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SECURITY COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR

SUPPLEMENT FOR APRIL, MAY AND JUNE 1970

UNITED NATIONS



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New York, 1973

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

Documents of the Security Council (symbol S/. . .) are normally published in quarterly *Supplements of the Official Records of the Security Council*. The date of the document indicates the supplement in which it appears or in which information about it is given.

The resolutions of the Security Council, numbered in accordance with a system adopted in 1964, are published in yearly volumes of *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council*. The new system, which has been applied retroactively to resolutions adopted before 1 January 1965, became fully operative on that date.

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1 APRIL-30 JUNE 1970**

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DOCUMENTS S/7930/ADD.626-808* **

Supplemental information received by the Secretary-General
on the situation in the Middle East

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.626

[1 April 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 31 March 1970 was received on 1 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP¹ reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Hotel: Between 0750² and 0753 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 0935 and 0946 and at 2000 mortar fire, which ceased immediately on second occasion, by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Echo: Between 0809 and 0814 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0817 and 0826 machine-gun and tank fire by Israel forces. Between 1927 and 2032 machine-gun fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Blue: At 0924 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0947 two artillery rounds by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1103. Between 1104 and 1111 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Red: Between 0947 and 1002 mortar fire, between 1138 and 1148 sporadic artillery fire, at 1836 three mortar bombs and at 2007 one mortar bomb, all by UAR forces. At 2015 one mortar bomb by Israel forces (see also paragraph 3).

"(e) OP Violet: Between 1005 and 1009 ack-ack fire (at the same time, heavy explosions heard west-south-west of OP) and between 1415 and 1417 two rifle shots by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Lima: Between 1101 and 1112 and between 1139 and 1157 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1744 and 1751 rifle fire by UAR forces.

* For documents S/7930 and Add.1-17, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1967*; for documents S/7930/Add.18-41, *ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1967; for documents S/7930/Add.42-61, *ibid.*, Supplement for October, November and December 1967; for documents S/7930/Add.62-66, *ibid.*, *Twenty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1968*; for documents S/7930/Add.73-92, *ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1968; for documents S/7930/Add.93-108, *ibid.*, Supplement for October, November and December 1968; for documents S/7930/Add.109-146, *ibid.*, *Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1969*; for documents S/7930/Add.147-249, *ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1969; for documents S/7930/Add.250-367, *ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1969; for documents S/7930/Add.368-480, *ibid.*, Supplement for October, November and December 1969; for documents S/7930/Add.481-625, *ibid.*, *Twenty-fifth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1970*.

** All documents in this series original English.

¹ For the locations of the Control Centres and the Observation Posts established by UNTSO in the Suez Canal and Israel-Syria sectors, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1969*, document S/7930/Add.222, para. 2.

² All times GMT.

"2. OP report on air activity:

"OP Orange: Between 1002 and 1010 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target approximately 15 kilometres west of OP. United Nations Military Observers could not determine number, type or nationality of aircraft due to high altitude.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

"OP Red: At 2015 one mortar bomb fired by Israel forces exploded approximately 50 metres south-east of OP. OP was illuminated.

"4. Complaints by the parties:

"UAR: Senior UAR Liaison Officer made the following complaint:

"The Local Commander north of Kantara stated that at 1445 two jeeps, one half-track and two trucks (Israel forces vehicles) were moving between OP Copper and Kantara and in the middle of this convoy were two United Nations jeeps. The Local Commander was rather perturbed by this but did not fire because of the United Nations vehicles. Senior UAR Liaison Officer would like to have an explanation.' Officer-in-Charge, Kantara Control Centre, replied that relief patrol to OP Green passed OP Copper at 1445 and inadvertently became involved with the Israel forces vehicles. United Nations personnel have been instructed to stay away from other vehicles when travelling but sometimes this is not possible and this was such an occasion.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defence Forces Liaison Officer reported that one Israel forces soldier was killed in the Suez Canal sector.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.627

[1 April 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 31 March 1970 was received on 1 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"Report by OP Four:

"(a) At 1046 one rifle shot by Syrian forces from manned military position forward of the limits of the Syrian forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Syrian side (MR 2333 2591).

"(b) Above firing passed approximately five metres above United Nations Military Observer observing from position adjacent to OP shelter."

[2 April 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 1 April 1970 was received on 2 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Echo: Between 0453 and 0456 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. At 0750 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0752 recoilless rifle, mortar, tank and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0812 but resumed at 0843 with machine-gun, mortar and tank fire. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0906 and by UAR forces at 0913. Between 1020 and 1023 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1331 and 1342 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Lima: Between 0708 and 0717 mortar fire, between 0939 and 0950 and at 1013 artillery fire, which ceased immediately on second occasion, at 1058 ack-ack fire, which ceased immediately, between 1257 and 1312 and at 1513 artillery fire, which ceased immediately on second occasion, all by UAR forces. At 1730 sporadic machine-gun fire and later several mortar bombs by UAR forces and at 1845 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2115. At 2150 sporadic machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 2243 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2248 and by UAR forces at 2315.

"(c) OP Violet: At 0752 artillery fire by UAR forces and at same time artillery fire by Israel forces. UNMOs (United Nations Military Observers) could not determine which party fired first. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0810 and by UAR forces at 0829. Between 0844 and 0913 artillery fire and at 0957 one mortar bomb by UAR forces. Between 1020 and 1022 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1144 and 1146 anti-tank fire and between 1845 and 1904 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Between 1907 and 1908 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 2225 and 2228 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Blue: Between 0836 and 0838 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 0901 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0908 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0912 but resumed at 0938. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0941 and by UAR forces at 0953. Between 1339 and 1355 artillery and later mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1407 and 1438 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1452 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and (see paragraph 3) at 1608 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1616 and by Israel forces at 1625. Between 1637 and 1652 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1700 and 1724 machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Delta: At 0838 and between 1001 and 1005 artillery fire, which ceased immediately on first occasion, by UAR forces. Between 1056 and 1128 tank and artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1130 and between 1235 and 1239 mortar fire, which ceased immediately on first occasion, and between 1355 and 1405 artillery fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1426 and 1428 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Hotel: Between 0930 and 0950 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0951 and 0952 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1440 and 1455 artillery

fire by Israel forces. Between 1517 and 1531 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1543 and 1553 and between 1904 and 1906 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1913 flares, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At 1928 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Red: Between 1011 and 1014 artillery fire, between 1258 and 1312 artillery fire and one mortar bomb, between 1402 and 1405 sporadic mortar fire, between 1503 and 1515 sporadic artillery fire and between 1854 and 1911 sporadic mortar and later machine-gun fire, all by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Copper: At 1117 tank and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1123 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1128 and by UAR forces at 1211. Between 1331 and 1344 artillery fire and at 1426 two artillery rounds by UAR forces. At 1530 two mortar bombs by Israel forces. Between 1550 and 1630 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Orange: At 1211 two mortar bombs by UAR forces. At 1239 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1252 mortar and later artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1254 and by UAR forces at 1305.

"(j) OP Foxtrot: Between 1324 and 1346 tank and artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1445 tank and artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1446 recoilless rifle, mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1455 and by UAR forces at 1501.

"(k) OP Green: Between 1358 and 1400 small-arms fire by UAR forces.

"(l) OP Silver: At 1900 machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 1910 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1915 and by Israel forces at 1931. Between 2136 and 2140 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Silver: Between 1045 and 1050 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft (United Nations Military Observers could not determine number, type or nationality of aircraft due to high altitude), and between 1115 and 1120 four Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft were observed attacking with bombs targets on west side of Canal. During both attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces. First attack confirmed by OP Orange.

"(b) OP Hotel and Ismailia Control Centre: At 1053 one Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from west to east over OP. Between 1125 and 1130 four Israel forces Ouragan aircraft were observed attacking with bombs and rockets target far south-west of OP. At 1129 two Israel forces Ouragan aircraft crossed Canal from east to west south of OP. During attack and overflight ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1134 and 1136 two Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft were observed attacking with bombs target on west side of Canal.

"(c) OP Blue: Between 1056 and 1058 one Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft was observed attacking with bombs target on west side of Canal. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Attack confirmed by OP Red.

"(d) OP Lima: Between 1107 and 1108 one Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft was observed attack-

ing with bombs and rockets target on west side of Canal. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Red: Between 1107 and 1109 two Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft were observed attacking with bombs target on west side of Canal. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Attack confirmed by OP Blue.

"(f) OP Foxtrot: Between 1126 and 1137 eight Israel forces aircraft (four Ouragan and four Skyhawk) crossed Canal from east to west and later recrossed from west to east. During period of overflights ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

"OP Blue: Between 1604 and 1616 during period of artillery fire by UAR forces three artillery rounds exploded 50, 20 and 80 metres respectively south-east of OP building. OP was illuminated and there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.629

[2 April 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 1 April 1970 was received on 2 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"Report by OP Yoke: At 0635 machine-gun and mortar fire by Syrian forces and at same time machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by both parties at 0703. United Nations Military Observers could not determine which party commenced or ceased fire first."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.630

[3 April 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 2 April 1970 was received on 3 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Lima: Between 0158 and 0207 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Between 0207 and 0208 mortar fire and at 0230 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. At 0250 machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 0343 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0345. Between 1808 and 1848 machine-gun and mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Echo: Between 0429 and 0434 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. At 0610 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0622 rocket fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0635 and by Israel forces at 0638. Between 0734 and 0744 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0803 and 0810 tank fire by UAR forces. Between 0820 and 0831 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1200 and 1202 and between 1406 and 1410 tank fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Hotel: Between 0447 and 0452 machine-gun fire and at 0522 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Between 0632 and 0638 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Between 2058 and 2108 mortar fire by Israel forces and between 2108 and 2111 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Orange: Between 0450 and 0500 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0511 and 0515 sporadic artillery fire and at 1629 one artillery round (see paragraph 3) by UAR forces. Between 1826 and 1830 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1837 four artillery shells by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Green: Between 0520 and 0536 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 1432 two rifle shots (see paragraph 3) and between 1525 and 1559 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Delta: Between 0540 and 0545 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 0614 artillery, mortar, tank and machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 0635 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0700 and by Israel forces at 0803. At 0806 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, and between 0834 and 0836 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0853 and 0909 artillery, mortar, tank and machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 1335 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Copper: At 0613 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0623 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At 0640 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0744 and by UAR forces at 0753. Between 1155 and 1205 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Red: Between 0617 and 0621 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1404 and 1456 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1820 and 1855 machine-gun and sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Blue: At 0834 two artillery shells and between 0853 and 0856 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1519 sporadic mortar fire and two artillery shells by UAR forces and at 1538 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1559 and by Israel forces at 1624. At 1627 two mortar bombs by UAR forces.

"(j) OP Foxtrot: At 1342 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1358 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1412 but recommenced at 1436. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1439 and by Israel forces at 1458.

"(k) OP Violet: At 1347 two mortar bombs and between 1406 and 1407 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1638 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1639 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1639 and by UAR forces at 1640. Between 1913 and 1914 and between 2316 and 2317 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Silver: Between 1120 and 1131 eight Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target on west side of Canal. Between 1121 and 1130 ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Foxtrot: At 1129 two Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west south of OP. Aircraft recrossed at 1131. At 1130 ack-ack fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Hotel and Ismailia Control Centre: Between 1144 and 1157 three Israel forces Ouragan aircraft attacked with bombs target west-south-west of OP. Between 1156 and 1158 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. This report is confirmed by OP Foxtrot.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

"(a) OP Orange: At 1629 one artillery round fired by UAR forces, landed approximately 100 metres from the OP. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity, and the OP was illuminated.

"(b) OP Green. At 1432 two rifle shots, fired by UAR forces, passed approximately 30 metres from the OP caravan. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"4. Complaints by parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.631

[3 April 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 2 April 1970 was received on 3 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Romeo: At 0554 machine-gun fire by Syrian forces and at same time machine-gun fire by Israel forces. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine which party fired first. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 0555 and by Israel forces at 0556. Between 1315 and 1330 and between 1403 and 1425 mortar fire by Syrian forces.

"(b) OP Yoke: At 0624 machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at same time intense machine-gun and sporadic mortar fire by Syrian forces. UNMOs could not determine which party commenced fire first. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 0630 and by Israel forces at 0635.

"(c) OP Uniform: Between 0800 and 0935 machine-gun, artillery and mortar fire by Syrian forces. At 1019 intense mortar and, later, intense artillery fire by Israel forces (see also para. 3) and at 1035 sporadic artillery, and later, rocket fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1234 and by Syrian forces at 1257.

"(d) OP Victor: At 0805 mortar fire by Syrian forces and at 0807 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 0929 and by Israel forces at 0930. Between 1015 and 1023 sporadic artillery fire, between 1055 and 1105 and between 1201 and 1220 intense mortar fire, all by Israel forces. Between 1245 and 1246 intense artillery and rocket fire by Syrian forces. Between 1301 and 1312 intense artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Four: At 0812 artillery fire by Syrian forces (see also para. 3) and at 0816 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by both parties at 0835. UNMOs could not determine which party ceased fire first. At 0859 sporadic artillery fire by Syrian forces and at 0905 intense artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0907 and by Syrian forces at 0920. Between 1007 and

1040 intense mortar and artillery fire by Syrian forces. At 1045 intense mortar and, later, intense tank fire by Israel forces and at 1240 sporadic rocket fire by Syrian forces (see also para. 3). Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1320 and by Syrian forces at 1325. Between 1441 and 1445 sporadic tank fire by Israel forces.

"(f) OP November: Between 0820 and 0836 tank and artillery fire by Syrian forces. At 1008 intense artillery fire by Syrian forces and at 1020 tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1030 and by Israel forces at 1055. At 1120 tank fire by Israel forces and at 1125 artillery fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1230 and by Israel forces at 1245. Between 1303 and 1405 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Six: At 0902 intense artillery fire by Syrian forces and at 0907 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by both parties at 0920. UNMOs could not determine which party ceased fire first. Between 1158 and 1200 artillery fire by Syrian forces.

"(h) OP Five: At 0903 intense artillery fire by Syrian forces and at 0908 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0925 and by Syrian forces at 0930. At 1154 artillery fire by Syrian forces and at 1158 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by both parties at 1204. UNMOs could not determine which party ceased fire first.

"(i) OP One: Between 0905 and 0950 artillery fire by Syrian forces.

"(j) OP Three: Between 0925 and 0943 sporadic mortar fire by Syrian forces (see also para. 3). Between 1023 and 1040 intense artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1056 mortar fire by Syrian forces and at same time mortar fire by Israel forces. UNMOs could not determine which party fired first. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1104 and by Syrian forces at 1105. At 1128 tank fire by Israel forces and at 1204 artillery fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1223 but recommenced at 1239 with sporadic mortar fire. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1246 and by Syrian forces at 1247. Between 1338 and 1409 tank, artillery and rocket fire by Israel forces. At 1415 three Israel forces tanks crossed the limits of the Israel forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Israel side and stopped in position at map reference 2309-2705. At 1535 one tank round by Israel forces from position north-west of OP. Tanks recrossed the above-mentioned limits at 1555.

"(k) OP Two: Between 1020 and 1038 and between 1120 and 1150 intense artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1256 rocket fire by Syrian forces and at 1258 mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1302 and by Israel forces at 1316. At 1340 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1342 rocket fire, which ceased immediately, by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1404.

"(l) OP Sierra: At 1135 tank fire by Israel forces (see also para. 3) and at 1150 tank fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by both parties at 1220. UNMOs could not determine which party ceased fire first. At 1200 an unknown number of Israel forces tanks crossed the limits of the Israel forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Israel side at MR 2295-2518 and MR 2297-

2526. Tanks recrossed the above-mentioned limits at same points at 1206. Between 1303 and 1304 tank fire by Israel forces. Between 1410 and 1430 mortar fire by Syrian forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: In the following reports, unless otherwise stated, all aircraft are Israel forces and the only weapons employed are bombs.

"(a) OP November: At 0700 two Phantom aircraft crossed the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines from west to east and attacked target approximately 10 kilometres east-south-east of OP. Attack ceased immediately. During attack, ack-ack fire by Syrian forces. Report confirmed by OP Romeo. Between 0718 and 0749 a total of 18 aircraft crossed the above-mentioned limits (two Phantom crossed east to west, 10 Skyhawk crossed west to east and six Skyhawk crossed east to west). Between 0745 and 0753 a total of six Skyhawk aircraft attacked targets approximately 5 kilometres south-south-east and 20 kilometres south-east of OP. During period of attacks ack-ack fire by Syrian forces. Between 0852 and 0857 two Phantom aircraft attacked with bombs and rockets target approximately 12 kilometres east-south-east of OP. Between 0909 and 0914 two Phantom aircraft attacked target approximately 14 kilometres east of OP. Between 1033 and 1036 three Phantom aircraft attacked target approximately 4 kilometres east of OP. The following four attacks were carried out against a target approximately 12 kilometres east of OP: between 1055 and 1057 by two Phantom aircraft, between 1248 and 1251 by two Phantom aircraft, between 1314 and 1318 by two Phantom aircraft and between 1342 and 1345 by five aircraft (Phantom and Skyhawk).

"(b) OP Uniform: Between 0714 and 0754 four Skyhawk aircraft attacked targets approximately 2 kilometres east and 6 kilometres south-east of OP. During period of attack ack-ack fire by Syrian forces. Between 0800 and 0803 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft attacked targets approximately 10 kilometres north-east and south-east of OP. UNMOs could not determine number, type or nationality of aircraft due to distance. Between 0822 and 0852 a total of seven aircraft (six Vautour and one Phantom) attacked targets approximately 5 kilometres east and 10 kilometres south-east of OP. During period of attack ack-ack fire by Syrian forces. Between 0908 and 0911 two Skyhawk aircraft attacked target approximately 15 kilometres south-east of OP. Between 0956 and 1015 ten aircraft in three flights of two Skyhawk, two Vautour and six Vautour attacked targets approximately 10 kilometres north-east, 12 kilometres north-east and 6 kilometres north of OP, respectively. Between 1358 and 1414 two flights of Skyhawk aircraft (four and two aircraft, respectively), attacked targets approximately 11 kilometres north-east and 3 kilometres south-east of P.

"(c) OP Victor: At 0719 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft crossed the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines from west to east and attacked target approximately 20 kilometres south-south-east of OP. UNMOs could not determine number, type or nationality of aircraft due to high altitude. Attack ceased immediately. At 0722 three Phantom aircraft

crossed the above-mentioned limits from west to east and attacked target approximately 10 kilometres south-south-east of OP. Attack ceased immediately. Between 0807 and 0825 two Mirage aircraft attacked target approximately 2 kilometres north-east of OP. Between 1255 and 1300 three Phantom aircraft attacked target approximately 4 kilometres north-east of OP.

"(d) OP Sierra: Between 0745 and 0749 two Phantom aircraft attacked targets approximately 9 kilometres east and 10 kilometres east-south-east of OP. During period of attack ack-ack fire by Syrian forces. Between 0814 and 0841 a total of seven aircraft (Phantom, Skyhawk and Vautour) attacked targets approximately 4 kilometres north-east, 5 kilometres east-north-east and 10 kilometres east of OP. Between 0952 and 1003 four Phantom aircraft attacked target approximately 8 kilometres east of OP. Between 1042 and 1047 three Phantom and two Skyhawk aircraft attacked target approximately 800 metres north-east of OP. During period of attack ack-ack fire by Syrian forces. Between 1105 and 1108 two Phantom and two Vautour aircraft attacked target approximately 8 kilometres north-east of OP.

"(e) OP Two: Between 0800 and 0825 a total of 14 aircraft (Phantom and Skyhawk) attacked with bombs and cannon targets approximately 3 kilometres and 12 kilometres south-east of OP. Between 0930 and 0936 six Phantom aircraft attacked targets approximately 9 kilometres north-north-east and 5 kilometres east of OP. Between 1003 and 1026 four Skyhawk and two Phantom aircraft attacked target approximately 3 kilometres south-east of OP.

"(f) OP Three: Between 0801 and 0822 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft attacked targets east of OP. UNMOs could not determine number, type or nationality due to distance. Between 1005 and 1013 two flights of Vautour aircraft (four each time) attacked targets approximately 2 kilometres east-north-east of and 4 kilometres east-south-east of OP.

"(g) OP Six: At 0806 an unknown number of Phantom aircraft crossed the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines from west to east. Aircraft recrossed immediately. At 0919 two Phantom aircraft crossed the above-mentioned limits from east to west. Between 0925 and 0926 two Phantom aircraft attacked target approximately 6 kilometres north-east of OP. During this attack ack-ack fire by Syrian forces. At 0930 a mid-air explosion was observed approximately 13 kilometres east of OP, and an object was then seen to fall, followed by a heavy explosion. At 1045 two Mirage aircraft crossed the above-mentioned limits from to west to east. Aircraft recrossed at 1050. At 1204 one Vautour aircraft crossed the above-mentioned limits from east to west. At the same time ack-ack fire by Syrian forces.

"(h) OP X-Ray: Between 0926 and 0927 two Skyhawk aircraft attacked target approximately 4 kilometres east-north-east of OP. Between 1159 and 1202 two Phantom aircraft attacked target approximately 3 kilometres east-north-east of OP. Between 1217 and 1224 two Skyhawk aircraft attacked target approximately 4 kilometres south-east of OP. Between 1252 and 1259 three Skyhawk aircraft

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attacked target approximately 2 kilometres north-north-east of OP. During all of above attacks ack-ack fire by Syrian forces.

"(i) OP Four: Between 0952 and 0955 two Skyhawk and one Vautour aircraft attacked target approximately 5 kilometres east of OP.

"(j) OP Romeo: At 1432 two Phantom aircraft crossed the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines from west to east.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

"(a) OP Uniform: Between 1019 and 1234 numerous mortar and artillery rounds fired by Israel forces fell in the vicinity of the OP. A total of eight such projectiles exploded on the OP site, the closest impact being 3 metres from the living caravan (see para. 6). There were no Syrian forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(b) OP Four: Between 0812 and 0835 during a period of artillery fire by Syrian forces one artillery round exploded approximately 70 metres north-north-east of OP. Between 1240 and 1325 during a period of rocket fire by Syrian forces several projectiles exploded approximately 30 metres from OP. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(c) OP Three: Between 0925 and 0943 during a period of mortar fire by Syrian forces, a total of 15 mortar bombs exploded in the vicinity of the OP, the closest impact being 35 metres from the OP. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(d) OP Sierra: Between 1135 and 1220 during a period of tank fire by Israel forces five tank rounds exploded between 10 and 30 metres from the OP. There were no Syrian forces personnel in the vicinity.

"4. Cease-fire proposals: There were three cease-fire proposals made by Officer-in-Charge, Tiberias Control Centre. They were as follows:

"(a) First cease-fire proposed for 1000. Accepted by Senior Israel Representative at 1052 and by Senior Syrian Arab Delegate at 0924. Cease-fire was not effective.

"(b) Second cease-fire proposed for 1200. Accepted by Senior Israel Representative at 1052 and by Senior Syrian Arab Delegate at 1138. Cease-fire was not effective.

"(c) Third cease-fire proposed for 1430. Accepted by Senior Israel Representative at 1349 and by Senior Syrian Arab Delegate at 1355. Except for a brief period of sporadic tank fire by Israel forces (see para. 1 (e)), cease-fire was effective.

"5. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"6. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: OP Uniform: as a result of artillery and mortar fire by Israel forces the OP site was extensively cratered; the OP living caravan, vehicle cab, observation trailer and other facilities sustained severe damage from shrapnel and blast, and damage was also caused to the OP communication equipment.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) Syria: No reports received."

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 3 April 1970 was received on 4 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Lima: Between 0152 and 0202 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0238 and 0317 machine-gun fire, between 0844 and 0848 artillery fire and at 1032 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, all by UAR forces. Between 1101 and 1110 tank gun and machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 1110 and at 1129 artillery fire, which ceased immediately on both occasions, by UAR forces. At 1155 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1159 mortar and recoilless rifle fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1211 and by Israel forces at 1222. Between 1934 and 1950 mortar fire and flares by Israel forces. At 1952 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At 2006 tank gun, mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 2020 rifle fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2043 and by Israel forces at 2050. At 2106 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Echo: At 0449 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Between 1416 and 1421 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1517 and 1520 recoilless rifle fire, between 1834 and 1932 machine-gun fire and at 2111 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, all by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Foxtrot: Between 0505 and 0510 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Blue: Between 0716 and 0724, between 0853 and 0902, and between 0928 and 0937 on all occasions sporadic artillery fire and at 1041 ten rounds mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 1045 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1102 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1110 and by UAR forces at 1123. At 1405 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1415 sporadic mortar, tank gun and machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1452 and by Israel forces at 1459. Between 1927 and 1952 sporadic mortar fire, between 2021 and 2032 and between 2107 and 2109 artillery fire, all by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Yellow: Between 0814 and 0816 small-arms fire by UAR forces. Between 0817 and 0819 machine-gun fire, at 0903 one burst machine-gun fire and between 2335 and 2352 sporadic mortar fire, all by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Red: Between 0845 and 0847 sporadic artillery fire and between 1102 and 1132 mortar and sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1200 and 1220 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. At 2015 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 2020 mortar and later artillery and machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2047 and by Israel forces at 2049. At 2225 small-arms fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces (see paragraph 3).

"(g) OP Green: Between 0952 and 0954 machine-gun fire and between 1732 and 1738 small-arms fire by UAR forces.

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"(h) OP Orange: Between 0959 and 1006 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 2130 and 2133 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(i) OP Silver: Between 1050 and 1054 and between 1111 and 1114 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces (see paragraph 3). Between 1205 and 1218 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1222 and 1250 small-arms fire by UAR forces. Between 1950 and 1955 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1956 and 2005 mortar and rifle fire by UAR forces. Between 2050 and 2052 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 2053 and 2057 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(j) PO Copper: At 1053 one round mortar fire, at 1357 three rounds artillery fire and between 1628 and 1708 mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(k) OP Hotel: At 1248 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, and between 1310 and 1326 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1512 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1521 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1523 and by UAR forces at 1550. Between 1555 and 1557 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(l) Field Service work party: At approximately 1330 one burst machine-gun fire by UAR forces (see paragraph 3).

"(m) OP Delta: Between 1348 and 1357 artillery fire and at 1433 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Between 1626 and 1636 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1708 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, and between 1753 and 1810 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(n) OP Violet: Between 1516 and 1519 sporadic recoilless rifle fire by UAR forces. At 1638 two rounds mortar fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: Nil.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations and personnel:

"(a) OP Red: At 2225 four bursts machine-gun fire and several rifle shots were fired at the illuminated United Nations sign board by UAR forces. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity (see paragraph 5).

"(b) OP Silver: At 1114 one mortar bomb, fired by UAR forces, landed within 60 metres of the OP and work party. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity (see paragraph 5).

"(c) Field Service work party: At approximately 1330 one burst machine-gun fire by UAR forces passed within 15 metres of United Nations truck returning from OP Green at location approximately 5 kilometres north of OP Copper. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"4. Complaints by parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations:

"(i) OP Red: As a result of machine-gun and rifle fire by UAR forces ten bullet holes in the United Nations sign board.

"(ii) OP Silver: As a result of mortar bomb fired by UAR forces one flat tire on United Nations jeep caused by splinter.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

The following summary report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 3 April 1970 was received on 4 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"OP reports:

"(a) OP Yoke: At 0647 mortar fire by Israel forces and at the same time machine-gun fire by Syrian forces. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine which party fired first. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 0656 and by Israel forces at 0700.

"(b) OP Romeo: At 0743 machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 0744 intensive machine-gun fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by both parties at 0745. UNMOs could not determine which party ceased fire first.

"(c) OP Uniform: Between 1638 and 1650 sporadic mortar fire by Syrian forces.

"(d) OP Seven: Between 2050 and 2105 sporadic mortar fire by Syrian forces."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.634

[6 April 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 4 April 1970 was received on 5 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Yellow: Between 0049 and 0050 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1845 and 1915 small-arms fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Hotel: Between 0337 and 0412 machine-gun fire, between 0612 and 0621 mortar fire, between 0651 and 0729 artillery fire, between 1023 and 1029 mortar fire (see also para. 3) and between 1110 and 1126 artillery fire, all by Israel forces. At 1522 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Blue: At 0732 two artillery shells, at 0854 two mortar bombs, at 1000 three artillery shells, at 1035 four artillery shells, between 1534 and 1547 sporadic mortar fire and at 2054 five rounds of mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 2200 and 2210 sporadic tank and machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 2212 several bursts of machine-gun fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Red: Between 0912 and 0913 mortar fire and between 1217 and 1229 sporadic tank fire by UAR forces. At 1231 two rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces. At 2145 one round of mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Lima: Between 1005 and 1036 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Between 1213 and 1218 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1218 and 1231 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1237 and 1239 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1640 and 1645 and between 1753 and 1852 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. At 1913 mortar and machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 2032 mortar fire by Israel forces (see also para. 3). Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2036 and by Israel forces at 2038.

"(f) OP Delta: Between 1211 and 1225 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1334 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1348 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1408 and by UAR forces at 1411. Between 1517 and 1521 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 2329 and 2332 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Copper: Between 1230 and 1231, between 1406 and 1412 and between 1513 and 1520 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1558 and 1602 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Violet: Between 1533 and 1535 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1540 and 1544 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1554 and 1604 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1607 two rounds of mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1623 and 1643 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. At 2045 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 2052 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2055 and by Israel forces at 2058. At 2145 one round of mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(i) OP Echo: At 1545 recoilless rifle fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Between 1554 and 1607 mortar fire and at 1626 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(j) OP Foxtrot: Between 1820 and 1824 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(k) OP Green: Between 1841 and 1846 small-arms fire by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: Nil.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations.

"(a) OP Hotel: Between 1023 and 1028 six mortar bombs fired by Israel forces exploded approximately 70 metres south and 25 metres north-west of OP. There were no UAR forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(b) OP Lima: At 2038 one mortar bomb fired by Israel forces exploded approximately 20 metres south of the OP. There were no UAR forces personnel in the vicinity.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defense Forces Liaison Officer stated that one Israel forces soldier had been killed and three wounded in the Canal sector.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.635

[6 April 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 4 April 1970 was received on 5 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"OP reports:

"(a) OP Seven: Between 0235 and 0257 sporadic mortar fire by Syrian forces.

"(b) OP Yoke: At 0725 machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces and, at the same time, machine-gun fire by unidentified party. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine which party fired first; nor could they

identify unidentified party which was located in area between the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines north-west of OP. Fire ceased by unidentified party at 0748 and by Israel forces at 0750.

"(c) OP Romeo: Between 0945 and 0947 and between 1003 and 1006 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP One: Between 1443 and 1453 mortar and machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP November: At 1622 machine-gun fire by Syrian forces and, at the same time, machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by both parties at 1627. UNMOs could not determine which party fired or ceased fire first."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.636

[6 April 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 5 April 1970 was received on 6 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Lima: At 0108 machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 0109 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0112. Between 0216 and 0223 mortar and machine-gun fire, between 0926 and 0932 mortar fire, between 1703 and 1707, between 1736 and 1739 and between 1806 and 1810 machine-gun fire, all by UAR forces. At 1832 machine-gun, mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1841 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1849 and by UAR forces at 1926. Between 1947 and 1956 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1957 and 2011 artillery and machine-gun fire by UAR forces. At 2036 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 2053 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2054 and by UAR forces at 2111. At 2118 mortar fire by Israel forces (see also paragraph 3) and at 2135 artillery and machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2153 and by Israel forces at 2220. Between 2222 and 2236 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 2254 machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 2255 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2259 and by UAR forces at 2305.

"(b) PO Delta: Between 0224 and 0236 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 0927 mortar and machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 0929 tank, mortar and machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0938 and by Israel forces at 0947. Between 1922 and 1929, between 2132 and 2137 and between 2336 and 2347 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Echo: Between 0345 and 0349 rifle fire and at 0444 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Violet: Between 0358 and 0400 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1413 two rounds of mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1432 and 1435 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1548 and 1554 sporadic anti-tank fire and one mortar bomb by UAR forces. Between 1618 and 1630 and between 2115 and 2119 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. At 2147 sporadic mortar fire

by Israel forces and at 2200 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2201 and by Israel forces at 2211. Between 2316 and 2318 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

“(e) OP Blue: Between 0902 and 0907 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1018 and 1023 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1831 intense mortar and machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 1833 intense mortar, tank and machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by both parties at 1837. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine which party ceased fire first. Between 2005 and 2008 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 2048 sporadic mortar and later tank and machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 2058 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3). Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2109 and by UAR forces at 2110. At 2125 two artillery shells and between 2217 and 2235 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces.

“(f) OP Copper: At 0912 anti-tank and machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 0914 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0915 and by Israel forces at 0935.

“(g) OP Red: Between 0926 and 0932 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1807 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1841 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1846 and by UAR forces at 1852. At 1947 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1949 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1950 and by UAR forces at 2011. At 2050 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 2052 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2054 and by Israel forces at 2110. At 2135 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 2210 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2228 and by Israel forces at 2258.

“(h) OP Silver: At 1627 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1630 sporadic mortar and later small-arms fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3). Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1635 and by UAR forces at 1713.

“(i) OP Foxtrot: Between 2136 and 2204 artillery fire by Israel forces and between 2206 and 2208 artillery fire by UAR forces.

“(j) OP Orange: Between 2145 and 2207 sporadic mortar fire and flares by Israel forces. At 2215 two tank shells by UAR forces.

“(k) OP Hotel: At 2235 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

“2. OP Reports on air activity: Nil.

“3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

“(a) OP Lima: At 2142 one mortar shell fired by Israel forces exploded 7 metres south of OP building near United Nations sign (see paragraph 5). OP was illuminated, and there were no UAR forces personnel in the vicinity.

“(b) OP Blue: At 2108 and 2110, each time, one artillery shell fired by UAR forces exploded within 70 metres of OP building. OP was illuminated, and there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

“(c) OP Silver: Between 1630 and 1646 a number of mortar bombs fired by UAR forces exploded

in the OP area. One mortar bomb hit a United Nations jeep 6 metres from OP caravan and another mortar bomb exploded 25 metres from OP caravan. Between 1650 and 1702 six rifle shots fired by UAR forces passed close to OP caravan and at 1713 three rifle shots fired by UAR forces passed within 1 metre of OP kitchen caravan (see also paragraph 5). OP was illuminated and there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

“4. Complaints by the parties: UAR: At 1729 when Officer-in-Charge, Ismailia Control Centre, had informed Senior UAR Liaison Officer of firing close to OP Silver by UAR forces, Senior UAR Liaison Officer complained that ‘Local Commander says that there is an Israel forces tank firing from behind the OP’. UNMOs on duty at OP Silver queried by Kantara Control Centre stated that there was neither an Israel forces tank nor any Israel forces personnel in the vicinity of the OP.

“5. Casualties and damage:

“(a) United Nations:

“(i) OP Lima: As a result of firing by Israel forces close to OP, two windows were broken and the United Nations sign and OP walls were hit by splinters.

“(ii) OP Silver: As a result of firing by UAR forces at OP, two United Nations jeeps were destroyed by fire, windows and walls of the OP caravan were damaged by splinters and seven gasoline jerrycans, two oil jerrycans and one water jerrycan were pierced by splinters.

“(b) Israel: No reports received.

“(c) UAR: No reports received.”

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.637

[7 April 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 6 April 1970 was received on 7 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

“1. OP reports on ground activity:

“(a) OP Violet: At 0020 three mortar bombs and between 0355 and 0357 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 2120 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 2130 two rounds of artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2148.

“(b) OP Lima: At 0042 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0043 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0106 and by UAR forces at 0109. Between 0148 and 0151 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 0155 machine-gun fire by UAR forces, which ceased immediately. Between 0210 and 0224 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 0841 mortar, recoilless weapons and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0921 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0925 and by UAR forces at 0951. At 1015 mortar, recoilless weapons and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1023 mortar, tank and artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1103 but recommenced at 1123 with mortar and artillery fire. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1142 but recommenced at 1220 with artillery fire. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1222 and by Israel forces at 1305. Between 1810 and 1815

machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Between 1815 and 1826 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1932 machine-gun fire by UAR forces, which ceased immediately.

"(c) OP Delta: Between 0313 and 0314 mortar fire and between 0608 and 0610 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 0936 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, and between 1225 and 1233 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1236 and 1237 and between 1312 and 1342 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1344 and 1345 artillery fire, between 1430 and 1431 mortar fire and between 1529 and 1545 artillery fire, all by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Hotel and Ismailia Control Centre: At 0322 mortar, tank and artillery fire by Israel forces (see also paragraph 3) and at 0344 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0415 and by UAR forces at 0425. Between 0527 and 0545 and between 0607 and 0609 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1735 and 1736 mortar and machine-gun fire and between 1824 and 1828 machine-gun and rifle fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Foxtrot: At 0334 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0414 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0414 and by UAR forces at 0423. Between 0627 and 0630 mortar fire by UAR Forces.

"(f) OP Silver: Between 0810 and 0811 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 0812 one mortar bomb by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3). Between 1642 and 1658 small-arms fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3).

"(g) OP Red: At 0856 sporadic mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0940 sporadic mortar and later, tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1145 and by UAR forces at 1152. At 1215 artillery and tank fire by Israel forces and at 1237 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1302 and by UAR forces at 1309. At 2032 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 2037 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2041 and by Israel forces at 2059.

"(h) OP Copper: At 0928 three mortar bombs by Israel forces. At 0949 two mortar bombs by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Blue: At 1144 one artillery shell and between 1511 and 1518 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(j) OP Echo: Between 1804 and 1848 machine gun and rifle fire by UAR forces.

"2. OP report on air activity:

"OP Copper: At 0517 two UAR forces MIG-21 aircraft were observed flying from north to south approximately 50 metres east of Canal on east side of Canal. Report confirmed by OP Violet.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations and personnel:

"(a) Ismailia Control Centre: At 0357 one round of tank fire by Israel forces exploded approximately 50 metres south of Control Centre building. There were no UAR forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(b) OP Silver: At 0812 one mortar bomb fired by UAR forces exploded approximately one metre north of OP. At the time, one United Nations Military Observer (UNMO) was observing from the embankment and the other UNMO was standing be-

side the shelter (see also paragraph 6). At 1647 and at 1656 one rifle shot fired by UAR forces passed within 10 metres of the OP caravan. OP was illuminated. In both cases, there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity of the OP.

"4. Cease-fire proposal: A cease-fire proposed by Officer-in-Charge, Ismailia Control Centre, for 1230. It was accepted by Senior Israel Representative at 1207 and by Senior UAR Liaison Officer at 1235. Cease-fire was not effective.

"5. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"6. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: OP Silver: An UNMO was standing beside the shelter approximately 4 metres from the mortar bomb impact and sustained several scratches by sand blast. Explosion broke the wind-screen of the OP caravan, splintered the cabin of this caravan and damaged the OP communications and lighting cables.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.638

[8 April 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 7 April 1970 was received on 8 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Foxtrot: Between 0055 and 0113 and between 0749 and 0807 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0815 and 0820 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Hotel: Between 0059 and 0113 tank fire by Israel forces. At 0617 mortar, tank and artillery fire by Israel forces (see also paragraph 3), and at 0622 machine-gun, tank, mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0808 and by UAR forces at 0831. At 1030 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, and between 1051 and 1054 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1359 and 1405 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1451 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1523 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1523 and by Israel forces at 1528. Between 1633 and 1638 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Echo: Between 0441 and 0512 mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces. At 0529 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0603 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0613 and by Israel forces at 0620. Between 1436 and 1438 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1728 rifle and machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 1733 rifle fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1735 and by UAR forces at 1813.

"(d) OP Violet: Between 0448 and 0511 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 0528 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0544 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0610 and by UAR forces at 0612. Between 1434 and 1436 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1621 and 1647 sporadic mortar fire and between 1730 and 1736 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 1738 two artillery rounds and between 1828 and 1830 two rifle shots by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Copper: At 0622 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0635 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0646 and by UAR forces at 0650. At 0856 one artillery round by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Delta: At 0628 machine-gun and tank fire by Israel forces and at 0635 machine-gun, mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0650 and by UAR forces at 0659. Between 1158 and 1217 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1758 and 1801 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Yellow: Between 0630 and 0652 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0715 sporadic artillery and later tank fire by UAR forces and at 0734 sporadic mortar and tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0805 and by UAR forces at 0844. Between 0900 and 0902 and at 0940 each time three artillery rounds and at 1706 small-arms fire (see also paragraph 3), which ceased immediately, all by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Blue: Between 0830 and 0843 ack-ack fire and between 1242 and 1259 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Green: Between 1315 and 1335 and between 1432 and 1508 small-arms fire by Israel forces.

"(j) OP Lima: Between 1349 and 1418 artillery fire and between 1717 and 1725 rifle fire by UAR forces.

"(k) OP Red: At 1349 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1403 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1423 and by Israel forces at 1429. At 2045 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 2049 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2114 and by Israel forces at 2115. Between 2227 and 2240 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 2244 four mortar bombs by Israel forces.

"(l) OP Silver: Between 1607 and 1617 four mortar bombs (see also paragraph 3), between 1633 and 1640 six mortar bombs and at 1925 machine-gun fire (see also paragraph 3), which ceased immediately, all by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Lima: Between 0804 and 0840 a total of nine Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed and recrossed Canal on 10 occasions in area from six kilometres north to eight kilometres south of OP. Between 0807 and 0843 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 0943 and 0958 three Israel forces Skyhawk and three unidentified aircraft (United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine type or nationality of aircraft due to high altitude) circled OP crossing and recrossing Canal on three occasions. At 0953 ack-ack fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Red: Between 0811 and 0841 a total of twelve Israel forces aircraft (eleven Skyhawk and one Vautour) crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs targets on west side of Canal. Between 0822 and 0842 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 0944 and 0956 four Israel forces Skyhawk and one unidentified aircraft (UNMOs could not determine type or nationality due to distance and high altitude) crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs targets on west side of Canal.

At 1053 one Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west over OP.

"(c) OP Blue: Between 0834 and 0836 one Israel forces Vautour aircraft was observed attacking with bombs target on west side of Canal. Between 0836 and 0837 ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Hotel: At 1045 one Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from west to east over OP. At same time ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

"(a) OP Hotel: At 0803 and at 0806 each time one mortar bomb by Israel forces exploded 3 metres and 20 metres respectively north of OP shelter. There were no UAR forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(b) OP Yellow: At 1706 several rifle shots fired by UAR forces passed approximately 10 metres over OP. OP was illuminated and there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(c) OP Silver: At 1610 one mortar bomb fired by UAR forces exploded within 50 metres of caravan. At 1925 one burst of machine-gun fire by UAR forces passed five metres from OP caravan. On both occasions OP was illuminated and there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"4. Cease-fire proposal: A cease-fire was proposed by Officer-in-Charge, Ismailia Control Centre, for 0845. Accepted by Senior UAR Liaison Officer at 0815 and by Senior Israel Representative at 0837. Except for one artillery round by Israel forces (see paragraph 1 (e)) cease-fire was effective.

"5. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"6. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defence Forces Liaison Officer reported two soldiers killed and nine wounded.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.639

[8 April 1970]

The following report on air activity in the Israel-Syria sector on 7 April 1970 was received on 8 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"(a) OP X-Ray: Between 1148 and 1150 four Israel forces Mirage aircraft crossed the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines from west to east and recrossed from east to west. During overflight ack-ack fire by Syrian forces.

"(b) OP Romeo: At 1322 one Israel forces Piper Cub aircraft crossed the limits of the Israel forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Israel side from south-west to north-east.

"(c) OP Victor: At 1332 one Israel forces Piper Cub aircraft crossed the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines from south-west to north-east.

"(d) OP November: Between 1352 and 1353 one Israel forces Piper Cub aircraft crossed the limits of the Israel forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Israel side from west to east and recrossed from east to west."

[9 April 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 8 April 1970 was received on 9 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Lima: At 0240 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0258 rifle fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0310 and by Israel forces at 0317. Between 1654 and 1725 machine-gun fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Green: Between 0342 and 0350 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1418 and 1545 small-arms fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Echo: Between 0345 and 0400 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Delta: Between 0937 and 0945 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1021 and 1026 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1043 and 1044 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Hotel: At 1033 mortar, tank and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1054 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1101 but recommenced at 1118. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1121 and by UAR forces at 1123. Between 1240 and 1250 machine-gun fire and between 1305 and 1309 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1321 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1344 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1348 and by UAR forces at 1402. Between 1406 and 1410 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1426 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1428 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1429 and by UAR forces at 1437. Between 1607 and 1614 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1617 and 1621 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Foxtrot: Between 1138 and 1143 artillery fire and at 1616 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Between 1806 and 1841 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Silver: Between 1210 and 1215 and between 1736 and 1823 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1825 and 1848 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Blue: Between 1507 and 1517 sporadic mortar fire and between 1744 and 1855 sporadic machine-gun fire by UAR forces. At 2034 sporadic small-arms, mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 2110 machine-gun, mortar, tank and artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2157 and by Israel forces at 2158. Between 2214 and 2218 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(i) OP Orange: Between 1620 and 1715, between 1955 and 1956 and between 2130 and 2140 small-arms fire, all by Israel forces.

"(j) OP Copper: Between 1634 and 1640 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(k) OP Violet: Between 1958 and 2015 small-arms fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Copper: Between 0715 and 0717 two Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target on west side of Canal. Between 0755 and 0850 a total of 14 Israel forces aircraft (eight Super-Mystère, four

Skyhawk and two Ouragan) crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs targets on west side of Canal. During both attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Both reports confirmed by OP Violet.

"(b) OP Yellow: Between 0744 and 0749 two Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target on west side of Canal. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Echo: Between 0745 and 0853 a total of 28 Israel forces aircraft (22 Skyhawk and 6 Ouragan) crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs targets south, west and north-west of OP. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Delta: At 0835 one Israel forces Super-Mystère aircraft crossed Canal from west to east. At same time ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations: Nil.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defense Forces Liaison Officer reported that one Israel forces soldier was wounded in the Canal sector.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.641

[9 April 1970]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 8 April 1970 was received on 9 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Six: At 0655 nine Israel forces personnel moved forward of the limits of the Israel forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Israel side to map reference 2304-2830. Personnel recrossed above-mentioned limits at 0745.

"(b) OP November: Between 1740 and 1745 machine-gun fire and flare activity by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Four: Between 1741 and 1750 machine-gun fire and flare activity by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Winter: At 1203 two Israel forces Mirage aircraft crossed the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines from west to east.

"(b) OP Victor: Between 1204 and 1217 a total of six Israel forces Mirage aircraft crossed the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines from east to west.

"(c) OP Four: At 1219 four Israel forces Phantom aircraft were observed flying from north to south, east of the limits of the Syrian forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Syrian side."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.642

[10 April 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 9 April 1970 was received on

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Violet: Between 0444 and 0446 small-arms fire, between 0822 and 0826 sporadic artillery fire, at 1027 one round of artillery fire, at 1146 two rounds of artillery fire and between 1637 and 1643 sporadic artillery fire, all by UAR forces. At 1648 four rounds of mortar fire and between 1715 and 1730 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1915 and 2023 sporadic small-arms fire by UAR forces. Between 2215 and 2219 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 2220 one round of mortar fire and at 2221 one rifle shot by UAR forces. At 2253 rifle fire and later one mortar round by UAR forces and at 2313 one round of mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2330.

"(b) OP Blue: Between 0517 and 0519, between 0758 and 0830, between 0857 and 0859, between 0944 and 0954 and between 1409 and 1441 sporadic artillery fire, at 1545 two rounds of artillery fire, between 1922 and 1924 and between 2021 and 2040 sporadic small-arms fire, all by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Silver: Between 0620 and 0622 machine-gun fire and between 1113 and 1116 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1516 and 1521 and between 1823 and 1832 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1943 and 1945 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1946 and 1954 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 2110 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 2111 sporadic artillery and mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2113 and by UAR forces at 2128. At 2213 two rounds of mortar fire and between 2325 and 2326 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Echo: Between 0727 and 0731 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0733 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Between 0819 and 0828 and between 1640 and 1648 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Green: Between 0730 and 0803 small-arms fire and between 1040 and 1046 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. During period of ack-ack fire sound of jet aircraft heard in the area.

"(f) OP Hotel: Between 0957 and 1022 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1025 and 1032 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1205 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1211 artillery and machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1211 and by Israel forces at 1218. Between 1239 and 1249 artillery fire and between 1312 and 1330 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1348 artillery and mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1405 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Mortar fire by UAR forces resumed at 1429. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1432 and by Israel forces at 1442. At 1546 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces and between 1546 and 1555 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Yellow: Between 0958 and 1033 artillery fire and between 1212 and 1445 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Foxtrot: Between 1113 and 1115 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1116 and 1130 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Delta: Between 1131 and 1134 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(j) OP Lima: Between 1712 and 1730 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(k) OP Orange: Between 1855 and 1857 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Echo: Between 1733 and 1735 two unidentified jet aircraft attacked with napalm bombs target on west side of Canal, north of OP. At 1758 one unidentified jet aircraft attacked with napalm bombs target on west side of Canal, south of OP. Attack ceased immediately. On both occasions United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine type or nationality of aircraft due to darkness.

"(b) OP Blue: Between 1744 and 1752 and between 1812 and 1816 a number of unidentified jet aircraft attacked with bombs target on west side of Canal, west of OP. At 1814 ack-ack fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Second attack confirmed by OP Red. UNMOs could not determine number, nationality or type of aircraft due to darkness.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations: Nil.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.643

[11 April 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 10 April 1970 was received on 11 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Silver: Between 0020 and 0024 mortar fire and between 0738 and 0741 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 0749 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0801 artillery and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0836 and by Israel forces at 0908. At 1025 sporadic artillery and mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1046 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1047 and by Israel forces at 1100. Between 1102 and 1103 artillery fire and between 1119 and 1125 sporadic anti-tank and mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1140 three mortar rounds by Israel forces. Between 1824 and 1827 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Blue: Between 0053 and 0108 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. At 0846 one artillery round, between 1007 and 1009 and between 1039 and 1054 artillery fire, at 1303 two artillery rounds and between 1320 and 1331 sporadic mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 1343 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1357 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1406 and by UAR forces at 1414. At 1505 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1529 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1538 and by UAR forces at 1549. Between 1634 and 1654 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. At 1815 heavy machine-gun and mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1830 sporadic

mortar and later artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1930 and by UAR forces at 1931.

"(c) OP Green: At 0426 intense machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 0427 intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0431 and by UAR forces at 0432. At 1524 one anti-tank round by UAR forces (see paragraph 3). Between 1622 and 1634 sporadic mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Hotel: Between 0430 and 0456 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0520 and 0545 mortar fire and between 0657 and 0740 machine-gun and artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0842 and 0844 and between 1046 and 1101 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1130 and 1144 artillery fire and between 1623 and 1626 rocket fire by Israel forces. Between 1626 and 1628 machine-gun fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Yellow: Between 0455 and 0501 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 0846 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0906 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0910 and by Israel forces at 0925. Between 0943 and 0947 ack-ack fire by UAR forces and at the same time sound of jet aircraft heard in the area. At 1035 sporadic artillery and mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1039 sporadic artillery and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1104 and by Israel forces at 1106.

"(f) OP Delta: Between 0705 and 0719 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1226 and 1244 and between 1751 and 1801 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1805 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Between 1855 and 1906 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1907 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Foxtrot: At 0735 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0747 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0835 and by UAR forces at 0846. Between 0852 and 0904 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1023 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1030 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1100 and by UAR forces at 1102.

"(h) OP Echo: Between 0745 and 0748 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Violet: Between 0746 and 0748 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(j) OP Red: Between 2010 and 2020 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 2035 and 2036 machine-gun fire by UAR forces.

"(k) OP Lima: Between 2335 and 2339 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 2343 and at 2358 artillery fire, which ceased immediately on both occasions, by UAR forces. At 2358 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Blue: Between 0904 and 0930 two Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft attacked with bombs target on west side of Canal. During the attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Hotel and Ismailia Control Centre: Between 0915 and 0941 four Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft attacked with bombs and rockets target on west side of Canal. During the attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. This report was confirmed by Ismailia Control Centre and OP Foxtrot.

"(c) OP Red: Between 0918 and 0933 four Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft attacked with bombs target on west side of Canal, due west of OP. During the attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Delta: Between 1123 and 1125 three Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed and recrossed the Canal over the OP.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

"OP Green: At 1524 one anti-tank shell, fired by UAR forces, passed several metres over the OP caravan. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity of the OP.

"4. Complaints by parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.644

[13 April 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 11 April 1970 was received on 12 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports on grounds activity:

"(a) OP Blue: Between 0617 and 0621 and between 0700 and 0708 artillery fire, between 0836 and 0858 mortar and small-arms fire (see also para. 3), between 1531 and 1615 sporadic artillery fire, between 1650 and 1708 machine-gun fire and at 2012 four artillery rounds, all by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Lima: Between 0707 and 0744 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 0908 artillery and tank fire by Israel forces (see also para. 3). At 0945 artillery, mortar and recoilless weapons fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1121 and by UAR forces at 1131. Between 1229 and 1238 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1317 and 1321 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1333 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1343 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1348 and by UAR forces at 1423. Between 1524 and 1525 mortar and recoilless weapons fire, between 1620 and 1624 machine-gun fire and at 1715 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, all by UAR forces. At 1932 machine-gun and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1937 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2023 and by UAR forces at 2029.

"(c) OP Red: Between 0738 and 0740 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 0945 sporadic artillery and tank fire by Israel forces and at 1004 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1121 and by UAR forces at 1127. Between 1225 and 1238 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1245 one artillery shell and between 1316 and 1320 artillery fire, by UAR forces. At 1332 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1342 artillery and mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1347 and by UAR forces at 1421. At 1433 one artillery round by Israel forces. Between 1525 and 1528 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

At 1937 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1951 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2023 and by UAR forces at 2027.

"(d) OP Hotel: Between 0746 and 0754, between 0850 and 0853, between 0910 and 0911 and between 0928 and 0942 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1010 and 1022 mortar fire and between 1231 and 1304 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Violet: Between 0758 and 0805 sporadic artillery fire and between 1521 and 1630 mortar and small-arms fire by UAR forces. At 1644 sporadic mortar fire and, later, one ground-to-ground missile fired by Israel forces and at 1650 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1720 and by Israel forces at 1744. At 1747 one mortar bomb by UAR forces. At 2019 small-arms fire by UAR forces and at 2109 one mortar bomb by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2132. Between 2143 and 2158 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 2201 and 2218 and between 2237 and 2316 small-arms fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Echo: At 0802 mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0805 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0809 and by Israel forces at 0829.

"(g) OP Foxtrot: At 0807 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Orange: Between 0910 and 1030 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1055 one mortar bomb by UAR forces. At 1516 small-arms fire by Israel forces and at 1605 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1609 and by Israel forces at 1612. Between 1640 and 1641 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 2035 and 2039 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(i) OP Green: Between 1625 and 1627 small-arms fire by UAR forces (see also para. 3).

"(j) OP Silver: At 1923 two mortar bombs and at 2029 three mortar bombs, fired by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: Nil.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations and personnel:

"(a) OP Blue: At 0858 four rifle shots, fired by UAR forces, passed within 10 metres of United Nations Military Observers observing from roof of OP building. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity of the OP.

"(b) OP Lima: At 1028 one tank round, fired by Israel forces, landed approximately 35 metres north of radio room. There were no UAR forces personnel in the vicinity of the OP.

"(c) OP Green: Between 1625 and 1627 three rifle shots, fired by UAR forces, passed within 10 metres of the OP caravan. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity of the OP.

"4. Cease-fire proposal:

"A cease-fire was proposed by the Officer-in-charge, Ismailia Control Centre, for 1200. Proposed to Senior UAR Liaison Officer at 1053 and to Senior Israel Representative at 1055, who accepted at 1105. No answer was received from Senior UAR Liaison Officer. The cease-fire was effective.

"5. Complaints by parties: Nil.

"6. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.645

[13 April 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 12 April 1970 was received on 13 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Green: Between 0019 and 0020 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1430 mortar, artillery, anti-tank and small-arms fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3) and at 1545 mortar and small-arms fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1613 and by Israel forces at 1614. Between 1948 and 1958 mortar fire and at 2115 one round of mortar fire by Israel forces. At 2328 small-arms fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Blue: At 0110 artillery fire by UAR forces and at same time small-arms fire and flares by Israel forces. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine which party commenced fire first. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0121 and by UAR forces at 0124. Between 1506 and 1617 sporadic artillery fire and between 1817 and 1819 heavy machine-gun fire by UAR forces. At 2025 sporadic machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 2039 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2055 and by UAR forces at 2119. At 2120 one mortar round by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Violet: Between 0114 and 0210 small-arms fire by UAR forces. At 0627 one mortar round by Israel forces. Between 2342 and 2343 small-arms fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Silver: Between 0516 and 0532 small-arms fire, between 0931 and 0934 and between 0954 and 1004 mortar fire, all by Israel forces. Between 1110 and 1114 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At same time sound of aircraft heard in the area. Between 1154 and 1201 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1636 one burst of machine-gun fire, at 1743 three mortar rounds and between 2109 and 2124 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Hotel: Between 0703 and 0705 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 0728 artillery fire by UAR forces which ceased immediately. Between 1445 and 1450 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1453 and 1514 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1846 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1900 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1907 and by Israel forces at 1911. At 1933 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1953 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1954 and by UAR forces at 2007.

"(f) OP Orange: Between 0703 and 0943 sporadic mortar and tank fire by Israel forces. Between 1006 and 1025 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1155 and 1213 mortar fire, between 1520 and 1645 heavy-machine-gun fire, between 1700 and 1730 sporadic mortar and machine-gun fire, between 1900 and 1927 and between 2015 and 2050 sporadic mortar fire, all by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Red: Between 0706 and 0709 and between 0850 and 0851 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Lima: At 0728 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, and between 0849 and 0850 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1434 rifle fire by UAR forces and at 1452 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1514 and by Israel forces at 1550. Between 1623 and 1627 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1809 and 1815 and between 1840 and 1914 rifle fire and between 1936 and 2024 rifle and machine-gun fire by UAR forces. At 2108 rifle and mortar fire by UAR forces and at 2121 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2125 and by UAR forces at 2141. At 2235 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 2248 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2251 and by UAR forces at 2302. Between 2325 and 2342 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Echo: Between 0739 and 0744 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(j) OP Delta: Between 0812 and 0828 tank fire by UAR forces.

"(k) OP Yellow: Between 0822 and 0830 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1447 and 1449 and between 1645 and 1647 artillery fire, between 1847 and 1910 and between 1931 and 1947 artillery and mortar flares, all by Israel forces.

"(l) OP Copper: Between 1955 and 2000 small-arms fire by UAR forces. Between 2009 and 2010 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 2313 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 2318 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2320 and by Israel forces at 2326.

"2. Reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Foxtrot: Between 1058 and 1113 an unknown number of unidentified jet aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and recrossed from west to east over OP. UNMOs could not determine type and nationality of aircraft due to very high altitude and sand-storm. During crossing sporadic ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Delta: Between 1611 and 1619 four Israel forces Mirage aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and were circling over OP.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

"OP Green: Between 1435 and 1603 four artillery rounds and one mortar round fired by UAR forces landed between 50 and 100 metres from OP caravan. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity of the OP.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.646

[14 April 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 13 April 1970 was received on 14 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Echo: Between 0032 and 0044 machine-gun fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Lima: Between 0204 and 0210 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1432 and 1435 rifle fire and between 1852 and 1857 machine-gun fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Red: Between 0205 and 0210 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1834 and 1843 and between 1931 and 2003 sporadic mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Violet: Between 0545 and 0740 and between 0817 and 0858 small-arms fire, at 1102 and at 1546, each time, one rifle shot, between 1926 and 1952 and between 2058 and 2127 sporadic machine-gun fire, all by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Silver: Between 0835 and 0901 small-arms fire by Israel forces. Between 1108 and 1123 and between 1329 and 1349 sporadic artillery fire and between 1404 and 1435 sporadic machine-gun, mortar and tank fire, all by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Blue: Between 0847 and 0849 two rounds of artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Orange: At 1000 tank and mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1003 sporadic artillery fire (see also paragraph 3) by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1032 and by UAR forces at 1033. Between 1850 and 1855 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Copper: At 1005 and at 1126, each time, two artillery shells by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Foxtrot: At 1046 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1108 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1116 and by UAR forces at 1125. At 1312 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1330 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1402 and by UAR forces at 1409. Between 1459 and 1502 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(j) OP Green: Between 1120 and 1131 sporadic tank fire by Israel forces. Between 1550 and 1622 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(k) OP Delta: Between 1215 and 1241 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 2200 and 2204 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 2213 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces.

"(l) OP Hotel: Between 1418 and 1459 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 2247 and 2252 and between 2358 and 2359 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Silver: At 0545 two UAR forces Sukhoi-7 aircraft were observed flying from south to north on east side of Canal.

"(b) OP Violet: At 0711 two Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west over OP.

"(c) OP Foxtrot: Between 1158 and 1204 two Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target west of OP. Between 1227 and 1240 ten Israel forces aircraft (Skyhawk and Super-Mystère) crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target west of OP. During this attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Hotel: At 1338 two UAR forces MIG-21 aircraft crossed Canal from west to east and re-crossed from east to west at 1341.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

"OP Orange: At 1003 one artillery shell fired by UAR forces exploded within 80 metres of OP. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity at the time.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: Nil.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.647

[14 April 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 13 April 1970 was received on 14 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"(a) OP Four: Between 0037 and 0041 sporadic machine-gun, mortar and rocket fire by Syrian forces.

"(b) OP Yoke: At 0743 machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0747 sporadic mortar fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 0753 and by Israel forces at 0755. Between 0810 and 0820 mortar fire by Israel forces."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.648

[15 April 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 14 April 1970 was received on 15 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Delta: At 0045 machine-gun fire by UAR forces, which ceased immediately. Between 0050 and 0054 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0121 and 0134 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Between 0931 and 0949 artillery fire, between 1104 and 1105 machine-gun fire, between 1147 and 1152 and between 1326 and 1330 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1342 and 1344 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1722 machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 1730 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1737 and by Israel forces at 1741. Between 1946 and 1955 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Yellow: Between 0535 and 0636 sporadic artillery and mortar fire and between 0720 and 0746 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0930 and 0933 sporadic artillery fire and between 0959 and 1004 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 1015 one mortar bomb by UAR forces. At 1106 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1130 two artillery shells by UAR forces. At 1231 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1252 and by Israel forces at 1347.

"(c) OP Echo: Between 0545 and 0549 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 0933 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0938 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0943 and by Israel forces at 0949. Between 1106 and 1126 and between 1326 and 1330 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between

1336 and 1344 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1416 and 1420 artillery fire and at 1459 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. At 1608 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1614 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1625 and by UAR forces at 1627. Between 1706 and 1707 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Red: Between 0638 and 0706 sporadic artillery and mortar fire and between 0723 and 0735 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 0833 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0840 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0929 and by UAR forces at 0936. At 1557 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1618 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1637 and by UAR forces at 1651. At 1954 six mortar bombs by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Blue: Between 0700 and 0714 sporadic artillery fire and between 0735 and 0751 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. At 0811 artillery, mortar and machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 0818 anti-tank fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0820 and by Israel forces at 0842. Between 0844 and 0851 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0902 and 0932 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1044 one artillery round by UAR forces. Between 1215 and 1228 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1503 and 1558 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Orange: Between 0715 and 0815 and between 1811 and 1829 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Hotel: Between 0817 and 0820 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 0927 artillery and mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0931 artillery and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0934 and by UAR forces at 0955. At 1039 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1040 mortar and fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by both parties at 1043. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine which party ceased fire first. At 1116 artillery and mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1117 fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by both parties at 1119. UNMOs could not determine which party ceased fire first. Between 1139 and 1155 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1201 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1225 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1247 and by UAR forces at 1252. Between 1331 and 1342 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Green: Between 0825 and 0843 small-arms fire by Israel forces. Between 1043 and 1058 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Between 1755 and 1805 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(i) OP Lima: Between 0925 and 0931 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1625 recoilless weapons and mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1626 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1636 and by Israel forces at 1637. At 1653 recoilless weapons fire, which ceased immediately, and between 1844 and 1912 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Between 1953 and 1957 mortar fire by Israel forces (see also paragraph 3). Between 2003 and 2008 machine-gun fire by UAR forces.

"(j) OP Copper: At 0933 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0944 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0950 and by UAR forces at 0955. Between 1147

and 1151 intense artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1152 two artillery shells by UAR forces. At 1326 intense artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1330 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1331 and by UAR forces at 1341. Between 1416 and 1420 intense artillery fire and between 1458 and 1500 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(k) OP Silver: At 1101 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1129 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1132 and by Israel forces at 1134. At 1159 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1211 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1217 and by UAR forces at 1226. At 1500 anti-tank, sporadic mortar and machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 1509 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1512 and by UAR forces at 1518. At 1634 anti-tank, mortar and machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 1640 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1641 and by UAR forces at 1648. At 1834 one mortar bomb by UAR forces.

"(l) OP Foxtrot: At 1104 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1129 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1130 and by Israel forces at 1135. At 1150 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1157 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1216 and by UAR forces at 1225. Between 1236 and 1247 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1252 artillery fire by UAR forces, which ceased immediately.

"(m) OP Violet: Between 1237 and 1238 and between 1458 and 1502 small-arms fire, at 1716 one burst of machine-gun fire, between 1928 and 1930 sporadic artillery fire and between 2017 and 2019 machine-gun fire, all by UAR forces. Between 2047 and 2053 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP report on air activity:

"OP Foxtrot: At 0400 one Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft attacked with bombs target west of OP. Attack ceased immediately. At same time ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

"OP Lima: Between 1953 and 1957 five mortar rounds fired by Israel forces landed 50 metres south of the radio room. OP was illuminated. There were no UAR forces personnel in the vicinity of the OP.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defence Forces Liaison Officer stated that one Israel forces soldier was wounded.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.649

[15 April 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 14 April 1970 was received on 15 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"Report by OP Uniform: At 1744 sporadic mortar, rocket and recoilless gun fire by Syrian forces and

at 1745 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by both parties at 1802. United Nations Military Observers could not determine which party ceased fire first."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.650

[16 April 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 15 April 1970 was received on 16 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Violet: Between 0040 and 0042 small-arms fire by UAR forces. Between 0113 and 0127 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1001 one rifle shot, between 1034 and 1036 sporadic small-arms fire, and between 1319 and 1338 sporadic mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 1732 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1734 two bursts of machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1736. Between 1912 and 1926 sporadic rifle fire, between 1947 and 2010 sporadic small-arms fire and between 2050 and 2056 machine-gun fire, all by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Green: Between 0455 and 0500 small-arms fire by Israel forces. At 1440 three mortar bombs by UAR forces. Between 1445 and 1447 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1525 and 1532 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1600 two tank rounds by Israel forces. At 1601 one anti-tank round by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Foxtrot: At 0619 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0639 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0644 and by UAR forces at 0728. Between 0734 and 0744 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0808 and 0823 artillery fire and between 1813 and 1818 ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Silver: At 0620 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0639 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0646 and by UAR forces at 0711. Between 0806 and 0834 small-arms fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Hotel: Between 0658 and 0745 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 0800 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Yellow: At 0702 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0716 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0719 and by UAR forces at 0721. Between 0814 and 0828 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. At 0859 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At 0900 machine-gun fire, followed by sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0920 two artillery rounds by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0934. Between 1812 and 1818 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At same time three explosions and several flares seen far south of OP.

"(g) OP Blue: Between 0723 and 0756 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Delta: Between 0811 and 0832 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 0850 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Between 0932 and 0934 and at 1002 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, and between 1100 and 1112 artillery

fire, all by UAR forces. At 1140 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Between 1312 and 1316 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1349 and 1351 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 1829 machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 1834 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1836 and by UAR forces at 1845.

"(i) OP Orange: Between 0914 and 0922 machine-gun and mortar fire and between 1447 and 1548 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1808 and 1816 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At same time several heavy explosions and flares seen far west of OP and sound of aircraft heard in area. Between 2025 and 2040 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(j) OP Echo: Between 0926 and 0933 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1332 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, and between 1454 and 1456 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(k) OP Lima: Between 1017 and 1022 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1035 and 1059 machine-gun and artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1148 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, between 1712 and 1716, between 1818 and 1835 and between 1912 and 1914 machine-gun fire, all by UAR forces. At 1957 machine-gun and mortar fire by UAR forces and at 2001 mortar fire by Israel forces (see also paragraph 3). Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2037 and by Israel forces at 2039. At 2101 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. At 2102 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces.

"(l) OP Red: Between 1213 and 1216 sporadic artillery fire and between 1635 and 1639 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 2001 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 2006 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2020 and by UAR forces at 2040.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Yellow: Between 1231 and 1335 fourteen Israel forces aircraft (two Super-Mystère, eight Skyhawk and four Vautour) crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs targets on west side of Canal. Between 1231 and 1336 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Attacks confirmed by Ismailia Control Centre. Between 1742 and 1802 four unidentified aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with napalm and high explosive bombs targets on west side of Canal. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine type or nationality of aircraft due to darkness. Attacks confirmed by OP Echo.

"(b) OP Blue: Between 1828 and 1841 four unidentified aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with napalm bombs targets on west side of Canal. Between 1831 and 1841 sporadic ack-ack fire by UAR forces. UNMOs could not determine type or nationality of aircraft due to darkness. Attack confirmed by OP Red.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

"OP Lima: At 2001 one mortar bomb fired by Israel forces exploded approximately 40 metres south of the OP radio room. Splinters from this explosion reached the OP platform. OP was illuminated and there were no UAR forces personnel in the vicinity.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defence Forces Liaison Officer reported that one Israel forces soldier was killed and two others were wounded.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.651

[16 April 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 15 April 1970 was received on 16 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports:

"(a) OP November: At 1631 machine-gun fire by Syrian forces and at 1632 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1636 and by Syrian forces at 1640. At 1800 machine-gun, mortar and rocket fire by Syrian forces and at 1801 intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1803 and by Israel forces at 1805. At 1822 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1831 one artillery shell by Syrian forces, fire ceasing at this time by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Seven: At 2045 mortar and rocket fire by Syrian forces and at same time machine-gun and mortar-fire by Israel forces. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine which party fired first. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 2105 and by Israel forces at 2110.

"(c) OP Two: At 2303 sporadic machine-gun and rocket fire by unidentified party (UNMOs could not identify firing party) from vicinity of OP and at same time intense machine-gun and rocket fire by Israel forces. UNMOs could not determine which party fired first. Fire ceased by unidentified party at 2318 and by Israel forces at 2332 (see also paragraph 2).

"2. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

"OP Two: Between 2303 and 2318 machine-gun fire by unidentified party and between 2303 and 2332 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. In both cases machine-gun fire passed immediately over OP. OP was illuminated at the time."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.652

[17 April 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 16 April 1970 was received on 17 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Green: Between 0350 and 0430 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Echo: Between 0417 and 0418 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 0545 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0607 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0624 but recommenced between 0655 and 0656 with artillery fire and at 0736 with mortar fire. Fire ceased by Israel forces

at 0744 and by UAR forces at 0748. At 0804 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, and between 1246 and 1249 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1252 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At 1308 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Between 1904 and 1924 machine-gun and mortar fire and between 1958 and 1959 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 2004 and 2005 tank fire by Israel forces. Between 2107 and 2116 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 2211 and 2213 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Orange: Between 0418 and 0425 tank fire, between 1426 and 1458 and between 1639 and 1645 machine-gun fire, all by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Delta: Between 0530 and 0629 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 0945 artillery, mortar and machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 0954 machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1021 but recommenced with mortar fire at 1036, which ceased immediately. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1040. At 1145 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, and between 1209 and 1216 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1357 and 1359 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1418 and 1419 mortar fire, between 2045 and 2117 and between 2142 and 2149 artillery fire, all by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Copper: At 0531 artillery fire by Israel forces, and at 0541 three artillery shells and at 0606 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0608 and by UAR forces at 0637. At 1144 two rounds of mortar fire and at 1801 one rifle shot by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3).

"(f) OP Blue: Between 0722 and 0725 and between 0907 and 0915 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1500 and 1504 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Lima: Between 0724 and 0734 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 0935 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Between 0951 and 0954 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1830 and 1834 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Violet: At 0737 two artillery shells by UAR forces. At 1248 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1254 two rounds of mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1308. At 1755 one burst of machine-gun fire by UAR forces. At 1910 machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 1918 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1920 and by Israel forces at 1924. At 1957 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1959 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2005 and by UAR forces at 2009. At 2028 one burst of machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 2045 and 2115 sporadic artillery and mortar fire and between 2141 and 2144 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 2211 and 2215 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(i) OP Silver: At 0750 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0758 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0821 and by UAR forces at 0832. Between 1111 and 1127 sporadic artillery and mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1344 and 1357 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1808 and 1820 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At same time sound of jet aircraft heard in area.

"(j) OP Yellow: Between 0843 and 0848 small-arms fire by Israel forces. At 0850 one artillery shell and between 1328 and 1348 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(k) OP Hotel: Between 0917 and 0919 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1215 and 1216 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1326 and 1347 machine-gun fire and between 1930 and 1943 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(l) OP Red: At 0927 small-arms fire and, later, sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0928 mortar and machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0937 and by Israel forces at 0952. Between 1024 and 1027 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1032 five rifle shots by UAR forces. At 1508 four rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1830 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1831 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1833 and by Israel forces at 1835. Between 2145 and 2156 machine-gun and sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(m) OP Foxtrot: Between 1930 and 1936 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Blue: Between 1735 and 1740 four unidentified jet aircraft attacked with bombs target on west side of Canal south-west of OP. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine nationality or type of aircraft due to darkness.

"(b) OP Foxtrot: Between 1736 and 1823 a number of unidentified jet aircraft attacked with bombs and napalm target on west side of Canal, west of OP. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. UNMOs could not determine number, nationality or type of aircraft due to darkness. Report confirmed by OP Hotel.

"(c) OP Delta: Between 1822 and 1840 a number of unidentified jet aircraft attacked with bombs and napalm target on west side of Canal north of OP (see also paragraph 3). UNMOs could not determine number, nationality or type of aircraft due to darkness.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

"(a) OP Copper: At 1801 one rifle shot fired by UAR forces passed within 5 metres of OP caravan. OP was illuminated, and there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(b) OP Delta: Between 1822 and 1840 during air attack on west side of Canal napalm bombs were dropped approximately 100 metres north of OP. OP was illuminated.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.653

[17 April 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 16 April 1970 was received on 17 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"(a) OP Two: Between 0014 and 0016 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 1910 sub-machine-gun and rocket fire by Syrian forces and, immediately after, heavy machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1914 and by Israel forces at 1953.

"(b) OP Four: At 0035 rifle, machine-gun and rocket fire by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not identify firing party) from position 100 metres north of OP and, immediately after, sporadic machine-gun fire by Syrian forces and by Israel forces. Fire ceased by unidentified party and Syrian forces at 0042 and by Israel forces at 0043. UNMOs could not determine which of the parties involved commenced or ceased fire first.

"(c) OP Yoke: At 0504 rifle, machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0505 machine-gun and mortar fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 0508 and by Israel forces at 0529."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.654

[18 April 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 17 April 1970 was received on 18 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Hotel: Between 0031 and 0036 machine-gun fire and between 0127 and 0131 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 0530 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0542 artillery and mortar fire by UAR forces. At 0616 fire ceased by UAR forces and at 0619 by Israel forces. Between 0631 and 0641 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 0713 and 0719 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0719 and 0721 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 0755 and 0758 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 0820 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Between 1058 and 1100 recoilless gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1112 and 1114 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1115 and 1116 recoilless gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1153 and 1156 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1233 and 1238 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1240 and 1242 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1829 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1832 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1836 and by Israel forces at 1853. At 1909 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At 2046 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 2047 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2047 and by Israel forces at 2050. Between 2115 and 2117 mortar fire and between 2137 and 2140 mortar and machine-gun fire, both by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Delta: Between 0141 and 0143 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. At 0800 mortar and machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 0803 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by both parties at 0804. Between 1549 and 1552 and between 1840 and 1845 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 2052 and 2055 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Between 2111 and 2115 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 2229 and 2235 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. At 2235 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Red: At 0331 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0334 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0334 and by Israel forces at 0336. At 0901 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, and between 1558 and 1602 tank fire, both by Israel forces. At 1609 one rifle shot by UAR forces. At 1707 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1721 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1744 and by Israel forces at 1801. At 1833 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1913 and by Israel forces at 1915. At 1919 one round artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 2130 and 2133 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Echo: At 0421 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0429 ack-ack fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Fire by Israel forces ceased at 0431. Between 0611 and 0633 and between 0932 and 0935 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1440 recoilless weapons fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Between 1647 and 1650 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1655 and 1703 mortar and machine-gun fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Yellow: Between 0421 and 0431 sporadic machine-gun and mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 0446 and 0633 sporadic artillery and mortar fire and between 0753 and 0819 sporadic artillery fire, both by Israel forces. Between 0932 and 0933 three mortar bombs by UAR forces. Between 0933 and 0935 tank fire and between 0959 and 1010 artillery and machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Foxtrot: At 0443 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0516 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0517 and by Israel forces at 0522. At 0539 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At 0549 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0555 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0605 and by Israel forces at 0638. Between 0756 and 0759 and between 1243 and 1246 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Silver: At 0450 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0507 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Israel forces ceased fire at 0515 and UAR forces at 0521. Between 0545 and 0603 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. At 0605 two rounds artillery fired by UAR forces. At 0625 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0633 artillery and ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Firing ceased by Israel forces at 0640 and by UAR forces at 0651. At 0830 one round artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0830 machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 0831 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0834 and by Israel forces at 0835. At 1145 two mortar bombs by UAR forces. At 1213 artillery and mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1214 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1216 and by UAR forces at 1220. At 1236 two mortar bombs by UAR forces. Between 1241 and 1243 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1321 and 1329 ack-ack and machine-gun fire and between 1529 and 1544 sporadic mortar fire both by UAR forces. Between 1851 and 1900 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Violet: Between 0831 and 0836 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1010 and 1015 small-arms fire by Israel forces. Between 1640 and 1643

small-arms fire and at 1722 one rifle shot by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Green: Between 1118 and 1135 recoilless gun fire by UAR forces.

"(j) OP Orange: At 1356 two rounds artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1615 and 1648 machine-gun fire and between 1755 and 1800 mortar fire both by Israel forces. At 1834 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1836 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1837 and by UAR forces at 1852.

"(k) OP Blue: Between 1407 and 1418 and between 1505 and 1520 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1525 and 1558 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1624 and 1637 machine-gun fire and between 1705 and 1724 sporadic artillery and small-arms fire by UAR forces. Between 1733 and 1745 and between 1830 and 1833 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(l) OP Lima: Between 1559 and 1601 recoilless gun fire by UAR forces. At 1714 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1716 mortar and recoilless gun fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1801 and by UAR forces at 1812. At 1832 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1832 mortar fire by Israel forces. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine which party fired first. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1833 but recommenced at 1907. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1909 and by UAR forces at 1910. Between 2132 and 2135 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Orange: Between 0646 and 0649 two Israel Skyhawk aircraft flew across the Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs targets on west side of Canal approximately 15 to 20 kilometres north-west of OP. During this period ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Yellow: Between 0703 and 0709 one fighter and one Super-Mystère Israel forces aircraft attacked with bombs targets on west side of Canal approximately 10 kilometres south-west of OP. Between 0735 and 0737 four Israel forces Super-Mystère aircraft attacked with bombs targets on west side of Canal approximately 10 kilometres south-west of OP. Between 0833 and 0837 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft attacked with bombs targets on west side of Canal approximately 10 kilometres west of OP. UNMOs could not identify aircraft due to high altitude and light cloud cover. In all the three instances there was ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Hotel: Between 0703 and 0708 four unidentified aircraft attacked with bombs target five kilometres north-west of Ismailia. UNMOs could not identify aircraft due to high altitude and distance. During this period ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 0735 and 0737 four Israel Ouragan aircraft attacked with bombs targets eight kilometres west of Ismailia. During this time ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Echo: At 0827 two Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west three kilometres south of OP.

"(e) OP Silver: Between 0847 and 0910 four Israel Super-Mystère aircraft attacked with bombs targets approximately 10 kilometres west of OP. During this period ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Foxtrot: Between 0849 and 0908 three Israel forces Super-Mystère aircraft crossed Canal from west to east and four Super-Mystère aircraft crossed Canal from east to west over OP. During this period ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations: Nil.

"4. Cease-fire proposal:

"A cease-fire was proposed for 0930. Senior Israel Representative accepted the cease-fire at 0907 and the Senior UAR Liaison Officer accepted at 0910. Cease-fire was effective.

"5. Complaints by parties: Nil.

"6. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defence Forces Liaison Officer stated that two Israel soldiers were wounded.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.655

[18 April 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 17 April 1970 was received on 18 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"Report by OP Yoke: At 0322 heavy machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0322 heavy machine-gun, heavy mortar and rocket fire by Syrian forces. United Nations Military Observers could not determine which party initiated the firing. Fire ceased at 0345 by Syrian forces and at 0350 by Israel forces. Between 0902 and 0905 mortar fire by Israel forces."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.656

[20 April 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 18 April 1970 was received on 19 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Hotel: Between 0006 and 0011 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 0029 machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 0031 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0033 and by Israel forces at 0034. Between 0209 and 0213 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 0551 artillery and machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 0626 artillery and mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0635 and by UAR forces at 0656. Between 0747 and 0756 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1622 and 1627 mortar and recoilless gun fire by UAR forces. Between 1630 and 1643 artillery and mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Blue: Between 0355 and 0359 artillery fire and between 0425 and 0443 sporadic artillery fire and between 0700 and 0742 artillery and anti-tank fire all by UAR forces. At 1222 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1252 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1255 and by UAR forces at 1320. Between 1322 and 1340 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1718 and 1738 intense mortar fire and, later, machine-gun and

tank fire by Israel forces. At 1955 two mortar bombs by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Violet: Between 0444 and 0510 small-arms fire by UAR forces. Between 0534 and 0536 two rifle shots by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Yellow: At 0508 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0513 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0529 and by UAR forces at 0546. At 0622, between 0652 and 0704 and between 0735 and 0746 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 0746 and 0758 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0915 and 0929 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Silver: At 0515 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0521 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0540 and by UAR forces at 0550. At 0744 two mortar bombs by Israel forces. Between 0838 and 0839 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 0840 and 0841 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1220 two mortar bombs by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Copper: At 0701 two bursts of machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Delta: Between 0757 and 0809 artillery and machine-gun fire and between 1008 and 1014 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Echo: At 0812 recoilless gun fire by UAR forces, which ceased immediately. Between 1745 and 1756 and between 1818 and 1836 machine-gun fire by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Foxtrot: Between 0839 and 0841 and between 1635 and 1640 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(j) OP Orange: Between 1001 and 1014 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1603 and 1658 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Foxtrot: At 1528 two UAR forces Sukhoi-7 aircraft crossed Canal from west to east over OP and recrossed Canal at 1531 4 kilometres north of OP.

"(b) OP Echo: At 1530 two UAR forces MIG-17 aircraft crossed Canal from east to west 1 kilometre south of OP.

"(c) OP Hotel: At 1536 two Israel forces Mirage aircraft crossed Canal from west to east above OP.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations: Nil.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defence Forces Liaison Officer reported three Israel forces soldiers killed.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.657

[20 April 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 19 April 1970 was received on 20 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Violet: At 0757 and 1628 one burst of machine-gun fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Lima: Between 0832 and 0915 artillery fire and at 1739 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Delta: At 0845 artillery fire by UAR forces, which ceased immediately. At 1807 machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 1810 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1811 and by Israel forces at 1812. Between 2007 and 2009 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Red: Between 0850 and 0916 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Hotel: Between 0858 and 0911 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0915 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0931 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0932 and by Israel forces at 0951. Between 1213 and 1246 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Blue: Between 0907 and 0916, at 0934 and between 1103 and 1146 artillery fire, all by UAR forces. At 1207 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1218 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1233 and by UAR forces at 1235. Between 1451 and 1502 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1540 and 1545 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1634 and 1641 and between 1703 and 1715 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Silver: Between 1101 and 1107, between 1220 and 1225, between 1348 and 1405, at 1524 and between 1548 and 1635 sporadic mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Orange: Between 1513 and 1550 and between 1625 and 1640 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1906 and 1933 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Echo: Between 1810 and 1822 and between 1941 and 1949 machine-gun fire by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: Nil.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations: Nil.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.658

[20 April 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 19 April 1970 was received on 20 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"(a) OP Yoke: At 0725 machine-gun and mortar fire by Syrian forces and at 0726 machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0732 and by Syrian forces at 0735.

"(b) OP One: At 0745 mortar fire by Syrian forces and at 0752 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 0803 and by Israel forces at 0804. Between 0818 and 0820 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Uniform: At 2028 machine-gun, mortar and rocket fire by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers could not identify firing party)

from position 1 kilometre south-west of OP. Immediately after 2028 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2032, by unidentified party at 2037."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.659

[21 April 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 20 April 1970 was received on 21 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Orange: Between 0442 and 0449 mortar fire, between 0722 and 0735 ack-ack and mortar fire and between 1038 and 1105 sporadic mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Echo: At 0509 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, between 0823 and 0824 mortar fire, between 1516 and 1533 artillery fire and between 1720 and 1721 machine-gun fire, all by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Silver: Between 0727 and 0749 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1111 and 1113 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1115 one artillery shell by Israel forces. Between 1257 and 1258 and between 1410 and 1411 mortar fire and at 1907 machine-gun and mortar fire, which ceased immediately, all by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Hotel: Between 0739 and 0740 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 0746 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At 1110 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1120 mortar fire by Israel forces, which ceased immediately each time but recommenced at 1136 (see also paragraph 3). Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1149 and by UAR forces at 1153. Between 1214 and 1310 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Yellow: Between 0740 and 0744 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 0746 one mortar shell by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Blue: Between 0813 and 0821 and between 0842 and 0843 artillery fire and between 1242 and 1302 sporadic mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1303 and 1325 sporadic mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1412 and 1429 sporadic artillery fire and between 1517 and 1550 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1649 and 1724 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Delta: Between 0946 and 1009 artillery fire, at 1106 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, and between 1429 and 1454 artillery and mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1507 and 1533 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1608 and 1617 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1738 and 1739 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Copper: Between 1303 and 1304 rocket fire by UAR forces. Between 1458 and 1527 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1529 and 1533 rocket fire by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Lima: Between 1324 and 1329 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 2121 and 2125 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(j) OP Violet: Between 1527 and 1532 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Echo: At 0639 two UAR forces Sukhoi-7 aircraft crossed Canal from east to west over OP. Between 0723 and 0728 six Israel forces Super-Mystère aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target north-west of OP. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 0744 and 0815 twelve Israel forces aircraft (eight Skyhawk and four Super-Mystère) and six unidentified aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs targets west and south-west of OP. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine type or nationality of unidentified aircraft owing to high altitude and cloudy conditions.

"(b) OP Copper: Between 0725 and 0815 eleven Israel forces aircraft (six Skyhawk and five Super-Mystère) and two unidentified aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target south-west of OP. UNMOs could not determine type or nationality of unidentified aircraft owing to high altitude and cloudy conditions. This attack report confirmed by OP Violet.

"(c) OP Yellow: Between 0945 and 0957 a number of unidentified aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target on west side of Canal. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. UNMOs could not determine type or nationality of aircraft owing to high altitude and cloudy conditions.

"(d) OP Hotel and Ismailia Control Centre: At 0955 two Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from west to east, north of OP.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

"OP Hotel: At 1136 three mortar shells fired by Israel forces exploded approximately 50 metres from OP. There were no UAR forces personnel in the vicinity.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.660

[21 April 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 20 April 1970 was received on 21 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"(a) OP One: At 0317 sporadic machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0342 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0345. Between 1907 and 1909 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Six: Between 0650 and 0658 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Seven: Between 1834 and 1910 sporadic heavy-machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Three: Between 2035 and 2045 sporadic machine-gun fire and flare activity and between 2109 and 2110 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

[22 April 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 21 April 1970 was received on 22 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Silver: At 0002 four mortar bombs and several bursts of machine-gun fire, at 1005 four mortar bombs and at 1050 six mortar bombs, all by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Delta: At 0307 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0311 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0333 and by UAR forces at 0338. Between 0411 and 0418 artillery fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3). Between 0420 and 0425 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 0443 machine-gun and mortar fire by UAR forces and, at same time, machine-gun, mortar and tank fire by Israel forces. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine which party fired first. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0527 and by Israel forces at 0528. Between 0833 and 0835 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0857 and 0858 mortar fire, between 0959 and 1007 artillery fire, between 1031 and 1036 mortar fire and between 1235 and 1306 mortar and artillery fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1326 and 1353 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Copper: Between 0404 and 0425, between 0609 and 0612 and between 0834 and 0835 sporadic artillery fire, all by Israel forces. Between 1000 and 1009 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1330 and 1352 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. 1355 and 1407 rocket fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Echo: Between 0508 and 0531 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0608 and 0610 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 0615 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Between 0629 and 0630 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 0715 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Between 0735 and 0737 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0748 and 0749 mortar fire, between 1005 and 1008 artillery fire, between 1147 and 1149 mortar fire and between 1355 and 1407 artillery fire, all by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Violet: Between 0614 and 0615 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 0629 two mortar bombs and between 0714 and 0715 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 0715 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0737 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0749 and by UAR forces at 0751. Between 1146 and 1148 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Hotel: At 0641 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0642 mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0646 and by UAR forces at 0656. Between 0717 and 0725 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1539 and 1630 and between 1950 and 1958 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 2002 and 2004 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 2109 and 2112 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Red: At 0927 sporadic mortar and, later, artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0929 spo-

radic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0946 and by UAR forces at 1001. A 1008 four mortar bombs by Israel forces and between 1116 and 1200 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1222 recoilless gun, mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1301 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1307 and by Israel forces at 1320. At 1425 mortar, tank and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1443 intense mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1523 but recommenced at 1548 with machine-gun, mortar and artillery fire. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1600 and by UAR forces at 1630. Between 1659 and 1703 sporadic mortar fire, between 1724 and 1745 sporadic artillery fire and between 1808 and 1832 sporadic mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Lima: Between 0927 and 0959 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1007 and 1010 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1115 and 1158 and between 1221 and 1325 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1444 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1446 tank and artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1500 and by Israel forces at 1521. At 1523 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At 1546 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1555 tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1610 and by UAR forces at 1631.

"(i) OP Blue: At 0940 sporadic mortar and, later, machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 0941 machine-gun fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3). Fire ceased by both parties at 0945. UNMOs could not determine which party ceased fire first. Between 1145 and 1159 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1227 intense mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1230 artillery and, later, two mortar bombs and small-arms fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3). Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1230 but recommenced at 1249 with intense mortar, tank and artillery fire. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1326 but recommenced at 1350 with sporadic mortar and artillery fire (see also paragraph 3). Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1409 and by UAR forces at 1627. At 1706 artillery fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3) and at 1734 artillery and, later, machine-gun and tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1817 and by Israel forces at 1825. Between 1907 and 1936 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(j) OP Orange: Between 1546 and 1558 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1635 and 1654 mortar and tank fire by Israel forces.

"(k) OP Yellow: Between 1746 and 1845 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Copper: Between 1155 and 1200 four UAR forces Sukhoi-7 aircraft crossed Canal from west to east and attacked with bombs target east of OP.

"(b) OP Delta: Between 1158 and 1201 four UAR forces MIG-21 aircraft crossed Canal from west to east, north of OP. At same time, heavy explosions heard far east of OP. During overflight ack-ack fire by Israel forces. At 1221 one Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west over OP and recrossed at 1222 south of OP.

"(c) OP Echo: At 1202 three UAR forces Su-khoi-7 aircraft crossed Canal from east to west, south of OP.

"(d) OP Blue: Between 1818 and 1839 a number of unidentified aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target on west side of Canal. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. UNMOs could not determine type or nationality of aircraft owing to darkness.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations and personnel:

"(a) OP Delta: Between 0411 and 0418 several artillery shells fired by UAR forces exploded between 50 and 100 metres from OP.

"(b) OP Blue: At 0945 three machine-gun rounds passed approximately 5 metres over OP platform. There was one UNMO observing from platform at the time. At 1236 three rifle shots passed approximately 5 metres over OP platform. Between 1602 and 1615 several artillery shells exploded in the vicinity of the OP shelter and approximately 20 metres from OP (see also paragraph 5). At 1720 two artillery shells exploded approximately 30 metres from OP building. All of above firings were by UAR forces and on no occasion were there any Israel forces personnel in the vicinity. OP was illuminated during hours of darkness.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: OP Blue: spare generator and four jerricans destroyed.

"(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defense Forces Liaison Officer stated that one Israel forces soldier was killed and four wounded in the Suez Canal sector.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.662

[22 April 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 21 April 1970 was received on 22 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"(a) OP Seven: Between 0433 and 0440 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Three: Between 0931 and 0932 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP One: Between 1148 and 1149 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Uniform: At 2215 sporadic machine-machine-gun fire by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers could not identify firing party) from position 1,400 metres south-west of OP and at 2216 intense machine-gun and sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by unidentified party at 2220 and by Israel forces at 2251."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.663

[23 April 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 22 April 1970 was received on 23 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports on ground activity.

"(a) OP Green: Between 0402 and 0406 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Copper: Between 0437 and 0440 intense machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Between 0843 and 0849 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0856 and 0916 rocket fire and at 1520 small-arms fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Blue: Between 0445 and 0505 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1210 and 1256 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1502 mortar, tank and sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1504 mortar and sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1549 and by UAR forces at 1619.

"(d) OP Silver: At 0459 tank and heavy machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At 0545 mortar fire by UAR forces at 0550 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0555 and by UAR forces at 0610. At 0638 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0639 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0640 and by UAR forces at 0650. At 0930 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1007 artillery and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1010 and by Israel forces at 1016. At 1034 three mortar bombs by UAR forces. At 1222 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1223 mortar and sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1224 and by Israel forces at 1253. Between 1449 and 1632 sporadic artillery and mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1650 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1655 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1701 and by UAR forces at 1708. Between 1808 and 1811 tank fire by Israel forces. At 1827 tank and mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1831 two mortar bombs by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1840.

"(e) OP Red: At 0502 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0532 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0547 and by UAR forces at 0604. At 0634 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0652 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0653 and by UAR forces at 0713. Between 0905 and 0907 and between 1015 and 1022 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1025 and 1029 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1250 one artillery shell by UAR forces. At 1503 sporadic mortar, tank and machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 1504 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1537 but recommenced at 1553 with mortar and artillery fire. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1617 and by Israel forces at 1655. Between 1726 and 1731 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 2147 and 2148 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Lima: At 0503 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0537 artillery and mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0547 and by UAR forces at 0601. Between 0634 and 0637, between 0707 and 0712, between 0905 and 0907, each time, artillery fire and at 1143 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, all by UAR forces. At 1505 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces (see also para. 3) and at 1510 sporadic artillery and mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1636 and by UAR forces at 1642. At 1958 and at 2106 each time mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Hotel: Between 0515 and 0522 rifle fire by Israel forces. Between 0549 and 0559 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 0727 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Between 0944 and 0958 artillery fire, between 1040 and 1115 and between 1135 and 1140 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 1500 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1506 artillery and mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1516 and by Israel forces at 1517. Between 1535 and 1538 mortar fire by Israel forces (see also para. 3). Between 1540 and 1611 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1646 mortar fire by Israel forces (see also para. 3) and at 1648 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1700. Between 2110 and 2137 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 2215 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 2225 machine-gun and recoilless weapons fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2226 and by UAR forces at 2239.

"(h) OP Foxtrot: Between 0618 and 0630 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1007 and 1016 and between 1226 and 1253 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1458 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1525 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1542 and by Israel forces at 1553.

"(i) OP Echo: Between 0750 and 0759 tank fire by UAR forces. At 0828 artillery fire by Israel forces, and at 0835 mortar, recoilless weapons and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0849 and by UAR forces at 0917. Between 1619 and 1631 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 2214 mortar, tank and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 2243 artillery and tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2308 and by UAR forces at 2330.

"(j) OP Orange: Between 0839 and 0842 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1522 tank and mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1531 sporadic tank fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1541 and by UAR forces at 1546. Between 1646 and 1651 sporadic mortar fire and at 2050 four mortar bombs by UAR forces.

"(k) OP Delta: Between 1233 and 1303 artillery fire, between 1647 and 1648 mortar fire and between 1718 and 1719 rifle fire, all by UAR forces.

"(l) OP Yellow: At 1455 sporadic mortar and tank fire by Israel forces and at 1459 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1535 and by Israel forces at 1702.

"(m) OP Violet: Between 1618 and 1629 sporadic fire by Israel forces. At 1630 four mortar bombs by UAR forces. At 2133 mortar and small-arms fire by UAR forces and at 2135 mortar and small-arms fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by both parties at 2146. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine which party ceased fire first.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Red: At 1517 two UAR forces MIG-21 aircraft crossed Canal from west to east, north of OP. Aircraft recrossed from east to west over OP at 1520. Between 1519 and 1520 ack-ack fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Blue: Between 1831 and 1834 a number of unidentified jet aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target on west side of Canal. Between 1858 and 1859 a number

of unidentified jet aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target on west side of Canal. In both cases UNMOs could not determine number and type of aircraft owing to darkness. Between 1858 and 1859 ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Yellow: At 0959 one Israel forces Vau-tour aircraft crossed Canal from east to west over OP.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

"(a) OP Lima: Between 1510 and 1519 several mortar bombs fired by Israel forces landed approximately 80 metres south of OP. There were no UAR forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(b) OP Hotel and Ismailia Control Centre: At 1536 several mortar bombs fired by Israel forces landed approximately 70 metres north-east of Control Centre. At 1647 several mortar bombs fired by Israel forces landed approximately 70 metres east of Control Centre. In both cases there were no UAR forces personnel in the vicinity. In second incident the Control Centre was illuminated.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defence Forces Liaison Officer stated that three Israel forces soldiers were wounded in the Canal sector.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.664

[23 April 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 22 April 1970 was received on 23 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports:

"(a) OP Three: Between 1317 and 1318 machine-gun fire and between 1410 and 1423 rifle and machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP One: At 1759 intense machine-gun and mortar fire by Syrian forces (see also paragraph 2) and at 1800 intense machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1825 and by Israel forces at 1830.

"2. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

"OP One: Between 1759 and 1825 during machine-gun fire by Syrian forces several rounds passed immediately over the OP. One round struck OP living caravan truck (see paragraph 3). OP was illuminated at the time.

"3. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: OP One: windshield of OP living caravan truck was broken.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) Syria: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.665

[24 April 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 23 April 1970 was received on

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Hotel: At 0427 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. At 0646 machine-gun, mortar and tank fire by Israel forces and at 0648 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0656 and by Israel forces at 0701. Between 1100 and 1108 artillery fire, at 1310 and at 1530 mortar fire, which ceased immediately each time, between 1600 and 1615 mortar fire and between 1632 and 1653 artillery fire, all by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Yellow: Between 0703 and 0705 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Delta: Between 0706 and 0717 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 0725 and 0743 recoilless gun and artillery fire, between 1303 and 1305 and between 1630 and 1700 artillery fire, all by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Red: Between 0722 and 0730 intense artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0922 ack-ack fire by Israel forces and at 0923 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by both parties at 0937. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine which party ceased fire first. At 1004 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1018 sporadic mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1027 and by UAR forces at 1045. At 1556 machine-gun, recoilless gun, mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1702 machine-gun and, later, flares and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1711 and by Israel forces at 1718. Between 1818 and 1820 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 2020 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 2025 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2104 and immediately after by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Lima: Between 0723 and 0729 and between 0818 and 0842 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0924 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0925 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0926 and by Israel forces at 0927. At 1015 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1019 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1020 and by UAR forces at 1044. Between 1616 and 1707 recoilless gun, mortar and artillery fire and between 1802 and 1814 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1816 and 1819 and between 2016 and 2050 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 2102 and 2106 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Blue: Between 0723 and 0730 and between 0815 and 0855 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1036 and 1057 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1921 and 1922 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Echo: At 0809 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0827 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0827 and by Israel forces at 0828. Between 0901 and 0907 recoilless gun and mortar fire by UAR forces. At 0932 mortar and tank fire by UAR forces and at 0933 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0944. Between 1530 and 1648 recoilless gun, mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1706 and 1710 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Orange: Between 0818 and 0825 and between 0955 and 1000 sporadic artillery fire, at 1114 one mortar bomb, between 1554 and 1555 and between 1644 and 1650 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1813 and 1821 flares and intense machine-gun fire, and between 2036 and 2043 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(i) OP Silver: Between 0947 and 0950 artillery fire and between 1631 and 1635 rocket fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3). At 1741 tank fire by Israel forces and at 1750 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3). Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1757 and by UAR forces at 1806.

"(j) OP Green: Between 1457 and 1500 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(k) OP Copper: Between 1631 and 1633 intense rocket fire by UAR forces.

"(l) OP Violet: Between 1652 and 1656 machine-gun and mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1706 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. At 1721 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1722 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1739 and by UAR forces at 1741. Between 1822 and 1829 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: In the following reports identified aircraft are Israel forces aircraft, weapons used are bombs and targets are on west side of Canal.

"(a) OP Violet: At 1118 two Mirage aircraft crossed Canal from east to west, south of OP. Report confirmed by OP Copper.

"(b) OP Foxtrot: At 1119 one Mirage and two unidentified aircraft crossed Canal from east to west over OP and recrossed at 1125. During overflights ack-ack fire by UAR forces. UNMOs could not determine type or nationality of unidentified aircraft owing to very strong sun glare.

"(c) OP Copper: At 1122 a number of unidentified aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked targets south-west of OP. Attack ceased immediately. UNMOs could not identify aircraft owing to extreme distance.

"(d) OP Yellow: Between 1122 and 1128 a number of unidentified aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked targets west and south-west of OP. UNMOs could not identify the aircraft owing to high altitude and very strong sun glare.

"(e) OP Hotel and Ismailia Control Centre: Between 1123 and 1127 12 Phantom aircraft crossed Canal from east to west, north and south of the OP. Two of the aircraft were observed attacking target far west of Control Centre. During the overflights and air attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Lima: At 1126 one Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from west to east over OP. Between 1201 and 1230 18 aircraft (six Super-Mystère, five Mirage, five Skyhawk and two unidentified aircraft) crossed Canal from east to west and recrossed from west to east, north and south of OP. During overflights ack-ack fire by UAR forces. UNMOs could not determine type and nationality of unidentified aircraft owing to high altitude. At 1429 two Super-Mystère aircraft crossed Canal from west to east over OP.

"(g) OP Red: Between 1211 and 1230 two Super-Mystère and two Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked targets west and north-west of OP. Between 1400 and 1404 two Super-Mystère aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked target north-west of OP. Between 1421 and 1428 four Super-Mystère aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked target north-west of OP. During each of these attacks, ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Blue: Between 2041 and 2043 a number of unidentified aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked target south-west of OP. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. UNMOs could not identify type or nationality of aircraft owing to darkness.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

"OP Silver: Between 1631 and 1633 five rockets fired by UAR forces exploded at distances from 15 to 75 metres from OP. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity. Between 1755 and 1801 six artillery shells by UAR forces exploded at distances from 20 to 100 metres from OP (see paragraph 5). OP was illuminated on each occasion.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: OP Silver: window of OP kitchen caravan was broken.

"(b) Israel: Nil.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.666

[24 April 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 23 April 1970 was received on 24 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Three: At 0604 machine-gun, mortar and tank fire by Israel forces and at 0612 one rocket projectile by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not identify the firing party) from position approximately 2,000 metres south of OP. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0705. Between 0813 and 0823 artillery fire by Syrian forces.

"(b) OP Victor: Between 0632 and 0633 mortar fire, between 0724 and 0729 artillery fire, between 0744 and 0800 sporadic artillery fire and between 1552 and 1559 sporadic mortar fire, all by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Seven: Between 0641 and 0650 and between 1613 and 1615 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Yoke: Between 0739 and 0754 intense mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1543 intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces followed immediately by sporadic machine-gun fire by unidentified party (UNMOs could not identify the firing party) from approximately 1,300 metres north-north-west of OP. Fire ceased by unidentified party at 1544 and by Israel forces at 1545. Between 1638 and 1641 sporadic mortar fire by unidentified party (UNMOs could not identify firing party) from position approximately 800 metres north-north-west of OP.

"(e) OP One: At 2130 sporadic rocket (see also paragraph 3) and intense machine-gun fire by unidentified party (UNMOs could not identify firing party) from positions 800 metres east-north-east and 1,000 metres north-east of OP. This firing was followed at 2132 by intense machine-gun fire by Syrian forces (see also paragraph 3) and at 2135 by mortar and intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 2158, by unidentified party at 2200 and by Israel forces at 2205.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"OP Three: Between 0644 and 0649 one Israel forces Piper Cub aircraft circled in area approximately 4 kilometres south-south-east of OP, crossing and recrossing the limits of the Israel forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Israel side on several occasions.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

"OP One: Between 2130 and 2200 three rocket projectiles, fired by unidentified party, and between 2132 and 2158 several bursts of machine-gun fire by Syrian forces, passed approximately between five to ten metres over the living caravan. During the period of fire there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity, and the OP living caravan was illuminated."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.667

[24 April 1970]

With reference to the report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 23 April 1970 contained in document S/7930/Add.666 dated 24 April, a further report was received from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull, on the afternoon of 24 April. This report reads as follows:

"At 0558 United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) at OP Uniform heard machine-gun fire in MR 232-263. Later they observed a blue car at MR 2322-2637 which was towed away late in afternoon.

"UNMOs at OP Three reported that at 0604 Israel forces were firing from Tel El Farass (MR 231-263) and from MR 310-2650, target being village of Aache (MR 232-264). Many fires started in this area and one house in Aache village was burning for three hours. At 0617 one military truck and one military ambulance, arriving from the east on the main road, stopped near the burning house and at least five people were seen rushing out. The vehicles stayed there for at least one hour. Between 0617 and 0639 one Israel forces tank was moving and firing in Aache village. Machine-gun and mortar fire impacts were seen north-west and south of village. At 0726 an Israel forces helicopter was flying in area of Tel El Farass."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.668

[25 April 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 24 April 1970 was received on 25 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports on ground activity.

"(a) OP Silver: Between 0016 and 0017 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0727 and 0736 sporadic artillery fire and between 0929 and 0936 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1052 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1102 mortar and later artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1103 and by Israel forces at 1127. Between 1127 and 1145 sporadic artillery fire (see also paragraph 3) and between 1305 and 1307 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1314 and 1315 artillery fire, between 1545 and 1546, between 1729 and 1730 and between 1803 and 1805 mortar fire, all by Israel forces. Between 1843 and 1851 and between 2148 and 2150 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 2210 and 2213 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Lima: Between 0201 and 0230 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0343 and 0350, between 0502 and 0514 and between 0630 and 0632 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0841 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0843 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0856 and by UAR forces at 0857. Between 1615 and 1706 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1850 machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 0851 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1910 and by Israel forces at 1912. At 2030 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Violet: Between 0302 and 0304 sporadic anti-tank fire by UAR forces. At 0330 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0342 two mortar bombs by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0405. Between 0423 and 0424 sporadic anti-tank fire and between 0802 and 0816 sporadic mortar fire and three anti-tank rounds, all by UAR forces. At 1405 small-arms and later sporadic anti-tank fire by UAR forces and at 1407 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1417 and by UAR forces at 1426. At 1540 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1544 mortar and later small-arms and sporadic anti-tank fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3). Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1617 and by UAR forces at 1635.

"(d) OP Red: Between 0341 and 0350, between 0457 and 0512, between 0603 and 0606 and between 0630 and 0632 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0753 and 0755 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0834 and 0857 two artillery rounds and sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 0926 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0954 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1002 and by UAR forces at 1056. Between 1101 and 1106 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1234 and 1235 two artillery rounds by UAR forces. At 1305 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1327 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1332 and by UAR forces at 1333. Between 1610 and 1648 and between 1704 and 1707 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1847 machine-gun and later mortar fire with flares by Israel forces, followed immediately by mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1852 and by Israel forces at 1916 (see also paragraph 3). Between 1950 and 2011 sporadic machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Echo: Between 0510 and 0515 machine-gun fire, between 0740 and 0802 rifle and artillery fire, between 1257 and 1304 recoilless rifle and

mortar fire and between 1605 and 1607 machine-gun and recoilless rifle fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1641 and 1647 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1648 recoilless rifle and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1702 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1706. Between 2036 and 2102 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Hotel: Between 0540 and 0543 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 0908 and 0912 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0915 and 0935 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1138 and 1145 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1522 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Between 1613 and 1653 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Delta: Between 0630 and 0632 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 0750 machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 0812 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0817 and by UAR forces at 0823. Between 1058 and 1101 mortar fire, between 1411 and 1427 and between 1606 and 1630 artillery fire and between 2144 and 2145 mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Copper: Between 0758 and 0808 machine-gun and anti-tank fire and between 1410 and 1414 anti-tank fire by UAR forces. Between 1543 and 1546 and between 1605 and 1609 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(i) OP Foxtrot: Between 0939 and 0949 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1113 and 1127 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1130 and 1144 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1312 and 1315 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(j) OP Blue: At 1100 sporadic artillery and later mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1112 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1133 and by UAR forces at 1140. Between 1151 and 1157 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1815 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1828 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1829 and by UAR forces at 1830. Between 1926 and 1945 mortar fire followed by several bursts of machine-gun fire by Israel forces (see also paragraph 3).

"(k) OP Orange: Between 1602 and 1611 two mortar bombs and between 2221 and 2305 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Red: Between 0700 and 0836 twelve Israel forces aircraft (10 Skyhawk and two Super-Mystère) and a further unknown number (at least four) of unidentified aircraft attacked with bombs targets west and north-west of OP. United Nations Military Observers could not determine number, type and nationality of unidentified aircraft due to great distance and high altitude. Between 0705 and 0725 and between 0749 and 0835 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Report confirmed by OP Lima (see also para. 3). Between 1431 and 1534 thirteen Israel forces aircraft (nine Skyhawk and four Super-Mystère) attacked with bombs targets north-west and south-west of OP. Aircraft recrossed Canal from west to east over OP. During attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Report confirmed by OP Blue.

"(b) OP Lima: Following Israel forces aircraft were observed crossing Canal from west to east: between 0816 and 0820 two Super-Mystère (during

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this period ack-ack fire by UAR forces), between 1448 and 1502 two Skyhawk and two Mirage (during this period sporadic ack-ack fire by UAR forces), at 1518 three Skyhawk and at 1535 two Skyhawk aircraft.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

"(a) OP Silver: At 1127 and at 1129 one artillery round each time fired by UAR forces exploded approximately 50 metres from the OP. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(b) OP Violet: Between 1553 and 1618 six mortar bombs fired by UAR forces exploded within 100 metres of OP. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(c) OP Red: Between 1850 and 1900 several bursts of machine-gun fire by Israel forces impacted on the ground ten metres from OP shelter. OP was illuminated.

"(d) OP Blue: Between 1926 and 1929 three mortar bombs fired by Israel forces exploded 20 metres from OP shelter. OP was illuminated.

"(e) OP Lima: Between 0704 and 0716 during a period of ack-ack fire by UAR forces one splinter, presumed to be from premature explosion of ack-ack round, penetrated roof of unoccupied building situated 15 metres west of radio room.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.669

[25 April 1970]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 24 April 1970 was received on 25 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP Reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Yoke: Between 0730 and 0738 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1708 intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at same time sporadic mortar fire by Syrian forces. United Nations Military Observers could not determine which party fired first. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1715 and by Syrian forces at 1746.

"(b) OP Three: Between 1212 and 1217 intense artillery fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Two: Between 1210 and 1216 eight Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft were observed attacking with bombs target approximately six kilometres south-east of OP.

"(b) OP Victor: Between 1212 and 1217 three Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft were observed attacking with rockets target approximately 1,500 metres north of OP.

"(c) OP Sierra: At 1220 one Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines from east to west at a point two kilometres north of OP."

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 5 April 1970 was received on 26 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Echo: Between 0357 and 0402 rocket fire, between 0453 and 0507 mortar fire and between 0531 and 0549 recoilless rifle and mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 0633 tank fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Between 1036 and 1135 recoilless rifle and mortar fire, between 1436 and 1438 machine-gun and recoilless rifle fire and at 1651 recoilless rifle fire, which ceased immediately, all by UAR forces. Between 2018 and 2019 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 2200 and 2220 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 2252 and 2254 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Delta: Between 0400 and 0416 mortar, tank and artillery fire, between 0540 and 0545 artillery fire, at 0925 and at 0941 mortar fire, which ceased immediately on both occasions, between 1012 and 1017 and between 1127 and 1129 artillery fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1356 and 1408 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1830 and 1833 machine-gun fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Copper: Between 0400 and 0405 intense rocket and artillery fire, between 0450 and 0545 anti-tank and later machine-gun and sporadic mortar fire and between 0612 and 0619 sporadic mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1356 and 1408 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. At 2205 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 2213 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2214 and by Israel forces at 2230.

"(d) OP Red: At 0411 sporadic artillery and later mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0451 sporadic artillery and later sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0600 and by UAR forces at 0757. Between 1000 and 1015 and between 1541 and 1545 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1606 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1653 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1658 and by UAR forces at 1709. At 2140 intense machine-gun, mortar, recoilless rifle and artillery fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3) and at 2141 intense machine-gun, mortar and tank fire by Israel forces (see also paragraph 3). Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2350 and by Israel forces at 2355.

"(e) OP Lima: At 0412 sporadic artillery and later mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0443 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0544 and by UAR forces at 0546. Between 0633 and 0801 sporadic machine-gun and mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1607 recoilless rifle and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1655 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1701 and by UAR forces at 1708. At 2140 machine-gun, mortar, rocket and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 2148 mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces (see also paragraph 3). Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2315 and by UAR forces at 2321.

"(f) OP Hotel: Between 0435 and 0442 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 0745 and

0748, between 0811 and 0830, between 1100 and 1101 and between 1235 and 1243 artillery fire, at 1515 and at 2110 mortar fire, which ceased immediately on both occasions, all by UAR forces. At 2120 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Violet: At 0618 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0631 one mortar bomb by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0652. At 2025 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 2027 sporadic anti-tank fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2035 but recommenced at 2101 with sporadic mortar fire. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2103 and by Israel forces at 2106.

"(h) OP Silver: Between 0730 and 0733 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 0734 and 0737 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. At 0810 sporadic mortar and sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0811 sporadic mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0812 and by UAR forces at 0817. Between 1451 and 1453 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1840 and 1846 and between 1916 and 1925 sporadic mortar fire, between 2159 and 2239 sporadic artillery fire and at 2244 two anti-tank rounds, all by Israel forces.

"(i) OP Yellow: Between 0747 and 0801 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(j) OP Foxtrot: Between 0810 and 0813 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0816 and 0821 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(k) OP Orange: At 0854 one mortar bomb, between 1617 and 1708 sporadic artillery fire and between 1755 and 1758 two mortar bombs, all by UAR forces. Between 1800 and 1803 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 2150 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 2245 one artillery round, mortar and tank fire by Israel forces. Firing ceased by both parties at 2310. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine which party ceased fire first.

"(l) OP Blue: Between 1320 and 1327 and between 1613 and 1654 sporadic artillery fire and between 2144 and 2324 machine-gun and intense artillery fire, all by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Echo: At 1534 two Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from west to east over OP. During the following periods ack-ack fire by UAR forces and heavy explosions seen and sounds of jet aircraft heard on west side of Canal to far west of OP: at 1448, from 1531 to 1533 and from 1544 to 1557. Activity confirmed by OPs Violet and Yellow.

"(b) OP Red: At 2319 an unknown number of unidentified jet aircraft (UNMOs could not determine number, type or nationality owing to darkness) were heard flying from north to south on west side of Canal and observed attacking with bombs target approximately 500 metres west of OP. Attack ceased at 2320. Report confirmed by OP Lima.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

"(a) OP Red: Between 2146 and 2156 during a period of intense heavy weapons and machine-gun fire by UAR forces, three recoilless rifle rounds and one mortar bomb landed 30 and 20 metres from the

OP respectively. Between 2200 and 2208 during a period of intense heavy weapons and machine-gun fire by Israel forces, machine-gun fire impacted on the ground within 10 metres of OP. During the entire period covered by these incidents, OP was illuminated and there were no personnel, other than those on United Nations duty, in the vicinity (see paragraph 6).

"(b) OP Lima: Between 2152 and 2205 during a period of heavy weapons and machine-gun fire by Israel forces, five artillery shells exploded within 40 metres of the OP building, the nearest impact being approximately 3 metres to the west of this building. During the period of this incident, the United Nations sign was illuminated and the UNMOs were in the shelter (see also paragraph 6).

"4. Cease-fire proposal: A cease-fire was proposed by Officer-in-Charge, Ismailia Control Centre, for 0030 (26 April). Accepted by Senior UAR Liaison Officer at 2335 and by Senior Israel Representative at 0005 (26 April). Cease-fire was not effective.

"5. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"6. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations:

"(i) OP Red: As a result of recoilless rifle fire by UAR forces the radio antenna mast of the OP shelter and the main OP radio set were damaged.

"(ii) OP Lima: As a result of artillery fire by Israel forces the water supply to the OP was cut off, the southern wall of a building, situated approximately 15 metres west of the OP building, was knocked down, 15 windows were broken in the OP building, the windscreen of a United Nations vehicle was shattered and a building situated 60 metres north-west of the OP radio room was severely damaged.

"(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defence Forces Liaison Officer reported that one Israel forces soldier was killed and a further four were wounded in the Canal sector.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.671

[27 April 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 26 April 1970 was received on 27 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Red: At 0044 mortar and later small-arms and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0050 intense small-arms and sporadic tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased at 0117 by Israel forces but recommenced at 0137 with intense small-arms fire. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0221 and by UAR forces at 0239. Between 0848 and 0928 anti-tank and sporadic artillery fire, between 1300 and 1301 several bursts of machine-gun fire (see also paragraph 3), which ceased immediately, and one artillery round, at 1323 one mortar bomb and between 1340 and 1402 three rifle shots (see also paragraph 3) and sporadic mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At

2213 small-arms and mortar fire by Israel forces and at 2218 sporadic mortar and later sporadic artillery and anti-tank fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2245 and by Israel forces at 2250.

“(b) OP Lima: Between 0055 and 0219 machine-gun, mortar, tank and artillery fire with flares and between 0235 and 0258 mortar and artillery fire, all by Israel forces. At 0850 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0852 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0858 and by UAR forces at 0902. At 0930 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At 2213 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 2219 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2229 but recommenced with mortar fire at 2252. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2300 and by Israel forces at 2302.

“(c) OP Copper: Between 0400 and 0419 small-arms, sporadic mortar and intense tank fire by UAR forces. Between 0424 and 0447 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0852 and 0855 two artillery rounds, between 1007 and 1033 and between 1601 and 1608 artillery fire, all by UAR forces. At 1746 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1803 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1828 and by UAR forces at 2400.

“(d) OP Delta: Between 0402 and 0447 machine-gun and tank fire by UAR forces. Between 0640 and 0713 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0834 and 0941 and between 1044 and 1045 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1234 machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 1235 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1236. Between 1600 and 1613 artillery fire by UAR forces.

“(e) OP Echo: Between 0506 and 0612 artillery and sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. At 0637 mortar, rocket and tank fire by Israel forces and at 0644 recoilless rifle and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0658 and by UAR forces at 0713. Between 1120 and 1148 artillery fire and between 1718 and 2013 machine-gun and later artillery fire by UAR forces.

“(f) OP Violet: Between 0530 and 0542 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0543 and 0552 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 0640 and 0705 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1216 and 1249 sporadic small-arms fire and between 1633 and 1639 machine-gun and anti-tank fire by UAR forces. At 1750 sporadic small-arms and mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1805 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1825 and by UAR forces at 0023 (27 April).

“(g) OP Orange: Between 0731 and 0737 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1458 and 1610 small-arms fire by Israel forces. Between 1612 and 1613 two mortar bombs (see also paragraph 3) and at 1913 one mortar bomb (see also paragraph 3) by UAR forces. At 2212 mortar and tank fire by UAR forces and at 2216 mortar and tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2229 but recommenced with tank fire at 2257. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2300 and by Israel forces at 2301.

“(h) OP Hotel: Between 1032 and 1113 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 2031 sporadic mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces, and at 2127 sporadic

mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by both parties at 2156. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine which party ceased fire first. At 2214 sporadic mortar and tank fire by Israel forces and at 2219 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2224 but recommenced at 2302 with artillery fire, which ceased immediately. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2314.

“(i) OP Yellow: Between 1034 and 1116 artillery and later mortar fire and at 1712 two bursts of machine-gun fire by UAR forces. At 2112 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 2115 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2116 and by UAR forces at 2154.

“(j) OP Blue: Between 1110 and 1125 artillery fire, between 1513 and 1520 mortar fire and between 2007 and 2037 sporadic mortar and artillery fire, all by UAR forces. At 2214 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 2218 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2227 and by Israel forces at 2243.

“(k) OP Green: At 1126 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1128 intense mortar and later intense artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1146 and by UAR forces at 1153 (see also paragraph 3). Between 1225 and 1228 artillery fire and between 1621 and 1627 intense rocket fire by UAR forces.

“(l) OP Silver: At 1300 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1302 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1303 and by UAR forces at 1315. Between 1804 and 1843 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 2208 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 2216 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2242 and by Israel forces at 2244.

“(m) OP Foxtrot: Between 2215 and 2227 artillery fire by Israel forces.

“2. OP reports on air activity: Nil.

“3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations and personnel:

“(a) OP Red: At 1300 several bursts of machine-gun fire by UAR forces passed within five metres of United Nations radio technician repairing main antenna mast damaged earlier by UAR fire. This work had been co-ordinated through Ismailia Control Centre. Senior UAR liaison officer when contacted to obtain assurance that work could continue in safety stated that this work should not continue that day. No reason was given for his statement. At 1340 three rifle shots by UAR forces passed within four metres of the same radio technician who was, at the time, standing on Canal embankment. At times of above incidents there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

“(b) OP Orange: At 1612 and at 1613 one mortar bomb fired each time by UAR forces exploded 20 and 50 metres respectively from OP. At 1913 one further mortar bomb fired by UAR forces exploded 20 metres from the OP. At times of above incidents there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity and at the time of last incident OP was illuminated.

“(c) OP Green: Between 1128 and 1133 four mortar bombs fired by UAR forces exploded within 100 metres of OP. Two of these bombs exploded

approximately 40 metres from OP (see also paragraph 6). There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity and the UNMOs were in the shelter.

"4. Cease-fire proposals: A cease-fire was proposed by Officer-in-Charge, Ismailia Control Centre, for 0030 (see document S/7930/Add.670, paragraph 4).

"5. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"6. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: OP Green: as a result of mortar fire by UAR forces a window of OP caravan was blown in by blast and several radio communications cables and a power cable from OP generator were severed.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.672

[27 April 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 25 April 1970 was received on 26 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP One: At 0030 intense light-machine-gun and sporadic rocket fire by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers could not determine identity of the firing party) from positions OP Zodiac site and 500 metres north-east of OP. At 0040 heavy-machine-gun, mortar and intense light-machine-gun fire by Israel forces from manned military position forward of the limits of the Israel forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Israel side. Fire ceased by unidentified party at 0054 and by Israel forces at 0100 (see also paragraph 3).

"(b) OP Six: Between 1357 and 1402 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Uniform: At 1947 intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 1949 sporadic machine-gun and mortar fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1949 and by Syrian forces at 1955.

"2. OP report on air activity:

"OP Three: Between 1450 and 1454 two Syrian forces MIG-17 aircraft were observed attacking with bombs and rockets target approximately five kilometres south-south-west of OP (west of the limits of the Israel forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Israel side). During the period of attack two Syrian forces MIG-21 aircraft observed in the same area. Report confirmed by OP Two, Four and Victor.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

"OP One. Between 0040 and 0100 during a period of machine-gun fire by Israel forces, several bursts of machine-gun fire passed within eighty metres of the OP. At the time of this incident the OP was not illuminated."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.673

[27 April 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 26 April 1970 was received on 27 April

from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports:

"(a) OP One: Between 1528 and 1530 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Two: At 1737 sporadic rocket fire by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not identify firing party) from positions at village of Bar Ajam (map reference 231-273) and north of this village, followed immediately by mortar, intense machine-gun fire and flare activity by Israel forces. Fire ceased by unidentified party at 1750 (see also paragraph 2) and by Israel forces at 1757.

"(c) OP Six: Between 2244 and 2245 two rifle shots by unidentified party (UNMOs could not identify firing party) from position 100 metres east of OP and at 2245 flare activity, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"2. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

"OP Two: Between 1737 and 1750 during period of rocket fire by unidentified party three rocket projectiles passed over OP and a further projectile impacted approximately 10 metres from OP shelter. OP was illuminated and there were no Israel forces personnel on the OP site."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.674

[28 April 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 27 April 1970 was received on 28 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Silver: At 0120 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0220 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0231 and by Israel forces at 0232. Between 1342 and 1410 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1501 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1537 one artillery shell by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1605. Between 1635 and 1640 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1937 and 1955 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Echo: Between 0257 and 0302 artillery and mortar fire and between 0554 and 0731 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0757 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0840 artillery, tank and machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0853 but recommenced with artillery fire at 1001 (see also paragraph 3). Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1003 and by UAR forces at 1017. Between 1126 and 1135 artillery fire, between 1900 and 2010 artillery, mortar, machine-gun and recoilless rifle fire and between 2025 and 2026 machine-gun and recoilless rifle fire, all by UAR forces. At 2058 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 2107 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2108 and by Israel forces at 2112.

"(c) OP Delta: Between 0258 and 0302 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 0324 and 0326 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1600 and 1614 mortar

fire and at 1636 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Between 2107 and 2112 mortar fire by Israel forces.

“(d) OP Foxtrot: Between 0337 and 0341 and between 1050 and 1102 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1105 and 1114 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1213 and 1216 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1222 and 1241 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1844 and 1848 and between 2100 and 2111 artillery fire by Israel forces.

“(e) OP Yellow: Between 0350 and 0355 rocket and sporadic artillery fire and between 1626 and 1654 artillery fire by UAR forces.

“(f) OP Hotel: Between 0639 and 0719 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0742 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0743 artillery, mortar and machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0746 but recommenced at 0811. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0812 and by Israel forces at 0820. At 0928 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0950 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0957 but resumed between 1027 and 1031 and recommenced at 1049 with artillery and mortar fire. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1057 but recommenced at 1122. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1133 and by UAR forces at 1138. Between 1202 and 1208 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1214 and 1229 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1326 and 1327 artillery fire and between 1344 and 1434 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1554 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1605 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1609 and by Israel forces at 1615. At 1833 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1908 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1910 and by UAR forces at 1917. Between 2000 and 2045 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 2053 mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 2114 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2115. Between 2134 and 2157 mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces.

“(g) OP Violet: Between 0846 and 0908 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. At 0913 one rifle shot by UAR forces (see also para. 3). Between 1000 and 1002 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1258 and 1300 anti-tank and machine-gun fire and at 1418 one round of mortar fire by UAR forces.

“(h) OP Orange: Between 0925 and 0930 small-arms fire by Israel forces (see also para. 3). Between 1818 and 1820 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 2020 intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 2023 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2026 and by UAR forces at 2045. Between 2125 and 2127 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 2150 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 2152 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2219 and by UAR forces at 2221.

“(i) OP Copper: Between 1015 and 1017 sporadic artillery fire, at 1609 one round of mortar fire, at 1636 one artillery shell and between 1909 and 1929 sporadic artillery fire, all by UAR forces.

“(j) OP Blue: Between 1101 and 1119 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1716 flares and ar-

tillery fire and later sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1741 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1745 and by Israel forces at 1747. At 1856 two artillery shells by Israel forces. At 1916 sporadic artillery fire and several flares by Israel forces and at 1918 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1938 and by UAR forces at 1947.

“(k) OP Green: Between 1600 and 1634 artillery fire by UAR forces.

“(l) OP Lima: Between 1610 and 1611 recoilless rifle fire by UAR forces. Between 1841 and 1847 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 2016 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 2023 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2025 and by UAR forces at 2031.

“(m) OP Red: Between 1804 and 1816 flares and sporadic artillery fire and between 1836 and 1842 flares by UAR forces. Between 1842 and 1847 machine-gun fire and two flares by Israel forces. Between 1903 and 1909 flares and sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1920 and 1930 machine-gun fire and flares by Israel forces. Between 1931 and 1934 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1946 and 2004 mortar and machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

“2. OP reports on air activity:

“(a) OP Foxtrot: Between 1254 and 1310 eight Israel forces Mirage aircraft crossed Canal from west to east.

“(b) OP Hotel: At 1640 one unidentified jet aircraft attacked with bombs target on west side of Canal, south-west of OP. Attack ceased immediately. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine type or nationality of aircraft due to sun dazzle. Report confirmed by OP Foxtrot.

“3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations and personnel:

“(a) OP Echo: Between 1001 and 1003 six artillery shells fired by Israel forces, exploded within 100 metres of OP. There were no UAR forces personnel in the vicinity.

“(b) OP Violet: At 0913 one rifle shot by UAR forces passed within four metres of an UNMO who was observing from OP platform in front of OP building. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

“(c) OP Orange: At 0927 two bursts of machine-gun fire by Israel forces hit sand wall five metres from OP caravan. There were no UAR forces personnel in the vicinity.

“4. Cease-fire proposal: A cease-fire was proposed by Officer-in-Charge, Ismailia Control Centre, for 1145. Accepted by Senior Israel Representative at 1118. Senior UAR Liaison Officer gave no reply. Cease-fire was effective at the time.

“5. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

“6. Casualties and damage:

“(a) United Nations: Nil.

“(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defense Forces Liaison Officer reported that one Israel forces soldier was killed and two wounded in Suez Canal sector.

“(c) UAR: No reports received.”

[28 April 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 27 April 1970 was received on 28 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Seven: Between 0340 and 0350 and between 0415 and 0417 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Yoke: Between 0652 and 0654 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP One: Between 0754 and 0756 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Two: At 1412 rocket and small-arms fire, which ceased immediately, by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers could not identify firing party) from village of Bar Ajam (MR 231-273). Between 1414 and 1422 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Six: At 1551 one burst of machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: Nil."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.676

[29 April 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 28 April 1970 was received on 29 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Hotel: Between 0439 and 0448 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 0604 and 0646 mortar fire, between 0710 and 0720 and between 0805 and 0829 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0837 and 0839 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 0904 artillery and sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0931 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1157 and by UAR forces at 1204. Between 1223 and 1230 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1402 and 1458 artillery fire, between 1528 and 1531 artillery and machine-gun fire, between 1555 and 1709 mortar, tank, artillery and recoilless weapons fire, between 1813 and 1836 mortar and artillery fire, between 1911 and 1913, between 1952 and 1953, between 2133 and 2144 and between 2337 and 2340 mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Green: Between 0454 and 0504 small-arms fire by Israel forces. At 1535 one rifle shot by UAR forces. At 1557 intense artillery fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3) and at 1607 tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1705 and by UAR forces at 1711.

"(c) OP Lima: Between 0516 and 0519 recoilless weapons fire and between 0616 and 0706 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1051 and 1127 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1615 and 1627 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Red: Between 0530 and 0625, between 0645 and 0713 and between 0855 and 0910 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1634 and 1641 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Echo: Between 0729 and 0859 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1113 and 1136 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1145 and 1146 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1200 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1222 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1225 and by UAR forces at 1230. Between 1400 and 1428 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1445 machine-gun, mortar and tank fire by Israel forces and at 1448 artillery, mortar tank, recoilless weapons and machine-gun fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3). Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1535, but recommenced at 1621 with tank and mortar fire, which ceased at 1634. Fire recommenced by Israel forces at 1707 with artillery fire, which ceased at 1714. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1944. Between 2148 and 2156 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Copper: At 0729 sporadic artillery, tank, mortar and machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 0835 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0851 and by UAR forces at 0852. At 1432 one artillery shell and between 1605 and 1620 anti-tank fire by UAR forces. Between 1630 and 1642 and between 1740 and 1753 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Violet: Between 0729 and 0900 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1026 and 1029 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1029 and 1100 mortar fire and one anti-tank round by UAR forces. Between 1213 and 1225 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1338 and 1340 rifle fire, between 1400 and 1406 rifle and anti-tank fire and between 1555 and 1723 artillery, mortar, anti-tank and machine-gun fire (see also paragraph 3) and between 1743 and 2200 two bursts of machine-gun fire (see also paragraph 3) and later mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Blue: Between 0739 and 0748 artillery fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3). At 0853 sporadic anti-tank, mortar, artillery and machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 0908 mortar, artillery and machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0950 and by UAR forces at 1007. At 1218 one rifle shot by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3). Between 1618 and 1620 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Yellow: Between 0827 and 0831 sporadic artillery fire and between 1253 and 1335 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1357 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1415 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1434 and by UAR forces at 1441. At 1517 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1557 sporadic artillery, mortar and small-arms fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3). Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1637 and by UAR forces at 1650.

"(j) OP Foxtrot: Between 0937 and 0955 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0956 and 0959 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1016 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1023 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1046 and by UAR forces at 1054. At 1554 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1629 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1636 and by Israel forces at 1703.

"(k) OP Silver: Between 1045 and 1054 sporadic artillery fire, between 1340 and 1355 mortar

fire (see also paragraph 3), and between 1423 and 1445 sporadic artillery fire, all by UAR forces. At 1555 artillery fire (see also paragraph 3) and later tank fire by UAR forces, and at 1659 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1709 and by UAR forces at 1715. Between 2034 and 2049 sporadic tank fire (see also paragraph 3) and at 2104 three mortar bombs by UAR forces. Between 2157 and 2159 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 2202 and 2203 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 2226 and 2231 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

“(l) OP Orange: At 1555 artillery fire (see also paragraph 3) and later mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1613 tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1630 and by UAR forces at 1715. At 1820 two artillery shells by UAR forces.

“(m) OP Delta: At 1620 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, and between 1855 and 1912 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1946 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1950 mortar flares by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1953 and by Israel forces at 2001. Between 2116 and 2136 mortar fire by UAR forces.

“2. OP reports on air activity:

“(a) OP Delta: Between 0900 and 0945 ten Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft attacked with bombs target west of OP. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Report confirmed by OPs Echo and Copper.

“(b) OP Green: Between 1202 and 1225 eight Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target on west side of Canal. Between 1210 and 1222 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 1445 two unidentified aircraft attacked with bombs target on east side of Canal, one kilometre north of OP. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine type or nationality of aircraft due to low altitude.

“(c) OP Foxtrot: Between 1444 and 1446 two unidentified jet aircraft attacked with bombs and rockets target on east side of Canal. UNMOs could not determine type or nationality of aircraft due to sand-storm.

“(d) OP Echo: At 1445 two UAR forces MIG-17 aircraft crossed Canal from west to east, south of OP. Aircraft recrossed at 1446.

“(e) OP Hotel and Ismailia Control Centre: At 1446 one Israel forces Mirage aircraft crossed Canal from east to west, south of OP. At time of crossing ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 1446 three UAR forces Sukhoi-7 aircraft attacked with bombs and rockets target on east side of Canal. Attack ceased immediately.

“3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations and personnel:

“(a) OP Blue: At 0747 one artillery shell fired by UAR forces landed approximately 40 metres from OP building. At 1218 one rifle shot fired by UAR forces passed within 10 metres of an UNMO standing outside OP building.

“(b) OP Silver: At 1340 one mortar bomb fired by UAR forces landed within 100 metres of OP. At 1608 one artillery shell fired by UAR forces landed within 20 metres of the OP. Between 2045 and 2049 six tank shells fired by UAR forces landed

within 50 metres of the OP. On last occasion OP was illuminated.

“(c) OP Echo: Between 1515 and 1517 two artillery shells fired by UAR forces landed approximately 50 metres east of OP.

“(d) OP Orange: At 1606 two artillery shells fired by UAR forces landed within 20 metres of OP (see para. 5).

“(e) OP Violet: Between 1613 and 1615 there were two impacts of machine-gun fire by UAR forces in OP building. At 1743 two bursts of machine-gun fire by UAR forces passed within two metres of OP building. On last occasion OP was illuminated.

“(f) OP Green: At 1615 three artillery shells fired by UAR forces landed within 100 metres of OP (see para. 5).

“(g) OP Yellow: Between 1616 and 1625 several rifle shots fired by UAR forces passed within five metres over OP.

“During all above-mentioned incidents there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity of the OP.

“4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

“5. Casualties and damage:

“(a) United Nations: OP Orange: three windows broken. OP Green: United Nations sign on embankment badly damaged.

“(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defence Forces Liaison Officer stated that four Israel forces soldiers were killed and twenty wounded in the Canal sector.

“(c) UAR: No reports received.”

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.677

[29 April 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 28 April 1970 was received on 29 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

“1. OP reports.

“(a) OP Two: At 0321 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, and between 1442 and 1447 sporadic heavy-machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

“(b) OP Seven: Between 0325 and 0337 small-arms fire and between 0354 and 0356 one flare and machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

“(c) OP One: Between 0810 and 0814 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

“(d) OP Four: Between 1151 and 1223 and between 1531 and 1546 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

“(e) OP November: Between 1930 and 1943 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

“(f) OP Five: At 2004 machine-gun and rocket fire by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers could not identify firing party) from position 500 metres south-east of OP. At 2005 flares, machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces (see also paragraph 2). Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2034 and by unidentified party at 2050.

“2. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

“OP Five: Between 2005 and 2034 machine-gun fire by Israel forces passed close to OP. OP was illuminated at the time.”

[30 April 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 29 April 1970 was received on 30 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Hotel and Ismailia Control Centre: Between 0214 and 0230, between 0516 and 0518 and between 0551 and 0629 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 0731 and 0732 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 0746 rocket and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0749 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0751 and by Israel forces at 0759. At 0830 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0834 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0835 and by UAR forces at 0915. At 0951 and between 1123 and 1128 mortar fire, which ceased immediately on first occasion, and between 1250 and 1319 mortar and artillery fire, all by UAR forces. At 1450 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1500 machine-gun, mortar, recoilless rifle and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1510 but recommenced at 1533 with artillery fire. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1547 but recommenced at 1649 (see also paragraph 3). Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1655 and by UAR forces at 1702. At 1953 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, and between 2050 and 2138 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 2151 and 2157 mortar and artillery fire and at 2220 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. At 2229 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, at 2245 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, and between 2323 and 0023 (30 April) mortar and artillery fire, all by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Echo: Between 0441 and 0444 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. At 0537 artillery and sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0653 mortar, tank and artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0710 but recommenced at 0749 with artillery fire. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0800 and by UAR forces at 0832. At 0844 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0857 recoilless rifle and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1044 but recommenced at 1113 with mortar fire. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1117 and by UAR forces at 1213. Between 1307 and 1430 sporadic mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1528 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1533 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1538 and by UAR forces at 1601. At 1938 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 2057 sporadic tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0116 (30 April) and by UAR forces at 0120 (30 April).

"(c) OP Silver: Between 0615 and 0658 sporadic mortar fire, between 0830 and 0935 and between 1007 and 1053 artillery fire and at 1438 one artillery round, all by UAR forces. Between 1507 and 1510 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1525 four artillery rounds and later sporadic mortar and anti-tank fire by UAR forces and at 1610 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1615 and by UAR forces at 1743. Between 1808 and 1855 sporadic mortar and anti-tank fire (see also paragraph 3), at 1925, at 2002 and at

2037 each time one mortar bomb and between 2101 and 2104 two mortar bombs, all by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Violet: At 0617 mortar and later artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0655 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0659 and by UAR forces at 0746. Between 0748 and 0759 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0808 and 0817 rocket fire by UAR forces. At 0900 rocket and later machine-gun and mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0912 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased at 0923 by Israel forces but recommenced at 0958 with artillery fire. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1018 but recommenced at 1112 with mortar fire. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1114 and by UAR forces at 1115. Between 1309 and 1442 mortar fire, between 1525 and 1603 sporadic machine-gun and rocket fire, at 1839 several bursts of machine-gun fire, between 1940 and 2030 several bursts of machine-gun and rocket fire, between 2049 and 2310 intense mortar, sporadic machine-gun, rocket and ack-ack fire (see also paragraph 3) and between 2335 and 0126 (30 April) rocket and later machine-gun, ack-ack and sporadic mortar fire (during this period sounds of jet aircraft heard in area), all by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Foxtrot: At 0757 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Between 0830 and 0856 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1453 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1500 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1508 but recommenced at 1539 with artillery fire. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1542 and by UAR forces at 1632. At 1650 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1654 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1656 and by UAR forces at 1702. Between 2150 and 2155 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Copper: Between 0840 and 0918 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. At 0934 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1006 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1018 and by UAR forces at 1037. At 1510 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1530 two artillery rounds by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1548.

"(g) OP Lima: At 0842 machine-gun, mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0856 machine-gun, mortar, recoilless rifle and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1005 and by UAR forces at 1008. Between 1117 and 1133 machine-gun and artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1145 and 1147 artillery fire, between 1607 and 1612 rifle fire and between 2014 and 2017 artillery fire, all by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Blue: At 0855 anti-tank and later five rifle shots (see also paragraph 3), mortar and sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0856 tank and later mortar and sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0958 and by UAR forces at 1013. Between 1607 and 1609 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Red: At 0858 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0920 artillery and later mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0938 and by UAR forces at 0947. Between 1036 and 1038 tank fire by UAR forces. Between 1724 and 1725 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1942 and 1946 three mortar bombs by UAR forces. Between 2002 and 2003 two mortar bombs by Israel forces.

"(j) OP Orange: Between 0956 and 1038 and between 1605 and 1610 mortar fire, between 2050 and 2108 sporadic mortar and rocket fire and between 2205 and 2208 three mortar bombs, all by UAR forces.

"(k) OP Yellow: At 1510 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1625 artillery and later machine-gun fire by Israel forces (during latter firing explosion and sounds of jet aircraft heard north and south of OP). Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1659 and by Israel forces at 1701. Between 2056 and 2105 sporadic machine-gun and artillery fire (see also paragraph 3), at 2129 one mortar bomb (see also paragraph 3), between 2148 and 2205 small-arms and ack-ack fire (see also paragraph 3) and between 2230 and 0031 (30 April) sporadic ack-ack and later machine-gun and artillery fire (see also paragraph 3), all by UAR forces.

"(l) OP Green: At 1600 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1616 tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1639 and by UAR forces at 1648 (see also paragraph 3). Between 2050 and 2157 artillery fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3).

"(m) OP Delta: Between 1956 and 2054 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 2347 machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 2350 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2350 and by Israel forces at 2352.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Orange: Between 1234 and 1245 two Israel forces Mirage aircraft were observed flying from north to south over west side of Canal and attacking with bombs target far west of OP.

"(b) OP Lima: Between 1247 and 1256 one Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft circled from over OP to south of OP, crossing and recrossing Canal on many occasions.

"(c) OP Red: Between 1255 and 1356 nine Israel forces aircraft (six Ouragan, two Super-Mystère and one Vautour) and a further number of unidentified aircraft (United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine number, type or nationality due to high altitude and sun glare) attacked with bombs targets west and south-west of OP. At 1300 and between 1350 and 1356 ack-ack fire, which ceased immediately on first occasion, by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Blue: Between 1302 and 1337 an unknown number of Israel forces Mirage aircraft (UNMOs could not determine number due to intense frequency of flights) were observed flying over west side of Canal and attacking target west of OP. Between 1810 and 1812 one unidentified jet aircraft (UNMOs could not determine type or nationality of aircraft due to darkness) was observed attacking with bombs target south-west of OP. During both attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Green: Between 1331 and 1445, 21 Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal south of OP and attacked with bombs targets five kilometres north-west of OP on west side of Canal and two kilometres north of OP on east side of Canal. During period of attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Hotel and Ismailia Control Centre: At 1602 two Israel forces Mirage aircraft crossed Canal over OP. Aircraft recrossed immediately.

"(g) OP Yellow: At 2051 eight heavy explosions heard two kilometres south of OP on east side of Canal. At same time sounds of jet aircraft and machine-gun (anti-aircraft) fire heard on same side. Between 2053 and 0135 (30 April) intense heavy explosions and sounds of jet aircraft heard north of OP on west side of Canal.

"(h) OP Echo: Between 2150 and 2157 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft (UNMOs could not determine number, type or nationality of aircraft due to darkness) were observed attacking with napalm bombs targets approximately four kilometres north of OP on west side of Canal. During period of attack, ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations and personnel:

"(a) Ismailia Control Centre: At 1544 and between 1649 and 1655 several artillery rounds fired by Israel forces exploded at distances of 50 to 100 metres from Control Centre. At times of these incidents Control Centre was illuminated and there were no UAR forces personnel observed in the vicinity (see paragraph 6).

"(b) OP Silver: At 1832 two mortar bombs fired by UAR forces exploded within 100 metres of OP. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity and the OP was illuminated.

"(c) OP Violet: At 2106 and at 2214 machine-gun fire by UAR forces impacted on wall of OP. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity and OP was illuminated.

"(d) OP Blue: At 0938 five rifle shots fired by UAR forces passed within 10 metres of UNMOs standing on roof of OP building. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(e) OP Yellow: At 2059 several bursts of machine-gun fire passed approximately 10 metres over OP, at 2129 one mortar bomb exploded approximately 50 metres from OP, at 2205 four rifle shots passed approximately 10 metres over OP and at 2353 four rifle shots passed approximately five metres over OP. All above firings by UAR forces and at times of incidents there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity and OP was illuminated.

"(f) OP Green: At 1610 and at 2137 each time one artillery round fired by UAR forces exploded within 100 metres of OP. There were no Israel forces personnel in vicinity at either time and on latter occasion OP was illuminated.

"4. Cease-fire proposal: A cease-fire was proposed by Officer-in-Charge, Ismailia Control Centre, for 1100. Accepted by Senior Israel Representative at 1045. No acceptance received from Senior UAR Liaison Officer. Cease-fire was not effective.

"5. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"6. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Ismailia Control Centre: as a result of artillery fire by Israel forces close to Control Centre, electricity supply was severed, several window panes were broken and ceiling of one room was damaged, a United Nations vehicle sustained damage from splinters and further splinters impacted on roofs of Control Centre complex.

"(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defence Forces Liaison Officer reported that three Israel forces

soldiers were killed and a further four were wounded in the Suez Canal sector.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.679

[30 April 1970]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 29 April 1970 was received on 30 April from the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, Lt. General Odd Bull:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP November: Between 0506 and 0549 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Yoke: Between 0532 and 0533 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Six: Between 1624 and 1626 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Three: Between 1639 and 1649 sporadic heavy machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Five: Between 1824 and 1826 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP report on air activity:

"OP One: Between 0716 and 0725 sounds of aircraft north-west of OP behind Hermon mountains. At same time approximately 10 heavy explosions heard in same area."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.680

[1 May 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 30 April 1970 was received on 1 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Orange: Between 0020 and 0025, between 1224 and 1226 and between 1932 and 1933 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Echo: Between 0138 and 0226 artillery fire and between 0326 and 0345 mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0352 and 0402 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0845 machine-gun, mortar, recoilless rifle, anti-tank missiles and artillery fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3) and at 0921 mortar, tank and artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1002 but recommenced at 1019 with artillery fire. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1037 and by UAR forces at 1044. Between 1201 and 1230 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1256 artillery and sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1305 tank and artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1440 but recommenced at 1507 with tank fire. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1523 and by UAR forces at 1603. Between 1715 and 1759 mortar fire and at 1903 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Lima: Between 0336 and 0338 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. At 0353 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0407 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0408 and by UAR forces at 0412. Between 1658 and 1709 machine-gun and mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Red: At 0348 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0406 tank fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0407 and by UAR forces

at 0415. At 0441 artillery and later tank fire by UAR forces and at 0445 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0539 and by Israel forces at 0559.

"(e) OP Hotel: Between 0432 and 0434 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 0835 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0849 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0900 and by UAR forces at 0914. Between 0933 and 0953 mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1024 mortar, tank and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1103 tank and artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1115 and by UAR forces at 1158. Between 1219 and 1348 artillery fire and between 1419 and 1445 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1633 and by UAR forces at 1646. Between 1805 and 1810 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Blue: Between 0650 and 0651 and between 0751 and 0753 sporadic artillery fire, between 0827 and 0848 sporadic mortar, and later, machine-gun, sporadic anti-tank and artillery fire (see also paragraph 3), between 1213 and 1218 sporadic mortar fire, between 1307 and 1314 sporadic artillery fire, at 1409 and 1509 one artillery round on each occasion, all by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Foxtrot: At 0840 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0853 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0916 and by Israel forces at 0951. Between 1032 and 1033 and between 1549 and 1652 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Yellow: At 0915 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0924 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0939 and by Israel forces at 0955. At 1010 two mortar bombs by Israel forces. Between 1030 and 1048 artillery fire, between 1541 and 1609 mortar fire and at 1624 one rifle shot (see also paragraph 3), all by UAR forces. Between 1620 and 1625 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(i) OP Violet: At 0926 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1023 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1035 and by UAR forces at 1047. Between 1052 and 1055 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1150 and 1312 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1313 and 1315 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1329 ack-ack and later sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1401 three mortar bombs by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1505. Between 1537 and 1612 and between 1920 and 1926 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(j) OP Green: At 0928 tank fire by Israel forces and at 0930 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0935 and by UAR forces at 0936. Between 1518 and 1519 anti-tank missiles by UAR forces. At 1540 artillery and later mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1556 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1616 and by UAR forces at 1619. Between 1645 and 1703 sporadic artillery and mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(k) OP Silver: Between 0943 and 1044 and between 1116 and 1132 mortar fire (see also paragraph 3) and at 1317 one mortar bomb, all by UAR forces. At 1338 sporadic mortar and later artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1339 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces

at 1344 but recommenced at 1359 with artillery fire. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1401 and by UAR forces at 1409. At 1500 sporadic artillery, and later, tank and mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1548 sporadic mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1614 and by UAR forces at 1629.

"(l) OP Copper: Between 1008 and 1023 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1033 and 1038, between 1216 and 1238, between 1312 and 1318, between 1352 and 1406, between 1430 and 1512 and between 1753 and 1755 sporadic artillery fire on each occasion, all by UAR forces.

"(m) OP Delta: Between 1207 and 1315, between 1347 and 1426 and between 1607 and 1608 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Foxtrot: At 0718 heavy explosions and sounds of jet aircraft heard far west of OP. At same time ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Yellow: At 0719 one Israel forces Phantom aircraft crossed Canal from west to east over OP. At same time ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 0737 and 0738 three Israel forces Phantom aircraft were observed flying over west side of Canal and attacking with bombs target west of OP. During period of attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Echo: At 0732 one unidentified jet aircraft (United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine type or nationality due to distance) was observed attacking with bombs target three kilometres north of OP on east side of Canal. At same time ack-ack fire by both UAR and Israel forces. Between 0736 and 0825 eight Israel forces Phantom aircraft and a further number of unidentified aircraft (UNMOs could not determine number, type or nationality due to distance) were observed attacking with bombs targets north and north-west of OP on west side of Canal. During period of attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1818 and 1821 two unidentified jet aircraft (UNMOs could not determine type or nationality due to darkness) were observed attacking with bombs targets three kilometres south of OP on west side of Canal. Attack confirmed by OP Copper.

"(d) OP Violet: At 0736 two Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target south-west of OP. Attack ceased immediately. At same time ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Copper: Between 0745 and 0827, 11 Israel forces aircraft (four Skyhawk, three Vautour, two Mystère and two Ouragan) were observed flying over west side of Canal and attacking with bombs target west of OP. During period of attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Green: Between 0917 and 0920 two unidentified aircraft (UNMOs could not determine type or nationality due to distance) crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target north-west of OP. Between 1714 and 1722 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft (UNMOs could not determine number, type or nationality due to darkness and high altitude) were observed attacking with bombs targets west, north-west and north of OP on west side of Canal. Between 1805 and 1812 two Israel forces Mirage aircraft crossed

Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target north-west of OP. At times of each attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Silver: Between 1732 and 1738 two unidentified jet aircraft (UNMOs could not determine type or nationality due to darkness) were observed attacking with napalm bombs and cannon target west of OP on west side of Canal.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations and personnel:

"(a) OP Echo: At 0918 one anti-tank missile fired by UAR forces exploded 20 metres south of OP.

"(b) OP Blue: At 0838 several bursts of machine-gun fire by UAR forces passed approximately 10 metres over an UNMO standing on OP platform. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(c) OP Yellow: At 1624 one rifle shot fired by UAR forces passed within five metres of an UNMO standing on OP platform. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity. OP was not illuminated.

"(d) OP Silver work escort patrol: At 1132 when United Nations escort patrol for work party at OP Silver was approaching OP and when approximately 600 metres from this OP one mortar bomb fired by UAR forces struck United Nations vehicle (without exploding) and a second mortar bomb exploded approximately 10 metres from same vehicle. Movement of this work party had been coordinated but its arrival had been subsequently delayed by three hours. Notice of this delay had been forwarded to Ismailia Control Centre at 1110 (see also paragraph 5).

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: As result of mortar impact (non-explosive) moderate damage was caused to frontal area of a United Nations vehicle.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.681

[1 May 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 30 April 1970 was received on 1 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"(a) OP Romeo: Between 0615 and 0620 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Five: At 0708 one burst of machine-gun fire and between 1952 and 2005 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP One: At 1910 one burst of machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Six: At 1946 flares and machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1947 mortar fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 2000 and by Israel forces at 2010."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.682

[2 May 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 1 May 1970 was received on 2 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Silver: At 0005 mortar and tank fire by Israel forces and at 0015 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0025 and by UAR forces at 0026. At 0856 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0857 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0857 and by Israel forces at 0858. At 1023 two mortar bombs by UAR forces. At 1107 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1123 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1138 and by Israel forces at 1142. At 1208 sporadic mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1253 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1306 and by Israel forces at 1307. At 1642 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1648 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1649 and by Israel forces at 1659. At 1858 three mortar bombs by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Green: At 0258 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0316 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0343 and by UAR forces at 0344. At 0425 ack-ack, mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0448 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0454 and by UAR forces at 0457. Between 0641 and 0758 ack-ack, mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0830 ack-ack and mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0859 tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0904 and by UAR forces at 0906. Between 1006 and 1016 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1032 and 1041 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1120 and 1123 and between 1209 and 1214 mortar fire and between 1614 and 1641 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Violet: At 0503 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0518 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0615 and by UAR forces at 0648. At 0649 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0708 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0708 and by UAR forces at 0742. Between 1106 and 1121 and between 1238 and 1349 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Echo: Between 0504 and 0522 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 0527 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At 0543 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0549 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0616 and by UAR forces at 0643. Between 0705 and 0708 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0710 and 0741 artillery fire and between 1017 and 1018 tank fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Copper: At 0526 three artillery shells and between 0549 and 0631 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0637 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0708 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0708 and by UAR forces at 0740. At 1343 one mortar bomb by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Delta: Between 0631 and 0634 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Blue: At 0728 sporadic tank fire by Israel forces and at 0736 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by both parties at 0748 (United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine which party ceased fire first). Between 0915 and 0916 two anti-tank shells by UAR forces.

At 1216 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1232 five mortar bombs by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1234. Between 1829 and 1835 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Orange: Between 0744 and 0915 (see also paragraph 3), between 0945 and 0950, between 1025 and 1039 and between 1550 and 1622 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 1807 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1808 two flares and machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1810 and by UAR forces at 1832. Between 1935 and 1945 and between 2005 and 2006 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Yellow: At 0922 one artillery shell, between 1122 and 1128 and between 1208 and 1210 artillery fire, at 1300 one artillery shell, and between 1615 and 1715 artillery fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1735 and 1802 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(j) OP Hotel: Between 0928 and 0954 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1026 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1033 tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by both parties at 1034 (UNMOs could not determine which party ceased fire first). At 1052 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1109 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1110 and by UAR forces at 1123. At 1158 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, between 1221 and 1239 and between 1308 and 1322 artillery fire, and between 1528 and 1710 mortar and artillery fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1713 and 1721 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(k) OP Foxtrot: Between 1110 and 1143 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1219 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1226 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1235 and by UAR forces at 1237. Between 1302 and 1304 and between 1647 and 1731 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(l) OP Lima: At 1410, 1555 and 2000 mortar fire, which ceased immediately each time, and between 2020 and 2028 mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(m) OP Red: At 1818 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1826 rocket fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1841 and by Israel forces immediately thereafter. Between 1900 and 1935 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 2002 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 2010 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2013 and by UAR forces at 2020. At 2040 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 2110 flares and machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2117 and by UAR forces at 2130.

"2. OP reports on air activity: (All identified aircraft are Israel forces aircraft and all targets are on the west side of Canal.)

"(a) OP Green: Between 0531 and 0552 two unidentified aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs and rockets target north of OP. Between 0713 and 0721 two Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs and rockets target north-west of OP. During the attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 0808 and 0811 two Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target north-west of OP. During the attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1238 and 1400

fourteen Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs and rockets targets north and north-west of OP. During the attack sporadic ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1416 and 1521, 10 Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs targets north of OP. During the attack sporadic ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1652 and 1714 two Skyhawk and a number of unidentified aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs targets north and north-west of OP. During the attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. UNMOs could not determine type or nationality of unidentified aircraft due to high altitude and poor visibility.

"(b) OP Copper: Between 0810 and 0857 nine Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs targets west and south-west of OP. During the attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. This report confirmed by OP Violet.

"(c) OP Echo: Between 0810 and 0950 four Vautour and a number of Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs targets north-west and west of OP. During the attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. UNMOs could not determine number of aircraft due to strong sun glare.

"(d) OP Hotel and Ismailia Control Centre: At 0908 two Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west, north of the OP. During the overflight ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1446 and 1520, nine Vautour, five Ouragan and four Mirage aircraft crossed Canal from east to west over the OP. During the overflights sporadic ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1556 and 1615 eight Super-Mystère and four unidentified aircraft crossed Canal from east to west over the OP. UNMOs could not determine type or nationality of unidentified aircraft due to strong sun glare.

"(e) OP Violet: Between 0910 and 0951 nine Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs targets west and south-west of OP. During the attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. This report confirmed by OP Copper.

"(f) OP Foxtrot: Between 1352 and 1511, 14 Super-Mystère, four Phantom and four Ouragan aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs targets north-west, west and south-west of OP. During the attack sporadic ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Yellow: At 1615 four unidentified aircraft crossed Canal from east to west, south of OP. During the overflight ack-ack fire by UAR forces. UNMOs could not determine type or nationality of aircraft due to high altitude and poor visibility. Between 1617 and 1619 several heavy explosions heard far west of OP.

"(h) OP Blue: Between 1633 and 1637 a number of unidentified aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target south-west of OP. During the attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. UNMOs could not determine number, type or nationality of aircraft due to sand-storm.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

"OP Orange: At 0800 one mortar bomb, fired by UAR forces, exploded approximately 100 metres from the OP. There were no Israeli forces personnel in the vicinity.

"4. Complaints by the parties:

"UAR: At 1727 Senior UAR Liaison Officer informed the Officer-in-Charge, Ismailia Control Centre, that the local UAR Commander in OP Orange area stated that one Israel forces mortar was fired from a position close to OP Orange. He also stated that if this position was not removed, UAR forces would fire at OP Orange. Kantara Control Centre stated, when contacted, that UNMOs on duty at OP Orange reported that there was no Israel forces mortar firing in the vicinity of the OP and that there was no firing from east to west in the area (see paragraph 1 (h)).

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defence Forces Liaison Officer stated that one Israel forces soldier was killed and six wounded in the Canal sector.

"(c) UAR: No report received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.683

[2 May 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 1 May 1970 was received on 2 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

1. OP reports:

"(a) OP Romeo: Between 0617 and 0622 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Yoke: Between 0648 and 0650 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP November: Between 0818 and 0821 small-arms fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Six: At 1135 cannon fire by Syrian forces and at 1136 rifle fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1136 and by Israel forces at 1137."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.684

[4 May 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 2 May 1970 was received on 3 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Hotel: Between 0303 and 0306 rocket fire and at 0335 rocket fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At 0736 mortar, tank and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0818 machine-gun, mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0855 and by UAR forces at 0903. Between 0928 and 1027 rocket and artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1046 mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1112 tank fire, which ceased immediately, followed at 1151 with artillery fire, by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1200 and by UAR forces at 1202. At 1223 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1228 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1239. At 1328 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, and 1535 and 1540 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Blue: Between 0443 and 0451 and between 0657 and 0714 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0821 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0826 artillery and later mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire

ceased by Israel forces at 0852 but recommenced at 0910. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0922 and by Israel forces at 1000. At 1131 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1143 six mortar bombs by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1147. Between 1600 and 1602 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1630 machine-gun and later mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1632 artillery and later machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1655 and by Israel forces at 1656. Between 2300 and 2305 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Yellow: At 0452 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0723 artillery fire (see also paragraph 3) by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0805 and by Israel forces at 0835. At 0902 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1025 small-arms fire (see also paragraph 3) by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1030 and by UAR forces at 1045. Between 1105 and 1159 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Kilo work party: At 0659 two mortar bombs by UAR forces. At 0902 mortar fire by both parties (work party could not determine which party fired first). Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0959 (see also paragraph 3) and by UAR forces at 1001.

"(e) OP Echo: Between 0803 and 0817 artillery fire and between 0844 and 0858 tank fire by UAR forces. At 0903 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0924 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1002 and by UAR forces at 1014. Between 1048 and 1103 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1230 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Between 1243 and 1303 (see also paragraph 3) and between 1338 and 1342 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1344 and 1353 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1554 and 1617 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1627 and 1632 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Foxtrot: Between 0815 and 0845 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1021 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1035 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1044 but recommenced at 1121. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1131 but recommenced at 1153. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1158 and by UAR forces at 1159. Between 1246 and 1306 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Violet: At 0832 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0853 mortar and, later, artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1000 and by UAR forces at 1015. Between 1038 and 1103 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1200 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1226 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1230 and by UAR forces at 1238. Between 1338 and 1345 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1346 and 1356 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1546 and 1617 one rocket and sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1626 and 1631 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Lima: At 0837 machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 0846 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0900 and by UAR forces at 0905. Between 0928 and 0935, between 1137 and 1200 and between 1255 and 1300 artillery fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1303 and

1305 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1601 and 1608 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1833 and 1835 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1836 and 1843 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1909 machine-gun and mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1910 machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1931 and by Israel forces at 1939.

"(i) OP Red: At 0842 tank and later artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0848 mortar and later artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0934 and by UAR forces at 0935. Between 1600 and 1609 sporadic mortar and artillery fire and between 1836 and 1843 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1905 machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 1914 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1917 and by UAR forces at 1942. Between 2125 and 2128 intense mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(j) OP Green: Between 0857 and 0903 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0904 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. At 0947 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0948 mortar and later artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1000 and by Israel forces at 1057. At 1408 two artillery shells by UAR forces. Between 1425 and 1438 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(k) OP Copper: Between 0914 and 1008 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(l) OP Orange: Between 0950 and 1005 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1205 one artillery shell by UAR forces. Between 1232 and 1239 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1244 and 1249, between 1334 and 1342 and between 1852 and 1853 artillery fire, all by UAR forces.

"(m) OP Silver: At 1020 sporadic artillery and, later, mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1033 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1041 and by UAR forces at 1044. At 1103 two artillery shells, between 1125 and 1129 and between 1157 and 1159 artillery fire, all by UAR forces. At 1235 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1237 three mortar bombs by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1240. At 1358 one mortar bomb by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Echo: Between 1632 and 1645 four unidentified aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs and rockets targets south of OP on west side of Canal. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine type or nationality of aircraft due to poor visibility.

"(b) OP Violet: Between 1642 and 1645 one unidentified aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with napalm bombs target south-west of OP on west side of Canal. UNMOs could not determine type or nationality of aircraft due to high altitude and poor visibility.

"(c) OP Hotel and Ismailia Control Centre: At 1744 one unidentified aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target west of Control Centre. UNMOs could not determine type or nationality of aircraft due to darkness.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

"(a) OP Yellow: At 0723 one artillery shell, fired by Israel forces exploded approximately 100

metres from OP. Several small splinters struck the caravan but no damage was caused. Between 1025 and 1030 several bursts of machine-gun fire and rifle shots, fired by Israel forces, impacted on ground approximately five metres from OP generator. Several more rounds passed approximately five metres over OP caravan.

"(b) OP Kilo work party: Between 0902 and 0959 during mortar fire by Israel forces several mortar bombs exploded at distances from 100 to 200 metres from work party, working on OP shelter.

"(c) OP Echo: At 1253 one artillery shell, fired by UAR forces, exploded approximately 80 metres west of OP.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damages:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defence Forces Liaison Officer stated that one Israel forces soldier was killed and seven wounded in the Canal sector.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.685

[4 May 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 2 May 1970 was received on 3 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports:

"(a) OP Three: Between 0614 and 0620 and between 0646 and 0650 sporadic heavy-machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Romeo: Between 0710 and 0805 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP One: At 0713 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Zodiac: Between 0820 and 0831 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Five: Between 0913 and 0915 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Yoke: Between 1050 and 1051 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Four: At 1837 machine-gun fire by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers could not identify firing party) from position south-west of OP. At 1840 sporadic machine-gun and mortar fire (see also paragraph 2) by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1903 by unidentified party at 1905.

"(h) OP Uniform: Between 1640 and 1642 mortar fire by Syrian forces.

"2. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

"OP Four: Between 1840 and 1903 machine-gun fire by Israel forces passed approximately 20 metres from OP. OP was illuminated and there were no Syrian forces or non-regular forces in the vicinity of the OP."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.686

[4 May 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 3 May 1970 was received on 4 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Hotel: Between 0317 and 0444 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 0447 and 0450 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0632 and 0645 mortar fire, between 0833 and 0836 artillery fire and at 0854 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, all by UAR forces. Between 0903 and 0917 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0931 and 0933 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1048 and 1057 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1121 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1139 mortar, tank and artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1158 but recommenced at 1225 with mortar fire. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1228 and by UAR forces at 1231. At 1317 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1345 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At 1402 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1409 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1412 and by UAR forces at 1419. At 1613 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1617 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1647 and by Israel forces at 1650. At 1707 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Between 1956 and 2008 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Yellow: At 0350 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0431 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0447 and by UAR forces at 0525. Between 0830 and 0850 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0905 and 0917 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1051 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1100 two artillery shells, followed at 1123 by sporadic artillery fire, by UAR forces. Fire ceased by both parties at 1150 (United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine which party ceased fire first). Between 1318 and 1332 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1343 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1404 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1425 and by UAR forces at 1518.

"(c) OP Blue: Between 0430 and 0446 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 0712 and 0755 mortar and artillery fire and between 0935 and 0942 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1606 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1608 sporadic mortar and, later, artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1636 and by UAR forces at 1715. Between 1756 and 1815 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Violet: At 0445 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0543 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0550 and by UAR forces at 0553. Between 0732 and 0735 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0800 and 0803 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0804 and 0831 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 0836 and 0843 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1758 and 1801 ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Foxtrot: Between 0446 and 0452 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1236 machine-gun and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1301 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1306 and by Israel forces at 1329. Between 1333 and 1344 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Echo: Between 0544 and 0551 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 0556 artillery fire, which

ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At 0744 tank and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0800 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0827 and by UAR forces at 0841. Between 1138 and 1153 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1652 and 1658 ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Copper: At 0555 two artillery shells by UAR forces. At 0839 artillery fire by UAR forces and at the same time two artillery shells by Israel forces (UNMOs could not determine which party fired first). Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0842. Between 0913 and 0921 sporadic mortar fire and between 1653 and 1658 ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Green: Between 0611 and 0658 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 0850 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0903 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0907 and by UAR forces at 0909. Between 1243 and 1244 mortar and artillery fire and between 1416 and 1431 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1456 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and, immediately after, sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1458 and by Israel forces at 1544.

"(i) OP Silver: Between 0637 and 0710 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 0829 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0830 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0831 and by UAR forces at 0838. At 1150 one artillery shell by UAR forces. At 1236 sporadic artillery and later mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1247 three mortar bombs and later sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1300 and by UAR forces at 1302. At 1346 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and 1410 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1410 and by Israel forces at 1411.

"(j) OP Lima: Between 0720 and 0730 artillery fire and between 0805 and 0823 machine-gun and artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0944 and 1029 and between 1531 and 1641 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1710 and 1728 machine-gun and artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1814 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1838 machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1846 and by Israel forces at 1922. Between 2000 and 2027 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 2100 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 2102 recoilless gun, mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2103 and by UAR forces at 2117. Between 2220 and 2229 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(k) OP Red: Between 0734 and 0738 sporadic artillery fire, between 0924 and 0958, between 1532 and 1643 and between 1710 and 1727 sporadic mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1732 and 1733 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1758 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1811 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1826 and by UAR forces at 1847. Between 1852 and 1854 and between 2026 and 2028 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(l) OP Orange: At 0830 one artillery shell, between 0847 and 0901 and between 1847 and 1853 sporadic artillery fire, all by UAR forces. At 1942 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1946 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1947 and by UAR forces at 1957.

Between 2039 and 2045 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(m) OP Delta: Between 1454 and 1500 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Green: Between 1707 and 1708 a number of unidentified aircraft crossed the Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target south-west of OP on west side of Canal. During the attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Red: At 1737 one unidentified aircraft crossed the Canal from east to west over the OP and dropped one flare on west side of the Canal.

"(c) OP Yellow: Between 1800 and 1816 a number of unidentified aircraft crossed the Canal from east to west and recrossed from west to east on several occasions south of and over the OP, dropping flares on west side of Canal. During the overflights ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Hotel and Ismailia Control Centre: Between 1813 and 1817 two unidentified aircraft crossed the Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target north-west of the Control Centre.

"(e) In the above reports, where applicable, UNMOs could not determine number, type or nationality of aircraft due to darkness.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations: Nil.

"4. Complaints by parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: Nil.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.687

[4 May 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 3 May 1970 was received on 4 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"(a) OP Six: At 1538 machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at same time machine-gun fire by Syrian forces. United Nations Military Observers could not determine which party fired first. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1540 and by Israel forces at 1610.

"(b) OP One: Between 1822 and 1824 light machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.688

[5 May 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 4 May 1970 was received on 5 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Orange: Between 0252 and 0255 tank fire by Israel forces. Between 0255 and 0302 artillery fire and between 0958 and 1000 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1955 and 2007 machine-gun fire and flares by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Blue: Between 0436 and 0438 artillery fire and at 0501 one artillery shell by Israel forces. At 0542 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0559 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0605 and by UAR forces at 0648. At 0708 artillery and mortar fire by Israel forces

and 0712 artillery and mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0725 and by UAR forces at 0753. Between 0828 and 0833 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0837 and 0908 and between 1137 and 1149 mortar fire and at 1245 one mortar bomb, all by UAR forces. At 1552 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1616 one mortar bomb by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1626.

"(c) OP Red: Between 0528 and 0635 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0707 sporadic artillery and machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 0721 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0723 and by UAR forces at 0726. Between 0917 and 1001 sporadic artillery and mortar fire, between 1324 and 1530 (see also paragraph 3) and between 1618 and 1636 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1827 and 1828 intense mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1831 eight mortar bombs and between 2008 and 2016 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Lima: Between 0545 and 0640 sporadic artillery fire and between 0718 and 0726 artillery, machine-gun and rifle fire by UAR forces. At 0919 artillery, recoilless weapons and mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0933 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0959 and by UAR forces at 1001.

"(e) OP Green: Between 0559 and 0601 artillery fire, between 0807 and 0812 mortar fire, between 0936 and 0938 artillery fire, at 1215 two mortar bombs and between 1237 and 1318 small-arms fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1320 and 1333 mortar and machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1453 and 1500 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1539 and 1550 and between 1644 and 1646 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Hotel: At 0643 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, at 0703 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, between 0745 and 0805 mortar fire, at 0857 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, and between 1222 and 1234 mortar and artillery fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1241 and 1248 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1251 and 1254 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1402 and 1413 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 1434 artillery and mortar fire by UAR forces and at same time machine-gun fire by Israel forces. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine which party fired first. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1436 and by UAR forces at 1534. At 1712 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, between 1903 and 1916 mortar and artillery fire and at 2003 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, all by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Yellow: Between 0729 and 0803 sporadic mortar fire and between 1155 and 1202 machine-gun fire (see also paragraph 3) by Israel forces. Between 1210 and 1212 small-arms fire (see also paragraph 3), between 1443 and 1452 and between 1526 and 1534 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Delta: Between 0754 and 0759 machine-gun fire and between 1859 and 1903 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Foxtrot: At 0756 mortar fire by Israel forces, which ceased immediately.

"(j) OP Silver: Between 0847 and 0849 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(k) OP Echo: Between 0849 and 0912 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0923 and 0924 and between 1540 and 1553 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1657 and 1701 tank fire by UAR forces.

"(l) OP Violet: Between 0853 and 0859 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1458 and 1508 sporadic mortar and intense tank fire by UAR forces. Between 1539 and 1552 sporadic mortar and artillery fire and between 1620 and 1623 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1623 and 1625 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"Ismailia Control Centre and OP Hotel: Between 0953 and 1016 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft attacked with bombs targets five to ten kilometres west of OP. UNMOs could not determine number, type or nationality of aircraft owing to sand-storm.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

"(a) OP Yellow: Between 1155 and 1202 several bursts of machine-gun fire by Israel forces passed approximately five metres over OP caravan. Between 1210 and 1212 two rifle shots fired by UAR forces passed approximately five metres over OP caravan. On second occasion there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity of the OP.

"(b) OP Red: At 1410 one mortar bomb fired by UAR forces landed within 100 metres of the OP. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity of the OP.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.689

[5 May 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 4 May 1970 was received on 5 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"OP reports:

"(a) OP Two: Between 0843 and 0858 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Six: At 1753 rocket fire by unidentified party from a location approximately 1,400 metres south-south-east of OP. United Nations Military Observers could not identify firing party. At 1754 sporadic machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by unidentified party at 1755 and by Israel forces at 1810."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.690

[6 May 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 5 May 1970 was received on 6 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Hotel: Between 0052 and 0057 rocket fire, between 0447 and 0502 and between 0614

and 0617 artillery fire, at 0637 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, and between 0707 and 0710 artillery fire, all by UAR forces. At 0805 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0955 mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1008 but recommenced at 1107 with artillery fire. Fire ceased by both parties at 1120. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine which party ceased fire first. Between 1231 and 1236 artillery fire, at 1304 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, between 1319 and 1325 mortar and artillery fire, between 1345 and 1347 artillery fire, between 1420 and 1422 mortar and artillery fire and at 1443 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, all by UAR forces. Between 1452 and 1512 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1529 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1544 small-arms and later mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1601 and by UAR forces at 1637. At 1905 one rocket (see paragraph 6) by Israel forces. At 1927 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1929 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1931 and by UAR forces at 1939. At 1955 mortar, rocket and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 2003 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2015 and by UAR forces at 2021. At 2250 mortar, rocket and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 2251 rocket and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2337 and by Israel forces at 2357.

“(b) OP Blue: Between 0103 and 0115 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0124 and 0127 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0205 and 0209 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0751 sporadic mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0802 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0812 and by Israel forces at 0813. At 1313 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 1314 two mortar bombs by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1420. At 1543 machine-gun, anti-tank and mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1620 machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1643 and by Israel forces at 1644. At 1715 mortar and tank fire by Israel forces and at 1716 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1732 and by Israel forces at 1737. At 1802 sporadic tank and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1828 sporadic rocket and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1850 and by Israel forces at 1852.

“(c) OP Red: At 0530 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0543 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0558 and by Israel forces at 0612. At 0635 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0649 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0649 and by UAR forces at 0656. Between 1251 and 1304, between 1326 and 1330 and between 1612 and 1640 sporadic mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 1818 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1840 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by both parties at 1842. UNMOs could not determine which party ceased fired first. Between 1926 and 1928 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1935 three mortar bombs and between 1952 and 2005 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

“(d) OP Lima: Between 0540 and 0543 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1423 and 1426 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. At 1607 machine-gun, recoilless gun and mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1615 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1634 and by UAR forces at 1655. Between 1814 and 1845 artillery fire by UAR forces.

“(e) OP Orange: At 0720 one mortar bomb, between 1051 and 1112 and between 1527 and 1543 sporadic mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

“(f) OP Echo: Between 0729 and 0732, between 0801 and 0805, between 0955 and 0958, between 1047 and 1148, at 1206 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, and between 1307 and 1330 artillery fire, all by UAR forces. At 1805 machine-gun, recoilless gun and mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1859 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1903 and by Israel forces at 1905.

“(g) OP Violet: Between 0730 and 0733 and between 0801 and 0806 sporadic artillery fire and between 0953 and 0958 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 1048 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1115 three mortar bombs by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1128. Between 1319 and 1330 sporadic artillery fire and between 2242 and 2252 sporadic machine-gun and mortar fire by UAR forces.

“(h) OP Green: Between 0800 and 0820 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1419 and 1522 artillery fire by UAR forces.

“(i) OP Yellow: Between 0856 and 0919, between 0950 and 1035 and between 1106 and 1120 sporadic artillery fire, all by UAR forces. At 1120 small-arms fire by Israel forces and at 1155 one rifle shot and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1158 and by Israel forces at 1225. Between 1232 and 1239 sporadic artillery fire, at 1443 one artillery shell and between 1604 and 1635 recoilless gun and artillery fire by UAR forces.

“(j) OP Copper: At 1045 two mortar bombs and between 1112 and 1128 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces.

“(k) OP Delta: Between 1109 and 1118 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1830 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1833 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1836 and by UAR forces at 1838.

“(l) OP Silver: At 1213 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1214 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1223 and by Israel forces at 1224. Between 1248 and 1252 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1419 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1420 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1423 and by UAR forces at 1453. Between 1540 and 1558 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1608 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1631 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1637 and by Israel forces at 1640. Between 2307 and 2309 mortar fire by UAR forces.

“(m) OP Foxtrot: Between 1248 and 1251 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1618 and 1648 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Red: Between 0732 and 0939, 11 Israel forces aircraft (seven Skyhawk and four Super-Mystère) and an unknown number of unidentified aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and made repeated attacks with bombs on targets west and north-west of OP on west side of Canal. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. UNMOs could not determine number, type or nationality of unidentified aircraft owing to strong sun dazzle. Between 1648 and 1651 three Israel forces Phantom aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target west of OP on west side of Canal. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. OP Lima reported overflights associated with above air attacks.

"(b) OP Orange: Between 1754 and 1755 one unidentified aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target south-east of OP on west side of Canal. UNMOs could not determine type or nationality of aircraft owing to darkness.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations: Nil.

"4. Cease-fire proposals: Officer-in-Charge, Ismailia Control Centre, proposed a cease-fire for 1230. Accepted at 1240 by Senior Israel Representative after having been queried by Kantara Control at 1224 for his reply. No reply received from Senior UAR Liaison Officer. Cease-fire was not effective.

"5. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"6. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: OP Hotel and Ismailia Control Centre: At 1905 one rocket fired by Israel forces exploded approximately 400 metres from Control Centre. As a result of the blast 14 window panes were broken at Control Centre and windscreen of a United Nations vehicle was cracked by splinters.

"(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defence Forces Liaison Officer stated that one Israel forces soldier was wounded in Canal sector.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.691

[6 May 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 5 May 1970 was received on 6 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"OP reports:

"(a) OP Seven: At 0515 sporadic machine-gun and mortar fire by Syrian forces followed immediately by sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 0525 and by Israel forces at 0541.

"(b) OP Six: At 1800 sporadic machine-gun fire by Syrian forces followed immediately by mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1801 and by Syrian forces at 1814."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.692

[7 May 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 6 May 1970 was received on 7 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Blue: At 0113 intense machine-gun and mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0114 intense machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0136 and by Israel forces at 0145. Between 0708 and 0710 sporadic mortar fire and between 0733 and 0809 sporadic mortar fire followed by sporadic artillery fire, all by Israel forces. Between 1027 and 1102 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1103 and 1133 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1139 and 1147 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1548 sporadic mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1556 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1612 and by UAR forces at 1625.

"(b) OP Orange: At 0301 one mortar bomb by UAR forces. At 0651 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0704 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0707 and by Israel forces at 0719. Between 0725 and 0727 two artillery rounds, between 0900 and 0907 sporadic artillery fire and between 1647 and 1706 sporadic mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Hotel: Between 0323 and 0342 rocket and artillery fire, at 0359 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, and between 0715 and 0737 sporadic artillery fire, all by UAR forces. Between 0740 and 0815 machine-gun and artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0821 and 0901 and between 0933 and 1029 sporadic mortar and artillery fire, and between 1049 and 1214 sporadic mortar, recoilless rifle and artillery fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1240 and 1241 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1315 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1353 mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1424 and by Israel forces at 1441. Between 1514 and 1604 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1636 mortar, recoilless rifle and tank fire by UAR forces and at 1704 mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1710 and by Israel forces at 1725. Between 2029 and 2045 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Lima: At 0355 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At 0628 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0639 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0644 but recommenced at 0744 with mortar fire. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0747 and by Israel forces at 0812. Between 0920 and 0921 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1717 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1747 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1758 and by Israel forces at 1759. At 1910 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1920 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1929 but recommenced at 2027 with mortar fire. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2029 and by UAR forces at 2038.

"(e) OP Echo: Between 0428 and 0435 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. At 0944 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0948 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0958 and by UAR forces at 1013. Between 1420 and 1421 and between 1502 and 1537 artillery fire, between 2034 and 2046 machine-gun and mortar fire and between 2223 and 2320 machine-gun, mortar and artillery fire, all by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Yellow: At 0539 (see also paragraph 3) and at 0655 each time one rifle shot by UAR forces. Between 0745 and 0753 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. At 0810 small-arms fire by Israel forces and at 0827 sporadic artillery fire and one rifle shot by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0845 and by Israel forces at 0857. Between 1015 and 1025 small-arms fire by Israel forces. Between 1525 and 1529 sporadic artillery fire and between 1645 and 1701 artillery and recoilless rifle fire and two rifle shots (see also paragraph 3) by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Green: Between 0552 and 0556 sporadic mortar fire, between 0908 and 0943 and between 1012 and 1016 sporadic artillery fire, at 1042 two mortar bombs and at 1309 two artillery rounds, all by UAR forces. Between 1645 and 1646 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1655 one mortar bomb by UAR forces. Between 1838 and 1841 sporadic tank fire with flares and between 1907 and 1909 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Red: At 0619 sporadic artillery and, later, sporadic mortar and ack-ack fire by Israel forces and at 0636 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0709 but recommenced at 0739 with sporadic mortar and artillery fire. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0748 and by Israel forces at 0759. Between 0810 and 0813 sporadic mortar fire, at 0919 two mortar bombs, between 1000 and 1025, between 1117 and 1135, between 1216 and 1250, between 1532 and 1540 and between 1601 and 1641 sporadic mortar fire and between 1713 and 1750 sporadic mortar and artillery fire with flares, all by UAR forces. At 1916 mortar fire and a brief period of intense machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 1922 machine-gun fire and two tank rounds by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1950 and by UAR forces at 2030. At 2037 five mortar bombs by Israel forces.

"(i) OP Foxtrot: Between 0831 and 0910 and between 1230 and 1239 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1412 and 1415 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(j) OP Silver: At 0832 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0835 one rifle shot and sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0837 and by UAR forces at 0855 (see also paragraph 3). Between 0900 and 0906 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1043 three mortar bombs by UAR forces. At 1044 six mortar bombs by Israel forces. Between 1310 and 1459 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3).

"(k) OP Copper: Between 1109 and 1111 sporadic mortar fire and between 2050 and 2053 three rifle shots by UAR forces.

"(l) OP Violet: Between 2235 and 2319 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Green: Between 1043 and 1044 two Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft were observed attacking with bombs target two kilometres north-west of OP on west side of Canal.

"(b) OP Yellow: Between 1655 and 1711 an unknown number of unidentified jet aircraft (United

Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine number, type or nationality owing to darkness) were observed attacking with bombs, napalm and cannon targets from one to five kilometres south-west of OP on west side of Canal. Between 1704 and 1709 ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Hotel and Ismailia Control Centre: In all the following reports aircraft were not identified owing to darkness. Between 1657 and 1659 two jet aircraft were observed attacking with bombs targets approximately 300 metres south and 400 metres north-west of Control Centre, on west side of Canal (see also paragraph 5). At 1718 one jet aircraft was observed attacking with bombs target approximately 400 metres north-west of Control Centre (attack ceased immediately). Between 1740 and 1741 two jet aircraft were observed attacking with incendiaries target approximately one kilometre west of Control Centre. At 1741 ack-ack fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nation installations and personnel:

"(a) OP Yellow: At 0539 one rifle shot fired by UAR forces passed within five metres of an UNMO standing on the embankment of Canal. At 1656 two further rifle shots fired by UAR forces, passed within 10 metres of OP caravan. At time of these incidents there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity and on second occasion OP was illuminated.

"(b) OP Silver: At 0835 one rifle shot fired by UAR forces passed approximately two metres from an UNMO standing on Canal embankment. Between 1457 and 1459 two mortar bombs also fired by UAR forces exploded approximately 50 metres from OP caravan. At time of these incidents there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity and on second occasion a work party was on OP site. The presence of this work party and their movements has been co-ordinated earlier with Senior UAR Liaison Officer.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Ismailia Control Centre: as a result of bombing by Israel forces aircraft approximately 300 metres from Control Centre building at least 20 temporary plastic windows were blown out by blast.

"(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defence Forces Liaison Officer reported that six Israel forces soldiers were wounded in the Canal sector.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.693

[7 May 1970]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 6 May 1970 was received on 7 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Yoke: Between 0650 and 0654 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP November: At 1753 sporadic machine-gun and rocket fire by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers could not identify firing party) from position 300 metres south-south-west

of OP and, immediately after, intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces, followed at 1801 by sporadic machine-gun fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by unidentified party and by Syrian forces at 1808 and by Israel forces at 1809.

"(c) OP Sierra: Between 1901 and 1914 sporadic mortar fire by Syrian forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Yoke: At 0717 one Israel forces Mirage aircraft crossed the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines from east to west, north of OP.

"(b) OP X-Ray: At 0920 three MIG-17 aircraft with Israel national markings crossed the above-mentioned limits from east to west, south of OP."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.694

[8 May 1970]

The following summary of incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 7 May 1970 was received on 8 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO.

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Hotel: At 0015 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0300 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0032 and by UAR forces at 0106. Between 0750 and 0751 artillery fire, between 0902 and 0932 and between 0955 and 0957 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 1019 mortar fire by UAR forces and at the same time artillery fire by Israel forces. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine which party fired first. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1028 and by Israel forces at 1040. At 1104 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1106 machine-gun and artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1127 and by Israel forces at 1140. Between 1144 and 1154 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1210 machine-gun, mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1215 machine-gun, artillery and mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1254 and by Israel forces at 1302. Between 1345 and 1410 mortar and artillery fire, between 1437 and 1453 artillery fire, between 1530 and 1538 mortar fire, between 1602 and 1635 mortar and artillery fire, at 1944 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, and between 2359 and 0005 (8 May) mortar and artillery fire, all by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Blue: At 0043 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0055 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0102 and by Israel forces at 0105. Between 0414 and 0448 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0452 and 0458 and between 0714 and 0728 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 0816 one artillery round and at 0958 small-arms fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At 1003 three mortar bombs by Israel forces. Between 1018 and 1019 mortar fire, between 1507 and 1523 sporadic artillery fire and between 1543 and 1550 sporadic mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 1616 sporadic artillery and later sporadic mortar and small-arms fire by UAR forces and at 1632 sporadic mortar and tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1717 and by UAR forces at 1720. Between 2025 and 2040 and be-

tween 2320 and 2326 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Lima: Between 0043 and 0130 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0734 and 0736 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0737 and 0738 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1540 mortar and recoilless rifle fire by UAR forces and at 1545 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1611 and by Israel forces at 1618.

"(d) OP Red: Between 0053 and 0127 mortar and artillery fire and between 0735 and 0738 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 0757 one artillery round by Israel forces. At 1223 and at 1246 one artillery round each time by UAR forces. At 1541 mortar and later anti-tank gun fire by UAR forces and at 1548 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1606 and by Israel forces at 1616.

"(e) OP Green: Between 0249 and 0439 tank and sporadic artillery fire, between 0705 and 0710 and between 0748 and 0749 ack-ack fire (during these periods sounds of heavy explosions and jet aircraft heard to north-east of OP), between 0813 and 0818 three artillery rounds and between 1434 and 1452 sporadic mortar and artillery fire (see also paragraph 3), all by UAR forces. At 1540 sporadic artillery and later sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1547 mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1615 and by Israel forces at 1623. Between 2107 and 2110 intense mortar fire and between 2357 and 0021 (8 May) artillery fire (see also paragraph 3) by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Echo: At 0533 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately by Israel forces. At 1016 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1046 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1157 but recommenced at 1229. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1241 and by UAR forces at 1251. Between 1357 and 1403 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1632 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1635 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1645 and by UAR forces at 1648. Between 1729 and 1814 machine-gun fire by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Foxtrot: Between 1016 and 1040 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1046 and 1049 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1106 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1117 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1126 and by UAR forces at 1157. Between 1210 and 1240 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1248 and 1250 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Violet: At 1017 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1026 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1101 but recommenced at 1227. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1247 and by UAR forces at 1251. At 1530 one anti-tank gun round and at 1830 one mortar bomb by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Silver: Between 1047 and 1050 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1105 mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1115 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1140 and by Israel forces at 1143. Between 1247 and 1249 sporadic artillery fire, between 1505 and 1506 anti-tank gun fire and between 1632 and 1658 mortar and artillery fire (see also paragraph 3), all by UAR forces.

"(j) OP Orange: At 1052 two mortar bombs by UAR forces. At 1612 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1622 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1627 and by UAR forces at 1638.

"(k) OP Copper: Between 1058 and 1101 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(l) OP Yellow: Between 1129 and 1154 and between 1300 and 1309 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(m) OP Delta: Between 1142 and 1151 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Green: In all the following reports aircraft were identified as being Israel forces aircraft. Between 0609 and 0612 two Skyhawk aircraft were observed flying from south to north on west side of Canal and attacking with bombs targets from 300 to 500 metres south-west and west of OP. Between 0643 and 0656 four Skyhawk aircraft were observed flying from south to north on west side of Canal and attacking with bombs targets approximately 500 metres north-west of OP on west side and 1 kilometre north of OP on east side of Canal. Between 0851 and 0854 and between 0918 and 0919 two Skyhawk aircraft each time crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target to north-west of OP on west side of Canal. During all of the above attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Hotel and Ismailia Control Centre. Commencing at 0647 a total of six Israel forces aircraft (five Vautour and one Skyhawk) and a further unidentified aircraft (UNMOs could not determine type or nationality owing to cloudy conditions) crossed Canal from west to east and east to west over and within 3 kilometres south of OP. At 0702 four Israel forces aircraft (two Vautour and two Skyhawk) attacked with bombs target approximately 8 kilometres south-west of Control Centre. Overflights ceased at 0708 and attack ceased at 0719. During period of overflights and attack sporadic ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 0809 and 0858 a total of 16 Israel forces aircraft (10 Ouragan and 6 Vautour) and a further unidentified aircraft (UNMOs could not determine type or nationality owing to distance) were observed attacking with bombs targets south-west, north-west and north of OP on west side of Canal. At 0844 ack-ack fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Foxtrot: Between 0648 and 0719 a total of seven Israel forces aircraft (six Vautour and one Super-Mystère) crossed Canal from west to east over OP. At 0718 ack-ack fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Between 0831 and 0902 a total of five Israel forces aircraft (four Super-Mystère and one Ouragan) and a further two unidentified aircraft (UNMOs could not determine type or nationality owing to high altitude of aircraft) crossed Canal from east to west and west to east over OP. Between 0840 and 0846 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1644 and 1646 an unknown number of unidentified jet aircraft attacked with bombs targets approximately 5 kilometres south of OP on east side of Canal. During period of attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. OP Hotel confirmed air attack taking place far to south-east of OP during this period. Between 1714 and 1717 an unknown number of unidentified jet aircraft attacked with bombs

and napalm targets approximately 8 kilometres south-west of OP on west side of Canal. During period of attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. OP Silver confirmed air attack taking place on west side of Canal during this period but UNMOs were in the shelter. In the above attacks UNMOs could not determine number, type or nationality of aircraft owing to darkness.

"(d) OP Orange: Between 0740 and 0747 an unknown number of unidentified jet aircraft (UNMOs could not determine number, type or nationality owing to cloudy conditions and high altitude of aircraft) were observed attacking with bombs target to west of OP on west side of Canal. During period of attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Silver: Between 0741 and 0743 an unknown number of unidentified jet aircraft (UNMOs could not determine number, type or nationality owing to distance and high altitude of aircraft) were observed attacking with bombs target south-west of OP on west side of Canal.

"(f) OP Yellow: Between 0755 and 0823 a total of six Israel forces aircraft (four Super-Mystère and two Skyhawk) crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs targets south-west and west of OP on west side of Canal. During period of attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations and personnel:

"(a) OP Green: At 1438 one mortar bomb, fired by UAR forces, exploded approximately 30 metres from the OP caravan. At the time of this incident an UNMO was standing outside this caravan. At 0009 (8 May) one artillery round, fired by UAR forces, exploded within 50 metres of the OP. At the time of this incident the UNMOs were in the shelter. On neither occasion were there Israel forces personnel in the vicinity and on the latter occasion the OP was illuminated.

"(b) OP Silver: Between 1640 and 1643 approximately five artillery rounds, fired by UAR forces, and one unidentified projectile of unknown origin exploded within 50 metres of the OP shelters. During this period the UNMOs were in the shelter, there were no Israel forces personnel observed in the vicinity and the OP was illuminated (see also paragraph 6).

"4. Cease-fire proposal: A cease-fire was proposed by Officer-in-charge, Ismailia Control Centre, for 1400. Accepted by Senior Israel Representative at 1304. No acceptance received from Senior UAR Liaison Officer. The cease-fire was effective at the time.

"5. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"6. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations:

"OP Silver: As a result of blast from exploding artillery shells or unidentified projectile both the existing OP shelter and the new shelter under construction sustained severe structural damage. In addition, several OP facilities and items of equipment were also damaged. One crater approximately 2½ metres in depth and 6 metres in diameter was made approximately 3 metres from the shelter under construction.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

[8 May 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 7 May 1970 was received on 8 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"OP reports:

"(a) OP Seven: Between 0503 and 0508 mortar and sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1227 and 1229 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Yoke: Between 0655 and 0658 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.696

[9 May 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 8 May 1970 was received on 9 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Green (Firing up to 0021 reported in S/7930/Add.694): Between 0120 and 0125 and between 1419 and 1430 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1449 and 1503 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1540 and 1632 sporadic artillery fire followed by ack-ack fire by UAR forces (sounds of jet aircraft heard during this period).

"(b) OP Hotel: Between 0157 and 0207 mortar fire, between 0223 and 0236 mortar and artillery fire, between 0303 and 0308 and between 0449 and 0613 mortar fire, between 0741 and 0743 artillery fire, at 0907 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, and between 0950 and 1002 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 1008 artillery, mortar and machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 1035 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1036 but resumed at 1053 with mortar and artillery fire. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1104 and by UAR forces at 1218. Between 1253 and 1258 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1338 rifle fire by Israel forces and at 1348 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1352 and by Israel forces at 1353. Between 1423 and 1426 artillery fire, between 1511 and 1514, between 1614 and 1617 and between 1957 and 2015 mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Blue: Between 0440 and 0450 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0725 sporadic mortar fire and later one artillery shell by Israel forces and at 0727 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0735 and by Israel forces at 0743. Between 0831 and 0835 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. At 0840 one round of artillery fire and between 0959 and 1003 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1420 three rounds of mortar fire followed at 1459 by sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1502 and by UAR forces at 1506. Between 1527 and 1543 sporadic artillery and later sporadic mortar fire and between 1714 and 1716 sporadic mortar and machine-gun fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Yellow: Between 0450 and 0555 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1021 sporadic artillery and later machine-gun fire by Israel forces (see paragraph 3) and at 1050 sporadic rifle fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1031 but recommenced at 1052 with artillery fire. Fire

ceased by UAR forces at 1055 and by Israel forces at 1114. At 1757, 1759 and 2042 each time one rifle shot by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Foxtrot: Between 0701 and 0727 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Silver: Between 0701 and 0728 sporadic artillery fire and between 1048 and 1107 artillery fire by UAR forces (see paragraph 3).

"(g) OP Orange: Between 0733 and 0736 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1423 and 1540 machine-gun fire and between 2109 and 2120 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 2122 two rounds of mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Lima: At 0810 artillery, mortar and recoilless rifle fire by UAR forces and at 0831 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0940 and by UAR forces at 0944. Between 1638 and 1649 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1757 and 1801 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1802 and 1806 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Red: At 0810 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0830 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0832 and by UAR forces at 0942. Between 1635 and 1648 artillery, mortar, anti-tank gun and small arms fire by UAR forces. At 1740 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1741 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1803 and by Israel forces at 1820. Between 2005 and 2023 small-arms fire by UAR forces.

"(j) OP Violet: At 1024 two rounds of artillery fire, at 1459 one round of mortar fire, at 1514 one rifle shot (see paragraph 3), at 1537 one round of mortar fire and between 1554 and 1601 small-arms fire (see paragraph 3), all by UAR forces.

"(k) OP Delta: Between 1055 and 1216 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(l) OP Copper: Between 1237 and 1254 artillery fire and between 1524 and 1541 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(m) OP Echo: Between 1412 and 1425 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1921 and 1923 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1925 and 1926 mortar and machine-gun fire by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: Nil.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations and personnel:

"(a) OP Yellow: Between 1103 and 1107 several bursts of machine-gun fire by Israel forces passed approximately five metres above the OP. An Israel forces patrol was passing on the road east of the OP at the time. Senior Israel Representative was informed of the incident and later stated that reason for firing was firing by UAR forces. During this period United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) on duty at OP Yellow did not observe any firing by UAR forces. At the time of the incident there were no UAR forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(b) Escort Patrol Silver: At 1050, when Escort Patrol Silver escorting one truck with bulldozer was approximately one kilometre from OP Silver, two artillery shells fired by UAR forces exploded within 50 metres of the patrol. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity. The movement of the Escort Patrol had been co-ordinated with the Senior UAR Liaison Officer.

"(c) OP Silver: Between 1102 and 1107 three artillery shells fired by UAR forces exploded within 60 metres of the OP when Escort Patrol Silver was approximately 200 metres from the OP. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity. Senior UAR Liaison Officer, when informed by Ismailia Control Centre of the firing, replied that UAR forces local commander would not stop firing because there was an exchange of fire. UNMOs on duty at OP Silver did not observe any firing by Israel forces at the time of the incident.

"(d) OP Violet: At 1514 one rifle shot fired by UAR forces hit the OP building within three metres from an UNMO who was standing outside the building. Between 1554 and 1601 three rifle shots fired by UAR forces hit the OP Building. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity on both occasions.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.697

[9 May 1970]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 8 May 1970 was received on 9 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Two: Between 0623 and 0635 sporadic mortar fire and at 0900 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Yoke: Between 0925 and 0930 sporadic mortar and machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP One: Between 1110 and 1138 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Six: At 0552 one Israel forces Piper aircraft flying north to south crossed the limits of the Israel forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Israel side into area between the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines. Aircraft recrossed at 0553.

"(b) OP Victor: At 0559 one Israel forces Piper aircraft flying north-west to south-west crossed the limits of the Israel forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Israel side into area between the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines. Aircraft recrossed immediately."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.698

[9 May 1970]

The following report concerning the temporary closing of OP Silver in the Suez Canal sector was received from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO on 9 May 1970:

"Due to artillery firing by UAR forces and to a bomb from unidentified aircraft, in the evening hours of 7 May 1970, the existing shelter and the shelter under construction at OP Silver sustained damage and are now considered unsafe. I therefore intend to close OP Silver temporarily as from 10 May. This

OP will be reopened as soon as Israel authorities have arranged for repair and completion of the shelter under construction."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.699

[11 May 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 9 May 1970 was received on 10 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Hotel: At 0057 artillery fire and at 0225 mortar and artillery fire, which ceased immediately on both occasions, by UAR forces. Between 0435 and 0438 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 0537 and 0551 and between 0624 and 0712 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0804 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0826 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0827 but recommenced at 0848. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0850 and by UAR forces at 0909. Between 1009 and 1030, between 1101 and 1147, between 1248 and 1258, between 1319 and 1400, at 1619 (fire ceasing immediately) and between 1635 and 1636 mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Lima: Between 0202 and 0205 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 0758 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, between 0855 and 0907 mortar and artillery fire and between 0939 and 1049 artillery fire, all by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Red: Between 0202 and 0205 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 0757 sporadic mortar fire and later recoilless rifle fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3) and at 0906 intense mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0907 and by UAR forces immediately after. Between 0939 and 1055 sporadic recoilless rifle and rocket fire and between 1900 and 1902 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1936 and 1944 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Green: Between 0255 and 0302 tank fire by Israel forces. Between 0745 and 0754 sporadic artillery fire, between 1544 and 1651 artillery fire and at 1727 two artillery shells, all by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3).

"(e) OP Silver: Between 0721 and 0803 mortar fire and between 0845 and 0936 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0940 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1000 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1003 and by Israel forces at 1004. Between 1030 and 1032 mortar fire and at 1107 three artillery shells (see also paragraph 3) by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Foxtrot: Between 0725 and 0804 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0935 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0941 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0945 but recommenced at 1001. Fire by Israel forces at 1004 and by UAR forces at 1005. At 1253 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Echo: At 0747 artillery, tank and machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 0748 mortar and recoilless rifle fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0818 and by UAR forces at 0830. Between 1054 and 1100 and between 1405 and 1502 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1506 rocket fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. At 1524 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1535 artillery and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased

by UAR forces at 1542 but recommenced at 1602 with mortar fire. Fire ceased by both parties at 1604. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine which party ceased fire first.

"(h) OP Copper: Between 0804 and 0811 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0815 and 0830 sporadic artillery fire, between 1408 and 1423 sporadic mortar fire and at 1608 one round of mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Yellow: At 0850 small-arms and later artillery fire by Israel forces (see also paragraph 3) and at 0947 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1005 and by Israel forces at 1013. Between 1023 and 1024 artillery fire and between 1210 and 1211 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1231 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1240 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1254 and by Israel forces at 1304. Between 1548 and 1604 artillery and later recoilless rifle and small-arms fire (see also paragraph 3) and between 1627 and 1634 sporadic recoilless rifle fire by UAR forces. Between 1802 and 1808 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(j) OP Blue: At 0925 mortar and later artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0926 mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0939 and by UAR forces at 0945. At 0956 one round of mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1012 and 1013 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1554 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1603 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1607 and by UAR forces at 1612. At 1904 artillery and later mortar and machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 1909 artillery and later mortar and machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1922 and by UAR forces at 1940. At 2141 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 2149 one round of artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2153.

"(k) OP Violet: Between 1041 and 1054 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1535 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1543 rocket fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1552 and by Israel forces at 1555.

"(l) OP Delta: Between 1349 and 1352 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(m) OP Orange: Between 1902 and 1906 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Yellow: At 1644 a number of unidentified jet aircraft attacked with bombs target on west side of Canal west of OP. Attack ceased immediately. After attack aircraft departed target area, crossing Canal from west to east. UNMOs could not determine number, nationality or type of aircraft owing to darkness and high altitude. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Green: Between 1655 and 1708 two unidentified jet aircraft flying from south to north on west side of Canal attacked with bombs target on west side of Canal, north-west of OP. After attack aircraft departed target area crossing Canal from west to east. UNMOs could not identify nationality or type of aircraft owing to darkness. At 1705 ack-ack fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations and personnel:

"(a) OP Red: At 0757 one mortar bomb fired by UAR forces landed within 60 metres of OP. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(b) OP Green: Between 1621 and 1651 eight artillery shells fired by UAR forces landed between 30 and 100 metres from OP. Israel forces personnel were moving on road approximately 200 metres in rear of OP at the time. At 1727 two artillery shells fired by UAR forces landed within 80 metres of OP. OP was illuminated at this time and there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity (see paragraph 5).

"(c) OP Silver: At 1107 three artillery shells fired by UAR forces exploded within 40 metres of OP. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(d) OP Yellow: Between 0850 and 0859 heavy-machine-gun and rifle fire by Israel forces passed approximately 5 metres over OP. Senior Israel Representative stated later that an Israel forces mobile patrol on road near OP Yellow had been fired on by UAR forces and that the patrol had returned the fire. UNMOs reported no fire by UAR forces at time of the incident. Between 1556 and 1604 five rifle shots fired by UAR forces passed within 5 metres of an UNMO on the OP platform. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity at the time.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: OP Green: as a result of artillery fire close to OP by UAR forces, one window-pane on north wall of OP caravan was broken by shell splinter.

"(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defense Forces Liaison Officer stated that two Israel forces soldiers were wounded in the Canal sector.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.700

[11 May 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 9 May 1970 was received on 10 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"OP reports:

"(a) OP Yoke: Between 0745 and 0748 mortar and machine-gun fire and between 0815 and 0820 sporadic mortar and machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Three: Between 1335 and 1340 GMT sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.701

[11 May 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 10 May 1970 was received on 11 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Blue: Between 0205 and 0208 small-arms fire and two artillery shells by UAR forces. At 0615 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0616 one round of artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0618 (see also paragraph 3). At 1009 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1027 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by

Israel forces at 1027 and by UAR forces at 1036. Between 1344 and 1346 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Green: Between 0315 and 0318 artillery and small-arms fire by UAR forces. Between 0320 and 0326 tank fire by Israel forces. Between 1238 and 1240 and between 1328 and 1331 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1604 and 1618 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1625 and 1635 artillery fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3). Between 1912 and 1914 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1918 and 1923 sporadic artillery fire and three mortar bombs and between 2006 and 2009 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 2127 and 2129 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Hotel: Between 0520 and 0521, between 0546 and 0555, between 0617 and 0658 and between 0744 and 0753 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 0833 artillery, mortar and machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 0852 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0917 and by UAR forces at 1053. At 1121 and at 1207 mortar fire, which ceased immediately on both occasions, between 1245 and 1249 and between 1849 and 1854 mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Yellow: Between 0616 and 0633 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0705 machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 0714 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0728 and by Israel forces at 0752. At 0753 two rounds of artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0830 sporadic artillery and later machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 0854 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0902 and by UAR forces at 0909. Between 1024 and 1034, between 1116 and 1119 and between 1139 and 1148 artillery fire and between 1300 and 1304 ack-ack fire, all by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Silver: At 0709 mortar and later artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0710 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0712 and by Israel forces at 0748. Between 0756 and 0821 mortar fire and between 0837 and 0856 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1055 mortar and later artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1057 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1102 and by UAR forces at 1134. Between 1252 and 1259 mortar fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3).

"(f) OP Foxtrot: Between 0711 and 0728 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0810 and 0911 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1102 and 1113 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Echo: Between 0735 and 0745 artillery and mortar fire and between 0803 and 0805 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0954 artillery and tank fire by Israel forces and at 1007 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1030 and by UAR forces at 1042. Between 1551 and 1602 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1614 and 1645 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Orange: Between 0837 and 0927 artillery and later mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1026 and 1032 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1032 and 1040 mortar fire and at 1906 one round of mortar fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3).

"(i) OP Violet: Between 0954 and 1037 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1037 and 1042 tank fire, between 1243 and 1246 and between 1440 and 1442 sporadic mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 1547 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1555 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1602 and by UAR forces at 1644.

"(j) OP Lima: At 1006 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1023 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1026 and by Israel forces at 1037. Between 1219 and 1223 mortar fire and between 1343 and 1432 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(k) OP Red: Between 1018 and 1035 rocket fire by UAR forces. Between 1217 and 1223 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1403 rocket fire by UAR forces and at 1409 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1432. Between 1629 and 1643 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(l) OP Copper: Between 1255 and 1258 and between 1330 and 1333 mortar fire and between 1448 and 1455 artillery fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1509 and 1511 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1512 and 1517 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Between 1534 and 1553 tank fire followed by sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1602 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1612 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1614 and by UAR forces at 1629. Between 1632 and 1635 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(m) OP Delta: Between 1608 and 1643 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Echo: At 1300 two Israel forces Phantom aircraft crossed Canal from east to west, south of OP. Aircraft recrossed at 1303 over OP. During oversight ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Green: Between 1300 and 1305 two Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft attacked with bombs target 8 to 10 kilometres north of OP. Between 1302 and 1310 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1330 and 1590, 20 Israel forces aircraft (4 Skyhawk, 14 Mystère and 2 Super-Mystère) and an unknown number of unidentified aircraft attacked with bombs targets 8 to 10 kilometres north of OP and 1 to 4 kilometres north-west of OP on west side of Canal, and targets on east side of Canal approximately 15 kilometres north, 7 kilometres north-east and 12 to 14 kilometres east of OP, all north of west-east line through Canal kilometre 10. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not identify number, type or nationality of some aircraft due to altitude of aircraft and distance from OP. Between 1330 and 1520 ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Yellow: Between 1755 and 1800 one unidentified jet aircraft crossed Canal from east to west, south of OP and attacked with rockets target on west side of Canal, 3 to 5 kilometres north-west of OP. Aircraft recrossed north of OP. UNMOs could not identify type or nationality of aircraft due to darkness and high altitude.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

"(a) OP Blue: At 0615 and at 0618 one artillery shell each time, fired by UAR forces, exploded be-

tween 50 and 80 metres from OP. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(b) OP Green: At 1625 one artillery shell fired by UAR forces exploded within 75 metres of the OP. OP was illuminated and there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(c) OP Silver: Between 1252 and 1259 four mortar bombs fired by UAR forces exploded within 30 to 70 metres from OP. United Nations working party was on its way to OP at this time, approximately 500 metres from OP. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity. Movements of the United Nations working party had been co-ordinated with Senior UAR Liaison Officer.

"(d) OP Orange: At 1032 one mortar bomb fired by UAR forces landed within 80 metres of OP caravan. Splinters struck the caravan but did not inflict any damage. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity. At 1906 one mortar bomb fired by UAR forces exploded within 50 metres of OP. OP was illuminated and there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: Assistant Defence Forces Liaison Officer stated that two Israel forces soldiers had been wounded in the Suez Canal sector.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.702

[11 May 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 10 May 1970 was received on 11 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"OP reports:

"(a) OP One: Between 0655 and 0713 sporadic mortar fire and at 0730 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Yoke: Between 1017 and 1021 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Five: Between 1121 and 1127 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.703

[12 May 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 11 May 1970 was received on 12 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Delta: Between 0006 and 0031 and between 1816 and 1829 machine-gun fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Green: At 0121 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0148 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0206 and by UAR forces at 0207. Between 1055 and 1059 mortar fire and between 1207 and 1224 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1225 one tank round and between 1624 and 1628 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1630 and 1637 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1700 and 1704 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1705 and 1707 sporadic mortar fire and between 2112 and

2138 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 2228 one artillery shell by Israel forces. At 2230 one artillery shell by UAR forces. Between 2307 and 2341 intense artillery fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3).

"(c) OP Echo: Between 0225 and 0230 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0235 and 0251 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 0351 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0434 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0438 and by UAR forces at 0440. At 0933 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0941 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0942 and by Israel forces at 0947. Between 1047 and 1048 artillery fire and between 1453 and 1517 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1756 mortar and machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 1800 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1804 and by UAR forces at 1816.

"(d) OP Copper: Between 0235 and 0250 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0353 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0430 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0434 and by UAR forces at 0436. At 0943 ack-ack fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At same time sound of jet aircraft heard on east side of Canal. Between 1757 and 1759 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1801 and 1802 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Violet: Between 0350 and 0409 sporadic mortar fire, at 0758 and at 0806 one rifle shot (see also paragraph 3), between 0837 and 0838 mortar fire and at 1748 one rifle shot (see also paragraph 3), all by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Hotel: At 0731 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, and between 0948 and 0949 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1101 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1103 machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1103 and by Israel forces at 1105. Between 1153 and 1154 mortar fire, at 1332 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, between 1631 and 1646 mortar and artillery fire and at 2038 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, all by UAR forces. At 2144 rocket fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Between 2155 and 2202 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Red: Between 0731 and 0733 and between 0805 and 0808 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1620 and 1700 sporadic artillery, mortar and small-arms fire by UAR forces. Between 1723 and 1740 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 1925 mortar and intense artillery and machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 1944 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1956 but recommenced at 2035 with machine-gun, tank, artillery fire and flares. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2218 and by Israel forces at 2325.

"(h) OP Blue: At 0813 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0819 mortar and later artillery fire and one rifle shot (see also paragraph 3) by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0831 and by UAR forces at 0838. Between 0951 and 1002 sporadic artillery fire and between 2117 and 2129 artillery fire (see also paragraph 3) by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Yellow: Between 1005 and 1025 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 1616 two mortar bombs by UAR forces. Between 1626 and 1636 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1646 two artillery shells by UAR forces.

"(j) OP Orange: At 1240 two artillery shells, between 1324 and 1327 and between 1736 and 1738 mortar fire, at 1817 two mortar bombs, between 1913 and 1914 artillery fire and at 2215 one artillery shell, all by UAR forces.

"(k) OP Silver escort patrol: At 1428 one mortar shell by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3).

"(l) OP Lima: At 1634 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1638 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1640 and by UAR forces at 1651. At 1939 mortar fire by Israel forces (see also paragraph 3) and at 1943 mortar, artillery and machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2021 but recommenced at 2047 with artillery, mortar, tank and machine-gun fire. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2131 and by UAR forces at 2135. At 2157 mortar, artillery and machine-gun fire by Israel forces (see also paragraph 3), and at 2201 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2206 but recommenced at 2235 with artillery, mortar and machine-gun fire. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2320 but recommenced at 0017 (12 May) with artillery fire. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0030 and by Israel forces at 0031.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Delta: Between 0728 and 0802 five Israel forces aircraft (three Ouragan and two Super-Mystère) and a further six unidentified aircraft (United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine type or nationality owing to high altitude) crossed Canal from east to west over OP and 5 kilometres south of OP. Between 0745 and 0802 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 0933 and 1001, 12 Israel forces aircraft (six Super-Mystère, four Ouragan and two Mirage) crossed Canal from east to west over OP. During crossing ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Violet: Between 0730 and 0805 nine Israel forces aircraft (six Super-Mystère and three Ouragan) attacked with bombs and rockets targets 3 kilometres west of OP. This report confirmed by OPs Copper and Echo. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 0930 and 1003, 16 Israel forces aircraft (seven Ouragan, seven Super-Mystère and two Vautour) crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs and rockets targets approximately 3 kilometres west of OP. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations and personnel:

"(a) OP Violet: At 0758 and at 0806 one rifle shot fired by UAR forces impacted OP building. On second occasion impact was 1 metre from UNMO standing on OP platform. At 1748 one rifle shot by UAR forces impacted OP building. OP was illuminated. During the three above incidents there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity of the OP.

"(b) OP Blue: At 0825 one rifle shot by UAR forces passed within 1 metre over UNMO standing on OP platform. Between 2124 and 2126 three artillery shells, fired by UAR forces, landed between 50 and 100 metres from OP building. OP was illuminated. In both incidents there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity of the OP.

"(c) OP Silver: At 1428 one mortar shell fired by UAR forces landed within 50 metres of the working party and the United Nations escort patrol.

Work had been co-ordinated with Senior UAR Liaison Officer. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity of the OP.

"(d) OP Lima: At 2016 one mortar shell fired by Israel forces landed approximately 40 metres south of OP radio room. At 2224 five mortar shells fired by Israel forces landed between 30 and 40 metres south of OP radio room. On both occasions OP was illuminated and there were no UAR forces personnel in the vicinity of the OP.

"(e) OP Green: At 2325 one artillery shell fired by UAR forces hit OP caravan, OP was illuminated. At 2336 two artillery shells, fired by UAR forces, landed within 40 metres of the OP. OP was not illuminated because of damage caused by previous shelling. On both occasions there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity of the OP. During these incidents UNMOs were in shelter.

"4. Cease-fire proposal: A cease-fire was proposed by Officer-in-Charge, Ismailia Control Centre, for 2230. It was accepted by Senior Israel Representative at 2131 and no answer was received from Senior UAR Liaison Officer. Cease-fire was not effective.

"5. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"6. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: OP Green: caravan and all equipment destroyed. Full damage report to follow.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.704

[12 May 1970]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 11 May 1970 was received on 12 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Seven: Between 0611 and 0626 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 1916 sporadic machine-gun, mortar and rocket fire by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers could not identify firing party) from position 1 to 2 kilometres south-east of OP and at 1917 flares, sporadic machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by unidentified party at 2015 and by Israel forces at 2030.

"(b) OP Six: Between 0645 and 0647 and between 0747 and 0757 sporadic machine-gun fire and between 0830 and 0842 sporadic pistol and machine-gun fire, all by Israel forces. At 2238 sporadic mortar fire by Syrian forces and at 2243 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 2250.

"(c) OP Yoke: Between 0801 and 0805 sporadic mortar fire and between 1320 and 1322 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Six: Between 0635 and 0637 one Israel forces Piper Cub aircraft crossed the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines, south of the OP, flying from south to north. The aircraft then crossed the above-mentioned limits in areas of OPs Yoke, One and Zodiac, where it was last sighted at 0647.

"(b) OP One: During above reported overflight between 0643 and 0645 ack-ack fire by Syrian forces. This report confirmed by OP Zodiac."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.705

[13 May 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 12 May 1970 was received on 13 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Delta: At 0100 machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 0115 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0124 and by UAR forces at 0127.

"(b) OP Green: Between 0141 and 0203 artillery fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3). At 1836 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1857 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1902 and by UAR forces at 1908 (see also paragraph 3). At 1928 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1933 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1935 and by UAR forces at 1942. Between 2000 and 2001 ack-ack fire by UAR forces (at same time sound of jet aircraft heard in OP area).

"(c) OP Blue: At 0214 tank and later artillery and mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0220 artillery and later tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0339 and by Israel forces at 0342. At 0636 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0640 mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0727 and by UAR forces at 0735. Between 1044 and 1103 and between 1339 and 1405 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Lima: At 0215 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0303 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0305 and by UAR forces at 0340. At 0645 mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0655 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0735 and by UAR forces at 0747. Between 2310 and 2357 artillery and mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Red: Between 0218 and 0240 rocket fire by UAR forces. Between 0618 and 0648 intense machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0702 and 0741 rocket fire by UAR forces. Between 1118 and 1137 and at 1602 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Between 2311 and 2355 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Yellow: Between 0409 and 0520 and between 0557 and 0628 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0740 machine-gun and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0759 mortar, rocket and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0816 but recommenced at 0910 with artillery fire. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0925 but recommenced at 0947 with artillery fire, which ceased immediately. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1101. Between 1123 and 1128 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1140 and 1142 and between 1346 and 1347 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Hotel: Between 0420 and 0629 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 0738 machine-gun and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0742 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0743 and by Israel forces at 0752. Between

0812 and 0813 rocket fire and between 1122 and 1155 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1417 and 1422 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Echo: At 0651 recoilless rifle and mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0701 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0724 and by UAR forces at 0756. Between 1147 and 1148 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1341 and 1343 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1344 and 1345 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1543 and 1545 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1546 and 1547 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1634 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1635 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1639 and by UAR forces at 1640. Between 2031 and 2047 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 2109 and 2133 rocket fire by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Violet: Between 0701 and 0720 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0737 and 0739 artillery fire, between 0909 and 0911 three rifle shots (see also paragraph 3) and between 1516 and 1525 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1532 and 1533 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1638 and 1654 sporadic rifle fire by UAR forces. At 1735 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1814 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1914 and by UAR forces at 2001.

"(j) OP Foxtrot: Between 0837 and 0858 and between 0955 and 1016 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1038 and 1039 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1058 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1124 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1131 and by UAR forces at 1146.

"(k) OP Silver escort patrol: Between 1119 and 1124 five mortar bombs and between 1158 and 1307 mortar fire (see also paragraph 3) by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: Nil.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations and personnel:

"(a) OP Green: At 0202 one artillery round fired by UAR forces exploded on roof of OP shelter. At 1857 three artillery rounds fired by UAR forces exploded within 100 metres of OP. At times of above incidents there were no Israel forces personnel observed in the vicinity, the United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) were in the shelter and OP was not illuminated owing to damage sustained previously (see paragraph 2 below).

"(b) OP Violet: Between 0909 and 0911 three rifle shots fired by UAR forces were directed at OP. First bullet entered an open doorway of OP and passed within 10 centimetres of an UNMO inside the building. Other bullets impacted on the OP building. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity (see also paragraph 5).

"(c) OP Silver escort patrol: At 1119 two mortar bombs fired by UAR forces exploded approximately 40 metres north of OP. At 1236 three mortar bombs fired by UAR forces exploded approximately 50 metres north of OP. At times of these incidents there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity. When Senior UAR Liaison Officer was requested through Ismailia Control Centre to have firing stopped, Kantara Control Centre was informed that the Local UAR Commander refused to cease fire while Israel forces were still firing. Escort patrol reported that there was no firing by Israel forces in progress.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: OP Violet: slight damage to OP refrigerator caused by bullet impact.

"(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defence Forces Liaison officer reported that four Israel forces soldiers were wounded in the Canal sector.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

Concerning the damage sustained by OP Green on 11 May (see document S/7930/Add.703, paragraph 6) a further report from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO received on 12 May confirms that the OP's caravan has received a direct hit by a large-calibre artillery shell. The caravan and its contents, including a refrigerator, a stove, the main motorola radio, furniture and all accessory items, have been completely destroyed. The UNMOs have lost most, though not all, of their personal belongings. The main antenna mast has fallen down, the shelter set antenna cable has been cut and no electric power is available. A United Nations vehicle has been damaged and disabled by shrapnel. The shelter was also hit later by an artillery round. It is still serviceable and UNTSO intends to maintain observation from OP Green. An attempt will be made to bring a new caravan to the OP. The UNMOs will live in the OP shelter until the new caravan can be installed.

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.706

[13 May 1970]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 12 May 1970 was received on 13 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP One: Between 0822 and 0826 sporadic machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Winter: Between 0936 and 0950 intense artillery fire by Syrian forces (see also para. 3).

"(c) OP Zodiac: Between 0945 and 1128 artillery and later machine-gun fire by Syrian forces.

"(d) OP Six: At 0958 tank fire by Syrian forces and at 1017 mortar and later tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1017 but recommenced at 1052 with tank and artillery fire. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1203 and by Syrian forces at 1217 (see also paragraph 3).

"(e) OP Seven: Between 1531 and 1550 sporadic mortar and rocket fire and between 1606 and 1650 sporadic mortar fire, all by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not identify the firing party) from position east of OP.

"(f) OP Two: Between 2031 and 2037 light-machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: In the following reports, all identified aircraft were Israel forces and all attacks were carried out east of the limits of the Syrian forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Syrian side.

"(a) OP Two: At 1020 three Mirage aircraft were observed east of the limits of the Syrian forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Syrian side, flying from north to south. Between 1125 and 1150 a total of six Mirage air-

craft attacked with bombs and rockets targets approximately 10 to 15 kilometres east and east-south-east of the OP. During the period of this attack, ack-ack fire by Syrian forces.

"(b) OP Winter: Between 1020 and 1021 two Mirage and at 1054 a further four Mirage aircraft crossed the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines from east to west. Between 1127 and 1146 a total of three Skyhawk aircraft were observed attacking with bombs and rockets targets approximately 10 kilometres east and east-north-east of OP. Between 1225 and 1234 four Skyhawk aircraft were observed attacking with bombs target approximately 15 kilometres east of OP. During both above attacks, ack-ack fire by Syrian forces.

"(c) OP One: At 1025 two Skyhawk aircraft crossed the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line from west to east over the OP. At 1123 and at 1154 one unidentified jet aircraft, on each occasion (UNMOs could not determine type or nationality of aircraft owing to distance), was observed attacking with bombs target approximately four kilometres east of OP. During the period of these attacks, ack-ack fire by Syrian forces. On both occasions, attack ceased immediately. Between 1300 and 1302 one Piper Cub aircraft was observed flying from south-east to north-west and crossing the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines. During period of overflight, ack-ack fire by Syrian forces.

"(d) OP Yoke: At 1043 and at 1120 one Mirage aircraft, on each occasion, crossed the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines from east to west. At 1154 two Ouragan aircraft were observed attacking with bombs and rockets target approximately four kilometres north-east of OP. Attack ceased immediately. During period of attack, ack-ack fire by Syrian forces.

"(e) OP Zodiac: Between 1111 and 1116 an unknown number of unidentified jet aircraft (as UNMOs were in the shelter they could not determine number, type or nationality of aircraft) attacked with bombs target approximately 700 metres east-north-east of the OP. During period of attack, ack-ack fire by Syrian forces.

"(f) Kuncitra Out-Station: Between 1125 and 1146 two Mirage and two Skyhawk aircraft were observed attacking with bombs target approximately 10 kilometres north-east of KOS. During period of attack, ack-ack fire by Syrian forces. Between 1140 and 1155 one Piper Cub aircraft was observed east of the limits of the Israel forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Israel side flying from south to north and circling in area approximately four kilometres north-east of OP Six.

"(g) OP X-Ray: Between 1150 and 1154 two Skyhawk aircraft were observed attacking with rockets target approximately eight kilometres north-east of OP. Between 1152 and 1157 ack-ack fire by Syrian forces.

"(h) OP Five: At 1252 one Piper Cub aircraft was observed east of the limits of the Israel forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Israel side flying from south to north.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

"(a) OP Two relief patrol: At 0939 when relief patrol for OP Two was in vicinity of map reference 2271-2790 (west of OP Winter), a total of nine artillery rounds, fired by Syrian forces, exploded at distances from 80 to 150 metres from the patrol. There were no Israel forces personnel or vehicles observed in the vicinity of the patrol.

"(b) OP Six: Between 1052 and 1130 approximately 20 artillery rounds, fired by Syrian forces, exploded within 200 metres of the OP. During the period of this firing, the UNMOs were in the shelter (see also paragraph 6).

"4. Cease-fire proposal: A cease-fire was proposed by the Officer-in-Charge, Tiberias Control Centre, for 1230, accepted by Senior Israel Representative at 1124 and by Senior Syrian Arab Delegate at 1128. Cease-fire was not effective owing to air attacks by Israel forces aircraft (see paragraph 2 (b)).

"5. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"6. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: OP Six: As a result of artillery impacts close to the OP, several shrapnel splinters impacted on the OP, one of these striking the OP caravan causing slight damage.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) Syria: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.707

[14 May 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 13 May 1970 was received on 14 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Delta: Between 0224 and 0228, between 1026 and 1117 and between 1145 and 1157 artillery fire and between 1823 and 1826 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 2202 and 2225 mortar and tank fire by Israel forces. Between 2242 and 2246 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Yellow: At 0230 three artillery shells by Israel forces. Between 0444 and 0501 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 0645 and 0647 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0758 and 0808 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0809 one artillery shell and machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 0838 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0842 and by Israel forces at 0855. Between 1103 and 1119 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Hotel: Between 0431 and 0435 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0444 and 0459 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0636 and 0639 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 0644 and 0646 mortar fire and between 0757 and 0807 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0809 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Between 1054 and 1057 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1100 and 1107 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Orange: Between 0635 and 0652 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1008 and 1010 and between 1605 and 1629 mortar fire, between

1957 and 1958 flares and machine-gun fire, at 2002 three artillery shells, between 2220 and 2238 and between 2315 and 2344 artillery fire, all by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Green: Between 0714 and 0721 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 0740 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0758 three mortar bombs by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0814. Between 0900 and 0908 sporadic mortar fire, at 0933 one mortar bomb, between 1022 and 1031 sporadic mortar fire, at 1110 and at 1131 one mortar bomb, between 1425 and 1446, between 1528 and 1530 and between 1547 and 1625 sporadic mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 1701 sporadic mortar and tank fire by Israel forces and at 1707 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1721 and by Israel forces at 1725. Between 2201 and 2242 artillery and later mortar fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3).

"(f) OP Violet: Between 0719 and 0723 and between 0753 and 0755 artillery fire and between 0859 and 0926 machine-gun, anti-tank and mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 0927 mortar and later artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0952 sporadic artillery fire and later two mortar bombs by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0957 and by UAR forces at 1011. Between 1052 and 1054 mortar fire, at 1819 two mortar bombs and at 1843 four tank shells all by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Echo: Between 0719 and 0725 mortar fire, between 0753 and 0755 recoilless gun fire, between 1819 and 1841 rocket fire and between 1954 and 2002 machine-gun and mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Blue: At 0731 artillery and later small-arms and mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0733 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0740 and by UAR forces at 0755. Between 0935 and 1009 sporadic artillery and later mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1017 one mortar bomb by Israel forces. At 1507 machine-gun and mortar fire by both parties. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine which party fired first. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1509 and by Israel forces at 1524.

"(i) OP Red: Between 0732 and 0751 machine-gun fire and between 2010 and 2014 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(j) OP Lima: Between 0859 and 0920 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(k) OP Kilo work party: Between 1018 and 1033 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(l) OP Foxtrot: Between 1020 and 1024 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(m) OP Copper: Between 1026 and 1115 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(n) OP Silver escort patrol: At 1210 and at 1226, each time, two mortar bombs by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3).

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Violet: At 0551 two unidentified aircraft flying south to north over east side of Canal attacked with bombs target north of OP. Attack ceased immediately. At 0551 ack-ack fire, which

ceased immediately, by Israel forces. UNMOs could not identify type or nationality of aircraft due to brief sighting. At 0816 two UAR forces MIG-17 aircraft crossed Canal from west to east and attacked with rockets target north of OP on east side of Canal. Attack ceased immediately. At 0816 ack-ack fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Between 1310 and 1318 two Israel forces Phantom aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target west of OP. During attack, ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Green: Between 0551 and 0552 and between 0815 and 0816 two UAR forces MIG-17 aircraft crossed Canal from west to east and attacked with rockets target north of OP on east side of Canal. During both attacks, ack-ack fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Echo: Between 0551 and 0552 two UAR forces MIG-17 aircraft crossed Canal from west to east and attacked with bombs target north of OP on east side of Canal. During attack, ack-ack fire by Israel forces. Between 1310 and 1318 six Israel forces Vautour aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs targets west and north-west of OP. During attack, ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Orange: Between 0834 and 0845 two Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft and a number of unidentified aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs targets south-west of OP on west side of Canal. This attack report confirmed by OP Red and OP Kilo work party. Between 1220 and 1304 five Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft and a number of unidentified aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target south-west of OP on west side of Canal. UNMOs could not determine number, type or nationality of unidentified aircraft due to high altitude and distance.

"(e) OP Foxtrot: At 0837 a number of unidentified aircraft crossed Canal from west to east over OP. During overflight, ack-ack fire by UAR forces. UNMOs could not determine number, type or nationality of aircraft due to high altitude and cloudy conditions.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

"(a) OP Green: At 2205 and at 2233, each time, one artillery shell fired by UAR forces exploded within 30 metres of OP. OP was illuminated and there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(b) OP Silver escort patrol: At 1210 and at 1226, each time, two mortar bombs fired by UAR forces exploded within 40 metres of work party at OP. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defence Forces Liaison Officer stated that seven Israel forces soldiers were wounded in the Canal sector.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.708

[14 May 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 13 May 1970 was received on 14 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"OP reports:

"(a) OP Yoke: Between 0734 and 0736 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP One: At 1312 three bursts of machine-gun fire and between 1332 and 1334 sporadic heavy-machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Seven: At 1855 two mortar bombs (origin unknown) exploded approximately 500 metres south-east of OP. This fire was followed immediately by machine-gun and sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1915.

"(d) OP Two: Between 1915 and 1918 intense machine-gun and mortar fire with flares by Israel forces."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.709

[15 May 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 14 May 1970 was received on 15 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Lima: Between 0001 and 0007 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 2016 mortar and machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 2017 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by both parties at 2026. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine which party ceased fire first. Between 2217 and 2231 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Green: At 0635 and at 0744 each time one round of mortar fire, between 0816 and 0912 sporadic mortar fire, at 1015 one round of mortar fire, between 1343 and 1344 sporadic mortar fire, at 1421 one round of mortar fire, between 1529 and 1545 and between 1652 and 1654 sporadic mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Yellow: Between 0640 and 0658 intense ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1005 and 1018 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1101 and 1151 ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Echo: At 0750 recoilless rifle fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At 0752 tank fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. At 0833 recoilless rifle fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Between 0841 and 0845 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1306 and 1415 sporadic artillery fire and between 1542 and 1545 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Red: Between 0830 and 0835 small-arms fire, at 0850 three rounds of mortar fire and between 1822 and 1824 sporadic mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Hotel: Between 0833 and 0834 mortar fire, between 1050 and 1058 machine-gun fire, between 2207 and 2212 artillery fire and between 2234 and 2343 sporadic artillery fire, all by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Delta: At 0845 and at 1224 artillery fire, which ceased immediately on both occasions, by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Copper: Between 1000 and 1048 sporadic artillery fire and between 1306 and 1414 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Orange: Between 1024 and 1026 sporadic mortar fire and at 1433 two rounds of mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1440 and 1503 sporadic mortar fire and between 1538 and 1602 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 1733 one round of artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1752 and 1754 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(j) OP Violet: Between 1306 and 1403 and between 1516 and 1517 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Red: Between 0543 and 0612 a number of unidentified jet aircraft attacked with bombs target on west side of Canal, far north-west of OP. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 0828 and at 0930 each time a number of unidentified jet aircraft crossed Canal flying from east to west. Aircraft were observed recrossing at 0830 and at 0936 respectively. UNMOs could not determine number, type or nationality of aircraft due to high altitude and poor visibility. During overflights ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Lima: At 0550 four Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from west to east and at 0603 one Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west.

"(c) OP Hotel: In following reports all aircraft are Israel forces aircraft. At 0602 one Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west. At same time ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 0618 and at 0644 each time one Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from west to east. At 0828 two Skyhawk aircraft and between 0903 and 0917 four Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west. On both occasions ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1106 and 1142 two Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from west to east and eight Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west. During period ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 1158 six Mirage aircraft crossed Canal from east to west.

"(d) OP Yellow: Between 0603 and 0604 a number of unidentified jet aircraft attacked with bombs target on west side of Canal, west of OP. UNMOs could not identify number, type or nationality of aircraft due to high altitude and poor visibility. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 1142 one Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft and at 1200 three Israel forces Mirage aircraft crossed Canal from west to east. At 1219 a number of unidentified jet aircraft attacked with bombs target on west side of Canal, west of OP. Attack ceased immediately. UNMOs could not identify number, type or nationality of aircraft due to high altitude. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Foxtrot: Between 0610 and 0634 two Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft and a number of unidentified jet aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and from west to east. UNMOs could not identify number, type or nationality of some aircraft due to poor visibility.

"(f) OP Orange: Between 0615 and 0625 five Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west. Aircraft were observed recrossing between 0617 and 0628. At 0627 ack-ack fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces.

"(g) In addition to the above air activity reports, overflights by unidentified jet aircraft were reported on a number of occasions by OPs Echo, Foxtrot, Lima and Red. UNMOs could not identify these aircraft due to high altitude and poor visibility.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations: Nil.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.710

[15 May 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 14 May 1970 was received on 15 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"OP reports:

"(a) OP Yoke: Between 0525 and 0527 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Two: Between 0530 and 0532 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Romeo: Between 0612 and 0626 sporadic mortar fire by Syrian forces. Between 0630 and 0650 tank fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Seven: Between 1830 and 1832 mortar fire by Israel forces."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.711

[16 May 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 15 May 1970 was received on 16 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Violet: At 0220 sporadic mortar, anti-tank and small-arms fire by UAR forces, and 0252 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0256 and by UAR forces at 0259. Between 1617 and 1618 artillery fire. Between 1648 and 1652 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1653 and 1654 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 2043 mortar and machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 2044 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2045 and by Israel forces at 2057. Between 2111 and 2112 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Echo: Between 0235 and 0301 tank, mortar and machine-gun fire. Between 0930 and 0940 artillery fire. At 1109 and at 1139 each time recoilless weapons fire, which ceased immediately. At 1459 artillery, recoilless weapons and sporadic tank fire by UAR forces and at 1615 artillery and tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1653 and by UAR forces at 1708.

"(c) OP Orange: Between 0627 and 0648 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0730 and 0735 and between 0847 and 0855 artillery fire. At 0914 artillery fire, which ceased immediately. Between 1001 and 1009 and between 1205 and 1207 artillery fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1505 and 1540 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Red: At 0643 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, and between 0835 and 0911 sporadic

artillery fire, all by UAR forces. At 1611 artillery, mortar and machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 1625 artillery, tank, anti-tank and machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1701 but recommenced with machine-gun fire at 1718. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1729 and by UAR forces at 1736. Between 1817 and 1819 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 2020 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 2023 three mortar bombs by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2027.

"(e) OP Lima: Between 0642 and 0643 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 0825 machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 0828 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0830 and by UAR forces at 0911. At 1610 sporadic artillery and mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1637 tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by both parties at 1735. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine which party ceased fire first. At 1817 mortar fire by UAR forces, which ceased immediately.

"(f) OP Hotel: Between 0655 and 0705 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 0942 and 0953 mortar fire. Between 1619 and 1649 and between 1706 and 1717 artillery fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1721 and 1729 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Green: Between 0827 and 0917 sporadic mortar and artillery fire and at 1718 two mortar bombs, all by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Blue: At 0849 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0850 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0856 and by Israel forces at 0905. Between 0935 and 0957 sporadic mortar and artillery fire. Between 1110 and 1112 artillery fire. Between 1415 and 1422 ack-ack fire. Between 1515 and 1536 mortar fire. Between 1608 and 1710 mortar, artillery and small-arms fire (see also paragraph 3), all by UAR forces. Between 1715 and 1720 tank fire by Israel forces.

"(i) OP Delta: Between 0916 and 0957 artillery fire and between 1331 and 1345 recoilless weapons, artillery and machine-gun fire by UAR forces.

"(j) OP Copper: Between 0927 and 0936 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(k) OP Yellow: Between 1018 and 1020 ack-ack fire and between 1219 and 1225 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(l) OP Silver escort patrol: At 1343 and at 1413 each time one mortar bomb by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3).

"(m) OP Foxtrot: Between 1633 and 1650 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Orange: At 0623 six Israel forces Mirage aircraft crossed Canal from east to west over the OP. At 1406 two Israel forces Phantom aircraft crossed Canal from west to east over the OP.

"(b) OP Green: At 0740 one UAR forces MIG-17 aircraft, flying at 400 metres altitude, fired rockets at OP area (see also paragraph 3). During the attack, ack-ack fire by Israel forces. At 0855 two UAR forces MIG-17 aircraft attacked with rockets target north-east of OP. Attack ceased immediately. During the attack, ack-ack fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Delta: At 0740 and 0855 each time two UAR forces MIG-17 aircraft attacked with bombs target on east side of Canal. On each occasion attack ceased immediately. During the first attack, ack-ack fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Blue: Between 0909 and 0910 two UAR forces Sukhoi-7 aircraft attacked with bombs target south-west of OP on east side of Canal. Between 1450 and 1451 four UAR forces MIG-17 aircraft attacked with bombs and rockets area between 100 and 1,500 metres south-east of OP (see also paragraph 3).

"(e) OP Red: Between 0912 and 0914 two UAR forces MIG-17 aircraft attacked with bombs target north of OP on east side of Canal. Between 0913 and 0914 ack-ack fire by Israel forces. Between 1420 and 1422 two Israel forces Phantom aircraft attacked with bombs target 20 kilometres west of OP. Between 1421 and 1422 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. (Report confirmed by OP Blue.)

"(f) OP Hotel: At 1021 two Israel forces Mirage aircraft crossed Canal from west to east. At 1735 heavy explosions heard far west of OP and at the same time sound of jet aircraft and ack-ack fire on west side of Canal.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

"(a) OP Green: At 0740 one UAR forces MIG-17 aircraft fired rockets at OP area. Six impacts were between 7 and 17 metres from the OP (see also paragraph 5). There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(b) OP Silver escort patrol: At 1345 and at 1413 each time one mortar bomb, fired by UAR forces, landed approximately 50 metres from the OP. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(c) OP Blue: Between 1450 and 1451 four UAR forces MIG-17 aircraft attacked with bombs and rockets area between 100 and 1,500 metres south-east of OP. At 1627, 10 rifle shots, fired by UAR forces, passed within 10 metres of southern wall of OP building. On both occasions there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity of the OP.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: OP Green: two jeeps at the OP site were damaged by splinter impacts, water tank was pierced by several splinters, shower tank was destroyed and new caravan received two splinter impacts.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.712

[16 May 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 15 May 1970 was received on 16 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"OP reports:

"(a) OP November: Between 0303 and 0311 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Two: Between 0503 and 0507 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Yoke: Between 0741 and 0744 sporadic mortar fire by unidentified party. United Na-

tions Military Observers could not determine firing party.

"(d) OP Seven: Between 1847 and 1852 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.713

[18 May 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 16 May 1970 was received on 17 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Hotel: Between 0400 and 0402 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Between 0745 and 0805 machine-gun and rifle fire and between 0850 and 0915 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 0932 and 1018 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1246 and 1252 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1445 and 1459 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1500 and 1505 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 1636 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1645 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1702 and by UAR forces at 1715.

"(b) OP Blue: At 0507 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0530 small-arms fire by Israel forces, which ceased immediately. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0535. Between 0618 and 0623 mortar fire and at 1100 two mortar bombs by UAR forces. At 1240 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1247 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1250 and by Israel forces at 1304. Between 1330 and 1345 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1640 and 1645 mortar, tank and small-arms fire and between 2045 and 2103 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 2103 one artillery round by Israel forces. At 2136 machine-gun fire by UAR forces, which ceased immediately.

"(c) OP Orange: Between 0630 and 0658 two artillery rounds by UAR forces. At 0729 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0738 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0742 and by Israel forces at 0744. At 0814 and 0845 each time one artillery round by Israel forces. Between 0850 and 0859 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0914 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0946 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1030 and by UAR forces at 1042. At 1130 one round of artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1133 and 1156 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1202, 1233, 1302 and 1319 each time one artillery round by Israel forces. At 1334 one artillery round by UAR forces. At 1349 one artillery round by Israel forces. Between 1350 and 1352 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1413 and 1418 artillery and small-arms fire, at 1444 and 1523 each time one artillery round and at 1622 two artillery rounds, all by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Green: At 0651 one mortar bomb, between 0726 and 0759 and between 0922 and 0930 sporadic mortar fire, at 0955 six mortar bombs, at 1201 two artillery rounds, between 1231 and 1234 mortar and artillery fire, between 1421 and 1452 sporadic artillery fire, between 1552 and 1554 mortar fire and between 1628 and 1636 artillery fire, all by UAR forces. Between 2105 and 2106 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 2108 one artillery shell and between 2150 and 2155 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Violet: Between 0710 and 0715 sporadic anti-tank fire, between 1059 and 1101 artillery fire and at 1259 three mortar bombs, all by UAR forces. Between 1316 and 1324 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1357 and 1400 sporadic anti-tank fire by UAR forces. At 1515 two mortar bombs and between 1651 and 1653 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1658 two artillery shells by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Echo: Between 0710 and 0716 tank fire and between 1056 and 1101 artillery and tank fire by UAR forces. At 1351 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, and between 1605 and 1607 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Delta: At 0757 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0801 mortar fire by Israel forces, which ceased immediately. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0820. Between 1350 and 1354 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Yellow: Between 0820 and 0836 machine-gun and sporadic mortar fire, between 0918 and 0919 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1107 two rifle shots and at 1126 one rifle shot (see also para. 3) by UAR forces. At 1213 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1237 one rifle shot by UAR forces (see also para. 3). Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1251. At 1310 one artillery round and at 1448 two artillery rounds by Israel forces.

"(i) OP Lima: At 0856 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0910 artillery and machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0912 and by Israel forces at 0928. Between 0949 and 1014 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1443 and 1545 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(j) OP Red: At 0904 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0912 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0922 and by UAR forces at 0923. At 0950 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0958 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1012 and by UAR forces at 1016.

"(k) OP Copper: Between 1511 and 1514 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(l) OP Foxtrot: Between 1808 and 1842 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Yellow: Between 1059 and 1100 two UAR forces Sukhoi-7 aircraft attacked with bombs target three kilometres east of OP.

"(b) OP Delta: At 1100 two UAR forces MIG-17 aircraft attacked with rockets target 300 metres east of OP on east side of Canal. At same time ack-ack fire by Israel forces. Attack ceased immediately.

"(c) OP Hotel: At 1100 two UAR forces MIG-17 aircraft crossed Canal from west to east, north of OP.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations and personnel:

"OP Yellow: At 1107 two rifle shots and at 1126 one rifle shot fired by UAR forces passed within 15 metres of United Nations Military Observer (UNMO). At 1237 one rifle shot fired by UAR forces passed within 10 metres of an UNMO. In both incidents there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity of the OP.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

- "5. Casualties and damage:
 "(a) United Nations: Nil.
 "(b) Israel: No reports received.
 "(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.714

[18 May 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 16 May 1970 was received on 17 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"OP reports:

"(a) OP Seven: Between 0712 and 0718 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Six: At 1634 machine-gun fire by Israel forces, which ceased immediately.

"(c) OP November: At 1640 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces and immediately after sporadic machine-gun fire by unidentified party from location 500 metres south of OP. United Nations Military Observers could not identify firing party. Fire ceased by unidentified party at 1654 and by Israel forces at 1655."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.715

[18 May 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 17 May 1970 was received on 18 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Red: Between 0155 and 0202 tank fire by Israel forces. At 0208 two mortar bombs by UAR forces. At 0735 mortar and later artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0822 sporadic artillery and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0836 and by Israel forces at 0843. Between 1145 and 1148 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1153 and 1218 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Lima: Between 0205 and 0213 mortar and machine-gun fire by UAR forces. At 0723 sporadic mortar and machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 0734 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0738 but recommenced with mortar fire at 0832. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0837 and by Israel forces at 0839. Between 1032 and 1100 artillery fire and between 1145 and 1223 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1427 and 1445 and between 2151 and 2153 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 2201 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 2226 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2250 and by UAR forces at 2251.

"(c) OP Hotel: At 0329 recoilless weapons fire by UAR forces, which ceased immediately. At 0515 machine-gun and later artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0555 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0557 and by Israel forces at 0638. Between 0827 and 0835 and between 0853 and 0908 artillery fire, at 1144 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, between 1310 and 1317 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1324 and 1326 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1350 and 1415 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1615 and 1639 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1924 and 1926 mortar fire by UAR forces.

At 2025 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 2046 mortar and machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2056 and by Israel forces at 2118. At 2135 mortar and machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 2145 machine-gun and rocket fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2205 and by UAR forces at 2210. Between 2228 and 2235 rocket fire by UAR forces. At 2257 artillery fire by Israel forces, which ceased immediately.

"(d) OP Yellow: Between 0604 and 0619 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. At 0624 two artillery shells by UAR forces. Between 0714 and 0748 small-arms fire by Israel forces. Between 0936 and 0937 two rifle shots (see also paragraph 3) and between 1007 and 1016 two rifle shots (see also paragraph 3) by UAR forces. At 1135 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1202 rifle fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3). Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1209 and by Israel forces at 1220. Between 1420 and 1427 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1434 one rifle shot by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3).

"(e) OP Foxtrot: Between 0621 and 0623 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0651 and 0656 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1743 and 1752 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Violet: At 0634 sporadic artillery and later mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0642 artillery and mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0700 but recommenced with sporadic artillery and mortar fire at 0727. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0741 and by UAR forces at 0752. At 1110 sporadic artillery and mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1117 sporadic artillery and mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1123 but recommenced with artillery fire at 1147. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1208 and by Israel forces at 1217. At 1401 and at 1422 each time three mortar bombs by UAR forces. At 1600 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1614 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1616 but recommenced with sporadic artillery fire at 1655. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1700 and by Israel forces at 1723. At 1724 four artillery rounds and between 2009 and 2018 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Echo: At 0635 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0655 sporadic artillery and mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0749 and by UAR forces at 0752. At 1110 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1121 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1125 but recommenced with artillery fire at 1203. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1210 and by Israel forces at 1220. Between 1653 and 1716 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1723 and 1726 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Delta: Between 0640 and 0642 and between 1117 and 1139 artillery fire and between 1600 and 1708 sporadic artillery fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1813 and 1820 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1910 and 1917 machine-gun fire by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Orange: At 0700 four mortar bombs by UAR forces. Between 1025 and 1029 machine-gun fire and one artillery shell by Israel forces. Between 1030 and 1035 artillery fire, at 1055 four artillery shells, between 1153 and 1154 artillery fire, at 1219 one artillery shell and at 1335 three artillery shells, all by UAR forces. At 1415 mortar and small-arms

fire by Israel forces and at 1421 artillery fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3). Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1446 and by Israel forces at 1452. Between 1700 and 1709 small-arms fire by Israel forces.

"(j) OP Blue: At 0727 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0738 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0805 and by Israel forces at 0824. Between 0927 and 0930 artillery fire, between 1041 and 1057 mortar fire and at 1130 one mortar bomb, all by UAR forces. At 1132 one mortar bomb by Israel forces. Between 1205 and 1233 sporadic artillery fire, between 1252 and 1253 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 1557 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1601 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1602 and by Israel forces at 1604. Between 2130 and 2135 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(k) OP Silver escort: At 1150 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1159 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1200 and by Israel forces at 1206. Between 1353 and 1428 mortar fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3).

"(l) OP Green: At 1359 one mortar bomb, between 1429 and 1432 mortar fire and at 1740 two artillery rounds, all by UAR forces.

"(m) OP Copper: Between 1602 and 1645 sporadic tank fire and at 2322 two anti-tank shells by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Hotel: Between 0933 and 0945 six Israel forces Super-Mystère aircraft and one unidentified aircraft cross Canal from east to west and from west to east over OP. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine type or nationality of aircraft due to high altitude. Between 0942 and 0945 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 0946 and 1036 three Israel Skyhawk and 11 Israel Vautour aircraft attacked with bombs targets on west side of Canal. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1246 and 1325 five Israel Phantom and five Israel Skyhawk aircraft and two unidentified aircraft crossed Canal from west to east and from east to west. UNMOs could not determine type or nationality of aircraft due to high altitude.

"(b) OP Yellow: Between 0940 and 1037, 16 Israel forces Super-Mystère and a number of unidentified aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target on west side of Canal. UNMOs could not determine number, type or nationality of certain aircraft due to high altitude. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1304 and 1305 two Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target on west of OP on west side of Canal. Between 1304 and 1310 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 1311 two Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west over OP. Aircraft recrossed at 1313.

"(c) OP Echo: At 1029 two Israel forces Super-Mystère aircraft crossed Canal from west to east over OP.

"(d) OP Foxtrot: Between 1249 and 1323 heavy explosions heard west of OP. At same time sound of jet aircraft and ack-ack fire were heard. At 1324 two Israel forces Phantom aircraft crossed Canal from west to east over OP.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations and personnel:

"(a) OP Yellow: Between 0936 and 0937 and between 1007 and 1016 each time two rifle shots by UAR forces passed within 10 metres from an UNMO. Between 1202 and 1209 eight rifle shots and at 1434 one rifle shot by UAR forces passed each time within 10 metres from an UNMO. During four above incidents there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity of the OP.

"(b) OP Orange: Between 1424 and 1438 three artillery shells fired by UAR forces landed within 50 metres of OP. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(c) OP Silver escort: At 1353 and at 1409 each time one mortar bomb fired by UAR forces landed within 50 and 60 metres of OP. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.716

[18 May 1970]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 17 May 1970 was received on 18 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Yoke: Between 0523 and 0526 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Five: Between 0840 and 0857 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Yoke: At 0938 two Israel forces Phantom aircraft crossed the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines from west to east one kilometre north of OP.

"(b) OP One: At 0939 one Israel forces Vautour aircraft crossed the above-mentioned limits from south-west to north-east one kilometre north of OP. Aircraft was observed recrossing the above-mentioned limits over OP Zodiac at 0945."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.717

[19 May 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 18 May 1970 was received on 19 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Violet: Between 0250 and 0310 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0657 and 0658 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 0706 and 0710 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 0858 and at 1458 one artillery round each time, between 1658 and 1659 artillery fire, at 1857 one artillery round and between 1946 and 2007 sporadic rocket fire, all by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Blue: Between 0304 and 0330 and between 0356 and 0403 sporadic mortar fire, between 0755 and 0759 three artillery rounds and between

0822 and 0853 sporadic mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 0958 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1020 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1026 and by Israel forces at 1028. At 1512 and at 1556 one mortar bomb each time, between 1621 and 1643 sporadic mortar fire and between 1934 and 1947 intense artillery fire, all by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Foxtrot: Between 0307 and 0311 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Green: Between 0311 and 0314 and between 0934 and 1108 sporadic artillery fire, between 1236 and 1244 and between 1309 and 1311 artillery fire (see also para. 3), all by UAR forces. At 1615 tank and later mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1616 artillery and later mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1622 and by UAR forces at 1629. Between 2021 and 2025 sporadic artillery fire and between 2317 and 2337 mortar and artillery fire (see also para. 3) by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Hotel: Between 0331 and 0336 and at 0648 a mortar fire, which ceased immediately on second occasion, by UAR forces. At 0815 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Between 0918 and 0931 and at 0952 artillery fire, which ceased immediately on second occasion, by UAR forces. Between 0953 and 1007 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1022 and 1119 sporadic mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1512 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1551 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1554 and by UAR forces at 1605. At 1944 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Copper: At 0658 one mortar bomb, at 1059 and at 1157 one artillery round each time and between 2057 and 2102 sporadic artillery fire, all by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Echo: Between 0705 and 0707 and between 0835 and 0841 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 2001 and 2009 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Delta: Between 0705 and 0712 rocket fire by UAR forces. Between 0721 and 0728 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(i) OP Lima: At 0745 ack-ack fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At 0750 machine-gun and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0804 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0834 and by UAR forces at 0836. At 0926 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0934 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0946 and by UAR forces at 1014. Between 1426 and 1451 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1926 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1931 tank and artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1936 and by Israel forces at 1946. Between 2056 and 2110 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(j) OP Red: At 0750 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0805 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0830 and by Israel forces at 0840. At 0928 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0938 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0946 and by Israel forces at 1013. At 1422 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1445 one artillery round by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1451. At 1625 one artillery round and

between 1934 and 1947 intense mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(k) OP Orange: At 0827 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0835 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0845 and by Israel forces at 0901. At 0902 and at 0903 one artillery round each time (see also para. 3), between 0925 and 0926 and between 1200 and 1201 artillery fire and between 1354 and 1405 sporadic mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1406 and 1457 sporadic mortar fire and between 1514 and 1525 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1927 and 1935 (see also para. 3) and between 2110 and 2111 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(l) OP Yellow: Between 0843 and 0845 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. At 0901 one mortar bomb by UAR forces. Between 0949 and 0951 and between 1250 and 1252 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1302 and 1329 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. During this period sounds of jet aircraft heard in area of OP. Between 1449 and 1601 artillery and later mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1737 and 1739 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1900 and 1902 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1959 and 2011 ack-ack fire (during this period heavy explosions heard far west of OP and sounds of jet aircraft in same area), between 2059 and 2103 small-arms fire (see also para. 3) and at 2118 one burst of machine-gun fire (see also para. 3), all by UAR forces. Between 2334 and 2340 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 2343 and 2346 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(m) OP Silver escort patrol: Between 1148 and 1149 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: In the following reports, where aircraft are reported as being unidentified, United Nations Military Observers could not determine number, type or nationality due to darkness.

"(a) OP Yellow: At 0559 two Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west. Between 1330 and 1335 two Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target west-south-west of OP. During period of attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 1344 six Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west.

"(b) OP Green: At 1029 two UAR forces MIG-17 aircraft crossed Canal from west to east. Aircraft recrossed at 1030.

"(c) OP Delta: Between 1343 and 1351 eight Israel forces Mirage aircraft crossed Canal from east to west.

"(d) OP Blue: Between 1755 and 1845 one Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft and a further unknown number of unidentified aircraft were observed attacking with bombs target approximately three kilometres south-west, west and north-west of OP. Between 1805 and 1825 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1900 and 1907 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft were observed attacking with bombs targets approximately five kilometres north-west and north-north-west of OP. During period of attack sporadic ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Lima: Between 1801 and 1905 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft were observed attacking with bombs and napalm targets approxi-

mately three kilometres south and south-west of OP on west side of Canal. During period of attack sporadic ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Red: Between 1805 and 1907 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with napalm targets at distances from 10 to 20 kilometres west and north-west of OP.

"(g) OP Hotel: Between 1953 and 2010 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft were observed attacking with bombs and napalm target approximately 25 kilometres west of OP. During period of attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

"(a) OP Green: Between 1236 and 1244, 10 artillery rounds fired by UAR forces exploded within 70 metres of OP. During period of this incident two Israel forces vehicles were observed on the Canal road to east of OP. Between 1309 and 1311 four artillery rounds and between 2328 and 2337 a further five artillery rounds, both firings by UAR forces, exploded within 100 metres of OP (see para. 6). On both occasions there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity and on latter occasion OP was illuminated.

"(b) OP Orange: Between 0902 and 0903 two artillery rounds and between 1928 and 1933 a further five artillery rounds, both firings by UAR forces, exploded approximately 50 metres from OP. On both occasions there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity and on latter occasion OP was illuminated.

"(c) OP Yellow: At 2103 and at 2118 each time one burst of machine-gun fire by UAR forces impacted at distances from 5 to 10 metres from OP. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity and OP was illuminated.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: OP Green: As a result of artillery fire by UAR forces between 2328 and 2337 one window in OP living caravan was broken.

"(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defense Forces Liaison Officer reported that two Israel forces soldiers were killed and a further five were wounded in the Canal sector.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.718

[19 May 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 18 May 1970 was received on 19 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"OP reports:

"(a) OP Two: Between 0455 and 0500 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1828 mortar fire by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not identify firing party) from position approximately one kilometre east of OP, followed immediately by machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by unidentified party at 1829 and by Israel forces at 1834.

"(b) OP One: At 0646 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. At 1825 machine-gun fire by unidentified party (UNMOs could not identify firing party) from position approximately two kilometres south-east of OP and at 1827 heavy-machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by unidentified party at 1833 and by Israel forces at 1845.

"(c) OP Yoke: Between 0821 and 0836 machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.719

[20 May 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 19 May 1970 was received on 20 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Lima: At 0001 artillery, machine-gun and tank fire by Israel forces and at 0010 machine-gun and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0045 and by Israel forces at 0050. Between 0106 and 0108 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 0234 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0237 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0244 and by Israel forces at 0324. At 0415 artillery and machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 0509 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0517 and by UAR forces at 0521. Between 0617 and 0622 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0934 and 0939 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1534 and 1542 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1728 rocket fire by UAR forces, which ceased immediately. Between 2302 and 2325 tank fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Yellow: Between 0007 and 0010 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0602 and 0620 ack-ack fire by UAR forces and at the same time, sound of jet aircraft and heavy explosions heard on west side of Canal. Between 0844 and 0847 three artillery rounds by Israel forces. Between 1638 and 1646 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Hotel: Between 0050 and 0103 mortar fire and between 0845 and 0848 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1116 and 1135 and between 1301 and 1310 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1339 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1427 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1430 and by Israel forces at 1431. Between 1647 and 1650 mortar fire, at 1713 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, and between 2115 and 2141 mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Red: At 0507 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0509 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0517 and by UAR forces at 0521. At 1552 one artillery round by UAR forces and at 1555 one artillery round by Israel forces. Between 1643 and 1737 mortar fire, between 1755 and 1803 ack-ack fire and between 2057 and 2101 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 2307 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 2324 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2326 and by UAR forces at 2340.

"(e) OP Orange: Between 0628 and 0647, between 0703 and 0708 and between 0725 and 0732, each time, ack-ack fire by UAR forces and at the same time, sound of jet aircraft and explosions heard

on west side of Canal. Between 2215 and 2225 one mortar bomb and small-arms fire by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Echo: At 0634 artillery fire by UAR forces, which ceased immediately. At 0826 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0845 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0855 and by UAR forces at 0912. Between 1604 and 1607 and between 1645 and 1649 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Delta: At 0724 and at 0958, each time, mortar fire, which ceased immediately, and between 1039 and 1049 mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Violet: Between 0806 and 0810 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0823 and 0827 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 0829 and 0843 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0845 and 0852 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Blue: Between 0931 and 0954 machine-gun, tank and mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1241 one artillery shell by Israel forces. Between 1243 and 1256 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1302 and 1304 three artillery rounds by Israel forces. Between 1400 and 1426 sporadic mortar fire, at 1526 one mortar bomb, between 1606 and 1635 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1643 and 1652 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1727 and 1733 intense mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 2015 and 2102 sporadic mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(j) OP Foxtrot: Between 1050 and 1056 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(k) OP Green: Between 1245 and 1247 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Lima: Between 0056 and 0100 an unknown number of unidentified jet aircraft attacked with bombs target north-west of OP on west side of Canal. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine number, type or nationality of aircraft due to darkness.

"(b) OP Yellow: At 0607 two Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from west to east over OP.

"(c) OP Red: Between 0631 and 0637 two unidentified aircraft attacked with bombs target on west side of Canal. UNMOs could not determine type or nationality of aircraft due to high altitude.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations: Nil.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Work party who returned from OP Kilo site reported following damage resulting from artillery fire and air attacks close to OP between approximately 1200 (18 May) and 0700 (19 May): front door of OP building broken, three windows broken, two inner doors damaged, support for antenna mast cut and inner rooms littered with splinters.

"(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defence Forces Liaison Officer reported that there were no casualties among Israel forces personnel.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.720

[20 May 1970]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 19 May 1970 was received on 20 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Yoke: Between 0529 and 0531 mortar fire, between 1012 and 1017 and between 1035 and 1053 heavy machine-gun fire, all by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Four: At 0537 three bursts of machine-gun fire by Syrian forces.

"(c) OP One: Between 0847 and 0844 sporadic mortar fire, at 1341 and at 1626 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately each time, and between 1904 and 1906 machine-gun fire, all by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Two: Between 1400 and 1403 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Seven: At 2117 flares, heavy-machine-gun, sporadic mortar and cannon fire by Israel forces and at the same time, one rocket by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2135.

"2. OP report on air activity:

"OP Four: At 0537 one Israel forces light aircraft crossed the limits of the Israel forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Israel side, south-south-west of OP, and recrossed immediately after."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.721

[21 May 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 20 May 1970 was received on 21 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Hotel: At 0120 machine-gun, mortar and tank fire by Israel forces and at 0135 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0140 and by UAR forces at 0142. Between 0436 and 0453 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1018 machine-gun and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1031 mortar fire, which ceased immediately by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1040. Between 1120 and 1127 and between 1219 and 1240 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1312 and 1315 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 1346 rocket fire, which ceased immediately, and between 1402 and 1405 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1818 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, and between 1953 and 1959 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 2027 and 2052 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Green: Between 0323 and 0327, between 0845 and 0847, between 1015 and 1021 and between 1150 and 1154 mortar fire, between 1324 and 1348 artillery fire, between 1410 and 1444 artillery and later mortar fire and between 2048 and 2110 sporadic mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Blue: Between 0432 and 0437 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0559 and 0632 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0650 and 0726 sporadic artillery and later mortar fire, between 0745 and 0753 sporadic mortar fire, at 0858 one mortar bomb and between 1040 and 1045

artillery fire, all by UAR forces. At 1110 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1115 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1115 and by UAR forces at 1125. Between 1212 and 1215 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1217 and 1223 ack-ack and mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1620 and 1622 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1908 and 1925 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 2015 sporadic mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 2112 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2112 and by Israel forces at 2122.

"(d) OP Delta: Between 0611 and 0614, between 0819 and 0828 and between 1634 and 1647 mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Lima: Between 0642 and 0644 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0652 and 0659 mortar fire, between 1052 and 1058 and between 1122 and 1224 artillery fire, all by UAR forces. At 1918 machine-gun, mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 2115 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2126 and by UAR forces at 2129.

"(f) OP Violet: At 0843 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0852 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0903 but recommenced at 0922. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0929 and by UAR forces at 0933. At 0957 sporadic mortar and later anti-tank fire by UAR forces and at 1029 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1031 and by UAR forces at 1100. Between 1620 and 1717 sporadic mortar and later machine-gun, rocket and artillery fire (see also paragraph 3) and between 1732 and 1759 sporadic artillery and later mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Yellow: At 0852 one rifle shot (see also paragraph 3) by UAR forces. At 1004 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1013 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1024 and by UAR forces at 1025. Between 1105 and 1106 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Red: Between 1052 and 1059 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1106 and 1114 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1120 and 1223 sporadic artillery fire and at 1720 one rifle shot by UAR forces. At 2027 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 2029 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2029 and by UAR forces at 2040. Between 2118 and 2132 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(i) OP Orange: Between 1134 and 1135 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(j) OP Silver escort patrol: Between 1308 and 1320 one rifle shot and mortar fire (see also paragraph 3) by UAR forces.

"(k) OP Copper: Between 1630 and 1713 machine-gun, mortar and later rocket fire (see also paragraph 3) and at 1732 one artillery shell by UAR forces.

"(l) OP Echo: Between 1650 and 1714 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(m) OP Kilo: Between 2050 and 2126 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: In following reports all aircraft are Israel forces aircraft:

"(a) OP Delta: At 0743 two Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west over OP.

"(b) OP Yellow: At 0802 two Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west over OP. Between 0819 and 0915 eight Super-Mystère and six Vautour aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target on west side of Canal. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Foxtrot: At 0819 three Super-Mystère aircraft crossed Canal from west to east, north of OP.

"(d) OP Hotel: Between 0820 and 0825 four Vautour aircraft crossed Canal from east to west, north of OP. During overflights ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 0846 and 0854 four Vautour aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target north-west of OP. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations and personnel: All following firings were by UAR forces and on no occasion were there any Israel forces personnel in the vicinity of OP concerned:

"(a) OP Violet: At 1632 and at 1643 one mortar bomb each time exploded within 75 metres of OP.

"(b) OP Yellow: At 0852 one rifle shot passed within 15 metres of OP.

"(c) OP Silver escort patrol: At 1308 one rifle shot passed within 5 metres of a United Nations Military Observer and work party at OP site.

"(d) OP Copper: Between 1631 and 1647 three mortar bombs exploded within 100 metres of OP.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defence Forces Liaison Officer stated that three Israel forces soldiers were wounded in the Canal sector.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.722

[21 May 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 20 May 1970 was received on 21 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"OP reports:

"(a) OP Two: Between 0506 and 0526 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 1905 machine-gun fire and two rockets by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not identify firing party) from village Bar Ajam (map reference 231-273) followed immediately by heavy machine-gun and mortar fire with flares by Israel forces. Fire ceased by unidentified party at 1906 and by Israel forces at 1912.

"(b) OP Yoke: At 0745 heavy machine-gun and sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0747 machine-gun fire and two mortar bombs by Syrian forces accompanied by machine-gun fire by unidentified party (UNMOs could not identify firing party) from position one kilometre north-west of OP. Fire ceased by unidentified party at 0748, by Israel forces at 0749 and by Syrian forces at

0800. Between 0930 and 0933 two mortar bombs by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Uniform: Between 1746 and 1748 machine-gun fire with flares by Israel forces."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.723

[22 May 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 21 May 1970 was received on 22 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Blue: At 0020 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0035 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0037 and by Israel forces at 0123. Between 0637 and 0656 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 0736 and 0748 small-arms fire by Israel forces. At 1346 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1406 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1429 and by UAR forces at 1436. Between 1754 and 1757 machine-gun fire and between 1953 and 2019 sporadic artillery followed by sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 2101 and 2114 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 2345 and 2351 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Green: At 0625, at 0650 and at 0652 each time one round of mortar fire, between 1346 and 1349 mortar fire and between 2230 and 2242 sporadic mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Copper: Between 0811 and 0816 and between 1955 and 2015 small-arms fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Delta: Between 1120 and 1122 and between 1140 and 1141 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Silver escort patrol: Between 1203 and 1226 sporadic mortar fire and between 1331 and 1351 mortar fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3). At 1452 intense mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1453 intense mortar fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3). Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1517 and by Israel forces at 1520.

"(f) OP Orange: Between 1445 and 1605 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Lima: Between 1923 and 1925 rifle fire by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Yellow: Between 2030 and 2031 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Red: At 2140 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 2141 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2146 and by UAR forces at 2152. Between 2230 and 2231 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(j) OP Hotel: Between 2250 and 2255 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: Nil.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

"OP Silver escort patrol: Following firing all by UAR forces: At 1203 one mortar bomb landed about 20 metres from bulldozer working on OP shelter and at 1211 two mortar bombs landed 50 metres from OP shelter. Between 1334 and 1340, 10 mortar bombs hit OP shelter and a further five bombs landed approximately 15 metres from shelter.

At 1350 two mortar bombs landed 20 metres from shelter. Between 1505 and 1515 six mortar bombs landed within 80 metres of OP. Movements of United Nations escort patrol and working party had been co-ordinated with Senior UAR Liaison Officer. On no occasion were there any Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.724

[22 May 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 21 May 1970 was received on 22 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"OP reports:

"(a) OP Seven: Between 0504 and 0506 heavy machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP November: Between 0606 and 0607 machine-gun fire by Syrian forces.

"(c) OP One: Between 0650 and 0654 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Five: Between 1232 and 1234 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Two: At 1831 one rocket by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers could not identify firing party) from position approximately 300 metres west of OP and immediately after machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1840. Between 1855 and 1903 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.725

[22 May 1970]

In addition to the information set forth in document S/7930/Add.724, a second report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 21 May 1970 was received during the afternoon of 22 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO. This report reads:

"OP Six: At 0607 an Israel road clearing party stopped at a culvert approximately 150 metres south-south-east of OP. At 0608 there was an explosion in this area. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) observed two Israel forces soldiers coming back towards their vehicle from the area of the culvert. One of these soldiers appeared wounded and was bleeding from face and arm. Upon reaching the vehicle, he collapsed. At 0610 four armed uniformed personnel were seen moving from an area approximately 200 metres east-south-east from OP in an easterly direction. At 0620 they entered a manned Syrian position forward of the limits of the Syrian forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Syrian side at approximately map reference 2317-2845. At approximately 0635 several Israel vehicles and soldiers proceeded to the area of the explosion and returned several minutes later with a body on a stretcher. The party left this area at 0646. The Senior Israel Representative later informed that as a result of this explosion one Israel forces soldier was killed and one was wounded."

[23 May 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 22 May 1970 was received on 23 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Yellow: Between 0208 and 0228 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0905 and 0916 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0935 and 0936 and between 0953 and 0959 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At this time there were sounds of jet aircraft and heavy explosions heard far west of the OP.

"(b) OP Hotel: Between 0405 and 0406 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 0635 and 0657 machine-gun fire, between 0905 and 0915 artillery fire and between 1231 and 1238 machine-gun fire, all by Israel forces. Between 1352 and 1416 mortar fire and between 2220 and 2230 mortar and machine-gun fire, both by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Blue: At 0430 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At 0745 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0756 artillery and later mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0809 and by UAR forces at 0842. Between 1420 and 1442 mortar fire and at 1516 one mortar round by UAR forces. Between 1541 and 1643 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1655 mortar fire and later sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1749 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1805 and by UAR forces at 1809. Between 2157 and 2215 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Echo: Between 0737 and 0738 tank fire by UAR forces. At 1207 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Foxtrot: Between 0827 and 0857 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Copper: At 0937 two mortar rounds by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Lima: Between 1015 and 1023 mortar fire, between 1547 and 1550 small-arms fire and between 1607 and 1629 artillery and small-arms fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1650 and 1655 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 2130 and 2143 machine-gun fire by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Red: Between 1018 and 1022 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1607 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1647 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1700 and by UAR forces at 1715. At 1743 artillery and later machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 1757 one mortar bomb by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1802.

"(i) PO Orange: Between 1112 and 1147 and between 1339 and 1346 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1411 and 1414 tank fire by Israel forces. Between 1425 and 1431 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1453 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1522 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1528 and by UAR forces at 1543.

"(j) OP Silver escort patrol: Between 1144 and 1201 mortar fire by UAR forces and between 1201 and 1204 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(k) OP Violet: Between 1200 and 1202, at 1247 and between 1438 and 1440 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 2233 and 2237 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 2241 one mortar bomb by UAR forces.

"(l) OP Kilo: Between 1625 and 1628 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 2045 machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 2045 mortar and machine-gun fire by Israel forces. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine who initiated firing. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2108 and by UAR forces at 2118.

"(m) OP Green: Between 1659 and 1700 six mortar bombs by Israel forces and at 1700 five mortar bombs by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Yellow: Between 0933 and 0944 heavy explosions and sound of jet aircraft heard far west of OP. At 0946 and between 1037 and 1043 heavy explosions seen approximately 20 kilometres south-south-west of OP and at same time jet sounds heard.

"(b) OP Foxtrot: Between 0940 and 0946 heavy explosions and sound of jet aircraft heard far west of OP. Between 1003 and 1044 four Israel Ouragan and nine Israel Super-Mystère and an unknown number of unidentified jet aircraft attacked targets 10 kilometres west and 15 kilometres south-west of OP with bombs. During this period ack-ack fire by UAR forces. UNMOs could not identify some aircraft because of extremely high altitude.

"(c) OP Hotel: Between 0947 and 0956 heavy explosions, ack-ack fire and sound of jet aircraft heard far west of OP. Between 1018 and 1020 and between 1037 and 1042 heavy explosions and sound of jet aircraft heard far west of OP. At 1008 two Israel Ouragan aircraft crossed Canal from east to west over OP. At 1035 one Israel Skyhawk and another jet aircraft, not identified due to high altitude, crossed Canal from east to west 4 kilometres north of OP. Ack-ack fire by UAR forces at this time.

"(d) OP Lima: Between 0951 and 0955 heavy explosions, ack-ack fire and sounds of jet aircraft heard far west of OP.

"(e) OP Orange: Between 0953 and 0958 and between 1010 and 1020 heavy explosions and jet sounds heard far south-west and far north-west of OP.

"(f) OP Red: At 0955 heavy explosions seen approximately 15 kilometres north-west of OP. At same time sounds of jet aircraft heard in the area.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations: Nil.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

[23 May 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 22 May 1970 was received on 23 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"OP reports:

"(a) OP Yoke: Between 0532 and 0548 sporadic mortar and machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP One: Between 0717 and 0720 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0733 and 0734 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Six: At 0735 four rounds of mortar fire by Syrian forces.

"(d) OP Two: Between 1027 and 1043 and between 1117 and 1118 sporadic mortar and machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1900 and 1904 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Five: Between 1145 and 1147 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 2028 and 2041 one mortar round and sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.728

[25 May 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 23 May 1970 was received on 24 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Hotel: Between 0052 and 0203 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0851 and 0902 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0903 and 0926 and between 1024 and 1039 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1256 and 1258 and between 1358 and 1410 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1543 and 1547 artillery fire and between 2103 and 2107 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Red: At 0152 artillery fire and later mortar and rocket fire by UAR forces and at 0158 small-arms, mortar and tank fire by Israel forces. Fire by Israel forces ceased at 0303 and by UAR forces at 0313. Between 0813 and 0815, between 1400 and 1406 and between 1747 and 1748 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1824 and 1830 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1845 and 1855 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Lima: Between 0153 and 0243 machine-gun, mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0309 and 0311 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0434 and 0435 machine-gun fire and at 0601 small-arms fire, which ceased immediately, both by UAR forces. Between 0605 and 0623 mortar and machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 0813 and 0816 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1751 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1818 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1820 and by Israel forces at 1828. Between 1857 and 1914 small-arms fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Blue: At 0153 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0206 mortar and, later, artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0224 and by Israel forces at 0243. Between 0823 and 0827 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1301 and 1306 sporadic artillery fire and between 1628 and 1641 sporadic mortar fire, both by UAR forces. At 1748 sporadic artillery and, later, mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1757 mortar and, later, sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1821 and by UAR forces at 1831. Between 2123 and 2140 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 2140 and 2155 mortar and artillery fire and between 2338 and 2343 artillery fire, both by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Kilo: Between 0625 and 0646 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1354 and 1413 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Delta: Between 0643 and 0645 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1553 and 1555 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Echo: At 0721 anti-tank fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Between 1154 and 1157 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1418 and 1420 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Foxtrot: Between 0725 and 0729 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0920 and 0926 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(i) OP Green: Between 0730 and 0731, at 1109, between 1149 and 1202 and between 1454 and 1455 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 1659 mortar and, later, machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 1714 mortar and machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Firing ceased by Israel forces at 1717 and by UAR forces at 1735.

"(j) OP Orange: At 0738 two artillery shells by UAR forces. Between 1415 and 1455 and between 1520 and 1610 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 2207 and 2223 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(k) OP Yellow: Between 0930 and 0946 machine-gun fire and between 1322 and 1405 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(l) OP Copper: Between 1010 and 1018 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(m) OP Violet: Between 1125 and 1145 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1151 and 1155 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1415 and 1418 and between 1550 and 1602 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Yellow: Between 1024 and 1042 and between 1106 and 1108 several explosions and sound of jet aircraft heard on west side of Canal far south of OP.

"(b) Ismailia Control Centre: Between 1042 and 1107 seven Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft attacked with bombs and napalm targets between 1 and 6 kilometres south-west of Control Centre. Between 1417 and 1423 four Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft attacked targets 1 kilometre south of Control Centre with bombs. Between 1514 and 1537 eight Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft attacked with bombs, rockets and cannon fire targets 1 kilometre south-west of Control Centre. OPs Hotel and Foxtrot confirmed above reports. Ack-ack fire by UAR forces during above attacks.

"(c) OP Echo: Between 2116 and 2120 two unidentified jet aircraft crossed Canal from east to west over OP. Between 2118 and 2126 heavy explosions seen approximately 30 kilometres west of OP. Aircraft could not be identified owing to darkness. Between 2222 and 2300 three unidentified aircraft attacked with bombs targets 18 to 20 kilometres west of the OP. Aircraft could not be identified owing to darkness.

"(d) OP Blue: Between 2250 and 2304 two unidentified aircraft crossed Canal east to west and attacked with bombs targets approximately five kilometres west of OP. Aircraft could not be identified owing to darkness. During this attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations: Nil.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.729

[25 May 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 23 May 1970 was received on 24 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports:

"(a) OP Romeo: At 0455 machine-gun and sporadic tank fire by Israel forces and at 0447 mortar fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 0458 and by Israel forces at 0510.

"(b) OP Two: Between 0537 and 0545 sporadic mortar and machine-gun fire and between 0553 and 0605 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1856 and 1858 and between 2355 and 2356 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP November: Between 0609 and 0610 machine-gun and rifle fire by Syrian forces.

"(d) OP Seven: Between 0643 and 0717 tank and small-arms fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Yoke: At 0732 machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 0733 sporadic mortar fire by unidentified party. Fire ceased by unidentified party at 0734 and by Israel forces at 0745.

"(f) OP Six: At 1112 machine-gun fire by unidentified party and at 1123 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by unidentified party at 1202 and by Israel forces at 1205.

"(g) OP Five: Between 1334 and 1339 and between 1824 and 1838 intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Uniform: Between 1755 and 1756 sporadic machine-gun fire and flares by Israel forces.

"2. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

"OP Seven: At 0710 one heavy-calibre shell struck liaison officer shack but failed to explode. There were no injuries or damage to the OP site. By 0800 shell had been removed by Israel forces engineers. Origin of shell not known, but United Nations Military Observers believe that it may have come from an ammunition storage area in near-by area which had been ignited by a grass fire."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.730

[25 May 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 24 May 1970 was received on 25 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Blue: Between 0021 and 0024 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0028 and 0031 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0634 and 0635 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1353 and 1357 and between 1522 and 1525 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1927 and 1929 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 2152 artillery and later mortar, tank

and machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 2206 artillery and mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2209 but recommenced at 2255. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2331 and by UAR forces at 2336.

"(b) OP Hotel: Between 0541 and 0657 artillery fire and between 0755 and 0817 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 0818 two ground-to-air missiles by UAR forces. At this time light aircraft flying over east side of Canal. Between 0841 and 0910 artillery fire and between 1040 and 1042 artillery fire and between 1233 and 1235 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 2241 tank, artillery, mortar and machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 2251 rockets and recoilless gun fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0020 (25 May) and by UAR forces at 0043.

"(c) OP Red: Between 0547 and 0604 mortar fire and between 0854 and 0914, between 0941 and 0948, between 1028 and 1110 and between 1136 and 1140 artillery fire and between 2122 and 2123 mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Lima: At 0548 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0552 artillery and mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0603 and by Israel forces at 0605. Between 0854 and 0914 and between 0941 and 0948 artillery fire, between 1029 and 1033 mortar fire and between 1357 and 1400 machine-gun fire, all by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Kilo: At 0558 machine-gun and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0605 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0624 and by Israel forces at 0638. Between 1814 and 1815 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 2243 and 2246 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Foxtrot: Between 0652 and 0654 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0741 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0807 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0815 and by Israel forces at 0817. Between 0832 and 0839 recoilless gun fire and between 1014 and 1047 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1513 and 1541, at 1615 and between 2245 and 2312 artillery fire, all by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Yellow: Between 0705 and 0732 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0842 and 0855 artillery fire and at 0939 one mortar bomb by UAR forces. At 0952 one mortar bomb and between 2250 and 2310 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Green: At 0740 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0743 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0749 and by UAR forces at 0758. Between 0855 and 0859, at 1111 and between 1906 and 1907 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Echo: Between 0745 and 0753 artillery and recoilless gun fire by UAR forces. At 0928 artillery and mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0940 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0943 and by Israel forces at 0946. Between 1915 and 1924 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 2243 and 2259 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(j) OP Violet: Between 0917 and 0936 sporadic mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces (see also paragraphs 3 and 5). Between 0939 and 0950 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1735 and 1745 small-arms fire by UAR forces. Between 2245 and 2305 rocket and machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

Between 2310 and 2315 small-arms fire by UAR forces.

"(k) OP Orange: Between 1425 and 1540 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Orange: Between 1333 and 1339 a number of unidentified aircraft attacked with bombs targets on west side of Canal approximately 20 kilometres south-west of OP. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine number, type or nationality of aircraft due to poor visibility.

"(b) OP Kilo: At 1340 two Israel forces Phantom aircraft crossed Canal from west to east, north of OP.

"(c) OP Echo: Between 1343 and 1357 three Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west three kilometres south of OP. Between 2255 and 2306 six unidentified aircraft attacked with napalm targets 10 kilometres south of OP on west side of Canal. Aircraft could not be identified due to darkness.

"(d) Ismailia Control Centre: Between 1345 and 1459, 21 Israel forces Vautour and 16 Skyhawk aircraft attacked with bombs and rockets targets between 800 metres and 12 kilometres south-west, west and north-west of Control Centre. During this period ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1531 and 1603 eight Israel forces Ouragan, eight Vautour and eight Skyhawk aircraft attacked with bombs targets between 500 metres and 3 kilometres north-west of Control Centre. During this period ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 2132 and 2240 18 unidentified aircraft attacked targets 10 kilometres north, 10 kilometres south and 1 kilometre south-west of Control Centre with bombs and napalm. Between 2315 and 0028 (25 May) a minimum of 28 unidentified aircraft attacked targets 6 to 10 kilometres south and 1 to 5 kilometres south-west of Control Centre with rockets and napalm. During above attacks aircraft could not be identified due to darkness.

"(e) OP Yellow: Between 1345 and 1401 four Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs targets 10 kilometres south-west of OP. During this period ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1420 and 1458 eight Israel forces Vautour, 10 Super-Mystère and four Phantom aircraft crossed Canal from east to west over OP and attacked with bombs targets 10 kilometres south-south-west of OP. During this period ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 1548 four Israel forces Super-Mystère aircraft crossed Canal from east to west. During this period ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1559 and 1602 two Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs targets 10 kilometres south-west of OP. During this period ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 2130 and 2132 heavy explosions and jet sounds 10 kilometres south-west of OP. Between 2150 and 2205 and between 2304 and 2310 heavy explosions heard south-west and north-west of OP. During this time there were jet sounds and flares in these areas.

"(f) OP Foxtrot: Between 1406 and 1430 six Israel forces Phantom, four Super-Mystère, two Mirage and one Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from west to east. During this period ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 1408 UNMOs reported that one unidentified helicopter on east side of Canal lost tail

rotor and was seen spinning out of control. UNMOs lost sight of aircraft before it struck the ground behind sand wall.

"(g) OP Blue: Between 2242 and 2247 two unidentified aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target 2 kilometres south-west of OP on west side of Canal. During this period ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Aircraft could not be identified due to darkness.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations installations:

"OP Violet: At 0931 one artillery shell fired by UAR forces landed within 100 metres of OP. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity (see paragraph 5).

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: OP Violet: One window broken by splinters from UAR forces artillery shell.

"(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defence Forces Liaison Officer stated that two Israel forces soldiers were wounded.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.731

[25 May 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 24 May 1970 was received on 25 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"OP reports:

"(a) OP Yoke: Between 0532 and 0533 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Two: Between 0557 and 0602 machine-gun fire, between 1138 and 1217 sporadic machine-gun and mortar fire, between 1241 and 1244 machine-gun fire and between 1827 and 1849 flares, machine-gun and mortar fire, all by Israel forces.

"(c) OP One: Between 0731 and 0741 sporadic machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Six: Between 1035 and 1100 and between 1221 and 1242 sporadic machine-gun fire and at 1521 two bursts of sub-machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Three: Between 1851 and 1853 flares, machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Seven: At 2002 one mortar bomb by Israel forces."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.732

[26 May 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 25 May 1970 was received on 26 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Green: At 0306 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0310 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0311 and by UAR forces at 0316. Between 1615 and 1617, between 1644 and 1645 and between 1815 and 1854 mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Kilo: At 0626 machine-gun and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0629 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at

0648 and by Israel forces at 0707. At 0723 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0751 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0814 and by UAR forces at 0831. Between 1602 and 1614 mortar fire and between 1704 and 1714 artillery fire by UAR forces.

“(c) OP Yellow: Between 0633 and 0644 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1248 and 1252 mortar fire by UAR forces.

“(d) OP Blue: Between 0717 and 0724 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 0830 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0832 sporadic machine-gun and artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0922 and by Israel forces at 0925. At 0951 one artillery shell by Israel forces. Between 1052 and 1054 and between 1555 and 1611 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1704 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1705 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1708 and by Israel forces at 1728. Between 1730 and 1732 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1914 and 1918 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 2200 mortar and later artillery fire (see also paragraph 3) by UAR forces and at 2213 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2235 and immediately after by Israel forces.

“(e) OP Lima: At 0718 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0722 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0739 and by Israel forces at 0741. Between 0825 and 0905 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1651 machine-gun, recoilless gun, mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1716 mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1716 and by Israel forces at 1726. Between 1735 and 1744 and between 2201 and 2227 recoilless gun and between 2246 and 2302 artillery fire, all by UAR forces. Between 2304 and 2322 mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces.

“(f) OP Red: At 0720 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0736 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0739 and by UAR forces at 0748. Between 0826 and 0831 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0835 and 0837 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 0856 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0904 mortar fire and one artillery shell by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0904 and by Israel forces at 0920. Between 1022 and 1023 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1144 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1205 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1210 and by UAR forces at 1211. At 1238 one mortar bomb by UAR forces. At 1651 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1713 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1715 and by UAR forces at 1740. At 2212 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 2247 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2319 and by UAR forces at 2320.

“(g) OP Hotel: Between 0805 and 0833 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 0906 and 0911 mortar fire and between 0936 and 1002 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1002 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1024 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1028 and by UAR forces at 1047. At 1050 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Between 1105 and 1106 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1108 machine-gun and artillery fire (see also paragraph 3) by Israel forces and at 1133 artillery fire, which

ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1202. Between 1250 and 1251 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1520 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1548 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1551 and by Israel forces at 1554. Between 1623 and 1626 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 2336 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, and between 2356 and 0003 (26 May) artillery fire by Israel forces.

“(h) OP Orange: At 0850 one mortar bomb, between 1123 and 1132 artillery fire and at 1411 two artillery shells, all by UAR forces. Between 1545 and 1554 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

“(i) Acting Chief of Staff's OP visiting party: At 1305 one mortar bomb (see also paragraph 3) by UAR forces.

“(j) OP Violet: Between 1516 and 1523 seven rifle shots (see also paragraphs 3 and 5) and between 2008 and 2010 rifle fire by UAR forces. At 2100 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 2103 rifle and mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2103 and by UAR forces at 2115.

“2. OP reports on air activity: All identified aircraft are Israel forces aircraft, all targets are on west side of Canal and all weapons used are bombs.

“(a) OP Green: Between 0807 and 0812 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked targets north and north-north-west of OP. United Nations Military Observers could not determine number or nationality of aircraft because of high altitude.

“(b) OP Echo: Between 1204 and 1244 two Super-Mystère, four Vautour and two Ouragan aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked targets north-west and west of OP. During the attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

“(c) OP Violet: Between 1204 and 1306 two Super-Mystère, two Ouragan, two Vautour and one Phantom aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked targets south-west, west and north-west of OP. During attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

“(d) OP Copper: Between 1249 and 1253 two Phantom aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked target west of OP. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

“3. Firing at or close to United Nations personnel and installations:

“(a) OP Blue: At 2200, 10 mortar bombs, fired by UAR forces, exploded within 30 metres of OP. OP was illuminated and there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity of the OP.

“(b) OP Hotel: At 1140 one artillery shell, fired by Israel forces, exploded approximately four metres from OP Foxtrot relieved patrol returning to Ismailia Control Centre. Patrol was approximately two kilometres west of Control Centre and there were no UAR forces personnel in the vicinity at the time.

“(c) OP Violet: While the Acting Chief of Staff's OP visiting party were at the OP, a total of seven rifle shots were fired by UAR forces close to OP as follows: At 1516 two shots passed within 30 metres of OP, at 1521 three shots passed close to OP, at 1523 two shots passed close to OP as Acting Chief of Staff was leaving. One of these rounds struck rear door of United Nations jeep (visiting party vehicle). The movements of the visiting party had been coordinated and they were on schedule at the time. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(d) Acting Chief of Staff's OP visiting party: At 1305 one mortar bomb, fired by UAR forces, exploded within 20 metres of the Acting Chief of Staff's OP visiting party while travelling en route to OP Green. The movements of the visiting party had been co-ordinated and they were on schedule at the time. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Rear door of United Nations vehicle holed by one rifle bullet.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.733

[26 May 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 25 May 1970 was received on 26 May from Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"OP reports:

"(a) OP Two: Between 0515 and 0520 sporadic mortar and machine-gun fire, between 1420 and 1423 sporadic machine-gun fire, between 1448 and 1525 sporadic machine-gun fire, between 1827 and 1828 mortar fire and between 2333 and 2334 mortar fire, all by Israel forces.

"(b) OP One: Between 0548 and 0556 machine-gun and sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Yoke: Between 0812 and 0814 one mortar bomb and sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Romeo: Between 2000 and 2012 sporadic mortar and machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.734*

[27 May 1970]

The following report on firings on or close to United Nations personnel and installations in the Suez Canal sector was received from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO on 26 May 1970:

"As has been evident from the daily reports in the S/7930/Add.— series, there has been during recent weeks in the Suez Canal sector a sharp increase in firings on or close to United Nations Observation Post installations by UAR forces. During the first 25 days of May, there have been 73 such firings by UAR forces, most of which have been small-arms or machine-gun fire, and nine firings by Israel forces; also, as reported at the time (see S/7930/Add.698), a bomb from an unidentified aircraft damaged the shelter of OP Silver on 7 May and has led to the temporary closing of this OP. UNTSO has protested to the parties concerned about each of such firings but unfortunately its protests have not resulted in a cessation of them. While continuing to maintain the United Nations observation operation in this sector, I must take all possible measures to protect United Nations personnel and to reduce to the extent possible casualties and damage. Therefore, I propose the following course of action concerning the three OPs on the east side of the Canal which are most exposed to small-arms fire:

"(a) Move the caravan at OP Copper behind the sand wall and erect a protective sand wall around the building at OP Blue. These measures will not materially affect the observation capability but will afford protection against small-arms fire. The observation platforms will remain on top of the sand wall and these OP sites will continue to be clearly marked and easily identifiable both day and night, being illuminated during the hours of darkness, with a large United Nations identification panel and a radio antenna with United Nations flag prominently displayed at all times.

"(b) Close temporarily OP Violet on the east side of the Canal with effect from 30 May 1970. OP Violet has been one of the OPs which have been fired upon very frequently. During the past 30 days, for example, there have been 16 firings on or close to this OP; 13 of them were with machine-guns or small-arms, two involved mortar bombs and one an artillery shell. This area of observation, in the present situation, can be covered to a considerable extent by OP Copper which is located 2 kilometres to the north and OP Echo on the west side of the Canal 5 kilometres to the south. As a result of these changes, there will be six OPs on the west side of the Canal and six OPs on the east side. These moves will not alter the over-all observation operation or affect the capabilities of the type of observation which is at present carried out."

The Secretary-General has agreed to the actions proposed by the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO. As stated above in the report from the Acting Chief of Staff and as has been indicated on previous occasions, representations and protests concerning firings on or close to United Nations personnel, installations and equipment have been of no avail in reducing the number of such incidents. On the contrary, there has recently been an increase in such firings from the UAR side. The Secretary-General recognizes the difficulties involved in limiting and controlling firing in what amounts to a war situation due to the breakdown of the cease-fire as previously reported to the Council, but he cannot fail to register his deep concern at the constant and increasing danger to which United Nations personnel are exposed in the Suez Canal sector and his distress over the fact that far from a reduction in that danger, the risks being experienced by them are now even greater than at any previous time.

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.735

[27 May 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 26 May 1970 was received on 27 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Hotel: At 0013 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0023 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0027 and by Israel forces at 0030. Between 0937 and 0950 mortar and machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Between 1030 and 1040 machine-gun fire and between 1640 and 1648 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1850 and 1912 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1945 mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 2005 mortar, artillery and machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2035 and by UAR forces at 2052.

* Incorporating documents S/7930/Add.734/Corr.1 and 2.

At 2056 mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 2127 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2132 but recommenced at 2149 with artillery and tank fire. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2151 and by UAR forces at 2159. At 2325 mortar and rocket fire by Israel forces and at 2340 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2342 and by Israel forces at 2345.

“(b) OP Blue: At 0722 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0730 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0742 and by UAR forces at 0752. Between 0930 and 0935 and between 1123 and 1138 sporadic artillery fire, between 1220 and 1247, between 1530 and 1558 and between 2050 and 2055 sporadic mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 2104 and 2126 artillery fire by Israel forces.

“(c) OP Echo: At 0746 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0755 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0759 and by UAR forces at 0822. Between 0907 and 0922 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1002 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1030 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1043 and by Israel forces at 1057. Between 1920 and 1943 mortar fire by Israel forces.

“(d) OP Yellow: Between 0756 and 0822 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0910 and 0922 tank fire by Israel forces. Between 0952 and 0954 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 0955 and 1053 machine-gun and tank fire by Israel forces. Between 1643 and 1710 sporadic mortar fire and between 2130 and 2132 mortar fire by UAR forces.

“(e) OP Foxtrot: At 0804 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0824 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0828 and by UAR forces at 0840. Between 1729 and 1748 artillery fire by Israel forces.

“(f) OP Kilo: Between 0807 and 0811 and between 0954 and 0956 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1705 and 1714 artillery fire by Israel forces.

“(g) OP Violet: At 1009 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1031 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1047 and by Israel forces at 1059.

“(h) OP Lima: Between 1241 and 1242 artillery fire by UAR forces.

“(i) OP Red: At 1243 one round of artillery fire and between 2105 and 2116 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces.

“(j) OP Green: At 1447 one round of mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1635 and 1720 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1842 and 1843 mortar fire and at 1941 three rounds of mortar fire by UAR forces.

“(k) OP Orange: At 1607 and at 1608, each time, one round of artillery fire by UAR forces.

“2. OP reports on air activity:

“(a) OP Red: At 0911 two UAR forces Sukhoi-7 aircraft crossed Canal from west to east. Aircraft recrossed at 0912. During overflight ack-ack fire by Israel forces. Between 1040 and 1043 an unknown number of unidentified jet aircraft attacked with bombs target on west side of Canal approx-

imately 15 kilometres north-west of OP. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not identify number, type or nationality of aircraft owing to distance. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

“(b) OP Foxtrot: At 1041 two Israel forces Mirage aircraft crossed Canal from west to east.

“(c) OP Hotel and Ismailia Control Centre: At 1042 one Israel forces Phantom aircraft attacked with bombs target on west side of Canal, west-south-west of OP. Attack ceased immediately.

“(d) OP Blue: Between 1750 and 1757 an unknown number of unidentified jet aircraft attacked with bombs target on west side of Canal approximately two kilometres west of OP. UNMOs could not identify number, type or nationality of aircraft owing to darkness.

“3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations: Nil.

“4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

“5. Casualties and damage:

“(a) United Nations: Nil.

“(b) Israel: No reports received.

“(c) UAR: No reports received.”

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.736

[27 May 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 26 May 1970 was received on 27 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

“OP reports:

“(a) OP One: Between 0530 and 0542 sporadic small-arms, machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces.

“(b) OP Six: At 0613 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, and between 0657 and 0659 mortar fire by Israel forces.

“(c) OP Five: Between 1000 and 1017 and between 1353 and 1358 sporadic machine-gun fire and between 1942 and 1947 flares, machine-gun and mortar fire, all by Israel forces.

“(d) OP Two: Between 1215 and 1245 sporadic machine-gun and mortar fire and between 1855 and 1856 mortar fire by Israel forces.

“(e) OP Three: Between 1331 and 1336 and between 1831 and 1834 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

“(f) OP Seven: At 1733 rocket fire by Syrian forces and, immediately after, flares, machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1736 and by Israel forces at 1746. Between 2053 and 2054 flares and machine-gun fire by Israel forces.”

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.737

[28 May 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 27 May 1970 was received on 28 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

“1. OP reports on ground activity:

“(a) OP Delta: At 0121 machine-gun and mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0142 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0143

and by UAR forces at 0204. Between 0753 and 0755 artillery fire, between 0848 and 0901 and between 0923 and 0924 mortar fire, between 2113 and 2122 machine-gun and rifle fire, all by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Kilo: Between 0245 and 0312 mortar and artillery fire and between 0740 and 0802 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0958 and 1002 and between 1505 and 1508 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Orange: At 0318 mortar and tank fire by Israel forces and at 0321 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0324 and by UAR forces at 0339. Between 0358 and 0420 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0650 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0701 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0704 and by UAR forces at 0706. At 1037 two artillery shells and between 1301 and 1305 ack-ack fire, all by UAR forces. At same time explosions and sound of jet aircraft heard. At 1420 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1505 two artillery rounds by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1509. Between 2004 and 2009 machine-gun fire by Israel forces (see also paragraph 3). Between 2020 and 2023 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Hotel: At 0445 machine-gun fire by Israel forces, which ceased immediately. At 0604 machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 0605 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0609 and by Israel forces at 0616. At 0636 artillery and machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 0639 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0641 and by Israel forces at 0702. Between 0742 and 0810, between 0923 and 0925, between 0950 and 0955 each time mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1023 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1035 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1043 and by Israel forces at 1058. At 1236 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1304 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1339 and by UAR forces at 1344. Between 1729 and 1731 and between 1919 and 1936 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Blue: Between 0615 and 0621 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 0942 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1007 one mortar bomb by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1035. Between 1104 and 1135 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1148 and 1200 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1240 artillery and mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1404 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1405 and by UAR forces at 1421. Between 1608 and 1625 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 2035 and 2057 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Foxtrot: Between 0625 and 0635 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0641 and 0646 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Yellow: Between 0713 and 0730 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 0926 sporadic artillery and mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1044 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1048 and by Israel forces at 1105. Between 1110 and 1134 and between 1459 and 1518 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Red: At 0755 mortar and machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 0809 artillery and mortar

fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0812 and by Israel forces at 0813. At 0839 four mortar bombs by Israel forces. Between 1209 and 1220 sporadic mortar fire, between 1601 and 1602 mortar fire, between 1722 and 1814 sporadic artillery fire, at 1927 five mortar bombs, between 2044 and 2108 sporadic artillery fire, all by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Lima: At 0759 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0802 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0813 and by UAR forces at 0816. At 0838 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, and between 1207 and 1220 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1741 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1742 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1748 and by UAR forces at 1815.

"(j) OP Echo: Between 0842 and 0845 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0929 and 1008 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1012 and 1014 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(k) OP Violet: Between 1011 and 1015 artillery fire and between 1140 and 1155 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1340 and 1430 small-arms fire by Israel forces. At 1626 three mortar bombs by UAR forces. Between 1637 and 1643 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(l) OP Copper: Between 1629 and 1630 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1637 and 1645 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(m) OP Green: Between 1637 and 1728 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 1838 one mortar bomb by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Echo: At 0700 two Israel forces Vautour aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and recrossed at 0702. Between 1215 and 1332, 16 Mystère, seven Ouragan, six Vautour and five Skyhawk, all Israel forces aircraft, attacked with bombs and rockets targets three kilometres west of OP. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Delta: At 0721 two Israel forces Vautour aircraft crossed Canal from west to east.

"(c) OP Violet: Between 1215 and 1332 four Phantom, 13 Super-Mystère, two Vautour, nine Ouragan and five Skyhawk, all Israel forces aircraft, crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs in 50 passes targets 1 to 2 kilometres west and south-west of OP. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Report confirmed by OP Copper.

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

"OP Orange: Between 2004 and 2009 several bursts of machine-gun fire by Israel forces passed within five metres over caravan. Tracers were used, OP was illuminated.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.738

[28 May 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 27 May 1970 was received on 28 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"OP reports:

"(a) OP Two: Between 0322 and 0330 machine-gun fire, between 0725 and 0806 sporadic machine-gun and mortar fire, between 0901 and 0903 machine-gun fire and between 1857 and 1858 sporadic mortar fire, all by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Four: Between 0425 and 0435, between 1246 and 1304 and between 1424 and 1425 machine-gun fire, all by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Seven: At 0617 sporadic machine-gun fire by Syrian forces, followed immediately by intense machine-gun with sporadic tank and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 0646 and by Israel forces at 0652."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.739

[29 May 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 28 May 1970 was received on 29 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Hotel: Between 0015 and 0025 mortar fire, between 0417 and 0429 machine-gun fire and between 0555 and 0626 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 0658 mortar, artillery and machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 0719 mortar and recoilless gun fire by UAR forces. Fire by UAR forces ceased at 0801 but recommenced at 0816. Fire by UAR forces ceased at 0820 and by Israel forces at 0822. Between 0917 and 0919 and between 1526 and 1549 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1632 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1649 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1652 and by Israel forces at 1740.

"(b) OP Blue: At 0515 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0612 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0616 and by UAR forces at 0620. Between 1217 and 1228, between 1257 and 1259, between 1619 and 1627 and between 1659 and 1711 artillery fire, by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3).

"(c) OP Lima: At 0517 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0528 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0553 and by UAR forces at 0556. At 0627 mortar and recoilless gun fire by UAR forces and at 0645 mortar fire by Israel forces which ceased immediately. Fire by UAR forces ceased at 0649. Between 1012 and 1014 artillery fire, between 1442 and 1443 mortar fire and between 1913 and 1915 artillery fire, by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Red: Between 0519 and 0544 intense mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0544 and 0546 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 0630 and 0649 mortar fire, between 1014 and 1016 artillery fire, at 1123 one artillery round, between 1443 and 1446 mortar fire and between 1634 and 1639 artillery fire, all by UAR forces. At 1858 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1907 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1926 and by UAR forces at 1938. At 2019 machine-gun fire by Israel forces which ceased immediately.

"(e) OP Kilo: Between 0530 and 0559 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 0615 and 0639, between 1016 and 1021 and between 1312 and 1322 artillery fire, by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Copper: At 0610 machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 0612 machine-gun fire by Israel forces which ceased immediately. Fire by UAR forces ceased at 0613. Between 0827 and 0830 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0955 and 1012 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1328 and 1358 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 2004 and 2007 intense tank fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Violet: At 0611 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0638 small arms fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0640 and by Israel forces at 0715. At 0801 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0817 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0939 and by Israel forces at 0844 (see also paragraph 3). At 1242 one rifle shot by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3).

"(h) OP Echo: At 1612 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0629 recoilless gun fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0639 and by Israel forces at 0721. Between 1524 and 1530 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1618 and 1702 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1712 and 1717 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(i) OP Orange: Between 0658 and 0709 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0836 and 0841, between 0920 and 0923, at 1301 and at 1631 artillery fire, which ceased immediately on last two occasions, by UAR forces.

"(j) OP Yellow: Between 0711 and 0725 tank fire and between 0750 and 0812 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0815 and 0820 artillery fire and between 1614 and 1705 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(k) OP Delta: Between 0743 and 0916 artillery fire and between 1044 and 1058 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1101 and 1103 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1327 and 1359 artillery fire and between 1836 and 1901 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. At 1918 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1921 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1924 and by Israel forces at 1926. Between 2020 and 2024 and between 2212 and 2215 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(l) OP Foxtrot: Between 0822 and 0824 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(m) OP Green: Between 1323 and 1330 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 1614 machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 1618 four mortar bombs by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1709. Between 1730 and 1835 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 2016 and 2020 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 2026 two mortar bombs by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Violet: Between 1125 and 1135 a number of unidentified aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target far to southwest of OP. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not identify aircraft due to distance. Between 1145 and 1239 eight Israel forces Super-Mystère, four Ouragan, two Phantom, five Vautour, and two Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs targets 1 to 2 kilometres west-south-west of OP. During the attack, ack-ack fire by UAR forces. OP Copper confirmed report.

"(b) Ismailia Control Centre: Between 1127 and 1134 four Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft attacked with bombs target 5 kilometres west of the Control Centre. During this period ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 1135 two Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal west to east three kilometres north of OP. At the same time ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Delta: Between 1134 and 1137 explosions and sound of jet aircraft heard far south of OP. Between 1155 and 1241 five unidentified aircraft, four Israel forces Ouragan and two Mirage aircraft crossed the Canal from east to west and from west to east. During this period ack-ack fire by UAR forces. UNMOs could not determine type or nationality of aircraft due to high altitude of these aircraft.

"(d) OP Echo: Between 1145 and 1241 eight Israel forces Vautour, eight Ouragan, six Skyhawk and six Super-Mystère aircraft attacked target 3 kilometres west of OP with bombs and rockets. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Orange: Between 1200 and 1204 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target far west-south-west of OP. During this period ack-ack fire by UAR forces. UNMOs could not determine number or type of aircraft because of very high altitude.

"(f) OP Kilo: At 1205 one Israel forces Mirage aircraft crossed Canal from west to east over OP. At the same time ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Yellow: At 1328 two Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west over OP.

"(h) OP Hotel: Between 1331 and 1334 heavy explosions, sounds of jet aircraft and ack-ack fire heard far west of OP.

"3. Firing at or close to United Nations personnel and installations:

"(a) OP Violet: At 0808 two artillery shells fired by UAR forces exploded 50 metres north of OP. At 1242 one rifle shot by UAR forces struck the southern wall of the OP building. At neither time were there Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(b) OP Blue: At 1627 one artillery shell by UAR forces exploded 80 metres east of the OP. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"4. Cease-fire proposals: A cease-fire was proposed by Officer-in-Charge, Ismailia Control Centre, for 0945. Neither Senior UAR Liaison Officer nor Senior Israel Representative responded to the cease-fire proposal by the cease-fire time. Cease fire was effective.

"5. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"6. Damage and casualties:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: No report received.

"(c) UAR: No report received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.740

[29 May 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 28 May 1970 was received on 29 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP November: At 0028 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. At 0711 machine-gun and ack-ack fire, which ceased immediately, by Syrian forces.

"(b) OP Seven: Between 0318 and 0328 machine-gun fire and between 2034 and 2042 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 2201 and 2203 mortar fire by Syrian forces.

"(c) OP Yoke: Between 0532 and 0533 machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Three: Between 1110 and 1115 small arms fire and between 2114 and 2116 machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Two: Between 1158 and 1206 machine-gun and mortar fire, between 1237 and 1240 machine-gun fire, between 1905 and 1906 mortar fire, between 1957 and 2009 machine-gun and mortar fire and between 2137 and 2138 mortar fire, by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"OP Six: At 0722, one Israel forces light aircraft crossed the limits of the Israel forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Israel side, north of the OP and recrossed at 0724 flying from south to north."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.741

[30 May 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 29 May 1970 was received on 30 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Hotel: At 0004 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0005 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0008 and by UAR forces at 0009. Between 0207 and 0208 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Between 0215 and 0227 machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0251 and 0252 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Between 0518 and 0531 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 0723 and 0726 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 0859 and 0904 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1340 and 1357 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 2105 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Delta: Between 0220 and 0230 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0604 and 0611 and between 0852 and 0857 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Blue: At 0226 sporadic mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0230 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0232 and by UAR forces at 0333. Between 0415 and 0416 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. At 0537 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0539 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0539 and by UAR forces at 0540. At 0715 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0726 four mortar bombs by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0744. Between 0936 and 1005 and between 1259 and 1306 sporadic artillery fire, at 1347 one artillery round, between 1415 and 1423, between 1446 and 1449 and between 1632 and 1655 sporadic artillery fire, all by UAR forces. At 1803 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1807 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1812 and by UAR forces

at 1813. Between 2000 and 2015 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Violet: Between 0236 and 0309 sporadic mortar, artillery and rocket fire and between 1326 and 1340 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1518 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1523 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1528 and by UAR forces at 1531. At 1603 one mortar bomb by UAR forces. At 1642 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1643 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1646 and by Israel forces at 1701. Between 1702 and 1710 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Echo: At 0236 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0250 mortar, recoilless rifle and rocket fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0257 and by UAR forces at 0312. Between 1124 and 1137 and at 1215 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately on second occasion, by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Foxtrot: Between 0739 and 0752 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Yellow: Between 0742 and 0755 sporadic mortar fire and between 0815 and 0944 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Orange: At 0856 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0903 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0906 and by UAR forces at 0907. Between 1023 and 1033, between 1059 and 1129, between 1436 and 1454 and between 1752 and 1756 sporadic artillery fire, all by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Kilo: At 1000 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1003 mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1018 and by Israel forces at 1023. Between 1140 and 1305 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1442 and 1510 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 2202 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces.

"(j) OP Lima: Between 1016 and 1018 mortar fire between 1703 and 1719 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(k) OP Green: Between 1216 and 1229 and between 1328 and 1348 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1413 machine-gun and later mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1429 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1434 and by UAR forces at 1452. At 1618 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1632 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by both parties at 1706. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine which party ceased fire first.

"(l) OP Red: At 1436 and at 1451 one mortar bomb each time and between 1700 and 1731 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(m) OP Copper: At 1653 two mortar bombs by UAR forces. Between 1654 and 1655 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: In all of the following reports identified aircraft are Israel forces and attacks by these aircraft were carried out on west side of Canal with bombs:

"(a) OP Hotel and Ismailia Control Centre: Between 0821 and 0931 an unknown number of Vau-

tour and Skyhawk aircraft (UNMOs could not determine number of aircraft owing to distance) attacked targets at distances from 20 to 30 kilometres west of Ismailia Control Centre. Between 1153 and 1224 a total of 14 aircraft (six Skyhawk, five Phantom, two Vautour and one Super-Mystère) crossed Canal from east to west and from west to east. During this period heavy explosions heard to far west of OP. Between 1249 and 1314 a total of 11 aircraft (six Phantom, three Mirage and two Skyhawk) crossed Canal from west to east. During this period heavy explosions heard to far west of OP. During the periods of the above attack and overflights, ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Kilo: Between 0823 and 0826 heavy explosions, sounds of jet aircraft and ack-ack fire heard to west of OP.

"(c) OP Yellow: The following aircraft crossed the Canal from west to east at the times stated: at 0826 and at 0853 one Skyhawk each time; between 0912 and 0921 four Super-Mystère and one Skyhawk (during this overflight ack-ack fire by UAR forces). Between 0937 and 0944 one Skyhawk and three unidentified aircraft (UNMOs could not determine type or nationality due to high altitude of aircraft) crossed Canal from east to west and attacked target to north-west of OP. Between 1157 and 1229 a total of 14 aircraft (eight Skyhawk, four Super-Mystère and two Mirage) were observed attacking targets at distances from 7 to 10 kilometres west of OP. Between 1248 and 1308 a total of 13 Skyhawk aircraft attacked target 10 kilometres south-west and seven kilometres west of OP. Ack-ack fire by UAR forces during the last two attacks reported above.

"(d) OP Foxtrot: Between 0828 and 0911 a total of 12 aircraft (nine Skyhawk and three Mirage) crossed Canal from east to west and from west to east.

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations: Nil.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.742

[30 May 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 29 May 1970 was received on 30 May from Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Two: Between 0542 and 0547, between 0624 and 0628 and between 1730 and 1740 mortar and machine-gun fire, between 1841 and 1850 mortar fire, between 1955 and 1957 mortar and machine-gun fire, between 2045 and 2047, between 2155 and 2157, between 2235 and 2236, between 2253 and 2254, between 2317 and 2318 and between 2342 and 2352 mortar fire, all by Israel forces.

"(b) OP One: Between 0641 and 0706 machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0731 and 0732 heavy machine-gun fire by Syrian forces (at the same time Israel forces Piper Cub aircraft flying to west of the limits of the Israel forward

defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Israel side).

"(c) OP Six: Between 0646 and 0706 machine-gun fire and between 0752 and 0759 small-arms fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Yoke: Between 0842 and 0850 machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"OP Yoke: At 0729 one Israel forces Piper Cub aircraft crossed the limits of the Israel forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Israel side from west to east, orbited and at 0731 flew in a northerly direction."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.743

[1 June 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 30 May 1970 was received on 31 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Blue: At 0145 intense machine-gun and tank fire by Israel forces and at 0150 intense machine-gun and mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0155 and by UAR forces at 0207. Between 0302 and 0320 sporadic mortar fire, between 1047 and 1050, between 1106 and 1115, between 1232 and 1245, between 1402 and 1406 and between 1632 and 1710 sporadic artillery fire, all by UAR forces. Between 2230 and 2240 small-arms fire by Israel forces. Between 2240 and 2241 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 2305 and 2315 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Hotel: Between 0431 and 0443 machine-gun fire and between 0658 and 0710 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1137 and 1139 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1311 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1317 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1319 but recommenced at 1338 with artillery fire. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1345 and by UAR forces at 1352.

"(c) OP Lima: At 0537 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0610 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0611 and by UAR forces at 0630. Between 1242 and 1249 mortar fire and between 1642 and 1658 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1757 and 1802 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1810 and 1813 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Red: Between 0539 and 0543 sporadic mortar fire, at 0610 and at 0640 three mortar bombs each time, at 1231 one mortar bomb, between 1642 and 1701 and between 1759 and 1801 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 2108 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 2116 three mortar bombs by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2122. At 2158 four mortar bombs by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Kilo: Between 0540 and 0600 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 0946 and 0954 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1424 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1434 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1434 and by UAR forces at 1446. Between 1527 and 1551 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1558 and 1603 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1750 and 1759 machine-gun and mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Orange: Between 0629 and 0631 and between 1243 and 1301 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Echo: Between 0725 and 0733 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0941 and 0954 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1655 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1701 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1720 and by UAR forces at 1726.

"(h) OP Yellow: At 0754 one artillery round, between 0820 and 0848 and between 1340 and 1352 sporadic artillery fire, all by Israel forces.

"(i) OP Green: At 0957 intense but later sporadic mortar and artillery followed by ack-ack fire (when sounds of jet aircraft were heard in area) by UAR forces and at 1052 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1101 and by UAR forces at 1142. Between 1208 and 1212 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1226 and 1227 and between 1340 and 1341 ack-ack fire (during these periods sounds of jet aircraft heard in area) and at 1405 two artillery rounds (see also paragraph 3) by UAR forces.

"(j) OP Foxtrot: Between 1037 and 1038 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(k) OP Violet: Between 1047 and 1053 sporadic artillery fire and between 1113 and 1114 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(l) OP Delta: Between 1146 and 1147 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1627 mortar, tank and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1636 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, followed at 1709 by artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1725 and by Israel forces at 1727.

"(m) OP Green relief patrol: Between 1208 and 1224 artillery fire and between 1305 and 1310 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(n) OP Copper: At 1631 sporadic artillery and later machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 1649 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1721 and by UAR forces at 1729. Between 1851 and 1854 ack-ack fire by UAR forces (at the same time sounds of jet aircraft heard in area).

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Green: Between 1117 and 1119 and between 1226 and 1227 several heavy explosions seen and heard approximately 10 kilometres south-west of OP on west side of Canal. During these periods sounds of jet aircraft in the same area. The following attacks were carried out by Israel forces aircraft on targets situated three to five kilometres south of the OP and on west side of Canal: between 1243 and 1246 by four Super-Mystère with bombs; between 1308 and 1331 by two Super-Mystère, two Ouragan and two Skyhawk with bombs; between 1406 and 1437 by 11 Skyhawk with bombs and rockets; between 1453 and 1527 by nine Skyhawk and one Ouragan with bombs and rockets; between 1545 and 1612 by six Skyhawk with bombs. Except for the last period, ack-ack fire by UAR forces during each attack.

"(b) OP Copper: Between 1637 and 1639 two Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target approximately eight kilometres north-west of OP.

"(c) OP Delta: Between 1846 and 1851 an unknown number of unidentified jet aircraft (United Nations Military Observers could not determine

number, type or nationality owing to darkness) were observed attacking with bombs and rockets targets within 500 metres west and north of OP on the west side of the Canal (see also paragraph 3).

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

"(a) OP Green: At 1405 one artillery round, fired by UAR forces, exploded 15 metres from the OP caravan. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(b) OP Delta: At 1851 during an air attack by unidentified aircraft on targets in the vicinity of the OP one rocket exploded 30 metres to west of OP. At time of this incident the OP was illuminated and there were UAR personnel in close vicinity of the OP (see paragraph 5).

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: OP Delta: As a result of shock from rocket explosion in proximity of OP, a portion of ceiling in one of the rooms of the OP collapsed.

"(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defense Forces Liaison Officer reported that 14 Israel forces soldiers were killed and six were wounded.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.744

[1 June 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 30 May 1970 was received on 31 May from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"OP reports:

"(a) OP Two: Between 0025 and 0027, between 0055 and 0057 and between 0137 and 0138 mortar fire, between 0810 and 0811 machine-gun fire, between 0837 and 0842 machine-gun and mortar fire, between 0904 and 0915 and between 1622 and 1623 machine-gun fire, all by Israel forces.

"(b) OP November: At 0717 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately by Syrian forces.

"(c) OP Yoke: Between 0733 and 0736 machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP One: At 0751 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Syrian forces.

"(e) OP Three: At 1045 and between 1840 and 1845 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately on first occasion, by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Five: Between 1415 and 1420 and between 1950 and 1952 machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Seven: At 1802 mortar and later machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 1818 mortar fire by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers could not identify the firing party) from position approximately three kilometres east of OP. Fire ceased by unidentified party at 1821 and by Israel forces at 1900."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.745

[1 June 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 31 May 1970 was received on 1 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Kilo: At 0055 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0114 artillery fire by Israel forces (see also paragraph 3). Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0206 and by UAR forces at 0214. Between 0545 and 0605 machine-gun fire and between 1645 and 1743 machine-gun and artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Lima: Between 0132 and 0143 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0222 mortar and tank fire by Israel forces and at 0232 mortar and recoilless rifle fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0250 and by Israel forces at 0255. At 1353 recoilless rifle fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At 1407 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1417 recoilless rifle fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1425 and by Israel forces at 1431. Between 1537 and 1605 and between 1626 and 1700 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1723 and 1728 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1738 and 1739 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Red: Between 0142 and 0238 artillery and sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1406 and 1407 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1408 and 1426 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1432 four mortar bombs by Israel forces. At 1502 two mortar bombs, between 1538 and 1552 and between 1627 and 1700 sporadic artillery fire, all by UAR forces. At 1725 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1739 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1741 and by Israel forces at 1744.

"(d) OP Hotel: Between 0347 and 0407 and between 0628 and 0642 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Echo: Between 0518 and 0523 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 0640 and 0641 recoilless rifle fire by UAR forces. Between 0644 and 0646 tank fire by Israel forces. Between 0711 and 0719 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0801 and 0804 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0805 and 0824 and between 1224 and 1236 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Copper: Between 0606 and 0622 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0649 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0655 sporadic mortar and, later, sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0726 but recommenced at 0759. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0815 and by Israel forces at 0823. Between 0947 and 0949 sporadic artillery fire and between 1118 and 1134 (when sounds of jet aircraft heard in area) ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Green: Between 0631 and 0632 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At same time sounds of jet aircraft heard in area.

"(h) OP Foxtrot: Between 0632 and 0642, between 1447 and 1456 and between 1607 and 1615 artillery fire, all by Israel forces. Between 1620 and 1643 and between 1749 and 1756 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 2226 and 2234 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(i) OP Yellow: Between 0654 and 0830 machine-gun fire followed by mortar fire by Israel forces (see also paragraph 3).

"(j) OP Orange: At 0806 mortar and, later, tank fire by Israel forces and at 0823 four artillery rounds by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0847.

"(k) OP Delta: Between 0925 and 0938 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0946 and 0947 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1340 and 1349 mortar fire by Israel forces (see also paragraph 3).

"(l) OP Blue: At 1005 one artillery round, between 1102 and 1116 artillery fire, between 1346 and 1347 ack-ack fire (at same time sounds of jet aircraft heard in area), between 1521 and 1534 sporadic artillery fire and between 1611 and 1713 one artillery round and sporadic mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 2229 and 2236 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Green: At 0600 two UAR forces Sukhoi-7 aircraft crossed Canal from west to east and attacked with bombs and rockets target on east side of Canal north of OP. During attack, which ceased immediately, ack-ack fire by Israel forces. Between 1113 and 1250, 22 Israel forces aircraft (two Phantom, fourteen Skyhawk and six Super-Mystère) crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs targets in area 2 to 10 kilometres north of OP on west side of Canal. During attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces. The following attacks were carried out by Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft against targets on west side of Canal south of OP: between 1310 and 1322 by four aircraft with bombs; at 1457 by two aircraft with rockets (attack ceased immediately) and between 1521 and 1526 by four aircraft with bombs.

"(b) OP Copper: Between 0832 and 0955 eight Israel forces aircraft (two Phantom, two Skyhawk, two Super-Mystère and two Vautour) and a further unknown number of unidentified aircraft (United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine number, type or nationality of aircraft owing to distance) crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs targets in area 1 to 14 kilometres north of OP on west side of Canal. During period of attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. OP Delta confirmed attack in vicinity of OP and reported that, in addition to bombs, both rockets and cannon were used (see also paragraph 3). Following attacks were carried out by Israel forces or unidentified aircraft (UNMOs could not determine number, type or nationality of these aircraft owing to distance and high altitude) using bombs and rockets against targets on west side of Canal located between 3 and 12 kilometres north of OP: between 1329 and 1349 two Vautour, one Ouragan and an unknown number of unidentified aircraft; between 1407 and 1412 two Vautour; between 1427 and 1433 four Super-Mystère and two Skyhawk; between 1504 and 1505 two unidentified aircraft and between 1522 and 1525 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft. During all of above attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Yellow: Between 1114 and 1137 four unidentified aircraft (UNMOs could not determine type or nationality of aircraft owing to high altitude) attacked with bombs target west of OP. Between 1152 and 1158 four Israel forces Phantom aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target west of OP. During both attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Echo: Between 1116 and 1150 four Israel forces Skyhawk and a further unknown number of unidentified aircraft (UNMOs could not determine number, type or nationality owing to high

altitude) crossed Canal from east to west and from west to east over OP.

"(e) OP Delta: Between 1330 and 1504, 12 Israel forces aircraft (six Skyhawk, four Ouragan and two Vautour) and a further eight unidentified aircraft (UNMOs could not determine type or nationality owing to low altitude) attacked with bombs, rockets and cannon targets from 50 metres to 5 kilometres north-west and south of OP (see also paragraph 3). During period of attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1925 and 1936 three unidentified aircraft (UNMOs could not determine type or nationality owing to darkness) were observed dropping flares and attacking with bombs target approximately 300 metres south of OP on west side of Canal.

"(f) OP Blue: Between 1810 and 1812 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft (UNMOs could not determine number, type or nationality owing to darkness) crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs and rockets targets on west side of Canal.

"(g) OP Red: At 2216 one unidentified jet aircraft (UNMOs could not determine type or nationality owing to darkness) was observed attacking with bombs targets south-west of OP on west side of Canal. Attack ceased immediately. Report confirmed by OP Blue.

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

"(a) OP Kilo: Between 0114 and 0206 approximately 25 artillery rounds fired by Israel forces exploded at distances of 50 to 100 metres west of OP. OP was illuminated, and there were no UAR forces personnel on OP site.

"(b) OP Yellow: At 0729 one mortar bomb fired by Israel forces exploded approximately 50 metres from OP caravan.

"(c) OP Delta: Between 0830 and 0954 during air attacks by Israel forces aircraft in the vicinity of the OP, two bombs exploded within 200 metres (south and west) of OP and a minimum number of two rockets impacted within 150 metres of OP (see paragraph 5). Between 1343 and 1345 two mortar bombs fired by Israel forces exploded within 12 metres of OP shelter entrance. At 1426 during a period of air attacks by Israel forces aircraft in the vicinity of the OP, one bomb exploded approximately 50 metres from OP and one air rocket impacted approximately 15 metres west of the UNMOs' living accommodation (see paragraph 5). During the above attacks close to OP Delta there were UAR forces in close vicinity of the OP.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: OP Delta: as a result of bomb and rocket explosions in the immediate vicinity of OP, the following damage was sustained by OP building: at least 23 windows broken, all internal ceilings collapsed and roof partly destroyed.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.746

[1 June 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 31 May 1970 was received on 1 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"OP reports:

"(a) OP Yoke: Between 0801 and 0803 machine-gun and mortar fire, between 1157 and 1227 and between 1253 and 1254 sporadic mortar fire, all by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Two: At 0906 machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0908 machine-gun and rocket fire by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers could not determine identity of firing party) from position approximately 2 kilometres west-north-west of OP. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0918 and by unidentified party at 0944. At 1833 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Three: At 1004 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Four: Between 1248 and 1253 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Uniform: Between 1750 and 1751 machine-gun fire by Syrian forces.

"(f) OP Seven: Between 2049 and 2052 intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.747

[2 June 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 1 June 1970 was received on 2 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Echo: Between 0015 and 0029 rifle and machine-gun fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Blue: At 0224 sporadic artillery and, later, mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0246 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0320 and by Israel forces at 0321. At 0639 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0701 sporadic mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0715 and by Israel forces at 0742. At 0803 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0812 mortar, artillery and, later, one burst of machine-gun fire (see also paragraph 3) by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0841 and by Israel forces at 0853. At 1646 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1647 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1648 and by Israel forces at 1649.

"(c) OP Hotel: Between 0248 and 0249 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 0306 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0308 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0314 and by Israel forces at 0322. Between 0954 and 1002 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1035 and 1039 artillery fire, between 1100 and 1102, between 1141 and 1143 and between 1334 and 1344 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1736 and 1800 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Kilo: Between 0308 and 0312 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Green: Between 0414 and 0415 ack-ack fire (sounds of jet aircraft heard in OP area) and between 0647 and 0722 artillery fire (see also paragraph 3) by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Red: At 0520 one burst of machine-gun fire (see also paragraph 3) by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Yellow: Between 0522 and 0528 and between 0630 and 0640 ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

At 1015 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1029 tank and, later, artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1030 and by UAR forces at 1038.

"(h) OP Lima: Between 0525 and 0535 recoilless gun and mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Orange: Between 0614 and 0620 artillery fire and at 0646 two artillery shells by UAR forces. Between 2000 and 2005 machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(j) OP Foxtrot: Between 0718 and 0725 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: In following reports all identified aircraft are Israel forces aircraft, all targets are on west side of Canal and all weapons used are bombs, unless otherwise stated.

"(a) OP Yellow: At 0508 one Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west, south of OP. At 0943 one Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from west to east, north of OP. Between 1020 and 1023 two Mirage aircraft crossed Canal from east to west, north of OP.

"(b) OP Orange: Between 0512 and 0518 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft attacked target south-west of OP. Between 0909 and 0937 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft attacked target west of OP. During this attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine number, type or nationality of unidentified aircraft owing to high altitude.

"(c) Ismailia Control Centre and OP Hotel: Between 0512 and 0526 three Skyhawk and an unknown number of unidentified aircraft attacked targets west and north of Control Centre. During the attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. UNMOs could not determine number, type or nationality of unidentified aircraft owing to high altitude. At 0943 two Mirage aircraft crossed Canal from west to east, north of OP.

"(d) OP Green: Following air attacks were carried out on targets ranging from north to south of OP: between 0520 and 0600 by 16 Super-Mystère aircraft; between 0631 and 0635 by four Super-Mystère aircraft; between 0730 and 0732 by two Phantom aircraft and between 0946 and 0952 by eight Super-Mystère aircraft. During above air attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1020 and 1034 by 10 Super-Mystère aircraft; between 1055 and 1059 by four Skyhawk aircraft; between 1118 and 1130 by four Skyhawk aircraft using bombs and rockets; between 1242 and 1324 by six Phantom aircraft and between 1458 and 1506 by two Phantom aircraft. During last three attacks ack-ack by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Delta: Between 0532 and 0545 four Ouragan aircraft attacked targets 100 metres north and south of OP with bombs, rockets and strafing (see also paragraph 3). Between 0605 and 0708, 12 Vautour, 10 Super-Mystère and 6 Ouragan aircraft attacked targets north and south of OP with bombs, rockets and strafing. Between 0958 and 1009 four Ouragan and four Skyhawk aircraft attacked targets north of OP. Between 1042 and 1046 a number of unidentified aircraft attacked target 100 metres south of OP with bombs, rockets and strafing (see also paragraph 3). During all above attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 1110 an unknown

number of unidentified aircraft attacked target north of OP. Attack ceased immediately. UNMOs could not determine number, type or nationality of unidentified aircraft owing to sun dazzle.

"(f) OP Copper: The following attacks were reported against targets ranging from north to south of OP: between 0535 and 0550 by four Ouragan aircraft; between 0607 and 0618 by two unidentified aircraft; between 0627 and 0645 by two Vautour and four unidentified aircraft; between 0700 and 0707 by three Super-Mystère; between 0936 and 0942 by one Super-Mystère and one Mirage aircraft; between 0957 and 1011 by two Vautour and two unidentified aircraft and between 1038 and 1048 by two Ouragan and two Super-Mystère aircraft. During each of above attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces. UNMOs could not determine type or nationality of unidentified aircraft owing to high altitude and distance.

"(g) OP Echo: Between 0625 and 0637 an unknown number of Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and from west to east over OP. UNMOs could not determine number of aircraft owing to high altitude. Between 0925 and 0942 four Vautour aircraft attacked target north-west of OP. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Blue: Between 0922 and 0927 one Skyhawk aircraft attacked target north-west of OP. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. This attack report confirmed by OP Red.

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations personnel and installations:

"(a) OP Blue: At 0825 one burst of machine-gun fire by UAR forces struck the Liaison Officer assigned to OP Blue. One of the rounds passed within 10 centimetres of an UNMO. At time of incident one UNMO was observing from the roof and the Liaison Officer was standing behind him. As the Liaison Officer was going down the stairs from the roof the machine-gun burst was fired. Apart from the Liaison Officer there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity at the time (see paragraph 6).

"(b) OP Green: Between 0649 and 0650 three artillery shells and at 0722 one artillery shell, both fired by UAR forces, exploded within 100 metres of the OP. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity at the time.

"(c) OP Red: At 0520 one burst of machine-gun by UAR forces passed within 5 metres of the UNMOs observing from the OP platform. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity at the time.

"(d) OP Delta: Between 0532 and 0545 during air attack by Israel forces approximately eight bombs and four strafing bursts impacted 100 metres north of OP and four rocket salvos (each eight to 10 rockets) and several strafing bursts impacted approximately 100 metres south of OP. Between 1042 and 1046 during air attack by unidentified aircraft approximately six bombs, four rocket salvos and two bursts of strafing impacted approximately 100 metres south of OP. On both occasions there were UAR forces personnel within the OP compound.

"4. Cease-fire proposal: At 0836 an immediate cease-fire was called by Officer-in-Charge, Kantara Control Centre, to permit the evacuation of the wounded Liaison Officer from OP Blue. Senior Israel Representative accepted at 0902 and Senior UAR

Liaison Officer accepted at 0908. Cease-fire was effective at the time.

"5. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"6. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: Israel forces Liaison Officer assigned to OP Blue was wounded.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.748

[2 June 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 1 June 1970 was received on 2 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports:

"(a) OP Two: Between 0657 and 0726 mortar fire and between 1304 and 1308 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP November: Between 0709 and 0715 machine-gun fire by Syrian forces. At 2155 machine-gun and rocket fire by Syrian forces and at the same time machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by both parties at 2231. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine which party commenced or ceased fire first.

"(c) OP Yoke: Between 0740 and 0744 machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Six: Between 1032 and 1034 machine-gun fire by unidentified party (UNMOs could not identify firing party) from position 1 kilometre north-north-west of OP (see also paragraph 2). Between 1041 and 1044 rifle, machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP One: At 1305 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Syrian forces.

"(f) OP Four: Between 1940 and 1942 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"2. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

"OP Six: Between 1032 and 1034, during machine-gun fire by unidentified party, several rounds passed between 10 and 30 metres from OP."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.749

[3 June 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 2 June 1970 was received on 3 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Delta: Between 0601 and 0617 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0618 and 0620 mortar fire, between 0721 and 0723 and between 0953 and 0959 artillery fire, all by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Blue: Between 0931 and 1029 sporadic mortar and artillery fire and between 1103 and 1108 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1115 and 1127 artillery fire and between 1440 and 1441 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Copper: Between 0947 and 0958 sporadic artillery fire and at 1425 three rifle shots (see also paragraph 3) by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Hotel: At 1056 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, and between 1114 and 1116

artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1116 and 1130 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1132 and 1149 artillery fire and at 1525 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Between 1957 and 1958 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Foxtrot: Between 1103 and 1129 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1131 and 1133 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Yellow: Between 1106 and 1159 artillery fire, one mortar bomb and one rifle shot (see also paragraph 3) by UAR forces. At 1202 machine-gun fire by Israel forces (see also paragraph 3) and at 1204 small-arms fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3). Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1207 and by UAR forces at 1208.

"(g) OP Red: At 1142 one artillery shell and ack-ack fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Between 1325 and 1327 sporadic mortar fire and between 2048 and 2051 four mortar flares by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Echo: Between 1726 and 1727 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Lima: Between 1930 and 1944 machine-gun and rifle fire by UAR forces.

"(j) OP Orange: Between 2151 and 2203 mortar and small-arms fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: All identified aircraft are Israel forces aircraft, all targets are on west side of Canal and all weapons used are bombs, unless otherwise stated.

"(a) OP Green: Following air attacks were carried out north and south of OP: between 0600 and 0617 six Super-Mystère; between 0657 and 0707 six Skyhawk; between 0827 and 0832 four Skyhawk; between 0857 and 0912 eight Skyhawk; between 0951 and 1002 four Skyhawk; between 1143 and 1226 eight Skyhawk, four Super-Mystère and two Phantom; between 1230 and 1312, 12 Skyhawk and two Phantom; between 1406 and 1432 eight Skyhawk and four Super-Mystère; between 1447 and 1503 four Ouragan and two Super-Mystère (rockets were also used during this attack) and between 1526 and 1547 eight Super-Mystère. During all attacks except between 0951 and 1002 and between 1447 and 1503 ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Delta: Following air attacks were carried out north and south of OP: between 0624 and 0647 four Skyhawk and four Vautour (rockets and strafing were also used during this attack); between 0714 and 0722 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft (United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine number, type or nationality of aircraft due to cloudy weather); between 0840 and 0856 four Vautour; between 0919 and 0952 three Skyhawk and four Vautour; between 1142 and 1200 four Vautour and four Ouragan (during this attack rockets and strafing were also used); between 1225 and 1240 four Super-Mystère and four Ouragan; between 1301 and 1305 two Vautour and between 1423 and 1534 four Super-Mystère, three Vautour, four Ouragan and two Skyhawk (during this attack rockets and strafing were also used). Ack-ack fire by UAR forces during following attacks: between 0624 and 0647, between 1142 and 1200, between 1225 and 1240, between 1301 and 1305 and between 1423 and 1534.

"(c) OP Copper: Following air attacks were carried out north of OP: between 0630 and 0646 four

unidentified aircraft; between 0714 and 0724 four unidentified aircraft (on both above occasions UNMOs could not determine type or nationality of aircraft due to cloudy weather and distance); between 0839 and 0852 three Super-Mystère; between 0919 and 0952 seven Ouragan and four Super-Mystère; between 1147 and 1201 two Ouragan and three Vautour; between 1227 and 1237 four Super-Mystère; between 1301 and 1307 two Super-Mystère and two Vautour; between 1423 and 1426 two Super-Mystère and between 1514 and 1545 three Ouragan, two Skyhawk and two Vautour (during this attack rockets were also used). During all above attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Foxtrot: Between 0816 and 0823 two Phantom and two unidentified aircraft crossed Canal from west to east, north of OP. Between 0841 and 0856 two Mirage and two unidentified aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and recrossed from west to east, north of OP. UNMOs could not determine type or nationality of unidentified aircraft due to high altitude. At 1253 two Mirage aircraft crossed Canal from east to west over OP.

"(e) Ismailia Control Centre: Between 0857 and 0901 two Vautour and two unidentified aircraft attacked targets three kilometres west of OP. UNMOs could not determine type or nationality of unidentified aircraft due to cloudy weather. Report confirmed by OP Hotel.

"(f) OP Blue: Following attacks were carried out north and south of OP: Between 0907 and 0911 two Vautour; between 1820 and 1821 one unidentified aircraft and between 2214 and 2216 one unidentified aircraft. UNMOs could not determine type or nationality of unidentified aircraft due to darkness. During all attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Hotel: Between 1227 and 1228 three Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from west to east, north of OP. Between 1425 and 1431 four Mirage aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and recrossed from west to east, north and over OP.

"(h) OP Yellow: Between 1401 and 1405 three Skyhawk aircraft attacked target far west of OP. At 1425 one Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from west to east, south of OP. During attack and between 1422 and 1425 ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

"(a) OP Yellow: At 1115 one rifle shot by UAR forces hit sandbag wall 1 metre from caravan. One UNMO was standing on roof of OP shelter. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity of the OP. Between 1202 and 1206 five bursts of machine-gun fire by Israel forces passed over OP. There were no UAR forces personnel in the vicinity of the OP. At 1208 seven rifle shots by UAR forces hit sand wall west of OP caravan.

"(b) OP Copper: At 1425 three rifle shots by UAR forces passed over OP. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity of the OP.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: Nil.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

[3 June 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 2 June 1970 was received on 3 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports:

"(a) OP One: At 0641 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Syrian forces.

"(b) OP Four: Between 0802 and 0803 machine-gun fire, at 1821 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, and between 1901 and 1902 machine-gun fire, all by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Two: Between 0956 and 1036 and between 1842 and 1902 machine-gun and mortar fire (see also paragraph 2) by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Yoke: Between 1243 and 1244 machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1257 mortar fire by Syrian forces and at 1303 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1314 and by Israel forces at 1336.

"(e) OP Uniform: At 1804 machine-gun fire by Syrian forces and, at same time, machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces (United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine which party fired first). Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1816 and by Israel forces at 1821. Between 1837 and 1839 machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces. At 2212 heavy machine-gun fire by unidentified party (UNMOs could not identify firing party) from position approximately 1.5 kilometres west of OP, and at 2213 flares, machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by unidentified party at 2214 and by Israel forces at 2220.

"(f) OP Three: Between 1805 and 1812 machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces.

"2. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

"OP Two: Between 1842 and 1902, during machine-gun fire by Israel forces, six rounds struck United Nations vehicle, which was parked 20 metres from the OP caravan (see paragraph 3).

"3. Casualties and damage:

"United Nations: OP Two: United Nations power wagon was slightly damaged by six machine-gun rounds fired by Israel forces."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.751

[3 June 1970]

The following incident report was received on 3 June 1970 from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"Officer-in-Charge, Tiberias Control Centre, reported 3 June that Tiberias was shelled by heavy weapons fire. First observed impacts by UNTSO personnel were at 1559. Between 1559 and 1602 a total of 10 impacts were observed, eight in the town and two in the lake close to western shore. No confirmed damage reports as yet. Origin of fire not known."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.752

[4 June 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 3 June 1970 was received on 4 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Hotel: Between 0224 and 0225 rocket fire, between 0829 and 0838, between 1135 and 1138, between 1255 and 1306 and between 1329 and 1358 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1359 and 1413 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1440 and 1453 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Foxtrot: At 0251 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0311 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0317. Between 1311 and 1313 and between 1541 and 1543 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Lima: Between 0554 and 0558 rifle fire by UAR forces. At 0628 sporadic mortar, rocket and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0708 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0712 and by UAR forces at 0740. Between 1311 and 1341 artillery fire and between 1700 and 1727 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Echo: Between 0624 and 0625 ack-ack fire and between 0704 and 0707 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 0830 and 0832 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 0915 and 0917 and between 1122 and 1127 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1502 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1505 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by both parties at 1507 (United Nations Military Observers could not determine which party ceased fire first). At 1537 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Between 1710 and 1713 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1721 and 1729 artillery fire and between 2011 and 2020 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Copper: Between 0625 and 0627 artillery and intense ack-ack fire, between 0706 and 0708 artillery fire, at 0815 two mortar bombs and at 0845 one rifle shot (see also paragraph 3), all by UAR forces. At 0901 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0913 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0916 and by UAR forces at 0917. At 1016 one mortar bomb, between 1032 and 1034 ack-ack fire, between 1101 and 1128 sporadic mortar fire, at 1155 four mortar bombs, between 1308 and 1312 mortar fire, between 1403 and 1410 ack-ack fire and between 1430 and 1500 rifle fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1507 and 1537 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1612 one mortar bomb and between 1634 and 1637 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1711 and 1715 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1850 four rifle shots (see also paragraph 3) by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Red: At 0628 sporadic mortar and, later, sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0707 sporadic artillery and intense mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0710 and by UAR forces at 0740. Between 0809 and 0820 intense mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1156 and 1157 mortar fire and between 1310 and 1341 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1351 and 1352 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1606 and 1607 mortar fire and between 1700 and 1706 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Delta: Between 0711 and 0713 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Blue: Between 0830 and 0832 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0835 and 0837 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1216 machine-

gun and mortar fire by Israel forces, followed immediately by machine-gun and mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1220 and by Israel forces at 1221. Between 1242 and 1250 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1250 and 1319 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1617 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1618 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1640 and by UAR forces at 1646. Between 1715 and 1725 mortar fire (see also paragraph 3), at 1835 several rifle shots (see also paragraph 3) and between 1903 and 1908 four mortar bombs, all by UAR forces.

“(i) OP Orange: Between 1210 and 1214 artillery fire and between 1656 and 1703 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

“(j) OP Yellow: Between 1403 and 1408 ack-ack fire by UAR forces (during this period several heavy explosions heard far west of OP).

“(k) OP Green: At 1448 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1450 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1453 and by Israel forces at 1455. Between 2115 and 2119 four mortar bombs by Israel forces.

“(l) OP Kilo: Between 1502 and 1534 mortar fire by UAR forces.

“2. OP reports on air activity: In following reports identified aircraft were Israel forces (reason for unidentified aircraft is given in parentheses), attacks were carried out against targets on west side of Canal and unless otherwise stated weapons employed were bombs.

“(a) OP Hotel: Between 0230 and 0238 two Skyhawk, one Phantom and an unknown number of unidentified aircraft (poor visibility) attacked targets one to 2 kilometres north of OP. Between 1515 and 1530 three Mirage aircraft crossed Canal from east to west. Between 1533 and 1605 seven aircraft (six Skyhawk and one Mirage) attacked targets approximately 7 kilometres north-west and 10 kilometres west of OP. Between 1530 and 1552 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 1610 two Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west.

“(b) OP Delta: Between 0442 and 0658, 21 aircraft—eight Super-Mystère, seven Vautour and a further six unidentified aircraft (poor visibility)—attacked with bombs, rockets and cannon targets north and south of OP. Between 0724 and 0901, 16 aircraft—six Super-Mystère, four Vautour and six unidentified aircraft (low altitude and poor visibility)—attacked with bombs, rockets and cannon targets north and south-west of OP. Attacks confirmed by OP Copper. Between 1022 and 1040 two Phantom and two Ouragan aircraft attacked with bombs and rockets targets 500 metres north and 3 kilometres south of OP. Between 1142 and 1204 four Vautour aircraft attacked with bombs and rockets target 2 kilometres south of OP. At 1322 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft (distance and high speed) attacked target 4 kilometres south of OP. Attack ceased immediately. At 1413 a series of overflights by Mirage aircraft commenced from east to west and from west to east. Between 1422 and 1430 two Skyhawk aircraft attacked with bombs and rockets target 100 metres south of OP (see also paragraph 3). At 1432 overflights (six in number) by Mirage aircraft ceased. Between 1511

and 1555, 14 aircraft (eight Phantom and six Mirage) crossed Canal from east to west and recrossed from west to east. During above attacks and overflights ack-ack fire by UAR forces was reported over the following periods: between 0442 and 0658 (sporadic); between 0736 and 0752 (sporadic); at 1040 (ceased immediately); between 1142 and 1204 and between 1422 and 1430.

“(c) OP Copper: During following periods attacks were carried out by aircraft stated: between 0447 and 0459 by two Super-Mystère against targets north of OP; between 0545 and 0553 by three Super-Mystère against target north of OP; between 0627 and 0630 by two unidentified aircraft (high altitude) against target 12 kilometres west of OP; between 0720 and 0737 by three Super-Mystère against targets 3 kilometres north and north-west of OP; between 1023 and 1025 by two Super-Mystère against targets 250 metres west of OP; between 1142 and 1205 by four Skyhawk against targets 3 kilometres north, north-west and south-west of OP. During above attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces was reported over the following periods: at 0553 (ceased immediately); between 0720 and 0737; between 1023 and 1025 and between 1142 and 1205. At 1359 two Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west.

“(d) OP Green: At 0643 two Vautour aircraft crossed Canal from east to west. Between 1334 and 1343 two Super-Mystère aircraft attacked target approximately 5 kilometres south of OP. Between 1342 and 1343 ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

“(e) OP Yellow: Between 1311 and 1359 10 aircraft (eight Skyhawk and two Super-Mystère) attacked targets approximately 3 kilometres north and north-west of OP. During same period two Mirage aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and two Super-Mystère aircraft crossed Canal from west to east. Between 1425 and 1430 four Mirage aircraft crossed Canal from west to east. Between 1510 and 1514 two Skyhawk and one unidentified aircraft (distance and high altitude) attacked target approximately 6 kilometres west of OP. Between 1531 and 1533 two unidentified aircraft (distance and high altitude) attacked target approximately 6 kilometres west of OP. Between 1551 and 1602 six Skyhawk and two unidentified aircraft (distance and high altitude) attacked target approximately 3 kilometres west of OP. During all above attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

“(f) OP Kilo: Between 1957 and 1958 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked target approximately 5 kilometres north-west of OP.

“3. Firing on or close to United Nations personnel and installations:

“(a) OP Copper: At 0845 one rifle shot fired by UAR forces passed within 3 metres of United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs). At 1850 one rifle shot, also by UAR forces, passed within 10 metres of an UNMO. On both occasions there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity, and on the latter occasion OP was illuminated.

“(b) OP Blue: Between 1715 and 1725 approximately 10 mortar bombs fired by UAR forces exploded within 15 metres of OP building. Three of these bombs impacted on the OP roof. During the

period of this incident there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity and the OP was illuminated (see paragraph 5). At 1835 several rifle shots by UAR forces passed within 10 metres of the OP shelter. At the time of this incident one UNMO was in the shelter. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity, but the OP was not illuminated owing to damage from previous mortar impacts.

"(c) OP Delta: Between 1422 and 1430 during a period of air attacks by Israel forces aircraft a total of six bombs and two rocket salvos impacted within 100 metres of the OP. During the period of this incident there were no UAR forces personnel in the vicinity (see paragraph 5).

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations:

"(i) OP Blue: The following damage was sustained as a result of mortar impacts on and in the vicinity of the OP: three holes in roof of OP building (one hole having area of 5 square metres); ceilings in all rooms of OP building cracked; part of main antenna mast broken; coaxial cable of radio and spot-light cable cut; large mounted observation binoculars on roof destroyed; windshield and bonnet cover of United Nations jeep damaged and United Nations flag and flag-pole damaged.

"(ii) OP Delta: Portions of OP building structure collapsed (building had been weakened by blast from explosions associated with previous air attacks).

"(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defence Forces Liaison Officer reported that four Israel forces soldiers were killed and a further three wounded in the Suez Canal sector.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.753

[4 June 1970]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 3 June 1970 was received on 4 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Seven: At 0423 small-arms fire by Syrian forces and immediately after small-arms, mortar and tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 0430 and by Israel forces at 0433.

"(b) OP Winter: At 0435 artillery fire by Syrian forces and at 0442 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0444 and by Syrian forces at 0445.

"(c) OP Six: Between 0514 and 0607 small-arms fire and between 2140 and 2144 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Two: Between 0535 and 0556 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Yoke: Between 0614 and 0618 machine-gun and mortar fire, between 0748 and 0754 mortar fire and at 1704 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, all by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Four: Between 0715 and 0716 light machine-gun fire, between 1854 and 1903 mortar and machine-gun fire and between 2049 and 2052 mortar fire, all by Israel forces.

"(g) OP One: Between 0716 and 0730 mortar fire by Syrian forces.

"(h) OP Uniform: Between 1807 and 1830 machine-gun and mortar fire, between 2122 and 2131 machine-gun fire and between 2316 and 2323 machine-gun and mortar fire, all by Israel forces.

"(i) OP Five: Between 1850 and 1855 mortar fire and between 2028 and 2040 machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(j) OP Three: Between 1855 and 1857 and between 2015 and 2018 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Zodiac: Between 1509 and 1616 a series of 10 overflights by two Israel forces Phantom aircraft crossing the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines, from north-east to south-west.

"(b) OP Sierra: Between 1534 and 1535 one overflight by two Israel forces Phantom aircraft crossing the above-mentioned limits from west to east."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.754

[4 June 1970]

The following report on the temporary closing of OP Delta in the Suez Canal sector has been received from Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo, Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"The access road to OP Delta on the west side of the Suez Canal sector has been completely destroyed for a distance of several hundred metres. There is no alternative route to relieve the OP by vehicle and for a party of United Nations personnel moving on foot is precarious because of the muddy conditions and the depth of water in the bomb craters. For these reasons, I have no alternative but to close OP Delta temporarily, effective 0700 5 June 1970. The United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) will evacuate the OP on foot carrying a limited amount of the most essential and light equipment, while we have no means to evacuate heavy equipment, such as generators and a vehicle located at the OP site, which have to be left behind."

The Secretary-General has endorsed the proposed action of the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO.

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.755

[5 June 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 4 June 1970 was received on 5 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Hotel: Between 0215 and 0218, between 0525 and 0530 and between 0719 and 0800 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 0809 and 0819 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 0835 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0840 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0841 and by Israel forces at 0855. Between 0939 and 0940 mortar fire and between 1057 and 1110 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1208 and 1211 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1322 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1337 mortar fire by UAR

forces. Fire ceased by both parties at 1358 (United Nations Military Observers could not determine which party ceased fire first). Between 1627 and 1628 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1923 and 1931 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1950 and 1955 artillery fire and at 2010 mortar fire by Israel forces, which ceased immediately. At 2025 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces.

“(b) OP Red: At 0308 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0311 mortar and tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0319 and by UAR forces at 0328. Between 0610 and 0611 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0710 and 0745 small-arms fire by Israel forces. Between 0825 and 0829 mortar fire and at 0935 two mortar bombs by UAR forces. Between 1800 and 1810 sporadic artillery and small-arms fire by Israel forces. Between 1829 and 1833 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces.

“(c) OP Foxtrot: Between 0519 and 0523 tank fire by Israel forces. At 1602 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

“(d) OP Lima: Between 0610 and 0613 mortar fire by UAR forces.

“(e) OP Echo: Between 0719 and 0721 mortar fire, between 1014 and 1024 artillery fire and between 1241 and 1307 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 1324 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1332 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1341 and by UAR forces at 1408. At 1919 mortar fire by UAR forces, which ceased immediately. Between 1936 and 1940 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 2148 mortar and recoilless gun fire by UAR forces and at 2232 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2243 and by Israel forces at 2246.

“(f) OP Yellow: Between 0835 and 0838 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0840 mortar and, later, tank and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0908 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0913 and by Israel forces at 0953. Between 2018 and 2023 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces.

“(g) OP Delta: Between 1010 and 1022 mortar fire by Israel forces (see paragraph 3). At 1255 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1314 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1325 and by Israel forces at 1338. Between 1452 and 1456 artillery and mortar fire, between 1554 and 1555 artillery fire, between 1649 and 1718 artillery, recoilless gun and mortar fire and between 1858 and 1922 mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

“(h) OP Copper: Between 1017 and 1032 and between 1112 and 1140 artillery fire and between 1231 and 1237 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1326 and 1334 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1436 and 1439 mortar fire, at 1641 one mortar bomb and between 1659 and 1717 artillery fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1936 and 1942 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces.

“(i) OP Blue: At 1432 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1433 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1459 and by Israel forces at 1508.

“2. OP reports on air activity:

“(a) OP Green: Between 0442 and 0451 two Israel forces Super-Mystère aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs target

5 kilometres south of OP. Between 0951 and 0952 one Israel forces Vautour aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with cannon fire target 5 kilometres south of OP. Between 1230 and 1233 two Israel forces Super-Mystère aircraft attacked with bombs target 10 kilometres north of OP. Ack-ack fire by UAR forces during this period. Between 1320 and 1324 two Israel forces Super-Mystère aircraft attacked with bombs target 5 kilometres south of OP. Ack-ack fire by UAR forces during this period. Between 1412 and 1426 four Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft attacked with rocket target 5 kilometres south of OP. At 2002 one unidentified aircraft attacked with rockets target on west side of Canal 5 kilometres south of OP. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine type or nationality of aircraft owing to darkness.

“(b) OP Delta: Between 0524 and 0638 nine Israel forces Skyhawk and four Vautour aircraft attacked with bombs and napalm target 1 to 2 kilometres south of OP. Ack-ack fire by UAR forces during this period. Between 0800 and 0816 two Israel forces Vautour aircraft attacked with bombs and napalm target 2 kilometres south of OP. Between 0832 and 0937 two Israel forces Vautour, two Skyhawk and four unidentified aircraft attacked with bombs and rockets target 40 to 500 metres south of OP (see also paragraph 3). Ack-ack fire by UAR forces during this period. UNMOs could not determine type or nationality of unidentified aircraft, as they were in the shelter. Between 1005 and 1025 two unidentified aircraft attacked with rockets and cannon fire targets 40 to 600 metres south of OP (see also paragraph 3). UNMOs could not determine type or nationality of unidentified aircraft, as they were in the shelter. Between 1149 and 1216 two Israel forces Super-Mystère aircraft attacked with rockets and cannon fire targets 100 to 300 metres south of OP (see also paragraph 3). Ack-ack fire by UAR forces during this period. Between 1235 and 1236 two Israel forces Skyhawk and two Ouragan aircraft attacked with bombs, rocket and cannon fire targets 400 metres to 1 kilometre south of OP. Ack-ack fire by UAR forces during this period. At 1352 one Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft attacked with cannon fire target 2 kilometres north of OP. At 1504 one Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft attacked with rockets target 500 metres south of OP. Ack-ack fire by UAR forces during this period.

“(c) OP Copper: Between 0535 and 0549 four unidentified aircraft attacked with bombs target on west side of Canal 8 kilometres north of OP. Ack-ack fire by UAR forces during this period. UNMOs could not determine type or nationality of aircraft owing to high altitude. Between 0616 and 0628 four Israel forces Vautour aircraft attacked with bombs target 4 kilometres north of OP. Between 0800 and 0817 two Israel forces Super-Mystère and two unidentified aircraft attacked with bombs target 200 metres west of OP. UNMOs could not determine type or nationality of unidentified aircraft owing to high speed. Between 0833 and 0937 five Israel forces Skyhawk, two Vautour and two unidentified aircraft attacked with rockets and bombs targets from 2 to 10 kilometres north of OP. Ack-ack fire by UAR forces during this period. UNMOs could not determine type or nationality of unidentified aircraft ow-

ing to high altitude. At 0959 one Israel forces Vautour aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and, at same time, two Israel forces Super-Mystère aircraft crossed Canal from west to east. Between 1010 and 1012 one Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft attacked with bombs target 8 kilometres north of OP. Ack-ack fire by UAR forces during this period. Between 1152 and 1204 four Israel forces Super-Mystère aircraft attacked with bombs and rockets target 8 kilometres north of OP. Ack-ack fire by UAR forces during this period. Between 1304 and 1319 four Israel forces Ouragan aircraft attacked with rockets and bombs target approximately 8 kilometres north of OP. Ack-ack fire by UAR forces during this period. At 1447 and at 1504 each time one Israel forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west. Ack-ack fire by UAR forces at 1504.

"(d) OP Yellow: Between 1604 and 1608 two unidentified aircraft attacked with bombs target 5 kilometres south-west of OP. Ack-ack fire by UAR forces during this period. UNMOs could not determine type or nationality of aircraft owing to high altitude. This attack confirmed by OP Hotel.

"(e) OP Blue: Between 1730 and 1731 two unidentified aircraft attacked with bombs target on west side of Canal 4 kilometres north-west of OP. UNMOs could not determine type or nationality of aircraft owing to darkness.

"(f) OP Echo: Between 1949 and 1955 two unidentified aircraft attacked with rockets target on west side of Canal, approximately three kilometres south of OP. UNMOs could not determine type or nationality of aircraft owing to darkness.

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

"OP Delta: Between 0832 and 0937, between 1005 and 1025 and between 1149 and 1216, during air attacks by Israel forces or unidentified aircraft, several rockets and cannon fire impacted between 40 and 100 metres from the OP site. Between 1010 and 1013 four mortar rounds fired by Israel forces impacted 30 metres west of OP shelter.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: OP Delta: during an attack by unidentified aircraft at 1013 a United Nations vehicle, which was stranded on the roadway approximately 500 metres south of OP, was destroyed by rocket and cannon fire.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.756

[5 June 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 4 June 1970 was received on 5 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"OP reports:

"(a) OP Yoke: Between 0621 and 0623 machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0625 and 0626 mortar fire by Syrian forces. At 0721 one mortar bomb by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Four: Between 0750 and 0758 rifle fire by Israel forces. At 2100 intense machine-gun and mortar fire by Syrian forces and, immediately after, intense machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces.

Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 2112 and by Israel forces at 2115.

"(c) OP One: Between 0850 and 0854 rifle fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Two: Between 0853 and 0908 machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Six: Between 1305 and 1316 small-arms fire, at 2029 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, and between 2117 and 2147 sporadic mortar fire, all by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Uniform: Between 1752 and 1753, between 1825 and 1828 and between 2054 and 2058 machine-gun fire, all by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Three: Between 1849 and 1858 machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Seven: Between 1910 and 1915 machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.757

[6 June 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 5 June 1970 was received on 6 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Kilo: At 0055 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0133 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0207 and by Israel forces at 0218.

"(b) OP Hotel: At 0641 tank fire by UAR forces and at 0643 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0646 and by Israel forces at 0653. Between 0704 and 0706 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0732 and 0746 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0746 and 0749 artillery fire, between 0840 and 0841, between 1008 and 1055, between 1337 and 1350 and between 1502 and 1503 mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Yellow: At 0657 machine-gun and later tank fire by Israel forces and at 0703 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0707 and by Israel forces at 0723. At 0725 two mortar bombs and between 1219 and 1305 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1358 and 1412 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Foxtrot: Between 0738 and 0750 artillery fire and between 1022 and 1040 machine-gun fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Copper: Between 0947 and 1038 sporadic artillery fire, between 1400 and 1401 mortar fire, between 1657 and 1735 sporadic artillery, mortar and rocket fire and between 1837 and 1848 sporadic artillery fire, all by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Echo: Between 0947 and 1039 mortar fire, between 1657 and 1745 mortar and rocket fire and between 1830 and 1909 mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Orange: Between 1005 and 1013 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1015 two rounds of artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1628 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1643 small-arms fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1644 and by Israel forces at 1646.

"(h) OP Blue: Between 1151 and 1154 and between 1223 and 1241 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1601 mortar fire by Israel forces

and at 1604 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1622 and by Israel forces at 1625.

"(i) OP Green: Between 1630 and 1722 small-arms fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: In all the following reports identified aircraft were Israel forces aircraft (where aircraft were unidentified reason for non-identification is given in accompanying parentheses); attacks, where applicable, were carried out against targets on west side of Canal.

"(a) OP Delta: Between 0547 and 0605 two Skyhawk aircraft attacked with bombs and strafing targets 2 kilometres north and 500 metres south of OP. Between 0623 and 0630 two Skyhawk aircraft attacked with bombs and strafing target 500 metres south of OP. During the attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 0650 two unidentified aircraft (close strafing) attacked with rockets and strafing target 100 metres south of OP. Attack ceased immediately. During the attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Copper: Between 0604 and 0605 two unidentified aircraft (high altitude) between 0623 and 0632 two Skyhawk and two unidentified aircraft (high altitude) and between 0650 and 0651 two unidentified aircraft (high altitude) attacked with bombs targets 8 to 10 kilometres north of OP. Between 0650 and 0651 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1046 and 1250 32 Skyhawk and 8 unidentified aircraft (high altitude) attacked with bombs targets 4 kilometres south-west and west of OP. During the attack ack-ack by UAR forces. Between 1308 and 1311 two Skyhawk aircraft attacked with bombs targets 4 kilometres south-west and one kilometre south of OP. During the attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1802 and 1805 one unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked with rockets target 4 kilometres north-west of OP.

"(c) OP Yellow: At 0619 one Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west south of OP. Aircraft recrossed immediately. Between 1257 and 1302 two unidentified aircraft (sun dazzle) attacked with bombs target 4 kilometres south-west of OP. During the attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 1735 a number of unidentified aircraft (darkness) crossed Canal from west to east. During the overflights ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1743 and 1744 a number of unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked with bombs target far south-west of OP. During the attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Green: Between 0701 and 0716 two Vautour and two Skyhawk aircraft attacked with bombs and rockets targets 5 kilometres and 1 kilometre south of OP. Between 0736 and 0758 two Skyhawk and four Phantom aircraft attacked with bombs and rockets targets 2 kilometres south and 5 kilometres north-west of OP. During the attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 0902 and 0918 four Skyhawk aircraft attacked with rockets target 5 kilometres south of OP. Between 1026 and 1040 two Skyhawk aircraft attacked with rockets target 200 metres west of OP and between 1325 and 1350 four Skyhawk aircraft attacked with rockets target 500 metres north-west of OP. During both attacks ack-ack by UAR forces.

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations: Nil.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.758

[6 June 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 5 June 1970 was received on 6 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports:

"(a) OP Yoke: Between 0552 and 0620 mortar and machine-gun fire and between 0639 and 0645 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Three: At 0714 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, between 1434 and 1441 intense machine-gun fire, between 1808 and 1809 and between 2150 and 2200 sporadic machine-gun and mortar fire, all by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Two: Between 0750 and 0805, between 1638 and 1644 and between 1717 and 1727 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1806 and 1807 rocket fire by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not identify the firing party) from unknown position (limited visibility and strong wind). Between 1813 and 1814 intense machine-gun fire and at 1829 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. At 1848 automatic rifle fire by unidentified party (UNMOs could not identify the firing party) from position approximately 60 metres east-south-east of OP and at 1850 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by unidentified party at 1850 and by Israel forces at 1851. Between 1931 and 1932 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 1954 machine-gun fire by unidentified party (UNMOs could not identify the firing party) from area east and north-east of OP and at the same time machine-gun fire by Israel forces (UNMOs could not determine which party fired first). Fire ceased by unidentified party at 2003 and by Israel forces at 2007.

"(d) OP Seven: At 1910 rocket, machine-gun and mortar fire by unidentified party (UNMOs could not identify the firing party) from position 1,600 metres east-north-east of OP and immediately after machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by unidentified party at 1940 and by Israel forces at 1942 (see paragraph 2). At 2100 two rockets and sporadic machine gun fire by unidentified party (UNMOs could identify the firing party) from position 1,500 metres east-north-east of OP and immediately after sporadic mortar and machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by unidentified party at 2105 and by Israel forces at 2108.

"(e) OP Five: At 1938 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, and between 2009 and 2010 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Uniform: Between 1950 and 1956 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Four: At 2033 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by unidentified party (UNMOs could not identify the firing party) from unknown position. At 2035 machine-gun and mortar fire, which ceased immediately, and between 2055 and 2105 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

"2. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

"OP Seven: Between 1910 and 1942, during machine-gun fire by Israel forces, tracers impacted 25 metres from the OP caravan. Between 1910 and 1940, during machine-gun fire by unidentified party, many rounds impacted 20 to 25 metres from the OP caravan."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.759

[6 June 1970]

The following report on the temporary closing of OP Blue on the east side of the Suez Canal sector has been received from Major-General Ensio Siilasvuo, Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"On 3 June 1970, between 1715 and 1725, 3 mortar bombs fired by UAR forces impacted on the roof of OP Blue. The Officer-in-Charge of Kantara Control Centre visited this OP site on 5 June and reported that the building is no longer safe. The roof is seriously damaged and is collapsing. The United Nations Military Observers' possibility to observe is now limited and they are at present living in the shelter, which is an older type and not considered adequate. Therefore, I now plan to temporarily close this OP on 7 June 1970."

The Secretary-General has endorsed the proposed action of the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO. It is the intention of the Acting Chief of Staff to take up with the Israeli authorities the resiting of this OP in the nearby area.

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.760

[8 June 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 6 June 1970 was received on 7 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Red: Between 0040 and 0050 sporadic mortar fire, between 0320 and 0325 intermittent machine-gun fire and between 0648 and 0649 sporadic mortar fire, all by Israel forces. At 0702 two mortar bombs and between 1655 and 1718 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1825 machine-gun and, later, sporadic mortar fire and artillery fire by UAR forces, and at 1907 artillery fire and, later, one ground-to-ground missile by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1916 and by UAR forces at 1935.

"(b) OP Foxtrot: Between 0232 and 0247 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 0641 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0704 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0720 and by UAR forces at 0723. Between 0818 and 0836 and between 1219 and 1227 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Hotel: Between 0548 and 0550 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 0801 mortar and tank fire by UAR forces and at 0804 artillery and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0819 and by UAR forces at 0824. Between 0843 and 0855 and between 0916 and 0928 artillery fire, between 1008 and 1010 mortar fire, between 1053 and 1055 artillery fire and between 1120 and 1128 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1206 and 1220 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1436 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1449 mortar fire by

UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1449 and by UAR forces at 1455. At 1522 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1525 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1541 and by Israel forces at 1552. Between 1804 and 1819 tank fire by UAR forces. Between 1839 and 1840 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Yellow: At 0708 three rounds mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 0709 and 0730 artillery and small-arms fire (see paragraph 3) and between 0802 and 0816 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1930 and 1934 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Orange: At 1030 two rounds of artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1640 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1715 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1726 and by UAR forces at 1729. Between 2215 and 2228 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Copper: Between 1140 and 1149 sporadic mortar fire and at 1523 two rounds artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Blue: Between 1342 and 1359 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1605 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1613 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1622 and by UAR forces at 1625. Between 1701 and 1705 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 2022 and 2027 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Lima: Between 1655 and 1715 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1828 mortar and machine-gun fire by UAR forces and, at the same time, machine-gun fire by Israel forces (United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine which party fired first). Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1835, but recommenced at 1851 with tank and artillery fire. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1907 and by Israel forces at 1924. At 2020 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(i) OP Kilo: Between 1850 and 1902 tank, machine-gun fire and flares by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: In all the following reports identified aircraft were Israel forces. Where aircraft were unidentified reason for non-identification is given in accompanying parentheses. Attacks, where applicable, were carried out against targets on west side of Canal.

"(a) OP Copper: Between 0502 and 0522 six unidentified aircraft (high altitude) attacked with bombs target 5 kilometres north of OP and between 0644 and 0650 four Skyhawk aircraft attacked with bombs target 2 kilometres south-west of OP. During both attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 0719 and 0725, between 0836 and 0837 and between 0900 and 0901, each time, two unidentified aircraft (high altitude) attacked with bombs targets 2 and 5 kilometres north of OP. Between 0719 and 0725 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 0914 one Vautour aircraft attacked with bombs target 4 kilometres west of OP and at 1007 one unidentified aircraft (high altitude) attacked with bombs target 2 kilometres north of OP. Both attacks ceased immediately. Between 1033 and 1042 four Vautour aircraft attacked with bombs target 2 kilometres north of OP and between 1850 and 1857 a number of unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked with bombs target 3 kilometres north of OP.

"(b) OP Green: The following attacks were carried out against target 5 kilometres south of OP: between 0550 and 0551 by one Skyhawk aircraft with rockets; between 0610 and 0611 by two unidentified aircraft (high altitude) with rockets; between 0629 and 0630 by two Skyhawk aircraft with rockets; between 1132 and 1140 by two Super-Mystère aircraft with rockets; between 1200 and 1201 by two Super-Mystère aircraft with bombs; between 1220 and 1222 by two Skyhawk aircraft with bombs and between 1246 and 1251 by two Skyhawk aircraft with rockets. Ack-ack fire by UAR forces during all attacks except between 1246 and 1251. Between 1309 and 1310, between 1332 and 1333 and between 1355 and 1356, each time, two Skyhawk aircraft attacked with cannon fire targets 200 metres and 500 metres south-west of OP.

"(c) OP Yellow: At 0636 one Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from west to east above the OP.

"(d) OP Orange: Between 2252 and 2253 two unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked with bombs target 12 kilometres west of OP.

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

"OP Yellow: Between 0710 and 0719 several bursts of machine-gun fire by Israel forces passed within 20 metres of the OP. There were no UAR forces personnel in the vicinity.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.761

[8 June 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 6 June 1970 was received on 7 June from Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports:

"(a) OP Four: Between 0104 and 0106, between 2049 and 2050 and between 2245 and 2247 intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Two: Between 0445 and 0458 sporadic mortar and machine-gun fire and between 1206 and 1221 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 1809 two rounds of mortar fire by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not identify the firing party) from unknown position (see paragraph 2). Between 1846 and 1900 sporadic mortar fire and between 2334 and 2340 intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Yoke: Between 0552 and 0555 sporadic mortar and machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Three: Between 1320 and 1324 and between 2336 and 2339 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP One: At 1735 sporadic machine-gun fire and one flare by Israel forces and at 1736 one rocket by unidentified party (UNMOs could not identify the firing party) from position west of the area between the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1745.

"(f) OP Uniform: Between 1857 and 1859 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Seven: Between 1931 and 1933 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 2011 one burst machine-gun fire by unidentified party (UNMOs could not identify the firing party) from position west of the above-mentioned area. Between 2032 and 2051 sporadic mortar, machine gun and small-arms fire and between 2208 and 2221 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 2231 one burst machine-gun fire by unidentified party (UNMOs could not identify the firing party) from position west of the above-mentioned area.

"2. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

"OP Two: At 1809 two mortar rounds, fired by unidentified party, impacted approximately 50 metres from the OP. The OP was illuminated."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.762

[8 June 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 7 June 1970 was received on 8 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Hotel: Between 0228 and 0230 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 0556 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At 0654 sporadic mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0741 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0757 and by UAR forces at 0802. At 0854 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Between 0856 and 0942 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1002 artillery and machine-gun fire by UAR forces. At 1002 artillery and machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 1003 artillery and mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1019 and by Israel forces at 1032. Between 1038 and 1103 mortar and artillery fire, between 1335 and 1336 mortar fire, at 1548 and at 1627 artillery fire, which ceased immediately on both occasions, all by UAR forces. At 1650 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1658 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1701 and by UAR forces at 1708. At 1830 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1855 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1910 and by Israel forces at 1911. At 2222 machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 2225 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by both parties at 2230. United Nations Military Observers could not determine which party ceased fire first. Between 2325 and 2333 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Red: At 0431 several bursts of machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Between 0513 and 0514 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. At 0518 four mortar bombs and between 1831 and 1832 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1911 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1912 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1921 and by UAR forces at 1924.

"(c) OP Lima: At 0525 recoilless rifle fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Blue: At 0622 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0627 sporadic rocket fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0638

and by UAR forces at 0647. Between 1041 and 1058 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Yellow: Between 0654 and 0739, between 0901 and 0942 and between 1005 and 1008 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1010 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. At 1025 machine-gun and, later, tank fire by Israel forces (see also paragraph 3) and at 1043 mortar and small-arms fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1059 and by Israel forces at 1152. Between 1346 and 1349 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Copper: Between 0735 and 0742 sporadic mortar fire, between 0827 and 0837 artillery fire, between 0917 and 0927 sporadic mortar and artillery fire, between 1009 and 1022 sporadic artillery fire, between 1311 and 1318 and between 1339 and 1347 sporadic mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1516 and 1517 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Echo: Between 0741 and 0744 artillery fire, between 0828 and 0836 mortar fire and between 0919 and 0925 artillery fire, all by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Foxtrot: At 0839 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0844 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0844 and by UAR forces at 0848.

"(i) OP Orange: Between 1452 and 1614 small-arms fire by Israel forces.

"(j) OP Kilo: Between 1616 and 1618 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: In all following reports identified aircraft were Israel forces aircraft. Where aircraft were unidentified, reason for non-identification is given in accompanying parentheses. Attacks, where applicable, were carried out against targets on west side of Canal and, unless otherwise stated, weapons employed were bombs.

"(a) OP Red: At 0436 two Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from west to east, north of OP. Between 1605 and 1609 two Skyhawk aircraft attacked target 7 kilometres south-west of OP. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Copper: Between 0704 and 0712, between 0728 and 0742, at 0838 (ceasing immediately), between 0855 and 0856 and between 0911 and 0912 seven Phantom and 15 unidentified aircraft (high altitude, far distance) attacked targets within 5 kilometres west and north of OP. Between 1111 and 1239 nine unidentified aircraft (high altitude, far distance) attacked targets 5 kilometres south-west, 5 kilometres north and 7 kilometres north of OP. Between 1312 and 1327 and between 1456 and 1457 six unidentified aircraft (high altitude) attacked targets 2 kilometres south and south-west of OP. Between 1520 and 1523 two Skyhawk aircraft and between 1608 and 1614 one Mirage and two Skyhawk aircraft attacked targets 2 kilometres south and north-west of OP. During all attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Yellow: Between 0801 and 0805 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft (high altitude, far distance) attacked target 10 kilometres south-west of OP. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Echo: Between 1134 and 1211 eight Phantom and four Super-Mystère aircraft attacked

target 5 kilometres north-west of OP. Between 1311 and 1327 six Vautour aircraft attacked with rockets target 3 kilometres north of OP. At 1415 one Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from west to east, north of OP. Between 1456 and 1520 four Skyhawk and one Vautour aircraft attacked target 4 kilometres north of OP. At 1558 two Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west, south of OP. Between 1607 and 1611 one Phantom and two unidentified aircraft (high altitude, far distance) attacked with bombs and rockets target 3 to 8 kilometres north of OP. During above-mentioned attacks and overflights ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Kilo: Between 1605 and 1610 two Skyhawk aircraft attacked target 5 kilometres south of OP. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

"OP Yellow: At 1057 several bursts of machine-gun fire by Israel forces passed within 20 metres of the OP. There were no UAR forces personnel in the vicinity.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.763

[8 June 1970]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 7 June 1970 was received on 8 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP One: Between 0045 and 0050 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Three: At 0516 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, and between 1904 and 1910 intense machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces. At 2025 one rocket projectile by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not identify firing party nor determine origin of fire) followed immediately by intense machine-gun and sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2035.

"(c) OP Two: Between 0545 and 0600 sporadic machine-gun fire, between 0624 and 0633 sporadic rifle, grenade, machine-gun and mortar fire, between 0750 and 0755, at 0827, between 0858 and 0901 and at 1659 machine-gun fire (sporadic or ceased immediately, as applicable), all by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Four: The following firings with machine-gun were by Israel forces: at 0706, which ceased immediately, between 2118 and 2122 intense and between 2319 and 2321 sporadic.

"(e) OP Yoke: Between 0800 and 0809 intense machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1309 and 1329 sporadic artillery fire by Syrian forces. Between 1955 and 1959 sporadic machine-gun fire with flares by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Romeo: At 0840 sporadic mortar fire by Syrian forces and at 0847 one tank round by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 0905. At 1017 sporadic tank fire by Israel forces and at 1029 sporadic mortar fire by Syrian forces. Fire

ceased by Israel forces at 1031 and by Syrian forces at 1033. At 1050 intense and later sporadic mortar fire by Syrian forces and at 1052 sporadic tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1056 and by Israel forces at 1058 (see also paragraph 3).

"(g) OP X-Ray: At 1158 two rifle grenades and machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Syrian forces.

"(h) OP Six: At 1202 intense artillery and sporadic mortar fire by Syrian forces and at 1245 sporadic mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1324 and by Syrian forces at 1326.

"(i) OP Seven: Between 1839 and 1840 mortar fire, between 1858 and 1903, between 1930 and 1938, between 2000 and 2005 and between 2051 and 2104 sporadic machine-gun fire with one or two mortar bombs on each occasion, all by Israel forces.

"(j) OP Uniform: The following firings with machine gun were by Israel forces: between 1859 and 1901 intense, between 1918 and 1922 sporadic and between 2221 and 2223 intense.

"(k) OP November: Between 2022 and 2036 sporadic machine-gun fire with flares by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: In all of the following reports, identified aircraft were Israel forces and all over flights were carried out at high altitude.

"(a) OP One: At 1212 two Phantom aircraft crossed the area between the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines from west to east, orbited east of the limits of the Syrian forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Syrian side and recrossed the above-mentioned area at 1220.

"(b) OP Zodiac: At 1216 and 1217 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft (UNMOs could not determine number, type or nationality due to high altitude) crossed the area between the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines from east to west and from west to east respectively, south of OP.

"(c) OP November: At 1337 four Skyhawk aircraft crossed the area between the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines from west to east, flew from south to north and recrossed the above-mentioned area at 1338. Between 1343 and 1413 four flights of six Skyhawk and one flight of two Skyhawk aircraft crossed the above-mentioned area from east to west.

"(d) OP Two: At 1408 two Mirage aircraft crossed the area between the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines from east to west.

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

"OP Romeo: Between 1052 and 1058 several tank rounds fired by Israel forces passed within 100 metres of OP. There were no Syrian forces personnel in the vicinity of the OP."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.764

[9 June 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 8 June 1970 was received on 9 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Echo: Between 0001 and 0016 and between 0048 and 0050 artillery fire and between 1304 and 1327 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1710 and 1714 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Orange: Between 0155 and 0211 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0845 and 0848 machine-gun fire and between 2220 and 2231 mortar and machine-gun fire (see also paragraph 3) by Israel forces. Between 2259 and 2302 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Hotel: At 0339 machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 0408 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0413 but recommenced at 0556 with machine-gun fire. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0625 and by UAR forces at 0703. Between 0733 and 0750 and between 0843 and 0857 artillery fire, between 0913 and 0914 and between 0939 and 0943 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 0945 and 0946 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1222 and 1245 mortar fire, between 1405 and 1449 artillery and mortar fire, between 1507 and 1530 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1911 and 1922 artillery fire and between 2225 and 2240 tank fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Yellow: At 0410 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0624 sporadic mortar, artillery, tank and machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0718 and by UAR forces at 0748. Between 0844 and 0922 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0923 and 0934 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1210 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1242 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1305 and by UAR forces at 1316. Between 1356 and 1454 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Foxtrot: Between 0506 and 0509 and between 0632 and 0635 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Kilo: Between 0703 and 0719 artillery and mortar fire, between 0751 and 0755 artillery fire, at 0816 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, and between 0855 and 0858 artillery fire, all by UAR forces. Between 0900 and 0945 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1022 and 1024 and between 1101 and 1106 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Copper: At 0822 two mortar bombs and between 0900 and 0902 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1006 and 1022 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1204 and 1207 artillery fire, between 1300 and 1327, between 1627 and 1643 and between 1703 and 1709 sporadic mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1710 and 1712 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Red: At 1010 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1012 two rounds of artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1033. Between 1557 and 1559 mortar fire and at 1812 and at 1909 each time one mortar bomb by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Lima: At 1557 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, and between 2222 and 2232 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: In all the following reports identified aircraft were Israel forces. Where aircraft were unidentified reason for non-identification is given in accompanying parentheses.

"(a) OP Green: Between 0503 and 0515 four Skyhawk aircraft and between 0533 and 0534 two

Skyhawk aircraft attacked with cannon target south-west of OP. At 0515 ack-ack fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Between 0724 and 0725 and between 0747 and 0748 each time two Skyhawk aircraft attacked with cannon targets south-west of OP. Between 1856 and 1903 one unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked with bombs target south of OP on west side.

"(b) OP Copper: Between 0552 and 0553 two unidentified aircraft (high altitude) attacked with bombs target south-west of OP. Between 0617 and 0656 four Phantom and one unidentified aircraft (high altitude) attacked with bombs targets north-west and south of OP on west side. Between 0903 and 0913 three Phantom aircraft and between 0933 and 0940 two Phantom aircraft attacked with bombs and rockets target south-west of OP (report confirmed by OP Echo). At 1103 one Phantom aircraft attacked with rockets target north of OP on west side. Attack ceased immediately. At 1124 one Phantom aircraft attacked with rockets target north of OP on west side. Attack ceased immediately. At 1518 two Phantom aircraft attacked with rockets target south-west of OP. Attack ceased immediately. Between 1559 and 1611 four Phantom aircraft attacked with bombs and rockets target south-west of OP. During the attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 2036 and 2045 two unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked with bombs target north of OP on west side.

"(c) OP Echo: Between 0616 and 0657 three Vautour and one unidentified aircraft (distance) attacked with bombs and rockets target north of OP on west side of Canal. At 1119 one Phantom aircraft attacked with rockets target north of OP on west side of Canal. Attack ceased immediately. Between 1411 and 1423 two Phantom aircraft attacked with bombs and rockets target west of OP. During the attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 1343 two Super-Mystère aircraft crossed Canal from east to west.

"(d) OP Foxtrot: At 1325 two Phantom and two Super-Mystère aircraft crossed Canal from west to east. Aircraft recrossed from east to west at 1340.

"(e) Ismailia Control Centre: At 1340 two Super-Mystère aircraft attacked with bombs target west of ICC. Attack ceased immediately. During the attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(f) Yellow: Between 1340 and 1347 two Super-Mystère and two Phantom aircraft attacked with bombs target south-west of OP. Between 1454 and 1455 two Ouragan aircraft attacked with bombs target south-west of OP. Between 1533 and 1553 three Skyhawk aircraft attacked with bombs target south-west of OP. During the last two attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Hotel: At 1342 one Mirage aircraft crossed Canal from west to east. Between 1535 and 1558 five Phantom aircraft attacked with rockets target north of OP on west side. During the attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

"OP Orange: Between 2220 and 2225 several bursts of machine-gun fire by Israel forces passed over the OP. The OP was illuminated.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defence Forces Liaison Officer stated that four Israel forces soldiers were wounded in the Suez Canal sector.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.765

[9 June 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 8 June 1970 was received on 9 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP One: Between 0506 and 0508 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Two: Between 0609 and 0630 sporadic machine-gun fire, between 1217 and 1230 sporadic mortar fire, between 1314 and 1316 sporadic machine-gun fire, at 1630 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, and between 2030 and 2033 mortar fire, all by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Uniform: At 0809 artillery and later tank fire by Syrian forces and at 0825 artillery and later tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 0903 and by Israel forces at 0927. At 1005 sporadic tank and later artillery fire by Syrian forces and at 1009 artillery and later tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1051 and by Syrian forces at 1056. Between 1906 and 1912 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Four: Between 0832 and 0852 artillery and later mortar fire by Israel forces. At 0926 mortar, tank and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0935 tank and artillery fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1048 and by Israel forces at 1056. At 1204 sporadic tank fire by Israel forces and at 1210 one tank round by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1211.

"(e) OP Sierra: Between 0909 and 0911 sporadic artillery fire and between 0941 and 1040 sporadic tank and later intense mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Three: Between 0925 and 0957 sporadic artillery fire by Syrian forces. At 1115 sporadic mortar and later tank fire by Israel forces and at 1132 sporadic mortar fire by Syrian forces (see also paragraph 3). Fire ceased by both parties at 1300. United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine which party ceased fire first. At 2120 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by unidentified party (UNMOs could not identify firing party) from position approximately one kilometre north-west of OP, followed immediately by machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. At 2131 two rocket projectiles by unidentified party from same position as in previous incident and at 2132 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(g) OP November: At 0939 tank and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0950 anti-tank and artillery fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1049 and by Israel forces at 1056. At 1129 sporadic machine-gun and tank fire by Israel forces and at 1131 sporadic mortar and artillery fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1215 but recommenced at 1237 with tank fire. Fire ceased

by both parties at 1246. UNMOs could not determine which party ceased fire first.

"(h) OP Six: At 1205 intense artillery fire by Syrian forces and at 1240 intense artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1245 and by Israel forces at 1250.

"(i) OP Winter: At 1207 intense artillery fire by Syrian forces and at 1209 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1232 and by Syrian forces at 1233.

"(j) OP Zodiac: Between 1207 and 1241 and between 1313 and 1317 sporadic mortar fire by Syrian forces.

"(k) OP Yoke: At 1650 machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1651 machine-gun fire by unidentified party (UNMOs could not identify firing party) from position 1,200 metres north-west of OP. Fire ceased by unidentified party at 1707 and by Israel forces at 1709.

"(l) OP Seven: At 1853 two mortar bombs, at 1945 and at 2020 each time one mortar bomb and between 2040 and 2112 machine-gun and mortar fire, all by Israel forces.

"2. OP Reports on air activity: In all following reports identified aircraft were Israel forces aircraft. UNMOs could not determine number and/or type and nationality of unidentified aircraft due to poor visibility. Attacks, where reported, were carried out east of the limits of the Syrian forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Syrian side and unless otherwise stated weapons employed were bombs.

"(a) OP One: At 0614 seven Phantom aircraft and at 1335 one Phantom aircraft crossed the area between the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines from west to east.

"(b) OP X-Ray: At 0727 one Piper Cub aircraft crossed the above-mentioned area from west to east. Aircraft recrossed immediately.

"(c) OP November: Between 0937 and 0944 and between 1150 and 1236 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft attacked targets approximately ten kilometres east and east-south-east of OP. During the first attack aircraft employed bombs and rockets, and on both occasions ack-ack fire by Syrian forces.

"(d) OP Uniform: Between 1101 and 1146 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft attacked targets 3 kilometres south and 5 kilometres south-east of OP. At 1133 ack-ack fire, which ceased immediately, by Syrian forces. Report confirmed by OP Four.

"(e) OP Winter: At 1236 two Skyhawk aircraft crossed the above-mentioned area from west to east. Aircraft recrossed at 1237.

"(f) OP Victor: Between 1259 and 1308 one Phantom aircraft attacked target approximately two kilometres east-south-east of OP. During attack ack-ack fire by Syrian forces. Report confirmed by OP Uniform.

"(g) OP Zodiac: At 1335 one Piper Cub aircraft crossed the above-mentioned area from west to east. Aircraft recrossed immediately. At 1343 two unidentified jet aircraft crossed the above-mentioned area from east to west. Aircraft recrossed from west to east at 1345.

"(h) OP Two: Between 1423 and 1424 an unknown number of unidentified jet aircraft attacked target approximately 30 kilometres east of OP.

"(i) OP Five: At 1424 two Mirage aircraft crossed the above-mentioned area from east to west over OP. At same time ack-ack fire by Syrian forces.

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

"OP Three: Between 1132 and 1251 a number of mortar bombs (at least 30) fired by Syrian forces impacted in the vicinity of the OP. Four of these bombs exploded within 10 to 20 metres of OP shelter. During the period of this incident UNMOs were in the shelter and there were no Israel forces personnel observed in the vicinity (see paragraph 6).

"4. Cease-fire proposals: There were two cease-fire proposals made by Chairman, Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission:

"(a) First cease-fire: Proposed for 1015, accepted by Senior Israel Representative at 0907 and by Senior Syrian Arab Delegate at 0932. Cease-fire was not effective.

"(b) Second cease-fire: Proposed for 1245, accepted by Senior Israel Representative at 1141 and by Senior Syrian Arab Delegate at 1220. Cease-fire was not effective.

"5. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"6. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: OP Three: as a result of mortar impacts in the vicinity of the OP, the OP caravan was grazed in several places by mortar splinters.

"(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defence Forces Liaison Officer reported that one Israel forces soldier was killed and a further 11 were wounded in the Israel-Syria sector.

"(c) Syria: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.766

[10 June 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 9 June 1970 was received on 10 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Yellow: Between 0031 and 0032 machine-gun fire and between 0536 and 0607 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0715 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0728 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0758. Between 0829 and 0920 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0950 machine-gun and, later, artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1005 mortar fire and, later, three rocket projectiles by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1021 and by Israel forces at 1030. Between 1036 and 1049 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1716 one mortar bomb by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Orange: Between 0257 and 0259 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0749 mortar and, later, tank fire by Israel forces and at 0757 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0759 and by UAR forces at 0801. At 1059 four artillery rounds by UAR forces. Between 1612 and 1632 sporadic machine-gun and mortar fire and between 1701 and

1755 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1823 and 1825 ack-ack fire (at same time sounds of jet aircraft heard in area of OP), between 2215 and 2217, between 2240 and 2242 and between 2328 and 2330 artillery fire, all by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Hotel: Between 0445 and 0446 and between 0511 and 0514 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 0515 machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 0537 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0546 and by UAR forces at 0608. Between 0714 and 0727, between 0746 and 0808 and between 0833 and 0911 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0919 and 0937 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1036 and 1038 mortar fire, between 1110 and 1112 artillery fire, between 1341 and 1346 mortar fire and at 1645 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, all by UAR forces. Between 1852 and 1904 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Lima: Between 0725 and 0727 recoilless rifle fire, between 0801 and 0804 machine-gun fire, between 0931 and 1004 artillery fire and between 1604 and 1632 mortar and recoilless rifle fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1641 and 1642 tank fire and between 1714 and 1729 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 2048 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Copper: Between 0745 and 0759, between 0839 and 0846 and between 0916 and 0932 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1033 and 1035 and between 1137 and 1142 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1624 and 1631 and between 1820 and 1831 artillery fire and at 1928 ack-ack fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Between 2025 and 2026 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Red: At 0757 one mortar bomb, between 0923 and 1053, between 1153 and 1158, between 1426 and 1431, between 1514 and 1515 sporadic artillery fire and between 1623 and 1704 machine-gun and mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 1714 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1722 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1730 and by UAR forces at 1735.

"(g) OP Green: At 0817 machine-gun, mortar and tank fire by Israel forces, followed immediately by machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0825 and by Israel forces at 0826. Between 1453 and 1457 ack-ack fire by UAR forces (at same time sounds of jet aircraft heard in area of OP). Between 1816 and 1819 machine-gun and tank fire by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Foxtrot: At 0945 tank fire by Israel forces and at 0947 recoilless rifle fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0951. At 1206 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1227 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1245 and by UAR forces at 1246. Between 1507 and 1517 and between 1858 and 1904 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(i) OP Kilo: Between 1011 and 1046 and between 1121 and 1146 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(j) OP Echo: Between 1631 and 1633 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: In all following reports identified aircraft were Israel forces aircraft. Where aircraft were unidentified, reason for non-identification is given in accompanying parentheses. Attacks, where applicable, were carried out against

targets on west side of Canal and, unless otherwise stated, weapons employed were bombs.

"(a) OP Copper: Between 0429 and 0539, 17 unidentified aircraft (fog) crossed Canal from east to west and attacked targets north of OP. Between 0616 and 0653 four Phantom and two Vautour aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked target south-west of OP. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Reports confirmed by OP Echo: Between 0841 and 0852 three unidentified aircraft (high altitude and distance) attacked targets north and south-west of OP. At 1244 two Phantom aircraft attacked targets south-south-west of OP. Attack ceased immediately. Between 1315 and 1329 four Phantom aircraft attacked target north of OP. Between 1347 and 1351 two Phantom aircraft attacked with rockets target north of OP. Between 1902 and 1918 two unidentified aircraft (darkness) crossed Canal from east to west and attacked targets north of OP. Between 1945 and 1948 two unidentified aircraft (darkness) crossed Canal from east to west and attacked target 150 metres west of OP. During last two reported attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Yellow: At 0608 two Phantom aircraft crossed Canal from east to west. Aircraft recrossed from west to east at 0610. During period of overflight ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Echo: Between 0806 and 0809 two unidentified aircraft (sun glare) attacked with bombs and rockets target north-west of OP. Report confirmed by OP Copper. Between 0840 and 0842 three Vautour aircraft and between 1245 and 1247 two Super-Mystère aircraft attacked target north-west of OP. During both of these attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Hotel and Ismailia Control Centre: At 0922 two Ouragan, one Vautour and two unidentified aircraft (distance) commenced attacks on targets north-west and south-west of OP. At 0933 one Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west. Attacks ceased at 0935. During period of attacks and overflight ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1403 and 1406 sounds of explosions, jet aircraft and ack-ack fire heard west of OP. At 1539 one Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from west to east.

"(e) OP Green: Between 1434 and 1440 two Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked target north-west of OP. Between 1548 and 1609 four Ouragan aircraft attacked target south-west of OP. During both of these attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Red: Between 1748 and 1752 two unidentified aircraft (distance) crossed Canal from east to west and attacked target south of OP. Between 1830 and 1835 two unidentified aircraft (darkness) crossed Canal from east to west and attacked target south of OP. During last attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations: Nil.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

[10 June 1970]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 9 June 1970 was received on 10 June from the Acting Chief Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Five: Between 0115 and 0131 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP One: Between 0712 and 0723 sporadic machine-gun fire and one mortar bomb by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Yoke: At 0933 machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0934 machine-gun fire by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not identify firing party) from position approximately 1 kilometre north-north-west of OP. Fire ceased by both parties at 0935. UNMOs could not determine which party ceased fire first.

"(d) OP Two: Between 1355 and 1357, between 1730 and 1731 and between 2120 and 2121 machine-gun fire, all by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Four: Between 1846 and 1849 intense machine-gun fire, between 1932 and 1933 mortar fire, between 1958 and 2000 machine-gun fire and one mortar bomb, between 2113 and 2118 intense machine-gun fire and two mortar bombs with flares, all by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Uniform: Between 1903 and 1914 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Six: At 2044 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately by unidentified party (UNMOs could not identify firing party) from position approximately 1 kilometre north-east of OP, followed immediately by machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Three: Between 2100 and 2103 (see also paragraph 3) and between 2120 and 2121 sporadic machine-gun fire with flares by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"OP Sierra: At 0420 one Israel forces Piper Cub aircraft crossed the area between the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines from west to east. Aircraft recrossed the above-mentioned area from east to west at 0421.

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

"OP Three: At 2101 two bursts of machine-gun fire with tracers, fired by Israel forces passed approximately 10 metres over OP site. OP was illuminated."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.768

[11 June 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 10 June 1970 was received on 11 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Orange: Between 0009 and 0025 and between 0059 and 0101 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0442 and 0447 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0459 and 0505 artillery fire, between 0524 and 0546 sporadic artillery fire, between 0629 and 0652 and between 1649 and 1652 intense artillery

fire, all by UAR forces. At 1727 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, and between 1751 and 1754 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Lima: At 0207 artillery fire by Israel forces (see also paragraph 3) and at 0229 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0234 and by UAR forces at 0238. Between 0645 and 0655 and between 1008 and 1014 mortar fire and between 1055 and 1147 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1500 mortar and recoilless rifle fire by UAR forces and at 1535 mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1630 and by UAR forces at 1636. Between 2142 and 2143 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Red: Between 0210 and 0228 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0230 and 0245 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 0633 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0642 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0703 and by UAR forces at 0704. Between 1009 and 1020 sporadic mortar fire, between 1053 and 1201 sporadic artillery fire and one mortar bomb and between 1218 and 1240 sporadic mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 1503 sporadic mortar fire and later artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1506 artillery fire and sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1643 and by UAR forces at 1644.

"(d) OP Echo: At 0225 artillery and recoilless rifle fire by UAR forces and at 0243 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0246 and by UAR forces at 0301. At 0845 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0847 mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0916 and by Israel forces at 0946. At 1109 tank fire by Israel forces and at 1116 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1117 and by Israel forces at 1121. At 1946 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1947 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1949 and by UAR forces at 1957.

"(e) OP Foxtrot: Between 0458 and 0504 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1511 and 1527 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Hotel: Between 0526 and 0530 mortar fire, at 0612 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, between 0853 and 0902 artillery and mortar fire, between 1002 and 1018 and between 1035 and 1039 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 1335 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1347 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At 1403 mortar fire by UAR forces recommenced. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1407 and by UAR forces at 1447. At 1502 artillery and tank fire by Israel forces and at 1513 recoilless rifle fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1519 and by Israel forces at 1527. At 1658 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1701 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1709. Between 1908 and 1913 rocket fire by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Kilo: Between 0532 and 0534 artillery fire and at 1647 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Yellow: At 0732 sporadic machine-gun fire and later sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0740 sporadic mortar fire and later one round of artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0810 and by UAR forces at 0820.

[11 June 1970]

Between 1405 and 1410 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1415 and 1423 machine-gun and artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1429 and 1434 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Copper: Between 0903 and 0920 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(j) OP Green: Between 1650 and 1751 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: In all following reports identified aircraft were Israel forces aircraft. Where aircraft were unidentified reason for non-identification is given in accompanying parentheses. Attacks, where applicable, were carried out against targets on west side of Canal and, unless otherwise stated, weapons employed were bombs.

"(a) OP Copper: Between 0706 and 0729 two unidentified aircraft (high altitude, far distance), at 0745, at 0807 and at 0831 each time one unidentified aircraft (high altitude, far distance) attacked target north of OP. Between 0929 and 0932 two unidentified aircraft (high altitude) attacked target south-west of OP. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1040 and 1059 two Phantom and two unidentified aircraft (high altitude) attacked with bombs, rockets and cannon fire target north of OP. Between 1131 and 1142 four unidentified aircraft (high altitude) attacked targets north of OP. Between 1217 and 1219 one unidentified aircraft (heat haze) attacked target north of OP. At 2020 two unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked targets north of OP. Flares were used. Attack ceased immediately. Between 2120 and 2129 two unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked target north-north-west of OP. Flares were used.

"(b) OP Echo: Between 0927 and 0930 three Mirage and one Ouragan aircraft attacked target north-west of OP. Between 1511 and 1514 five Phantom aircraft attacked targets west and north-west of OP. Latter report confirmed by OP Copper. During both attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Hotel: Between 1055 and 1108 one Mirage and two Phantom aircraft and between 1125 and 1138 four Phantom aircraft crossed Canal from east to west.

"(d) OP Orange: At 1646 two Phantom aircraft crossed Canal from east to west. Aircraft recrossed immediately.

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

"OP Lima: Between 0207 and 0234 two artillery shells, fired by Israel forces, landed within 100 metres south of OP. United Nations sign was illuminated. There were UAR forces personnel in the vicinity (see also paragraph 6).

"4. Cease-fire proposal: A cease-fire was proposed by Officer-in-Charge, Kantara Control Centre, for 1730. Senior Israel Representative accepted at 1655 and Senior UAR Liaison Officer at 1724. Cease-fire was effective at the time.

"5. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"6. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: OP Lima: as a result of artillery fire by Israel forces three windows were broken, fragments of plaster fell from ceiling and walls and water pipes damaged.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 10 June 1970 was received on 11 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"OP reports:

"(a) OP One: At 0114 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, and between 1004 and 1009 three mortar bombs and sporadic small-arms fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Two: At 0510 one mortar bomb, between 1305 and 1306, between 1407 and 1413, between 1920 and 1922 and between 2320 and 2323 sporadic machine-gun fire, all by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Three: Between 0812 and 0813 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Yoke: At 1213 sporadic machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1214 sporadic machine-gun fire by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers could not identify firing party) from position approximately 1,500 metres north-north-west of OP. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1227 and by unidentified party at 1239.

"(e) OP Five: Between 1650 and 1651 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Four: Between 1852 and 1853 two mortar bombs, between 2020 and 2021 and between 2104 and 2105 machine-gun fire, all by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Uniform: Between 2059 and 2103 machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.770

[12 June 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 11 June 1970 was received on 12 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Hotel: Between 0535 and 0537 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 0948 machine-gun and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0950 sporadic mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0959 but recommenced at 1034 with tank and artillery fire. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1043 and by Israel forces at 1057. Between 1158 and 1206 mortar and artillery fire and between 1825 and 1827 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1915 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1920 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1923. At 1941 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 2022 mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2016 and by Israel forces at 2039. At 2132 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 2148 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2149 and by Israel forces at 2151.

"(b) OP Yellow: Between 0620 and 0642 sporadic mortar fire, between 1020 and 1045 sporadic artillery fire and one mortar bomb and between 1138 and 1140 two mortar bombs, all by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Red: Between 0745 and 0810 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 0823 six mortar bombs by Israel forces. Between 0827 and 0845 four mortar bombs followed by sporadic ar-

tillery fire by UAR forces. At 0931 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0948 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1044 and by Israel forces at 1051. Between 1135 and 1153 sporadic artillery and later mortar fire, between 1330 and 1335 and between 1658 and 1659 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 1752 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1810 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1811 and by UAR forces at 1819. Between 1919 and 1925 machine-gun, mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. At 2011 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 2019 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2021 and by Israel forces at 2033. At 2100 four mortar bombs by UAR forces. At 2235 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 2236 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2239 and by UAR forces at 2242.

"(d) OP Lima: Between 0808 and 0809, between 1020 and 1047 and between 1125 and 1136 artillery fire, between 1922 and 1930 machine-gun, mortar and artillery fire, between 1947 and 1951 recoilless rifle fire and between 2235 and 2242 mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Echo: Between 0814 and 0822 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1131 and 1157 and between 1809 and 1815 machine-gun and tank fire by Israel forces (see also paragraph 3). Between 1945 and 1959 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Copper: Between 0816 and 0819 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1145 and 1147 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1147 and 1148, between 1226 and 1235, between 1334 and 1338 and at 1421 mortar fire and between 1823 and 2109 sporadic artillery fire and later sporadic mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Foxtrot: Between 0959 and 1043 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Kilo: At 1023 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1027 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1102 and by UAR forces at 1142. Between 1923 and 2032 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Green: Between 1328 and 1333 and between 1800 and 1805 machine-gun and tank fire by Israel forces. At 1934 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1937 artillery fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3). Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2012 and by Israel forces at 2017. At 2131 sporadic machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces and at 2135 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2148 and by Israel forces at 2152. Between 2217 and 2229 and between 2357 and 0020 (12 June) sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(j) OP Orange: Between 1445 and 1452 and between 1545 and 1612 small-arms fire by Israel forces. Between 1726 and 1735 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1825 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1831 artillery fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3). Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1834 and by Israel forces at 1901. At 1902 four artillery rounds, between 1920 and 1927 (see also paragraph 3) and between 1945 and 1952 intense artillery fire all by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: In all following reports identified aircraft were Israel forces aircraft. Where aircraft were unidentified reason for non-identification is given in accompanying parentheses. Attacks, where applicable, were carried out against targets on the west side of the Canal and unless otherwise stated weapons employed were bombs.

"(a) OP Copper: Between 0540 and 0615 four Phantom, four Skyhawk and two unidentified aircraft (distance and high altitude) attacked with bombs and rockets targets north of OP. Between 0836 and 0909 eight Phantom and two unidentified aircraft (high altitude) attacked targets west and south-west of OP. Between 1015 and 1036 six Phantom aircraft attacked target north of OP. Between 1310 and 1317 four Phantom aircraft attacked target south-west of OP. Report confirmed by OP Copper. Between 1424 and 1507 eight Phantom aircraft attacked targets north and south-west of OP. Between 1543 and 1545 two Phantom aircraft attacked targets west and north of OP. At 1615 one Phantom aircraft attacked target north of OP. Attack ceased immediately. Between 1649 and 1658 three Ouragan aircraft attacked with rockets target north of OP. Between 1750 and 2050 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked with napalm bombs and rockets targets north of OP. During all attacks reported between 0836 and 1507 ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Hotel: At 0614 one Vautour aircraft crossed Canal from east to west.

"(c) OP Echo: Between 0835 and 0909 five Skyhawk, four Phantom, two Vautour, one Mirage and two unidentified aircraft (high altitude) attacked targets west and north-west of OP. Between 1427 and 1432 four Skyhawk aircraft attacked target north-west of OP. During both attack periods ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Kilo: Between 1147 and 1149 two Phantom aircraft attacked targets west of OP. Between 1930 and 1933 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked with bombs and napalm targets north of OP. Report confirmed by OP Lima.

"(e) OP Green: Between 1601 and 1603 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft (high altitude and distance) attacked target south of OP.

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

"(a) OP Echo: At 1809 one tank round exploded approximately 10 metres south of OP and between 1812 and 1815 several bursts of machine-gun fire passed 2 to 3 metres over the OP. Both firings were by Israel forces. During both of these incidents, there were no UAR forces personnel in the vicinity, and the OP identification sign was illuminated.

"(b) OP Green: At 1945 approximately 10 artillery rounds, fired by UAR forces, exploded within 100 metres of OP. OP was illuminated and there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(c) OP Orange: At 1831, 1832 and 1923 one artillery round each time fired by UAR forces exploded within 100 metres of OP. OP was illuminated and there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defence Forces Liaison Officer reported that four Israel forces soldiers were killed and 15 were wounded in the Canal sector.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.771

[12 June 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 11 June 1970 was received on 12 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"OP reports:

"(a) OP One: Between 0405 and 0435 small-arms and mortar fire and one tank round by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Five: Between 0508 and 0516 sporadic machine-gun fire, between 2136 and 2145 sporadic machine-gun fire and two mortar bombs and between 2225 and 2228 machine-gun fire, all by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Three: At 1017 one burst of light-machine-gun fire, at 1735 one mortar flare, between 1759 and 1814 one mortar flare and sporadic machine-gun fire, at 2005 one mortar flare and between 2100 and 2108 two mortar flares and machine-gun fire, all by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Uniform: Between 1753 and 1754 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 2359 intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces and, immediately after, intense machine-gun fire by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers could not identify firing party) from position 300 metres south-west of OP. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2400 and, immediately after, by unidentified party.

"(e) OP Two: Between 1755 and 1812 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Four: Between 1909 and 1924 and between 1950 and 1951 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Victor: Between 2357 and 2359 intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.772

[13 June 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 12 June 1970 was received on 13 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Echo: Between 0146 and 0214 and again between 0554 and 0559 artillery fire, between 0802 and 0812 mortar fire and at 1504 ack-ack fire, which ceased immediately, all by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Hotel: Between 0217 and 0221 recoilless gun fire by UAR forces. At 0618 recoilless gun, mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0625 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0631 and by UAR forces at 0637. At 1043 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1045 recoilless gun and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1128 and by Israel forces at 1130. Between 1159 and 1210 mortar fire and

between 1900 and 1916 machine-gun and artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Kilo: Between 0412 and 0446 and between 0536 and 0558 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1932 and 1957 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 2232 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 2241 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2244 and by Israel forces at 2245.

"(d) OP Orange: Between 0447 and 0541 and between 0631 and 0652 sporadic mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1623 several bursts of machine-gun fire (see paragraph 3 (a)) by Israel forces. Between 1659 and 1706 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1710 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1725 mortar and later artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1725 and by UAR forces at 1740. Between 1904 and 1924 intense artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1945 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1950 intense artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1950 and by UAR forces at 1959.

"(e) OP Foxtrot: Between 0458 and 0513 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Copper: Between 0620 and 0627 sporadic artillery fire, between 1505 and 1506 ack-ack fire, between 1947 and 1952 artillery fire and between 2010 and 2033 machine-gun and later artillery fire (see paragraph 3 (b)), all by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Yellow: At 0654 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0656 machine-gun and artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0800 and by UAR forces at 0813. Between 1701 and 1703 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Red: Between 1220 and 1231 and between 1337 and 1415 sporadic artillery fire and between 1700 and 1720 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 1918 mortar and later artillery fire (see paragraph 3 (c)) by UAR forces, and at 1945 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1955 and by UAR forces at 1956.

"(i) OP Lima: Between 1335 and 1345 artillery fire and between 1536 and 1537 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1613 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1622 mortar fire (see paragraph 3 (d)) by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1629 and by Israel forces at 1635. At 1652 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1716 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1718 and by Israel forces at 1719.

"(j) OP Green: Between 1713 and 1724 sporadic machine-gun and recoilless gun fire by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: In the following reports all identified aircraft are Israel forces aircraft. Where aircraft are unidentified reasons for non-identification is indicated in accompanying parentheses. All targets are on west side of Canal and, unless otherwise stated, weapons used are bombs.

"(a) OP Echo: Between 0050 and 0104 and between 0130 and 0144 five unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked targets north-west and west of OP. Between 0905 and 0943, 15 Phantom and seven Super-Mystère aircraft attacked target west of OP. During the attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1017 and 1037 four Vautour aircraft attacked target north-west of OP. Between 1203 and 1211 five

unidentified aircraft (high altitude) attacked target west of OP. During the attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1359 and 1416 four Skyhawk aircraft attacked target west of OP. During the attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1529 and 1539 one Skyhawk aircraft attacked target west of OP. During the attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 1832 two unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked with napalm target north of OP.

"(b) OP Copper: Between 0615 and 0624, between 0708 and 0742 and between 0806 and 0807 sounds of jet aircraft and heavy explosions heard far north of OP on west side of Canal. Between 0906 and 0944 four Phantom and two unidentified aircraft (high altitude) attacked target west of OP. Between 1016 and 1046 eight Vautour aircraft attacked target west of OP. During the above attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1202 and 1213 a number of unidentified aircraft (far distance) attacked target south-west of OP. Between 1359 and 1415 and between 1530 and 1539 four Skyhawk aircraft attacked target south-west of OP. Between 1632 and 1640 two Skyhawk aircraft attacked target north-west of OP. Between 1832 and 1833 two unidentified aircraft (darkness) and at 1943 one unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked with napalm target west of OP.

"(c) OP Hotel: At 0638 one Vautour aircraft crossed Canal from east to west over the OP.

"(d) OP Green: Between 1215 and 1225 eight Super-Mystère aircraft attacked with rockets target west of OP. During the attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1811 and 1818 and between 1849 and 1853 one unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked with rockets target west of OP. During the last attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Lima: Between 2002 and 2005 one unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked with napalm target south of OP.

"(f) OP Orange: Between 2020 and 2049 three unidentified aircraft (darkness) and between 2112 and 2125 two unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked targets west of OP.

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

"(a) OP Orange: At 1623 several burst of machine-gun fire by Israel forces passed within 20 metres over the OP. There were no UAR forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(b) OP Copper: Between 2010 and 2011 several bursts of machine-gun fire by UAR forces passed approximately five metres from the OP caravan. The OP was illuminated and there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity at the time.

"(c) OP Red: At 1942 four mortar bombs, fired by UAR forces, exploded within 60 metres of the OP. The OP was illuminated and there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity at the time.

"(d) OP Lima: Between 1622 and 1632 eight mortar bombs, fired by Israel forces, exploded approximately 10 metres from the OP Radio Room. One of the bombs exploded on the roof above Liaison Officer's room (see paragraph 5). Liaison Officer received superficial cuts on both arms and back.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: OP Lima: Between 1622 and 1632, as a result of mortar fire by Israel forces close to OP, the OP building suffered heavy damage. All lights including United Nations sign illumination out of order. Bricks and tiles went through the ceilings which partly collapsed. Wall in corridor cracked and top of refrigerator damaged.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.773

[13 June 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 12 June 1970 was received on 13 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"OP reports:

"(a) OP One: At 0336 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, between 0353 and 0400 sporadic machine gun fire and between 0534 and 0545 sporadic machine-gun and mortar fire, all by Israel forces.

"(b) OP November: Between 0608 and 0611 ack-ack fire by Syrian forces. At the same time one Israel-forces light aircraft was flying west of the limits of the Israel forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Israel side.

"(c) OP Yoke: Between 0747 and 0802 sporadic machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Three: Between 0945 and 0953 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Five: Between 1015 and 1025 sporadic machine-gun fire and at 2044 one mortar bomb followed by one flare by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Six: At 1815 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Between 2224 and 2230 mortar fire by Syrian forces.

"(g) OP Two: Between 1824 and 1851 machine-gun fire and between 2252 and 2315 flares and machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Sierra: At 1915 sporadic rocket fire by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers could not identify the firing party) from position 5 kilometres south-west of OP and at 1916 intense machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by both parties at 1930 (United Nations Military Observers could not determine which party ceased fire first).

"(i) OP Victor: Between 2007 and 2009 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(j) OP Four: Between 2156 and 2205 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(k) OP Uniform: Between 2256 and 2259 machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.774

[15 June 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 13 June 1970 was received on 14 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Foxtrot: Between 0551 and 0559 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0902 and 0904

and between 0921 and 0925 artillery fire by UAR forces.

“(b) OP Hotel: Between 0601 and 0608 rifle and machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 0741 and 0742 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 0845 machine-gun and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0906 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0918 and by UAR forces at 0935. Between 0959 and 1011 mortar fire, between 1536 and 1538 artillery fire, between 1740 and 1741 and between 1945 and 1946 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1947 and 1948 mortar fire by Israel forces.

“(c) OP Red: At 0619 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0640 sporadic mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0645 and by UAR forces at 0656. At 1112 sporadic mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1134 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1155. Between 1243 and 1445 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces.

“(d) OP Lima: Between 0644 and 0649 artillery fire, between 0946 and 1005 and between 1027 and 1033 rifle fire, all by UAR forces. At 1105 rifle and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1125 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1140 and by UAR forces at 1159. Between 1243 and 1322 machine-gun and artillery fire, between 1440 and 1446 artillery fire and between 2114 and 2125 machine-gun fire, all by UAR forces.

“(e) OP Yellow: At 0805 machine-fire by Israel forces and at 0821 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0823 and, immediately after, by Israel forces. Between 1316 and 1318 mortar fire by UAR forces.

“(f) OP Orange: Between 0930 and 0940 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1630 and 1649 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1652 and 1710 mortar fire by UAR forces.

“(g) OP Green: Between 1004 and 1005 ack-ack fire by UAR forces (at the same time light aircraft flying on east side of Canal).

“(h) OP Copper: At 1232 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces.

“(i) OP Echo: Between 1455 and 1503 and between 2059 and 2109 artillery fire and between 2138 and 2146 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 2208 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 2211 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2212 and by UAR forces at 2215.

“2. OP reports on air activity: In the following reports all identified aircraft are Israel forces aircraft. Where aircraft are unidentified reason for non-identification is in accompanying parentheses. All targets are on west side of Canal.

“(a) OP Copper: The following air attacks were carried out with bombs, rockets and cannon (unless otherwise stated) against targets north and south of OP. Between 0655 and 0703 by two Super-Mystère aircraft. Between 0735 and 0737 by two unidentified aircraft (high altitude). Between 0754 and 0755 by two Super-Mystère aircraft. Between 0812 and 0817 by four Super-Mystère aircraft.

During this attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1012 and 1026 by one Vautour and two unidentified aircraft (distance). Between 1041 and 1052 by two unidentified aircraft (distance). Between 1331 and 1332 by two Vautour aircraft with bombs. Between 1607 and 1612 by two Skyhawk with bombs. During this attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1952 and 1954 by two unidentified aircraft (darkness) with napalm bombs.

“(b) OP Echo: The following air attacks were carried out with bombs (unless otherwise stated) against targets north and south of OP. At 0735 by one Super-Mystère aircraft. At 0754 by two Super-Mystère aircraft. At 0816 by one Super-Mystère aircraft with bombs and rockets. At 1040 and at 1059 by two Ouragan aircraft. During these two attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 1131 by two Skyhawk aircraft. Between 1218 and 1223 by two Skyhawk aircraft with rockets. During this attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 1341 by two Skyhawk aircraft. Between 1603 and 1612 by two Skyhawk aircraft. During this attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

“(c) OP Orange: At 1428 a number of unidentified aircraft (high altitude) crossed Canal from east to west over the OP. During the overflight ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

“(d) OP Green: Between 1517 and 1530 four Super-Mystère aircraft attacked with bombs target west of OP. Between 1552 and 1553 two Super-Mystère aircraft attacked with bombs target west of OP. During both attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

“(e) OP Lima: Between 2109 and 2113 four unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked with napalm bombs target north of OP. This attack report confirmed by OP Kilo.

“3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations: Nil.

“4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

“5. Casualties and damage:

“(a) United Nations: Nil.

“(b) Israel: No reports received.

“(c) UAR: No reports received.”

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.775

[15 June 1970]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 13 June 1970 was received on 14 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

“1. OP reports on ground activity:

“(a) OP Seven: Between 0355 and 0533 sporadic machine-gun fire and one mortar bomb by Israel forces.

“(b) OP November: Between 0558 and 0559 machine-gun fire by Syrian forces.

“(c) OP Five: At 2009 one mortar bomb, between 2240 and 2305 sporadic machine-gun fire and two mortar bombs and between 2343 and 2348 sporadic machine-gun fire, all by Israel forces.

“(d) OP Uniform: Between 2225 and 2227 and between 2334 and 2336 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"OP Romeo: At 0548 one Israel forces Piper Cub aircraft crossed the area between the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines flying from south to north."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.776

[15 June 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 14 June 1970 was received on 15 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Copper: Between 0503 and 0508 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0716 and 0737 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1022 two artillery shells by UAR forces. Between 1223 and 1252 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1516 and 1518 tank fire by Israel forces. Between 1525 and 1542 mortar and artillery fire and between 1628 and 1638 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Echo: At 0503 sporadic mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0625 sporadic tank and artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0706 and by Israel forces at 0734. At 0735 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0804 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0839. Between 0847 and 0925 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0951 and 1036 sporadic mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1056 and 1058 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Lima: Between 0528 and 0530 machine-gun fire, between 0546 and 0547 recoilless gun fire, between 0735 and 0743 machine-gun and mortar fire, between 0807 and 0809 machine-gun fire, between 0835 and 0837 mortar fire, between 0853 and 0854 machine-gun fire, between 0924 and 1011 rifle and mortar fire and between 1112 and 1138 artillery fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1325 and 1346 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1358 and 1400 rifle fire by UAR forces. Between 1524 and 1526 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1533 machine-gun and mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1544 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1545 and by UAR forces at 1556. Between 1809 and 1812 and between 1926 and 1950 rifle fire by UAR forces. At 2108 mortar flares by Israel forces and at 2110 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2137 and by Israel forces at 2151. At 2304 mortar flares by Israel forces and at 2309 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2312 and by Israel forces at 2316.

"(d) OP Hotel and Ismailia Control Centre: Between 0532 and 0535 and between 0737 and 0738 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 0756 machine-gun and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0759 sporadic mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0820 and by UAR forces at 0834. At 1003 sporadic mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1054 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1146 and by UAR forces at 1147. At 1227 mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 2139 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Fire ceased by

Israel forces at 2149 (see also paragraphs 3 and 5). Between 2226 and 2247 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Green: At 0600 ack-ack fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At 2210 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 2221 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2225 and by Israel forces at 2226.

"(f) OP Red: At 0658 sporadic artillery and, later, mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0725 sporadic machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0745 and by UAR forces at 0752. Between 0823 and 0830 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 0836 and 0837 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 0934 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0945 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1015. Between 1112 and 1138 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1307 and 1342 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1402 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, between 1545 and 1557 and between 1653 and 1720 sporadic mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Orange: Between 0717 and 0722 ack-ack fire and between 0756 and 0759 intense artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1216 and 1220 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1245 and 1312 and between 1347 and 1348 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1644 and 1720 small-arms and mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1722 and 1724 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 2225 and 2236 machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Foxtrot: Between 0812 and 0831 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1100 and 1129 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(i) OP Yellow: At 0830 machine-gun, mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0836 sporadic mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0904 and by UAR forces at 0909. At 1002 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1008 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1009 and by UAR forces at 1023. Between 1201 and 1203 ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(j) OP Kilo: At 1147 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1155 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1204 and by UAR forces at 1214. At 1235 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1246 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1300 but recommenced at 1403. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1413 and by Israel forces at 1458. Between 1727 and 1732 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: In following reports all identified aircraft are Israel forces aircraft. Where aircraft are unidentified reason for non-identification is in accompanying parentheses, and all targets are on west side of Canal.

"(a) OP Copper: Following air attacks were carried out against targets north and south of OP with, unless otherwise stated, bombs and rockets. Between 0708 and 0711 by two Skyhawk aircraft. Between 0728 and 0729 by two unidentified aircraft (distance). Between 0749 and 0802 by four unidentified aircraft (distance). Between 0907 and

0913 by four Skyhawk aircraft (during this attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces). Between 0931 and 0934 by two Skyhawk and two unidentified aircraft (distance). At 1112 by two Skyhawk aircraft. Between 1145 and 1151 by two Skyhawk and two Vautour aircraft. Between 1836 and 1846 by a number of unidentified aircraft (darkness) with napalm bombs and rockets.

“(b) OP Echo: Following air attacks were carried out against target north and south of OP with bombs. At 0728 by two Skyhawk aircraft. Between 0749 and 0801 by two Super-Mystère and two unidentified aircraft (very low altitude). Between 0823 and 0824 by two Vautour aircraft. Between 0906 and 0933 by four Skyhawk and five Super-Mystère aircraft (during this attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces). At 1135 by two Ouragan aircraft (during this attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces). At 1210 and at 1226 by two Ouragan aircraft. During last attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

“(c) OP Foxtrot: At 1207 two Phantom aircraft crossed Canal from east to west, south of OP.

“(d) OP Green: Between 1551 and 1556 two Skyhawk aircraft attacked with bombs target north of OP.

“(e) OP Kilo: At 1903 a number of unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked with napalm bombs target north of OP.

“(f) OP Lima: At 2115 one unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked with rockets target west of OP (see also paragraphs 3 and 5).

“3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

“(a) OP Hotel and Ismailia Control Centre: Between 2139 and 2146, during mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces, several shells exploded between 10 and 100 metres from Control Centre complex. Control Centre was illuminated, and there were no UAR forces personnel in the vicinity.

“(b) OP Lima: At 2115, during air attacks by one unidentified aircraft, approximately 10 rockets exploded between 5 and 50 metres from the OP shelter and one rocket impacted on roof covering the shelter entrance. The OP was illuminated, and there were no UAR forces personnel in the vicinity.

“4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

“5. Casualties and damage:

“(a) United Nations:

“(i) OP Hotel and Ismailia Control Centre: As result of artillery fire by Israel forces the following damage was sustained by Control Centre: three antennae and several cables and wires cut; United Nations truck badly damaged, with windscreen broken and approximately 30 large splinter holes in the bodywork; one window broken on United Nations vehicle; United Nations trailer sustained one direct hit severely damaging trailer and completely destroying water tank; one tyre punctured on another trailer; sandbag wall around Control Centre partly collapsed, and building slightly damaged; OP Hotel building was also damaged.

“(ii) OP Lima: As a result of air attack with rockets in the vicinity of OP Lima, the OP sustained the following damage: four windows broken; power cable from generator

cut (no lighting in the OP); one rocket passed through roof covering the shelter entrance.

“(b) Israel: No reports received.

“(c) UAR: No reports received.”

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.777

[15 June 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 14 June 1970 was received on 15 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

“1. OP reports:

“(a) OP Five: Between 0056 and 0100 machine-gun fire, at 0214, machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, between 1403 and 1415 and between 1844 and 1845 machine-gun fire, at 1942 one burst of machine-gun fire and at 2021 one mortar bomb, all by Israel forces.

“(b) OP Three: Between 0319 and 0333 small-arms fire, between 0854 and 0857, between 0914 and 0929 and between 0955 and 1005 sporadic machine-gun fire and at 2005 flares and machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, all by Israel forces.

“(c) OP Seven: Between 0404 and 0450 and between 0512 and 0513 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 1723 rocket fire by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not identify firing party) from position 1 kilometre south-east of OP and immediately after machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by unidentified party at 1724 and by Israel forces at 1726.

“(d) OP Yoke: At 0802 sporadic machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces and immediately after sporadic machine-gun fire by unidentified party (UNMOs could not identify firing party) from position 1,300 metres north-north-west of OP. Fire ceased by unidentified party at 0806 and by Israel forces at 0807.

“(e) OP Two: Between 0852 and 0854 one mortar bomb and sub-machine-gun fire (see also paragraph 2) and between 1403 and 1415 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

“(f) OP Zodiac: At 0909 sporadic machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0910 machine-gun fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 0911 and by Israel forces at 0918.

“(g) OP November: At 1718 machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 1719 sporadic heavy machine-gun fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1729 and by Syrian forces at 1742.

“2. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

“OP Two: At 0852 during sub-machine-gun fire by Israel forces one round passed within 5 metres of the OP. There were no Syrian forces personnel in vicinity.”

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.778

[16 June 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 15 June 1970 was received on 16 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

“1. OP reports on ground activity:

“(a) OP Lima: Between 0230 and 0245 rifle fire by UAR forces. Between 0342 and 0349 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 0349 and 0352 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. At 0629 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0639 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0645 and by Israel forces at 0656. Between 1004 and 1017 artillery fire, at 1220 and at 1310 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately on both occasions, between 1504 and 1525, between 1637 and 1720, between 1804 and 1828 and between 1906 and 1915 machine-gun fire, at 1932 rifle fire, which ceased immediately, and between 2001 and 2010 machine-gun fire, all by UAR forces.

“(b) OP Copper: At 0558 two mortar bombs by UAR forces. At 0559 one tank round by Israel forces. Between 0645 and 0650 sporadic mortar fire, between 0811 and 0833 sporadic artillery fire and between 0854 and 1003 artillery fire (see also paragraph 3), all by UAR forces. Between 1025 and 1027 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1059 sporadic mortar and later artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1101 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1104 and by UAR forces at 1245. At 1318 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1320 artillery and later mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1330 and by UAR forces at 1402. Between 1409 and 1420 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1515 and 1531 sporadic artillery fire and between 1619 and 1659 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1719 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1722 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1723. Between 1745 and 1748 rocket fire and at 1910 five mortar bombs by UAR forces.

“(c) OP Red: Between 0558 and 0610 small-arms fire by Israel forces. At 0628 sporadic artillery and later mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0632 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0642 and by Israel forces at 0655. At 0948 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0953 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0958 but recommenced at 1021. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1022 and by Israel forces at 1030.

“(d) OP Yellow: At 0652 sporadic small-arms and later sporadic artillery and mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0710 sporadic mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0718 and by Israel forces at 0738. At 0747 two projectiles from unidentified weapon, origin unknown (see also paragraph 3).

“(e) OP Green: Between 0700 and 0704 sporadic ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

“(f) OP Hotel: At 0735 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0753 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0756 and by UAR forces at 0804. Between 0912 and 1047 and between 1546 and 1626 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1648 and 1653 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1658 and 1701 artillery fire by UAR forces.

“(g) OP Foxtrot: Between 0745 and 0808 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0856 and 0859 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1655 and 1658 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1835 and 1843 artillery fire by Israel forces.

“(h) OP Echo: Between 0815 and 0850 and between 0955 and 1001 artillery fire and between 1722 and 1748 rocket fire by UAR forces.

“(i) OP Orange: Between 1204 and 1207 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1510 and 1543 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

“(j) OP Silver escort patrol: Between 1414 and 1455 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3).

“(k) OP Kilo: Between 2310 and 2320 mortar fire by Israel forces.

“2. OP reports on air activity: In all following reports identified aircraft were Israel forces aircraft. Where aircraft were unidentified, reason for non-identification is given in accompanying parentheses. Attacks, where appropriate, were carried out against targets on west side of Canal and unless otherwise stated weapons employed were bombs only.

“(a) OP Copper: Between 0611 and 0621 two Skyhawk aircraft and between 0713 and 0718 four unidentified aircraft (high altitude and poor visibility) attacked with bombs and rockets targets north and north-west of OP. Between 1250 and 1256 two Super-Mystère aircraft attacked targets 150 metres west and 200 metres north of OP. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Attack confirmed and aircraft identified by OP Echo (see also paragraph 3). Between 1841 and 1846 two unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked with napalm bombs target south of OP. Report confirmed by OP Echo.

“(b) OP Foxtrot: Between 0817 and 0853 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft (United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) in shelter) attacked targets west of OP (see also paragraph 3).

“(c) OP Hotel: Between 0830 and 0854 four Super-Mystère aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and a further seven Super-Mystère and four Skyhawk aircraft attacked target south-west of OP.

“(d) OP Green: Between 1005 and 1021 four unidentified aircraft (distance) attacked target south of OP. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1122 and 1125 two Skyhawk aircraft and between 1359 and 1413 four Skyhawk aircraft attacked targets north and north-west of OP respectively. During latter attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

“(e) OP Echo: Between 1027 and 1037 four Super-Mystère aircraft attacked with bombs and rockets targets 1 kilometre west and 400 metres north of OP. Between 1541 and 1553 five Skyhawk aircraft attacked target west of OP. During both attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

“(f) OP Orange: Between 1316 and 1319 one Phantom aircraft attacked target north-west of OP.

“(g) OP Lima: At 2009 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked with napalm bombs target north of OP. Attack ceased immediately.

“3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

“(a) OP Copper: At 0942, at 0945 and at 1000 one artillery round each time fired by UAR forces exploded within 100 metres of OP. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity. Between 1250 and 1256 an unknown number of bombs, dropped by Israel forces aircraft, exploded within 200 metres north-west of OP and on west side of the Canal.

Splinters from these explosions impacted on the OP site.

"(b) OP Yellow: At 0747 two projectiles from an unidentified weapon, origin unknown, exploded within 80 metres of the OP. At the time of this incident the UNMOs were in the shelter and there were no Israel forces personnel known to be in the vicinity of the OP.

"(c) OP Silver escort patrol: Between 1415 and 1420 three mortar bombs, fired by UAR forces, exploded at distances of 20 to 50 metres from the OP shelter and from the escort patrol working party. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity and the work had been co-ordinated.

"(d) OP Foxtrot: At 0819 one bomb, dropped by unidentified aircraft (UNMOs were in the shelter) exploded approximately 200 metres west of OP (see also paragraph 5).

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: OP Foxtrot: as a result of a bomb exploding in close proximity to the OP, three doors and one window of the OP building were broken and all ceilings of this building partially collapsed.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.779

[16 June 1970]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 15 June 1970 was received on 16 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Five: Between 0115 and 0116 and between 0520 and 0521 machine-gun fire and at 2057 one mortar bomb, all by Israel forces. At 2224 machine-gun fire by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not identify firing party) and at same time machine-gun fire by Israel forces. (UNMOs could not determine which party fired first.) Fire ceased by unidentified party at 2238 and by Israel forces at 2249. At 2352 one mortar bomb by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Three: Between 0405 and 0419 sporadic machine-gun fire and between 1717 and 1728 sporadic machine-gun and three rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Yoke: At 0852 sporadic machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0854 machine-gun fire by unidentified party (UNMOs could not identify firing party). Fire ceased by unidentified party at 0856 and by Israel forces at 0909.

"(d) OP Seven: Between 1213 and 1220 and between 1236 and 1242 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP One: At 1930 sporadic machine-gun and mortar fire by unidentified party (UNMOs could not identify firing party) and at 1931 sporadic machine-gun and flares by Israel forces. Fire ceased by unidentified party at 1934 and by Israel forces at 1935.

"(f) OP Four: At 2332 sporadic mortar fire by unidentified party (UNMOs could not identify firing party) and at 2333 sporadic machine-gun fire by

Israel forces. Fire ceased by unidentified party at 2335 and by Israel forces at 2336.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Zodiac: At 1457 two Israel forces Phantom aircraft flying from north-west to south-east crossed the area between the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines, north-west of OP.

"(b) OP Four: At 1505 one Israel forces Phantom aircraft flying from east to west crossed above-mentioned area south of OP."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.780

[17 June 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 16 June 1970 was received on 17 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Kilo: Between 0155 and 0205 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Lima: Between 0419 and 0432 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Between 0555 and 0600 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 0835 and 0843 artillery fire, between 1541 and 1543 mortar fire and between 1703 and 1725 machine-gun and mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Red: At 0609 one mortar bomb and at 1801 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At 0812 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0820 sporadic artillery and, later, sporadic mortar and small-arms fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0840 and by UAR forces at 0844 (see also paragraph 3). Between 1303 and 1327 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1332 and 1345 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1353 and 1355 sporadic artillery fire, between 1539 and 1543 mortar fire, at 1606 one mortar bomb and between 1704 and 1718 sporadic mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Hotel: At 0610 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0643 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0648 and by Israel forces at 0653. Between 0930 and 0947 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1027 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1045 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1055 and by Israel forces at 1058. Between 1245 and 1252 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1308 and 1311 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1319 and 1322 and between 1620 and 1628 artillery fire and between 2012 and 2052 mortar and recoilless rifle fire, all by UAR forces. At 2130 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 2131 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2136 and by UAR forces at 2137.

"(e) OP Copper: At 0711 one artillery round, at 0756 three artillery rounds, between 0845 and 0923 and between 0946 and 1007 sporadic artillery fire (see also paragraph 3), all by UAR forces. At 1029 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1056 one mortar bomb by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1155. At 1233 one artillery round, between 1313 and 1351 sporadic artillery and, later, ack-ack fire, between 1416 and 1446 sporadic mortar fire, between 1531 and 1536 artillery fire, between 1630 and 1711 anti-tank and spo-

radic artillery fire and between 2231 and 2240 recoilless rifle fire, all by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Yellow: At 0720 machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 0735 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0754 and by UAR forces at 0755.

"(g) OP Foxtrot: Between 1053 and 1056 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Orange: Between 1224 and 1225, artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 2225 and 2242 machine-gun and, later, mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(i) OP Echo: Between 1449 and 1456 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: In all following reports, unless otherwise stated, all identified aircraft were Israel forces; attacks, where appropriate, were carried out on west side of Canal and weapons employed were bombs. Where aircraft were unidentified, reason for non-identification is given in accompanying parentheses.

"(a) OP Copper: The following attacks were carried out with bombs and rockets against targets north of OP (aircraft unidentified because of high altitude and poor visibility): at 0549 by two unidentified aircraft, attack ceasing immediately; at 0621 by two Phantom aircraft, attack ceasing immediately; at 0652 by two unidentified aircraft, attack ceasing immediately; between 0708 and 0743 by five unidentified aircraft; at 0806 by two unidentified aircraft, attack ceasing immediately. At 1036 two UAR forces MIG-17 aircraft crossed Canal from west to east and attacked with bombs and rockets target 500 metres south of OP on east side of Canal. Attack ceased immediately. At same time ack-ack fire by Israel forces. Between 1325 and 1332 two unidentified aircraft (distance and high altitude) and between 1509 and 1516 six Super-Mystère aircraft attacked targets north and south-west of OP. Ack-ack fire by UAR forces during both attacks. Between 1920 and 1923 one unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked with napalm bombs target south of OP. At 1945 one unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked with cannon and rockets target south-west of OP. Attack ceased immediately. Both attacks confirmed by OP Echo.

"(b) OP Orange: The following attacks by two unidentified aircraft (high altitude and poor visibility), each time, against targets south and south-west of OP: between 0832 and 0837; between 0902 and 0909; between 1033 and 1038. Between 1445 and 1452 one Phantom aircraft attacked target south-south-west of OP. During all above attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Echo: Between 1033 and 1044 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft (high altitude and distance) attacked target north-west of OP. At 1209 one Phantom aircraft crossed Canal from east to west, south of OP. Between 1326 and 1331 two Super-Mystère aircraft attacked target west of OP. Ack-ack fire by UAR forces during this attack.

"(d) OP Yellow: Between 1127 and 1133 two unidentified aircraft (United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) were in shelter) attacked target approximately 200 metres west of OP. Between 1212 and 1217 one Skyhawk aircraft attacked target west of OP. Between 1955 and 1957 one unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked with napalm bombs target north-west of OP.

"(e) OP Hotel: At 1135 one Skyhawk aircraft attacked target north-west of OP. Attack ceased immediately. Between 1213 and 1217 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft (low altitude) attacked target north-west of OP. During both attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations personnel and installations:

"(a) OP Red: At 0844 three rifle shots, fired by UAR forces, passed approximately 2 metres over an UNMO standing on the OP platform. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(b) OP Copper relief patrol: At 0946 one artillery round, fired by UAR forces, exploded approximately 75 metres from OP relief party when party was approximately 400 metres from OP on OP access road. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.781

[17 June 1970]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 16 June 1970 was received on 17 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Four: At 0001 machine-gun fire and rockets by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not identify the firing party) and, immediately after, intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Firing ceased by unidentified party at 0006 and by Israel forces at 0008. Between 0045 and 0046 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 0744 rocket fire, which ceased immediately, by Syrian forces. At 1731 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, and between 2015 and 2018 machine-gun fire and one flare by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Seven: Between 0005 and 0007 machine-gun fire and one mortar flare and between 0200 and 0207 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Five: Between 0024 and 0035, between 0235 and 0238 and between 0912 and 0917 sporadic machine-gun fire, all by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Three: Between 0336 and 0352 sporadic machine-gun fire and between 1727 and 1735 rifle fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Yoke: At 0816 sporadic machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0825 sporadic machine-gun fire by unidentified party (UNMOs could not identify the firing party). Firing ceased by unidentified party at 0835 and by Israel forces at 0850.

"(f) OP Six: Between 0850 and 0854 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Two: Between 1459 and 1503 and between 1649 and 1654 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Sierra: Between 2138 and 2145 machine-gun fire by Syrian forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Five: At 0539 one Israel forces Piper Cub aircraft flying from north-east to south-west crossed the area between the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines north of the OP.

"(b) OP November: At 0625 and at 0716 one Israel forces Piper Cub aircraft flying from south-west to north-east crossed above-mentioned area south of the OP. During the first overflight ack-ack fire by Syrian forces."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.782

[18 June 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 17 June 1970 was received on 18 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Hotel: Between 0003 and 0100 sporadic mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0105 and 0115 mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces. At 0448 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At 0905 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0928 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0959 and by Israel forces at 1007. Between 1104 and 1115 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1116 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1132 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1141 and by Israel forces at 1143. At 1530 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1534 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1537 and by UAR forces at 1539. At 1943 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Between 2010 and 2020 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Yellow: Between 0010 and 0025 (see also paragraph 3), and between 0040 and 0050 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Between 1040 and 1108 one tank shell and machine-gun fire by Israel forces (see also paragraph 3). At 1600 one mortar bomb by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Green: Between 0559 and 0609 ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Copper: At 0731 one artillery shell, between 0853 and 0904 artillery fire, between 0936 and 1123 and between 1201 and 1210 sporadic mortar fire, between 1235 and 1446 sporadic mortar and, later, artillery fire and between 1509 and 1537 sporadic artillery fire, all by UAR forces. At 1914 three mortar bombs by Israel forces. At 1916 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1941 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1943 and by UAR forces at 1951. Between 2007 and 2026 rockets and ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Orange: At 0738 ack-ack fire, which ceased immediately, between 1208 and 1239 and between 1257 and 1307 sporadic mortar fire, at 1333 one artillery shell and between 2020 and 2028 ack-ack, all by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Echo: Between 0859 and 0905 and between 0953 and 1015 mortar fire, between 1032 and 1114 and between 2005 and 2010 sporadic artillery fire, all by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Red: Between 0903 and 1000 sporadic mortar and artillery fire and at 1030 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At 1037 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1050 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by

Israel forces at 1056 and by UAR forces at 1057. Between 1152 and 1233 sporadic artillery fire and between 1247 and 1249 mortar fire and one artillery shell by UAR forces. At 1708 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1740 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1743 and by UAR forces at 1744. At 1809 mortar and, later, artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1815 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1822 but recommenced at 1840 with two mortar bombs and at 1859 with sporadic artillery fire. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1905 and by UAR forces at 1912. At 1922 intense mortar and, later, artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1937 sporadic mortar and, later, artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1947 and by UAR forces at 1957.

"(h) OP Foxtrot: Between 1012 and 1014, between 1427 and 1439, between 1537 and 1617 artillery fire and at 1634 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, and between 2015 and 2032 sporadic ack-ack fire, all by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Silver escort patrol: Between 1200 and 1355 mortar fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3).

"(j) OP Lima: Between 1245 and 1252 mortar and artillery fire and between 1710 and 1714 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1734 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1737 mortar and recoilless gun fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1739 (see also paragraph 3) and by UAR forces at 1743. At 1808 machine-gun, mortar and rocket fire by UAR forces and at 1838 machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1857 and by Israel forces at 1901.

"(k) OP Kilo: At 2005 machine-gun fire by both parties (United Nations Military Observers could not determine which party fired first). Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2007 and by Israel forces at 2009.

"2. OP reports on air activity: In all following reports, unless otherwise stated, all identified aircraft were Israel forces aircraft; where aircraft were unidentified, reason for non-identification is given in accompanying parentheses. All targets on west side of Canal, and all weapons used were bombs.

"(a) OP Yellow: Between 0459 and 0503 one unidentified aircraft (high altitude) attacked target north of OP. At 0933 two UAR forces MIG-17 aircraft were observed flying from north to south on east side of Canal. At 1343 one Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west, north of OP. At 1406 one unidentified aircraft (high altitude) and between 1423 and 1424 two unidentified aircraft (high altitude) attacked target north-west of OP. During these two attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Copper: Between 0543 and 0547 a number of unidentified aircraft (high altitude) attacked with rockets and cannon target north of OP. During this attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 0913 one Vautour aircraft crossed Canal from east to west, north of OP. At 0931 two UAR forces Sukhoi-7 aircraft were observed flying from north to south on east side of Canal. At 1007 three Super-Mystère aircraft attacked with bombs and rockets targets north-west of OP. Between 1230 and 1239 four Skyhawk aircraft and at 1259 two Skyhawk aircraft attacked with rockets targets south-west of OP. During all above attacks ack-ack fire by UAR

[18 June 1970]

forces. Between 1945 and 1946 one unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked with napalm bombs target north-north-west of OP.

"(c) OP Kilo: Between 0752 and 0826, 10 Skyhawk aircraft attacked target west of OP. Between 0852 and 0857 two Vautour aircraft attacked target north-west of OP. During this attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1013 and 1018 two unidentified aircraft (high altitude and sun dazzle) attacked target west of OP. During this attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Red: Between 0803 and 0824 one Skyhawk and a number of unidentified aircraft (high altitude) attacked target north-west of OP. Between 1302 and 1306 two Skyhawk aircraft attacked target west of OP. At 1320 one unidentified aircraft (high altitude) attacked target north-west of OP. During each of above attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1831 and 1833 two unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked with napalm bombs target north-north-west of OP.

"(e) OP Orange: Between 0803 and 0825 two unidentified aircraft (distance) attacked target south of OP. Between 0850 and 0856 one unidentified aircraft (distance) attacked target south-south-east of OP. Between 1014 and 1019 two unidentified aircraft (distance) attacked target south of OP. During each of above attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1432 and 1438 two Phantom aircraft attacked target west of OP.

"(f) OP Lima: Between 1302 and 1306 two Skyhawk and one Phantom aircraft and between 1331 and 1333 two Skyhawk aircraft attacked target south-west of OP. During the above attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1831 and 1834 a number of unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked with napalm bombs target south-west of OP.

"(g) OP Green: Between 1527 and 1528 two unidentified aircraft (brief sighting) and between 1546 and 1720 six Skyhawk aircraft attacked with rockets targets west and south-west of OP. During above attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

"(a) OP Yellow: Between 0010 and 0019 several bursts of machine-gun fire by UAR forces passed within 2 metres over OP. OP was illuminated, and there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity. Between 1040 and 1055 several bursts of machine-gun fire by Israel forces passed within three metres over OP caravan. There were no UAR forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(b) OP Silver escort patrol: Between 1200 and 1210 nine mortar bombs, fired by UAR forces, exploded between 20 and 40 metres from escort patrol, which was escorting the bulldozer to the OP site. The movement of the escort patrol had been co-ordinated beforehand, and there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(c) OP Lima: At 1734 two mortar bombs, fired by Israel forces, exploded within 15 metres of United Nations OP sign. OP was illuminated, and there were no UAR forces personnel in the vicinity.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

The following reports on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 17 June 1970 was received on 18 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"OP reports:

"(a) OP Five: Between 0225 and 0235 and between 1458 and 1505 sporadic machine-gun fire, at 2039 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, between 2240 and 2250 sporadic machine-gun fire and between 2330 and 2340 sporadic machine-gun fire and one mortar bomb, all by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Uniform: Between 0322 and 0327 rifle fire by Syrian forces.

"(c) OP Four: Between 0315 and 0317 machine-gun fire and at 0423 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. At 0625 rifle fire, which ceased immediately, by Syrian forces.

"(d) OP Three: At 0517 and at 1715 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately on both occasions, and between 2310 and 2313 machine-gun fire with flares by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Yoke: Between 0528 and 0550 sporadic machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Two: Between 1730 and 1741 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Zodiac: Between 1944 and 1947 sporadic machine-gun fire with flares by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Romeo: Between 2008 and 2017 mortar flares and machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 2018 and 2023 mortar fire by Syrian forces. Between 2037 and 2044 mortar fire and between 2100 and 2113 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.784

[19 June 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 18 June 1970 was received on 19 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Yellow: Between 0100 and 0145 sporadic rifle fire by UAR forces. At 0958 machine-gun and later mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1000 sporadic artillery and later small-arms fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1019 and by UAR forces at 1022. Between 1239 and 1244 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Orange: Between 0235 and 0300 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0707 and 0712 mortar fire, between 2130 and 2143 sporadic artillery fire (see also paragraph 3) and between 2151 and 2155 tank fire, all by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Green: Between 0530 and 0531 and between 0610 and 0611 ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Hotel: Between 0530 and 0542 machine-gun fire and between 0755 and 0759 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 0802 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, and between 0819 and 0828 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 0828 and 0831 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0925 and 0930 and between 0956 and 1007 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1508 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1514 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1550 and by UAR forces at 1552.

Between 1812 and 1815 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Between 1823 and 1830 mortar fire by Israel forces (see also paragraph 3).

"(e) OP Copper: Between 0818 and 0901 and between 0934 and 0955 sporadic artillery fire, at 1022 one round of artillery fire, between 1050 and 1057 and between 1125 and 1127 tank fire and between 1220 and 1346 sporadic artillery and later mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1356 and 1402 sporadic tank fire by Israel forces. Between 1407 and 1426 sporadic artillery and later mortar fire, between 1547 and 1602 and between 1622 and 1712 sporadic mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Foxtrot: At 0909 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0928 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0932 and by Israel forces at 0935. At 1038 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1110 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1111 and by Israel forces at 1113.

"(g) OP Red: At 0929 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0940 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0941 and by Israel forces at 0942. At 1124 machine-gun and later mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1125 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1133 and by UAR forces at 1134. Between 1554 and 1602 sporadic artillery fire, between 1755 and 1829 sporadic mortar fire and between 1848 and 1857 sporadic anti-tank fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1907 and 1929 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1930 two mortar rounds and between 2120 and 2127 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Lima: At 1124 machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 1125 machine-gun fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1128 and by UAR forces at 1129. Between 1756 and 1806 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1830 mortar and rocket fire by UAR forces and at 1835 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1912 and by Israel forces at 1930.

"(i) OP Echo: Between 1357 and 1405 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(j) OP Kilo: Between 2045 and 2049 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: In the following reports, unless otherwise stated, all identified aircraft were Israel forces aircraft, attacks, where relevant, were carried out on west side of Canal and weapons employed were bombs. Where aircraft were unidentified, reason for non-identification is given in accompanying parentheses.

"(a) OP Echo: At 0537 one Phantom aircraft crossed Canal from west to east, north of OP, and at 0558 two Phantom aircraft crossed Canal from east to west over OP. Between 1607 and 1625 two Phantom aircraft attacked targets west-north-west and north of OP. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Copper: At 0539 one unidentified aircraft (morning mist) attacked with cannon target north-north-west of OP. Attack ceased immediately. Between 0746 and 0759 two Super-Mystère aircraft attacked with rockets target north-north-west of OP. At 0746 ack-ack fire, which ceased im-

mediately, by UAR forces. Between 0904 and 0909 four unidentified aircraft (high altitude and sun dazzle) attacked with bombs and rockets target north-west of OP. Report confirmed by OP Echo. Between 1026 and 1042 six Phantom aircraft attacked with rockets target north-west of OP. Report confirmed by OP Echo. At 1121 a number of unidentified aircraft (high altitude) attacked target west of OP. During attack, which ceased immediately, ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1531 and 1541 four Ouragan aircraft attacked with cannon and rocket target west-south-west of OP. Between 1557 and 1624 six Skyhawk aircraft attacked targets south and south-south-west of OP. During the two latter attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 1809 and at 1946 each time a number of unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked with napalm targets north of OP.

"(c) OP Green: Between 0650 and 0709 four unidentified aircraft (high altitude) attacked target on east side of Canal 1 kilometre north of OP. Between 0955 and 0956 one unidentified aircraft (high altitude) attacked target south of OP.

"(d) OP Kilo: Between 0734 and 0736 two unidentified aircraft (low altitude) attacked target on east side of Canal, north-east of OP. Between 0819 and 0825 two Vautour aircraft attacked target north-west of OP.

"(e) OP Kilo relief party: Following observed from 0.5 kilometre south of OP Foxtrot. At 0735 two UAR forces Sukhoi-7 aircraft attacked target on east side of Canal, east of relief party. Attack ceased immediately.

"(f) OP Red: Between 1354 and 1403 two Skyhawk aircraft attacked target south-west of OP. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 1949 one unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked target north-west of OP. Attack ceased immediately.

"(g) OP Yellow: At 1835 one unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked target north of OP. Attack ceased immediately. Between 1851 and 1917 three unidentified aircraft and between 2012 and 2025 two unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked targets north-west of OP.

"(h) OP Lima: At 1949 a number of unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked targets south-west and west of OP respectively. Attacks ceased immediately.

"(i) OP Orange: At 2220 and 2241 each time one unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked targets south-west and west of OP respectively. Attacks ceased immediately.

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

"(a) OP Orange: At 2143 one artillery round, fired by Israel forces, landed 2 metres from United Nations jeep parked in OP compound. OP site was illuminated at the time and there were no UAR forces personnel in the vicinity (see also paragraph 5).

"(b) OP Hotel and Ismailia Control Centre: At 1830 one mortar bomb, fired by Israel forces, landed 20 metres west of Control Centre building. United Nations sign was illuminated and there were no UAR forces personnel in the vicinity.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: OP Orange: United Nations jeep burned out and completely destroyed. Splinters penetrated shower tank and United Nations sign. Jerry cans containing gasoline and oil destroyed. Radio antenna hit and plastic windows in OP caravan broken.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.785

[19 June 1970]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 18 June 1970 was received on 19 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Three: Between 1707 and 1709 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Five: Between 1709 and 1710, between 2012 and 2031 and between 2229 and 2258 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Two: Between 1725 and 1730 sporadic machine-gun fire and between 1904 and 1907 intense machine-gun fire and mortar flares by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Sierra: Between 1843 and 1848 sporadic mortar fire by Syrian forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"OP November: At 1015 one Israel forces Piper Cub aircraft observed 1 kilometre south-east of OP flying from south-east to north-west. Aircraft crossed the area between the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines at 1017. Between 1015 and 1017 sporadic rifle fire by Syrian forces."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.786

[20 June 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 19 June 1970 was received on 20 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Copper: Between 0614 and 0615 tank fire by Israel forces. Between 0759 and 0853 mortar and artillery fire, between 0914 and 0938 mortar fire, between 1035 and 1054 artillery fire, between 1112 and 1130 mortar and recoilless gun fire, between 1158 and 1210 recoilless gun fire, between 1358 and 1420 mortar fire, and between 1850 and 1900 mortar and anti-tank fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1900 and 1901 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Green: Between 0718 and 0720 and between 1059 and 1105 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1739 and 1743 and between 2047 and 2050 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Echo: Between 0750 and 0816 mortar fire, between 0836 and 0853 mortar fire and between 1915 and 1924 mortar and artillery fire, all by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Hotel: Between 0816 and 0827 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 0833 mortar fire by UAR forces, which ceased immediately. Between 0901 and 0904 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0933 and 0948 artillery fire by Israel forces

(see para. 3). At 1204 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, between 1244 and 1254 mortar fire, and between 1522 and 1524 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 2137 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 2139 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2145 and by UAR forces at 2148.

"(e) OP Red: Between 0836 and 0904 sporadic artillery fire, at 0931 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, and between 1002 and 1040 sporadic artillery fire, all by UAR forces. At 1225 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1227 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire by UAR forces ceased at 1310 but recommenced at 1420. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1428 and by UAR forces at 1447.

"(f) OP Lima: Between 0857 and 0901 artillery fire and at 0934 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At 1420 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1425 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1433 and by Israel forces at 1438. Between 1615 and 1723 small-arms and machine-gun fire by UAR forces. At 1855 machine-gun, mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1926 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1941 and by UAR forces at 1945. At 2006 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 2008 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2019 and by Israel forces at 2020.

"(g) OP Yellow: Between 0945 and 1120 artillery and machine-gun fire and between 1138 and 1149 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Orange: At 1718 one artillery round by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Foxtrot: Between 2018 and 2020 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Echo: At 0616 one Israel-forces Super-Mystère crossed Canal from east to west. At 0652 two Israel-forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and recrossed from west to east at 0654. Between 0710 and 0726 one Israel-forces Phantom and one Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west. At 0746 one Israel-forces Skyhawk aircraft attacked with bombs target on west side of Canal 5 kilometres north of OP. Between 0859 and 0908 two Israel-forces Skyhawk aircraft attacked target with bombs on west side of Canal 5 kilometres north-west of OP. Between 1047 and 1054 two unidentified jet aircraft (United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not identify due to bright sun) attacked with bombs target on west side of Canal 5 kilometres west of OP. At 1512 two unidentified jet aircraft, at 1538 two Israel-forces Skyhawk aircraft and at 1613 two unidentified jet aircraft (UNMOs could not identify due to bright sun) attacked with bombs target on west side of Canal 5 kilometres north-west of OP. At 1512 ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Orange: Between 0617 and 0620 a number of unidentified aircraft attacked with bombs target 10 kilometres west of OP (UNMOs could not identify type of aircraft due to distance and high altitude).

"(c) OP Copper: At 0712 two Israel-forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from west to east. At

0730 two Israel-forces Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and attacked with bombs, rockets and cannon fire targets 3 kilometres south-west, 10 kilometres south-west and 5 kilometres north of OP. At 0746 and between 0900 and 0908 two Israel-forces Skyhawk aircraft attacked with bombs the above-noted targets. Between 0935 and 0940 two unidentified jet aircraft (UNMOs could not identify due to distance) attacked targets approximately 10 kilometres south-west of OP. At 1050 one Israel-forces Super-Mystère aircraft attacked with bombs targets 5 to 10 kilometres south-west of OP. At 1239 two Israel-forces Skyhawk aircraft, at 1317 two Israel-forces Super-Mystère aircraft, at 1512 two Israel-forces Skyhawk aircraft, at 1538 two Israel-forces Skyhawk aircraft and at 1613 one Israel-forces Skyhawk aircraft attacked with air-to-ground rockets targets 200 to 300 metres west of the OP and three kilometres south-west. Ack-ack fire by UAR forces at 1512 and 1613.

"(d) OP Kilo: Between 0725 and 0742 two Israel-forces Vautour aircraft attacked with bombs target 500 metres south of OP on west side of Canal.

"(e) OP Green: Between 0808 and 0809 two unidentified jet aircraft attacked with bombs target 1 kilometre north of OP. Between 0835 and 0848 two Israel-forces Skyhawk and two unidentified jet aircraft attacked with bombs target one kilometre north of OP (UNMOs could not identify aircraft due to high altitude).

"(f) OP Hotel: At 1205 one Israel-forces Phantom aircraft crossed Canal from west to east 1 kilometre north of OP. At the same time ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1226 and 1229 four Israel-forces Phantom aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and recrossed from west to east over the OP. Between 1436 and 1443 four Israel-forces Phantom aircraft attacked with bombs targets 2 to 3 kilometres north-west of OP and at the same time ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Red: Between 1337 and 1352 two Israel-forces Skyhawk aircraft attacked with bombs targets 2 kilometres west of OP and at the same time ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1407 and 1409 two Israel-forces Skyhawk aircraft attacked with bombs target 2 kilometres west of OP and at the same time ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Lima: At 1350 and at 1406 two Israel-forces Skyhawk aircraft each time attacked with bombs target 6 kilometres south-west of OP. Ack-ack fire by UAR forces on both occasions.

"(i) OP Yellow: At 1422 one unidentified jet aircraft (UNMOs could not identify due to distance), at 1437 one Israel-forces Skyhawk aircraft and between 1452 and 1453 two Israel-forces Skyhawk aircraft attacked with bombs target 10 kilometres south-south-west of OP. During the last two incidents ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

"OP Hotel: Between 0937 and 0948 seven artillery shells by Israel forces landed within 25 to 100 metres of the OP and the Ismailia Control Centre.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage.

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.787

[20 June 1970]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 19 June 1970 was received on 20 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"OP reports:

"(a) OP Two: Between 0821 and 0823, between 1358 and 1400, between 1428 and 1430 and between 1729 and 1736 sporadic machine-gun fire, all by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Seven: At 1914 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 1916 three rocket projectiles by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers could not identify the firing party) from a position east of OP. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1917.

"(c) OP Five: Between 2019 and 2020 intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.788

[22 June 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 20 June 1970 was received on 21 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Copper: Following firings by UAR forces: between 0015 and 0020, between 0838 and 0847, between 0912 and 0926 and at 1002 mortar fire. Between 1103 and 1124 and between 1144 and 1207 recoilless gun fire. Between 1353 and 1407 and between 1832 and 1852 mortar fire.

"(b) OP Hotel: Between 0355 and 0403 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 0637 and 0713 mortar fire, which ceased immediately each time, by UAR forces. Between 0850 and 0937 mortar and artillery fire, at 1020 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, between 1035 and 1040 mortar fire, between 1117 and 1119 mortar and artillery fire and at 1138 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, all by UAR forces. At 1206 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At 1232 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, between 1409 and 1411 mortar fire and at 1440 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, all by UAR forces. At 1513 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. At 1635 rocket, artillery, tank, mortar and recoilless gun fire by UAR forces and at 1717 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1720 and by UAR forces at 1735. Between 1749 and 1753 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1800 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, and between 1826 and 1828 mortar fire, both by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Red: Following firings by UAR forces: between 0715 and 0731, between 0915 and 0928, between 1137 and 1202 and between 1343 and 1355 artillery fire. Between 1648 and 1738 mortar fire and between 1755 and 1756 artillery fire.

"(d) OP Lima: At 0726 machine-gun fire by Israel forces, which ceased immediately. At 0728 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Between 0915 and 0936 mortar fire and between 1344 and 1355 artillery fire both by UAR forces. At 1655 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1709 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire by Israel forces ceased at 1730 but recommenced at 1804. Fire by UAR forces ceased at 1807 and by Israel forces at 1813.

"(e) OP Green: Between 0856 and 0857 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1419 and 1431 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1438 anti-tank fire by UAR forces and at 1439 tank and machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1440 and by Israel forces at 1442.

"(f) OP Kilo: Between 0945 and 0955 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0959 and 1005 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Yellow: Between 1026 and 1041, between 1058 and 1102, and between 1234 and 1238 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 1646 artillery, rocket, anti-tank and small-arms fire by UAR forces (see paragraph 3) and at 1647 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1651 but recommenced with artillery at 1713. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1719 and by Israel forces at 1800.

"(h) OP Foxtrot: At 1655 artillery and rocket fire by UAR forces and at 1717 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1725 and by UAR forces at 1755.

"(i) OP Orange: Between 1715 and 1739 small-arms fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: In all following reports, where aircraft were unidentified, reason for non-identification is given in accompanying parentheses.

"(a) OP Green: Between 0700 and 0703 two unidentified aircraft (high altitude) attacked with bombs target 2 kilometres north of OP on east side of Canal, ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 0734 and 0745 two Israel-forces Skyhawk and one unidentified aircraft (bright sun) attacked target 2 kilometres north of OP on east side of Canal and ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Copper: At 0851 and between 0929 and 0930 on each occasion two Israel-forces Skyhawk aircraft attacked with bombs target 2 kilometres south-west of OP, ack-ack fire at 0929 by UAR forces. Between 1402 and 1403, between 1434 and 1435, and between 1455 and 1456 two Israel-forces Skyhawk aircraft each time attacked with rockets target 1 kilometre north of OP.

"(c) OP Hotel: At 0911 two UAR-forces Sukhoi-7 aircraft attacked with bombs target 300 metres north-east of OP on east side of Canal. Between 0941 and 0943 a number of unidentified aircraft (far distance) attacked with bombs target 5 kilometres south-west of OP. Between 1025 and 1031 eight Israel-forces Phantom aircraft, two Ouragans and two unidentified aircraft (bright sun) attacked with bombs target 1 to 2 kilometres west of OP. Ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 1149 two Israel-forces Phantom aircraft crossed Canal from west to east and ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1154 and 1203 four Israel-forces Phantom aircraft and between 1233 and 1236 two Israel-forces Ouragan aircraft attacked with bombs target 1 kilo-

metre west of OP. On both occasions ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 1251 two Israel-forces Ouragan aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and recrossed 10 kilometres south of OP at 1254. At 1600 two unidentified jet aircraft (bright sun) and between 1624 and 1632 two Israel-forces Skyhawk aircraft attacked target with bombs 1 kilometre west of OP. Ack-ack fire by UAR forces on both occasions. At 1816 and 1854 a number of unidentified jet aircraft (darkness) attacked with flares and bombs targets approximately 8 kilometres south and 5 kilometres north of OP.

"(d) OP Kilo: At 0913 two Israel-forces Super-Mystère aircraft attacked with bombs target 2 kilometres west of OP.

"(e) OP Yellow: Between 1000 and 1002 two Israel-forces Skyhawk aircraft attacked with bombs target 8 kilometres south-west of OP. At 1601 and 1630 four Israel-forces Skyhawk aircraft attacked with bombs target 11 kilometres south-west of OP.

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations personnel and installations:

"OP Yellow: At 1718 one rifle shot by UAR forces passed within 5 metres of United Nations Military Observer observing from observation platform.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.789

[21 June 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 20 June 1970 was received on 21 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"OP reports:

"(a) OP Yoke: Between 1240 and 1253 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Five: At 1739 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Between 1826 and 1840 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 1851 rocket fire by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not identify firing party) from west of the limits of the Israel forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Israel side. Immediately thereafter machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by both parties at 0852.

"(c) OP Two: Between 1745 and 1752 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Six: Between 1813 and 1815 sporadic-machine gun fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Seven: At 1902 three rockets by unidentified party (UNMOs could not identify firing party) in area between the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines. The fire ceased immediately."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.790

[22 June 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 21 June 1970 was received on 22 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Red: Between 0150 and 0214 sporadic mortar and intense artillery fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3), between 0801 and 0802 mortar fire, between 0827 and 0828 tank fire, between 0937 and 1024 artillery fire, between 1351 and 1356 and between 1712 and 1732 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 1741 mortar fire by Israel forces, which ceased immediately. At 1815 mortar and tank fire by UAR forces and at 1838 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1844 and by UAR forces at 1856. Between 1859 and 1900 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Lima: Between 0200 and 0207 artillery fire and between 0238 and 0255 mortar fire, both by Israel forces. At 0828, between 0936 and 0940 and between 1011 and 1029 artillery fire, between 1353 and 1357 mortar fire, and between 1712 and 1732 mortar and recoilless gun fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1743 and 1744 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1824 artillery and mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1831 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1833 and by UAR forces at 1841. At 1851 mortar fire by Israel forces, which ceased immediately. Between 1935 and 1940 machine-gun fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Green: Between 0641 and 0642, between 1332 and 1333 and between 1355 and 1356 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 1735 one mortar bomb by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Orange: Between 0717 and 0738 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1210 and 1211 and at 1644 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1737 and 1812 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Copper: Between 0727 and 0737, between 0831 and 0833, between 0926 and 0952 and between 1022 and 1028 sporadic artillery and mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1036 and 1041 machine-gun fire and at 1117 three mortar bombs by Israel forces. At 1208 one mortar bomb, between 1246 and 1340 mortar fire, between 1915 and 1956 mortar fire and sporadic anti-tank fire, between 2224 and 2240 mortar fire and between 2345 and 2348 mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Hotel: At 0759 mortar fire by UAR forces, which ceased immediately. At 0821 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0824 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0836 and by UAR forces at 0915. At 1025 artillery and machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 1035 artillery fire by UAR forces, which ceased immediately. At 1101 recoilless gun fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1106 and by UAR forces at 1111. At 1146 mortar fire by UAR forces, which ceased immediately. At 1152 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1204 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1223 and by UAR forces at 1225. At 1346 two mortar bombs, at 1430 two mortar bombs, between 1715 and 1728 mortar fire, between 1817 and 1830 mortar fire and at 1920 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, all by UAR forces. Between 1937 and 1938 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 2018 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Foxtrot: Between 0847 and 0857 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0859 and 0909 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0958 and 1005 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1013 and

1015 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1056 and 1121 and between 1206 and 1227 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1305 and 1339 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Echo: Between 0854 and 0857, between 0918 and 0924, between 1143 and 1147 and between 1543 and 1550 artillery fire, all by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Yellow: At 0903 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0905 machine-gun fire by Israel forces (see also paragraph 3). Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0913 and by Israel forces at 0925. Between 1112 and 1130 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1132 and 1147 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1215 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1216 artillery and later, mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1225 and by UAR forces at 1228. Between 1245 and 1248 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1319 and 1342 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1617 and 1709 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1712 and 1714 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 2048 and 2052 and between 2130 and 2131 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(j) OP Kilo: Between 0950 and 0953 rocket fire, between 1653 and 1706, between 1735 and 1811 mortar fire, and between 2114 and 2123 mortar and machine-gun fire, all by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: In the following reports, unless otherwise stated, all identified aircraft were Israel forces aircraft; attacks, where relevant, were carried out on west side of Canal and weapons employed were bombs. Where aircraft were unidentified, reason for non-identification is given in accompanying parentheses.

"(a) OP Red: At 0025 one unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked target 1 kilometre west of OP. Between 0915 and 0921 and between 1556 and 1606, each time, two Skyhawk aircraft attacked targets 5 kilometres north-north-west and 8 kilometres south-west of OP. On both occasions, ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Green: Between 0624 and 0633 two unidentified aircraft (high altitude and sun) attacked target 1 kilometre north of OP on west side and 2 kilometres north of OP on east side of Canal. During attack, ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1312 and 1313 two Skyhawk aircraft and between 1338 and 1347 four Skyhawk aircraft attacked target on east side of Canal 2 kilometres north of OP. Between 1346 and 1347 ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Orange: At 0713 one Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west 3 kilometres south of OP. At 1357 heavy explosions seen and heard, and sounds of jet aircraft 8 kilometres south of OP. At 1406 two unidentified aircraft (high altitude and distance) crossed Canal from east to west, 5 kilometres south of OP. Between 1412 and 1413 heavy explosions seen and heard, and sounds of jet aircraft heard 8 kilometres south of OP.

"(d) OP Lima: Between 0717 and 0739 heavy explosions, ack-ack fire and sounds of jet aircraft heard far north-west of OP. Between 0856 and 0859 heavy explosions and sounds of jet aircraft heard far south-west of OP. Between 1556 and 1606 four Skyhawk aircraft attacked target 1 kilometre south-west of OP. At 1816 heavy explosions and flares

seen and heard and sounds of jet aircraft heard far north-west of OP.

"(e) OP Copper: At 0759 two Super-Mystère aircraft, between 0826 and 0841 three Super-Mystère aircraft, between 1001 and 1003 two Super-Mystère aircraft, at 1031 two Super-Mystère aircraft, between 1047 and 1049 two Super-Mystère aircraft and between 1130 and 1136 two Super-Mystère aircraft attacked targets with bombs and rockets 1 to 3 kilometres north of OP. At 1136 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 1204 and between 1219 and 1228 two Ouragan aircraft attacked targets 2 kilometres north of OP with bombs, rockets and cannon fire. Between 1245 and 1248 several heavy explosions heard and seen, and sounds of jet aircraft heard far south-west of OP. Between 2053 and 2054, between 2115 and 2116 and between 2155 and 2157 a number of unidentified jet aircraft (darkness) attacked with napalm targets 2 kilometres west and 3 kilometres north of OP.

"(f) OP Echo: At 1031 heavy explosions and sounds of jet aircraft heard approximately 10 kilometres north of OP. Between 1046 and 1051 and between 1130 and 1136 heavy explosions seen and heard, and sounds of jet aircraft heard approximately 10 kilometres north-west of OP. Between 1456 and 1458 heavy explosions heard and seen, and sounds of jet aircraft and ack-ack fire heard approximately 10 kilometres north-west of OP.

"(g) OP Hotel: At 1246 two Phantom aircraft crossed Canal from west to east, 5 kilometres north of OP.

"(h) OP Kilo: At 1412 one Vautour aircraft crossed Canal from west to east, 2 kilometres north of OP. Ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

"(a) OP Red: At 0150 during mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces, four artillery shells impacted within 50 metres of OP site.

"(b) OP Yellow: Between 0910 and 0913 several bursts of machine-gun fire by Israel forces passed within three metres of the OP.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.791

[22 June 1970]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 21 June 1970 was received on 22 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Five: Between 0232 and 0236, between 1724 and 1730 and between 1825 and 1826 sporadic machine-gun fire, at 2100 one mortar bomb, between 2300 and 2312 small-arms fire and at 2355 one mortar bomb, all by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Yoke: Between 0632 and 0636 machine-gun and mortar fire and between 1358 and 1429 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Two: At 1000 machine-gun and mortar fire, which ceased immediately, between 1727 and

1735 sporadic machine-gun fire and between 2109 and 2114 sporadic machine-gun fire and one mortar flare, all by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Seven: At 1953 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Uniform: Between 2055 and 2100 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Yoke: At 0902 one Syrian forces MIG-17 aircraft crossed the limits of the Syrian forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Syrian side, south of OP.

"(b) OP One: At 0902 one Syrian forces MIG-21 aircraft crossed the area between the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.792

[23 June 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 22 June 1970 was received on 23 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Lima: At 0223 machine-gun and rifle fire by UAR forces and at 0224 machine-gun and rifle fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0229 and by UAR forces at 0233. At 0725 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0735 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0803 but recommenced at 0841 with mortar, recoilless rifle and artillery fire. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0906 and by UAR forces at 0924. Between 1216 and 1223 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Hotel: Between 0353 and 0357 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 0702 and 0724 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 0738 and 0758 artillery fire, at 0843 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, between 0929 and 0931 artillery fire and between 1425 and 1443, between 1537 and 1539 and between 1629 and 1632 mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Green: Between 0618 and 0619 and between 1426 and 1441 ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Yellow: At 0710 small-arms by Israel forces and at 0727 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0757 and by Israel forces at 0803.

"(e) OP Red: At 0725 tank and, later, mortar and by Israel forces at 0815. At 0857 tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0759 and by Israel forces at 0815. At 0957 tank fire by UAR forces and at 0858 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0859 and by UAR forces at 0921. Between 1006 and 1021 intense artillery fire and at 1134 two artillery rounds by UAR forces. At 1217 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1218 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1220 and by UAR forces at 1221. Between 1236 and 1245 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 2023 and 2028 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Orange: Between 0758 and 0759 ack-ack fire and between 0940 and 0943 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Copper: Between 0805 and 0812 sporadic mortar and anti-tank fire by UAR forces. Between 0929 and 0936 and between 1004 and 1005 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1015 five anti-tank rounds, between 1046 and 1051 sporadic anti-tank fire and between 2021 and 2043 intense mortar, anti-tank and tank fire, all by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Kilo: Between 0846 and 0850 and between 0905 and 0910 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1046 and 1116 mortar and artillery fire and between 1215 and 1243 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1246 and 1247 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1316 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1347 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1356 and by UAR forces at 1403.

"(i) OP Foxtrot: Between 1248 and 1327 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1521 and 1540 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(j) OP Echo: Between 2015 and 2030 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: In the following reports identified aircraft were Israel forces aircraft. Where aircraft were not identified, reason for non-identification is given in accompanying parentheses. Unless otherwise stated, attacks, where relevant, were carried out against targets on west side of Canal, and weapons employed were bombs.

"(a) OP Green: Between 0642 and 0643 two unidentified aircraft (high altitude and sun glare) attacked target 2 kilometres north of OP on east side of Canal. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Copper: The following attacks were carried out against targets north, south or west of OP (reasons for non-identification of aircraft were distance and sun glare) at 0704 by two unidentified aircraft, which ceased immediately; at 0738 by two Super-Mystère aircraft, which ceased immediately; between 0836 and 0854 by four Skyhawk aircraft; at 0951 by two Super-Mystère aircraft, which ceased immediately; at 1023 by two unidentified aircraft, which ceased immediately; between 1040 and 1111 by four Skyhawk, two Super-Mystère and two unidentified aircraft; between 1154 and 1201 by one Skyhawk and one Super-Mystère aircraft with bombs and rockets, between 1224 and 1234 by three Super-Mystère aircraft with bombs and rockets; at 1405 by two Skyhawk aircraft, which ceased immediately, and between 1420 and 1432 by four Skyhawk aircraft. Ack-ack fire by UAR forces at following times: between 0850 and 0854, at 1111 (ceasing immediately), between 1154 and 1201, between 1224 and 1234, at 1405 and between 1420 and 1432. Between 2158 and 2201 one unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked with napalm and rockets target north of OP.

"(c) OP Yellow: At 0724 one Super-Mystère aircraft crossed Canal from east to west, south of OP. Following attacks (all ceasing immediately) were carried out against target west of OP. At 1253 and at 1315 by one unidentified aircraft (sun glare), each time, and at 1351 by one Skyhawk aircraft. Between 1315 and 1352 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1832 and 1843 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked target west of OP.

"(d) OP Orange: At 0801 one Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west, south of OP.

"(e) OP Foxtrot: Between 1341 and 1344 three Super-Mystère aircraft attacked targets west and south-west of OP. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Hotel: At 2035 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked with napalm bombs target west of OP. Attack ceased immediately.

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations: Nil.

"4. Complaints by the parties. Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.793

[23 June 1970]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 22 June 1970 was received on 23 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Seven: Between 0413 and 0415 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Yoke: Between 0555 and 0559 machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Two: At 0910 one mortar bomb by Israel forces. At 1031 small-arms fire by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers could not identify firing party) and at 1052 intense machine-gun and sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces followed at 1105 by intense artillery fire by Syrian forces (see also paragraph 3). Fire ceased by unidentified party at 1052, by Israel forces at 1105 and by Syrian forces at 1115. Between 1330 and 1339 sporadic mortar fire, between 1723 and 1736 sporadic machine-gun fire, between 1820 and 1824 sporadic machine-gun fire and one flare and at 1844 one burst of machine-gun fire, all by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Five: Between 1213 and 1226 sporadic mortar fire, between 1733 and 1749 sporadic machine-gun fire and at 1814 one burst of machine-gun fire, all by Israel forces.

"(e) OP One: At 1336 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Syrian forces.

"(f) OP Uniform: Between 2021 and 2023 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP report on air activity:

"OP One: At 1335 one Israel forces Piper Cub aircraft flying from south to north crossed the limits of the Israel forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Israel side, south of OP, and at 1404 four Israel forces Mystère aircraft flying from south to north crossed the above-mentioned limits north of OP.

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

"OP Two: Between 1105 and 1115 during artillery fire by Syrian forces. One round impacted approximately 225 metres from OP."

[24 June 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 23 June 1970 was received on 24 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Red: Between 0218 and 0233 and between 0627 and 0640 sporadic mortar fire and between 0730 and 0733 tank fire, all by UAR forces. At 1001 sporadic mortar and artillery fire and, later, intense tank fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3) and at 1016 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1035 and by UAR forces at 1058. At 1131 tank fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3) and at 1141 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1152 and by UAR forces at 1202. At 1356 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1419 two artillery shells by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1420.

"(b) OP Copper: Between 0241 and 0255, between 0830 and 0903, between 0955 and 1015 and between 1055 and 1112 sporadic mortar fire, at 1130 two mortar bombs, between 1717 and 1719 mortar fire and between 1800 and 1805 intense mortar and artillery fire, all by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Green: Between 0508 and 0509 and between 2155 and 2156 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 2222 and 2228 machine-gun and anti-tank fire by Israel forces. At 2236 ack-ack fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Hotel: At 0703 recoilless gun fire by UAR forces and at 0704 mortar and tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0704 and by Israel forces at 0726. Between 0906 and 0924 mortar and artillery fire, at 0944 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, between 1033 and 1034 and between 1115 and 1120 mortar fire, between 1324 and 1343 mortar and artillery fire and between 1431 and 1441 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1446 and 1452 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1606, at 1641 and at 2024 mortar fire, which ceased immediately each time, by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Lima: Between 0730 and 0733 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0755 and 0757 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 0924 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At 1002 sporadic recoilless gun and mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1045 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1057 and by UAR forces at 1100. Between 1115 and 1117 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1134 and 1207 artillery fire and between 1740 and 1828 machine-gun fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Yellow: Between 0803 and 0821 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Kilo: Between 0818 and 0821 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 0822 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Between 0950 and 1045 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1425 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1501 artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1501 and by UAR forces at 1514.

"(h) OP Foxtrot: Between 0818 and 0824 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(i) OP Orange: Between 1157 and 1205 and between 1233 and 1236 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1746 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1750 mortar and, later, artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1759 and by UAR forces at 1805. At 1824 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1825 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1826 and by Israel forces at 1830.

"(j) OP Echo: Between 1802 and 1827 machine-gun, rocket and artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 1830 and 1832 artillery fire, between 2258 and 2311 and between 2346 and 2350 machine-gun and tank fire, all by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: In the following reports all identified aircraft were Israel forces aircraft. Where aircraft were unidentified, reason for non-identification is given in accompanying parentheses. All weapons used were bombs, and unless otherwise stated all targets were on west side of Canal.

"(a) OP Copper: The following air attacks were carried out against targets ranging from north-west to south-west of OP. Between 0654 and 0658 by two Skyhawk and a number of unidentified aircraft (clouds). Between 0731 and 0732 by two Skyhawk aircraft. During last attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 0918 by one Super-Mystère aircraft. Between 0939 and 0949 by two Super-Mystère aircraft. Between 1035 and 1037 by one unidentified aircraft (clouds). Between 1132 and 1155 by two Skyhawk and three unidentified aircraft (clouds). Between 1218 and 1304 by six Skyhawk aircraft. Between 1411 and 1413 and between 1438 and 1448 by two Vautour aircraft. During each of last four attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Foxtrot: At 0802 one Phantom aircraft crossed Canal from east to west over OP.

"(c) OP Orange: The following air attacks were carried out against targets ranging from north-west to south of OP. Between 0835 and 0842 and between 1318 and 1322 by two Skyhawk aircraft and between 1356 and 1357 by one Skyhawk aircraft. During each of above attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 1419 one Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from east to west over OP. Between 1701 and 1702 by two Mirage aircraft. During this attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1822 and 1826 by one unidentified aircraft (darkness).

"(d) OP Kilo: Between 0838 and 0841 one Skyhawk aircraft and at 1320 four Mirage aircraft attacked target west of OP. During above attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Green: Between 1026 and 1027 two Skyhawk aircraft, between 1046 and 1047 two unidentified aircraft (high altitude) and between 1123 and 1124 two unidentified aircraft (high altitude) attacked target north of OP on east side of Canal. During each of above attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Echo: The following air attacks were carried out against targets ranging from north to south-west of OP. Between 1035 and 1052 by two Phantom and two unidentified aircraft (high altitude). Between 1152 and 1153 by two unidentified aircraft (high altitude). Between 1217 and 1223 by four Phantom aircraft. At 1413 by one Phantom air-

craft. Between 1444 and 1449 by three Super-Mystère aircraft. During last three attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 1606 by two Phantom aircraft. At 1643 by one Phantom aircraft.

"(g) OP Red: Between 1451 and 1452 two Skyhawk aircraft attacked target south-south-west of OP. Between 1536 and 1537 two Mirage aircraft attacked target west of OP. During this attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Lima: Between 1538 and 1539 two Skyhawk aircraft attacked target west of OP.

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

"OP Red: At 1056 three tank rounds passed within 2 metres of OP platform. Between 1132 and 1143 a further 10 tank rounds impacted on the embankment in front of the OP platform. Both these firings were by UAR forces, and on neither occasion were there any Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defence Forces Liaison Officer reported that three Israel forces soldiers were wounded in the Canal sector.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.795

[24 June 1970]

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 23 June 1970 was received on 24 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Five: Between 0235 and 0239 and between 0913 and 0915 sporadic machine-gun fire, at 1003 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, between 1211 and 1218, between 1502 and 1505 and between 1709 and 1714 sporadic machine-gun fire, all by Israel forces. At 2115 intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces and, at the same time, intense rifle and machine-gun fire by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not identify the firing party). Fire ceased by both parties at 2129 (UNMOs could not determine which party commenced or ceased fire first).

"(b) OP Yoke: At 0736 intense machine-gun and sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0737 intense machine-gun fire by unidentified party (UNMOs could not identify the firing party). Fire ceased by unidentified party at 0743 and by Israel forces at 0745. At 0805 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces, followed immediately by sporadic machine-gun fire by unidentified party (UNMOs could not identify the firing party). Fire ceased by unidentified party at 0808 and by Israel forces at 0810.

"(c) OP Two: Between 0807 and 0809 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 1400 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 1402 sporadic machine-gun fire by unidentified party (UNMOs could not identify the firing party). Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1403 and by unidentified party at 1405. Between 1730 and 1743 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Six: Between 1134 and 1141 sporadic mortar fire, between 1615 and 1633 sporadic machine-gun and mortar fire and between 1836 and 1840 machine-gun fire with flares, all by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity:

"(a) OP Two: At 0553 one Israel forces Piper Cub aircraft crossed the limits of the Israel forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Israel side, flew south to north and then re-crossed above-mentioned limits at 0555.

"(b) OP Zodiac: At 0603 one Israel forces Piper Cub aircraft flying from south to north crossed the area between the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines. Aircraft re-crossed at 0605."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.796*

[24 June 1970]

The following interim report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 24 June 1970 was received on the same day at 1705 hours GMT from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"Situation tense with all OPs except OPs One and Seven reporting intense exchange of heavy weapons fire from 1545. OP Three reported Syrian forces tanks in area west of the limits of the Israel forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Israel side. A cease-fire has been proposed for 1730."

Further information will be submitted to the Security Council as soon as it is received from the Acting Chief of Staff.

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.797

[25 June 1970]

Further to the information set forth in document S/7930/Add.796, the following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 24 June 1970 was received on 25 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Six: Between 0029 and 0032 and between 0842 and 0845 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 1544 intense machine-gun and, later, intense artillery, tank and mortar fire by Israel forces, followed immediately by intense artillery, mortar and, later, tank fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1805 and by Syrian forces at 1810 (see also paragraph 3 concerning Kuneitra Outstation). Between 1913 and 1923 sporadic machine-gun fire with flares by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Seven: Between 0246 and 0250 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Yoke: At 0528 intense machine-gun and sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0531 intense machine-gun fire by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not identify firing party). Fire ceased by unidentified party at 0533 and by Israel forces at 0534. At 1545 intense artillery, tank and mortar fire by Syrian forces and at 1615 intense artillery, mortar and, later, tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased

* Incorporating document S/7930/Add.796/Corr.1.

by Israel forces at 1702 and by Syrian forces at 1706.

"(d) OP Two: Between 1126 and 1134 and between 1417 and 1425 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1704 and 1705 ack-ack fire by Syrian forces. Between 2135 and 2145 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Four: At 1545 intense artillery, tank and mortar fire by Syrian forces and, at same time, intense artillery, tank and mortar fire by Israel forces (UNMOs could not determine which party fired first). Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1722 and by Syrian forces at 1733 (see also paragraph 3).

"(f) OP Five: Between 1545 and 1555 intense artillery and tank fire by Syrian forces. Between 1614 and 1620 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1627 and 1651 artillery fire by Syrian forces. At 1710 intense rocket fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Between 1718 and 1752 intense artillery fire and between 1830 and 1831 ack-ack fire by Syrian forces (at same time sounds of jet aircraft heard north-east of OP).

"(g) OP November: At 1545 intense artillery and, later, tank fire by Syrian forces (see also paragraph 3) and at 1546 intense artillery and tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by both parties at 1615 (UNMOs could not determine which party ceased fire first).

"(h) OP One: At 1545 intense artillery, sporadic machine-gun and mortar fire by Syrian forces and at 1550 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1644 and by Israel forces at 1705. Between 1756 and 1808 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1837 ack-ack fire, which ceased immediately, by Syrian forces (at same time sounds of jet aircraft heard east-south-east of OP).

"(i) OP Sierra: Between 1545 and 1557 anti-tank fire and between 1649 and 1650 ack-ack fire by Syrian forces (at same time sounds of jet aircraft heard north-east of OP).

"(j) OP Three: At 1545 intense artillery and mortar fire by Syrian forces and at 1601 sporadic machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1625 and by Israel forces at 1630. At 1625, 12 Syrian forces tanks observed at approximate map reference 2306-2694 (300 metres west of the limits of the Israel forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Israel side) moving from west to east. Tanks crossed the area between the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines and were last observed at 1646 at approximate MR 2333-2685 (east of the limits of the Syrian forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Syrian side). Initial crossing of the area between the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines was not observed.

"(k) OP Uniform: At 1545 intense artillery and, later, tank fire by Syrian forces and at 1605 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1718 and by Syrian forces at 1733.

"(l) OP Romeo: At 1547 intense artillery and mortar fire by Syrian forces and at 1600 sporadic artillery and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by both parties at 1609 (UNMOs could not determine which party ceased fire first). At 1633 spo-

radic artillery and rocket fire by Syrian forces and, at same time, sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces (UNMOs could not determine which party fired first). Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1636 and by Syrian forces at 1639.

"(m) OP Zodiac: Between 1547 and 1644 intense artillery fire by Syrian forces.

"(n) OP X-Ray: At 1548 intense artillery fire by Syrian forces and at 1555 intense artillery and, later, rocket fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1622 and by Syrian forces at 1708. Between 1711 and 1712 rocket fire by Israel forces.

"(o) OP Victor: Between 1638 and 1705 sporadic tank fire by Syrian forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: In following reports identified aircraft were Israel forces aircraft.

"(a) OP Zodiac: Following overflights of the area between the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines were carried out by two Phantom aircraft: at 1615 from west to east; between 1620 and 1647 two overflights from west to east and three overflights from west to east and three overflights from east to west; between 1705 and 1706 from west to east. Ack-ack fire by Syrian forces between 1701 and 1712.

"(b) OP Winter: At 1628 two Phantom aircraft crossed the above-mentioned area from west to east. Aircraft recrossed immediately.

"(c) OP Four: Between 1640 and 1642 two Phantom aircraft crossed the above-mentioned area from west to east.

"(d) OP Five: At 1646 two Phantom aircraft crossed the above-mentioned area from west to east. Aircraft recrossed at 1647.

"(e) OP Victor: Between 1652 and 1725 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft (UNMOs could not determine number, type or nationality of aircraft owing to distance) attacked with bombs target approximately nine kilometres east of the OP.

"(f) OP Uniform: At 1655 two Skyhawk aircraft crossed the above-mentioned limits from west to east.

"(g) OP Two: Between 1655 and 1700 three Skyhawk aircraft crossed the above-mentioned area from east to west and a further four Skyhawk aircraft crossed from west to east. At 1655 ack-ack fire, which ceased immediately, by Syrian forces.

"(h) OP Sierra: At 1700 three Phantom aircraft crossed the above-mentioned limits from west to east. At same time ack-ack fire by Syrian forces.

"(i) OP Six: Between 1712 and 1729 an unknown number of Phantom aircraft crossed the above-mentioned limits and attacked with bombs targets 10 to 30 kilometres east of OP.

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

"(a) Kuneitra Outstation: Between 1545 and 1809 approximately 50 artillery rounds, fired by Syrian forces, exploded at distances of 50 to 100 metres south-west and north of Kuneitra Outstation building. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(b) OP November: At 1550 several tank rounds, fired by Israel forces, passed approximately 20 metres over OP. There were no Syrian forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(c) OP Four: At 1555 one projectile (type unknown) fired by Syrian forces exploded approximately 35 metres from OP. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"4. Cease-fire proposal: A cease-fire was proposed by Chairman Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission for 1730. Accepted by Senior Israel representative at 1618 and by Senior Syrian Arab Delegate at 1638. Cease-fire was not effective.

"5. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"6. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defence Forces Liaison Officer reported that one Israel forces soldier was killed and a further eleven were wounded.

"(c) Syria: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.798

[25 June 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 24 June 1970 was received on 25 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Hotel: Between 0511 and 0520 mortar fire and at 0648 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At 0709 artillery and recoilless rifle fire by UAR forces and at 0711 artillery, mortar and tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0723 and by UAR forces at 0731. Between 0920 and 0923 mortar fire, at 0946 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, between 1028 and 1037 mortar fire, at 1150 mortar fire which ceased immediately, and between 1210 and 1304 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1313 and 1318 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1406 and 1414, between 1545 and 1550, between 2140 and 2142 and between 2231 and 2232 on all occasions mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 2243 and 2244 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Red: Between 0553 and 0608 sporadic mortar fire, between 0941 and 0959 and between 1408 and 1708 sporadic artillery fire, all by UAR forces. At 1744 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1746 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1750 and by UAR forces at 1751.

"(c) OP Foxtrot: Between 0558 and 0629 machine-gun fire and at 0714 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Between 0731 and 0733 and between 1721 and 1736 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Copper: Between 0822 and 0911 sporadic mortar and artillery fire (see also paragraph 3), at 0928 intense artillery fire, which ceased immediately, between 1210 and 1211 and between 1234 and 1400 sporadic mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 1503 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1525 four rounds of mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1539. Between 1701 and 1730 sporadic artillery and mortar fire, between 1933 and 1945 mortar and artillery fire (see paragraph 3), between 2010 and 2015 sporadic mortar fire and between 2048 and 2100 sporadic artillery fire, all by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Echo: Between 0842 and 0929 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1912 rocket and machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 1940 tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1945 and by UAR forces at 1948.

"(f) OP Green: Between 0924 and 0926 ack-ack fire and between 1055 and 1115 artillery and mortar fire (see paragraph 3) by UAR forces. At 1129 sporadic tank fire by Israel forces and at 1152 sporadic artillery fire and several bursts of ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1153 and by UAR forces at 1157. At 1219 one artillery shell and between 1340 and 1358 artillery and later ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 1412 rocket fire by UAR forces and at 1413 sporadic tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1421 and by UAR forces at 1422. Between 2120 and 2150 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(g) OP Lima: Between 0940 and 0943 artillery fire, at 1001 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, between 1418 and 1541 artillery fire and between 1620 and 1714 artillery and recoilless rifle fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1824 and 1825 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Yellow: Between 1035 and 1040 and between 1107 and 1111 sporadic mortar fire and between 1211 and 1234 intense mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Kilo: Between 1110 and 1114 and between 1304 and 1309 artillery fire and between 1542 and 1551 artillery and mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1614 and 1623 artillery fire by Israel forces (see paragraph 3). Between 1706 and 1714 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(j) OP Orange: Between 1314 and 1316 three ground-to-air missiles by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: In the following reports all identified aircraft were Israel forces aircraft. Where aircraft were not identified, reason for non-identification is given in accompanying parentheses. Attacks, where relevant, were carried out against targets on the west side of the Canal and weapons employed were bombs unless otherwise stated.

"(a) OP Copper: Between 0555 and 0605 two unidentified aircraft (distance), between 0623 and 0625 one Skyhawk aircraft, between 0703 and 0704 two Skyhawk aircraft, between 0913 and 0914 one Ouragan aircraft, between 0931 and 0956 one Ouragan, two Phantom and two unidentified aircraft (distance), between 1032 and 1034 two Skyhawk aircraft, between 1241 and 1256 one Skyhawk and one unidentified aircraft (distance), between 1403 and 1404 one Skyhawk aircraft, between 1420 and 1431 two Skyhawk and one Vautour aircraft and between 1605 and 1613 two Vautour and two Ouragan aircraft attacked targets south-west and north-west of OP. Ack-ack fire by UAR forces during the first, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth and ninth of the above-mentioned attacks. Between 2250 and 2300 one unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked with napalm and cannon target north-west of OP.

"(b) OP Echo: At 0622 and at 0703 each time two Phantom aircraft (attacks ceased immediately), between 0742 and 0756 four Phantom aircraft (report confirmed by OP Copper), at 0912 two Ouragan aircraft (attack ceased immediately), between

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0931 and 1010 two Ouragan, four Phantom and two Super-Mystère aircraft, between 1028 and 1032 one Super-Mystère and two unidentified aircraft (high altitude, sun dazzle), between 1113 and 1115 two Phantom aircraft (report confirmed by OP Copper) and between 1417 and 1430 one Skyhawk, one Vautour and one unidentified aircraft (high altitude) attacked targets north-west of OP. Between 1602 and 1614 three Super-Mystère aircraft attacked target north of OP. Ack-ack fire by UAR forces during the third, fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth and ninth of the above-mentioned attacks.

"(c) OP Green: At 0711 and at 0729 each time one Ouragan aircraft attacked targets north-west and 200 metres south-west of OP respectively. During the attacks, which both ceased immediately, ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 0800 and 0803 one unidentified aircraft (distance) attacked target south of OP. At 1330 one unidentified aircraft (distance) and at 1622 one Ouragan aircraft attacked targets south-south-west of OP. Both attacks ceased immediately. During the attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 2206 and 2216 a number of unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked target south of OP.

"(d) OP Orange: Between 0823 and 0830 two Skyhawk aircraft attacked target south-west of OP.

"(e) OP Yellow: Between 1141 and 1142 one Skyhawk aircraft and between 1205 and 1233 six Skyhawk aircraft attacked targets west of OP. During both attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Hotel: Between 1217 and 1231 four unidentified aircraft (distance) attacked target north-west of OP. At 1502 two Skyhawk aircraft crossed the Canal from west to east. Between 1541 and 1556 two Skyhawk and two unidentified aircraft (distance) attacked target west of OP. During the above-mentioned overflight and attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Foxtrot: At 1258 two Skyhawk aircraft crossed the Canal from east to west and re-crossed at 1304. At 1328 one Skyhawk aircraft crossed the Canal from east to west.

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

"(a) OP Copper: At 0829 two mortar bombs, fired by UAR forces, exploded 50 and 70 metres respectively from the OP. At 1940, 10 artillery rounds, fired by UAR forces, landed 100 metres from the OP. The OP was illuminated. On neither occasion were there any Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(b) OP Green: At 1115 one artillery shell, fired by UAR forces, landed 100 metres from the OP. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(c) OP Kilo: Between 1614 and 1620 five artillery shells, fired by Israel forces, landed between 30 and 70 metres from the OP. There were UAR forces personnel in the vicinity.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defence Forces Liaison Officer reported that two Israel forces soldiers were wounded in the Canal sector.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

The following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 25 June 1970 was received on 26 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Yoke: Between 0618 and 0622 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 0930 mortar and tank fire by Israel forces and at 1032 sporadic mortar fire by Syrian forces, followed at 1005 by sporadic machine-gun fire by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not identify the firing party). Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1015, by Israel forces at 1031 and by unidentified party at 1032. Between 1050 and 1154 sporadic mortar and tank fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP X-Ray: At 0928 intense artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0940 intense artillery fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1010 and by Israel forces at 1020 (see also paragraph 3).

"(c) OP Six: At 0931 tank and later artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0942 artillery fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1047 and by Israel forces at 1110. At 1601 tank fire by Israel forces and at 1602 tank fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1602 and by Syrian forces at 1603. Between 1848 and 1850 and between 1955 and 1957 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Three: At 0933 tank fire by Syrian forces and at 0945 tank and later artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1005 and by Israel forces at 1032. At 1055 tank fire by Israel forces and at 1057 tank fire, which ceased immediately, by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1102.

"(e) OP Uniform: At 0934 intense artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1008 sporadic tank fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1027 and by Syrian forces at 1031.

"(f) OP Four: Between 0934 and 1031 tank and later mortar fire, at 1058 and at 1120 tank fire, which ceased immediately each time, between 1204 and 1217 tank fire and between 1904 and 1906 machine-gun fire, all by Israel forces.

"(g) OP November: At 0950 tank and later artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1215 machine-gun fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1224 and by Israel forces at 1227.

"(h) OP Five: At 1010 intense rocket fire by Israel forces and at 1012 intense artillery fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1015 and by Syrian forces at 1025. Between 1737 and 1741 sporadic small-arms fire by Israel forces.

"(i) OP Sierra: At 1051 mortar and later tank fire by Israel forces and at 1107 two rockets by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1126 (see also paragraph 3). At 1155 rocket fire by Syrian forces and immediately after mortar and anti-tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1210 and by Israel forces at 1228. At 1400 one rocket by Syrian forces.

"(j) OP One: Between 1240 and 1252 and between 1309 and 1339 tank fire by Israel forces.

"(k) OP Two: Between 1510 and 1515 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: In following reports, unless otherwise stated, all identified aircraft were Israel forces aircraft, where aircraft were unidentified reasons for non-identification is heavy smoke which limited visibility. Targets, where relevant, were on the east side of the limits of the Syrian forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Syrian side and weapons used were bombs.

"(a) OP One: At 0858 two Phantom aircraft and at 1020 two Skyhawk aircraft, flying from west to east, crossed area between the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines in vicinity of OP. During the second overflight ack-ack fire by Syrian forces. At 1225 an aerial combat between two Syrian forces MIG-21 aircraft and one Israel forces Mirage aircraft was observed north-east of OP. One Syrian forces MIG-21 was shot down and the pilot bailed out over Syrian territory. The aircraft was observed impacted on the ground approximately five kilometres east of the OP. Between 1502 and 1534 and between 1614 and 1622 four Phantom aircraft crossed and recrossed above-mentioned area on several occasions north and south of the OP.

"(b) OP Zodiac: Between 0902 and 0907 nine Phantom aircraft and four unidentified aircraft crossed and recrossed the above-mentioned area. Between 0950 and 1029 a number of Phantom aircraft attacked targets east and east-south-east of OP. Between 1100 and 1116 a number of Phantom aircraft attacked with bombs and napalm targets east and east-south-east of OP. Between 1314 and 1320, between 1341 and 1342, between 1513 and 1514 and between 1555 and 1610 two Phantom aircraft, on each occasion, crossed and recrossed above-mentioned area in vicinity of OP.

"(c) OP X-Ray: At 0902 two Phantom aircraft and between 0907 and 0911 four Phantom aircraft crossed and recrossed above-mentioned area in vicinity of OP. Between 1150 and 1203 a number of unidentified aircraft attacked target north of the OP. Between 1617 and 1628, 14 Skyhawk aircraft attacked targets east and south-east of OP. During both these attacks ack-ack fire by Syrian forces.

"(d) OP Uniform: Between 0904 and 0906, between 1036 and 1050 and between 1110 and 1134 a number of unidentified aircraft attacked target south-east of OP. During each of the above attacks ack-ack fire by Syrian forces. Between 1216 and 1218 two Phantom aircraft attacked targets north-north-east of OP.

"(e) OP Three: Between 0904 and 0907, between 1111 and 1119 and between 1158 and 1205 four Phantom aircraft attacked targets east of OP.

"(f) OP Six: Between 0905 and 0907 two Phantom aircraft attacked targets east of OP. Between 1046 and 1146 a number of Phantom and Skyhawk aircraft and a number of unidentified aircraft attacked target east and south-east of OP. Between 1203 and 1217 a number of Phantom aircraft and between 1535 and 1542 two Phantom aircraft attacked target east of OP. During each of the above attacks ack-ack fire by Syrian forces.

"(g) OP Romeo: At 0913 one Phantom aircraft flying from west to east crossed above-mentioned area in vicinity of OP. During the overflight ack-ack fire by Syrian forces. At 1138 and at 1206 one Phantom aircraft flying from west to east crossed above-mentioned area in vicinity of OP. During this second overflight ack-ack fire by Syrian forces.

"(h) OP Five: Between 1112 and 1135 and between 1617 and 1624 a number of unidentified aircraft attacked target east-north-east of OP. During the above attacks ack-ack fire by Syrian forces.

"(i) OP Yoke: Between 1149 and 1155 two Phantom aircraft attacked target east-north-east of OP. During this attack ack-ack fire by Syrian forces.

"(j) OP Two: Between 1159 and 1207 a number of unidentified aircraft attacked target east-south-east of OP. During this attack ack-ack fire by Syrian forces. At 1458 two Phantom aircraft flying from east to west crossed above-mentioned area in vicinity of OP. During this overflight ack-ack fire by Syrian forces. At 1532 and at 1614 two Skyhawk aircraft crossed above-mentioned area north-east of OP.

"(k) OP November: Between 1243 and 1246, between 1328 and 1331 and between 1359 and 1403 one Phantom aircraft attacked target east of OP. During the last two attacks ack-ack fire by Syrian forces.

"(l) OP Four: Between 1328 and 1331 two unidentified aircraft attacked target east of OP. At 1430 one Phantom aircraft flying from east to west crossed above-mentioned area in vicinity of OP.

"(m) OP Sierra: Between 1435 and 1440 three Phantom aircraft attacked with bombs and rockets target north-north-east of OP. At 1521 a number of Phantom aircraft crossed above-mentioned area in vicinity of OP.

"(n) OP Victor: Between 1455 and 1457 one Phantom aircraft attacked target east of OP. During this attack ack-ack fire by Syrian forces. Between 1612 and 1613 one Skyhawk aircraft flying from south-east to north-west crossed above-mentioned area in vicinity of OP.

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

"(a) OP X-Ray: At 1020 four artillery rounds, fired by Israel forces, impacted within 100 metres of the OP. There were no Syrian forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(b) OP Sierra: Between 1124 and 1126 four tank rounds, fired by Israel forces, impacted between 20 to 50 metres from the OP. There were no Syrian forces personnel in the vicinity.

"4. Cease-fire proposals: A cease-fire was proposed by Chairman ISMAC (Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission) for 1115. Accepted by Senior Syrian Arab Delegate at 1015 and by Senior Israel Representative at 1101. The cease-fire was not effective. Chairman ISMAC proposed a second cease-fire for 1330. Accepted by Senior Israel Representative at 1254 and by Senior Syrian Arab Delegate at 1255. The cease-fire was effective at the time.

"5. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"6. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defence Forces Liaison Officer stated that one Israel forces soldier was killed and one wounded in the Israel-Syria sector.

"(c) Syria: No reports received."

The following information on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 26 June was received at 1446 hours on the same day from the Acting Chief of Staff:

"1. Officer-in-Charge, Tiberias Control Centre, reports that at 1110 an Israel armoured column of 10 tanks supported by a number of armoured personnel carriers crossed the limits of the Israel forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Israel side and penetrated the limits of the Syrian forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Syrian side, in area of OP November. Part of this column passed over OP site. At same time several Israel forces tanks observed crossing the limits of the Israel forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Israel side, west of OP November, and moving south-south-east in direction of OP Sierra.

"2. Intense air activity by Israel forces reported previously commencing at 0626. Heavy weapons fire had commenced by Israel forces at 0935.

"3. Situation report from Chairman of ISMAC stated that between 0634 and 0636 seen and heard from ISMAC (Damascus) office two heavy explosions like bombing, and at same time sound of jets diving and ack-ack fire. All incidents 10 to 20 kilometres south of Damascus. Later much activity by MIG-21 and MIG-17 aircraft over and south of Damascus.

"4. OP Sierra reported that at 0758 one Israel forces aircraft was downed in area of OP."

A subsequent message was received at 1459 hours on the same day from the Acting Chief of Staff:

"1. At approximately 1230 OPs Sierra and November reported a total of 26 Israel forces tanks and other supporting equipment up to 5 kilometres inside Syrian territory. Heavy exchanges of fire east of OPs November and Sierra area accompanied by Israel forces air attacks in the OP Uniform area and sporadic heavy weapons fire by Israel forces along the remainder of the area between the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines.

"2. Israel forces occupied OP Sierra at 1230 and instructed United Nations Military Observers to make no further radio transmissions. Protests have been made to Senior Israel Representative and to Israel Defence Forces Liaison Officer.

"3. Latest information from Officer-in-Charge, Tiberias Control Centre informs that at 1330 Israel forces were in the process of withdrawing from Syrian territory. However, he added that Syrian artillery had commenced bombardment on OP One site and in area of OPs Uniform and Victor. A protest has been lodged concerning firing at OP One."

A further message was received at 1708 hours on the same day from the Acting Chief of Staff:

"1. Israel Defence Forces Liaison Officer at 1444 accepted my proposal for cease-fire at 1500 on behalf of Israel authorities. Chairman ISMAC has informed me that Syrian authorities agreed to cease-fire proposal at 1441.

"2. At 1444 OP Yoke reported two Syrian tanks crossing the limits of the Syrian forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Syrian side and these were subsequently destroyed by Israel air attacks.

"3. The cease-fire was not effective. At 1530 all OPs from OP Zodiac to OP November are reporting heavy weapons fire and air attacks. At present bulk of heavy weapons fire is by Syrian forces with some sporadic heavy weapons fire and air attacks by Israel forces. There have been a number of firings close to the OPs. We have had no contact with OP Four since 1452, and one OP reported that it appeared to sustain a direct hit. We have requested Senior Israel Representative's assistance to obtain information concerning this OP.

"4. OP Sierra reports there are three wounded soldiers on the OP site requiring urgent medical attention. We have informed Syrian authorities.

"5. OP Sierra reported the withdrawal of some elements of the Israel forces at 1412. However, we cannot confirm that all Israel forces have been withdrawn.

"6. A new cease-fire has been proposed for 1700."

A further message was received at 1917 hours on the same day from the Acting Chief of Staff:

"1. Situation report Israel-Syria sector as at 1715. The cease-fire proposed for 1700 was accepted by both parties but was not effective. At 1715 three OPs in the Central Sector reported firing continuing, one of these reporting sporadic light weapons fire by Israel forces and the other two reporting intense heavy weapons fire by Syrian forces. Last reported air activity was an air attack by Israel forces ceasing at 1703.

"2. It has been established that Observation trailer at OP Four has been destroyed but UNMOs are safe."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.800

[26 June 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 25 June 1970 was received on 26 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Copper: Between 0005 and 0011 and between 0818 and 0822 artillery fire, between 1045 and 1046 mortar fire, between 1121 and 1212 sporadic artillery and later mortar fire, between 1349 and 1353 sporadic mortar fire and between 1410 and 1413 artillery and mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1850 and 1853 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Red: At 0248 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0304 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0313 and by Israel forces at 0314. At 0435 mortar and later artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0528 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0536 and by UAR forces at 0551. Between 0846 and 0924 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0952 and 0958 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1002 and 1010 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1025 sporadic tank fire by UAR forces and at 1030 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at

1106 and by UAR forces at 1113. Between 1556 and 1557, between 1622 and 1630 and between 1703 and 1728 sporadic mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1730 and 1731 mortar fire and between 1910 and 1915 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Lima: Between 0306 and 0316 tank fire by UAR forces. Between 0317 and 0335 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 0335 sporadic mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0430 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0441 and by UAR forces at 0550. Between 1020 and 1129 machine-gun, mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1738 and between 1826 and 1827 mortar fire, which ceased immediately on first occasion, by Israel forces. Between 1832 and 1858 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1910 and 1913 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Hotel: Between 0359 and 0420 mortar fire, between 0723 and 0725 artillery fire and between 0823 and 0831 rocket fire, all by UAR forces. Between 0832 and 0911 machine-gun, mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces. Following firings with mortar fire were by UAR forces: between 0925 and 0934, between 1003 and 1007, between 1107 and 1126, between 1147 and 1218, at 1358 (ceasing immediately), between 1421 and 1427, between 1447 and 1448, between 1542 and 1604 and between 1700 and 1709. Between 1919 and 1943 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 2103 and 2113 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 2134 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 2141 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2151 and by Israel forces at 2203. Between 2243 and 2305 machine-gun and mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 2343 and 2347 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Foxtrot: Between 0409 and 0428, between 0845 and 0852 and between 1944 and 1948 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Green: At 0416 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0420 artillery and mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0431 and by UAR forces at 0445 (see also paragraph 3). Between 1215 and 1222, between 1357 and 1406 and between 1445 and 1450 sporadic artillery fire and between 1530 and 1531 mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Kilo: Between 0514 and 0601 mortar and artillery fire and at 0637 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Between 0920 and 0926 artillery fire and between 2029 and 2038 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Yellow: Between 0938 and 0950 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1521 and 1524 ack-ack fire and between 2136 and 2139 small-arms fire (see also paragraph 3) by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Orange: Between 1902 and 1910 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: In following reports, unless otherwise stated, all aircraft were Israel forces aircraft; air attacks, where relevant, were carried out against targets on west side of Canal and weapons employed were bombs. Where aircraft were not identified, reason for non-identification is given in accompanying parentheses.

"(a) OP Echo: Following attacks were carried out against targets ranging from west through north-west to north of OP. At 0606 by one Super-

Mystère aircraft (attack ceased immediately). At 0634 by two Vautour aircraft (attack ceased immediately). Between 0952 and 1005 by six Vautour aircraft. At 1328 and at 1354 by two Super-Mystère, each time (attacks confirmed by OP Copper). Between 1432 and 1434 two Phantom and one Super-Mystère aircraft crossed Canal from east to west and recrossed from west to east. During all above attacks and overflight ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Hotel: Between 0737 and 0745 four Ouragan aircraft attacked targets west of OP. Between 0930 and 0937 four Ouragan and one Mirage aircraft attacked targets north-west of OP. At 1205 one Vautour aircraft attacked target west of OP. Attack ceased immediately. At 1517 two Phantom aircraft crossed Canal from east to west, south of OP. Aircraft recrossed at 1521. During all above attacks and overflight ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Yellow: Between 0740 and 0748 two Ouragan and one unidentified aircraft (distance) attacked with bombs and rockets target south of OP. Between 0934 and 0936 two Ouragan aircraft attacked target south-west of OP. During both attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1201 and 1202 two Skyhawk aircraft attacked target south of OP.

"(d) OP Copper: Between 0800 and 0802 and between 0820 and 0822 one and two unidentified aircraft, respectively (altitude and sun glare), attacked target north-north-west of OP. At 1014 two Phantom aircraft crossed Canal from west to east, south of OP. During both above attacks and the overflight ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Green: At 1214 two unidentified aircraft (distance and high altitude) attacked targets south-south-west of OP. Attack ceased immediately. Between 1232 and 1239 two Super-Mystère and one unidentified aircraft (distance and high altitude) attacked targets south-south-west and also far north of OP on east side of Canal. At 1314 two Super-Mystère aircraft attacked target north of OP on east side of Canal. Attack ceased immediately. During latter two attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 1701 one unidentified aircraft (distance) attacked target south-south-west of OP. Attack ceased immediately.

"(f) OP Kilo: Between 1303 and 1304 two unidentified aircraft (high speed and low altitude) crossed Canal from west to east and attacked target 1 kilometre north-east of OP on east side of Canal.

"(g) OP Orange: At 1500 two UAR forces MIG-21 aircraft crossed Canal from west to east over OP.

"(h) OP Foxtrot: At 1531 two Vautour aircraft crossed Canal from west to east, south of OP. During this overflight ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Red: Between 1738 and 1741 two unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked target west of OP.

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

"(a) OP Green: Between 0420 and 0424 three artillery shells, fired by UAR forces, exploded approximately 15 metres east of OP caravan and

on east side of protective sand wall. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(b) OP Yellow: Between 2136 and 2139 several rifle shots fired by UAR forces passed approximately 5 metres over OP. OP was illuminated and there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: Nil.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.801

[27 June 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 26 June 1970 was received on 27 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Hotel: Between 0024 and 0047 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 0223 machine-gun and mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0225 machine-gun and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0229 and by UAR forces at 0246. At 0434 (ceasing immediately) between 0505 and 0537 and between 0715 and 0725 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 0819 machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 0820 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0826 and by Israel forces at 0831. Between 0853 and 0854 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 0920 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0936 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0937 and by UAR forces at 0953. At 1208 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1210 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1212 and by Israel forces at 1216. At 1243 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1307 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1312 but recommenced at 1358. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1402 and by UAR forces at 1440. Between 1514 and 1518 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 2218 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 2220 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2228 and by UAR forces at 0011 (27 June 1970).

"(b) OP Red: Between 0220 and 0248 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 0435 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0441 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0523 and by UAR forces at 0524. Between 0738 and 0748 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1018 and 1030 and between 1257 and 1258 mortar fire and between 1823 and 1830 ack-ack fire, all by UAR forces. Between 2010 and 2037 sporadic artillery fire followed by machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Kilo: At 0305 mortar and tank fire by Israel forces and at 0310 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0353 and by UAR forces at 0355. Between 0650 and 0727 ack-ack fire by UAR forces (at the same time sounds of heavy explosions and jet aircraft heard south of OP on west side). At 1728 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Foxtrot: Between 0412 and 0417 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(e) OP Lima: Between 0451 and 0456 mortar fire by Israel forces. At 0523 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0525 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0529 and by Israel forces at 0536. At 0937 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Between 1028 and 1031 mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(f) OP Green: At 0707 ack-ack fire, which ceased immediately, between 1318 and 1324 (see also paragraph 3) and between 1345 and 1353 artillery fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1451 and 1454 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1552 and 1610 sporadic mortar fire and between 1643 and 1715 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Copper: Between 0754 and 0755, between 0815 and 0818 sporadic artillery fire, between 1012 and 1013 and between 1247 and 1248 mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(h) OP Yellow: Between 0817 and 0830 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1107 and 1108, between 1151 and 1208 and between 1253 and 1304 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1306 and 1311 and between 1359 and 1401 artillery fire by Israel forces. At 2152 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 2202 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 2206 and by UAR forces at 2211.

"(i) OP Echo: Between 1244 and 1246, between 1650 and 1651 mortar fire and between 1805 and 1904 sporadic machine-gun fire, all by UAR forces. Between 2050 and 2103 mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 2103 and 2114 tank fire by UAR forces.

"(j) OP Orange: Between 1715 and 1725 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: In the following reports unless otherwise stated, all identified aircraft are Israel forces aircraft. Where aircraft were not identified reason for non-identification is given in accompanying parentheses. Attacks, where relevant, were carried out against targets on the west side of the Canal and weapons employed were bombs.

"(a) OP Red: At 0615 one unidentified aircraft (high altitude) attacked target west-south-west of OP. Attack ceased immediately. Between 1205 and 1214 and between 1400 and 1411 two Super-Mystère aircraft, each time, attacked targets west of OP. During all of the above attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Green: Between 0735 and 0744 two unidentified aircraft (distance and high altitude) attacked target far south of OP. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 1256 four UAR forces MIG-17 aircraft attacked with bombs and cannon fire target approximately 800 metres north of OP on east side of Canal. Attack ceased immediately. At 1451 one unidentified aircraft (distance and high altitude) and between 2010 and 2014 two unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked target south-south-west of OP. During the latter attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Copper: The following attacks were carried out against targets ranging from south-south-west through west to north of OP: between 0823 and 0832 and between 0848 and 0850 by two Phantom aircraft each time, between 0910 and 0911 by two Ouragan aircraft, between 0958 and 0959 by one Phantom aircraft, between 1030 and 1040 by one Vautour and one Ouragan aircraft, between 1057 and 1058 by one Ouragan aircraft, between 1136 and 1157 by two Phantom and two Super-Mystère aircraft and between 1212 and 1213 by one unidentified aircraft (distance). The first, second, third and fifth attacks confirmed by OP Echo. Ack-ack fire by UAR forces during attacks commencing at 0910, 1057 and 1136. Between 1335 and 1336 one Ouragan aircraft and between 1350 and 1358 two unidentified aircraft (United Nations Military Observers in shelter) attacked with bombs and cannon fire target approximately 160 metres west of OP. During the attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1526 and 1527 one Skyhawk aircraft attacked target north of OP. Between 1550 and 1551 two Super-Mystère aircraft attacked target west of OP. Ack-ack fire by UAR forces during the last attack.

"(d) OP Lima: At 1042 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft (low altitude) attacked targets north of OP on east side of Canal.

"(e) OP Echo: At 1526 two Ouragan aircraft and at 1549 two Vautour aircraft attacked target north-west of OP. During both attacks, which ceased immediately each time, ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

"OP Green: At 1318 one artillery round, fired by UAR forces, exploded approximately 10 metres west of the OP caravan and on the western side of the protective sand wall. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: Nil.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.802

[27 June 1970]

Further to the information set forth in document S/7930/Add.799, the following report on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 26 June 1970 was received on 27 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP One: Between 0632 and 0633 and between 0657 and 0658 intense machine-gun fire by Syrian forces. Between 0716 and 0719 intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 0720 and 0721 intense machine-gun fire by Syrian forces. Between 0955 and 1032 intense rocket fire by Israel forces. Between 1037 and 1046 intense artillery fire by Syrian forces. At 1258 intense artillery followed by tank fire by Syrian forces, and at 1335 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1332 and by Israel forces at 1345. At 1404 mortar and later intense tank fire followed by intense artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1418

tank and later intense artillery fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1420 and by Syrian forces at 1438. At 1500 tank fire by Israel forces and at 1505 intense tank and mortar fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1530 and by Syrian forces at 1555 (see also paragraph 3). Between 1634 and 1636 intense machine-gun fire by Syrian forces.

"(b) OP Two: Between 0648 and 0707 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Between 1422 and 1435 machine-gun and anti-tank fire by Syrian forces (see also paragraph 3). Between 1713 and 1727 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Sierra: Between 0848 and 0852 artillery fire by Syrian forces. At 0930 sporadic artillery and mortar fire by Israel forces and at 0948 intense artillery and later sporadic rocket fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1028 and by Israel forces at 1137. Between 1215 and 1302 sporadic rifle grenade, machine-gun and tank fire by Israel forces. Between 1305 and 1320, between 1557 and 1600 and between 1627 and 1628 artillery fire by Syrian forces.

"(d) OP X-Ray: Between 0928 and 1020 artillery and tank fire (see also paragraph 3), and between 1329 and 1344 intense artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1448 artillery fire by Syrian forces and at 1532 intense artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1602 and by Israel forces at 1640.

"(e) OP Six: At 0928 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0933 artillery fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by both parties at 0952 (United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) could not determine which party ceased fire first). At 1416 tank fire by Israel forces and at same time anti-tank fire by Syrian forces (UNMOs could not determine which party fired first). Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1634 and by Israel forces at 1636 (see also paragraph 3). Between 1656 and 1701 artillery fire by Syrian forces.

"(f) OP Yoke: At 0929 intense artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0934 intense artillery fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1008 and by Israel forces at 1020. At 1259 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1304 sporadic artillery fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1334 and by Syrian forces at 1337. Between 1428 and 1555 mortar, tank and artillery fire by Syrian forces.

"(g) OP November: Between 0930 and 1105 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1350 and 1412 sporadic artillery fire by Syrian forces (see also paragraph 3). At 1455 artillery fire by Syrian forces and at 1459 tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1655 and by Israel forces at 1658. Between 1724 and 1735 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Threc: Between 0935 and 1005 and between 1025 and 1040 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1230 and 1240 intense artillery fire by Syrian forces. At 1300 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1315 intense artillery fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1323 and by Israel forces at 1345. Between 1504 and 1535 sporadic artillery and intense mortar fire, and between 1615

and 1657 sporadic artillery and mortar fire by Syrian forces.

"(i) OP Victor: Between 0937 and 1129 tank fire by Israel forces. At 1229 artillery fire by Syrian forces and at 1245 tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1325 and by Israel forces at 1430. At 1459 artillery fire by Syrian forces and at 1515 tank fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1700 and by Syrian forces at 1845.

"(j) OP Romeo: At 0947 sporadic artillery fire by Syrian forces and at 1005 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1005 and by Israel forces at 1049. Between 1250 and 1259 sporadic tank fire and between 1335 and 1359 and between 1523 and 1537 sporadic artillery fire, all by Syrian forces.

"(k) OP Four: At 1004 intense machine-gun, tank and later artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1122 artillery and later intense mortar fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1155 and by Syrian forces at 1428 (see also paragraph 3).

"(l) OP Zodiac: Between 1036 and 1044 sporadic mortar fire and between 1218 and 1331 tank and later intense mortar fire by Syrian forces.

"(m) OP Seven: At 1134 tank fire by Syrian forces and at 1138 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1144 and by Israel forces at 1157. At 1224 tank fire by Syrian forces and at 1227 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by both parties at 1310 (UNMOs could not determine which party ceased fire first).

"(n) OP Uniform: At 1147 intense artillery and later sporadic tank fire by Syrian forces and at 1159 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1405 and by Israel forces at 1425. Between 1430 and 1535 sporadic tank and later intense artillery fire, between 1703 and 1720 intense artillery and sporadic tank fire and between 1739 and 1824 sporadic artillery fire, all by Syrian forces.

"(o) OP Winter: Between 1350 and 1435 intense artillery fire by Syrian forces. At 1453 intense artillery fire by Syrian forces and at 1454 tank and artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1645 and by Israel forces at 1658 (see also paragraph 3).

"(p) OP Five: Between 1353 and 1410 (see also paragraph 3) and between 1538 and 1545 intense artillery fire, between 1622 and 1642 artillery fire and between 2201 and 2225 intense machine-gun fire and mortar flares, all by Syrian forces.

"(q) Kuneitra Outstation: At 1615 rocket fire by Israel forces and at 1618 artillery fire by Syrian forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1640 and by Syrian forces at 1642.

"2. OP reports on air activity: In following reports, unless otherwise stated, all aircraft were Israel forces aircraft; attacks, where relevant, were carried out east of the limits of the Syrian forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Syrian side and weapons employed were bombs. Where overflights are reported these were crossings of the area between the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines. Where air-

craft were unidentified, reason for non-identification is given in accompanying parentheses.

"(a) OP Zodiac: Between 0626 and 0644, 10 Phantom aircraft crossed from west to east (recrossing from east to west) and a further four Phantom aircraft crossed from east to west (recrossing from west to east). Between 1606 and 1616 and between 1633 and 1634 seven Skyhawk aircraft crossed from east to west. Between 0627 and 0631 and between 1633 and 1634 ack-ack fire by Syrian forces.

"(b) OP Sierra: At 0631 one Phantom aircraft crossed from west to east over OP. At 0757 six unidentified aircraft (high altitude) crossed from west to east. At same time intense ack-ack fire by Syrian forces. At 0758 one Israel forces aircraft was seen to crash approximately eight kilometres east-north-east of OP. Between 0822 and 0835 nine Phantom aircraft attacked targets north-north-east and east of OP. Between 0920 and 1053 seven unidentified aircraft (height and poor visibility) attacked with bombs, rockets and cannon fire target east-north-east of OP. At time of this last attack ack-ack fire by Syrian forces.

"(c) OP X-Ray: At 0635 two Phantom aircraft crossed from west to east. Aircraft recrossed immediately. Between 1435 and 1515, 16 Skyhawk aircraft attacked targets south of OP and within the area between the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines. Between 1555 and 1602 two Vautour aircraft attacked with rockets target south-east of OP. Between 1659 and 1703 one unidentified aircraft (poor visibility) attacked target east of OP. During latter two attacks ack-ack fire by Syrian forces.

"(d) OP Three: At 0636 one Phantom aircraft crossed from west to east, south of OP.

"(e) OP Winter: Between 0638 and 0649 four Phantom aircraft crossed from east to west (recrossing immediately) and a further four Phantom aircraft crossed from west to east (recrossing immediately). At 0706 four Phantom aircraft crossed from east to west. Aircraft recrossed immediately. Between 1346 and 1358 air combat observed between four Mirage and three Syrian forces MIG-17 aircraft in general area 3 to 10 kilometres north of OP, all aircraft crossing and recrossing the area between the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines. OP reported two Syrian MIG-17 aircraft downed. At 1640 six Mirage aircraft crossed from east to west. Between 1640 and 1645 intense ack-ack fire by Syrian forces.

"(f) OP Romeo: At 0639 one Mirage aircraft crossed from east to west over the OP. Between 1005 and 1015 two unidentified aircraft (high speed) attacked with bombs, rockets and cannon fire target south of OP. Between 1401 and 1407 two Phantom aircraft attacked with bombs and cannon fire target south of OP. At 1542 two Phantom aircraft crossed from east to west over OP.

"(g) OP Uniform: At 0640 one Phantom aircraft crossed from west to east over OP. Aircraft recrossed at 0646. Between 0736 and 0738 one Phantom aircraft attacked target south of OP. Between 0950 and 1222 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft (distance) attacked targets east of OP and at

1230 one Skyhawk aircraft crossed from east to west over OP. Ack-ack fire by Syrian forces during first attack and both overflights. Following attacks were carried out against targets south-east of OP: between 1258 and 1305 by one Phantom and an unknown number of unidentified aircraft (height and poor visibility); between 1500 and 1501 by an unknown number of unidentified aircraft (distance); between 1537 and 1538 by two Skyhawk and one Mirage aircraft and between 1726 and 1727 by an unknown number of unidentified aircraft (poor visibility).

“(h) OP Six: At 0649 four Phantom aircraft crossed from west to east, north of OP.

“(i) OP Yoke: At 0658 and at 0834 two Phantom aircraft each time crossed from east to west. Between 1659 and 1704 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft (distance) attacked target east of OP. Ack-ack fire by Syrian forces during first overflight and aircraft attack.

“(j) OP Two: At 0727 four Phantom aircraft crossed from east to west over OP. At 1220 one Piper Cub aircraft crossed from west to east. Aircraft recrossed at 1223.

“(k) OP Four: Between 0731 and 0947 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft (high speed or distance) attacked with bombs and rockets targets east-north-east, east or east-south-east of OP. Between 0731 and 0801 intense ack-ack fire by Syrian forces.

“(l) OP Victor: Between 0732 and 0735 two Phantom aircraft crossed from west to east and one Skyhawk aircraft crossed from east to west over OP. At 0802 one Phantom aircraft crossed from east to west over OP.

“(m) OP November: Between 0755 and 0756 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft (distance) attacked targets east of OP. During attack ack-ack fire by Syrian forces. Between 0814 and 0924 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft (high speed or distance) attacked with bombs and rockets targets ranging from north through east to south of OP and at distances of 600 metres to 10 kilometres from OP. At 1047 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft (high speed) attacked target 300 metres east-south-east of OP. Attack ceased immediately. Between 1444 and 1459 two Phantom aircraft attacked targets east of OP.

“(n) OP One: At 0812 two Skyhawk aircraft crossed from west to east over OP. At 1348 two Syrian forces MIG-21 aircraft crossed from west to east. Between 1402 and 1406 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft (distance) attacked target east-north-east of OP. At 1555 four Syrian forces MIG-17 aircraft crossed from east to west.

“(o) OP Five: Between 1555 and 1557 one Mystère aircraft attacked target north-north-east of OP. During attack ack-ack fire by Syrian forces.

“3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

“(a) OP One: Between 1505 and 1555 nine mortar bombs, fired by Syrian forces, exploded at distances of 20 to 50 metres from OP. There were no Israel forces personnel in the immediate vicinity.

“(b) OP Two: At 1422 several anti-tank rounds, fired by Syrian forces, passed within 20 metres of OP

and three rounds exploded less than 50 metres from OP (see paragraph 6).

“(c) OP X-Ray: Between 0928 and 1020 one tank round fired by Israel forces exploded within 80 metres and a further six rounds exploded within 100 metres of OP. There were no Syrian forces personnel in the vicinity.

“(d) OP Six: At 1440 several anti-tank rounds, fired by Syrian forces, exploded at distances of 14 to 52 metres west of OP (see paragraph 6).

“(e) OP November: Between 1350 and 1412 several artillery rounds, fired by Syrian forces, exploded on or in the vicinity of the OP. The closest impacts were: one at 4 metres, one at 20 metres and one at 30 metres from OP caravan. During the period of this incident there were Israel forces personnel on the OP site (see paragraph 6).

“(f) OP Four: Between 1230 and 1428 several artillery rounds, fired by Syrian forces, exploded on or in the vicinity of the OP. One or more of these rounds hit the observation trailer and others impacted within 50 metres of the OP, one being within 10 metres of the OP living caravan (see paragraph 6).

“(g) OP Winter: Between 1537 and 1545 several artillery rounds, fired by Syrian forces, passed approximately 20 metres over OP.

“(h) OP Five: At 1353 several artillery rounds, fired by Syrian forces, passed approximately 20 metres over and within 100 metres east of OP.

“4. Cease-fire proposals: There were three cease-fire proposals made:

“(a) First proposed by Chairman ISMAC (Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission): Proposed for 1130, accepted by Senior Israel Representative at 1039, and no acceptance received from Senior Syrian Arab Delegate.

“(b) Second proposed by Acting Chief of Staff: Proposed for 1500, accepted by Syrian authorities at 1441 and by Israel authorities at 1444.

“(c) Third proposed by Chairman ISMAC: Proposed for 1700, accepted by Senior Israel Representative at 1552 and by Senior Syrian Arab Delegate at 1632.

“In each case, the cease-fire was not effective.

“5. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

“6. Casualties and damage:

“(a) United Nations:

“(i) OP Two: As a result of anti-tank rounds exploding in vicinity of OP, United Nations identification panel was splintered by shrapnel.

“(ii) OP Six: As a result of anti-tank rounds exploding in the vicinity of OP, observation trailer was holed by shrapnel.

“(iii) OP November: As a result of artillery fire on or in the vicinity of OP, the living caravan and observation trailer were holed by shrapnel splinters, and other OP installations and equipment were damaged.

“(iv) As a result of artillery fire the observation trailer with internal equipment was completely destroyed and vehicles, other OP installations and minor items of equipment were slightly damaged.

"(b) Israel: Assistant Israel Defence Forces Liaison Officer reported that a total of 10 Israel forces personnel were killed and a further 32 were wounded in the Israel-Syria sector. In addition he stated that Israel forces had lost one aircraft.

"(c) Syria: No reports received.

"7. OP reports on movement forward of the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines:

"(a) OP Sierra and OP November: By Israel forces: At 1110 both OP Sierra and OP November reported movement forward of the limits of the Israel forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Israel side from general area of map square 230-255. At this time Israel forces armoured elements, moving in east and south-east directions, crossed the limits of the Syrian forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Syrian side and passed directly over OP November site. Initial movement was by approximately four tanks and six armoured personnel carriers. At 1132 a further six Israel forces tanks and approximately five armoured personnel carriers were observed moving towards OP November. At approximately 1227 Israel forces were to east of OP November and at approximately 1230 units of these forces were on OP Sierra site. Units of Israel forces withdrew from area of OP Sierra at 1305 and from area of OP November at 1428. UNMOS were unable to confirm depth of penetration or exact time of total withdrawal of these forces west of the limits of the Israel forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Israel side due to restricted visibility.

"(b) OP Yoke: By Syrian forces: At 1434 two Syrian tanks were observed moving forward of the limits of the Syrian forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Syrian side from general area of map square 231-284. These tanks moved forward of the above-mentioned limits approximately 1,600 metres, where they were destroyed at approximately 1458 by Israel forces air attacks.

"(c) OP Six: By Syrian forces: At 1507, 10 Syrian forces personnel were observed approximately 400 metres forward of the limits of the Syrian forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire line on the Syrian side and north-east of OP. These personnel were last observed moving in north-east direction at approximately 1537."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.803

[29 June 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 27 June 1970 was received on 28 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Red: Between 0130 and 0143 machine-gun fire by Israel forces, between 0413 and 0416 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0446 and 0523 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0641 and 0708 mortar and two anti-tank gun rounds, and between 0810 and 0833 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1112 and 1130 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. At 1130 two mortar bombs and between 1302 and 1305 ack-

ack fire by UAR forces. At 1751 sporadic mortar and later machine-gun fire by UAR forces and at 1754 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1802 and by UAR forces at 1807.

"(b) OP Hotel: Between 0234 and 0241, between 0347 and 0352 and between 0453 and 0507 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 0535 and 0600 mortar fire by Israel forces (see also paragraph 3). Between 0619 and 0620, between 0829 and 0831 and between 0902 and 0912 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 0939 machine-gun and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0944 rocket fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0946 and by Israel forces at 0947. Between 1041 and 1043, between 1150 and 1157 and between 1323 and 1326 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1328 and 1329 artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 1623 and 1656, between 1720 and 1729, between 1904 and 1911 and between 2009 and 2013 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 2039 and 2129 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Kilo: At 0354 artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0415 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0429. Between 0513 and 0526 mortar and artillery fire and between 0655 and 0702 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Lima: Between 0413 and 0417 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 0630 machine-gun fire by Israel forces and at 0631 recoilless rifle and mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0635 and by UAR forces at 0650. Between 0754 and 0756 artillery fire and at 1919 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Orange: Between 0431 and 0435 artillery fire, between 0515 and 0524 sporadic artillery fire and at 1031 one artillery round, all by UAR forces. At 1510 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1525 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1531 and by Israel forces at 1549. At 1550 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 1609 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1612 and by UAR forces at 1644.

"(f) OP Yellow: Between 0529 and 0530 ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 0732 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0738 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0803 and by UAR forces at 0805. At 0848 machine-gun and, later, sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0856 sporadic artillery and, later, small-arms and mortar fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3). Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0914 and by UAR forces at 0938. Between 2021 and 2032 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 2040 and 2044 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 2100 and 2109 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Copper: Between 0629 and 0630 three artillery rounds by Israel forces. Between 0754 and 0758 sporadic mortar fire, between 0848 and 0910 sporadic mortar and artillery fire, between 1001 and 1005 sporadic artillery fire and between 1044 and 1150 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1158 and 1238 and between 1601 and 1602 artillery fire by Israel forces.

"(h) OP Echo: Between 0754 and 0756 artillery fire and at 1314 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces.

"(i) OP Green: Between 1005 and 1013 one artillery round followed by ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: In the following reports all identified aircraft were Israel forces aircraft. Attacks, where relevant, were carried out on the west side of the Canal and, unless otherwise stated, weapons employed were bombs.

"(a) OP Echo: Between 0734 and 0738 two Vautour aircraft and between 1235 and 1237 two Skyhawk aircraft attacked target north-west of OP. The first attack confirmed by OP Copper. At 1411 and at 1444 two Skyhawk aircraft, each time, crossed Canal from to east over the OP. Ack-ack fire by UAR forces at the time of first overflight.

"(b) OP Yellow: Between 0817 and 0818 two Phantom aircraft attacked target north of OP.

"(c) OP Copper: Between 0922 and 0927 two Super-Mystère aircraft attacked targets south-south-west of OP. Attacks confirmed by OP Echo. Between 1015 and 1031 four Skyhawk aircraft attacked target west of OP. During the attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1233 and 1235 one Phantom aircraft attacked target south-west of OP. Between 1315 and 1329 six Ouragan aircraft attacked with bombs and cannon fire targets north-west and south-west of OP. At 1327 ack-ack fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Hotel: Between 2200 and 2202 two unidentified aircraft (United Nations Military Observers could not determine type or nationality of aircraft owing to darkness) attacked target north-west of OP.

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

"(a) OP Hotel: Between 0557 and 0558 two mortar bombs, fired by Israel forces, exploded approximately 50 metres from the OP. There were no UAR forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(b) OP Yellow: Between 0907 and 0910 three rifle shots, fire by UAR forces, passed approximately 2 metres over the OP caravan. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.804

[29 June 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 27 June 1970 was received on 28 June from Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"OP reports:

"(a) OP Three: At 1049 small-arms fire, which ceased immediately, and at 1723 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Seven: At 1625 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Two: Between 1710 and 1742 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(d) OP Six: At 1820 sporadic machine-gun fire and flare activity by Israel forces and at 1831 sporadic machine-gun fire by unidentified party (United Nations Military Observers could not identify firing party). Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1832 and, immediately after, by unidentified party."

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.805

[29 June 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 28 June 1970 was received on 29 June from the Acting Chief of Staff:

"1. OP reports on ground activity:

"(a) OP Red: Between 0122 and 0146 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 0302 sporadic tank fire by Israel forces and at 0311 sporadic mortar fire and two anti-tank rounds by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0318 and by Israel forces at 0329. Between 0849 and 0852 sporadic mortar fire, between 1437 and 1441 ack-ack fire, between 1624 and 1627 mortar fire and at 1819 two mortar bombs, all by UAR forces. Between 1849 and 1912 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Lima: At 0305 tank and artillery fire by Israel forces and at 0310 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0321 and by Israel forces at 0345. Between 1850 and 1910 machine-gun fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Kilo: Between 0344 and 0347 tank fire by UAR forces. At 0815 artillery fire by UAR forces and at 0816 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0820 and by UAR forces at 0835.

"(d) OP Hotel: Between 0355 and 0403, between 0552 and 0602 and between 0749 and 0756 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 0830 artillery and mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0833 artillery and mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 0847 and by UAR forces at 0852. Between 0929 and 0934 mortar fire by UAR forces. Between 1015 and 1035 artillery fire by Israel forces (see also paragraph 3). At 1140 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1207 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1221 and by UAR forces at 1225. Between 1347 and 1359, between 1510 and 1525, between 1614 and 1616, at 1650 (ceasing immediately) and between 1904 and 1945 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 2001 and 2002 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 2004 and 2005 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 2027 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 2032 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 2040 and by Israel forces at 2052.

"(e) OP Green: At 0655 ack-ack fire, which ceased immediately, and between 0835 and 0852 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Foxtrot: Between 0824 and 0845, between 1024 and 1038 and between 1107 and 1134 mortar fire, all by UAR forces.

"(g) OP Yellow: At 0920 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0958 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1020 and by UAR forces at 1025. Between 1221 and 1233 sporadic mortar fire and between 2050 and 2104 small-arms fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3).

“(h) OP Copper: Between 0947 and 0948, between 1307 and 1322, between 1344 and 1350, between 1424 and 1457 and between 1516 and 1525 sporadic mortar fire, all by UAR forces. Between 1626 and 1630 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces. At 1638 four mortar bombs by UAR forces. At 1658 one artillery round by Israel forces. Between 1701 and 1732 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

“(i) OP Echo: Between 1010 and 1012 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1125 artillery fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Between 2008 and 2025 mortar fire by UAR forces.

“(j) OP Green relief patrol: At 1040 six mortar bombs by UAR forces.

“(k) OP Orange: Between 1655 and 1720 machine-gun and, later, sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces.

“2. OP reports on air activity: In following reports all identified aircraft were Israel forces aircraft. Where aircraft were unidentified, reason for non-identification is given in accompanying parentheses. Attacks, where relevant, were carried out against targets on west side of Canal, and, unless otherwise stated, weapons employed were bombs.

“(a) OP Green: At 0720 one unidentified aircraft (distance and high altitude) attacked target south-south-west of OP. Attack ceased immediately.

“(b) OP Copper: Between 0842 and 0844 and between 0905 and 0906, each time, two Ouragan aircraft attacked with bombs and cannon fire targets 500 and 300 metres south-west of OP, respectively. During first attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

“(c) OP Orange: Between 1007 and 1024 six Skyhawk aircraft attacked targets north-west of OP. During attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

“(d) OP Red: Between 1007 and 1024 six Skyhawk aircraft, between 1040 and 1045 two Skyhawk aircraft and between 1102 and 1152 eight Skyhawk aircraft attacked targets north and south-west of OP. First and third attacks confirmed by OP Lima. During all of these attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1208 and 1235 eight Super-Mystère aircraft and between 1259 and 1305 two Super-Mystère and two Vautour aircraft attacked target west of OP. During both attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1400 and 1404 two Skyhawk aircraft and between 1513 and 1520 one Skyhawk aircraft attacked targets west and south-west of OP. First attack confirmed by OP Lima. During both attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces. At 2109 one unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked target north-west of OP.

“(e) OP Lima: Between 1045 and 1106 four Skyhawk aircraft and between 1300 and 1304 two Super-Mystère and two Vautour aircraft attacked target south-west of OP. During both attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces. Between 1436 and 1441 an unknown number of unidentified aircraft (distance) attacked target south of OP. Between 1515 and 1517 two Skyhawk aircraft attacked target south-west of OP. During both above attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

“3. Firing on or close to United Nations installations:

“(a) OP Hotel and Ismailia Control Centre: Between 1020 and 1035, 10 artillery rounds fired by

Israel forces exploded at distances of 50 to 100 metres from Control Centre building. There were no UAR forces personnel in the vicinity.

“(b) OP Yellow: Between 2050 and 2104 a total of 26 single rifle shots fired by UAR forces impacted or passed close to OP. Some of these shots passed approximately 5 metres over OP and others impacted against the protective sand wall west of OP. At time of this incident OP was illuminated, and there were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

“4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

“5. Casualties and damage:

“(a) United Nations: Nil.

“(b) Israel: No reports received.

“(c) UAR: No reports received.”

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.806

[29 June 1970]

The following reports on incidents in the Israel-Syria sector on 28 June 1970 was received on 29 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

“1. OP reports on ground activity:

“(a) OP Seven: Between 0435 and 0440 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces. At 0845 one mortar bomb by Syrian forces.

“(b) OP One: Between 1031 and 1034 machine-gun fire by Syrian forces. At 2003 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

“(c) OP Two: Between 1703 and 1719 and between 1735 and 1741 sporadic machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

“(d) OP Three: At 1901 machine-gun fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces.

“2. OP reports on air activity:

“(a) OP Victor: At 0650 one Israel forces Piper Cub aircraft flying from south-south-west to north-north-east crossed the area between the limits of the forward defended localities indicating the cease-fire lines in the vicinity of OP.

“(b) OP Zodiac: At 0707 one Israel forces Piper Cub aircraft flying from south to north crossed the above-mentioned limits in the vicinity of OP.”

DOCUMENT S/7930/ADD.807

[30 June 1970]

The following summary report on incidents in the Suez Canal sector on 29 June 1970 was received on 30 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

“1. OP reports on ground activity:

“(a) OP Lima: Between 0019 and 0025 artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0156 and 0200 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1605 and 1615 and between 1756 and 1757 mortar fire by UAR forces.

“(b) OP Red: Between 0020 and 0057 sporadic mortar and tank fire by UAR forces. Between 0113 and 0114 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 0910 and 0912 mortar fire and between 1102 and 1106

machine-gun fire by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3). At 1746 sporadic mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1754 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1757 and by UAR forces at 1800.

"(c) OP Kilo: At 0150 machine-gun and rifle fire by UAR forces and, at same time, machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by both parties at 0202 (United Nations Military Observers could not determine which party commenced or ceased fire first).

"(d) OP Green: Between 0247 and 0252 and between 1941 and 1945 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(e) OP Hotel: At 0722 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, and between 0828 and 0900 mortar and artillery fire by UAR forces. Between 0911 and 0927 mortar and artillery fire by Israel forces. Between 0929 and 0958 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1047 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1052 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1054. At 1130 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1131 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1144 and by Israel forces at 1147. At 1215 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At 1233 mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1236 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1301 and by UAR forces at 1313. At 1347 and at 1403 mortar fire, which ceased immediately, by UAR forces. At 1420 mortar fire by Israel forces and at 1422 mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1422 and by UAR forces at 1424. Between 1450 and 1453 mortar fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Copper: Between 0734 and 0736 mortar fire, at 0820 ack-ack fire, which ceased immediately, between 0837 and 0908 and between 0929 and 1003 mortar fire, all by UAR forces. At 1058 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1101 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1114 and by UAR forces at 1144. Between 1210 and 1331 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1517 sporadic artillery fire by Israel forces and at 1540 sporadic artillery fire by UAR forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1543 and by Israel forces at 1550.

"(g) OP Yellow: At 0852 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 0925 artillery fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 0926 and by Israel forces at 0952. Between 0952 and 0958 mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1025 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1027 machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1045 and by Israel forces at 1046. At 1155 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces and at 1156 one mortar bomb by Israel forces. Fire ceased by UAR forces at 1200. Between 1229 and 1236 and between 1344 and 1345 sporadic mortar fire by UAR forces. At 1520 sporadic mortar fire and, later, one rifle shot by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3), and at 1531 mortar fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Israel forces at 1532 and by UAR forces at 1548. Between 1619 and 1620 mortar fire by Israel forces. Between 1622 and 1627 mortar fire, between 1904 and 1909, and between 1951 and 1954 small-arms fire, all by UAR forces (see also paragraph 3).

"(h) OP Orange: Between 0910 and 0912 artillery fire by UAR forces. At 1654 two bursts of machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(i) OP Foxtrot: Between 0929 and 0933 artillery fire by UAR forces.

"2. OP reports on air activity: In the following reports all identified aircraft are Israel forces; where aircraft were unidentified, reason for non-identification is given in accompanying parentheses. All targets were on west side of Canal, and all weapons used were bombs.

"(a) OP Copper: Between 0631 and 0645 and at 0702 two Super-Mystère aircraft attacked targets north and north-west of OP. At 0805 one Phantom aircraft, between 1423 and 1430 two Super-Mystère aircraft and between 1459 and 1504 one Skyhawk aircraft attacked targets north and west of OP. During these last three attacks ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(b) OP Kilo: Between 0700 and 0705, between 1032 and 1037, and between 1315 and 1316 two Phantom aircraft, each time, and between 1400 and 1412 three Phantom aircraft attacked targets south-west and west of OP. During each above attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(c) OP Red: Between 0722 and 0724 one unidentified aircraft (high altitude), between 1102 and 1106 and between 1435 and 1438 one Skyhawk aircraft, each time, and between 1905 and 1910 one unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked target south-west of OP. During each above attack ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(d) OP Green: Between 1035 and 1039 a number of unidentified aircraft (far distance) attacked target south-south-west of OP.

"(e) OP Lima: At 1435 one Skyhawk aircraft crossed Canal from west to east over OP. During overflight ack-ack fire by UAR forces.

"(f) OP Yellow: Between 2105 and 2106 one unidentified aircraft (darkness) attacked target west-south-west of OP.

"3. Firing on or close to United Nations personnel and installations:

"(a) OP Red: Between 1102 and 1106 three bursts of machine-gun fire by UAR forces hit United Nations OP sign approximately 3 metres from the UNMOs. There were no Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"(b) OP Yellow: At 1536 one rifle shot fired by UAR forces hit the embankment approximately 10 metres in front OP caravan. Between 1904 and 1909 several rifle shots and one burst of machine-gun fire and between 1951 and 1954 seven rifle shots, all fired by UAR forces, passed between 5 and 10 metres over OP. OP was illuminated during hours of darkness, and on no occasion were there any Israel forces personnel in the vicinity.

"4. Complaints by the parties: Nil.

"5. Casualties and damage:

"(a) United Nations: Nil.

"(b) Israel: No reports received.

"(c) UAR: No reports received."

[30 June 1970]

The following report on firing in the Israel-Syria sector on 29 June 1970 was received on 30 June from the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO:

"1. OP reports:

"(a) OP Two: Between 1535 and 1536 and be-

tween 1645 and 1717 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(b) OP Five: Between 1807 and 1811 machine-gun fire by Israel forces.

"(c) OP Seven: At 1920 mortar fire by Syrian forces and immediately after intense machine-gun fire by Israel forces. Fire ceased by Syrian forces at 1922 and by Israel forces at 1926."

DOCUMENT S/9730

Letter dated 1 April 1970 from the representative of Cambodia to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[1 April 1970]

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter of 30 March 1970 [S/9729], I have the honour to bring to your attention the following, for the information of the Security Council:

During the afternoon of 31 March 1970, after 1 p.m., large Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese units, estimated to consist of several thousand heavily-armed troops, forcibly entered the Snuol region, province of Kratie, and attacked a detachment of armed Khmer forces on patrol in an area 9 kilometres to the south-east of Snuol and 8 kilometres from the frontier, within Khmer territory.

The Cambodian detachment, outnumbered by the enemy forces, suffered losses the details of which have not yet been established. According to the latest information, the detachment, which was surrounded, managed to break out and return to base.

The Khmer Government wishes to protest most solemnly and vigorously against these criminal acts of open aggression by regular troops of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and of the Provisional Revolu-

tionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam (Viet-Cong) against armed Khmer forces in Cambodia territory, in violation of the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and of the solemn undertaking, which they are constantly proclaiming, to recognize and respect the territorial integrity of Cambodia within its existing frontiers.

The Khmer Government most indignantly denounces these acts of aggression perpetrated by North Viet-Nam and the Viet-Cong in the face of world public opinion, and at the same time appeals to all countries which love peace and justice to take the necessary measures to prevent the recurrence of such criminal acts against independent, neutral and peaceful Cambodia—acts which are jeopardizing international peace and security in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this communication circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Or KOSALAK
Deputy Permanent Representative of Cambodia
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9731

Letter dated 26 March 1970 from the representative of Nigeria to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[2 April 1970]

Upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to refer to the extraordinary allusion to a section of Nigeria contained in the letter addressed to you on 23 March 1970 by the representative of Haiti [S/9720]. The inclusion of the reference in question, in a communication purporting to put forward the position of the Government of Haiti concerning the situation in Zimbabwe, is clearly an unwarranted breach of the established practice by which United Nations Members are free to have their views pertaining to matters on the agenda of United Nations organs officially circulated in documents of the respective organs.

The imaginary assertion about "the disappearance of the Ibo people" is uninformed, unworthy and deplorable. My Government rejects this baseless assertion. Ibos, like any other people of Nigeria, remain full and equal citizens of the country; there are no second-class citizens in Nigeria. The reckless assertion of the Gov-

ernment of Haiti, as contained in the document in question, betrays ignorance of the realities of the Nigerian body politic.

The contradiction is self-evident when the Government of Haiti chooses double standards to judge similar acts of rebellion. The illegal racist minority régime in Salisbury is being imposed on Zimbabwe by the rebellion of Ian Smith and his bigoted clique, encouraged and facilitated in their criminal acts by external mentors and collaborators. The futile enterprise of a misguided group of citizens of Nigeria to destroy the unity and the territorial integrity of their fatherland was nurtured in rebellion and sustained by the incessant flow to the rebel establishment of military aid and other assistance from the foreign enemies of Africa. The rebellion of Southern Rhodesia stands condemned no less because its origin is racist. The defeated movement of the so-called Biafra régime cannot be condoned because its

perpetrators were of another racial stock. The Government of Haiti must be alone among the community of nations in resorting to a confused policy of seeking to clothe any act of treasonable rebellion with racial immunity.

My Government utterly deplures and is seriously concerned by the attempt of the Government of Haiti to exploit the grave situation which prevails in Zimbabwe in furtherance of its lost cause of supporting the secessionist threat posed until recently to the sovereign independence and national unity of Nigeria. This

policy of subterfuge cannot succeed. It must be hoped that the Government of Haiti will learn soon enough to desist from this perfidious endeavour, as it ought also to abandon its discredited policy of unjustified hostility towards the Government and people of Nigeria.

May I request the circulation of this letter as an official document of the Security Council?

(Signed) E. O. OGBU
Permanent Representative of Nigeria
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9732

Letter dated 31 March 1970 from the representative of France to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[3 April 1970]

When draft resolution S/9709/Rev.1³ on the question of Rhodesia was put to the vote on 18 March 1970, the French delegation voted in favour of the text.

This affirmative vote, which was cast with a view to securing unanimity on a matter of particular concern to all the African countries, should not be construed as implying that France accepts the view that Article 41 of the Charter authorizes the Security Council to decide that Member States should refrain from recognizing as a State a political entity whose status is contested.

In clarifying this legal point, the French delegation would point out that the French Government has consistently refused to recognize the Salisbury authorities ever since the "Declaration of Independence" and, needless to say, has no intention of changing its position on this matter.

The French delegation would like this letter to be issued as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Claude CHAYET
Acting Permanent Representative of France
to the United Nations

³ Subsequently adopted as resolution 277 (1970).

DOCUMENT S/9733

Letter dated 3 April 1970 from the representative of Cambodia to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[3 April 1970]

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter of 25 March 1970 [S/9724], I have the honour to bring the following to your attention for the information of the members of the Security Council:

On 17 February 1970, at approximately 2 p.m., three helicopters of the United States-South Viet-Nameese forces violated Cambodian air space and fired three rocket shells on the Khmer village of Teach Krom, commune of Cheam, district of Mimot, in Phkar Rumchek.

During the night of 17/18 February, at approximately 2.30 a.m., helicopters of the aforesaid forces violated Cambodian air space and fired two rocket shells into Khmer territory, 2,500 metres inside the frontier, in the commune of Phnom Den, district of Preah Bat Cheam Chum, in Takeo.

On 21 February, at approximately 12 noon, four helicopters of the same forces violated Cambodian air space and opened fire with machine guns and rockets

in the region of Yok Bloque, belonging to the commune of Koh Nhek, district of Koh Nhek, in Mondul-kiri.

On 23 February, at approximately 5.15 p.m., two helicopters of the same forces violated Cambodian air space and fired rockets on the Khmer villages of Koh Thnot and Prek Samrong, belonging to the commune of Prek Kroeus, district of Kompong Trach, in Kampot.

During the night of 25/26 February, at approximately 12.15 a.m., troops of the United States-South Viet-Nameese forces from the post of Kinh Thay Bang fired six artillery shells into Khmer territory, some 600 metres inside the frontier, in the commune of Kompong Krassaing, district of Borci Chulsa, province of Takco, destroying the monks' quarters of the local pagoda.

On 26 February, at approximately 7.30 p.m., troops from the aforesaid post of Kinh Thay Bang fired some 30 additional artillery shells on the village of Vaing Keo, belonging to the commune of Sampeou Poun, district of Koh Thom, province of Kandal.

The explosion of these shells damaged the dwellings belonging to the following villagers: Uong Suon, Neang Sieng, Tan Ouch, Neang Luch Ouch, Lin Eang, Neang Kheam Kam Chea, Neang Ny, Ly Khean, Neang Lann, Un Sarom, Dien Tong, Neang Heng and Neang Seng.

During the night of 26/27 February, at approximately 11.30 p.m., troops of the same forces from the post of Vinh Phu fired eight artillery shells on the village of Chea Plei, situated some 1,500 metres inside the frontier, in the commune of Ta Or, district of Kiri-vong, province of Takeo.

The explosion of these shells wounded three villagers named Heng Nork, Neang Seng Touch and Neang Chor Phoeun, two oxen belonging to Moul Soeng and Huon Pang, and a buffalo belonging to Sen Siv.

The Cambodian Government has lodged a vigorous protest against these repeated and deliberate attacks by the United States-South Viet-Nameese forces on the pagoda, the dwellings and the livestock of the peaceful and innocent Khmer inhabitants of the border areas. It has demanded that the Government of the United States of America should take immediate steps to indemnify the victims, compensate the damage caused and prevent the recurrence of such aggressive acts.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this communication circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Or KOSALAK
Deputy Permanent Representative of Cambodia
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9734

Letter dated 3 April 1970 from the representative of Cambodia to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[3 April 1970]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you and the members of the Security Council that the Khmer National Armed Forces suffered the following losses as the result of attacks during the afternoon of 31 March 1970 by Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese troops in the Snuol region, province of Kratie, attacks already reported in my letter of 1 April 1970 [S/9730]: 1 captain killed; 13 wounded, including a lieutenant; 3 soldiers missing; 3 sub-machine guns and 1 rifle lost.

I would add that during the evening of the same day, at approximately 7.30 p.m., a Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese unit, estimated to be some 100 strong, attacked a Khmer defence post manned by mixed elements in the village of Kampot Touk, commune of Kokisom, district of Romduol, province of Svay Rieng, situated 2 kilometres inside the frontier and 19 kilometres from the centre of Svay Rieng.

The Khmer defenders of the post suffered the following losses: 2 armed villagers killed; 1 soldier wounded; 19 members of the national defence forces and one provincial guard reported missing; some weapons lost.

The Government of Cambodia wishes to warn international opinion once again of the gravity of this new murderous aggression by Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese troops against a Khmer post inside the territory of Cambodia, a neutral independent country and a Member of the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this communication circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Or KOSALAK
Deputy Permanent Representative of Cambodia
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9735

Letter dated 3 April 1970 from the representative of Iraq to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[3 April 1970]

I have the honour to enclose herewith copy of the official statement issued by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Iraq on 16 March 1970 on the question of Southern Rhodesia. I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and the enclosed statement to be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Adnan RAOUF
Acting Permanent Representative of Iraq
to the United Nations

TEXT OF THE STATEMENT

The Republic of Iraq considers the proclamation of the "Republican" régime by the illegal Government of the white racial minority in Rhodesia a flagrant violation of rights of the legal majority of the population, and a contempt of the concepts of international justice.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq has condemned, from the beginning, the unilateral declaration of independence of the white minority. It has also up-

held, in letter and spirit, all the United Nations resolutions regarding Rhodesia as it considers that case a new formula of colonialism and imperialism.

The Asian continent suffers simultaneously from the existence in its western part of another basis of racial, religious and colonial settlement, manifested in Israel, which exceeds in its tyranny and brutality that of the Government of the white racial minority in Rhodesia. For, although the rights of the people of Zimbabwe have been flagrantly violated by the white European minority, the people of Zimbabwe are still in their country and homeland, while Israel has been able, with the assistance and collusion of western colonialism, to expel the Palestinian people, the legal inhabitants of the country, from their ancestral homeland, to occupy their territory and establish therein a western colonial bridgehead threatening both the Asian and African continents.

The forces of western imperialism, which enabled Israel to appear in the heart of the Arab World, have equally provided the opportunities for setting up the European settlers Government in the heart of the African continent. The United Kingdom bears a great responsibility for the creation of these two colonial bases.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq shall spare no efforts within the United Nations and particularly the Special Committee on Decolonization,⁴ and outside the United Nations, to assist the oppressed peoples to regain their legal rights. It shall never cease to render all material and moral assistance to the liberation movements in the world.

⁴Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

DOCUMENT S/9736

Letter dated 3 April 1970 from the representative of Syria to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[3 April 1970]

Acting upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to report to you the following:

Yesterday, 2 April 1970 at 9 a.m., local time, the Israeli air force and army initiated an attack against Syria. Our own air force and ground army took action in self-defence. The battle lasted until 4 p.m. local time.

This attack was acknowledged officially yesterday by Radio Israel. *The New York Times* of this morning (3 April 1970) reported:

"An Israeli military commentator, Elad Peled, a former general, said on the state radio tonight that today's action could mark the start of a long and bloody war of attrition with Syria, or a return to relative tranquillity on the border."

As a result of this large-scale attack, typical of Israeli treachery, 16 Syrian soldiers, including 4 officers, have fallen martyrs on the battle-ground. Thirty-seven other Syrian soldiers were wounded. The Israeli attack was not confined to military targets. The Syrian towns and villages of Jellin, Shaikh Saad, Istabl, Nawa and Adawan were also bombed, resulting in the killing of a number of innocent civilians, including women and children, and the destruction of houses—thus adding to the already long and mounting list of Israeli war crimes and crimes against humanity.

I wish on this occasion to draw your attention to my letter of 9 February 1970 [S/9643], in which I stated: "The Israeli forces have commenced, since January of this year, a campaign of terror against Syrian civilian population and cities." Yesterday's attack was an escalation of this campaign. This is substantiated by the fact that Israel's violations of the cease-fire against Syria, as reported daily to the Syrian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission (ISMAC), totalled 1,045 from 1 January until 18 March 1970. Last year's total violations by Israel, including firing on Syrian territory, amounted to 509. During January and February of this year the Israeli occupation forces were engaged in bulldozing the Syrian village of Mansoura at approximately map reference 2247-2830. On 21 March 1970 the senior Syrian Arab delegate to ISMAC submitted to its Chairman a letter of protest. The number

of Syrian villages bulldozed in occupied Syrian territory is by now 19, including villages which were burned. A complete list of them was given in my letter of 1 October 1969 [S/9459]. Twelve nahal and kibbutzim settlements have already been established on their sites. Plans for more have already been announced.

This continued aggression by Israel has one purpose only: to consolidate Israel's grip on the occupied Syrian territory, in addition to other occupied Arab territories. This already officially recognized Israeli policy has been formulated clearly enough recently by the Israeli Minister of Transport. The Jewish Telegraphic Agency's *Daily News Bulletin* of 20 February 1970 reported:

"GENERAL WEIZMANN ASSERTS THERE MUST BE NO TERRITORIAL CONCESSIONS TO ARABS

"Tel Aviv, 19 February (JTA). There must be no territorial concessions whatever to the Arabs, General Ezer Weizmann, Israel's Minister of Transport, declared at a United Jewish Appeal fund-raising dinner here last night. General Weizmann, former commander of the Israel Airforce, was named to the Cabinet by the Herut faction. He is not a member of the Knesset. He told his audience, "We must be suffering from some psychosis to think that we have to give back territory." He maintained that "Once the ancestral Israel is in our hands, any talks with the Arabs must be centered on Israel's rights with no territorial concessions." General Weizmann, a nephew of the late Dr. Chaim Weizmann, Israel's first President, did not specify what he meant by "ancestral Israel."

This is what General Peled interprets as "relative tranquillity on the borders".

To Israel, respect of the cease-fire means only that the Arabs victim of Israel occupation should surrender the occupied territories to give room to Israeli settlements and new immigrants; the logical outcome of this mad policy, in violation of all United Nations resolutions, is an escalation of Israeli attacks against the Arabs and the killing and expulsion of more and more of the Arab civilian population.

As to the cease-fire, an unchallenged interpretation of the provisions governing it was given on 11 June 1967, at the 1357th meeting of the Security Council. The Council adopted unanimously on 9 and 11 June 1967 two resolutions 235 (1967) and 236 (1967), following the treacherous attack by Israel against Syria on 9 June, after both Syria and Israel accepted the cease-fire on that same day. The two resolutions demanded, respectively, that Israel should cease hostilities forthwith and should withdraw its troops from occupied Syrian territory.

In view of the flagrant violations and continued aggression by Israel against Syria, my country reserves the right, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter, to take the necessary measures in order to prevent the repetition of such aggression and protect itself.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) George J. TOMEH
Permanent Representative of Syria
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9737

Letter dated 3 April 1970 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Russian]
[4 April 1970]

I have the honour to inform you that on 2 April 1970, the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations sent a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, stating the following:

"The Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in connexion with the Secretary-General's note issued as document S/9726 of 28 March 1970, has the honour to state that it could not refrain from drawing attention to the fact that the Secretary-General considered it possible to communicate information to the members of the Security Council, on an *ex post facto* basis and without consulting the members of the Council beforehand, concerning the adoption of measures in connexion with the problem of Bahrain.

"As is apparent, however, from the very contents of the Secretary-General's note, this problem relates to a type of situation that can lead to complications in international relations.

"It is a matter of common knowledge that according to the Charter of the United Nations, questions of this kind and the decisions taken on them come within the jurisdiction of the Security Council. The statement in the note that actions such as this by the Secretary-General 'have become customary in United Nations practice' cannot serve to justify

these actions, for it is widely known that this illegal practice was forced upon the United Nations in the past by certain Powers contrary to and in violation of the Charter.

"In this connexion the USSR Mission to the United Nations considers it necessary to emphasize once again that under the United Nations Charter, decisions on matters connected with action by the United Nations relating to the maintenance of international peace and security are taken by the Security Council.

"The Mission would also recall that the Soviet Union's position of principle regarding action of this kind connected with the maintenance of international peace and security has already been stated on previous occasions, particularly in the letter dated 27 August 1966 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/7478) and in the letter dated 19 March 1969 from the Permanent Representative of the USSR to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (S/9101)."

I should be grateful if you would take the necessary steps to have this letter issued as an official Security Council document.

(Signed) Y. MALIK
Permanent Representative of the
Union Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9738

Letter dated 6 April 1970 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[6 April 1970]

I have the honour to request the circulation as an official Security Council document of my reply to the note of 2 April 1970 addressed to me by the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations, which was circulated to the Council as document S/9737 of 4 April 1970. The text of my note is attached.

(Signed) U THANT

TEXT OF THE REPLY OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL,
DATED 4 APRIL 1970

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of its note dated 2 April 1970.

The views set forth in this note have been carefully noted by the Secretary-General, who wishes the Mission to know that he fully understands those views. However, as the Mission is aware, the Secretary-General has found himself at variance with some aspects of the views expressed by the Mission on the subject of the exercise of good offices by the Secretary-General. In this regard, the position of the Secretary-General, to which he adheres, has been clearly set forth in his letter dated 7 March 1969 to the President of the Security Council [S/9055]. The Secretary-General believes that it is not necessary to restate that position at this time.

The Secretary-General feels, none the less, that it may be useful to call attention to one aspect of this question. From time to time, as in the present case affecting Bahrain, Member States of the United Nations approach the Secretary-General directly asking for the exercise of his good offices on a delicate matter. They explain that they do so because they feel that a difference between them may be capable of an amicable solution if dealt with at an early stage quietly and diplomatically and, therefore, it would be inadvisable to take the particular matter before the Security Council or to consult its members individually on it. They express the wish to have the matter worked out through

the good offices of the Secretary-General on a completely confidential basis. In all such cases the Secretary-General, naturally, examines the proposals carefully. If those proposals are fully consistent with the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter, and if they in no way impinge upon the authority of the Security Council or any other organ of the United Nations, he unavoidably feels obligated to afford the Member States the assistance in the manner requested. To do otherwise would be to thwart a commendable effort by these Member States to abide by a cardinal principle of the Organization, namely, the peaceful settlement of disputes.

In the case in question, the good offices mission to Bahrain is engaged only in a fact-finding exercise. The facts found will, in due course, be presented to the Security Council in the form of a report from the Secretary-General. Any substantive action would be taken at that time and only by the Security Council.

The Secretary-General assures the Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that it is his wish and full intention always to ensure that his actions will be entirely consistent with the provisions of the United Nations Charter.

DOCUMENT S/9739

Letter dated 6 April 1970 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[6 April 1970]

On the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter addressed to you on 3 April 1970 by the representative of Syria [S/9736].

A complaint by Syria that warfare waged by it illegally against Israel results in casualties and damage to Syria does not deserve serious consideration. The Government of Syria rejects the Security Council call for a just and lasting peace with Israel, repudiates the cease-fire, openly proclaims its intention to pursue aggression against Israel, launches armed attacks across the cease-fire lines, and when Israel acts in self-defence, complains that Israeli defensive measures prove effective. The impropriety and irresponsibility of this behaviour are obvious; its rationalization is reprehensible. Syrian aggression, whether by regular or irregular forces, has no claim to immunity and will be accorded none.

Israel's defence action on 2 April was directed against Syrian military targets, as confirmed, *inter alia*, by the fact that Syria, as recorded in the Syrian letter, incurred exclusively military casualties. The action was aimed at thwarting Syrian aggression intensified in recent weeks and reported in my letters to the President of the Security Council on 2 February [S/9634], 11 February [S/9646], 16 March [S/9706] and 29 March 1970 [S/9727].

It will be observed that Syrian armed attacks have increased from the eve of the Conference of five Arab "front-line" States held in Cairo between 7 and 9

February 1970. The communiqué issued by the participating States—Iraq, Jordan, Sudan, Syria and the United Arab Republic—proclaims the "resolve to pursue the struggle against the enemy" and calls for the mobilization of all Arab resources for "the battle of destiny". It is characteristic of the Arab attitude that the Arab delegations to the United Nations should have deemed it appropriate to submit this proclamation of continued aggression to the Security Council on 18 February 1970 [S/9654].

The Syrian Government undoubtedly understands that the only way to ensure tranquillity and to avert losses on both sides of the cease-fire lines is for Syria to abide faithfully by the cease-fire.

This cease-fire is reciprocal and, contrary to the distortions contained in the Syrian letter, unconditional. Syria accepted it and is unreservedly bound by it and by the present agreement on the cease-fire lines to which it affixed its signature on 26 June 1967 [S/7930/Add.17 and 18].

Syria's present policy of aggression demonstrates to what degree Syria's membership in the Security Council is a travesty of international law and morality.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yosef TEKOAH
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9741

Letter dated 6 April 1970 from the representative of Cambodia to the
President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[6 April 1970]

On instructions from my Government and further to my letters of 1 and 3 April 1970 [S/9730 and S/9734], I have the honour to bring to your attention the following, for the information of the members of the Security Council:

During the night of 1/2 April 1970, at about 2 a.m., Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese forces estimated to be about 100 strong launched a violent attack against the Khmer military post of Trapeang Phlong, situated approximately 1,500 metres inside the frontier, on Route 22, in the commune of Trapeang Phlong, district of Ponhea Krek, province of Kamchhai Mea.

The losses suffered by the Khmer military post were as follows: three soldiers killed; two soldiers wounded; one United States machine-gun, a sub-machine gun, an automatic pistol and a telephone carried off; two huts set on fire and a rifle damaged.

During the night of 2/3 April, at about 1.30 a.m., the mixed Cambodian forces of the district of Mimot, while on patrol, clashed with a Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese force of about 50 men, 2,500 metres inside the frontier, in the commune of Roung, district of Mimot, province of Phkar Runchek, and seven kilometres south of Mimot. One member of the Cambodian patrol was killed. Three Viet-Cong were killed and another taken prisoner.

On the night of 3 April, at about 9 p.m., Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese forces estimated at three battalions, well equipped and heavily armed (four 77-mm recoilless cannons, rocket launchers, mortars and heavy machine-guns), launched a violent three-hour attack against the centre of Chiphou (Svay Rieng), approximately 20 kilometres from the frontier.

The provisional estimate of Cambodian losses is as follows:

1. *Military*: 2 soldiers killed, 10 soldiers reported missing, 8 seriously wounded and 10 slightly wounded, including Captain Khlok Koroup, the commanding officer of the Sub-District, 1 automatic machine-gun damaged, 320 Enfield rifles, 30 Sten guns, 1 mortar, 2 30-mm machine-guns, 1 50-mm machine-gun and some ammunition carried off, 4 huts and 1 private car

destroyed, large amounts of equipment and documents from the military Sub-District taken away and burnt, the house of Major Has Vary set on fire.

2. *Provincial Guard*: 1 provincial guard reported missing, 56 MAS 36-mm rifles, 3 United States carbines and 1 rifle carried off, 2 huts, some furniture and documents, as well as 5 motor-cycles, set on fire.

3. *Civilians*: 1 elderly woman killed, the office of the Head of District and the archives, as well as the house, of the Head of District set on fire, the personal property of the inhabitants removed.

On the same night, the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese also burned down the Cambodian police post at Bavet, in Svay Rieng.

The Government of Cambodia ventures to draw the attention of the members of the Security Council to the fact that these open and increasingly frequent attacks by Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese forces against Cambodian defence forces and posts within Cambodian territory are in grave defiance of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the 1954 Geneva Agreements, and jeopardize the peace and security not only of Cambodia but also of South-East Asia.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet-Nam are held to be wholly responsible for any serious consequences which might arise.

The Government of Cambodia asks the members of the Security Council to consider the possibility of exerting all their influence to compel the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese forces to put an immediate end to these acts of open aggression and to withdraw their troops from the territory of neutral, independent and peaceful Cambodia.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this communication circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Or KOSALAK
Deputy Permanent
Representative of Cambodia
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9742

Letter dated 8 April 1970 from the representative of Israel to the
President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[8 April 1970]

On instructions from my Government I have the honour to refer to the statement issued by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Iraq on 16 March 1970 and circulated with the letter addressed to you on 3 April 1970 by the representative of Iraq [S/9735].

It is not the first time that an Arab Government has thought fit to exploit the genuine preoccupation with the grave problems still extant in Africa such as the

emergence of the illegal Salisbury régime—a preoccupation which my Government fully shares—as a tool for furthering Arab belligerency against Israel. On numerous occasions, in the Security Council, in the General Assembly, and in some of its Committees, as well as in other organs of the United Nations, Arab States have tried to turn deliberations on problems of southern Africa into sterile propaganda exercises

against the national rights of the Jewish people in their homeland.

It is obvious that a comparison between the restoration by the Jewish people of their sovereignty in Israel after a struggle of 2,000 years to liquidate the consequences of foreign conquests of their land, and the illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia is an insidious distortion. The white inhabitants of Zimbabwe have no other connexion with the land except colonialist settlement. Zimbabwe's history is eloquent proof of the genius of the African people of that country and has no relation to the racist minority which now rules it. In Israel, every hill and valley are witness to the irrevocable bonds between the people and the land of Israel. Just as transient white rule could not change Zimbabwe's history and character, the Arab conquest of the country, like other imperialist conquests which preceded and followed it, cannot erase the oneness of the Jewish people and their ancestral homeland.

It is particularly reprehensible that a Government such as that of Iraq should interject itself into discussions on the rights of man and the freedom of nations. Iraq's attitude to human rights and freedoms is being demonstrated continuously by the imprisonment, torture, and barbaric hangings of innocent Jews in Baghdad's squares, by the persecution of religious minorities such as the Shia'ites, by the incarceration and mass executions of political opponents of the régime. Iraq's blood-stained hands can only tarnish the cause of Zimbabwe and other peoples struggling for their rights and freedom.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yosef TEKOAH
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9743

Letter dated 8 April 1970 from the representative of Cambodia to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[8 April 1970]

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter of 6 April 1970 [S/9741], I have the honour to bring to your attention the following, for the information of the members of the Security Council:

On 31 March 1970, Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese forces encircled the Khmer military posts of Koh Kok and Koh Sampeou, district of Peamchor, in Prey Veng, and succeeded in breaking into them on 3 April. Thirty-two Khmer soldiers, including the two post commanders, were captured by the enemy, who carried off a radio and some documents.

On the night of 1 April, at about 10 p.m., Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese troops, estimated to be several hundred strong, encircled the village of Thnot, district of Kompong Rau, in Svay Rieng, captured 22 villagers and carried off 29 rifles.

On 2 April, at about 6 a.m., Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese forces attacked the Khmer post of Tuol Morn, in the commune of Peam Montea, district of Kompong Trabek, in Prey Veng.

The Cambodian losses are as follows: 2 soldiers killed, 18 others captured by the enemy, 1 automatic pistol, 3 sub-machine guns, 3 bren-guns, 14 rifles, 1 radio and some documents carried off.

On the same day, at about 8 a.m., the Khmer post of Thnong in the same commune, district and province, was attacked by the same forces.

The Cambodian losses are as follows: 3 soldiers killed, including the post commander, 1 automatic pistol, 2 sub-machine guns and 2 cannons lost.

Also on the same day, at about 7.30 p.m., Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese forces attacked and occupied the Provincial Guard post of Moeung Khay, commune of Koh Rokar, district of Peamchor, in Prey Veng. Two soldiers and the head of the commune

were captured, and two automatic pistols were carried off.

During the night of 4/5 April, the Khmer post of Kompong Trach, district of Romeas Hek, in Svay Rieng, was violently attacked by Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese troops estimated to be roughly 500 strong. Two Khmer soldiers, including the commanding officer of the Sub-District, were killed.

The Government of Cambodia wishes to emphasize the gravity of these open and increasingly frequent attacks against Cambodian defence forces and posts by well-equipped and heavily armed Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese forces, which have thus shown themselves in their true colours as expansionists.

The Government of Cambodia asks the members of the Security Council to consider the possibility of exerting all their influence to compel the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese forces to put an end to these acts of open aggression against neutral, independent and peaceful Cambodia.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet-Nam are held to be wholly responsible for any consequences which might arise from these acts, which are in grave defiance of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the 1954 Geneva Agreements, and jeopardize the peace and security of the world in general and South-East Asia in particular.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this communication circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Or KOSALAK
Deputy Permanent
Representative of Cambodia
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9744*

Letter dated 8 April 1970 from the representative of the United Arab Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 April 1970]

Israeli Phantom jets today attacked a primary school (the Bahr Al Bakr School) in the village of Houssaneya in Sharkia Province, 80 kilometres north of Cairo, murdering 31 school children and wounding another 36. The attack also resulted in the killing and wounding of other civilians.

In previous letters, the most recent of which is contained in document S/9656 of 20 February 1970, the United Arab Republic has drawn attention to Israel's attacks on civilian targets and to its serious implications.

The Israeli claim that their attack today was on a military target can be understood only if they mean that the children of Egypt will grow up to be defenders of their lands against any and all aggressors.

Upon instructions from my Government, I request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

(Signed) Mohamed H. EL-ZAYYAT
Permanent Representative of the United Arab Republic
to the United Nations

* Also circulated as a General Assembly document under the symbol A/7969.

DOCUMENT S/9745*

Letter dated 9 April 1970 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 April 1970]

I have the honour to refer to the letter addressed to you on 8 April 1970, by the representative of the United Arab Republic [S/9744].

A year ago Egypt repudiated the cease-fire and unleashed against Israel what its President calls the "war of attrition", which, as you and the Security Council have repeatedly been informed, compels Israel to have recourse to its right to self-defence.

Yesterday, at 9.15 a.m. local time, air action was undertaken against Egyptian military installations situated at Salahiya. Air photographs taken shortly before that action show clearly identifiable military installations and military transport. Photographs of the same area after the action confirm that only these military targets were hit.

The letter from the Egyptian representative is a crude attempt to conceal the true facts. The letter claims that the Israeli action was directed against the village of Houssaneya. It is true that press reports from Egypt state that the correspondents were taken to Houssaneya, but they add that this place is at least 15 kilometres from the target.

Indeed the following distortions of fact emerge from press dispatches from Egypt:

In an obvious manoeuvre to hide the military nature of the target, the Egyptian authorities prevented the journalists from visiting it. As stated, they were taken to Houssaneya, a place at least 15 kilometres away. The explanation of the Egyptian authorities was that the road to the target at Salahiya was difficult to

traverse. This was a lame excuse because Houssaneya, where the correspondents were led, is situated on a side road, while Salahiya lies astride a main highway. In any event, the correspondents could have travelled to Salahiya from Houssaneya by the same road on which the wounded had been transported from Salahiya to the hospital at Houssaneya.

The Egyptian authorities brought before the correspondents the director of a school at Houssaneya but no witness appeared from the school allegedly attacked at Salahiya.

The correspondents report from Houssaneya that some of the wounded boys they saw in the hospital were dressed in khaki uniform and apparently participated in pre-military training in the Salahiya camp. Thus the Associated Press cable, datelined Cairo, 8 April, states:

"Correspondents were not taken to the school because, according to the officials, it was 'too far and the road too bad'. Some of the wounded boys seen by correspondents were in green khaki uniform—the usual dress of the Egyptian schools' 'National Guard', which is composed of pupils who receive civil defence training."

The Egyptian communiqué and the United Arab Republic representative's letter both state that the target is 80 kilometres north of Cairo. They merely omit to add that it is in the zone of hostilities about 30 kilometres west of Qantara.

Seven hours elapsed between the air action at 9.15 a.m. and the first Egyptian communiqué at 4.20 p.m. Obviously this long interval was needed to enable the Government of the United Arab Republic to make up

* Also circulated as a General Assembly document under the symbol A/7970.

its mind how to present its distortions to the outside world.

If, as is alleged by the United Arab Republic, the casualties included a number of youths, responsibility lies with the Egyptian authorities for having placed them in a distinctly military installation. In any event, the Government of Israel regrets the loss of life on either side resulting from Egypt's disregard for the cease-fire. The casualties are a direct consequence of Egypt's repudiation of the cease-fire and of Egypt's continued aggression against Israel.

The only way to prevent such casualties is for the United Arab Republic to terminate the "war of attrition" declared by it in 1969 and to reaffirm the cease-fire established by the Security Council.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

(Signed) Yosef TEKOAH
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9746

Letter dated 9 April 1970 from the representative of Venezuela to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]
[9 April 1970]

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 16 March 1970 from the representative of Guyana, which was circulated as Security Council document S/9708.

My Government does not believe it necessary to comment on the interpretations which the representative of Guyana makes in his latest communication, for the Venezuelan position is very clear and well known. With a view to avoiding the continuation of a controversy which my Government considers fruitless, I shall confine myself to reiterating the statements made in our communication dated 6 March 1970 [S/9681] and to rejecting formally both the interpretations and the assertions and claims contained in the communications of the representative of Guyana.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this communication circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Andrés AGUILAR M.
Permanent Representative of Venezuela
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9748

Note by the President of the Security Council: membership of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968)

[Original: English]
[10 April 1970]

The President of the Security Council has the honour to state that, following the expiry of the term of office of Algeria, Pakistan and Paraguay on the Security Council, consultations have been held on the question of the membership of the Committee of the Security Council established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968).

In the course of these consultations certain suggestions were made concerning the possibility of an enlargement of the Committee.

Until further decision, and without prejudice to the position of those members of the Security Council who favour an enlargement, the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) will be composed as follows: France, Nepal, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States.

It has been agreed that the Committee should continue its work and prepare its report to the Security Council by the end of May. After the report has been issued the question of an enlargement of the Committee will be taken up for further consideration.

DOCUMENT S/9749

Note verbale dated 9 April 1970 from the representative of Hungary
to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[13 April 1970]

The representative of the Hungarian People's Republic has the honour to communicate to the President of the Security Council the following statement of the Hungarian Government concerning the illegal proclamation of Southern Rhodesia as a "Republic" by the white minority régime.

"The racist white-minority régime of Southern Rhodesia has proclaimed the former British colony, Zimbabwe by its African name, a 'Republic'. The Southern Rhodesian Government of Ian Smith, enjoying the support of the imperialists quarters, has taken a new step, disregarding fundamental human rights, against the people of Zimbabwe constituting an overwhelming majority of the population of the country. This action is proof of the endeavour of the white-minority régime to perpetuate the dispossession and exploitation of the people of Zimbabwe fighting for their freedom, independence and lawful rights.

"The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic most emphatically condemns the arbitrary and unlawful action of the racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia, the proclamation of the 'Republic', which is diametrically opposed to the principles of the United Nations and to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

"The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic does not recognize the unlawful steps of the illegal Smith régime, the proclamation of the 'Republic', and protests against its disregard of the rights of the people of Zimbabwe.

"It continues to ensure its solidarity and support to the long-suffering people of Zimbabwe in their strenuous and legitimate struggle against their oppressors."

The representative of the Hungarian People's Republic requests that this statement be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

DOCUMENT S/9750

Letter dated 13 April 1970 from the representative of Cambodia to the
President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[13 April 1970]

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter of 8 April 1970 [S/9743], I have the honour to bring the following to your attention, for the information of the members of the Security Council:

On 4 April 1970, at about 4 a.m., the Cambodian military post of Kompong Krassaing, in Kamchai Mea, was violently attacked by several hundred heavily armed Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese. The Cambodian post suffered the following losses: two soldiers killed; five soldiers wounded; five members of the Khmer national defence forces missing; members of soldiers' families wounded; one mortar damaged and the Kompong Krassaing truss-bridge damaged.

In the night of 6/7 April, at about 7.30 p.m. and 2 a.m., Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese forces estimated to be several hundred strong harassed the centre of Prasaut, in Svay Rieng.

In the same night, from 9 p.m. until dawn, several thousand Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese violently renewed their attacks against the Cambodian defensive position at Chipou, in Svay Rieng. Twenty Khmer soldiers were killed, 23 others wounded and 1 missing. Rifles and military equipment were lost.

In the night of 8 April, at about 11 p.m., hundreds of Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese harassed the Khmer forces' position at Samrong Thom, district of Loeuk Dek, province of Kandal, for about an hour. Lieutenant Phim Chamroeun, the second-in-command of the company, was mortally wounded.

Details of other Cambodian losses are not yet available.

The Government of Cambodia wishes once again to denounce to international opinion the gravity of this new murderous aggression deliberately committed by Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese troops against the Khmer Armed Forces inside the territory of Cambodia, which is a Member of the United Nations and an independent, neutral and peaceful country.

The permanent occupation of Cambodian territory at several points by Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese forces and their open and repeated aggressions against the Khmer national defence forces inside Cambodia itself represent a serious challenge to international law and are endangering the peace and security of Cambodia and South-East Asia.

The Khmer Government holds the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet-Nam (Viet-Cong) responsible for any deterioration of the situation in this part of the world and reserves the right to take any appropriate measures to defend its sovereignty, its independence and its territorial integrity.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this communication circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Or KOSALAK
Deputy Permanent Representative of Cambodia
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9752/REV.1*

Letter dated 14 April 1970 from the representative of Israel
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[17 April 1970]

On the instructions of my Government I have the honour to refer to the letter addressed to you by the representative of the United Arab Republic on 8 April 1970 [S/9744], and to my reply of 9 April 1970 [S/9745], in which I drew attention to the Egyptian attempt to distort and conceal the military nature of the target at Salahiya of Israel's air action on 8 April 1970.

A further abortive attempt to mislead world opinion in this matter was made by the Egyptian authorities on 12 April.

It took the Egyptian authorities five days to arrange for a visit of representatives of the press to the target. Though correspondents were taken on 8 April to Houssaneya, approximately 15 kilometres from the site of the air action, they were refused access to the latter and were permitted to visit it only on 12 April. In the intervening period, the Egyptian authorities had removed from the site whatever traces of military installations could be eliminated.

The attached photographs⁵ prove clearly the target's military character and the Egyptian efforts to remove military equipment from it. Photograph 1, taken before the raid, shows 15 military trucks in special dug-outs and 19 military trucks, 11 jeeps and 4 trailers in the courtyard surrounded by approximately 100 military positions. Photograph 2 shows the direct hits on the

above target. Photograph 3, taken the day following the air action, shows that all but four of the military vehicles had been removed, and that seven military huts around the main structure had been dismantled. The dug-outs and military positions are empty.

An additional air picture taken today, 14 April (photograph 4), shows that the military positions around the compound have been demolished in the meantime and filled in with earth. This is apparently the condition of the site shown to correspondents during their visit on 12 April.

The United Arab Republic authorities have thus resorted to an obvious Potemkin-village ruse. Its exposure proves again the untrustworthiness of Egyptian propaganda.

It will also be noted that correspondents reporting from the area confirm that the structure, alleged by the Egyptian authorities to have served as a school, constituted part of the military compound. It was located not in a neighbouring village, but as reported for instance by Jesse Lewis Jr. in the *Washington Post* of 14 April, only 30 yards from the main structure. In my letter of 9 April I stressed the irresponsibility of placing youths in such a distinctly military installation.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

(Signed) Yosef TEKOAH
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9754

Letter dated 15 April 1970 from the representative of Cambodia to the
President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[15 April 1970]

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter of 13 April 1970 [S/9750], I have the honour to bring the following to your attention, for the information of the members of the Security Council:

In the night of 8/9 April 1970, at about 11 p.m., approximately 100 Viet-Cong and North-Vietnamese attacked, for about an hour, the Cambodian position

at Samrong Thom, in Locuk Dek, province of Kandal, which was held by a company of infantry of the Khmer armed forces.

In the morning of 9 April, members of the National Khmer Defence Forces, carrying out a mopping-up operation in the infested area, clashed with a group of Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese at Dei Dos, to the north of Samrong Thom, in Locuk Dek in the

province of Kandal. The Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese were supported by the Viet-Nameese living in the area.

After a brief engagement, the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese withdrew to the south, leaving 18 dead on the battlefield. The Cambodian forces suffered one killed and several wounded.

In the night of 9/10 April, the accomplices of the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese tried for the first time to sabotage the central railway station at Phnom-Penh.

The intervention of the railway defence commandos and the soldiers on duty at the station prevented the saboteurs from carrying out their criminal project. Some material damage was done to a locomotive and to one compartment of a rail-car.

In the same night, from 11.40 p.m. until dawn, several hundred Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese attacked the centre of Prasaut, in Svay Rieng. The counter-attack of the Khmer forces, supported by artillery and aircraft, forced the enemy to withdraw, leaving behind 12 dead. Furthermore, the enemy probably carried off about 50 killed and wounded. During this attack, seven soldiers and four civilians belonging to the mixed Khmer defence forces were wounded.

On 11 April, at about 5 p.m., the Khmer forces launched search operations in the region situated on the bank of the river of Kompong Trabek, about two kilometres from the centre of Kompong Trabek in the province of Prey Veng, a region which is inhabited by Viet-Nameese and infested with Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese.

About 50 Viet-Cong and North-Vietnamese fired on the Khmer forces from each abandoned dwelling. One Khmer soldier was seriously wounded. The Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese left seven dead on the battlefield and carried off their other dead and wounded. The Khmer forces captured four chargers for Chinese automatic pistols and 16 sacks of rice. A number of dwellings were destroyed.

On the same day, the centre of Prasaut was again attacked by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese. At about 11 a.m., 15 members of the mixed Khmer forces composed of armoured cars and infantry who were going to the defence post outside the centre were attacked by about 50 Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese two kilometres to the east of Prasaut. The

intervention of the Cambodian artillery, later supported by aircraft, forced the enemy to withdraw, leaving one enemy soldier dead on the field and carrying off several dead and wounded. During this attack, two Khmer soldiers were killed and five others wounded, and one armoured car carrying a machine-gun was damaged.

The Government of Cambodia wishes to draw the attention of the members of the Security Council and of all the countries of the world to the increasing frequency and scope of these open attacks committed by the Viet-Cong and North-Vietnamese forces against the Khmer defence forces and defence posts within Cambodian territory, in flagrant violation of international law, the 1954 Geneva Agreements and the solemn commitment of their respective Governments to recognize and respect the territorial integrity of Cambodia within its existing frontiers.

While vigorously stigmatizing these acts of aggression by the North Viet-Nameese and Viet-Cong forces, which are daily becoming more intensive and have spread to numerous points in Khmer territory, the Cambodian Government must warn the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet-Nam of the serious consequences which might result from their current policy of aggression and expansionism against Cambodia, a neutral and peaceful country which is a Member of the United Nations, thus endangering international peace and security.

The Khmer Government, which seeks peace and justice and is still pursuing its policy of strict neutrality, intends to continue using all possible peaceful means, including political and diplomatic means, to bring about the withdrawal of the North Viet-Nameese and Viet-Cong forces from Khmer territory.

However, it wishes solemnly to declare that, despite the great patience it has shown thus far, it reserves the right to take, if necessary and at the appropriate time, any steps it deems useful to ensure the security and survival of a Cambodia which is independent, neutral, peaceful and free from all foreign interference, irrespective of the consequences.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this communication circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Or KOSALAK
Deputy Permanent Representative of Cambodia
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9755*

Letter dated 15 April 1970 from the representative of the United Arab Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[15 April 1970]

Pursuant to my letter dated 8 April 1970 [S/9744], I have the honour to bring to your attention that, in addition to the 31 school children murdered on the spot by Israeli jets on 8 April 1970, the Permanent Mission of the United Arab Republic has received with bitter sorrow the news that 16 other school children died as a result of their wounds.

* Also circulated as a General Assembly document under the symbol A/7972.

In order to put this additional information on record, my Government has instructed me to request the circulation of this letter and the enclosed photographs* as an official document of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

These photographs, which show the corpses of the innocent victims and reveal their age, also show the

* Not reproduced here. They may be consulted in the archives of the Secretariat.

nature of Israeli allegations that these victims were undergoing paramilitary training in a military compound. These children were cold-bloodedly murdered by Israelis, flying United States-supplied Phantom jet planes based and operating from a part of Egypt which is occupied in defiance of the Charter of the United Nations and its resolutions. Members of the United Nations will reflect on the situation of impotence in which the United Nations is being put and on the grave responsibility of those who cause or permit the perpetuation of this situation.

Any Israeli air raid conducted against any target, whether military or civilian, in our countries is clearly a violation of the Charter. When attacks are, however, being conducted against workers in their factories and children in their schools, neither claim of error nor crude efforts at justification are worth refuting.

Kindly allow me to quote here the following dispatch from Cairo by Reuters dated 15 April 1970:

"Egypt today invited United Nations inspection of an area west of the Suez Canal where 46 children died after an Israeli air attack last week. At the same time, the chief Government spokesmen rejected further Israeli claims that the school at Bahr El Bakar was inside a military encampment.

"Israel produced new aerial pictures yesterday purporting to show that the site had been a military area but that military vehicles had been removed before foreign correspondents visited the scene two days ago. The correspondent saw no sign of military equipment and saw work on agricultural development projects. The spokesman said Egypt was ready to accept full inspection of the area by a United Nations representative."

(Signed) Mohamed H. EL-ZAYYAT
Permanent Representative of the
United Arab Republic to the
United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9756

Letter dated 15 April 1970 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Russian]
[16 April 1970]

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the circulation of the annexes to this letter as official documents of the Security Council. They contain the following protest against the barbarous bombing by the Israeli air force of a primary school near Cairo (United Arab Republic), which killed many of the children:

Annex I: Statement by the Soviet Committee of Solidarity with Asian and African Countries concerning the new crime by the Israeli aggressors against a peaceful population;

Annex II: Statement by the USSR Union of Journalists concerning the new act of Israeli aggression;

Annex III: Copy of a cable from the Committee of Soviet Women and the USSR Academy of Pedagogic Sciences, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

(Signed) Y. MALIK
Permanent Representative of the Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics to the
United Nations

ANNEX I

The whole world has been deeply shocked by the news from the small Egyptian village of Bahr El Bakar. The Israeli militarists cold-bloodedly destroyed a primary school by bombing. As a result of this barbarous raid by Israeli pilots flying aircraft made in the United States, dozens of school-children were killed and many were seriously wounded. This monstrous act is yet another in the series of crimes committed by the Israeli extremists.

The ruling circles in Israel, inspired by the imperialists Powers and by world Zionism, stubbornly refuse to implement the Security Council resolution of 22 November 1967 [242 (1967)], which is the basis for the restoration of a just peace in the Middle East. The rulers of Israel, blatantly ignoring the voice of the world community, are continuing their aggressive action against the Arab States and going on to still more inhuman misdeeds.

In an effort to crush the growing resistance of Arab patriots, the Israeli aggressors are employing tyranny and vio-

lence against the peaceful population of the captured Arab territories, covering these regions with a network of concentration camps and thus putting into practice a barbarous policy of genocide, which has been condemned by the whole of mankind.

The Soviet Committee of Solidarity with Asian and African Countries, expressing the anger and indignation of millions of Soviet people, holds up to shame the inhuman crimes of the Israeli extremists. The Soviet people demand an end to the aggressive acts and provocations of the Israeli militarists and immediate withdrawal of the occupying forces from the Arab territories.

We are deeply convinced that, whatever barbarous means the Israeli aggressors resort to, they will not succeed in breaking the will of the Arab peoples defending their liberty and independence. Sooner or later the aggressors will have to answer to the nations for their crimes.

Shame on the Israeli aggressors and those who inspire them. Long live increasing solidarity between the Soviet and Arab nations!

ANNEX II

The Israeli aggressors know no bounds. Quite recently the whole world community angrily condemned the barbarous bombing of a metallurgical factory in a Cairo suburb, which killed many workers. And now comes a new misdeed—the bombing of a primary school at Bahr El Bakar, an act of cold-blooded and calculating violence against children sitting at their school desks, 77 of whom were killed or wounded.

This crime of the Israeli aggressors cannot go unpunished. They must receive the punishment they deserve. The journalists of the Soviet Union demand the immediate cessation of the barbarous attacks by Israel on the peaceful inhabitants of the Arab countries. Shame on the barbarians of Tel Aviv and their accomplices who provide them with "Phantoms", who unstintingly supply them with money, who in every way oppose a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

ANNEX III

The Committee of Soviet Women and the USSR Academy of Pedagogic Sciences express indignation and concern at the new misdeeds of the Israeli aggressors—the barbarous bomb-

ing of the school at Bahr El Bakar. Thirty children died and 36 were wounded. At all times and in the cruellest wars, the murder of children has been considered the severest crime of all. The Israeli militarists, like the followers of Hitler, had no consideration for the most sacred feelings of men and the precepts of international law. They have perpetrated a new act of cruelty, tyranny and lawlessness which testifies to the aggressive imperialist spirit of Tel Aviv.

The intensification of raids by the Israeli air force over the territory of the Arab countries, and especially the United Arab Republic, is the direct result of the policy of imperialist circles and above all the United States of America of making arms readily available to the Israeli militarists.

This bloody crime was committed from aircraft made in the United States. The United Nations has more than once condemned the aggressive actions of Israel but the Israeli rulers are blatantly violating the Security Council resolution of 22 November 1967 [242 (1967)], which required the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories and was

aimed at establishing peace in the Middle East. Following the failure to comply with this resolution and the continuation of the aggressive acts, the Israeli rulers are killing women and children, completely innocent people. The Soviet people demand that an end be put to the barbarous acts of the rulers of Israel and their protectors.

We request that our protest against the monstrous crime of the Israeli militarists and the murder of children be brought to the notice of the Members of the United Nations. We express the hope that effective measures will finally be taken to implement the Security Council resolution of 22 November 1967 in view of the terrible consequences resulting from the failure to do so.

V. NIKOLAIEVA-TERESHKOVA
Chairman, Committee of Soviet Women
V. KHVOSTOV
President, USSR Academy of Pedagogic
Sciences, Member of the USSR
Academy of Sciences

DOCUMENT S/9757

Letter dated 17 April 1970 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[17 April 1970]

With reference to the letter addressed to you by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 15 April 1970 [S/9756], circulating a number of statements by certain organizations in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, I have the honour, on instructions of my Government, to request you to be good enough to circulate the following.

The Soviet Representative's letter is another transparent attempt to come to the aid of the propaganda services of the United Arab Republic, which have been unable to disprove that the target of the air action on 8 April 1970 was a military objective in an area in which the United Arab Republic proclaimed war of attrition is taking place or to explain why youths were within the perimeters of military compounds, but have had to have recourse to subterfuges.

The prime responsibility for the losses sustained by both sides rests with the United Arab Republic, which has voided the cease-fire and has initiated and pursues the war of attrition. The unreserved support given by the Soviet Union to the United Arab Republic places upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics very heavy responsibility for the continuation of the belligerency. While the Soviet Union sheds crocodile tears over Egyptian victims of President Nasser's war of attrition, it passes in silence over and encourages the Arab terror warfare being conducted openly with Soviet-made weapons against the civilian population of Israel.

The various statements which the Soviet Representative attached to his letter originated with government-directed organizations. It is also a matter of common knowledge that public opinion in that country, which is entirely dependent upon whatever information vouchsafes it, was deprived by the Soviet Government of any unbiased or objective reports on the incident of 8 April.

(Signed) Yosef TEKOAH
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9759

Note by the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[20 April 1970]

It will be recalled that on 3 March 1970 the members of the Security Council received informally, on behalf of the delegation of Finland, a memorandum on the question of initiating periodic meetings of the Security Council in accordance with Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Charter.

Since then preliminary discussions on this question have taken place among the members of the Security Council. In the light of these discussions the President of the Security Council now proposes that consultations be undertaken with a view to having this question considered, in due course, by the Security Council. In

making this proposal the President of the Security Council is acting in his capacity as the representative of Finland.

The memorandum referred to above is reproduced as an annex to this note.

ANNEX

Periodic meetings of the Security Council (Memorandum by the delegation of Finland)

Periodic meetings of the Security Council are provided for in Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations, which states as follows:

"The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative."

Rule 4 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, which seeks to implement this provision of the Charter, stipulates that periodic meetings of the Security Council shall be held twice a year, at such times as the Security Council may decide.

The origin of the Charter provision for periodic meetings of the Council was a compromise between the positions of the American and the British delegations at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. The American proposal was to keep the Security Council in continuous session. This is reflected in paragraph 1 of Article 28 of the Charter: "The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously..." Great Britain did not oppose the principle, but insisted that in addition to meetings with permanent representatives there was a need for responsible cabinet ministers to attend important sessions. The Soviet Union also suggested providing for periodic meetings. It was thought at Dumbarton Oaks that periodic meetings of the Council would continue a valuable feature of the League of Nations bringing together the Foreign Ministers of Member States to discuss matters of common concern. Article 28 of the Charter definitely envisages two types of meetings: meetings in which Member States are represented by their permanent representatives (paragraph 1), the more usual practice, and "periodic meetings" in which Member States are represented by their Foreign Ministers or other persons of special political importance and where the opportunity would be offered for discussions at a higher policy level.

This provision of the Charter has remained a dead letter. No periodic meetings of the Security Council have been held during the entire history of the United Nations. From time to time there have been initiatives to activate the provision. Each of the three Secretary-Generals of the Organization has suggested that periodic meetings of the Council be held.

In the introduction to the Annual Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization for the period 1 July 1949 to 30 June 1950, Mr. Trygve Lie wrote as follows:

"A requirement for the successful launching of a new effort to revitalize the United Nations and bring its full resources to bear upon the 'cold war' is to gather around the same table the policy-making officials of the principal Powers. Most negotiations in the United Nations are, normally and rightly, carried on by the permanent representatives. But the founders of the United Nations also saw that it would be necessary to bring together from time to time the men who make policy as well as the men who execute it.

"The provisions in the Charter and in the rules of procedure for the Security Council for periodic meetings twice a year were drawn up to meet this need. Such meetings, if properly conducted, would provide an opportunity for a review at the highest level of outstanding issues. Clearly, they should be most carefully prepared in advance. There may be, and probably will be, occasions when these exchanges of views, no matter how carefully prepared, will fail to bring parties closer to agreement. That need not lead to disappointment, provided it is understood in advance that such meetings cannot be expected to produce solutions by

magic and that they should be regarded instead as an important part of a continuing process of negotiation—a process which in the United Nations should never end."

In his "Memorandum of points for consideration in the development of a twenty-year programme for achieving peace through the United Nations,"⁷ Mr. Trygve Lie suggested that such periodic meetings, attended by Foreign Ministers, or Heads or other members of Governments, should be held beginning in 1950. The General Assembly, by resolution 494 (V), requested the Security Council to give consideration to that memorandum.

Mr. Trygve Lie's suggestion was made against the background of the Korean War but many of the arguments he used to advocate periodic meetings of the Security Council have a more general validity which transcends the context of the particular situation in which they were advanced. The Korean situation was, indirectly at any rate, also the background for a General Assembly resolution in 1952 (resolution 503 B (VI)), which recommended:

"that the Security Council, in accordance with Article 28 of the Charter, should convene a periodic meeting to consider what measures might ensure the removal of the tension at present existing in international relations and the establishment of friendly relations between countries whenever such a meeting would usefully serve to remove such tension and establish such friendly relations in furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Charter."

The General Assembly approved this resolution in connexion with the discussion of an item entitled "Methods which might be used to maintain and strengthen international peace and security in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter".

At its 501st plenary meeting on 23 November 1954, under the item "Admission of new Members to the United Nations", the General Assembly adopted resolution 817 (IX) suggesting to the Council that "...the Security Council consider the desirability of invoking the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 28 of the Charter to help resolve the problem".

On the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the United Nations, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld discussed the role of the United Nations in the introduction to the annual report on the work of the Organization for 1954-1955. He stressed that the role of the United Nations should acquire a new diplomatic and political significance, and pointed out that it was in the interest of the Member Governments to strengthen the institutions that they had endowed with primary responsibility for world peace. While emphasizing that the Member States had only begun to make use of the real possibilities of the United Nations as the most representative instrument for the relaxation of tensions, for the lessening of distrust and misunderstanding and for the discovery and delineation of new areas of common ground and interest, Mr. Hammarskjöld had the following to say about periodic meetings of the Security Council:

"Within the framework of the Charter there are many possibilities, as yet largely unexplored, for variation of practices. The United Nations is at a very early stage in that development of constitutional life based on the written word which is familiar and normal in the life of nations. It is my hope that solid progress can be made in the coming years in developing new forms of contact, new methods of deliberation and new techniques of reconciliation. With only slight adjustments, discussions on major issues of a kind that have occurred outside the United Nations could often be fitted into its framework, thus at the same time adding to the strength of the world Organization and drawing strength from it. There is, for example, the provision of the Charter, so far unused, for special periodic meetings of the Security Council. Might not this provision be invoked and procedures developed in the Council which would give increased continuity and intensified contact in the treatment of cer-

⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 1, p. xii.

⁸ Ibid., Fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 60, document A/1304, paras. 11-26.

tain questions of world concern? Let us hope that possibilities of this and similar kinds will be explored in an imaginative spirit and in full recognition of the need to give to the United Nations a chance to develop its full potentialities as an institution and to bring to bear, with greater effect, the influence of the Charter upon the peaceful resolution of the issues of our time.⁹

In the context of the situation in the Middle East the representatives of the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States requested on 1 August 1958 that a special meeting of the Security Council be convened on Heads-of-Government level pursuant to Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Charter to discuss certain problems of the Middle East. No further action was taken in the Security Council on this proposal. Instead, pursuant to a request by the Soviet Union, a special session of the General Assembly was convened to discuss the problem.¹⁰

So far the most elaborate and detailed exposition of the desirability of periodic meetings of the Security Council is contained in Secretary-General U Thant's introduction to the annual report on the work of the Organization for the period 16 June 1966-15 June 1967. The Secretary-General first discussed at length the opportunities provided by Article 34 of the Charter for the Security Council to inquire at an early stage into situations and disputes which might lead to international friction. After reviewing the origin of the provision in Article 28, paragraph 2, and noting the earlier instances when periodic meetings of the Security Council had been suggested, U Thant wrote as follows:

"It appears to me that previous efforts to implement the relevant provisions on periodic meetings of the Security Council failed not on their merits but on the basis of the prevailing atmosphere at the times when they were made. A further effort to put these provisions into effect would seem opportune at the present time, when there would appear to be a more general willingness to discuss at a high level matters of concern to the international community as a whole. I have in mind a modest beginning to test the value of such meetings, an ideal opportunity for the first of which might be provided by the opening of the twenty-second session of the General Assembly at which many Foreign Ministers will be present. Personally I have little doubt that, once initiated, such periodic meetings will provide an outstanding opportunity for a general review of matters relating to international peace and security which are within the competence of the United Nations and for seeking a consensus approach to such matters."¹¹

Having made a general case for the periodic meetings of the Security Council, U Thant went on to discuss in some detail a number of practical questions relating to the meetings, i.e., preparation, organization, agenda, publicity, etc.:

"... While periodic meetings, to permit the possibility of the fullest and frankest discussion, should probably be informal and closed, a public meeting might also be convened at the end of a particular series to announce any results achieved and to permit members of the Council so wishing to elaborate publicly thereon if they so wished.

"If there should appear to be a general willingness to initiate a periodic meeting of the Council during the early days of the twenty-second session of the General Assembly, I would be prepared to suggest a tentative agenda for such a meeting well in advance so that agreement might be reached upon it. On the basis of the experience gained at such meetings, a decision could be arrived at on when a future meeting should be held and on whether full effect should be given to the provision in the rules of procedure of the Council that such meetings should be held twice a year."¹²

An analysis of previous initiatives or suggestions on the convening of periodic meetings of the Security Council would

tend to support the conclusion of U Thant "that previous efforts to implement the relevant provisions on periodic meetings of the Security Council failed not on their merits but on the basis of the prevailing atmosphere at the times when they were made".

It is also interesting to note that despite differences in circumstances and political situations, there are certain common elements in the arguments of all the three Secretary-Generals suggesting periodic meetings of the Council:

Reference to the original intentions of the Charter;

The importance of periodic meetings as a means of developing to the full the yet unexplored possibilities of the Organization in the exercise of its primary function;

Periodic meetings as a new form of contact and negotiation on a policy-making level in a continuing process of negotiation;

The idea that periodic meetings should be occasions for a general review of the international situation rather than for decisions on any particular issue of substance;

The need for careful preparation;

The conclusion that periodic meetings once instituted should become a permanent institutional feature of the Organization.

The question of periodic meetings of the Security Council was last discussed at the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly in connexion with the item "Strengthening of international security". The recommendation that the Security Council should consider the possibility of convening periodic meetings in accordance with Article 28, paragraph 2, was part of the original proposal of the delegation of the Soviet Union on the basis of which this item was discussed in the Assembly. The second preambular paragraph of resolution 2606 (XXIV), which the General Assembly approved by acclamation on 16 December 1969 at the conclusion of the discussion of this item, reads as follows:

"Recalling that the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security is conferred by the Charter on the Security Council and that Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Charter envisages the possibility of convening periodic meetings of the Council in the exercise of that responsibility,"

Any consideration of the usefulness of instituting periodic meetings of the Security Council must of necessity begin with an appraisal of the present role of the Security Council. This question was discussed in the statement which the Finnish representative made in the First Committee of the General Assembly on 15 October 1969 in the debate on the item "Strengthening of international security". The relevant passages of that statement are reproduced below:

"The atrophy of the primary function of the United Nations can be seen in the relatively limited role played by the Security Council in international affairs. The Council was intended to act as the supreme organ of a world-wide collective security system and for this purpose it was vested with the power to make decisions binding upon Member States, a supranational authority over all but its permanent members. Yet too often during the past quarter century, at moments of crisis or conflict threatening the peace of the world, the Security Council has been reduced to sterile debate or been completely by-passed by events.

"The reason for this is of course not any institutional weakness but the lack of agreement between the major Powers on making use of the Council for the purpose it was created. The effective functioning of the Council, and therefore of the whole system of collective security of the United Nations, presupposes a measure of common purpose among its Members and particularly among the major Powers, permanent members of the Council. During the period of the cold war this common purpose was manifestly lacking. In recent years, while the rivalry between them continues in many areas, the major Powers have shown a greater measure of willingness to work together for the preservation of peace. As a result the effectiveness of the Security Council has clearly increased. At least the Council

⁹ *Ibid.*, Tenth Session, Supplement No. 1, p. xi.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 2, paras. 231 and 232.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 1A, para. 159.

¹² *Ibid.*, paras. 159 and 160.

has been able to take action to contain some conflicts which otherwise might have endangered international security . . .

"A further step in this direction could be to make use of the provisions of Article 28 of the Charter on the holding of periodic meetings of the Council, as now has been suggested by the delegation of the Soviet Union. At the time the Charter was framed such meetings were intended to enable the Security Council actively to direct events in the interest of maintaining international peace and security. But this intention was never carried out. Each of the three Secretary-Generals who have served this Organization, in turn has proposed that such meetings be held, the most recent being Secretary-General U Thant in the introduction to his annual report for 1966-1967.

"Too often in the past, and even in recent years, the Security Council has been unable to take action in time to forestall a conflict. Generally the Council has merely reacted to violent events. In many cases this has been due to lack of agreement on how to deal with the underlying political issues. But at times the difficulties in the way of constructive international action for the maintenance of peace have been compounded by the absence of established procedures or adequate institutional arrangements for advance consultations between the Powers concerned. A more imaginative use of the Security Council could remove such difficulties. Consultations within the Security Council can be held at any time without preliminary argument about the shape of the conference table. Periodic meetings of the Council on the level of Government members, in the event that such meetings were to become customary, would also eliminate the risk of creating exaggerated hopes among the public which often inhibits Governments from arranging high-level meetings."¹³

¹³ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Session, First Committee, 1654th meeting, paras. 64, 65, 67 and 68.

The Finnish Government, in accordance with its established policy of working for the strengthening of the United Nations, believes that it should now be possible to consider instituting periodic meetings of the Security Council in accordance with the Charter as an important step toward making the United Nations more effective in maintaining international peace and security. Such a step would be particularly appropriate during this twenty-fifth anniversary year of the Organization.

Accordingly the Finnish Government has decided to begin consultations with the other members of the Security Council on this question. As a basis for such consultations the Finnish Government wishes to submit the following suggestions for the consideration of the Governments concerned:

1. It would be agreed from the outset that periodic meetings of the Security Council should be regarded as a permanent institutional feature of the Organization and that therefore in principle such meetings should be held regularly.

2. Accordingly periodic meetings could be held twice a year, as provided in Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Charter and Rule 4 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council. Such meetings could take place in the spring and in the autumn. Autumn meetings could be timed to take place in connexion with the presence of Foreign Ministers in New York for the opening of the General Assembly.

3. It would be understood that periodic meetings would provide an opportunity for a general exchange of views on the international situation and thus not arise from any particular event or issue. They should not be expected to lead to decisions, resolutions, etc., on substantive issues.

4. The agenda of periodic meetings would be drawn up by the Secretary-General in consultation with the members of the Security Council. It could normally consist of a single item—a report of the Secretary-General on the international situation.

5. Periodic meetings would normally be closed meetings, unless otherwise decided.

DOCUMENT S/9760

Letter dated 20 April 1970 from the representative of Cambodia to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[21 April 1970]

On the instructions of my Government, and further to the letter of 15 April 1970 [S/9754] addressed to you by the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of Cambodia to the United Nations, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following for the information of the members of the Security Council:

On 2 April 1970, at approximately 2 p.m., a member of the Khmer national defence forces named Sang Ven was arrested by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese at Prey Pdau, 1,000 metres from Chipou, in Svay Rieng.

On the same day, the Khmer Armed Forces engaged 2 Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese for ten minutes near Chipou in Svay Rieng.

During the night of 2/3 April, at approximately 8.30 p.m., the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese fired on some Khmer villagers travelling by motor scooter at Prey Kok, in the commune of Bati, district of Svay Teap, in Svay Rieng, killing two persons named Mao Chan and Ponh Nhon and wounding two others.

On 3 April, at about 1.30 a.m., the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese burned the administrative centre of Bavet.

The same day, at about 1 p.m., the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese fired on Trick, in the district of

Memot in Pkar Rumchek, wounding one member of the national defence forces named Im Ay.

On 4 April, at about 7.45 a.m., the national defence forces of Krek engaged a band of Viet-Cong at Chi-peang, in Mimot.

On 5 April, at about 1.20 a.m., an engagement took place between the national defence forces and some 20 Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese on the main road between Koh Rokar and the post of Koh Rokar Loeu, district of Peamchor, in Prey Veng.

On 8 April, at about 7.30 a.m., elements of the Khmer Navy were attacked on debarkation by some Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese at Muong Kinh, commune of Locuk Dek, district of Locuk Dek, in Kandal. Three Khmer servicemen were wounded.

During the night of 11/12 April, at about 11.15 p.m., the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese forces assembled in the environs of Kompong Trabek in Prey Veng. They were dispersed by artillery fire from the Khmer Armed Forces but returned later to harass all Cambodian base points until 3.30 a.m.

During the same night, starting at midnight, approximately 1,000 Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese attacked the centre of Chrey Thom in the district of Koh Thom in Kandal. The Cambodian forces suffered

the following serious losses: 25 killed, including a number of women and children; 27 wounded; several dwellings destroyed.

Enemy losses were as follows: 18 killed on the field; several dead and wounded carried off.

On 12 April, starting at 3 a.m., several hundred Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese attacked the garrison of Krek in Kamchai Mea.

The Cambodian forces lost 15 killed and 20 wounded.

Enemy losses amounted to more than 100 killed on the field, some 20 of whom were identified as Viet-Nameese living in the area, and several killed or wounded who were carried off. Four Chinese rocket launchers and sixteen Chinese automatic pistols were recovered by the Khmer forces.

On the same day, at about 4 a.m., mixed elements of the national defence forces engaged some 40 Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese near Koh Rokar, in Prey Veng.

On the same day, at about 9.20 a.m., mixed elements of the national defence forces engaged the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese at Chrey Dak, in Prey Veng.

The Cambodian forces lost two killed and five wounded.

The Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese carried off several killed and wounded.

The same day, at about 2.25 p.m., the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese subjected two ships of the Khmer Navy to 75-mm recoilless artillery fire at Dang Kdong in the commune of Koam Samnar in Prey Veng, causing two wounded and some material damage.

The same day, at about 5.15 p.m., a column of reinforcements of the Khmer Armed Forces encountered stiff resistance from the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese at a distance of 1 kilometre from Krek.

Cambodian losses were as follows: 2 killed and 4 wounded; 1 automatic machine-gun damaged.

The enemy suffered several killed and wounded.

The same day, at about 7.15 p.m., several hundred Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese attacked the military post at Koh Rokar in Prey Veng. The Cambodian forces lost one soldier killed and some wounded.

During the night of 12/13 April, the Viet-Cong and the North Viet-Nameese harassed the Khmer post of Koan Samnar.

During the same night, from 8 p.m. to 4 a.m., the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese forces tried for the fifth time to overrun the centre of Prasaut in Svay Rieng. One Khmer soldier was wounded.

During the same night, at about 10 p.m., mixed elements of the national defence forces engaged the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese at Kompong Trabek in Prey Veng. One Cambodian policeman was killed.

During the same night, from 11.30 p.m. until dawn, several hundred Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese attacked the garrison of Sre Khtum at Mondulkiri.

On 13 April, at about 4 a.m., several hundred Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese overran the Khmer posts of Bac Day and Putrea, attached to Angkor Borey, in Takeo. They carried off all the occupants of those posts to their bases in Vaing Keo in Koh Thom, in Kandal.

During the night of 13/14 April, at about 8 p.m., the centre of Prasaut was harassed for the sixth time by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese.

The counter-attack made by the Khmer forces silenced the enemy fire.

Losses were counted on both sides.

During the same night, at about 10 p.m., some thousand Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese attacked the centre of Prek Dach in Loek Dek, in Kandal.

The Khmer Navy intervened.

One provincial guard of the Cambodian forces was wounded.

The enemy left four killed on the field and carried off several killed and wounded.

During the same night, several hundreds of Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese, after a long harassment of the centre of Angkor Borey, burned several dwellings at approximately 6 a.m.

The Viet-Nameese inhabitants of the area took part in this Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese attack.

On 14 April, at about 6 a.m., several hundred Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese attacked and occupied the administrative post of Kompong Yaul, at Koh Andeth, in Takeo.

The same day, at 11.40 a.m. and 12.30 p.m., elements of the Khmer Navy twice engaged the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese at Dang Kdong, in the commune of Koh Rokar, in Loek Dek.

Three Khmer sailors were wounded.

The same day, at about 2.40 p.m., the Cambodian defence forces engaged some 30 Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese near Kauk Samar, in Rumduol, in Svay Rieng.

The same day, at about 4 p.m., the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese, supported by the Viet-Nameese inhabitants of the area, harassed and occupied the Khmer post of Anlong Tien, in the district of Koh Andeth, in Takeo.

During the night of 14/15 April, at about 8.30 p.m., the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese attacked the centre of Koh Thom, in Kandal.

During the same night, at about 2 a.m., several hundred Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese attacked by artillery fire and destroyed the Khmer military post of Ton Hon in Kompong Trach, in Kampot.

The Cambodian Government ventures to draw the attention of the members of the Security Council and of world public opinion to the deterioration of the situation in Cambodia caused by these latest instances of criminal acts of open aggression perpetrated by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese imperialists against the Khmer national defence forces within Cambodian territory.

It should also be noted that in hundreds of these criminal attacks, the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese were supported by local Viet-Nameese inhabitants, who have thus betrayed the generous hospitality of the Khmers to become the accomplices of the invaders or even to serve in their ranks.

The Khmer Government wishes, moreover, to proclaim that despite their Buddhist faith and their unwavering desire for peace, the Khmer army and people can never bow to the law of the jungle which has been adopted by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese neo-imperialists and expansionists and are more than ever

determined to defend their independence and the territorial integrity of their country. For this reason, it addresses an urgent appeal to all countries which love peace and justice to provide the assistance it needs to combat these forces of foreign aggression which are violating the sovereignty of its national patrimony and all international laws.

Confident in the justice of its cause, the Khmer Government wishes finally to stress that recourse to foreign

assistance in case of aggression was expressly envisaged in its statement to the 1954 Geneva Conference and in its Constitutional Law on Neutrality.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this communication circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) KHIM TIT
Permanent Representative of Cambodia
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9761

Letter dated 21 April 1970 from the representative of Jordan to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[21 April 1970]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention a premeditated serious Israeli act of aggression in the southern part of the Jordan Valley in direct violation of the Armistice Agreement.

While Israel embarked upon the destruction of civilian life in the area of Ghor Es-Safi, its armed forces have recently begun constructing a road 3 kilometres deep into Jordanian territory in Ghor Es-Safi—south of the Dead Sea.

The expansionist motives behind such policy become clearer as Israel is trying, by this act, to occupy the sources of water in Jordanian territory. The aim is to control the water sources of wind pumps and link them to Israeli potash factories to the west.

This act of lawlessness is yet another demonstration of Israel's disrespect for elementary principles of international law, as well as the United Nations Charter. Unfortunately, Israel is encouraged in her belligerent attitude by the inaction of the United Nations and the continued accommodation of and support for its aggressive policy.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhammad H. EL-FARRA
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9762

Letter dated 23 April 1970 from the representative of Cambodia to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[23 April 1970]

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter of 20 April 1970 [S/9760], I have the honour to bring the following to your attention for the information of the members of the Security Council:

During the night of 12/13 April 1970, the post of Keo Seima in Mondulkiri, which was held by soldiers, provincial guards and armed civilians, was attacked by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese forces. Overwhelmed by the numbers of the enemy, the Khmers defending the post had to fall back about noon on 13 April. Losses were suffered on the Cambodian side.

During the night of 15/16 April, at approximately 8.30 p.m., about a thousand Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese attacked the centre of Takeo until dawn. Losses were reported on the Khmer side, while the Viet-Cong and the North Viet-Nameese left several

killed on the field and carried off many other killed and wounded.

During the same night, at about 1.30 a.m., hundreds of Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese, supported by heavy weapons, attacked the Khmer posts of Phnom Den and Phsar Tonleap. Mixed defence elements strongly counter-attacked and forced the enemy to withdraw at about 4.30 a.m. Two provincial guards were listed as missing, and the Customs Office and several dwellings in Phnom Den were burned.

On 16 April, at about 2 a.m., approximately 200 Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese attacked the Khmer self-defence post of Khsach Baray in Mondulkiri. Overwhelmed by the numbers of the enemy, the Khmer mixed defence elements were obliged to withdraw. Losses were reported on both sides.

The same day, between 4.45 a.m. and 5.10 a.m., the post of Kaam Samnar Krom was shelled by 82-mm mortar fire by the Viet-Cong and the North Viet-Nameese stationed on the east bank of the Mekong. A strong counter-attack by the defenders of the post, supported by the Khmer Navy, forced the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese to cease fire. Cambodian losses were two wounded, including one seriously injured child.

On the same day, hundreds of Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese, supported by heavy weapons, attacked the centre of Koh Thom. Losses were reported on both sides.

The road to Khsim, in Mondulhiri, has been obstructed by barricades in several places between PK9 and PK18 since 17 April. The presence of several hundred Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese between PK10 and PK49 was observed.

On 17 April, at about 11 a.m., an engagement of more than half an hour took place some 20 kilometres south-west of the centre of Kompong Speu between a mixed patrol of national defence forces and some 50 Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese. The Cambodian forces suffered one wounded, while a number of killed and wounded were observed among the Viet-Cong and the North Viet-Nameese.

During the night of 17/18 April, at about 10 p.m., approximately 100 Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese blew up a truss-bridge located to the east of Vat Tom, 6 kilometres south-east of the centre of Takeo. On withdrawing, the Viet-Cong and the North Viet-Nameese took with them 230 sacks of rice belonging to the distillery of Kbal Po.

During the same night, at about 3 a.m., several hundred Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese violently attacked the office of the head of the district of Mesang, located some 20 kilometres north-east of Kompong Trabek, forcing the staff of the office to evacuate the premises.

During the night of 18/19 April, at about 1 a.m., the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese mined the Phnom Penh-Kompong Som railway at three points: PK58 plus 150 north of the station of Baley Chas in the village of Chumreas Pen in Samrong, province of

Takeo; PK58 plus 250 in the same village; PK120 at approximately two kilometres south-east of Tuk Meas.

During the same night, hundreds of Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese occupied the centre of Tuk Meas. The highways from Kompong Trach to Tuk Meas, from Kirivong to Tuk Meas, from Tani to Tuk Meas and from Kompong Trach to Lork were barricaded by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese.

During the same night, the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese attacked and occupied the centre of Damber, in Kompong Cham. The offices of the head of the district were burned and the military post was harassed. Approximately 10 soldiers were listed as missing.

On 19 April, after destroying the bridge at Prek Po, located between Saang and Prek Ambel, several hundred Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese occupied the southern part of Saang, province of Kandal.

The Government of Cambodia again wishes to denounce to world public opinion the extreme seriousness of these criminal attacks openly committed by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese forces against the Cambodian national defence forces at several points in Khmer territory.

These criminal acts of aggression which are every day becoming increasingly violent are progressively revealing to the world the true face of the North Viet-Nameese and Viet-Cong neo-imperialists and expansionists.

The Khmer Government and people are within their rights in taking whatever measures may be necessary to ensure the safety and survival of an independent, neutral and peaceful Cambodia. They hold the North Viet-Nameese and Viet-Cong Governments responsible for all the serious consequences that may ensue from their present policy of aggression and expansionism, in defiance of the international laws governing the sovereignty and independence of States.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this communication circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Or KOSALAK
Deputy Permanent Representative
of Cambodia
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9763

Letter dated 24 April 1970 from the representative of Cambodia to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[24 April 1970]

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter of 23 April 1970 [S/9762], I have the honour to bring the following to your attention for the information of the members of the Security Council.

On 18 April 1970, at approximately 4 p.m., more than 200 Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese attacked Kcheay, about 10 kilometres north of Kompong Trach, province of Kampot. The attack continued throughout the night, during which several of the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese were killed or wounded. Five

members of the Khmer National Defence Forces were captured and some weapons were lost.

On 19 April, at approximately 9 a.m., the Khmer National Defence Forces surprised a group of Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese on motorcycles at the village of Svay Rompea, Rumduol, in Svay Rieng. After an engagement lasting some 15 minutes, the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese withdrew, leaving two dead, as well as two motorcycles, a machine pistol and two Chinese pistols. Important documents were seized.

On 19 April, at approximately 1 p.m., the Cambodian Joint Defence Forces engaged a band of Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese for about 30 minutes at Kbal Po, about 10 kilometres south-east of the centre of Takeo.

On the same day, from 1 p.m. to 3.10 p.m., the Khmer National Armed Forces engaged about 100 Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese near Vat Tachey, 7 kilometres south-west of Svay Rieng. Both sides suffered casualties.

On the night of 19/20 April, at approximately 1 a.m., Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese forces attacked the post of Krabao, in Kamchay Mea. Both sides suffered casualties.

On 20 April the Khmer National Defence Forces, with air support, took the offensive against several hundred Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese at Khal Po, in Takeo, as a result of which the enemy left several dead on the field. The Cambodian forces lost five dead and several wounded.

On the same day, at approximately 6.35 a.m., the Khmer National Armed Forces engaged the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese forces 12 kilometres south-east of Neak Luong. During the engagement the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese lost one soldier.

On the same day, at approximately 7 a.m., hundreds of Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese blocked the road from Phnom-Penh to Neak Luong with felled trees in the vicinity of Samrong Kae, 12 kilometres before Neak Luong, and on the bridges at Kompong Phnom and Koki Thom, five and eight kilometres before Neak Luong respectively.

On the same day, at approximately 10 a.m., about 500 Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese occupied the village of Prey Chraing, 23 kilometres to the east of the chief town of Prey Veng. Five Khmer soldiers were captured.

On the same day, at about the same time, Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese attacked the village of Prey Chraing, 25 kilometres east of Prey Veng, and captured the unarmed Cambodian villagers. Five Cambodian soldiers were listed as missing.

On the same day, at approximately 3 p.m., the Cambodian Provincial Guard post at Kompong Trach, Kampot, was attacked by several hundred Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese. The defenders of the post were obliged to withdraw. Both sides suffered casualties.

On the same day, at approximately 5 p.m., several hundred Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese attacked and occupied the centre of Tani, Kampot, where they terrorized the inhabitants.

On the same day, a large number of Khmer operational troops attacked the Viet-Cong and North-Viet-Nameese position of Saang and Prek Koy, in Kandal. Some of the Khmer troops were wounded, while the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese left 16 dead.

On the night of 20/21 April, at approximately 10 p.m., the centre of Prasaut was harassed for the tenth time by Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese for a period of about half an hour.

On the same night, at about midnight, Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese attacked the post of Kaam Samnar, in Kandal. The vigorous response of the

Khmer National Defence Forces obliged the enemy to withdraw, leaving two dead. On the Cambodian side one soldier was wounded, a woman was killed and material losses were sustained.

On 21 April, at approximately 8 a.m., Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese destroyed the metal bridge on National Route No. 7, in the village of Stung, about 10 kilometres east of Kandol Chrum, in Kompong Cham.

On the same day, at about 11.45 a.m., the Khmer Armed Forces were ambushed by several hundred Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese at Pramol Dom, about eight kilometres south-west of Kamchay Mea. The Khmer forces reacted vigorously.

On the same day, at about 7.30 p.m., Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese attacked the centre of Takeo with heavy weapons. Khmer soldiers on patrol engaged them one mile south-west of the residence of the Governor of the province. Intensive fighting, lasting half an hour, ensued. The Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese withdrew under cover of 82-mm mortar fire, leaving 10 dead. The casualties suffered by the Khmer National Defence Forces were five dead, one wounded and one missing.

On the night of 21/22 April, at approximately 2 a.m., the centre of Snuol came under mortar fire from Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese. The firing continued until 4 a.m., causing three dead and two wounded among the Khmer National Defence Forces.

On 22 April, at approximately 7.30 a.m., the rail line was cut at PK58, 200 metres from the village of Ponley Chas, Takeo, by Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese.

On the same day, at approximately 4 p.m., two transport vehicles of the Khmer Navy returning from Kaam Samnar with the evacuated families of soldiers were attacked by Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese with recoilless 75-mm artillery rockels and machine-guns. A girl was killed and 34 passengers were wounded, 10 of them seriously. The vehicles were damaged to some extent.

The Khmer Government and people protest with the greatest indignation this escalation of overt acts of criminal aggression perpetrated in Cambodian territory by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese forces, which thus shamelessly violate the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of neutral and peaceful Cambodia, and trample under foot the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and international laws.

The Khmer Government and people call upon all countries which love peace and justice to bear witness to the foregoing, and they hold the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet-Nam entirely responsible for all the serious consequences which may result therefrom and endanger the peace and security of Cambodia and of that part of the world.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this communication circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Or KOSALAK
Deputy Permanent Representative
of Cambodia
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9764

Letter dated 24 April 1970 from the representative of Jordan to the
President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[27 April 1970]

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter of 9 January 1970 [S/9596] concerning Israeli attacks against the East Bank of Jordan in direct violation of the Armistice Agreement and the cease-fire, I bring to your attention further Israeli attacks which are mainly directed against civilians and their means of livelihood.

Since the beginning of this year and up to 10 April 1970, Israeli armed forces have continued to attack civilian centres across the River Jordan and south of the Dead Sea and to terrorize farmers and shepherds therein.

Over 85 attacks were carried out in that period. Jet fighter-bombers, artillery, rockets and even sniping were some of the methods used by Israel's forces and resulted in killing and wounding over 90 Jordanians, the majority of whom were civilians.

One easy target for the Israeli pilots was a funeral procession in the village of Esh-Shuna Esh-Shamaliya on 10 April. The result of the Israeli pilots' strafing was a high toll of casualties: 6 civilians killed and 18 wounded, 2 of them seriously. Three civilian cars were destroyed.

On 1 and 2 January 1970, Israeli jets strafed the villages of Rayhanah, Wadi Yabis and Waqqas in the northern part of the Jordan Valley. One child was killed and three civilians wounded, one of them a woman.

Again, on 16 January, four Israeli jets attacked the villages of Deir Alla and Wadi Yabis for 25 minutes using machine guns and rockets. Three civilians were killed and another five wounded. Three cars were destroyed.

On 20 January, the civilian targets were in the south. In Ghor Es-Safi two Israeli jets strafed and bombed the village of An-Namirah, killing one civilian and wounding another three, two of them women.

On 27 March four Israeli jets attacked areas north-west of Karak. Two were killed and five wounded.

In other attacks the Israeli occupying forces continue to use the occupied Syrian Heights to shell Jordanian cities and villages. On 17 March shelling of the suburbs of the city of Irbid resulted in the destruction of four houses. Fortunately, there was no loss of life.

Many of the Israeli attacks are aimed at the means of livelihood of Jordanian farmers and bedouins.

On 14 January 1970, two Israeli helicopters strafed a herd of camels in Fcfah, south of the Dead Sea. The shepherd and eight of his camels were killed. The next day and in the same area of Wadi Araba an Israeli

patrol crossed the armistice demarcation line to kill 60 camels.

In the northern part of the Jordan Valley Israeli bombing and shelling on 4 January 1970 resulted in extensive damage to the Eastern Ghor Canal, the irrigation project that brings life to farmers and their crops in the valley.

The Israeli soldiers go even further than that: to murder for the sake of murder.

On 18 January Israeli snipers killed four farmers and wounded six others while attending their fields in Tal-As-Sukkar in the northern part of the Jordan Valley.

In other cases Israeli patrols cross the River Jordan or the Dead Sea to plant mines and retreat. On 15 February two farmers were killed west of the town of Madaba when a mine exploded under their feet.

The situation described in this letter and the continued Israeli premeditated acts of aggression against innocent civilians, livestock and irrigation projects, together with the continued occupation, have created deep outrage among the Jordanian people. The use of our air-space and territory as a testing-ground for newly delivered American Phantoms, rockets and other military equipment constitutes a gross violation of the Armistice Agreement and the cease-fire. To permit this situation to continue amounts to feeding fire and insecurity in our area and adding to an already explosive situation.

The strafing of a funeral procession in a small Jordanian village which resulted in the killing and wounding of 24 civilians in a few minutes is an irresponsible act dictated by a policy of ruthlessness instilled in the souls and minds of Israeli pilots and soldiers.

When Israeli arrogance and acts of lawlessness reach the extent of bombing not only farmers in their fields, workers in their factories, children in their schools, but also strafing of a funeral procession, the Security Council, and particularly the permanent members primarily responsible for international peace and security, are duty-bound to act in order to save both the lives of the innocent and the prestige of the United Nations authority. The international community cannot afford to remain silent, and the Security Council should not continue to shelve such complaints without taking effective and protective measures.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhammad H. EL-FARRA
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9765

Letter dated 24 April 1970 from the representative of Jordan to the
President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[27 April 1970]

Further to my letter [S/9764] of today depicting Israel's attacks on civilian targets and upon instructions from my government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following:

Today, Friday, 24 April 1970, at 6.30 a.m. and subsequently at 7.35 a.m., local time, Israeli jets raided civilian targets in the area of Muthalath Es-Salt and the village of Deir Alla respectively.

Five civilians were killed, among them a three-year-old boy and his nine-year-old sister and their father. Their house was destroyed. Seven others were wounded. A civilian car was destroyed and crops were burnt.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Muhammad H. EL-FARRA
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/9766*

Letter dated 26 April 1970 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

*[Original: English]
[27 April 1970]*

On the instructions of my Government I have the honour to draw your attention to a statement made on 24 April 1970 by the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Jordan concerning the cease-fire established by the Security Council.

According to the Middle East News Agency, Mr. Abdul Moncim Rifai declared on Lebanese television that he agreed with Nasser that the cease-fire between the Arabs and Israel was non-existent.

This declaration constitutes a development of the utmost gravity in Jordan's attitude regarding the obligations solemnly assumed by it under the cease-fire resolutions. It will be recalled, that except for the fact that it is based on reciprocity, the cease-fire is unconditional and that the Security Council rejected all proposals to link it to any other matters whatsoever, including the question of withdrawal.

Jordan's refusal in the past to abide by its cease-fire obligations and to prevent acts of aggression from its territory has already created a most dangerous situation along the Israel-Jordan line. My Government would appreciate it if you would urgently apprise the Jordanian Government of the full implications that would ensue from such a declaration repudiating the cease-fire.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

*(Signed) Yosef TEKOAH
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations*

* Also circulated as a General Assembly document under the symbol A/7974.

DOCUMENT S/9767*

Letter dated 26 April 1970 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

*[Original: English]
[27 April 1970]*

On the instructions of my Government I have the honour to refer to the letters addressed to you on 24 April 1970 by the representative of Jordan [S/9764 and S/9765].

These letters are a continuation of the Jordanian Government's attempts to cover up its utter disregard for the cease-fire. These attempts are futile for the facts are well known. Acts of aggression perpetrated from Jordanian territory by regular and irregular forces are continuing unabated. The operations of the irregular forces engaged in terror warfare against

Israeli civilian population are co-ordinated with the Jordanian authorities. The armed attacks are directed against Israeli villages and towns and other civilian targets.

In these circumstances, as I have informed the Security Council in previous letters, Israel is compelled to act in self-defence. Its actions are aimed at the sources of fire and at the bases of aggression on Jordanian territory.

Thus, for instance, the representative of Jordan refers to air action taken by Israel on 10 April in the Shuna Esh-Shamaliya area. The truth is that this

* Incorporating document S/9767/Corr.1.

action was carried out against the sources of attacks on the Israeli town of Beit Shean and on villages in the Beit Shean valley. The shelling of these Israeli civilian targets by Katyusha rockets was boastfully publicized in a communiqué issued that day by the terrorist organization El Assifa.

The representative of Jordan complains of an Israeli air raid on "civilian targets in the area of Muthalath Es-Salt and the village of Deir Alla" on 24 April. In fact Israeli aircraft took action against a known base of irregular forces in that area. This was confirmed in a communiqué of 24 April by the El Assifa organization which admitted that three of its members were killed and three wounded in the Israeli action.

Indeed, it is sufficient to study the communiqués published by the irregular forces operating from Jordan and broadcast by the Amman and other radio services to realize the enormity of the distortions contained in the letters from the representative of Jordan.

The despicable nature of the aggression carried out against Israel from Jordanian territory was recently demonstrated again by the fact that the first night of Passover, 20/21 April, was chosen for the shelling of a number of Beit Shean valley villages, when hundreds of inhabitants were assembled in each of them for communal celebrations of the holiday.

In the light of the above, the statement which the Jordanian Deputy Prime Minister is reported to have made on 24 April to the effect that the cease-fire between the Arabs and Israel was non-existent, assumes particularly ominous significance. If correct, this report indicates a further grave development in Jordan's policy.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yosef TEKOAH
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9769

Letter dated 27 April 1970 from the representative of Cambodia to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[28 April 1970]

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter of 24 April 1970 [S/9763], I have the honour to communicate the following to you for the information of the members of the Security Council:

On 22 April 1970, at about 7.30 p.m., the Khmer National Defence Forces engaged a force of some 30 Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese at a point 4 kilometres east of the town of Takeo, killing four Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese and capturing four Chinese machine-pistols and three grenades.

On 23 April, at dawn, the town of Angtassom was attacked by several hundred Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese. The fighting lasted throughout the day. Cambodian reinforcements arrived and began the task of clearing the town.

The same day, at about 7.45 a.m., vessels of the Khmer Navy, proceeding on the Mekong towards Kaam Samnar, were attacked by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese at Peam Chor, in Prey Veng.

The same day, at about 12.50 p.m., the town of Kaam Samnar was attacked by the Viet-Cong and the North Viet-Nameese. The vigorous response of the Khmer National Defence Forces resulted in two enemy dead.

The same day, at about 1 p.m., the Khmer National Armed Forces launched an operation to clear the town of Saang and succeeded in driving the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese from the town to a distance of several kilometres. Hundreds of Viet-Cong and Nord Viet-Nameese were killed and four were captured.

The same day, at about 2 p.m., it was reported that Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese were mingling with the villagers in Kompong Soeng and Chhloeu Kach, in Prey Veng.

The same day, at about 2.25 p.m., an engagement was fought between the Khmer National Defence Forces and the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese at

Krol Ko, some 20 kilometres west of Svay Rieng. Cambodian reinforcements came under heavy-weapons fire by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese before arriving at the scene. The fighting was still under way at 5 p.m.

The same day, the Khmer National Armed Forces began an operation to clear the town of Mimot, which had been encircled by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese since 22 April.

The same day, some hundreds of Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese occupied the area of the Prek/Chhlong bridge, some 20 kilometres north of Snuol.

The same day, the Kompong Raing bridge on the road from Damber to Chhlong, approximately 10 kilometres south-west of Chhlong, which had been destroyed by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese on 22 April, was being held by some 50 members of those forces.

The same day, at about 2.25 p.m., the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese attacked the Khmer National Defence Forces at Krol Ko, some 20 kilometres west of Svay Rieng. The fighting continued until 24 April at noon. After Cambodian reinforcements, including armoured cars, joined the battle, the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese withdrew, leaving eight dead behind and taking a number of other dead and wounded with them. Cambodian casualties were light.

During the night of 23/24 April, from 1 a.m. until dawn, the post at Khpop, some 30 kilometres north-west of Mimot, was under violent attack by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese. Overrun by the numerically superior enemy, the defenders evacuated the post. There were casualties on both sides.

During the same night, approximately 200 Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese landed at Kep, where they set fire to the buildings of the Public Works Administration, the National Police and the Treasury as well as six trucks and two jeeps. Before withdrawing, they murdered two male nurses, a dentist and a child.

On 24 April, the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese invaded Svay Chreas, situated on national highway No. 13 at a point 28 kilometres north-west of Snuol, in Kratie, and stole rice and paddy.

The same day, at about 11 a.m., the town of Angtassom, in Takeo, was again attacked by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese. The Khmer National Defence Forces struck back vigorously, causing the enemy to leave six dead behind. The Khmer forces suffered one dead and three wounded as well as damage to a Dodge 4/4 automobile.

The same day, at about 11.15 a.m., members of the Khmer National Defence Forces who were on patrol engaged a force of Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese at a point 2.5 kilometres south of Kompong Trabek, in Prey Veng. The enemy withdrew soon afterward, leaving two dead, including a local resident of Viet-Nameese nationality, and taking approximately 10 dead and wounded with them. Several members of the Khmer forces suffered slight wounds, and two Chinese machine-pistols were captured.

The same day, at about noon, the post of Sre Chea, some 10 kilometres north of Kompong Trach, in Kampot, came under violent attack by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese. The Khmer defenders struck back vigorously.

The same day, at about 4 p.m., the Khmer National Defence Forces engaged a well-armed battalion of Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese, equipped with heavy weapons, at a point 2.5 kilometres south-west of Chhoeu Kach, district of Baphnom, in Prey Veng, which had been invaded by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese on 21 April.

On 24 and 25 April, the town of Kompong Trabek, 25 kilometres south-east of Neak Luong, was subjected to repeated harrassing attacks by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese. The Khmer National Defence Forces struck back vigorously.

On 25 April, at about 4 a.m., an ambush set by the Khmer National Defence Forces at a point five kilometres north-west of Svay Rieng caused the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese to suffer five dead, whom they left behind, and approximately 10 wounded, whom they took with them. One member of the Khmer National Defence Forces was slightly wounded.

On 25 April, the mopping-up operation in the town of Angtassom continued. The Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese invaded the Angtassom pagoda, 500 metres south of the town.

During the night of 25/26 April, the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese subjected the town of Takeo to harassing fire with heavy weapons until dawn. The Khmer National Defence Forces struck back vigorously, causing the enemy a number of dead and wounded while one member of the Defence Forces was slightly wounded. The administrative buildings suffered damage.

During the same night, the Kbal Romeas bridge, 6 kilometres east of Kampot, was damaged by the explosion of a mine laid by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese.

During the same night, the town of Saang was again subjected to mortar fire by the Viet-Cong and

North Viet-Nameese. The Khmer National Defence Forces were able to silence the enemy fire.

During the same night, the town of Mimot was attacked three times by the Viet-Cong and the North Viet-Nameese. The local airfield was rendered unusable.

During the same night, several hundred Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese attempted to seize the town of Chhlong, in Kratie. The Khmer National Defence Forces struck back vigorously and are still holding the town.

During the same night, two wooden bridges at Kompong Sre, 3 kilometres from Chhlong, were burnt by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese.

On 26 April, at about 5.30 a.m., units of the Khmer National Defence Forces who were on patrol engaged a force of some 50 Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese at Preah Sdech, approximately 10 kilometres north-west of Kompong Trabek, in Prey Veng. At the end of an hour, the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese broke off the fight, leaving behind six dead and taking away a number of dead and wounded. Cambodian casualties were light.

The same day, at about 10 a.m., the Khmer National Defence Forces engaged a band of Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese at a point 1.5 kilometres south of Prasaut. The enemy broke off the fight shortly afterward, leaving behind three dead, including one local resident of Viet-Nameese nationality. The Khmer National Defence Forces suffered light casualties.

The same day, approximately 100 Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese invaded the monasteries at Svay Antor and Chea Khleang, situated respectively 15 and 21 kilometres north-east of Prey Veng. The invasion of these holy places aroused the anger of the local inhabitants, who are devout Buddhists.

The Khmer Government and people are profoundly indignant at this escalating series of acts of overt criminal aggression committed inside Cambodian territory by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese forces, who are thus shamelessly violating the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of neutral, peaceful Cambodia and trampling underfoot the 1954 Geneva Agreements and international law.

The Khmer Government and people call upon all countries devoted to peace and justice to bear witness to these facts and to hold the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the National Liberation Front of South Viet-Nam (Viet-Cong) fully responsible for any grave consequences which may arise from their present policy of aggression and expansionism.

They are entitled to take all necessary measures to ensure the defence and survival of their country, which can under no circumstances bow to the jungle law being imposed on it by the imperialist Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese invaders.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this communication circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) KHIM TIT
Permanent Representative of Cambodia
to the United Nations

Letter dated 28 April 1970 from the representative of Botswana
to the Secretary-General[Original: English]
[28 April 1970]

You will recall that in March 1967 [see S/7781/Add.2, annex] and August 1968 [see S/8786, annex II], the Government of the Republic of Botswana reported to the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraphs 8 and 18 respectively of Security Council resolutions 232 (1966) and 253 (1968) and presented memoranda in accordance with the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations regarding her position relating to those resolutions which imposed mandatory economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. My Government stated that to carry out, to the letter, the requirements of resolution 253 (1968), would affect Botswana's economy adversely, but that Botswana would do what it could within the limits of its capacity to implement the said resolution.

Since the adoption of Security Council resolution 232 (1966), my Government has indeed exercised sustained vigil over the railway connecting South Africa with Southern Rhodesia through Botswana (the sole rail link between South Africa and Southern Rhodesia) which is wholly owned and operated by Rhodesian Railways, and has successfully cut the supply of petroleum, arms and ammunition by that railway line. Botswana has also terminated its flights between Francistown and Bulawayo; there are no longer any flight connexions between the two countries. As from 1 March 1970 my Government has virtually eliminated the importation of Rhodesian tobacco (cigarettes) and beer.

The Security Council's resolutions 232 (1966), 253 (1968) and 277 (1970) not only impose a strain on the economy of Botswana, but may also cause difficulty for Botswana in obtaining economic assistance from abroad. From time to time Botswana will seek assistance from the World Bank Group for development projects and is presently negotiating a loan from the World Bank for an infrastructure project in connexion with mining development in north-eastern Botswana.

In the course of execution of some of these projects it may not be possible to avoid limited economic con-

tacts with Southern Rhodesia, particularly in the field of transportation. My Government is confident that, just as the Security Council has shown understanding of the actions of Botswana in the field of trade since Security Council resolution 253 (1968), so they will show similar understanding in connexion with development projects.

I have already stated how, in fact, Botswana is carrying out the sanctions to the limits of its capacity notwithstanding the adverse effects of Botswana's participation on its own economic development.

The geographical position of Botswana is well known to the members of the Security Council and indeed to all Members of the United Nations, and my country's economy needs to be built up tremendously. As an integral part of the southern continent whose economy is bound up with that of its neighbours, Botswana would be hard put to it to develop its economy in *vacuo*. Being land-locked, some advantage will inevitably accrue to Botswana's neighbours. This advantage can be better controlled with an improved economic position of our own.

My country's policy is well known, and it has always been Botswana's desire to strengthen its economy so that it may realize a greater and more meaningful independence. Botswana is striving towards this goal. My Government's memoranda of 1967 and 1968 are still pertinent under the present circumstances.

On behalf of my Government I wish therefore to submit this further report in terms of paragraph 19 of resolution 277 (1970), and thereby consult with the Security Council in terms of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations, the legitimate application of which my Government believes to be in its favour.

I shall be much obliged if you could circulate this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) T. J. MOLEFHE
Permanent Representative of Botswana
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9771

Interim report of the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee established in pursuance of
Security Council resolution 276 (1970)[Original: English]
[30 April 1970]

1. The *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 276 (1970) adopted on 30 January 1970 was entrusted with the task of studying ways and means by which the relevant resolutions of the Security Council concerning the situation in Namibia could be effectively implemented in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter, in the light of the flagrant refusal of South Africa to withdraw from Namibia. The Sub-Committee was also asked to submit its recommendations to the Security Council by 30 April 1970.

2. The Sub-Committee held 10 meetings between 4 February and 29 April 1970.

3. On 9 March, the Sub-Committee decided to seek information relevant to its work from States, specialized agencies and certain other international bodies. Some replies have been received and others are expected.

4. While the Sub-Committee has given preliminary consideration to various questions concerning the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council concerning Namibia, it is, however, not yet in a position to formulate specific recommendations and to submit them to the Security Council by 30 April 1970, as required by paragraph 6 of resolution 276 (1970).

5. The Sub-Committee intends to continue its work in accordance with the terms of reference and hopes to submit its report by the end of June 1970.

DOCUMENT S/9772

Note by the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[30 April 1970]

The Secretary-General refers to his note to the Security Council of 28 March 1970 [S/9726] concerning the exercise of his good offices in a matter pertaining to Bahrain. He is happy to inform the members of the Council that the Good Offices Mission led by his Personal Representative, Mr. Vittorio Winspeare Guicciardi, which has been in Bahrain to ascertain the wishes of the people of Bahrain in pursuance of the request of the Governments of Iran and the United Kingdom, has completed its work and has presented its report to the Secretary-General [see annex I].

This report, in the exact text in which it was submitted to the Secretary-General by Mr. Winspeare, is presented herewith to the Security Council, as called for by the provisions of the agreement between these two parties.

In this regard, members of the Council will recall that in the text of the announcement of the mission, set forth in the Secretary-General's note of 28 March 1970, it was stated that: "The Personal Representative of the Secretary-General is to submit his findings in the form of a report to the Secretary-General who will, in turn, as agreed by the parties concerned, transmit them to the Security Council for its consideration and endorsement." More specifically, the representative of Iran in his letter to the Secretary-General of 9 March stated: "My Government is prepared to accept the results of your findings, after and subject to their endorsement by the Security Council of the United Nations." Similarly, the representative of the United Kingdom in his letter of 20 March to the Secretary-General wrote: "The Government of the United Kingdom also note that the Imperial Government of Iran are prepared to accept the results of your findings in this matter, after and subject to their endorsement by the Security Council of the United Nations. I confirm that the Government of the United Kingdom are similarly prepared to accept your findings."

With the submission of this report, the responsibilities of the Secretary-General in the exercise of his good offices with regard to Bahrain have been fully discharged.

Copies of the report of the Secretary-General's Personal Representative have been given to the Permanent Representatives of Iran and the United Kingdom for their information.

It is appropriate in this note to express first of all to the Governments of Iran and the United Kingdom the commendation due them for the initiative they have taken and for the confidence they have thereby shown in the United Nations by seeking, as called for by the Charter, a peaceful resolution of a difference. I should also like to thank them for the unfailing co-operation and courtesy they have extended to me and to my representatives in the operation. I also wish to express my gratitude for the fine co-operation received in Bahrain by Mr. Winspeare and his mission. Finally, I would wish to record my satisfaction and appreciation for the objective, wise and efficient way in which my Personal Representative for the Good Offices Mission in Bahrain, Mr. Winspeare, has carried out this delicate responsibility.

It is understood from the parties that a formal approach to the Council for its consideration of this matter may be expected shortly.

ANNEX I

Report of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General in charge of the Good Offices Mission, Bahrain

Appointment and terms of reference

1. On 20 March 1970 you designated me as your Personal Representative in the exercise of your good offices with a view to ascertaining the wishes of the people of Bahrain regarding their status.

2. You informed me that you had agreed to exercise your good offices at the request of the Government of Iran with the concurrence of the Government of the United Kingdom.

3. The terms of reference as agreed by the parties were:

"Having regard to the problem created by the differing views of the parties concerned about the status of Bahrain and the need to find a solution to this problem in order to create an atmosphere of tranquillity, stability and friendliness throughout the area, the Secretary-General of the United Nations is requested by the parties concerned to send a personal representative to ascertain the wishes of the people of Bahrain."

According to your instructions my basic guide would be these terms of reference, bearing in mind at all times the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

4. You advised me further that the parties concerned had agreed to rely entirely on your judgement in regard to the method, or methods, to be used in carrying out the task.

5. You instructed me to proceed to Bahrain and to seek such information, make such inquiries and hold such con-

sultations with the people of Bahrain, leaders of organizations, societies, institutions and groups, ordinary citizens and other persons as in my judgement might be useful in fulfilling my assignment. In this connexion I was given a list, made available to you, of organizations and institutions in Bahrain, from which to select those bodies providing the best and fullest cross-section of opinion among the people of Bahrain.

6. You told me that you had been given the assurance that I would have ready and full access to all persons I might wish to see and that similarly access to me would be assured for all, that I might hold consultations in private and in confidence, and that there would be no adverse consequences for anyone as a result of meeting me.

7. Finally, I was requested to prepare and submit to you for transmission to the Security Council a report setting out the results of my mission.

8. Prior to departure I assembled for briefing in Geneva the five secretariat members assigned to assist me in this mission.¹⁴ An advance party led by the Principal Secretary left Geneva to arrive in Bahrain on 29 March 1970 in order to make the necessary preliminary arrangements. I arrived 24 hours later on 30 March. Having completed my mission, I returned to Geneva on 18 April. Four members of my staff remained a further two days to receive communications and conclude the administrative affairs of the mission.

9. I wish to express my appreciation for the co-operation I received from all quarters during my mission. After nearly three weeks of intensive contacts with the people of Bahrain, I was particularly impressed by their dignity and courtesy at all times.

Background information

10. As expressed in the terms of reference, the mission entrusted to me arises from a difference of opinion between the Government of Iran and the Government of the United Kingdom over the status of Bahrain. Since my task was not to assess or discuss this difference, it should suffice to record briefly the position of the two Governments.¹⁵

11. In the view of the Government of Iran, Bahrain is a part of Iran and only "the protection which Britain has asserted for more than a century over these Islands has prevented Iran from exercising her legitimate rights there". A bill to make Bahrain the fourteenth province of Iran giving Bahrain the right to return a deputy was introduced into the Majlis in November 1957. Consequently, the Government of Iran does not recognize the "authorities of Bahrain".

12. In the view of the United Kingdom, Bahrain is "a sovereign Arab state with which the Government of the United Kingdom is in special treaty relations". These "special treaty relations" relate to the formal treaties of 1820, 1847, 1856, 1861 and the Exclusive Agreements of 1880 and 1892 between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Ruler of Bahrain. From 1820 the Government of the United Kingdom has acted on the assumption that Bahrain is an independent sheikhdom and has recognized the authority of its rulers.

13. It may be of interest to mention that Bahrain was admitted as an associate member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 26 October 1966, of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in November 1967, and of the World Health Organization on 8 May 1968.

¹⁴F. T. Liu, Principal Secretary; Erik Jensen, Political Officer; G. Khouri, Public Relations Officer and Interpreter; A. Tholle, Administrative Assistant; L. Comensoli, Security Officer.

¹⁵The position of both Governments was set out in detail on several occasions: see for instance the letters addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations by the then Persian Government on 2 August 1928 (*Official Records of the League of Nations*, September 1928, pp. 1360-1363) and by the British Government on 18 February 1929 (*ibid.*, May 1929, pp. 790-793).

14. To place the activities of the mission in perspective, it is important to note certain characteristics of the geography, population and economy of Bahrain.

15. Bahrain is an archipelago of over 30 islands—many extremely small and some little more than sandbars—lying midway in the Persian Gulf some 15 miles at the nearest point from Saudi Arabia, about 18 miles from the tip of the Qatar peninsula and approximately 150 miles from the coast of Iran. Only five islands are inhabited but nearly all the population lives on three.¹⁶ Bahrain itself, on which the capital of Manama is situated, is by far the largest in area, approximately 30 miles in length and 20 miles in width at the widest point. The other two, Muharraq and Sitra, are linked to Bahrain by, respectively, a causeway and a bridge. Together the three form a complex covering an area of approximately 226 square miles.

16. The climate is extremely dry with the average rainfall of less than three inches a year, but there are many fresh-water springs in the northern part of Bahrain and the coastal areas of Muharraq and Sitra. It is in these parts that the population has settled and grown. The remaining areas are largely desert and virtually uninhabited. Consequently, all the important towns and centres and nearly all the outlying villages were within 10 miles of the mission's offices in Manama. The most remote, the fishing village of Jau, was less than 20 miles distant. The good communications system ensured easy access to and from most populated areas and none were difficult of access. This made the work of my mission very much easier.

17. The population has increased at a remarkable rate in recent years. Between 1941 at the time of the first census and 1965 at the last census, it jumped from 89,970 to 182,203. By the middle 1980s the planning authorities estimate a population of 300,000 and at this rate of increase Bahrain is understood to have approximately 200,000 inhabitants at the present time.

18. The 1965 census figure showed the average age of Bahraini citizens to be 25.7 years; 69.4 per cent of the total population was under 30 years of age. The present population over 21 is estimated to number approximately 33,000 men and 32,000 women (Bahraini citizens). It is worth observing that both primary and secondary education throughout Bahrain are free and, according to the latest census, school attendance by 1965 was 87 per cent for boys and 57 per cent for girls in the age bracket 7-15 years and has increased in the subsequent period. This is likely to be a factor of some significance in the development of a Bahraini culture and national identity.

19. Of the 1965 population of 182,203, 143,814 (79 per cent) were classed as Bahrainis. The remainder (aliens) were Omanis and Muscatis (12,628 or 6.9 per cent), Iranians (7,223 or 4 per cent), Indians (5,383 or 3 per cent), Pakistanis (3,932 or 2.2 per cent) and various other nationalities (9,223 or 5 per cent).

20. A number of races have contributed to the making of the Bahraini people. It is generally recognized that the majority of Bahrainis are of Arab stock, but many descendants of non-Arab transients (Iranians, Indians, Pakistanis, Africans and others) who chose to settle have been assimilated. Virtually all the Bahrainis are Muslims; about half belong to the Shia sect; the remainder, with a few exceptions, are Sunni.

21. As a trading and *entrepôt* centre Bahrain has long had and continues to have a significant number of transients. There has been a trend to integration between these and the local people, including intermarriage, which was made easy in the case of Bahrainis of Iranian extraction by the common faith in Islam. It is consequently very difficult to define precisely Bahrainis of Iranian origin or to estimate their number. Those sources which are likely to be best informed give estimates varying from a minimum of 7,000 persons to a maximum of 15,000, whose cultural leanings—notably the use of the Persian language at home—indicate their Iranian background.

¹⁶Of the other two, Nabi Salih island has a very small population and Jida island is used as a penal settlement.

22. Bahrain has always had a large number of trading partners. This remains the case, as the official import and export figures show.¹⁷

23. The economy of Bahrain was greatly influenced by the discovery of oil in the early 1930s. The deposits are of nothing like the magnitude known to exist in some neighbouring Gulf States—production in 1969 was estimated at 3.8 million tons—but a large refinery built just before the Second World War, with a capacity of 250,000 barrels per day, also processes crude oil piped undersea from Saudi Arabia. Among recent developments is an aluminium factory at present under construction. When this is complete it is expected to produce 90,000 tons of aluminium annually and will make possible the exploitation of a major natural gas deposit.

Activities of the mission

24. On arrival at the airport I made a statement, explaining the nature and scope of the mission. I drew attention to the terms of reference by which I was to be guided at all times, and made it known that I would meet and consult with the people of Bahrain: organizations, societies, institutions and groups as well as citizens and others, as required.

25. I added that all concerned would have "ready and free access to my mission" and would be able "to express their views on the question at issue freely, in private and in confidence". I announced that an office was being set up in Manama and arrangements would be made by my staff to ensure ready and free access by all to the mission in an orderly manner.

26. Finally, I said that in order to perform my task to the fullest extent I would take every opportunity to meet the people of Bahrain in outlying centres also and concluded with an assurance that my mission was concerned only with the wishes of the people of Bahrain on the question at issue.

27. This statement was broadcast in full and in summary the same day and published in the local press in full the next morning. A week later, I repeated through the local news media my assurance of ready and free access and stated again that any persons wishing to see me could do so in private and in confidence.

28. Consultations with groups began on the afternoon of my arrival. The original list of organizations and institutions was expanded to include a number of additional clubs and professional groups. To the best of my knowledge the final list included all associations and organized groups in Bahrain [see annex II]. I had decided not to select but to receive representatives of all the organizations listed since the representatives themselves, as well as the organizations they represented, appeared to offer a good cross-section in age, activity, status and geographical distribution.

29. These groups and organizations can usefully be divided into the following categories: religious leaders, municipal councils and other administrative committees, welfare societies, clubs and other community centres as well as professional groups, sports and recreational associations.

30. There are six municipal councils in Bahrain (Manama, Muharraq, Hidd, Rafaa, Jidhafs and Sitra) the members of which are partially elected and partially nominated. Associated with these are a number of councils and committees

¹⁷ In 1969 total imports amounted to 57,939,000 Bahrain Dinars (1 Bahrain Dinar = \$US 2.10). Those came from the United Kingdom (24.6 per cent), Japan (14.3 per cent), the United States of America (10.7 per cent), China (6.6 per cent), India (4.9 per cent), Germany (Federal Republic of) (4.1 per cent), Pakistan (3.9 per cent), Hong Kong (3.9 per cent), Holland (2.9 per cent), Italy (2.2 per cent), France (1.6 per cent), Iran (1.6 per cent), Iraq (1.1 per cent), other countries (17.7 per cent).

Exports and re-exports (excluding oil) totalling 19,874,000 Bahrain Dinars went to Saudi Arabia (49.9 per cent), Qatar (11.6 per cent), Kuwait (8.7 per cent), Dubai (6.3 per cent), Abu Dhabi (4.9 per cent), Iran (3.3 per cent), Japan (2.4 per cent), the United States of America (1.7 per cent), Muscat (1.7 per cent), ships' stores (6.1 per cent), others (3.2 per cent).

responsible for specific sectors (agriculture and water, education, health, water supply, rural affairs and minors' estates), whose membership is drawn from the various municipalities.

31. The overwhelming majority of Bahrain's population is Muslim and the religious leaders interviewed represented both the Sunni and Shia sects. The Sunni and Shia *Waqf* Committees are properly welfare bodies with a pronounced religious slant.

32. Apart from these there are several organizations whose principal objective is social welfare. They include the Red Crescent Society and Women's Associations.

33. Of particular interest in the Bahraini context are the many clubs which are found throughout the islands, in both urban and rural areas. The great majority draw their membership from persons of all backgrounds and function as focal points in community activities.

34. The emphasis is generally on youth and most clubs encourage sport; however, the cultural and social aspects are considered important and these include a lively concern to eliminate illiteracy and stimulate community action in the improvement of social conditions. In this capacity the club commonly becomes the centre for community initiative and its representatives the spokesmen for the village in dealings with the authorities.

35. There are also, especially in the towns, clubs and associations which cater more specifically to special interest groups: for example, sports, musical, cultural and professional societies.

36. Representatives, at least three from each organization, came not only from the principal towns of Manama and Muharraq, but also from outlying villages and centres throughout the islands.¹⁸ In almost every case they assured me that they had had meetings, and had consulted with and received briefs from the full membership of their organizations.

37. In order to fill the few gaps remaining in the coverage of the inhabited parts of Bahrain, I visited the villages of Askar, Jau and Jasrah. In each village I met with the *mukhtar* (village head), or his representative, and assembled members of the community.

38. I also decided to visit certain organizations, whose representatives had already been to see me, to establish to my own satisfaction that the views presented were in fact those of the membership as a whole. These included the Municipal Councils of Manama and Sitra, the Bahrain Chamber of Commerce and Industry and important clubs. I was also invited to speak at the Bahrain Rotary Club and thus had the opportunity to meet a large number of Bahrainis from many walks of life.

39. As announced on my arrival and subsequently repeated in all local communications media, individuals were advised of their right to free and ready access to my mission. Although some were seen by appointment during the first few days, the majority came after publication of the reminder when nearly a week was set aside to receive them. In doubtful cases they were required to show proof of Bahraini nationality. Names, however, were recorded only when voluntarily offered. All were asked to give their age, profession and place of residence. They came from different backgrounds and areas and many claimed to speak not only on their own behalf but for their families, friends and colleagues as well.

40. In the course of every interview the terms of reference were read or paraphrased and fully explained when necessary. The questions put were based exclusively on the terms of reference and ample time was given for the replies.

¹⁸ In addition to the large number of districts and populated areas which fall within Manama and Muharraq municipalities, people came from the following other villages and centres: Aali, Bani Jamra, Barbar, Budayya, Daih, Dair, Daraz, Dar Kulaib, Hidd, Isa Town, Jazeerat, Jidhafs, Jufair, Karzakk, Khamees, Ma'ameer, Malkeyya, Manama, Muharraq, Nuwaidrat, Qalali, Rafaa, Samahcej, Sanabes, Shahrakkan, Sitra, Toobli, Zallaq.

41. When replies strayed to other aspects of interest to Bahrainis or to internal and personal affairs, there was never any difficulty in bringing the question at issue back into focus. The natural courtesy and politeness of the people made interviews and meetings easy and orderly. I conducted all consultations personally assisted by the mission's interpreter and my other colleagues.

Findings

42. Almost all the replies received by every method of inquiry had these common denominators:

First, they gave credit to the Governments concerned for asking the Secretary-General to use his good offices and were explicit in hoping that the cloud of the Iranian claim would be removed once and for all. This was never accompanied by the slightest bitterness or hostility towards Iran. On the contrary the wording of the terms of reference was used spontaneously to express the wish of all for tranquillity, stability and friendliness in the area. Once the question of the claim had been settled closer relations with other States in the Gulf, including of course Iran, were expected to follow. Secondly, the Bahrainis I met were virtually unanimous in wanting a fully independent sovereign State. The great majority added that this should be an Arab State.

43. Marginal to these common characteristics a variety of viewpoints were expressed, primarily though not exclusively in interviews with individuals. None could be said to constitute a trend. Some voices were heard in favour of a special relationship with Iran—failing acceptance of the Iranian claim—as a means of guaranteeing the independence of Bahrain and for its protection. Others wished for the same reason that the present special relationship with the United Kingdom should continue. Isolated individuals expressed support for union or association with Iran and among the few written communications received there were instances of similar opinions.

44. In assessing these findings I tried to examine specifically those factors to which differences of opinion might be ascribed.

45. There were no sectarian differences on the point at issue. Even the religious leaders of the Sunni and Shia sects made a point of being received together. The representatives of the religious *Waqf* welfare committees, which are organized along sectarian lines, were heard separately but expressed no difference of opinion even in detail.

46. There was no significant distinction between the views of people from urban and rural areas, although there was a slight difference of emphasis. The urban population seemed more keenly aware of the Iranian claim and consequently more explicit in wishing a settlement. Representatives of rural communities on the other hand concentrated almost exclusively on their own Arab identity and the "Arabism" of Bahrain. These factors were not the object of my questions, but to many villagers they seemed nevertheless a sufficient expression of their wish for independence as part of the Arab nation.

47. A more pronounced awareness of a distinctively Bahraini identity was found among the higher educated. In other respects there were no noticeable differences between the better educated and those with little formal schooling.

48. Among the professions, the important trading community showed particular interest in the removal of the obstacle represented by the Iranian claim as a means of improving external relations, not least with Iran.

49. Age was evidently of no significance, although the young were perhaps more vocal in their views on the status of Bahrain. Most of them conceived this in the wider context of other Arab States, particularly those of the area.

50. Women for the most part have a retiring role and rarely participate in public life. Only a few were interviewed, but these were well informed and very articulate. Their opinions coincided with those of the men.

51. More marked differences were noticeable between Bahrainis of different ethnic extraction. The few who could be recognized as originally from Africa, India and Pakistan had apparently been more fully assimilated and their views could not be distinguished. Among those of Iranian descent were a number whose wish for an "independent, sovereign state" was qualified by the deliberate omission of "Arab". But almost all Bahraini citizens of Iranian cultural backgrounds made it clear that they expected to benefit from independence, assuming that their own position would be consolidated as citizens of a sovereign State. The already extensive degree of integration was thought likely to increase following independence. Finally, they expressed the hope that independence would lead to closer co-operation with other States in the Gulf, Iran among them.

Conclusion

52. I am confident that in the circumstances prevailing in Bahrain the methods followed were appropriate and fully sufficient to ascertain the wishes of the people of Bahrain on the question at issue.

53. I believe that the total number of persons whose views were presented to me either collectively or by individuals was itself adequate.

54. The larger organizations afforded a comprehensive cross-section of Bahraini society. The information they supplied was effectively supplemented by the representatives of smaller organizations whose interests were sectoral and limited.

55. Outside visits and interviews with individuals provided me with both a check and random sample of opinion valuable in verifying my conclusions. Although all had ample time and opportunity to come to see me, I also accepted written communications from those unable to meet me.

56. Ready and free access was assured at all times. All consultations took place in private and in confidence. To the best of my knowledge no one was intimidated, influenced or prevented from communicating with my mission. There were no disturbances and no demonstrations. The inquiry was conducted throughout in a peaceful and orderly manner.

57. My consultations have convinced me that the overwhelming majority of the people of Bahrain wish to gain recognition of their identity in a fully independent and sovereign State free to decide for itself its relations with other States.

ANNEX II

List of councils, committees, associations and other recognized organizations and groups in Bahrain

Municipal councils

Manama Municipal Council
Muharraq Municipal Council
Hidd Municipal Council
Rafaa Municipal Council
Jidhafs Municipal Council
Sitra Municipal Council

Central councils and committees

Education Council
Health Council
Agriculture and Water Committee
Rural Affairs Committee
Water Supply Committee
Minors' Estates Department Council

Welfare organizations

Sunni *Waqf* Committee
Shia *Waqf* Committee
Child Welfare and Motherhood Society
Bahrain Young Ladies Association
Bahrain Red Crescent Society

Other central organizations and professional groups

Bahrain Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Association of Bahrain National Clubs
Bahrain Sports Association
Bahrain Writers' Society
Co-operative Compensation Society
Bahrain Artists' Society
Religious leaders
Lawyers
Pharmacists

Clubs

Urouba Club, Manama
Alumni Club, Manama
Ahli Club, Manama
Bahrain Club, Manama
Eslah Club, Manama
Nusoor Club, Manama
Jaza'er Club, Manama
Ettefaq Club, Manama
Sho'aa Club, Manama
Shurooq Club, Manama
Wel'ah Club, Manama
Ferdousi Club, Manama
Yarmouk Club, Manama
Tersana Club, Manama
Asifa Club, Manama
Neil Club, Manama
Om-al-Hasam Club, Manama
Taj Club, Manama
Qodhabia Club, Manama
Na'aim Club, Manama
Busaiteen Club, Muharraq
Ettehad Club, Manama
Nasr Club, Muharraq
Khaleej Club, Muharraq
Nahj Club, Muharraq
Sho'alat Al-Shabab Club, Muharraq
Shat Al Arab Club, Muharraq
Muharraq Cultural Club, Muharraq
Taqaddom Club, Muharraq
Zallaq Club, Zallaq
Aali Club, Aali
West Rafaa Club, Rafaa
Isa Town Club, Isa Town
Daih Club, Daih
Khamees Club, Khamees

Safaa Club, Daih
Jidhafs Club, Jidhafs
Barbar Club, Barbar
Sanabes Club, Sanabes
Daraz Club, Daraz
Shabab Al Daraz Club, Daraz
Daraz Sa'eqa Club, Daraz
Budayya Club, Budayya
Ershad Club, Bani Jamra
Toobli Club, Toobli
Nabeeh Saleh Club, Jazeerat
Dar Kulaib Club, Dar Kulaib
Nuwaidrat Club, Nuwaidrat
Ma'ameer Club, Ma'ameer
East Rafaa Club, Rafaa
Malkeyya Club, Malkeyya
Sitra Club, Sitra
Karzakkan Club, Karzakkan
Halah Club, Muharraq
Ta'aarof Club, Muharraq
Jeel Club, Muharraq
Jazeera Club, Muharraq
Murreekh Club, Muharraq
Hidd Nahdha Club, Hidd
Dair Club, Dair, Muharraq
Samaheej Club, Samaheej
Hedaya Club, Samaheej
Qalali Club, Qalali, Muharraq
Lulu Club, Manama
Watani Club, Manama
Yaqadha Club, Manama
Jufair Club, Jufair, Manama
Arabi Club, Manama
Ettehad Al-Reef Club, Shahrakkan

Sports teams and others

Nujoom Musical Band, Muharraq
Khulood Sports Team, Manama
Nahdha Sports Team, Muharraq
Hilal Sports Team, Muharraq
Wehda Sports Team, Muharraq
Kawkab Al-Rafaa Sports Team, Rafaa
Shabab Al Budayya Sports Team, Budayya
Nuwaidrat Sports Team, Nuwaidrat
Muharraq Sports Team, Muharraq
Arad Sports Team, Muharraq
Anwar Musical Band, Manama

DOCUMENT S/9773

Letter dated 30 April 1970 from the representative of Cambodia to the President of the Security Council

*[Original: French]
[30 April 1970]*

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter of 27 April 1970 [S/9769], I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a communiqué issued on 19 April 1970 by the Khmer Government regarding the losses in property and human life caused in Cambodia by the imperialist Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese invaders.

TEXT OF THE COMMUNIQUÉ

"The dissemination of slanted reports by correspondents of a certain foreign Press in Phnom Penh

with regard to alleged persecution of Viet-Nameese nationals in Cambodia has caused some agitation in certain foreign capitals. The dissemination of these reports has been even more disturbing to Cambodian public opinion, which is highly indignant over the state of mind prevailing in these foreign circles which are misinformed about the true facts.

"The Government of Cambodia wishes to deny these unwarranted allegations most categorically. The fact is that the violent fighting now under way between the Khmer National Armed Forces and

the imperialist Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese invaders has caused heavy losses in human life and property among the defence forces and the Cambodian civilian population, to wit: 725 dead and missing in Kompong-Cham; 1,252 dead and missing in Svay Rieng; 734 dead and missing in Kandal; 436 dead and missing in Takeo; 225 dead and missing in Kratie and Monduliri; 182 dead and missing in Kampot; and more than 700 buildings set on fire or destroyed, including homes, *salasroks* (administrative buildings), infirmaries, schools, barracks, etc.

"The savagery of the Viet-Cong and North-Viet-Nameese aggressors is intended to spread terror among the population; the victims have included a number of civil servants, deputies, members of the defence forces, village notables and ordinary peasants, whose bodies have been mutilated and cut to pieces. These massacres have, moreover, been accompanied by the theft of property of all kinds—crops, cattle, etc.

"The public wishes certain foreign Press media and other circles would give some attention to these atrocities which have been committed by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese invaders. If, within the context of the exercise of the right of self-defence against foreign invasion, it has happened that some Viet-Nameese nationals have been killed in the combat areas, that fact is attributable solely to the hazards of the war which has been deliberately brought about by the Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese expansionists.

"In localities where there are both Khmer and Viet-Nameese inhabitants, the Viet-Cong have employed a combat tactic of mingling with the civilian population. This has occurred in a number of villages in Kandal and Kompong-Cham and, in particular, at Bathou in Svay-Rieng. The bodies of Viet-Nameese victims have been deliberately left on the scene or thrown into rivers in order to create the impression that the Cambodian defence forces were responsible for the massacre, while the bodies of Viet-Cong dead and those of massacred Cambodian civilians have been carried away by the Viet-Cong and buried far from where anyone could see them. In spite of this, we have identified, even among those which floated down the river, the bodies of many Cambodians who had been unwilling to bow to the law of the invaders. In many cases, our soldiers have been attacked from the rear by camouflaged, armed Viet-Nameese inhabitants—Viet-Cong and accomplices of the Viet-Cong—who fired from their homes while our forces were contending with frontal attacks by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese. This

justified counter-measures by our defence forces, but such measures were never extended to other military operations in which Viet-Nameese nationals did not take action to help the Viet-Cong exploit a critical situation to our disadvantage.

"It should also be pointed out that, as a result of the invaders' deep penetration into our territory, some Viet-Nameese nationals living in Cambodia—particularly those in Phnom Penh, Svay-Rieng, Prey Veng, Kandal, Kompong-Cham, Takeo and Kampot—have actively supported the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese by giving them information, providing them with food and engaging in subversive activities among the Khmer population. They have even taken part in attacks on Khmer defence posts, villages and administrative centres; this has occurred at Krek, Mimot, Komchai Mea (in Kompong-Cham), Chipou, Prasaut (in Svay-Rieng), Kompong Trabek, Peam Chor (in Prey Veng), Samrong Thom, Chrey Thom, Prek Chrey and Koh Thom (in Kandal), Anlong Tien, Kompong Yaul, Angkor Borey, Tonleap, and Takeo Centre (in Takeo). They have placed plastic bombs on our locomotives at the main railway station in Phnom Penh, they have mined and burnt bridges, and they have blown up the Phnom Penh-Kompong Som railway line at a number of points.

"From what has been said above, it is apparent that the Cambodian Government has the right to ask world opinion to balance the two elements in the situation: on the one hand, Cambodia, a country which is suffering aggression and has already lost several thousand of its people as compared with a few dozen Viet-Nameese who have accidentally lost their lives in the confusion of battle, and, on the other hand, the Viet-Cong-North Viet-Nameese invaders, who have deeply penetrated the territory of neutral, peaceful Cambodia in defiance of international law and the United Nations Charter.

"The Government of Cambodia once again calls upon the United Nations, its Secretary-General, and all international organizations to take action to compel the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese troops to put an end to their aggression against Cambodia and the Khmer people. It is also requested that the International Control Commission should be reactivated in order to put an end to this foreign aggression which has brought about the present situation."

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this communication circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) KHIM TIT
Permanent Representative of Cambodia
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9774*

Letter dated 30 April 1970 from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[1 May 1970]

The Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories has been engaged in conducting a useful investigation in various capitals. Israel,

* Also circulated as a General Assembly document under the symbol A/7975.

however, contrary to the terms of General Assembly resolution 2443 (XXIII), has refused to receive the Special Committee, to co-operate with it and to facilitate its work, thus defying once more the international community and the rule of law. Israel no doubt does not wish the atrocities perpetrated by it to be formally

brought to the attention of world public opinion. Moreover, Israel has shown no sign of desisting from its repressive practices. It wantonly disregards the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,¹⁹ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the relevant resolutions adopted by the various international organizations.

On 23 March 1970, the Commission on Human Rights condemned Israel's refusal to apply the 1949 Geneva Convention and called on it to take certain measures to rectify the situation.²⁰ The Commission condemned Israel on many counts, namely, total or partial destruction of villages and cities, establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, unlawful deportation and expulsion of civilians, coercive acts to compel civilians to collaborate with the occupying Power against their will, abrogation of national laws, and collective punishment. It will thus be seen that the heinous crimes perpetrated by Israel in the occupied territories are no longer a secret, and are even admitted in official statements of the occupying authorities. In addition to official United Nations bodies and observers, the world information media are already teeming with reports on Israeli evil deeds and malpractices.

¹⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), Nos. 970-973.

²⁰ Resolution 10 (XXVI) of the Commission on Human Rights.

I should also like to refer to the indiscriminate killing by Israel of civilians in Arab countries. The photographs of factory workers and school children who have been the victims of Israeli planes and napalm bombing have already been published in United Nations official documents. Israel has no respect for Arab lives and property. Its policy is based on territorial expansion and utter disregard for human rights.

Let us once and for all put an end to the misery and suffering of the people of the occupied territories. Since Israel continues to flout the authority of the United Nations, it is high time that mandatory and coercive measures be taken under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to compel Israel to withdraw from the territories it has defiled and devastated for so long.

Upon the request of my Government I should be grateful if this letter and the enclosed photographs,²¹ together with the captions relating to them, could be circulated as an official document of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

(Signed) Muhalhel Mohamad AL-MUDHAF
Permanent Representative of Kuwait
to the United Nations

²¹ Not reproduced here. They may be consulted in the archives of the Secretariat.

DOCUMENT S/9775*

Letter dated 1 May 1970 from the representative of the United Arab Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[1 May 1970]

During the last few days the Israeli authorities have been cynically embarking on a campaign of falsification and deceit about alleged increasing involvement of Soviet pilots in the Egyptian air forces. The sinister motivation of the latest Israeli campaign of deceit is twofold: first, by conducting such deceitful campaigns, Israel seeks to provide pretence and justifications for receiving more Phantom jets from the United States, which were used in the barbaric bombing of peaceful civilian workers in factories, and innocent school children in the playgrounds and the classrooms of their schools; second, confronted with the universal condemnation of its persistence in pursuing its policy of aggression through the continued occupation of the territories of three Arab States aiming at their annexation and the denial of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, Israel continues to seek all means to divert the attention of world public opinion from its persistent aggression, its flagrant violation of the basic norms of civilized conduct and its contemptible disregard and defiance of the will of the international community and the authority of the United Nations.

We are confident that whatever means and resources of misleading world opinion Israel may attempt to manipulate, world public opinion will uncover Israel's sinister and deceitful designs. We are confident that the attention of the world public opinion will not be diverted from the following established facts concerning Israel's stand on the Middle East issue:

* Also distributed as a General Assembly document under the symbol A/7976.

1. Israel has rejected Security Council resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967.
2. It has refused to withdraw from the Arab territories. Israel's Prime Minister went as far as publishing a statement in which it refused to use the word "withdrawal".
3. Israel's Prime Minister has declared that the Palestinian people never existed.
4. Israel has rejected the United Nations resolutions concerning repatriation of the refugees, and is thus insisting that one and a half million Palestinians should remain homeless.
5. Israel defied the United Nations and its resolutions, and proclaimed the annexation of Jerusalem, a step that reveals disregard and defiance of the resolutions.
6. Israel is persecuting the Arab population in the occupied territories and refuses to allow United Nations Committees to enter those lands with a view to investigating the crimes Israel has been committing.
7. Israel has stubbornly objected to all international efforts aiming at finding a peaceful settlement on the basis of the United Nations Charter, and of the resolutions of the United Nations, and declared its denunciation and rejection of the four-Power meetings in New York.
8. Israel has obstructed the mission of Ambassador Gunnar Jarring, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.
9. Through its Prime Minister, Israel is daily an-

nouncing its determination to pursue its expansionist and aggressive policy by annexing Arab lands and expelling their population. Israel is also violating the rights of the Palestinian people, and thus bears the responsibility for obstructing the realization of peace in the area.

The Arab people will continue their steadfast struggle against the aggressor. They will continue their efforts to liberate their territory from Israeli occupation. In their struggle, the Arab people are sustained by their firm conviction that, in defending their territorial sov-

ereignty and sacred rights, they are also defending the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

(Signed) Mohamed H. EL-ZAYYAT
Permanent Representative of
the United Arab Republic
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9776

Letter dated 1 May 1970 from the representative of Cambodia to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[1 May 1970]

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter of 27 April 1970 [S/9769], I have the honour to state the following for the information of the members of the Security Council.

On 24 April 1970, at about 8 a.m., the Khmer National Defence Forces attacked from the rear a force of approximately 60 Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese who were setting an ambush in the area of Kaun Sath, some 10 kilometres south-east of Kampot. The Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese withdrew, leaving behind nine dead, four Chinese rifles and six grenades and taking with them some twenty dead and wounded.

The same day, at about 9 a.m., the administrative post at Sre Cheng, 20 kilometres north of Chhouk, in Kampot, came under violent attack by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese. Overrun by the numerically superior enemy, the defenders evacuated the post. There were casualties on both sides.

The same day, at about 4 p.m., the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese pillaged the railway station at Banley Chas, district of Samrong, 12 kilometres south-west of Chambak, in Takeo. The stationmaster was taken prisoner and released on 25 April.

During the same day, operations continued for the purpose of clearing the town of Angtassom, which had been under attack by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese since 23 April. At about 6 p.m., paratroops of the Khmer National Defence Forces attacked the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese, who were trying to maintain their hold on the town. Hand-to-hand fighting ensued. The enemy left behind 15 dead and took a number of dead and wounded with them. Cambodian casualties were light.

The same day, at about 7 p.m., the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese once again attacked the town of Kompong Trabek, in Prey Veng. The Khmer National Defence Forces struck back vigorously, compelling the enemy to withdraw after suffering casualties.

During the night of 24/25 April the town of Mimot, in Phkar Rumchek, was subjected to two harassing attacks by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese. Vigorous counter-action by the Khmer National Defence Forces compelled the enemy to withdraw, leaving behind one dead, one Chinese rifle and one grenade.

During the same night, the post at Sre Chea, some 10 kilometres north of the town of Kompong Trach, in Kampot, which had been attacked by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese at about noon on 24 April, was subjected to another harassing attack by those

forces, who were estimated at battalion strength, at about 2 a.m. Overrun by the numerically superior enemy, the Cambodian defenders evacuated the post. There were casualties on both sides.

On 26 April, at about 9.30 a.m., the Khmer National Defence Forces fought a two-hour engagement with some 60 Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese at the village of Tuol Trabek, two kilometres south of Prasaut, in Svay Rieng. The enemy left behind five dead, including two Viet-Nameese nationals from Chiphou, as well as one rifle and two rocket-launcher projectiles and took a number of dead and wounded away with them. Cambodian casualties were light.

During the night of 26/27 April, the town of Chhlong, in Kratie, was once again attacked by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese and the police station was set on fire. The fighting is continuing.

On 27 April, at about 7 a.m., the village of Tuol Kandal, some 10 kilometres south-west of Suong, in Kompong Cham, was attacked by about 100 Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese. The Cambodian defenders struck back vigorously and suffered light casualties.

The Khmer Government and people are profoundly indignant at this escalating series of overt acts of criminal aggression committed inside Cambodian territory by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese forces, who are thus shamelessly violating the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of neutral, peaceful Cambodia and are trampling underfoot the 1954 Geneva Agreements and international law.

The Khmer Government and people call upon all countries devoted to peace and justice to bear witness to these facts and hold the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the National Liberation Front of South Viet-Nam (Viet-Cong) fully responsible for any grave consequences which ensue from their present policy of aggression and expansionism.

They are entitled to take all necessary measures to ensure the defence and survival of their country, which can under no circumstances bow to the jungle law being imposed on it by the imperialist Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese invaders.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this communication circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) KHIM TIT
Permanent Representative of Cambodia
to the United Nations

Letter dated 4 May 1970 from the representative of the United Arab Republic to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[4 May 1970]

I have been instructed by my Government to bring to your attention the contents of an appeal, addressed on 1 May 1970 by the President of the United Arab Republic to the President of the United States of America, and to request its circulation as an official document of the Security Council and of the General Assembly.

Since the Israeli aggression in June 1967, we have been ceaselessly endeavouring to defend ourselves, to regain our occupied lands and to support the Palestinian people in their efforts to obtain their legitimate rights sustained by the relevant United Nations resolutions. The efforts we exert and the assistance we get aim simply at restoring the rights acknowledged and protected by international law, for the safeguarding of which international organizations have been created, and only by the observance of which international peace can be maintained.

Israeli authorities persistently refuse to withdraw. They are taking successive steps towards annexation. They bluntly reject the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people whose mere existence they even deny.

By reliance on force and the escalation of its use, the Israelis believe that their unlawful objectives would be attained. Should such a policy of violence be allowed to succeed, then the foundations of the United Nations would surely be destroyed and its prestige and effectiveness most seriously damaged.

Earnest initiatives taken to achieve a peaceful settlement ensuring the withdrawal of the Israeli forces of occupation and the safeguarding of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with United Nations resolutions now seem to my Government to have reached a most critical stage. The world is confronted with this situation. The threat to peace seems to loom now over areas extending beyond that of the Middle East.

You may agree that the Israelis should be called upon once more to implement all the relevant United Nations resolutions and that an appeal should be made, for the sake of peace, to the Government of the United States not to render further assistance and support to Israel as long as it continues to flout and defy the resolutions solemnly passed by the Security Council and the General Assembly.

An English translation of the appeal by President Gamal Abdel Nasser to the President of the United States of America is enclosed.

(Signed) Mohamed H. EL-ZAYYAT
Permanent Representative of the
United Arab Republic
to the United Nations

TEXT OF THE APPEAL

I address myself to President Nixon and say that the United States of America is on the verge of taking an extremely serious step against the Arab nations.

* Also circulated as a General Assembly document under the symbol A/7977.

The United States is apparently now preparing to take one more step to ensure Israeli permanent military supremacy. This will impose on the Arabs the necessity of adopting an irrevocable course, thus affecting United States relations with the Arab nations for many decades, perhaps centuries, to come.

I want to make it clear to him, and I hope he knows that I mean what I say, that the Arab nations will not surrender and will not capitulate. The Arab nations want a real peace—a peace based on justice.

If the United States wants peace, then it should get Israel to withdraw from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967. This is within the means of the United States, on whose resources Israel lives and whose advice Israel certainly heeds.

On the other hand, should the United States contend that it is not within its power to do so, then we would have another request, which is certainly within the power of the United States of America: that it should decline to give Israel further military, political and economic support so long as it insists on occupying by force the Arab territories it invaded in 1967.

If the United States is not prepared to make either move, then it will become abundantly clear for the Arabs that the United States agrees to and supports Israel's continued occupation of these lands in order that Israeli conditions may finally be imposed and an Arab capitulation obtained.

This—and in a last effort I still address myself to President Nixon—will never happen. All the obstacles put in the way of the Arab nation and its drive for liberation and progress will not succeed. The Arab people have broken free of their shackles. There is no way to reduce them to bondage again. The forces of progress are bound to prevail. The lesson of the Libyan and Sudanese revolutions should be absorbed.

Once more I address myself to President Nixon. A decisive moment in Arab-American relations is approaching. Either there will be a permanent breach or a new, clear and earnest start. Forthcoming developments would not affect Arab-American relations alone, but might have large, serious and far-reaching implications.

As our struggle is for progress, peace and freedom, we have requested and will request all assistance from the friends of progress, peace and freedom. Our present determination is to liberate our land. This is the prime legitimate right of any nation which values its dignity.

I am saying all this to President Nixon because this is a critical moment and because the consequences could be extremely serious. The non-existence of diplomatic relations between our two countries does not prevent us from making another and last appeal for the sake of peace in the Middle East. President Nixon may wish to address two questions to Israel. The answer, if he ever gets one, will enable him to have the full facts.

Would he ask the Israelis, first, whether they are prepared to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories in accordance with Security Council resolution 242 (1967) and the principles of the Charter of the United

Nations. Secondly, would he ask them whether they are aware that the Palestinian people exist and that their inalienable rights have been recognized by the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly, as well as by the Charter. These, moreover, are universal principles embraced by and fought for by all peoples.

According to Israeli official statements, they are not prepared to withdraw, nor are they even prepared to mention the word "withdrawal"—not even for consumption by world public opinion. This is the gist of what the Israeli Prime Minister had to say several days ago.

The Israeli aim is expansion. They deny the rights of the people of Palestine. They even deny the mere existence of the people of Palestine. President Nixon should look into what is going on inside Israel itself to know their real intentions and see the full picture.

President Nixon should know that lately several voices have been raised, even inside Israel itself, cautioning against the dangerous path onto which the Israeli military establishment is slipping and down which it would like to pull all the Middle East, and perhaps more than the Middle East.

This is the appeal I make to President Nixon.

DOCUMENT S/9779

Letter dated 4 May 1970 from the representative of Iran to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[4 May 1970]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request a meeting of the Security Council for the purpose of considering the report dated 30 April 1970 submitted to it by the Secretary-General in document S/9772. That report, as you know, follows an earlier note by the Secretary-General, dated 28 March 1970 and distributed as document S/9726, in which the Secretary-General informed members of the Security Council that he had agreed to exercise his good offices, at the request of the Governments of Iran and the United Kingdom, by sending a personal representative to Bahrain with a view to ascertaining the wishes of the population of the Islands concerning their future status.

(Signed) Mehdi VAKIL
Permanent Representative of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9780

Letter dated 4 May 1970 from the representative of Cambodia to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[5 May 1970]

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter of 1 May 1970 [S/9776], I have the honour to bring the following to your attention for the information of the members of the Security Council.

On 25 April 1970, at about 7.15 p.m. the Koh Founan post in Mondulhiri was attacked by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese. Overwhelmed by the numbers of the enemy, the Khmer defenders evacuated the post. There were casualties on both sides.

During the night of 25/26 April, several hundred Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese sacked the town of Oraing, in Mondulhiri, and carried off provisions.

On 26 April, at about 3 p.m., a Cambodian military convoy going to Svay Rieng was attacked at Svay Chrum, on National Highway 1, 14 kilometres from Svay Rieng. The Khmer forces counter-attacked and compelled the enemy to withdraw, undoubtedly with some casualties. Some members of the Cambodian forces were slightly wounded and some Cambodian vehicles were damaged.

The same day, at about 5 p.m., another convoy coming from Svay Rieng was attacked for an hour at the same spot by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese. The Cambodian forces suffered moderate casualties and the enemy left several dead on the field.

The same day, at about 10 p.m., the road junction of Kompong Soeng, about nine kilometres beyond Neak Luong, was attacked by about 100 Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese. The Khmer counter-attack killed seven of the enemy. The Cambodian forces suffered four slightly wounded and one girl killed and captured five Chinese rifles.

During the night of 26/27 April, at about 1.30 a.m., a bridge on National Highway 3 to the South of Slakou, 7 kilometres north of Angtassom, was sabotaged by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese.

On 27 April, the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese continued their attack against the town of Chhlong, in Kratie, and freed about 30 Viet-Nameese whom the local authorities had gathered together as a security measure. In view of the imminent enemy attack, the Khmer defenders continue to take the necessary steps by deploying in the surrounding area.

The same day, at about 5.30 a.m., the town of Mimot was attacked again by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese. Counter action by the Khmer National Defence Forces killed and wounded many of the enemy. Cambodian losses were moderate.

The same day, at about 5 p.m., the Khmer National Defence Forces succeeded in dislodging the Viet-Cong

and North Viet-Nameese from the Angtassom pagoda, which they had occupied since 25 April. The enemy left behind seven dead, and carried off other dead and wounded. The Cambodian forces suffered light casualties and captured two Chinese automatic pistols and two rifles.

The same day, at about 6 p.m. the Khmer National Defence Forces, continuing their mopping-up operations in the area around Angtassom, killed two Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese. Cambodian casualties were light.

During the night of 27/28 April, at about 1 a.m., the Khmer National Defence Forces clashed with the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese at Kompong Soeng, 9 kilometres from Neak Luong. The enemy left two dead on the field. The Cambodian forces suffered light casualties and captured one grenade and three Chinese automatic pistols.

On 28 April, a Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese force estimated to be 2,000 strong attacked the military post at Mimot. All radio contact was cut off. The Khmer forces are continuing to resist bravely.

On 28 April, at nightfall, the Khmer National Defence Forces clashed with a large band of Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese armed with heavy weapons between Damnak Changoeur and Kep, in Kampot. The combat lasted for several hours, after which the enemy withdrew, carrying off many dead and wounded. The Cambodian forces suffered moderate casualties and captured one bazooka and two Chinese automatic pistols.

The same night, the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese attacked the cement factory at Chakrey Ting, 14 kilometres north-east of Kampot. The courageous staff of the factory put up a determined resistance and were able to pin the enemy down at 200 metres from their position for two hours, until Cambodian reinforcements arrived. The enemy withdrew, leaving a number of dead behind.

During the night of 28/29 April, from 8.45 p.m. until 2 a.m., the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese again attacked the town of Angtassom. Cambodian casualties were light. The enemy carried off a number of dead and wounded.

The same night, from 1.45 a.m. onwards, the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese, supported by heavy artillery fire, tried to invade the town of Kampot. The Khmer defenders counter-attacked vigorously, forcing

the enemy to withdraw at about 4 p.m. The Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese left behind 11 dead, 6 Chinese automatic pistols and 13 grenades. Cambodian casualties were moderate.

The same night, the town of Slakou, situated between Angtassom and Tramkhna, on National Highway 3, was attacked by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese. The counter-attack of the Khmer defenders forced the enemy to withdraw, carrying off a number of dead and wounded.

On 29 April, the town of Kratie was subjected to heavy pressure by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese. The Cambodian authorities took the necessary steps to provide for all contingencies.

The same day, at about 12.40 p.m., the Khmer position at Damnak Changoeur, in Kampot, came under violent attack by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese. The Khmer defenders counter-attacked vigorously.

The same day, the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese destroyed two bridges on the Kampot Veal Rinh road.

The Khmer Government and people are profoundly indignant at this escalating series of overt acts of criminal aggression committed inside Cambodian territory by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese, who are thus shamelessly violating the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of neutral, peaceful Cambodia, and are trampling underfoot the 1954 Geneva Agreements and international law.

The Khmer Government and people call upon all countries devoted to peace and justice to bear witness to these facts, and hold the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the National Liberation Front of South Viet-Nam (Viet-Cong) fully responsible for any serious consequences which ensue from their present policy of aggression and expansionism.

The Khmer Government and people are entitled to take all necessary measures to ensure the defence and survival of their country, which can in no circumstances bow to the jungle law being imposed on it by the imperialist Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese invaders.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this communication circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) KHIM TIT
Permanent Representative of Cambodia
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9781

Letter dated 5 May 1970 from the representative of the United States of America to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[5 May 1970]

I have the honour to refer to the letters of 7 and 27 February 1965 [S/6176 and S/6206] from the representative of the United States of America to the President of the Security Council concerning the aggression against the Republic of Viet-Nam and to inform you of the following acts of armed aggression by forces of North Viet-Nam based in Cambodia which have required appropriate measures of collective self-defence by the armed forces of the Republic of Viet-Nam and the United States of America.

For five years North Viet-Nam has maintained base areas in Cambodia against the expressed wishes of the Cambodian Government. These bases have been used in violation of Cambodian neutrality as supply points and base areas for military operations against the Republic of Viet-Nam. In recent weeks North Viet-Nameese forces have rapidly expanded the perimeters of these base areas and expelled the remaining Cambodian Government presence from the areas. The North Viet-Nameese forces have moved quickly to link the

bases along the border with South Viet-Nam into one continuous chain as well as to push the bases deeper into Cambodia. Concurrently, North Viet-Nam has stepped up guerrilla actions into South Viet-Nam and is concentrating its main forces in these base areas in preparation for further massive attacks into South Viet-Nam.

These military actions against the Republic of Viet-Nam and its armed forces and those of the United States require appropriate defensive measures. In his address to the American people on 30 April 1970 President Nixon stated:

"... if this enemy effort succeeds, Cambodia would become a vast enemy staging area and a springboard for attacks on South Viet-Nam along 600 miles of frontier: a refuge where enemy troops could return from combat without fear of retaliation.

"North Viet-Nameese men and supplies could then be poured into that country, jeopardizing not only the lives of our men but the people of South Viet-Nam as well."

The measures of collective self-defence being taken by United States and South Viet-Nameese forces are restricted in extent, purpose and time. They are confined to the border areas over which the Cambodian Government has ceased to exercise any effective control and which have been completely occupied by North Viet-

Nameese and Viet-Cong forces. Their purpose is to destroy the stocks and communications equipment that are being used in aggression against the Republic of Viet-Nam. When that purpose is accomplished, our forces and those of the Republic of Viet-Nam will promptly withdraw. These measures are limited and proportionate to the aggressive military operations of the North Viet-Nameese forces and the threat they pose.

The United States wishes to reiterate its continued respect for the sovereignty, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia. Our purpose in taking these defensive measures was stated by President Nixon, in his address of 30 April, as follows:

"We take this action not for the purpose of expanding the war into Cambodia but for the purpose of ending the war in Viet-Nam and winning the just peace we all desire.

"We have made and will continue to make every possible effort to end this war through negotiation at the conference table rather than through more fighting in the battlefield."

I would request that my letter be circulated to the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Charles W. Yost
Permanent Representative of the
United States of America
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9782*

Letter dated 5 May 1970 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[5 May 1970]

On the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter addressed to you on 1 May 1970 by the representative of the United Arab Republic [S/9775].

The facts concerning Soviet military involvement in Egypt have been established beyond any doubt and are a matter of general knowledge. The Egyptian representative's letter and the statement made by the President of the United Arab Republic on 1 May 1970 do not contain any explicit denials of these facts.

The gravity of this development was emphasized by the Government of Israel in its statement of 29 April 1970 and in the press conference held by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Abba Eban, on 30 April 1970.

The Soviet involvement has introduced a new dimension into the regional conflict and serves the continued expansion of the Soviet base in Egypt from which the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics pursues its designs for domination in the Middle East, Africa and the Mediterranean Sea.

It is ironic that the Government of the United Arab Republic, which has thus made its people subservient to a great Power, should claim for itself a place among the non-aligned nations.

The list, in the United Arab Republic letter, of hackneyed and repeatedly disproved Egyptian propaganda claims regarding Israel's policy does not contain anything that is new or that requires to be refuted again in detail.

Neither does the letter indicate any change whatever in Egypt's aim to perpetuate the policy of hostility and war conducted by it against Israel for 22 years. The United Arab Republic has repudiated its obligations under the cease-fire which is based solely on reciprocity. It has refused the proposals by the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Ambassador Gunnar Jarring, to convene Israel and the United Arab Republic for peace talks. It has rejected the central purpose of Security Council resolution 242 (1967)—the establishment of a just and lasting peace. It has ignored all Israeli suggestions to meet at the negotiating table and discuss freely and unconditionally, as equals, all matters which the parties desire to resolve with a view to establishing peaceful relations between them.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

(Signed) Yosef TEKOAH
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

* Also circulated as a General Assembly document under the symbol A/7978.

DOCUMENT S/9783

Letter dated 5 May 1970 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[5 May 1970]

On the instructions of my Government and with reference to the Secretary-General's note, circulated to the Security Council as document S/9726 of 28 March 1970, informing the members of the Council of his agreement to send, at the request of the parties, a personal representative to Bahrain to ascertain the wishes of the people of Bahrain, I have the honor to request an early meeting of the Council to consider the report of the Secretary-General's Personal Representative which has been circulated to members of the Council, under cover of a note by the Secretary-General, as document S/9772 of 30 April 1970.

(Signed) CARADON
Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9786

Letter dated 5 May 1970 from the representative of Brazil to the President of the Security Council on the strengthening of international security

[Original: English]
[8 May 1970]

I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed memorandum dated 3 April 1970 of the Brazilian Government on the question of the strengthening of international security.

This memorandum was transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 3 April 1970 in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 2606 (XXIV).

Since the memorandum of the Brazilian Government offers some suggestions which refer specifically to the work of the Security Council, I would appreciate it if you would take the necessary steps to acquaint the members of the Security Council with its contents.

I would therefore appreciate it if you could have this letter, together with its enclosure, circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) João Augusto de ARAUJO CASTRO
Permanent Representative of Brazil
to the United Nations

TEXT OF THE MEMORANDUM

The Government of Brazil welcomes this opportunity to express its views on the question of the strengthening of international peace and security.

During the debates on this subject at the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, the delegation of Brazil had occasion to present the position of its Government on some of the most important aspects of this problem. At that time, it discussed the essential premises of international peace and security, emphasizing in particular the close relationship that exists between international security and other international problems, such as disarmament and economic development.

To put it briefly, the Brazilian Government believes that the strengthening of international security depends on the strict and effective observance by all countries of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the

United Nations. It follows that one of the best and surest ways to strengthen international security is to strengthen the United Nations itself.

In the view of the Brazilian Government, the task of strengthening the United Nations could at the present time be carried out in two different ways: first, taking advantage of the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Organization, by a rededication of the Member States to the purposes and principles of the Charter, particularly on the part of those countries which enjoy a special status within the Organization and have a correspondingly higher degree of responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security; second, by the improvement and development of the collective security machinery of the United Nations.

As far as the machinery is concerned, two different avenues could be explored: (a) the revision of the Charter for the purpose of adapting it to the new functions the United Nations is expected to perform in the field of international security 25 years after its foundation; and (b) the full utilization of the procedures already made available to the Organization by the Charter as it now stands.

Despite the high priority that the Government of Brazil attaches to the need for a revision of the Charter, in particular to cover new fields of collective security action such as the "peace-keeping operations", it recognizes that in order to produce immediate effects some urgent measures could and should be taken without waiting for the necessarily lengthy procedures entailed by a revision of the Charter.

In the opinion of the Brazilian Government, this development of the capacity of the United Nations effectively to intervene in and control situations where the danger of an international conflict exists should be based, to the extent feasible, on the full exploration of the possibilities opened by Chapter VI of the Charter, that is to say, of those diplomatic mechanisms which so far have been utilized only sparingly.

It is clear from past history that the decisions of the Security Council on matters related to international peace and security have rather frequently been ignored and disrespected, to the detriment of the Organization and of the interests of the world community as a whole.

This unsatisfactory situation arises from certain contradictions in the structure of the United Nations, which the Government of Brazil does not wish to discuss at this stage. While this state of affairs prevails, however, it is necessary to find other means, in line with the purposes and principles of the Organization, to ensure the implementation of the decisions of the Council.

It is well known that the working procedures of the Security Council have evolved substantially in the recent past, leading to an increasing diplomatic activity among its members, with the result that the decisions of the Council now come more from an intense process of informal consultations than from the formal debates around the Council table.

Notwithstanding these developments, which have been accompanied by a trend towards unanimous decisions, the Council has not been able to ensure the observance of its resolutions. It is the understanding of the Brazilian Government that this situation derives from the fact that the consultations among the members of the Council are directed mainly to the collateral aspects of the issues before that body and therefore cannot provide real solutions. Moreover, the Council has frequently come to unanimous decisions at the expense of the intrinsic value of its resolutions and by resorting to vague or ambiguous language, which usually calls for "interpretative" declarations by the Council members. On such occasions, the underlying disagreements become all too apparent.

Therefore, the first road to be explored in the effort to revitalize the security machinery of the United Nations should be one that would lead the Security Council to the substantive examination of the fundamental issues involved in each specific case posing a threat to international peace and security which exists or arises. Obviously, the consideration and study of the real issues would be greatly expedited if the parties to each situation where a danger to peace exists could participate in the process of consultation that already takes place among the members of the Council.

This could be accomplished by the establishment by the Security Council of *ad hoc* committees for the pacific settlement of disputes, in which the parties to a conflict or a situation which might endanger international peace and security would take part, together with some other delegations (possibly four in number) appointed by the Council at the suggestion of the parties. These committees, working under the authority of the Security Council, would have the broadest possible mandate, that is, to explore all possible means to maintain or re-establish peace in a situation of grave international crisis.

The committees would work exclusively through the process of harmonizing the views of the parties. They would meet in private and would have no official agenda or records. The link with the Security Council would provide the committees with essential formal status; on the other hand, by adopting flexible procedures, the committees could eventually be able to make progress where the Council had not.

When desirable, the committees would report their suggestions or conclusions to the Security Council which could, in turn, through its endorsement, give them official character.

It is the opinion of the Government of Brazil that the *ad hoc* committees could not only be helpful in expediting the consideration of issues already before the United Nations but could also provide a suitable framework for the discussion of some important international issues and problems from which the United Nations has been excluded, not for want of competence, but possibly for lack of a more flexible machinery.

The Government of Brazil is well aware of the fact that the adoption of new mechanisms such as the one described above would not in itself be sufficient to bring about the desired strengthening of the Organization and that more substantial measures, including some that would require a revision of the Charter, would be necessary. However, in the view of the Government of Brazil, the establishment by the Security Council of *ad hoc* committees for the pacific settlement of disputes and similar measures emphasizing the diplomatic role of the Council, as distinct from its political role, would have an immediate, positive impact on the present capabilities of the United Nations in the field of international peace and security.

DOCUMENT S/9787

Letter dated 7 May 1970 from the representative of Cambodia to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[8 May 1970]

On instruction from my Government and further to my letter of 4 May 1970 [S/9780], I have the honour to bring the following to your attention for the information of the members of the Security Council:

On 29 April 1970, at about 5 p.m., the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese intercepted in the vicinity of Chhlong a barge transporting prisoners from Kratie to Phnom-Penh.

On the same day, at about 6.30 p.m., the villages of Sen Pheas and Chruoi Samrong, situated between the districts of Samrong and Trang, in Takeo, were violently bombarded with artillery shells by the Viet-Cong and the North Viet-Nameese. The vigorous counter-attack by the Khmer National Defence Forces re-

duced the enemy's artillery to silence and compelled him to withdraw, leaving behind two soldiers killed on the battlefield and carrying off other casualties.

During the night of 29/30 April, the bridge of Prek Thmey, in Kandal, was destroyed by the Viet-Cong and the North Viet-Nameese.

On 30 April, the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese succeeded in infiltrating into the town of Kampot and engaged in street fighting against the Khmer forces, using commercial buildings, tree-tops and the church as bases for the attack. The Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese were assisted in these engagements by local Viet-Nameese nationals to whom they had supplied weapons and munitions. Calm was restored about 6 p.m.

The enemy suffered heavy losses; Cambodian losses were light.

On the same day, at about 6 p.m., the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese laid an ambush along the axis of Oraing Euv, in Peam Cheang, in Kompong Cham. The immediate counter-attack by the Khmer National Defence Forces put the enemy to flight. He left on the battlefield one soldier killed, a Chinese rifle and four grenades. Cambodian losses were light.

The Cambodian Government and people are profoundly indignant at this escalating series of overt acts of criminal aggression committed inside Cambodian territory by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese, who are thus shamelessly violating the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of neutral, peaceful Cambodia, and are trampling underfoot the 1954 Geneva Agreements and international law.

The Cambodian Government and people call upon all countries devoted to peace and justice to bear wit-

ness to these facts, and hold the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the National Liberation Front of South Viet-Nam (Viet-Cong) fully responsible for any serious consequences which ensue from their present policy of aggression and expansionism.

The Cambodian Government and people are entitled to take all necessary measures to ensure the defence and survival of their country, which can in no circumstances bow to the jungle law being imposed on it by the imperialist Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese invaders.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this communication circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) KHIM TIT
Permanent Representative of Cambodia
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9789

Letter dated 5 May 1970 from the representative of the Netherlands to the President of the Security Council concerning the security of missions accredited to the United Nations and the safety of their personnel

[Original: English]
[12 May 1970]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring the following to your attention in relation to the protection and inviolability of diplomatic agents.

The Government of the Netherlands wishes to recall that from ancient times peoples of all nations have recognized the status of diplomatic agents. Their immunity and inviolability have clearly been established by time-honoured rules of international law.

The increasing number of attacks on diplomats which have inflicted great danger and hardship and have, in some cases, resulted in loss of life, is a cause of alarm to the Netherlands Government. My Government is of the opinion that such incidents may endanger the conduct of friendly relations between States, and that attacks on the person, the freedom or dignity of diplomats could lead to situations which might give rise to a dispute and as such could even endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

In view of these considerations, the Netherlands Government deems it proper to draw attention to the question raised above and expresses the hope that you will inform members of the Security Council, as well as appropriate organs of the United Nations, of the existing concern.

I should be grateful if my letter could be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) R. FACK
Permanent Representative of the Netherlands
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9790

Letter dated 10 May 1970 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[11 May 1970]

On instructions from my Government I have the honour to draw your urgent attention to the recent series of intensified acts of aggression carried out from Lebanon against Israel and particularly against its civilian population.

On the night of 22 April 1970, the villages of Zariit and Manara were shelled from Lebanon. The same

night an Israeli border patrol encountered raiders from Lebanon in the area of Shetulah. In the ensuing clash two of the raiders were killed, sabotage equipment and arms were captured.

On the night of 24 April, the villages of Margalioth and Manara were shelled again from Lebanon.

On the night of 29 April, a band of saboteurs who had penetrated from Lebanon into Kfar Yuval was engaged by an Israeli force, which killed one of them and captured arms, ammunition and explosives. One Israeli soldier was killed and two were wounded.

On the following night, 30 April, the same village came under heavy shelling from across the cease-fire line and two houses were damaged. Kfar Yuval was shelled again on 2 May.

Also on the night of 2 May, gangs of raiders were encountered in the Nahal Hazor area and in that of Kerem Ben Zimra. One Israeli soldier was killed and another wounded. Five of the raiders were killed.

During the night of 3 May, Kfar Yuval and the Maayan Baruch area were shelled from Lebanon.

On 6 May, at approximately 1530 hours local time, a squad of attackers from Lebanon encountered an Israeli patrol in the area of Achihud in western Galilee. Three Israeli soldiers were wounded, four of the raiders were killed, and arms and explosives were captured. On the same day, at approximately 1930 hours, raiders from Lebanon attacked an Israeli patrol north of Ramat Shalom in the Golan Heights. Three Israeli soldiers were killed and two wounded.

On 6 May, at midnight, the town of Kiryat Shmonah was attacked with Katyusha rockets. One civilian and his daughter were killed and another civilian was wounded.

On 7 May, the area of kibbutz Yaron was shelled from Lebanon.

The same day saboteurs coming from Lebanon blew up a water pipeline in the village of Dishon and another raider unit attacked a civilian vehicle near the village of Margalioth, wounding two of its civilian passengers.

In the same night, Kiryat Shmonah was attacked again with Katyusha rockets from Lebanese territory.

On 8 May, an Israeli patrol north of Metulla was fired upon from across the cease-fire line. Four Israeli soldiers were wounded.

On 9 May, an Israeli civilian was kidnapped by raiders from Lebanon while operating a tractor in the fields of kibbutz Yiftah.

Also on 9 May, at approximately 2230 hours, the town of Kiryat Shmonah and the villages of Kfar Yuval and Beith Hillel were attacked by Katyusha rockets from Lebanese territory. Three young brothers of a family of Kiryat Shmonah were the casualties: one boy was killed and two wounded.

On the night of 10 May, two saboteurs from Lebanon were intercepted by an Israeli patrol near the village of Yiron and were killed in the clash that ensued. Arms and explosives were found on their bodies.

Thus, since 29 April 8 Israelis were killed and 17 wounded as a result of aggression from Lebanon.

Israel holds the Government of Lebanon responsible for all breaches of the cease-fire and all acts of aggression against Israel perpetrated from Lebanese territory.

As emphasized in my previous letters to the President of the Security Council, the continuation of aggression from Lebanese territory has created a situation in which Israel must reserve its right to act in self-defence.

I have the honour to request the circulation of this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. CAHANA
for Yosef TEKOAH
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9794

Letter dated 12 May 1970 from the representative of Lebanon to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[12 May 1970]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following:

At 4.45 a.m. Beirut local time today, Israeli armed forces launched an invasion of southern Lebanon.

Israeli armoured and infantry units in large proportions have penetrated Lebanese territory. Israeli air force and artillery are at this time bombarding several towns and villages.

This act of aggression against Lebanon is in flagrant violation of the Lebanon-Israel armistice agreement and the provisions of the United Nations Charter.

In view of the gravity of the situation endangering the peace and the security of Lebanon and of the area, I have the honour to request you to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council.

(Signed) Edouard GHORRA
Permanent Representative of Lebanon
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9795

**Letter dated 12 May 1970 from the representative of Israel to the
President of the Security Council**

*[Original: English]
[12 May 1970]*

On instructions from my Government I have the honour to request you to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the acts of armed attack, shelling, incursion, murder and violence perpetrated from Lebanese territory against the territory and population of Israel in flagrant violation of the cease-fire and the United Nations Charter. Particulars of these acts of aggression are contained in my letters to the President of the Security Council of 5 January [S/9593], 15 January [S/9604], 29 January [S/9621], 27 February [S/9670], 4 March [S/9678], 10 March [S/9691] and 10 May 1970 [S/9790].

*(Signed) Yosef TEKOAH
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/9801

**Letter dated 13 May 1970 from the representative of Israel
to the Secretary-General**

*[Original: English]
[13 May 1970]*

I have the honour to transmit to you the following message from the Prime Minister and Acting Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir:

"Excellency,

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your cable of 12 May 1970, addressed to Foreign Minister Eban and transmitting the text of the resolution adopted by the Security Council on the same day.

"I would recall that at the outset of the operation, our army spokesman stated that it was a combing action, and that our forces would leave the area immediately on its completion.

"The army spokesman added yesterday that the operation had been carried out according to plan and had been concluded, and that our forces were deploying to leave the area.

"The Israel Representative, Ambassador Tekoah, informed the Council to this effect, before the resolution to which your cable refers was proposed. Mr. Tekoah later explained to the Council that the return of our forces was being delayed during the

hours of darkness in order to avoid the risk of firing which might injure civilians. I now wish to inform you that all our forces that were involved in this action have returned to their bases.

"The circumstances which necessitated this defensive action were placed before the Council in the statement made by Ambassador Tekoah at the meeting yesterday morning, and in a series of prior letters to the President of the Security Council.

"My Government continues to hold the Government of Lebanon fully responsible for all acts of violence perpetrated from Lebanese territory against the population, territory and armed forces of Israel.

"Our policy remains one of seeking a just and lasting Israel-Arab peace and, until then, of maintaining scrupulous observance of the cease-fire on a reciprocal basis. If Israel is subjected to armed attack, it has the same inherent right of self-defence as any other State.

"(Signed) Golda MEIR"

*(Signed) Yosef TEKOAH
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/9802

**Letter dated 13 May 1970 from the representative of Cambodia to the
President of the Security Council**

*[Original: French]
[14 May 1970]*

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter of 7 May 1970 [S/9787], I have the honour to bring the following to your attention for the information of the members of the Security Council:

On 29 April 1970, at about 11 p.m., approximately 1,000 Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese attacked the

military camp at Chhouk, in Kampot, held by one company. Overwhelmed by the numbers of the enemy, the Khmer soldiers fell back in good order towards a friendly position. There were casualties on both sides.

During the night of 30 April/1 May, starting at 1 a.m., the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese attacked

the university of Takeo-Kampot, which was defended by students. Overwhelmed by the numbers of the enemy, the Khmer defenders withdrew.

On 1 May, at about 5 p.m., the Khmer National Defence Forces holding an advance post situated 3 kilometres to the south of Neak Luong were briefly engaged with Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese.

During the night of 1/2 May, starting at 8 p.m., about 100 Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese attacked the post of Peam Chileang, in Kompong Cham. A vigorous counter-attack by the Khmer defenders compelled the enemy to withdraw. They left three soldiers killed on the battlefield and carried off several killed and wounded. There were slight casualties on the Khmer side.

During the same night, the Khmer military position at Kampot was violently attacked by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese, using heavy weapons. After a fierce engagement lasting two hours, the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese withdrew, leaving on the field five soldiers killed, a sub-machine gun and four Chinese rifles. They carried off several dead and wounded. Cambodian losses were light.

On 2 May, at about 7.45 a.m., the Khmer military position at Kompong Socung, in Prey Veng, was attacked by Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese for about 30 minutes. The enemy withdrew, carrying off several killed and wounded. There were no casualties on the Khmer side.

According to available information, the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese have started to circulate old, invalid 500-riel bank-notes of the "Tevoda" type in the area to the south and east of Prey Veng. They have compelled the Khmer people holding new bank notes to exchange them for the old, invalid notes in the possession of the Viet-Cong and the North Viet-Nameese. The same situation is reported from Takeo.

On the same day, at about 7:50 a.m., an engagement took place near the village of Poy, in the district of Andaung Pich, in Rattanakiri, between the Khmer National Defence Forces and the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese. The enemy withdrew leaving on the battlefield two killed, a Chinese rifle and a grenade. Khmer losses were light.

On 2 May, at about 1 p.m., the Khmer National Defence Forces engaged the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese in the region of Takor, 4 kilometres to the east of Prey Veng. The Khmer defenders strongly resisted the violent attack by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese. The enemy force was estimated at 300 men bearing heavy weapons.

In the night of 2/3 May, from 1 a.m. onwards, a large force of Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese troops attacked the centres of Kompong Trabek and Neak Luong. The Khmer defenders continued to counter-attack vigorously.

During the same night, from 1.15 a.m. onwards, numerous Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese attacked the town of Takeo. The Khmer National Defence

Forces vigorously resisted for six hours. The attackers withdrew to the houses in the town from where they continued to fire on the Khmer troops who were fighting fiercely to dislodge the enemy.

In the night of 3/4 May, at about 8.30 p.m., an engagement took place between the Khmer National Defence Forces and the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese on National Route No. 1 between PK57 and PK58. After a brief clash, the enemy withdrew, carrying off dead and wounded. Cambodian losses were light.

On 4 May, at about 12.30 p.m., a column of Cambodian troops proceeding along National Route No. 15 towards Prey Veng was attacked by Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese near Svay Antor at about 15 kilometres from Prey Veng. The vigorous counter-attack by Khmer National Defence Forces, supported by the air force, compelled the enemy to withdraw, leaving on the battlefield five killed, a sub-machine gun and two Chinese rifles. They carried off several dead and wounded. There were three wounded, including one seriously, on the Khmer side.

The same day, at about 3 p.m., Khmer National Defence Forces on patrol engaged the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese near Prey Chhor, in Prey Veng. After a hard fight which lasted four hours, the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese withdrew, leaving two dead on the battlefield and carrying off several others dead and wounded.

The same day, about 4 p.m., the Khmer National Defence Forces on patrol along National Route No. 15 between Prey Veng and Baray Prich engaged the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese for three hours.

The Khmer Government and people are profoundly indignant at this escalating series of overt acts of criminal aggression committed inside Cambodian territory by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese, who are thus shamelessly violating the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of neutral, peaceful Cambodia, and are trampling underfoot the 1954 Geneva Agreements and international law.

The Khmer Government and people call upon all countries devoted to peace and justice to bear witness to these facts, and hold the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the National Liberation Front of South Viet-Nam (Viet-Cong) fully responsible for any serious consequences which ensue from their present policy of aggression and expansionism.

The Khmer Government and people are entitled to take all necessary measures to ensure the defence and survival of their country, which can in no circumstances bow to the jungle law being imposed on it by the imperialist Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese invaders.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this communication circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) KHIM TIT
Permanent Representative of Cambodia
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9803

Note by the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[15 May 1970]

On 30 April 1970, the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 276 (1970) submitted an interim report to the Security Council [S/9771].

After consultations with all members of the Security Council, the President states that they have taken note of the interim report and have agreed that the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee should continue its work in accordance with its terms of reference, in order to be in a position to formulate its recommendations to the Security Council by the end of June 1970 at the latest.

DOCUMENT S/9804

Letter dated 8 May 1970 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Russian]
[15 May 1970]

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the circulation, as an official document of the Security Council, of the attached Statement by the Soviet Government which was made by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Mr. A. N. Kosygin, at a press conference in Moscow on 4 May 1970.

(Signed) Y. MALIK
Permanent Representative of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations

TEXT OF THE STATEMENT

In view of the serious aggravation of the situation in South-East Asia caused by the aggressive acts of the United States of America against Cambodia, the Soviet Government has considered it necessary to make the following statement.

By order of the President of the United States, Mr. R. Nixon, United States armed forces invaded the territory of neutral Cambodia on the night of 30 April/1 May 1970. This was announced in a statement by the President of the United States on radio and television. According to information from telegraph agencies, United States armed forces—including armoured and air forces—are advancing deep into Cambodian territory, wreaking destruction on the population of Cambodia. The United States High Command is also using, for these aggressive operations, considerable contingents of the forces of the puppet régime in South Viet-Nam.

A new hot-bed of war has now been created in the territory of South-East Asia. Its flames have now enveloped Cambodia as well as Viet-Nam and Laos.

Having extended the fighting to another State of Indochina, the President of the United States levelled threats in his statement against all States which might decide to support the victims of United States aggression. Furthermore, in recent days the United States of America has been carrying out massive air-raids on certain areas of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam. It has thereby grossly violated the obligation it assumed

in accordance with the understanding which formed the basis for the quadrilateral negotiations in Paris.

The United States administration is evidently guided by an aggressive policy line, proceeding from the assumption that the only way for a strong Power to act in international affairs is to use force. Washington presumptuously believes that it is enough for the United States of America to use force wherever it happens to think that this is desirable for itself, in order to remove Governments which it does not like and to impose its own dictates. This course, which has been adopted in the past as well, has led and is leading United States foreign policy to disaster. This is well known, and one example of it is the war against the Viet-Nameese people.

By unleashing war in Cambodia and resuming the large-scale barbarous bombing of inhabited areas of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, President Nixon is in fact rendering null and void the decision of his predecessor, President Johnson, to end—as of November 1968—all aerial bombing and other action involving the use of force against the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

In the above-mentioned statement by the President of the United States an attempt was made to justify the aggression against Cambodia, and to this end versions are being advanced to mislead world public opinion, including United States public opinion.

Washington is attempting to explain the decision to undertake a military invasion of Cambodia by alleging that it is essential in order to save the lives of United States soldiers in South Viet-Nam. The logic of this is more than strange. The aggressor, having first invaded the territory of one country, states that someone is threatening the lives of his soldiers—i.e. of foreign interventionists; and this, from the point of view of the aggressor, is sufficient excuse for invading the territory of another country neighbouring on the first country. For the United States of America, frontiers and the sovereignty of States, and the inviolability of their territories, are ceasing to have any meaning. But a policy of this kind is a most flagrant example of ar-

bitrariness in international affairs, and must be resolutely condemned.

It is clear to everyone that the extension of United States aggression in Indochina is not in any way reducing the danger to the lives of its soldiers.

The deeper the United States gets involved in military adventures on Viet-Nam soil, in Laos and now in Cambodia, the more of their kith and kin United States families will lose. If the United States Government was really anxious to protect the lives of tens and hundreds of thousands of United States citizens, there has been and is a simple way of achieving this—not to send United States soldiers to Viet-Nam, or to Cambodia, or to Laos, but to bring them back home.

Even further from the truth are the assertions that the extension of military operations onto Cambodian territory will hasten the end of the war in Viet-Nam. The expansion of the theatre of military operations in Indochina—so one is expected to believe—is not increasing the scale of the war but virtually reducing it.

As is clear from the statement by the President of the United States of America, the real purpose underlying this statement, as of the entire policy of the United States in South-East Asia, is to liquidate progressive régimes in the countries of this region, to stifle the national liberation movement, to hamper the social progress of the peoples and, by colonialist methods, to subordinate the foreign and domestic policies of the States of Indochina to its own military and strategic interests and to draw these States into its military blocs. These are the main objectives of the United States of America in this area. They are well known to all peoples. These are imperialistic and aggressive objectives, which are alien to the interests of the peoples; and they are therefore inevitably doomed to failure.

Cambodia's policy of neutrality and the peaceable course which it followed until recently are not to the liking of those who shape United States policy. After the United States invasion of Cambodia, it has become even more obvious that there is a link between the subversive activities of the United States services concerned and the coup d'état at Phnom-Penh, which led to the ouster of the lawful head of State, Prince Norodom Sihanouk. These services and their agents in Cambodia are trying to create hostility between the Khmer people and the people of Viet-Nam. They have organized a bloody slaughter of the Viet-Nameese living in the territory of Cambodia and set up concentration camps, where the peaceful inhabitants of the country are being barbarously annihilated. They are using every means possible to set the peoples of Asia against one another. Fratricidal wars are being foisted on the countries of this region. The United States President's doctrine of "vietnamization" of the war is an example of this. It is clear that any Government which would allow the United States to make it an accomplice in a policy of aggression would brand itself an enemy of the people.

Who, one may ask, gave the United States the right to be the judge of what is good and what is bad for other peoples? On what basis does the United States assume a role which can only be described as that of

an international policeman? Nobody gave it this right and it had and has no grounds for doing this.

The United States military invasion of Cambodia is arousing the indignation of all peace-loving peoples in the world. The Soviet Government believes that the expansion of United States aggression in Indochina makes it even more urgent to achieve unity and greater solidarity among all socialist and all anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces in the struggle against aggression.

In the present situation, all States which prize the interests of peace and freedom of peoples are urged to display a strong sense of responsibility for the subsequent course of events and a determination to help repel the aggressor. The result of the invasion of Cambodia by United States troops may also be a further complication of the general international situation. In view of this, how can one understand the repeated statements of the President of the United States about passing from an era of confrontation to an era of negotiation? Can one seriously speak of the desire of the United States President for fruitful negotiations to solve pressing international problems, when the United States is openly flouting the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and 1962, to which it is a party, and committing still more acts undermining the foundations of international security? What is the value of international agreements to which the United States is or intends to be a party, if it so unceremoniously violates its obligations?

It is impossible not to ponder on the fact that President Nixon's actual foreign policy measures are radically different from those declarations and assertions which he repeatedly made both before assuming the presidency and when he was already in the White House. He promised the people of the United States and the world community to do everything to stop the war in Viet-Nam, to bring the United States soldiers back home and to spare their lives. As the facts show, all these assertions remain nothing but empty phrases, since in fact the United States is pressing ahead with its warlike, aggressive course.

The Soviet Union has always respected and respects the neutrality and independence of Cambodia and its sovereignty and territorial integrity and respects its frontiers. This motivates our strong condemnation of the United States intervention in Cambodia. Whatever far-fetched pretexts are invoked for this, one thing is clear—cynical disregard for the inalienable right of the peoples of Indochina to be the masters in their own house and undisguised imposition of United States dictates are still the basis of United States foreign policy in this part of the world and plotting military interventions and aggression are the means of implementing this policy.

There is no doubt that the expansion of United States aggression in South-East Asia is encountering increasingly strong and effective opposition on the part of the peoples which have been exposed to imperialist attacks and of those who hold dear the interests of peace and freedom of peoples. Responsibility for the aggression committed against the people of Cambodia has now been added to the heavy responsibility which the United States bears for the war against the Viet-Nameese people. The Soviet Government will naturally draw the appropriate conclusions for its policy from this course of action by the United States in South-East Asia.

Letter dated 18 May 1970 from the representative of Saudi Arabia
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[20 May 1970]

I have the honour to send you herewith a copy of the joint *communiqué* of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, from 23 to 25 March 1970.

Since my Government believes that the above-mentioned *communiqué* is of the utmost importance in connexion with the situation in the Middle East, may I request you to kindly have it circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jamil M. BAROODY
Deputy Permanent Representative
of Saudi Arabia to the
United Nations

TEXT OF THE COMMUNIQUÉ

In accordance with the Declaration of the Rabat Islamic Summit Conference adopted on 25 September 1969 [see S/9460], the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers met in Jeddah from the 15th to the 17th of Moharram 1390 A.H. (23-25 March 1970) with the participation of the following States:

Kingdom of Afghanistan, People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Republic of Indonesia, Iran, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, State of Kuwait, Republic of Lebanon, Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Kingdom of Morocco, Republic of the Niger, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of Senegal, Somali Democratic Republic, Democratic Republic of the Sudan, Republic of Tunisia, Republic of Turkey, United Arab Republic and Yemen Arab Republic.

Representatives of the Federal Republic of Cameroon, the League of Arab States and the Palestine Liberation Organization participated as observers.

The Conference elected His Excellency Al-Sayed Omar Sakkaf, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as its Chairman. The representative of the Republic of Senegal, H. E. Ahmadou Karim Gaye, and the representative of the Somali Democratic Republic, H. E. Mr. Omar Arteh Ghalib, were designated as Rapporteur and Secretary, respectively.

His Majesty King Faisal Bin Abdel Aziz, in his inaugural address, outlined the Conference's task and expressed the hope that it would achieve positive results.

The delegations expressed their thanks to His Majesty and the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for their gracious hospitality and for the excellent arrangements made for the Conference.

As decided at Rabat, the Conference had on its agenda the following two items:

(1) To examine the results of the joint action, undertaken on the international level by the participating States, pertaining to the decisions of the Declaration of the Rabat Islamic Summit Conference;

(2) To consider the subject of establishing a permanent secretariat to act as liaison among the States

* Also circulated as a General Assembly document under the symbol A/7979.

participating in the Conference and to co-ordinate their activities.

In the course of the general debate, the delegations submitted detailed clarifications of the actions taken by their respective Governments in accordance with the decisions of the Declaration of the Rabat Islamic Summit Conference.

The Conference recalled the violation of the sanctity of Masjid Al Aqsa, one humanity's most Holy Places, and the acts of destruction and sacrilege still perpetrated by the Israeli military occupation of the Holy City of Jerusalem, thereby exacerbating tension in the Middle East and arousing the denunciation of people throughout the world.

The Conference considered the deteriorating situation in the Middle East arising from the Israeli aggression on Arab countries in June 1967 and also the repeated military assaults launched by Israel against the Arab countries, causing the destruction of towns, villages and Holy Places, and killing innocent civilians, including women and children.

The Conference also noted that Israel had been repeatedly condemned by the United Nations for its aggression and atrocities. It condemns Israel's intransigence and refusal to comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

It also condemns Israel's refusal to withdraw from the occupied territories and to rescind the measures aimed at the annexation of the Holy City of Jerusalem and the change of its status.

The Conference renews the determination expressed by the Rabat Islamic Summit Conference to reject any solution of the problem of Palestine which would deny Jerusalem the status it enjoyed before 5 June 1967.

The Conference:

Reaffirms the rights of the Palestinian people to struggle for the liberation of their homeland and the restoration of their rights;

Calls upon participating States to support the Palestinian people politically, materially and morally, in their fight for liberation, and to facilitate the establishments of representations of the Palestine Liberation Movement in the Islamic countries;

Decides to designate the 21st of August of every year (the day of the arson of Masjid Al Aqsa) a Day of Solidarity with the struggle of the people of Palestine;

Calls upon the participating States to take action on the international level for the benefit of the people of Palestine and their just struggle for the liberation of their usurped homeland and of the Holy Places;

Denounces the Zionist movement as a racial, aggressive and expansionist movement contradictory to all human ideals and a permanent threat to world peace.

The Conference persists in urging the Security Council to bear its responsibilities by taking stringent measures to secure respect for its resolutions on Masjid Al Aqsa, Jerusalem, and the situation in the Middle East. The Conference decides also that the Islamic States

should undertake collective efforts to induce the adoption of a decisive action by the United Nations in this respect.

It urges all States, particularly France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, to intensify their efforts with the object of securing the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the territories occupied since the war of June 1967.

It calls upon all participating States to take all measures they deem appropriate to intensify the support of Arab Governments and peoples in their struggle to achieve the evacuation of the Israeli forces from their territories and the restoration of the usurped rights of the Palestinians.

The Conference was cognizant of the need for enlightening world public opinion as to the misleading Zionist propaganda and the Israeli expansionist designs and urged each participating State to adopt appropriate measures in that respect at the earliest time.

The Conference urges solidarity of all Islamic States against the Israeli occupation of Palestine and the territories of adjacent countries. It also urges that all necessary efforts be expended to develop economic, financial and cultural co-operation among the Islamic States as the only effective means to foil and contain Israel's attempts to infiltrate these States.

The Conference reaffirmed that the participating Governments should continue to consult together with a view to promoting among themselves close co-operation and mutual assistance in the economic, technological, scientific, cultural and spiritual fields, inspired by the

eternal teachings of Islam, in the interests of Muslims and of humanity at large.

The Conference decides to meet once a year for the following purposes:

(a) To review the progress achieved through the implementation of its resolutions;

(b) To discuss matters of common interest and make recommendations for joint action;

(c) To fix the date and place of Islamic Summit Conferences.

The Conference also decided the following:

(a) To establish a secretariat with the following functions:

(i) To act as a liaison among the member States;

(ii) To follow up the implementation of the resolutions taken by the Conference, particularly those dealing with the Palestinian problem;

(iii) To prepare and organize the sessions of the Conference.

(b) The secretariat shall be headed by a Secretary appointed for a two-year period by the Conference of Foreign Ministers. Malaysia is to select the first to hold this position.

(c) The expenses incurred in the administration and the activities of the secretariat shall be borne by the member States.

(d) Jeddah shall be the headquarters of the secretariat, pending the liberation of Jerusalem.

The Conference decides that the next meeting will be held in Pakistan in the course of this year, on a date to be agreed upon with Pakistan.

DOCUMENT S/9809*

Letter dated 21 May 1970 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[21 May 1970]

On the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter addressed to you by the representative of Kuwait on 30 April 1970 [S/9774].

The letter repeats discredited Arab propaganda fabrications regarding conditions of life in Israel-administered territories. Any impartial observer, not guided by the interests of Arab belligerency towards Israel, would recognize that the human rights exercised by the Arab inhabitants of these areas are more extensive than those granted to citizens of most Arab States. In fact, numerous visitors to these areas, including many thousands from Arab countries, have been able to ascertain that for themselves.

The Government of Israel is not obliged, however, to assist Arab belligerency and to welcome to Israel-held territories the three-member Special Committee, which serves as an instrument of hostile Arab propaganda. It will be recalled that the Committee was established by a resolution prejudging the questions it was to examine and on the basis of discrimination against Jewish communities oppressed in Arab lands.

In any event, as a State Member of the United Nations, Kuwait could play a constructive role in the Middle East conflict by encouraging the other Arab States to make peace with Israel, and in the meantime to respect the cease-fire, by word and deed.

Instead, as indicated in my letters of 13 June [S/9254] and 24 June 1969 [S/9278] to the President of the Security Council, Kuwait has rejected Security Council resolution 242 (1967), has repudiated the cease-fire resolutions and has

* Also circulated as a General Assembly document under the symbol A/7980.

sent units of its armed forces to participate in military operations against Israel in the Suez Canal area, in violation of the cease-fire. Moreover, Kuwait actively supports terror warfare against Israel and shares in the responsibility for the murder of innocent Israeli civilians.

A State like this is certainly not entitled to sermonize to others on the tragic situation in the Middle East.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

(Signed) Yosef TEKOAH
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9810

Letter dated 22 May 1970 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[22 May 1970]

I regret to bring to your urgent attention a grave act of aggression perpetrated this morning from Lebanon against Israel, resulting in the death of seven children and three adults on a school bus.

Today, at approximately 0800 hours local time, the daily bus which transports children from villages along the northern frontier highway to school at Dovev, was ambushed by a terror squad from Lebanon near Bar Am, some 300 metres from the Israel-Lebanon line. The attackers opened bazooka and small-arms fire, murdering seven children, the driver and two teachers, a man and a woman. Twenty-three children were wounded, several of them very seriously. Most of the children were pupils of the first three years of primary school.

This outrage comes within two days of a grossly one-sided Security Council resolution which utterly ignored the incessant acts of murder and sabotage perpetrated against Israel from Lebanese territory in disregard of Lebanon's obligations under the cease-fire.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yosef TEKOAH
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9811*

Letter dated 22 May 1970 from the representative of Lebanon to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[22 May 1970]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following:

On Friday, 22 May 1970, at 9 a.m. Beirut time, Israeli artillery began a massive shelling of the Lebanese villages of Yaroun, Blida, Aïtroun and Bent Jebel, situated in south-eastern Lebanon. Preliminary reports indicate that 20 persons were killed and 40 others were wounded. The victims included a large number of women and children. In addition, 150 houses were destroyed or damaged.

If voices are raised in the world to deplore the fact that civilians fall as victims in armed conflicts, the whole world should deplore and condemn the fact that a regular army, in this case the Israeli army, attacks innocent civilian populations with officially recognized and acknowledged premeditation, killing men, women and children in several villages shelled by its artillery.

It is unprecedented that a State should claim the right to reprisals not only against its victims, first reduced to the status of refugees and now driven to re-

* Also circulated as a General Assembly document under the symbol A/7981.

sistance, but also against the civilian population of the country in which those victims have taken refuge and which could not do otherwise than to welcome them.

It is unprecedented that a State which refuses to comply with United Nations resolutions should use this fact as a pretext for continuing and justifying its repeated acts of aggression.

Responsibility for the presence and activities of part of the Palestinian people in Lebanese territory rests in the first instance with Israel, which refuses to abide by United Nations resolutions and international law, and in the second instance with those members of the international community which have thus far failed to take the necessary steps to ensure the implementation of those resolutions.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Edouard GHORRA
Permanent Representative of Lebanon
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9813

Letter dated 28 May 1970 from the representative of Jordan to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[28 May 1970]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention a new illegal Israeli measure of establishing Jewish settlements in occupied Jordan.

On 25 March, the Israeli cabinet decided to settle 250 Jewish families in the City of Al-Khalil (Hebron). On that day Israel's Deputy Premier Yigal Allon announced in the parliament that Israel dare not let Al-Khalil (Hebron) remain "judenrein" (free of Jews). This same policy of establishing a Jewish town as opposed to an Arab one had been followed in the case of Nazareth after its occupation in 1948. This pattern of changing the character of towns and cities from Arab to Jewish is also planned and is being effected in Jerusalem in utter disregard of United Nations resolutions.

As for the projected Israeli settlement or "town" of Hebron, the occupying power has sealed off a considerable area of the lands of Al-Khalil and some villages in its environs. The Israeli military authorities declared a site of some 800 acres within the town itself, "a closed area". However, according to reports emanating from the scene about 30,000 dunums (some 8,000 acres), including lands belonging to villages in the area, were already sealed off.

The New York Times of 24 April 1970, judging from similar Israeli actions in the past, reported that: "An undisclosed number of Arab families that live in the site will probably be told to leave."

Israeli officials pretended that the area was closed off "for military purposes". This prompted *The New York Times* of the same issue to report that "this type of action has previously been used to prepare for Jewish settlements in occupied Arab areas". But this pattern has always been a consistent Zionist and, later on, Israeli policy. In November 1948, the villagers of Aqrah received an order from the occupying Israeli army to leave their village "for two weeks" until "military operations in the area were concluded". On 25 December 1951—Christmas Day itself—Israeli army forces blew up all the houses in the village, all of whose inhabitants were Catholic Christians. The land of the village of Aqrah is now cultivated by two Jewish

colonics: Allone and Shmonah in Western Galilee. Many other villages faced the same fate and what happened in 1951 is being repeated in the occupied territories. When asked whether there would also be settlements in towns such as Nablus, General Dayan replied, as reported by the *London Times* of 8 April 1970, that "he favoured settlements in various places in the occupied areas . . ." and that "he favours permanent settlements and not simply for planting trees and shrubs".

These Israeli policies and measures prompted the citizens of Al-Khalil and the surrounding villages to protest and reject such measures. The citizens of Al-Khalil are aware of the seriousness of the problem, especially because of their first encounter, in April 1968, with forcible Israeli settlers [S/8609]. The Jordanian citizens of Jerusalem who drew on their own experience of the nature of such colonial Israeli measures also protested in written form. Members of the municipal council of the towns of Nablus, Tulkarem, Jenin and Qalqeliah added their protest and rejected such measures in one memorandum submitted to the military governor. The memorandum spoke of the dislodging of about 500 Jordanian families from a site closed off by the occupying power. The municipal council of Bethlehem also protested and rejected Israel's policy of colonization and settlement.

On the question of establishing Israeli settlements the *Economist* of 21 March 1970, reported:

"The Israelis' 'Allon Chain' of paramilitary settlements along the Jordan river is now virtually completed (there are five of them). They are busy building and developing land in the so-called 'Etzion block' between Bethlehem and Hebron. The land which belongs to the villagers of Beit Nuba, destroyed a few days after the 1967 war, is now being diligently farmed by a kibbutz. A master plan has been published for 'metropolitan Jerusalem,' including Ramallah and Bethlehem, and a scheme has recently been announced to double Jerusalem's Jewish population by a crash programme of bringing all the new immigrants to Israel to the area."

The *Economist* added that the facts that Israel was continuing to create in the occupied territories were

not the main reason for the growing hostility and resistance. It was "the experience of the occupation itself, particularly the internal security measures, that has added to the bitterness of a people already living under a strong sense of injury".

The continued Israeli occupation together with acts of aggression committed within the occupied territories have created a situation fraught with danger. It becomes imperative that the Security Council should

discharge its responsibilities and take effective measures in order to put an end to these continued Israeli acts of lawlessness.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhammad H. EL-FARRA
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9814*

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus for the period 2 December 1969 to 1 June 1970

[Original: English]
[1 June 1970]

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INTRODUCTION

1. This report on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus covers developments from 2 December 1969 to 1 June 1970 and brings up to date the record of the activities of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) pursuant to the mandate laid down in Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and subsequent resolutions of the Council relating to Cyprus.

2. The intercommunal situation in the last six months has remained calm and there has been some improvement towards a return to normal conditions of life. However, certain developments, including acts of

violence, occurring within one of the communities have tended to increase tension and apprehension in general.

I. THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

A. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT

3. At the end of the period covered by my last report, the strength of UNFICYP was 3,475 military personnel and 175 civilian police.²² On 1 June 1970, the composition of the Force was as follows:

Military personnel	Total	
Austria		
Headquarters UNFICYP	1	
Field Hospital	53	54
Canada		
Headquarters UNFICYP and military police Battalion	48	577
Denmark		
Headquarters UNFICYP and military police Battalion	16	292
Finland		
Headquarters UNFICYP and military police Battalion	10	283
Ireland		
Headquarters UNFICYP and military police Battalion	10	422
Sweden		
Headquarters UNFICYP and military police Battalion	10	289
United Kingdom		
Headquarters UNFICYP and military police Battalion	140	
Reconnaissance Squadron	590	
UNFICYP logistic support units	126	
Helicopter support	153	
Contingent Headquarters	39	
	4	1,052
TOTAL		2,969

²² See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1969*, document S/9521, para. 3.

* Incorporating document S/9814/Corr.2.

<i>Civilian police</i>	<i>Total</i>
Australia	50
Austria	45
Denmark	40
Sweden	40
	175
TOTAL UNFICYP	3,144

4. The following changes took place during the period covered by this report:

Rotations

- (a) *Austria*: A partial rotation was carried out.
- (b) *Canada*: The 1st Battalion, the Royal Canadian Regiment, replaced the 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada.
- (c) *Denmark*: The 12th Battalion was relieved by the 13th Battalion.
- (d) *Finland*: A partial rotation took place. The incoming troops form part of the 13th Finnish Battalion.
- (e) *Ireland*: A rotation was carried out in which the 13th Infantry Group was relieved by the 18th Infantry Group.
- (f) *Sweden*: The 44th Swedish Battalion relieved the 43rd Swedish Battalion.
- (g) *United Kingdom*: The 3rd Battalion, The Royal Anglian Regiment, was relieved by the 3rd Battalion, The Light Infantry, B Squadron, The Queen's Own Hussars, was replaced by B Squadron, The Royal Scots Greys, and 18 Amphibian Squadron, Royal Corps of Transport, was relieved by 65 Squadron, Royal Corps of Transport.

Redeployment

5. As will be recalled, a Secretariat Survey Team, which I had appointed in August 1969 to look thoroughly into the financial situation of UNFICYP, indicated certain courses of action which might, over a period of time, result in reductions in the cost of UNFICYP to the United Nations.²³ Following consultations with the Governments concerned and with my Special Representative in Cyprus and the Force Commander, the strength of the Danish, Finnish and Swedish Battalions was reduced to approximately 273 officers and men each. At the same time, the Force Commander, with the approval of United Nations Headquarters, introduced certain changes in the organization and deployment of the UNFICYP troops. These measures, designed to increase the operational flexibility and effectiveness of the Force, were implemented between 15 February and 8 March, and consisted of the following:

(a) The Canadian Contingent took over Nicosia West District from the Danish Contingent and most of Nicosia East District from the Finnish Contingent. The responsibility for Nicosia city became thus mainly that of one contingent (see sub-para. (e) below). This has produced considerable savings in administrative manpower and effort.

(b) A new Larnaca District was created with approximately the same boundaries as those of the civil administration; this includes the Kophinou area. The district has been assigned to the Irish Contingent.

(c) By handing over Larnaca District, the Swedish Contingent became responsible for a reduced area which in general corresponds with the Famagusta civil administrative District.

(d) The reduced Danish Contingent took over Lefka District.

(e) The reduced Finnish Contingent took over UNFICYP's Kyrenia District, which, in addition to the civil District of that name, includes some small adjacent portions of Nicosia civil District and of Nicosia city.

(f) By handing over Kophinou (see sub-para. (b) above), the size of the area covered by the British Contingent was reduced, leaving it responsible for the Districts of Limassol and Paphos.

(g) The Force Reserve (British Reconnaissance Squadron) was moved to Nicosia from Zyvi to place it in a more central position. At the same time, it has been possible, during the period covered by this report, to reduce the number of manned military static posts from 68 to 59. Additional patrols are being carried out to cover the tasks of the posts which have been unmanned.

6. The Force is therefore now deployed as follows [see annexed map below]:

Headquarters UNFICYP, including Headquarters United Nations civilian police (UNCIVPOL)

Combined staff

Force Reserve (British Reconnaissance Squadron)
Austrian Field Hospital
Nicosia District
 Canadian Contingent
 Danish Civilian Police

Famagusta District
 Swedish Contingent
 Swedish Civilian Police

Larnaca District
 Irish Contingent
 Swedish Civilian Police

Limassol Zone
 British Contingent
 Australian Civilian Police

Lefka District
 Danish Contingent
 Austrian Civilian Police

Kyrenia District
 Finnish Contingent
 Austrian Civilian Police

7. As a result of the redeployment a number of reviews of certain other aspects of the Force have been put in hand so as to make a more economical use of manpower and administrative effort. In particular these include the strength of UNFICYP headquarters, vehicle holdings, and the number of locally employed civilians.

8. The number of UNCIVPOL police stations and sub-stations has remained unchanged during the period covered by this report.

²³ *Ibid.*, document S/9521, annex I.

9. On 20 December 1969, Major-General D. Prem Chand of India took over the command of UNFICYP from Lieutenant-General A. E. Martola. My Special Representative in Cyprus continues to be Mr. B. F. Osorio-Tafall.²⁴

B. FUNCTION AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

10. The function of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus was defined by the Security Council in its resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 in the following terms:

"...in the interest of preserving international peace and security, to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions".

11. That resolution was reaffirmed by the Council in its subsequent resolutions 187 (1964) of 13 March, 192 (1964) of 20 June, 193 (1964) of 9 August, 194 (1964) of 25 September, and 198 (1964) of 18 December 1964, 201 (1965) of 19 March, 206 (1965) of 15 June, 207 (1965) of 10 August, and 219 (1965) of 17 December 1965, 220 (1966) of 16 March, 222 (1966) of 16 June, and 231 (1966) of 15 December 1966, 238 (1967) of 19 June and 244 (1967) of 22 December 1967, 247 (1968) of 18 March, 254 (1968) of 18 June and 261 (1968) of 10 December 1968, 266 (1969) of 10 June and 274 (1969) of 11 December 1969.

12. The guiding principles governing the operation of the Force, as summarized in my report of 10 September 1964 [S/5950, para. 7], remain in effect. The duties of UNCIVPOL are as outlined in my report of 2 May 1964 [S/5679, para. 4].

13. The Political Liaison Committee continues to meet, as a rule, every two weeks to deal with the problems of implementation of the mandate and questions involving relationships between the Cyprus Government and the Turkish Cypriot community. The UNFICYP Deputy Chief of Staff, who acts as Chairman, the Senior Political and Legal Adviser and his staff, the Police Adviser and the Force Economics Officer meet separately with Liaison Officers representing the Government and the Turkish Cypriot leadership. Between 1 December 1969 and 1 June 1970 the Committee held 10 meetings with the Government Political Liaison Officer and 10 with the Turkish Cypriot Political Liaison Officer.

Casualties

14. During its current mandate, UNFICYP has suffered no casualties in connexion with intercommunal incidents. One British and one Canadian soldier have died as a result of accidents.

Discipline

15. The general discipline, understanding and hearing of the officers and men of the United Nations Force have continued to be of a high order, and reflect credit on the contingent commanders, their staffs and the armed forces of the contributing countries.

C. RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT AND WITH THE TURKISH CYPRIOT LEADERSHIP

16. UNFICYP has continued to maintain close liaison with the Government of Cyprus and the Turkish

²⁴ *Ibid.*, document S/9521/Add.1.

Cypriot leadership and to maintain good working relations with both Government and Turkish Cypriot security forces.

D. FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS FORCE

17. Since my last report, there has been one instance in which UNFICYP has been denied freedom of movement by the National Guard and two by the Turkish Cypriot fighters. These incidents were caused by ignorance or misunderstanding of orders and were not wilful attempts to obstruct the work of UNFICYP.

18. The number of restricted areas remains unchanged and is as outlined in my report of 11 June 1968 [S/8622, para. 15].

II. ACTIVITIES TOWARDS PREVENTING A RECURRENCE OF FIGHTING AND CONTRIBUTING TO THE RESTORATION AND MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

A. MILITARY SITUATION

(i) *Armed forces in Cyprus other than UNFICYP*

(a) *Government armed forces*

19. There have been no major changes in the strength, organization or deployment of the National Guard during the last six months. The call-up of the first half of the 1952 age-group took place in January 1970, the first half of the 1950 age-group being demobilized at about the same time.

20. Training activity has been on much the same level as before, UNFICYP being notified in advance of both training and live-firing exercises. No incidents have occurred which could be attributed to this activity.

21. No use has been made during the present mandate of the special task force of the National Guard which was to assist the police in dealing with the domestic security situation.²⁵

(b) *Turkish Cypriot armed elements*

22. The re-organization along more conventional lines of the Turkish Cypriot fighter units in the Nicosia area has continued, but there have been no major changes in the deployment or strength of the fighters.

23. The higher level of training activities mentioned in my last report²⁶ has been maintained, and in most cases notice of exercises has been given to UNFICYP.

(c) *The Greek and Turkish National Contingents*

24. The two National Contingents have remained in the locations occupied by them since December 1963 and at the same strength. A partial rotation of the Greek National Contingent took place on 12 January 1970. Half of the Turkish National Contingent was rotated on 31 March 1970. The amount of ammunition and stores brought in by the arriving troops was negotiated with the Government of Cyprus through UNFICYP's good offices. As in previous rotations, UNFICYP provided escorts, observers and road transport facilities. No incidents took place, but the Cyprus Government complained of air and sea activities on the day of the rotation by Turkish military forces within a distance of 12 miles of the coast, the territorial limit claimed by Cyprus.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, document S/9521, para. 20.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 22.

(ii) *General assessment of the situation with regard to preventing a recurrence of fighting*

25. Although a quiet military situation prevailed during the period covered by this report, neither the Government nor the Turkish Cypriot leadership have made any significant alterations in the disposition of their armed forces. Both have continued to maintain a defensive posture, with the number of positions in the areas of military confrontation and the strength at which they are maintained remaining unchanged. It has been disappointing that the modest proposals for lessening the confrontation on the Green Line in Nicosia mentioned in my last report²⁷ have brought no results. Military deconfrontation in the sensitive areas continues to be one of the most important prerequisites to any return to normal conditions in these places, and UNFICYP will continue to press for it when the situation is considered more propitious. As stated in paragraphs 33-40 below, a succession of incidents among Greek Cypriots, in particular the attempted assassination of the President of the Republic, led to a considerable degree of tension and some alarm amongst Greek and Turkish Cypriots alike and to an increased state of alert being adopted by the armed forces of both sides. In many cases, military positions in the confrontation areas were double-manned and it was not until early April that tension had eased.

26. As stated in paragraph 5 above, it has proved possible, as a further step towards a return to normal conditions, to unman nine military static posts. However, particularly in April and May, it became apparent that a further reduction in the number of such posts will meet with increased objections; both sides have conveyed their fears of an increased sense of insecurity if any static posts are left unmanned for the present, even in areas which have been peaceful for a considerable time.

27. Whilst the Nicosia Green Line continues to be of major concern to UNFICYP, it is gratifying that there has only been one shooting incident there during the last six months (see para. 29 below). Both the Government and the Turkish Cypriot leadership have complained about incidents involving construction and repair of buildings and their occupation in the immediate vicinity of the Green Line; however, through UNFICYP's good offices, most problems have been resolved without undue hardship. It should also be

recorded that the Cyprus police have continued to patrol Naousis Street at regular monthly intervals without incident. On 9 April, there was an incident in Nicosia when some Turkish Cypriots threw stones and shouted abuse at Greek Cypriot newsmen who, contrary to existing arrangements, were taking photographs of other Turkish Cypriots allegedly removing materials from what was said to be Greek Cypriot property, located just on the Turkish Cypriot side of the Green Line. The incident was quickly brought under control.

28. On 29 December 1969, in retaliation against the bulldozing of a track by Greek Cypriots through the edge of a Turkish Cypriot cemetery outside the mixed village of Alaminos, the Turkish Cypriot inhabitants of the village closed a narrow road within the locality to Greek Cypriots. Following negotiations by UNFICYP, the cemetery was fenced off and the barriers on the road were dismantled, but the road itself was closed to all vehicular traffic; more recently, the Turkish Cypriot leadership assured UNFICYP that its fighters in the vicinity of this road would not display arms as they had been doing, provided the situation remained calm.

B. SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENTS AND ACTION TAKEN BY THE UNITED NATIONS FORCE

Observance of the cease-fire

29. There were 16 shooting incidents confirmed by UNFICYP during the period under review. After investigations by UNFICYP, seven of these were attributed to the Government security forces and nine to Turkish Cypriot fighters. In two cases the shooting could be considered to be violations of the cease-fire by individuals, the remainder being caused by careless or negligent handling of weapons. On 4 January 1970 in Nicosia, four shots were fired on the Greek Line, and although local Turkish Cypriot fighters admitted to having fired the fourth shot in retaliation, UNFICYP was unable to fix responsibility for the firing of the other shots. After this incident, UNFICYP temporarily took additional precautions to prevent further incidents in this area. On 10 January in the Turkish Cypriot village of Pergamos, a Greek Cypriot taxi, which drove through a Turkish Cypriot fighter location by mistake, failed to stop when ordered by a sentry. One shot hit the vehicle, but the driver was unhurt.

SUMMARY OF SHOOTING INCIDENTS

Zone or district	2 December 1969 to 1 June 1970	3 June 1969 to 1 December 1969	3 December 1968 to 2 June 1969	8 June 1968 to 2 December 1968	8 March 1968 to 7 June 1968	7 December 1967 to 7 March 1968
Nicosia West District (until 22 Feb 70)	3	4	4	7	2	1
Nicosia East District (until 19 Feb 70)	2	6	1	9	4	7
Nicosia District (from 23 Feb 70)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Famagusta Zone (until 28 Feb 70)	3	6	1	1	3	5
Famagusta District (from 1 Mar 70)	2	—	—	—	—	—
Larnaca District (from 9 Mar 70)	1	—	—	—	—	—
Limassol Zone (less Kophinou District from 9 Mar 70)	3	5	7	4	1	6
Lefka District	—	3	7	11	8	23
Kyrenia District	2	6	5	33	21	25
TOTAL	16	30	25	65	39	67

C. DEVELOPMENTS RELATING TO THE MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

30. The UNFICYP civilian police (UNCIVPOL) has continued to contribute to the maintenance of law and order in Cyprus. Its responsibilities include investigations of matters of a criminal and intercommunal nature, the manning of posts in sensitive areas, joint patrols with the Cyprus police, and the marshalling and escorting of the Kyrenia Road convoys.

31. UNCIVPOL's close liaison and good relations with the Cyprus Government police and Turkish Cypriot police elements have been maintained at all levels. This, in addition to the confidence shown to its members by both Greek and Turkish Cypriots, has proved of great value in the performance of UNCIVPOL's daily work.

32. During the period under review, UNCIVPOL has conducted about 800 investigations. Inquiries covered several deaths from different causes, accidents, serious assaults, theft of livestock, illegal cultivation of land, damage to crops and property, shop and house-breakings, as well as unlawful digging for antiquities in Turkish-Cypriot controlled areas. There has been a significant increase in the number of investigations carried out by UNCIVPOL: from 623 investigations in 1968, this figure rose to 1,580 in 1969. However, this does not denote an increased rate of intercommunal crimes and incidents, which in fact remained at about the same level; it rather reflects the enhanced confidence of both sides in referring matters to UNCIVPOL.

33. During the period under review, a number of violent incidents, involving members of the Greek Cypriot community, generated tension and apprehension in the Island. Fortunately, no intercommunal disturbances resulted from these incidents.

34. By far the gravest was the attempt on the life of the President of the Republic, Archbishop Makarios, on 8 March 1970. On that day, at about 7 a.m., His Beatitude was about to proceed by helicopter to Makhacras Monastery, where he was to officiate at a memorial service. As soon as the helicopter took off from the courtyard of the Archbishopric, which is located within the walled city of Nicosia, it was fired on repeatedly from the roof of the Pancyprian Gymnasium building across the street. The helicopter pilot was seriously wounded but managed to land the damaged craft in a nearby vacant lot. The President was uninjured. Six Greek Cypriots, among them three members of the Cyprus police, are now on trial on charges of conspiracy to assassinate the President and to overthrow the Government.

35. A great number of messages of sympathy from Heads of State, as well as one from the Secretary-General, strongly condemning the attempt on the life of the President, were received by the President. In a number of statements and interviews that followed this attempt on his life, the President expressed the hope that the investigations would shed light on all aspects of the case and expose the motives of his would-be murderers as well as the possible involvement of instigators behind them. The Archbishop stressed that he knew with certainty that the actual perpetrators of the attempt against him were Greek Cypriots. He felt that this outrageous attack would unite the Greek Cypriot people into an even more solid internal front and would eventually help in the full enforcement of law and order. On behalf of the Turkish Cypriot community, a spokesman stated that any attempt on life,

or use of violence against persons, was deplorable and that, if such an attempt were made against persons in high authority or to achieve political objectives, it became all the more regrettable as it tended to create a general feeling of insecurity; it was hoped that this kind of irresponsible action would not spread to completely undermine the present endeavours for finding a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem; terrorist activities, whether directed against the Turkish Cypriot community or within the Greek Cypriot community proper, could not be conducive to such a solution.

36. At 10 p.m. on 15 March, Mr. Polycarpos Georghadjis, former Minister of the Interior, was found dead from bullet wounds in a car on a side track off the road between Mia Milca and Kythrea, near Nicosia. Three days earlier, Mr. Georghadjis had been fined by the Nicosia District Court for being in possession of two revolvers and fifteen rounds of ammunition. These were found when his home was searched by the Cyprus police a few hours after the attempt on the President's life. On 13 March, Mr. Georghadjis was forced to disembark at Nicosia Airport from a plane bound for Beirut, as, pending the investigation concerning the attempt against the President, the authorities deemed it advisable that certain persons, including Mr. Georghadjis, should not be allowed to leave Cyprus. An investigation into Mr. Georghadjis' murder was immediately instituted, but its results have yet to be disclosed. Both the President and the Government spokesman have repeatedly emphasized that they do not give credence to any rumours involving certain Greek national officers in this assassination, and have stated that such rumours served only to disrupt the spiritual unity between the army and the people.

37. On 14 April, in reply to a question put to him by a journalist as to why the Government had failed to condemn the murder of Mr. Georghadjis, the President said that he personally, and the members of the Council of Ministers, found themselves in an embarrassing position, because while deeply grieved by the murder of the ex-Minister, they had reasons to believe that he was connected with the earlier attempt against the President. The Archbishop, in this connexion, also emphasized that the outlawed "National Front" had nothing to do with the recent events or with their instigation.

38. Commenting on these events, Premier George Papadopoulos of Greece stated on 17 March that they aroused abhorrence and disgust in every civilized man and compelled him to repeat most vigorously that the Greek Government condemned and stigmatized violence, whatever its source.

39. Earlier during the period under review, there were a number of bomb explosions attributed to the "National Front". Several raids to gather arms, ammunition and explosives were conducted by underground elements. The escalation of terrorist activities caused general and deep concern and the Government took a number of measures to combat lawlessness, including intensification of searches for weapons in the hands of bands and individuals. The Council of Ministers also approved a bill providing for preventive custody of people suspected of planning to participate in terrorist activities. This bill was passed by the House of Representatives on 29 January and was signed by the President on 31 January. It seems that no action has yet been taken under this new law and President Makarios stated on 24 March that he did not think there would be a need to implement it. The Turkish

Cypriot leadership took strong exception to this legislation, claiming that it aimed at curtailing the fundamental right to freedom and security of all citizens of the Republic of Cyprus as provided by article II of the Constitution. The Turkish Cypriot leadership held that the law was of no legal effect whatsoever and that any attempt to impose such undemocratic legislation on the Turkish Cypriot community would lead to serious complications.

40. On 23 May, there was a further raid by underground elements when a group of masked men broke into the Limassol town central police station and, after disarming the guards, took away considerable quantities of arms and ammunition as well as three police vehicles. Before leaving, the raiders distributed leaflets of the outlawed "National Front". A former EOKA leader from Limassol was kidnapped at the same time and later released. Immediate measures were taken by the Government, and President Makarios actively followed the progress of the investigations. Over 200 persons were questioned and 58 were remanded in custody. The detainees include two national guardsmen and seven members of the Cyprus police. On 25 May, it was announced that about two thirds of the arms stolen had been recovered, as were a quantity of the explosives which had been stolen on 31 December 1969 from a mine in Larnaca district.

41. To recover illegally held weapons, the security forces conducted extensive searches and, at the same time, the Government decreed an amnesty to expedite the surrender of weapons, ammunition and explosives, from 16 to 25 January. This deadline was later extended until 7 April 1970. The operation yielded a considerable quantity of arms which, according to government statements, amounted to some 300 rifles, 60 machine-guns, 400 sub- and light machine-guns, 800 pistols and revolvers, 1,200 grenades and 340,000 rounds of ammunition. In a letter dated 3 April 1970, the Vice-President, Mr. Kılıç, informed the Secretary-General that the discovery of these quantities of weapons, arms, hand-grenades and explosives had caused great concern amongst members of his community and he asked that United Nations influence and good offices be used to ensure that these lethal arms were not used against his community.

III. ACTIVITIES TOWARDS A RETURN TO NORMAL CONDITIONS

42. Since my last report, there have been further reassuring signs of a return to normal conditions of intercommunal life. Co-operation between Greek and Turkish Cypriots has continued to improve and in certain fields, such as public services, a more realistic approach has been noted.

43. In the economic field contacts between Greek and Turkish Cypriots have been maintained although the trend towards separate economic development continues. Good co-operation was maintained in a number of bodies, such as the Grain Commission, the various agricultural marketing boards, the Higher Technical Institute, the Productivity Centre and the Cyprus Development Corporation. On the other hand, the Turkish Cypriots have taken a number of measures of their own with a view to meeting the economic and social requirements of their community, with the financial assistance of Turkey. These measures include aid to increase the productivity of communal establishments, investments in various industrial fields through co-

operatives, the establishment of a fund for agricultural loans and the setting-up of industrial and commercial ventures.

44. As stated by both Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders in the recent past,²⁸ intercommunal co-operation in the economic field could greatly contribute to reducing, and even overcoming, political differences. The imperative need for joint efforts aimed at a better utilization of the available means and resources of the Island for the benefit of all Cypriots has been repeatedly stressed in many quarters. It is to be hoped that, apart from intensifying commercial exchanges between Greek and Turkish Cypriot businessmen and contacts between the representatives of the Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Turkish Cypriot Chamber of Commerce, co-operation between Greek and Turkish Cypriots may also be initiated within economic planning institutions, particularly when development projects are being elaborated.

45. In agriculture, the situation appears more stable than at any time since the outbreak of the disturbances. In particular, UNFICYP has been able to resolve, at the local level and to the satisfaction of those concerned, an increasing number of cases involving illegal cultivation and crop damages due to unauthorized sheep grazing, especially in Famagusta and Paphos Districts. In the majority of instances, settlement provides for compensation to the owner. As indicated in the previous report,²⁹ Turkish Cypriot farmers are now allowed to enter some militarily restricted areas to cultivate their land. Recently they have also been given access to the restricted area of Pakhy Ammos (Lefka District).

46. An improvement has also been noted with respect to Turkish Cypriot participation in the soil conservation and afforestation programme, financed by the Government and the World Food Programme. Although Turkish Cypriot participation in the scheme still falls short of what it should normally be, it is expected to increase significantly during the next few months. Under this scheme, farmers co-operate on a self-help basis while the Government provides advisory services, cash grants, credit facilities and tree and vine plants at low prices. Government help is forthcoming especially in areas where supervision can be exercised by technicians of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. During the implementation of the scheme, no major problems have arisen, although in some instances UNFICYP has had to assist in the delivery of food to certain Turkish Cypriot villages that are closed to Greek Cypriots.

47. With regard to mixed farming, an agreement on the extension of this project for the 1970-1975 period was signed in April 1970. The project, which includes the central Mesaoria plain in the Nicosia and Famagusta Districts, is designed to develop local farm production so as to meet the increasing demand for meat and dairy products. In answer to allegations that Turkish Cypriot farmers have been excluded from the scheme, the Government has reaffirmed that applications are examined without discrimination and that all farmers are given the opportunity to participate, provided, of course, they fulfil the technical criteria laid down in the plan. This is considered one of the most significant agricultural projects so far undertaken, which should benefit a large number of Cypriots, both Greek and Turkish.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 40.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 44.

48. Serious concern has been expressed by the Government and the Turkish Cypriot leadership over insufficient rainfall this winter. It is predicted that the situation may well become critical and severe grain crop failures are anticipated. Government experts have already conducted a survey of numerous villages, including some 20 Turkish Cypriot localities in several Districts, to determine whether they qualify for drought compensation.

49. In the field of public services, some encouraging developments towards a return to more normal conditions have been noted. The Famagusta water project was completed. The water supply for several Turkish Cypriot villages was either improved or repaired by Government authorities and the installation of new irrigation and potable water systems for additional Turkish Cypriot villages is expected to begin in the near future, in particular in the Paphos, Larnaca and Limassol Districts.

50. Better understanding between Greek and Turkish Cypriots was also reflected in other respects. In Lefka District, Turkish Cypriot engineers were allowed into the militarily restricted area south of Limnitis to conduct an examination of the irrigation system for that village. On the other hand, Government engineers were given access to some Turkish Cypriot-controlled areas in Paphos District in order to conduct a feasibility study for a proposed dam site.

51. Further progress was made during the period under review in providing electric service to a number of Turkish Cypriot villages. Through UNFICYP's good offices, it has been arranged that Turkish Cypriot villages in need of electric power will apply to the District Officer concerned and will allow the Electricity Authority of Cyprus to install and maintain the equipment as well as to read the meters regularly.

52. UNFICYP has been associated with discussions pertaining to the proposed construction of a sewerage system for Nicosia. Implementation of this complex project, which is scheduled to start this year and which is to be financed in part by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, will take some 10 years and will be executed by stages. In view of the importance of this project to the entire population of Nicosia, there is a need for close co-operation between both communities to ensure its successful completion.

53. The situation regarding social insurance has remained basically unchanged, although efforts have continued to regularize the participation of Turkish Cypriots in the scheme. Discussions on this subject are under way between the Minister of Labour and Social Insurance and the Chairman of the Turkish Cypriot Federation of Trade Unions.

54. In the field of postal services, discussions have been taking place between the Director of the Department of Posts and Turkish Cypriot representatives, in the presence of UNFICYP, with a view to normalizing this important service on an island-wide basis. There are hopeful signs that the current effort will yield results.

55. The agreement of October 1969 on the extension of the *ad hoc* land records arrangement of 1966⁸⁰ was implemented during December 1969 and January 1970. Some further exchanges of views are being held between the Director of the Department of Lands and Surveys and Turkish Cypriot experts.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, Twenty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1966, document S/7611, paras. 149-155.

56. There has been some progress concerning the return of Turkish Cypriot displaced persons to their former villages. About 10 Turkish Cypriot families have returned to Kithasi (Paphos District), 15 to Peristerona (Lefka District) and some 20 families are resettling in the village of Potamia (Larnaca District), where the Government has completed repairs to some 40 Turkish Cypriot-owned houses. Provided their homes are repaired by the Government authorities, Turkish Cypriots are also willing to return to the villages of Aplanda and Sophtaghes (Larnaca District), Dhiorious (Kyrenia District), Nisou (Nicosia District), Polis (Paphos District) and Vitsadha (Famagusta District).

57. Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash have indicated that they have been discussing the question of Turkish Cypriot displaced persons, and they let it be known in mid-April that a step forward had been taken; it is understood that appropriate administrative machinery is being set up to facilitate both resettlement and rehabilitation.

58. As previously stated, UNFICYP considers that the return of Turkish Cypriot displaced persons is a significant step towards normality, which should contribute to a further *détente* and better understanding at the village level.

59. Regrettably, there has been no change in respect of freedom of movement since my last report,⁸¹ and the Government has continued to express its serious concern at the lack of free access by Greek Cypriots to Turkish Cypriot-controlled areas. Its representative at the Political Liaison Committee handed to UNFICYP a list of 123 public roads, the use of which is wholly or partly denied to Greek Cypriots; prior to the outbreak of the intercommunal disturbances, 46 of these roads were used by Greek Cypriot farmers in order to gain access to their fields. The Turkish Cypriot leadership still holds firmly to the position that unrestricted movement of Greek Cypriots through Turkish Cypriot-controlled areas is a matter closely linked with the security of its community and with other aspects of the Cyprus problem, such as the question of the judiciary and the police, on which agreement has first to be reached. However, according to the leadership, between January and May 1970 several hundred Greek Cypriots entered the Turkish sector of Nicosia by special arrangement. As previously stated, pending a political solution, it should be possible to devise partial arrangements that would facilitate freedom of movement for all unarmed citizens; in particular, consideration ought to be given to opening some of the Republic's main highways passing through Turkish Cypriot-controlled areas to Greek Cypriot civilian traffic, at least during daylight hours.⁸² Such a step would help to remove one of the major obstacles to a return to normality and significantly contribute to a *rapprochement*.

60. When the tenure of the House of Representatives was extended in July 1969 for a fifth period of up to 12 months, it was hinted that parliamentary elections might take place in 1970. On 21 April 1970, a decision was taken by the Council of Ministers to hold these elections on 5 July 1970. It is understood that polling is to take place for the elections of 35 Greek Cypriot Members to fill the allocation of Greek Cypriot seats under article 62 of the 1960 Constitution, which provides for 50 Representatives (35 elected by Greek

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1969, document S/9521, paras. 54-56.

⁸² *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1969, document S/9233, para. 55.

Cypriots and 15 by Turkish Cypriots). Shortly after the Government's announcement, the Turkish Cypriots let it be known that on 5 July they would also elect their own members of the House of Representatives. In this connexion, Mr. Denktash stated to the press in late April, in the presence of Mr. Clerides, that the differences between the two sides regarding the electoral system remained, and that this question would have to be shelved for the time being. It therefore appears that separate electoral rolls will be established. The Turkish Cypriot side has also indicated that polling to elect a new Turkish Communal Chamber, composed of 15 members, under article 86 of the 1960 Constitution, would take place at the same time as the parliamentary elections.

61. In a letter dated 16 February 1970 to the Secretary-General, Mr. Küçük placed on record his strong objections to a bill to amend the Co-operative Societies Law, which was being considered by the House of Representatives. It is the Government's position that the bill in question is of a general nature, having nothing to do with communal interests. In a communication dated 21 April to the Secretary-General, Mr. Küçük also took exception to the extension of the services of Mr. Criton G. Tornaritis as Attorney-General of the Republic of Cyprus, for a period of three years. Mr. Küçük argued that this post was one of the independent offices of the Republic, and that under article 112 of the 1960 Constitution any appointment to it would have to be made jointly by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic. Accordingly, he contended that the unilateral extension of Mr. Tornaritis' services was invalid and void *ab initio*. The Government holds the view that the consent of Mr. Küçük could not possibly have been requested because he himself had decided to abstain from taking part in the Administration and had ceased to be the Vice-President.

62. For its part, the Government has drawn UNFICYP's attention to certain activities of the "provisional Cyprus Turkish administration",³³ which it considers as being indicative of the Turkish Cypriots' negative attitude and which can have unfavourable repercussions on the present peaceful atmosphere. These activities include the "passing" of "laws" concerning the registration and possession of firearms in Turkish Cypriot sectors; the running of a community lottery; the licensing by a Turkish Cypriot bureau of Turkish Cypriot-owned vehicles which circulate exclusively within the Turkish Cypriot-controlled areas; the issue of building permits by Turkish Cypriot authorities, as well as licences for the sale of cigarettes. The Government has made it clear that it is determined to prosecute anyone who may be found in possession of any documents issued by illegal bodies. The Government has also stressed that the *ad hoc* judicial proceedings outside the normal system of the Courts of the Republic, which continue to be held in Turkish Cypriot-controlled areas, are considered as being entirely illegal and void. In this connexion, the Government took strong exception to the approval of a "bill" by the Turkish Cypriots which amends the "Courts of Justice Law 1968".

63. According to the Turkish Cypriot side, it is necessary for them, pending a political solution, to pass certain laws and regulations which, as they underline, conform in essence to the legislation in force in 1963.

Since the Turkish Cypriots are not prepared to recognize the authority of the "Greek Cypriot Administration" in Turkish Cypriot-controlled areas, their leadership has to take certain steps in a number of fields in order to avoid administrative disorder and confusion; they emphasize, however, that this legislation is of a temporary nature and does not prejudge the future constitutional structure of the State.

IV. INTERCOMMUNAL TALKS

64. Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash have continued to meet in private. Within the framework of the third phase of their talks, which began on 3 February 1969, they held their forty-sixth meeting on 25 May 1970. While during most of last year the two interlocutors had dealt almost exclusively with the problem of local government, they decided in December 1969 to shelve this particular matter for the time being, and to "re-examine certain other issues on which common ground had been established but in respect of which there were differences of secondary importance, and to see whether these differences could be bridged".

65. In the course of the next 12 meetings, Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash reconsidered the question of the Judiciary and exchanged views on certain points on which no agreement had previously been reached. On 31 March, they concluded their discussions on this subject but intimated that, although the differences between the two sides were now confined to two or three points, these were important. The two interlocutors then commenced to re-examine the issue of the Legislature, including the electoral system. They indicated on 9 May that they would prepare a document which would constitute a record showing the points of agreement and disagreement on all issues examined; this would enable the talks to continue in case the present interlocutors did not resume their task as a result of the elections of 5 July.

66. Little has been said about the work of the two sub-committees which were set up by the two interlocutors on 4 March 1969. Since January 1970, no sub-committee meetings have been held.

67. In their frequent statements to the press, Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash have emphasized that the intercommunal talks were useful and should continue despite serious differences of opinion on certain issues. While the interlocutors have repeatedly stressed that no time should be wasted and that efforts should be intensified as much as possible with a view to reaching an agreement, they have also pointed out that the principle of finding a reasonable solution acceptable to both sides—a solution which would be permanent, just and workable—should not be sacrificed for the sake of speedy agreement. Asked specifically by a correspondent whether he considered the continuation of the talks useful, Mr. Clerides replied: "I believe that the talks serve a useful purpose. At these talks we had the opportunity to learn at first hand each side's views. Previously we knew only the negative stands of each side. At that time the Turkish Cypriots said they did not want to be recognized as a minority. We, on the other hand, stated that we could not accept the establishment of a state within a state. Thanks to the talks, we have also learned what we can accept. None can forecast an easy and speedy result at the talks. I believe that with a new effort and with mutual goodwill it will not be impossible to find a solution. Had we thought otherwise we would have proposed to end the talks."

³³ *Ibid.*, Twenty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1968, document S/8323, annex I.

In answer to a further question as to what was the basic factor preventing progress at the talks, Mr. Clerides stressed that the fundamental disagreement concerned "local administration". For his part, Mr. Denktash emphasized that there were certain fundamental issues, such as the political status and identity of the Turkish Cypriot community, which, if settled, would greatly facilitate agreement on other points. In this context, he mentioned that the Turkish Cypriot side had reached the conclusion that if the matters of State were separated from local autonomy questions and the communities were given the right to run their own local affairs, ways and means could be found to do away with most of the rights at State level provided for under the 1960 Constitution. Also, more emphasis would be given to matters of security and of day-to-day administration of local affairs, thus bringing about a new balance of power between the two communities. This in turn would result in the establishment of an independent Republic of Cyprus based on the principle of partnership, and it would reduce all points of intercommunal friction to the very minimum.

68. President Makarios referred to the intercommunal talks in a number of interviews. He did not conceal that their progress was slow and that they had not provided many indications as regards either their duration or their prospects. "We shall continue the talks", he said, "with inexhaustible patience and goodwill even though the margins of hopes for an auspicious outcome are constantly narrowing on account of Turkish intransigence". The Archbishop reiterated the view that the proposals of the Turkish Cypriots on local government amounted to the creation of a "state within a state" and were unacceptable. In late April, Archbishop Makarios reaffirmed that the local talks constituted the only procedure for finding a solution to the Cyprus problem and that, although he was not satisfied with their progress he did not think it justified to talk about failure. On 17 May, the President stated once again that the Greek Cypriots would patiently continue the talks, although there was no basis for optimism as to their outcome; while there was no intention or wish to subjugate the Turkish Cypriots or to deprive them of their rights as equal citizens, his Government would accept neither the cantonization nor the federalization of Cyprus.

69. For his part, Vice-President Küçük stated both in March and April that there was no sign as yet that the talks would yield a positive result; however, as both sides desired to continue the talks, it was too early to say that no results could be achieved. He firmly believed that a suitable solution for the Cyprus problem would be a system of administration based on partnership that took into consideration the existence of two communities in Cyprus, together with their identities and interests, while also fulfilling the security conditions of the Turkish Cypriot community. Specifically, he stated that Cyprus must remain an independent State with a system of Government in which the Greek and Turkish communities would be able to feel that they belonged to, and identified themselves with, such a State and were able to coexist in peace, freedom and security without either community running the risk of being subjugated by the other or threatened with the alienation of its national character.

70. Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash have continued to brief the Greek and Turkish Governments respectively on the progress of the talks. Similarly, the Presi-

dent of the Republic and the Foreign Minister Mr. Spyros Kyprianou have had consultations with the Greek Government. Both Greek and Turkish officials have made a number of public statements over Cyprus, reiterating their full support for the intercommunal talks. The Foreign Minister of Greece, Mr. Panayotis Pipinellis, has repeatedly stressed that the local talks constituted the best procedure for the solution of the Cyprus problem and has emphasized that the only desire and wish of Greece was to see a really independent, unitary Cyprus Republic. For his part, the Prime Minister of Turkey, Mr. Suleyman Demirel, has stated that the intercommunal talks constitute an important stage on the road to a solution and that it is in everybody's interest to "capitalize upon this possibility". His Foreign Minister, Mr. Ihsan Sabri Chaglayangil, has underlined in his frequent statements that the talks, having passed through some rather constructive phases, should now aim at the two communities determining jointly and through agreement the conditions of living together and preserving at every stage the characteristic of an independent Cyprus State; such an independent, unitary State should be based on the principle of local autonomy.

V. GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

71. As in the past, the good offices exercised on my behalf by my Special Representative in Cyprus, Mr. Osorio-Tafall, have, during the period covered by this report, continued to be available to the parties directly concerned. He has maintained close contact with the Government and the Turkish Cypriot leadership and has continued to be informed by Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash, whom he has met regularly, of the substance and prospects of their discussions.

VI. MEDIATION EFFORT

72. The situation regarding a resumption of the mediation function under paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 has remained unchanged since my last report, owing primarily to the widely differing and firmly held views on the matter of the three Governments most directly concerned.

VII. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

73. The costs to be borne by the Organization for the operation of UNFICYP for the period from its inception on 27 March 1964 to 15 June 1970 are now estimated at \$116,865,000. This total does not include the amounts which would be required for the final repatriation of contingents and liquidation costs.

74. As at 27 May 1970, payments and pledges of voluntary contributions received from 48 Member States and four non-member Governments to cover those costs total the equivalent of \$108,471,138. To the above may be added \$839,000 which have been received as at 30 April 1970 from interest earned on investment of temporarily surplus funds, public contributions, gains on exchange and other miscellaneous income.

75. Accordingly, unless additional contributions are received, there will be a deficit on 15 June 1970 in the amount of approximately \$7,555,000, on the assumption that all pledges will be paid in full. It is necessary to point out, however, that the pledges which are so far unpaid include \$9,000,000 of United States

pledges, the payment of which would appear to be dependent on the receipt of additional contributions from other Governments.

76. If the Security Council should decide to extend for six months beyond 15 June 1970 the period during which the Force is to be stationed in Cyprus, it is estimated that the additional cost to the Organization, including the amount of \$425,000 as the cost of final repatriation of contingents and liquidation costs, assuming continuance of reimbursement commitments, would be as follows:

UNFICYP COST ESTIMATES BY MAJOR CATEGORIES OF EXPENSE
(in thousands of US dollars)

I. Operation costs incurred by the United Nations	
Movement of contingents	458
Operational expenses	499
Rental of premises	103
Rations	355
Non-military personnel, salaries, travel, etc.	715
Miscellaneous and contingencies	205
TOTAL	2,335
II. Reimbursement of extra costs to Governments providing contingents	
Pay and allowances	3,460
Contingent-owned equipment	320
Death and disability awards	50
TOTAL	3,830
GRAND TOTAL	6,165

77. The above estimates do not reflect the full cost of UNFICYP to Member and non-member States, since they exclude the extra costs which Members providing contingents or police units to the Force have agreed to absorb at their own expense rather than to seek as reimbursement from the United Nations. Based on reports received from certain of the Governments providing contingents or police units to the Force, the estimated amount of such extra costs which the Governments would absorb at their own expense in respect of an extended period, in the event the mandate of UNFICYP were extended and the Governments concerned agreed to continue the present arrangements, are as follows: Australia \$212,464, Canada³⁴ \$739,820, Denmark \$230,000, Sweden \$455,000 and the United Kingdom \$780,000. Austria, Finland and Ireland are also absorbing certain UNFICYP costs at their own expense.

78. In order to finance the costs to the Organization of maintaining the Force for a period of six months after 15 June 1970 and to meet all costs and outstanding claims up to that date, it will be necessary for the Secretary-General to receive contributions totalling \$13,720,000, on the assumption that all pledges received so far will be paid in full.

VIII. OBSERVATIONS

79. During the six months covered by the present report, the calm which had characterized the situation in Cyprus for some time was disturbed by a series of violent actions culminating in the attempt, on 8 March,

on the life of the President of the Republic. The tension caused by this dastardly attempt was increased by the murder, one week later, of Mr. Polycarpus Georgiadis, the former Minister of the Interior. As a result of determined measures taken by the Cyprus Government, tension soon subsided to a large extent, although subsequent incidents indicate that the difficulties underlying these happenings are as yet by no means at an end.

80. The above-mentioned events have a bearing on the task of UNFICYP, both in relation to the maintenance of quiet and the return to normality, and in so far as they may affect the intercommunal talks. On the first score, the firm measures taken by the Government and the restraint shown by the Turkish Cypriot community and its leadership during the difficult days in March undoubtedly contributed to an early stabilization of the situation and to minimizing the harm done to the normalization process which has been proceeding in Cyprus for more than two years.

81. As to the intercommunal talks, the disturbances in March are certainly unlikely to encourage rapid progress. I have expressed my concern at the lack of progress in the talks on many occasions prior to the events of March, and I am compelled to say that, in the prevailing circumstances, it would be unrealistic to expect an early solution of the basic problems of Cyprus. The fact is that after nearly two years and some 70 meetings, the intercommunal talks have yet to produce progress on basic issues, and most of the differences between the two communities are still outstanding. On the other hand, I believe it is common ground between the Government of Cyprus and the Turkish Cypriot leadership that the talks still offer the only acceptable way to settle outstanding differences and that, even if there is little basis for immediate optimism, they should none the less be continued. This is also my view.

82. In spite of all the difficulties, I still believe that the elements necessary for a political settlement in Cyprus do exist and that a compromise solution including both political and economic elements and protecting the legitimate interests and aspirations of both communities, could be worked out. I appeal therefore to both sides to continue the intercommunal talks in good faith, with a determination to get results and a willingness to make concessions. It goes without saying that I myself and my Special Representative in Cyprus remain available for whatever assistance the parties may desire in this process.

83. I would also hope that, irrespective of recent tensions in the island, the Turkish Cypriot leadership may find itself in a position to respond to the persistent efforts made by my Special Representative and the Commander of the United Nations Force to lessen the areas of confrontation and to accelerate the normalization process. It is my considered opinion that the measures suggested by my Special Representative and the Force Commander would not affect the security of the Turkish community adversely or diminish its state of preparedness, and I believe that a gesture of goodwill in this direction from the Turkish Cypriot leadership might contribute much to an improvement in the atmosphere and thereby enhance the chance of progress in the intercommunal talks. I might add that the increased co-operation between the communities at the village level for the solution of day-to-day problems,

³⁴ Exclusive of the cost of normal pay and allowances.

in which UNFICYP has played a helpful role, encourages me to believe that increased co-operation at other levels is possible.

84. Time and again since the early stages of the United Nations operation in Cyprus I have drawn attention to the problems arising from the unsatisfactory basis of financing UNFICYP by voluntary contributions, and to the substantial resulting deficit. As indicated in paragraph 75 of this report, the situation is becoming increasingly serious, since one major unpaid pledge appears to depend on the receipt of additional contributions from other Governments. I shall soon make another appeal for voluntary contributions to support this important peace-keeping effort of the United Nations, and I hope that Governments will give early consideration to a positive response to this appeal.

85. As the Council is aware from my previous reports, a continuous effort has been made to reduce the number of static UNFICYP posts in the island. That this process appears to be viewed with some anxiety by both communities indicates the importance which both the Government and the Turkish Cypriot leadership attach to the continued presence of United Nations troops as a guarantee of tranquillity and security, even in areas where there have been no distur-

bances for a long time. As the Council is aware, reductions both in the strength and the cost of UNFICYP have been put into effect in the past six months.

86. I am convinced that in the present situation I have no alternative but to recommend that UNFICYP at its present strength should be continued for a further six months. I consider that nothing is to be gained from an extension for a shorter period. I have consulted all the parties concerned, and they have signified their agreement to the proposed extension.

87. Before concluding, I am pleased to express once again my gratitude to the Governments providing contingents to UNFICYP and to those Governments which have generously made voluntary contributions for its support. I also wish to place on record my appreciation for the outstanding work done in Cyprus by my Special Representative, Mr. B. F. Osorio-Tafall, by the Commander of the Force, Major-General D. Prem Chand, and by the officers and men under his command, as well as by the civilian staff of this peace-keeping operation of the United Nations.

ANNEX I

[Map showing the deployment of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus in June 1970. See page 201.]

DOCUMENT S/9816

Letter dated 1 June 1970 from the representative of Jordan to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[1 June 1970]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention an Israeli attack against the Jordanian town of Irbid.

Today, 1 June 1970, at 1130 hours local time, the Israeli occupying forces shelled the town of Irbid from the occupied Syrian heights, using artillery for more than 10 minutes.

As a result of this premeditated attack a six-year-old child was killed and 12 civilians were seriously wounded, among them 5 children and 2 women. Ten houses were damaged.

It has become a pattern of Israeli official policy to attack innocent civilians and civilian targets, and the responsibility of Israel for such attacks is clearly established.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

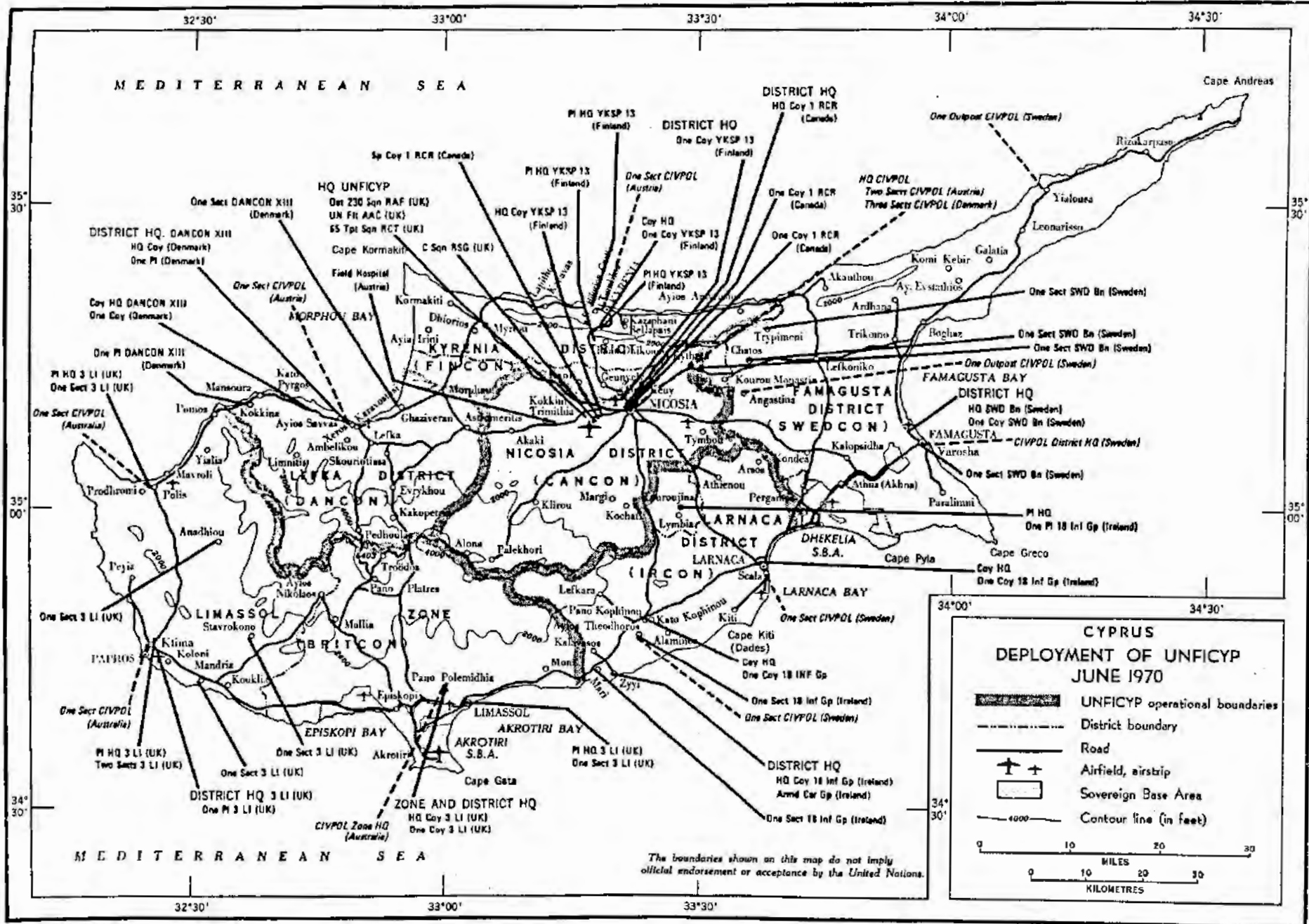
(Signed) Muhammad H. EL-FARRA
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9817

Letter dated 1 June 1970 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[1 June 1970]

On instructions from my Government I have the honour to bring to your urgent attention a grave armed attack perpetrated today from Jordan against the town of Beit Shean. At approximately 0815 hours local time indiscriminate Katyusha rockets fire was opened on the town. The rockets fell in the vicinity of three



schools situated in a distinctly residential district, while others hit an industrial area. The attack resulted in the death of a ten-year-old girl and the wounding of three of her girl friends. All were hit at the entrance of their school. A seventy-six-year-old woman was injured when a rocket fell on her house. Other rockets wounded three more civilians.

Since my letter of 26 April 1970 [S/9767] till the end of May there have been 281 armed attacks from Jordan in which six Israelis were killed and sixteen wounded. Seventeen of these attacks consisted of the shelling of the villages of Ashdot-Yaacov, Kfar Rupin, Yavneel, Maoz-Haim, Dagania, Hamadia, Gesher, Tel-Katzir, Menahamiya, Masada and Yardenia. The town of Beit Shean itself was shelled on 4 May.

Today's wanton attack underlines the character of the Arab campaign of premeditated murderous aggression which is being conducted against the Israeli civilian population. It is the second time in the last 10 days that Israeli children have been murdered in this terror warfare directed against civilian targets and openly proclaimed and supported by the Arab Governments.

The Government of Jordan bears full responsibility for all armed attacks and acts of violence carried out from its territory across the cease-fire lines in breach of the cease-fire resolutions and the United Nations Charter.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yosef TEKOAH
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9818*

Letter dated 3 June 1970 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[3 June 1970]

On the instructions of my Government, I regret to inform you that a further act of aggression of the utmost gravity perpetrated this morning from Jordan against the town of Beit Shean has resulted in the death of children and the wounding of children and adults.

At approximately 0730 hours local time a Katyusha rocket barrage was opened on Beit Shean from Jordanian territory. At the same time Katyusha fire was directed also against Maoz Haim, but there were no casualties in the village.

This was followed by a second Katyusha rocket bombardment of Beit Shean at 0940 hours.

As in the attack on 1 June 1970, reported in my letter of that date to the President of the Security Council [S/9817], the rocket fire was directed against the residential district and in particular its schools. The Tahkimoni Primary School was destroyed by a direct hit while the children were at study inside the building.

Two children were killed and ten wounded in today's attack on Beit Shean. Five adults were also injured.

This assault comes in the wake of the murder of eight Israeli children and the wounding of others in a school bus at Bar Am on 22 May 1970 [S/9810], and the rocket attack on the Beit Shean school area

on 1 June, in which a ten-year-old schoolgirl was killed and six of her friends were wounded.

It is clear from these attacks that the murder of Israeli children is a premeditated objective of Arab terror warfare. The choice of the targets and execution of the attacks during the hours when children are on the way to school or in class leave no doubt about the bloodthirsty design.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel, Mr. Abba Eban, issued the following statement after this morning's aggression:

"One of the factors which encourage the activities of the murder organizations such as the Fatah, the Palestine Liberation Organization and others is an impression of international apathy and indulgence. Every Government, religious leader, newspaper or public man who raises an unqualified and vehement voice against these outrages and those who perpetrated and support them will contribute to the struggle against the moral decadence in which children of Israel lose their lives and mankind loses its human dignity."

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yosef TEKOAH
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

* Incorporating document S/9818/Corr.1.

DOCUMENT S/9819

Letter dated 3 June 1970 from the representative of Jordan to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[3 June 1970]

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter of 1 June 1970 [S/9816] I bring to your attention further Israeli attacks against Jordanian civilians and civilian targets.

Today, 3 June, waves of Israeli fighter-bombers attacked the villages of Shuna Shamaliyyah and Kuraimah and the road connecting them from 1115 to 1500 hours, local time, using rockets and machine-guns.

As a result of Israeli strafing and bombing two children, a boy and a girl, were killed. Nine other civilians were wounded, among them two children. Nine civilian cars and a tractor on the road were destroyed and a bridge on the East Ghor Irrigation Canal was damaged.

Today's Israeli attacks aiming at civilians and civilian targets happened two days after the killing of a child and the serious wounding of five others between the ages of three months and twelve years. Six others, among them two women, were also wounded [S/9816].

Reports emanating from the area depict more Israeli raids and acts of aggression. I will keep you informed of the grave situation.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhammad H. EL-FARRA
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9820

Letter dated 3 June 1970 from the representative of Jordan to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[3 June 1970]

Further to my letter of today [S/9819] concerning continued Israeli acts of aggression against Jordan villages and towns in the northern part of the country, I regret to bring to your attention the following:

At 1455 hours, local time, Israeli bombers resumed the strafing and bombing of the villages of Um Qays, Beit Eides, Almansoura and the main road connecting the villages of Shuna Shamaliyyah and Kuraimah, using rockets and heavy bombs.

At 1600 hours, local time, the Israeli occupying forces shelled the town of Irbid and its suburbs from the occupied Syrian heights, using heavy artillery. The Israeli shelling continued intermittently until 1800 hours local time.

As a result of Israel's shelling and according to preliminary reports, 7 civilians were killed and 33 others wounded, some of them seriously. Four civilian cars were destroyed and eight houses damaged. The Jordanian forces returned the shelling against the sources of the fire in Tiberias and other military positions in the area.

These acts of aggression, which left scores of innocent civilian victims, are but a new series of continuing Israeli aggression perpetrated against Jordan and thus creating a grave situation, increasing tension in the area and causing a serious threat to international peace and security.

Israel and its leadership bear a heavy responsibility for such murderous and planned attacks against children, women and civilians. Israel is bent on escalating such a campaign of terror. It becomes a world moral duty and a collective responsibility to stop such campaigns and to bring a halt to continued Israeli aggression.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhammad H. EL-FARRA
Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9821

Letter dated 3 June 1970 from the representative of Israel to the
President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[4 June 1970]

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter of this morning [S/9818], I have the honour to draw your urgent attention to additional Jordanian acts of aggression carried out today against Israel's territory and civilian population.

At 1600 hours local time, and again at 1800 hours, artillery bombardment was launched from Jordanian territory in the direction of the villages of Tel-Katzir, Ashdot Yaakov and Afikim. There were no casualties.

At 1800 hours the town of Tiberias came under artillery fire from Jordan. The fire was concentrated entirely on the residential and commercial districts at an hour when the streets were crowded with shoppers and inhabitants returning home from work. Some of the 130-mm shells of Soviet manufacture fell into the courtyard of the Beit Sefer Makif High School, next to the Hagalil High School, the "Elisheva" theatre and the Central Synagogue of Tiberias, in which a Torah scroll was damaged.

A man and a woman were killed. Six civilians were wounded. One of them, a twenty-five-year-old pregnant woman, is in critical condition.

The Israel Defence Forces, supported by aircraft, returned fire against the sources of the artillery fire in the Irbid area and of the Katyusha rocket fire on Beit Shean earlier in the day.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yosef TEKOAH
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9822

Letter dated 5 June 1970 from the representative of Lebanon to the
President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[5 June 1970]

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following:

On 12 May 1970, Israel launched a major military attack against south-east Lebanon. The Security Council meeting in an urgent session on that same day adopted its resolution 279 (1970) demanding "the immediate withdrawal of all Israeli armed forces from Lebanese territory".

By ordering the withdrawal of those forces, the clear and categorical intention of the Council was that they should refrain from any further encroachment on Lebanon's territorial integrity or any violation of her national sovereignty.

This intention was also confirmed by Security Council resolution 280 (1970) of 19 May 1970, which did not only "condemn Israel for its premeditated military action in violation of its obligations under the Charter", but went further to declare that such armed attacks can no longer be tolerated, and reiterated "its solemn warning to Israel that if they were to be repeated, the Security Council would, in accordance with resolution 262 (1968) and this resolution, consider taking adequate and effective steps or measures in accordance with the relevant Articles of the Charter to implement its resolutions".

It follows that the Security Council, in the two aforementioned resolutions, has determined, in accordance

with Article 2, paragraph 4, of the United Nations Charter, that Israel should "refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity" of Lebanon.

In violation of the two aforementioned resolutions, of the provisions of the United Nations Charter, of the terms of the Lebanon-Israel Armistice Agreement and of international law, Israel has since 22 May 1970 pursued deliberate, systematic and continuing acts of aggression against Lebanon.

On 22 May 1970, I addressed to the President of the Security Council a letter [S/9811] in which I informed the Council that Israeli armed forces have indiscriminately and unjustifiably shelled four Lebanese villages in southern Lebanon, where 20 civilians were killed, 40 injured and 150 houses destroyed or damaged.

It has been established since then that the great majority of the killed and wounded were children and women and that 204 houses were completely destroyed or severely damaged.

In contravention of the whole concept of the United Nations international legal order, Israel has been following since 22 May a new militaristic policy consisting in continuously sending her armed forces into Lebanon, a Member State of the United Nations.

In pursuance of this policy, Israel committed and continues to commit acts of violence, terror and warfare against Lebanon:

(a) Israeli forces consisting of tanks, half tracks and armoured vehicles have been crossing daily into Lebanese territory;

(b) Israeli artillery has been daily shelling civilian centres and military targets within that territory;

(c) On 25 May, Israeli forces clashed on Lebanese territory with a Lebanese patrol, killing one Lebanese officer and one soldier and wounding six other soldiers;

(d) On 25 May and on 1 June, Israeli air force participated in the bombing;

(e) On 25 May, Israel's armed forces began the opening of two roads inside Lebanese territory at a depth of 800 metres from the border for their own military use.

As a result of the cumulative acts of aggression begun by Israel against Lebanon on 12 May 1970 and of the campaign of terror Israel has launched against the peaceful and peace-loving people of southern Lebanon, 50,000 persons, constituting half of the population of the affected areas, have left their homes and villages and sought refuge in other Lebanese regions. This exodus has inflicted untold sufferings on those innocent civilians and created severe human, social and economic problems to them and to the country as a whole.

Israeli military officials have been referring arrogantly to the incursions by their forces as "policing", "patrolling" or "probing" activities. Both Generals Dayan and Gur, in proffering their threats against Lebanon, recently declared that the new Israeli policy of patrolling the Lebanese side of the border will continue. Whatever is the description the Israelis give to their illegal activities, it remains absolutely indisputable that they are nothing but wanton and premeditated acts of aggression committed by Israel in utter disregard of international law and morality.

It is the belief of the Lebanese Government that those acts of aggression reveal a calculated plan aiming at military aggression on a larger scale against southern Lebanon. Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Allon has often stated his regret that Israel has not occupied southern Lebanon up to the Litani River. Most Israeli newspapers including the semi-official *Jerusalem Post* referred, on 25 May 1970, to the possibility of occu-

pying large Lebanese sectors on the Syrian-Lebanese border or in southern Lebanon up to the Litani River.

The Lebanese Government's belief is further substantiated by the fact that the Israeli military units cross into Lebanon under the false pretext of pursuing Palestinian commandos. Their activities have not yielded any military result and not a single commando has been found. Furthermore, Israeli artillery has been purposely shelling the already afflicted villages to forestall all efforts by the Lebanese Government to reintegrate the displaced persons in their villages and homes. It is apparent that the Israeli objective is to empty those villages of their inhabitants completely. The *New York Times* of 21 May 1970, in an article written from Jerusalem by Lawrence Fellows, referred to the "new refugees" in Lebanon and stated the following:

"Now the band of scorched earth around Israel has been extended to the northern border, and the refugees are streaming into Beirut and into other towns in Lebanon. Israeli Army patrols take up positions on the hills and ridges on the Lebanese side of the border each day. Israeli tanks rumble around the deserted villages and when a Lebanese Army artillery position tried to offer resistance, it was destroyed."

By breaching the territorial integrity of Lebanon, by infringing upon her national sovereignty, by defying the Security Council resolutions, by persistently violating the United Nations Charter and by further extending the area of conflict, Israel is deliberately creating a new focus of danger in the Middle East, thus further endangering the peace and security of Lebanon and heightening the tension and perils in the area.

The Lebanese Government strongly protests against Israel's violations of Lebanon's territorial integrity and national sovereignty, draws the attention of the Security Council to the gravity of the situation created by Israel and forewarns that unless Israel desists forthwith from pursuing the perilous course she has undertaken, the Security Council will be duty bound to shoulder its responsibility.

I respectfully request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Edouard GHORRA
Permanent Representative of Lebanon
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9823*

Letter dated 5 June 1970 from the representative of Syria
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[5 June 1970]

Further to my letter to you of 9 February 1970 [S/9643] concerning, *inter alia*, the annexation by Israel of occupied Syrian territory as officially announced by the Prime Minister and other Cabinet members of Israel, I have the honour to inform you of an additional and most recent outrageous development.

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency on 1 June 1970 published this item:

* Also circulated as a General Assembly document under the symbol A/7983.

"\$48 Million Five-Year Plan to Expand Israeli Settlement in Golan Heights Approved"

"Jerusalem, 31 May (JTA). A \$48 million five-year plan to expand Israeli settlements in the occupied Golan Heights was approved by the Ministry of Agriculture's planning committee today. The project calls for the addition of six new settlements to the eleven already established in the region. Each settlement will have 1,000 head of cattle and about 8,000 acres of pasture land for grazing. Golan set-

lements already produce potatoes, grapes, citrus fruits, plums, olives and walnuts."

Thus another proof is given to the international community of the determination of Israel to make of its illegal military occupation of part of Syria a *fait accompli*. This new act of international banditry, this manifestation of guilt, proves the utter contempt of the Israeli Government for international law and jurisprudence—specifically, the following:

(1) Security Council resolution 235 (1967), adopted unanimously on 9 June 1967 after both Israel and Syria had accepted the two cease-fire resolutions 233 (1967) and 234 (1967) of the Council. Israel utterly ignored this and started its onslaught on Syrian territory. Resolution 235 (1967), following the Israeli attack on Syria, specifically stated:

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 233 (1967) of 6 June and 234 (1967) of 7 June 1967,

"Noting that the Governments of Israel and Syria have announced their mutual acceptance of the Council's demand for a cease-fire,

"...

"1. Confirms its previous resolutions about immediate cease-fire and cessation of military action; [writer's italics]

"2. Demands that hostilities should cease forthwith."

But Israel carried on its attack and occupied more Syrian territory. Thereupon Security Council resolution 236 (1967) was adopted unanimously on 11 June 1967, and it stated:

"The Security Council,

"1. Condemns any and all violations of the cease-fire;

"...

"3. Affirms that its demand for a cease-fire and discontinuance of all military activities includes a prohibition of any forward military movements subsequent to the cease fire; [writer's italics]

"4. Calls for the prompt return to the cease-fire positions of any troops which may have moved forward subsequent to 1630 hours GMT on 10 June 1967."

(2) Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter, which prohibits any State Member of the United Nations to use force against the territorial integrity of any State.

(3) The Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949.³⁵

(4) All humanitarian resolutions—at least 30 by now—adopted by the General Assembly and its various organs. Suffice it to mention General Assembly resolution 2452 A (XXIII), which was adopted by 100 votes in favour, with only Israel voting against—thus utterly trampling upon the overwhelming will of the international community. This resolution asked unconditionally the return of the new displaced persons, as follows:

"The General Assembly

"...

"Emphasizing, consequently, the requirement for their speedy return,

"1. Calls upon the Government of Israel to take effective and immediate steps for the return without delay of those inhabitants who have fled the areas since the outbreak of hostilities."

In this tragic situation, the responsibility of the United States Government, by supporting the defiance of Israel, must once more be emphasized, for the following reasons:

(a) The Settlement Department of the Israeli Ministry of Agriculture works as one body with the Jewish Agency, American Section, which operates freely in the United States, and whose responsibility is defined in the authoritative *American Jewish Yearbook 1969* (volume 70), p. 492:

"Represents in the U.S. the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Israel, Jerusalem, which is recognized by the State of Israel as the authorized agency to work in Israel for the development and colonization, the absorption and settlement of immigrants, and the co-ordination of activities of Jewish institutions and associations operating in these fields."

This despicable act of colonization is carried out with hundreds of millions of American tax-deductible dollars, to settle the occupied areas of three Arab States Members of the United Nations—Syria, Jordan and the United Arab Republic. The encouragement of the United States Government to this act of colonization constitutes by itself a crime against humanity as defined by the Nuremberg statutes.

(b) The United States Government itself has given Israel, since its occupation of Arab territories after the *blitzkrieg* of 5 June 1967, hundreds of millions of dollars to support its crumbling economy, as well as the most sophisticated airplanes and arms, including bombs to kill school children and innocent civilians in the Arab countries. The United States Government cannot escape its grave and ultimate collusion in this crime.

(c) Most recently, 73 Senators of the United States Senate, for obvious politicking and vote-getting motives, urged the President, after the bankruptcy of his Indo-Chinese adventure, to give Israel 125 Phantoms and Sky Hawks.

(d) On 4 June the World Bank, under pressure from its President, Mr. Robert McNamara, one of the heroes of the barbaric war in Viet-Nam, approved a \$25 million loan to Israel, in the face of the opposition of a large number of member States of the Bank. It is a matter of regret, not only for Syria and the Arab countries, but for all peace-loving nations, peoples and Governments, that the Director of the World Bank should abuse his influence to loan millions of dollars to an aggressive State that has put itself outside the pale of law, and squander the funds of member States of the World Bank—thus confirming his own association of guilt in another sensitive area of the world, the Middle East.

In this connexion, and to set the record clear—the area of the occupied Syrian territory is 150,000 hectares. The number of newly displaced persons, including old refugees, is 138,000. The estimated value of the agricultural and animal revenues for the year 1966 amounted to 67,643,000 Syrian pounds—this, not to speak of the movable and immovable property of these new displaced persons, which amounts to hundreds of millions of Syrian pounds, all expropriated and now being exploited by Israel. A State which occupies by

³⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.

sheer military power this and other Arab areas should not even be considered for a loan from an international agency.

Indeed, the responsibility of the American Government has been affirmed by the communiqué issued at the closure of the conference of five Arab States held in Cairo between 7 and 9 February 1970, circulated on 19 February 1970 [S/9654], which, *inter alia*, reads:

"Israel would not have gone that far in its aggression in utter disregard of all human values and principles nor would it have defied world public opinion and violated the United Nations Charter

and resolutions had it not been for its continued reliance on the backing of the United States, which supplies it with armaments and aircraft, permits its citizens to serve in the Israeli Armed Forces and extends to Israel its political support in the international field."

Upon instructions from my Government I shall be grateful if you will kindly circulate this letter as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

(Signed) George J. TOMEH
Permanent Representative of Syria
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9824

Letter dated 5 June 1970 from the representative of Finland to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[5 June 1970]

With reference to the Note of the President of the Security Council dated 20 April 1970 [S/9759], I have the honour, upon instructions from my Government, to request that a meeting of the Security Council be convened, at a date convenient to members, to consider the question of initiating periodic meetings of the Security Council in accordance with Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Charter.

(Signed) Max JAKOBSON
Permanent Representative of Finland
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9825

Note by the Secretary-General

[Original: English/French/Spanish]
[8 June 1970]

This is to inform the members of the Security Council of a letter which I have addressed to the Permanent Representatives of the States whose nationals are serving as United Nations military observers in the Suez Canal sector. This letter was dated 5 June 1970 and was delivered to the respective Missions on that date. It is self-explanatory.

The text of the letter, which was in identical terms to each of the Governments concerned, is as follows:

"It is because officers of the armed forces of your country are serving as United Nations military observers (UNMOs) in the Suez Canal Sector in the Middle East that I address this letter to you. Permit me to say at the outset that the Government and people of [name of country] may take much pride in the dedicated and courageous service to the cause of peace rendered by the Observers of your nation along with those of other nations. They are making a unique and most distinguished chapter in United Nations peace-keeping history.

"As you know, the Suez Canal Sector Observation Operation was instituted in response to a Security Council action, and, in the absence of any contrary action by the Council, is being maintained to the extent possible.

"The physical safety of the personnel serving in United Nations peace-keeping operations is always a foremost consideration in my thinking, and this is

more than ever the case under the hazardous conditions now prevailing in the Suez Canal Sector. In this regard, I would call especially to your attention the statement in my report to the Security Council of 27 May 1970 (S/7930/Add.734, para. 2) as follows:

"2. The Secretary-General has agreed to the actions proposed by the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO. As stated above in the report from the Acting Chief of Staff and as has been indicated on previous occasions, representations and protests concerning firings on or close to United Nations personnel, installations and equipment have been of no avail in reducing the number of such incidents. On the contrary, there has recently been an increase in such firings from the UAR side. The Secretary-General recognizes the difficulties involved in limiting and controlling firing in what amounts to a war situation due to the breakdown of the cease-fire as previously reported to the Council, but he cannot fail to register his deep concern at the constant and increasing danger to which United Nations personnel are exposed in the Suez Canal sector and his distress over the fact that, far from a reduction in that danger, the risks being experienced by them are now even greater than at any previous time."

"The main significance of this statement is in its public recognition of the fact that, because of con-

ditions beyond my control, I am no longer able to guarantee, to any reasonable degree, the physical safety of the men engaged in the observation operation in the Suez Canal Sector. This, of course, has been abundantly evident from the daily reports on military activity in that Sector which I have been submitting to the Security Council in recent months. You may be assured that the Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO and I will continue to take every possible precaution for the safety of the UNMOs, such as the closing of Observation Posts when they become

too exposed. I am painfully aware, however, in the present situation where near misses are an almost every day occurrence at United Nations Observation Posts on the Canal, it is something of a miracle that casualties among the Suez Observers have not been much higher.

"I feel obliged to write to you frankly on this matter, so that your Government may be in no doubt as to the situation in which its officers are serving the United Nations with such courage and distinction."

DOCUMENT S/9826

Letter dated 7 June 1970 from the representative of Chile to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]
[8 June 1970]

The Government of Chile has given its closest attention to the Note of 5 June 1970 [S/9825] which you deemed it necessary to send to me in connexion with the safety of the military observers in the Suez Canal Sector.

Chile remains as dedicated to the objectives of the international community as it was when it responded to the Organization's appeal to co-operate in the cause of peace by sending observers to that Sector. My Government also wishes to place on record the fact that the safety of those observers has from the very outset been placed in the hands of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The alarm which my Government therefore feels at your concern, occasioned by the difficulties you are encountering in guaranteeing, to any reasonable degree, the physical safety of those observers, prompts it to request, through me, that your proven efforts should be strengthened and intensified, possibly with the urgent assistance of the Security Council, in order to provide due protection for their personal safety.

My Government is keeping abreast of events at all times and, for this purpose, has instructed me to hold informal and informational consultations with the delegations of other countries which have observers in the area; it will also evaluate the diplomatic reports which it receives from its missions abroad in order to be able ultimately to determine its position in this matter.

The Government of Chile wishes, through me, to reiterate its confidence in you and its conviction that you will be able to find, with all the urgency that the occasion demands, the ways and means of overcoming the present difficult situation so that you can ensure, so far as is reasonably possible, the safety of the Military Observers in the Suez sector.

I thank you for your words of praise for the Chilean military observers in the Sector.

(Signed) JOSÉ PIÑERA
Permanent Representative of Chile
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9832*

Letter dated 9 June 1970 from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 June 1970]

On instructions from my Government I have the honour to draw your attention to a recent statement by the Foreign Minister of Somalia, of direct relevance to the consideration of the Middle East situation in the United Nations.

The Middle East News Agency reported on 3 May 1970 that the Foreign Minister of Somalia, Mr. Omar Ghalib, declared that "his country considers itself in a state of war with Israel" and "in the frontline with regard to whatever concerns the Arab cause".

This declaration confirms that, in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter, Somalia is a party to the aggressive warfare waged by the Arab States against Israel.

* Also circulated as a General Assembly document under the symbol A/7984.

In connexion with this, it will be recalled that Somalia is one of the three members of the United Nations Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories.

General Assembly resolution 2443 (XXIII), on the basis of which the Committee was established, prejudged the allegations it was supposed to investigate and discriminated against the Jewish communities in the Arab States subjected to persecution in the wake of the 1967 hostilities. The resolution was supported by a minority of Member States, nearly all Arab or pro-Arab. All States approached by the President of the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, the late Mr. Emilio Arenales, refused to serve on the Committee. In view of the impossibility to find nominees with any pretension to impartiality and balance,

States with an anti-Israel bias were appointed to the Committee in an *ultra vires* and illegal manner, after the death of Mr. Arenales. Israel's views on these irregular procedures were stated last in my letter to you of 6 January 1970.

Since then the Committee has been serving as a tool of Arab propaganda in the Arab war against Israel. Somalia's publicly avowed association with this war

demonstrates again that the Committee's activities are devoid of all moral or legal validity.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

(Signed) Yosef TEKOAH
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9833*

Letter dated 9 June 1970 from the representative of Israel
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[9 June 1970]

On instructions from my Government I have the honour to refer to my letter of today [S/9832] regarding Somalia's membership of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories.

The biased character of the Committee and its work is further underscored by the fact that in addition to Somalia, which considers itself in a state of war with Israel, Yugoslavia, which broke off relations with Israel at the time of the June 1967 hostilities and has since openly identified itself with the political positions of the Arab States, is also a member.

Yugoslavia's attitude on the Middle East situation was reiterated by its President on 3 May 1970. In a statement in Belgrade, President Tito declared: "We are on the side of the Arabs."

Examination of any aspect of the Middle East situation by a Committee of which Somalia and Yugoslavia are members is a travesty of elementary equity and a mockery of the principles of the United Nations Charter.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

(Signed) Yosef TEKOAH
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

* Also circulated as a General Assembly document under the symbol A/7985.

DOCUMENT S/9834

Letter dated 12 June 1970 from the representative of Israel to the
President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[12 June 1970]

On instructions of my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter addressed to you by the representative of Lebanon on 5 June 1970 [S/9822].

It is regrettable that the representative of Lebanon should try to complicate still further the situation on the Israel-Lebanese border by describing that situation in a way which he must know is false and tendentious.

The Government of Lebanon is fully aware that the policy of Israel regarding Lebanon rests on the following considerations:

(a) Respect for the political independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon, and non-intervention in its internal affairs;

(b) Negotiation and agreement on a final Israel-Lebanese peace settlement on the existing territorial basis;

(c) Scrupulous maintenance by both sides of the cease-fire established in June 1967 on a basis of reciprocity. This includes the unequivocal responsibility of the Lebanese Government to prevent armed attacks of any kind from its territory against the territory and population of Israel—a responsibility that Government has to discharge;

(d) The right of self-defence against armed attack by all appropriate means.

The Government of Israel will continue to pursue this policy.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yosef TEKOAH
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9835

Consensus expressed by the President and approved by the Security Council
at its 1544th meeting held on 12 June 1970

[Original: English]
[12 June 1970]

After holding consultations with the members of the Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Security Council:

The members of the Security Council have considered the question of initiating periodic meetings in accordance with Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Charter. They consider that the holding of periodic meetings, at which each member of the Council would be represented by a member of the Government or by some other specially designated representative, could enhance the authority of the Security Council and make it a more effective instrument for the maintenance of international peace and security. As to the date and other practical aspects of the first such meeting, these will be considered later in consultations.

It is understood that periodic meetings, the purpose of which would be to enable the Security Council to discharge more effectively its responsibilities under the Charter, would provide members with an opportunity for a general exchange of views on the international situation, rather than for dealing with any particular question, and that such meetings would normally be held in private, unless it is otherwise decided.

The provisional agenda of periodic meetings shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General in consultation with the members of the Council and in accordance with the relevant provisions of the provisional rules of procedure.

DOCUMENT S/9836

Interim report of the Committee of Experts established by the Security Council at its 1506th meeting
concerning the admission of new Members to the United Nations

[Original: English]
[15 June 1970]

1. In a letter dated 18 August 1969 and addressed to the President of the Security Council [S/9379], the representative of the United States requested a meeting of the Council to consider his delegation's proposal that the Secretary-General be requested by the Security Council to inscribe an item entitled "Creation of a category of associate membership" on the provisional agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, and suggested the establishment of a committee of the Security Council to study the question at greater length. The United States request was discussed by the Council at its 1505th and 1506th meetings held on 27 and 29 August 1969 respectively. At its 1506th meeting the Council decided to establish a committee of experts, consisting of all its members, with the records of its 1505th and 1506th meetings forming the terms of reference of that Committee.

2. The Committee of Experts has held eight meetings between 12 September 1969 and 10 June 1970.

3. The first meeting of the Committee was devoted to organization of its work. With regard to the chairmanship, the Committee decided to follow the practice of the Security Council and to have monthly rotation of its chairman, according to the English alphabetical order. The Committee also decided that it would try to reach agreed decisions and submit an agreed report to the Security Council. If that were to prove impossible, the Committee would reflect in its report the different positions taken. Finally, the Committee decided to hold closed meetings and to restrict circulation of its documents to its members only.

4. At the second meeting of the Committee, the representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom submitted certain suggestions with regard to the question of the relationship of small States with the United Nations. The United States elucidated its proposal concerning the creation of a category of "associate membership" or "associate status" [annex I].

5. Further views were expressed at the meetings which followed, in particular, a suggestion made by the representative of France to reactivate the Security Council's Committee on the Admission of New Members established under rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council. At the sixth meeting of the Committee on 25 May 1970, the representative of the United Kingdom submitted a working paper [annex II] setting out as a detailed proposal his delegation's earlier suggestions with regard to a special arrangement which his delegation considered might meet the needs of small States.

6. The Committee held a preliminary exchange of views about the legal nature, applicability and implications of the proposals which were put forward. No conclusions were reached or recommendations made by the Committee concerning these proposals at this stage of its work.

7. A number of its members have not yet made their statements on the substantive aspect of the question. The Committee is therefore not in a position to formulate specific recommendations and to submit them to the Security Council. However, the Committee thought it would be appropriate at this stage to inform the Council about the state of its work. In submitting the present interim report it wishes to state that it will continue its work in accordance with its terms of reference and that it will submit a further report at a later stage.

ANNEX I

PROPOSAL MADE BY THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE IN THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, AMBASSADOR CHRISTOPHER H. PHILLIPS, ON FRIDAY, 26 SEPTEMBER 1969

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

The United States welcomes the emergence of new States as a result of the historic process of decolonization. The success achieved by this process has resulted in the emergence of some exceptionally small new States. In the Introduction to his annual report on the work of the Organization in 1965, the Secretary-General suggested that the time had come when Member States might "wish to examine more closely the criteria for the admission of new members in light of the long-term implications for the United Nations"³⁶ due to the emergence of these exceptionally small new States. The Secretary-General elaborated on this suggestion in the introductions to his 1967³⁷ and 1968³⁸ reports.

We note that under Article 4, paragraph 1, of the United Nations Charter, peace-loving States which accept the obligations of the Charter and, in the judgement of the Organization, are "able and willing" to carry them out are eligible for membership in the United Nations. We are concerned about the ability of some of these exceptionally small new States to carry out such obligations. We believe membership for them would entail a disproportionately heavy burden. At the same time, we believe that association with the United Nations of States not able to assume all the burdens of full membership is desirable from the standpoint both of their own political, economic and social development, and of the contribution they could make to the attainment of the broad objectives of the United Nations.

³⁶ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 1 A, p. 2.

³⁷ Ibid., Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 1 A, paras. 162-167.

³⁸ Ibid., Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 1 A, para. 172.

Accordingly, the United States proposes that there be established the status of United Nations Associate Member, each recipient of which shall:

(a) enjoy the rights of a Member in the General Assembly except to vote or hold office;

(b) enjoy appropriate rights in the Security Council upon the taking of requisite action by the Council;

(c) enjoy appropriate rights in the Economic and Social Council and in its appropriate regional commission and other sub-bodies, upon the taking of requisite action by the Council;

(d) enjoy access to United Nations assistance in the economic and social fields;

(e) bear the obligations of a Member except the obligation to pay financial assessments.

The admission to Associate Membership in the United Nations will be effected in accordance with the same procedures provided by the Charter for the admission of Members. States which opt for Associate Membership would submit to the Secretary-General a declaration of willingness to abide by the principles of the United Nations, as set forth in the Charter.

ANNEX II

WORKING PAPER SUBMITTED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION

The purpose of any arrangement should be to meet the needs of very small States that wish to be Members of the United Nations but would find difficulty in meeting all the financial and administrative obligations involved.

The aims are first to respect the sovereignty and independence of the States concerned and also to enable them to enjoy the general benefits of membership of the Organization.

Accordingly we suggest for further examination an arrangement whereby a State could voluntarily renounce certain rights, in particular voting and election in certain United Nations bodies, but otherwise enjoy all the rights and privileges of membership. This arrangement, which would not require amendment of the Charter, might be embodied in a declaration to be made by a new State at the time of its application on the following lines:

"The State of hereby applies for membership of the United Nations in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter.

"In submitting this application, the State of expresses its desire to enjoy the privileges and assume the obligations of membership of the United Nations and to be accorded the protection and assistance which the United Nations can provide, in particular with regard to the maintenance of its territorial integrity and political independence; and declares that it does not wish to participate in voting in any organ of the United Nations, nor to be a candidate for election to any of the three Councils established by the Charter or to any subordinate organ of the General Assembly.

"On this basis and on the understanding that the assessment of its financial contribution would be at a nominal level, the State of declares that it accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to fulfil them."

We believe this suggestion to be fully compatible with the relevant Articles of the United Nations Charter. If, as a voluntary exercise of its sovereignty, as part of its request for membership, a State renounces the exercise of certain rights of membership in a manner acceptable to the Organization and its other Members, this would not be contrary to the provision of Article 2, paragraph 1, which is concerned to safeguard the sovereign equality of all the Members. The position would only reflect the free and sovereign choice of that State and the recognition and acceptance by the Organization of the choice made.

Note verbale dated 11 June 1970 from the representative of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[16 June 1970]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention, and through you to the Member States of the United Nations, the numerous and continuous violations of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen by British and Saudi Arabian fighter planes. These aggressive acts perpetrated by British fighter planes based in Muscat and Oman, in co-operation and co-ordination with the Saudi fighter planes, constitute a flagrant violation of the independence and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen.

I am attaching a map³⁹ and a list containing dates and locations of the aforementioned air violations which were detected by our radar system.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohamed Ali ABDULLA
Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of
the Permanent Mission of
Southern Yemen to the
United Nations

Air violations committed by British and Saudi Arabian fighter planes over territories of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen during 1970

1. On 27 January, two British Hunter fighter planes flew over the district of Habbut.

³⁹ Not reproduced here. It may be consulted in the archives of the Secretariat.

2. On 29 January, another two fighter planes flew low over the Fourth (middle) Governorate.

3. On 5 February, two Saudi Lightning fighter planes flew over the district of Zamakh.

4. On 28 February, two Hunter fighter jets violated the skies of the Fifth Governorate.

5. On 3 March, a fighter plane flew very low over Al-Mukalla for a considerable length of time.

6. On 9 March, another fighter plane violated our skies over Al-Mukalla for a considerable length of time.

7. On 11 March, a British fighter plane flew over Al-Mukalla.

8. On 13 March, a Saudi sortie of fighter jets violated the skies over Al-'Abr.

9. On 17 March, two Saudi fighter jets flew over Al-'Abr.

10. On 1 May, two British fighter jets flew low over the Fifth Governorate.

11. On 2 May, three Saudi Lightning jets flew over Al-'Abr and were turned away by our ground anti-aircraft fire.

12. On 3 May, a Saudi Hunter jet flew over Al-'Abr.

13. On 8 May, a British fighter plane flew over Shihan.

14. On 21, 22 and 25 May, two British Hunter jets flew over the Sixth Governorate.

DOCUMENT S/9840

Letter dated 16 June 1970 from the representative of Sweden to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[18 June 1970]

I have received your letter of 5 June 1970 [see S/9825] regarding the increasing difficulties of guaranteeing the physical safety of the men engaged in the observation operation in the Suez Canal sector. I have forwarded its contents to my Government and I am now in the position to give you its views on the situation.

We deeply appreciate the generous sentiments which you express in the letter regarding the service of the Swedish officers who, together with observers of other nations, form part of the group of United Nations military observers in the Suez Canal sector in the Middle East. We have conveyed these sentiments to the Swedish officers.

With regard to the question of the physical safety of the observers, we have followed with deepening concern, as you have, the growing dangers to their safety and the increasing difficulties of achieving effective protection. We have noted with utmost seriousness your statement to the effect that, because of conditions

beyond your control, you are no longer able to guarantee, to any reasonable degree, the physical safety of the men engaged in the operation.

As you are aware, we have consistently taken the position, in the context of this operation as well as in the context of other operations of this kind, that it is for the Secretary-General to take the measures which are necessary in a given situation in order to protect the lives of the men who serve the United Nations as members of a peace-keeping force or observation group. We have always had full confidence that in the exercise of this responsibility he takes every precaution humanly possible, through diplomatic action and through appropriate physical arrangements in the area concerned. We wish to renew this expression of confidence in the present contingency.

The growing danger to the safety of the Observers in the Suez Canal sector is but a symptom of the generally deteriorating situation in the Middle East,

characterized by increasing violence, heightening of tension and growing risks of the outbreak of general war in the area. It underlines the vital and urgent necessity of achieving a peaceful political settlement in accordance with Security Council resolution 242 (1967).

I should be grateful if you would circulate this letter as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sverker ASTRÖM
Permanent Representative of Sweden
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9841*

Letter dated 18 June 1970 from the representative of Israel
to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[18 June 1970]

On the instructions of my Government I have the honour to refer to my letters of 9 June 1970 [S/9832 and S/9833], concerning the irregular and biased character of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, and in particular the fact that two of its three members, Somalia and Yugoslavia, have fully identified themselves with Arab belligerency against Israel.

On 14 June 1970 the Prime Minister of Ceylon, the third member of the Committee, made the following declaration:

"Diplomatic and other relations with Israel will be suspended until such time as the Government of Israel either conforms to the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council of 22 November 1967 and subsequent dates and withdraws its armed forces from the territories of the United Arab Republic, Syria and Jordan which they occupied by force after 4 June 1967, or arrives at any solution acceptable to the Arab States concerned."

The Israel Ministry for Foreign Affairs commented on this declaration on 15 June 1970, stating, *inter alia*:

"We are convinced that this step will serve no positive purpose, and certainly not the cause of peace in the Middle East. Moreover, it is irreconcilable with the aspiration of the peoples for progress and co-operation amongst the nations of the world.

"The decision of the Government of Ceylon to suspend diplomatic relations with Israel shows that the new régime in Ceylon has seen fit to adopt a position of discrimination toward Israel.

"The decision to suspend relations deviates from the accepted mutual level of relations, and gives

encouragement to all the extremist factors which are rendering peace in the Middle East more distant. The step which the Government of Ceylon has taken is all the more surprising, since in other international conflicts where it has sided, from the point of view of outlook or policy, with one side to the conflict, it has not drawn any conclusion at the diplomatic level toward the other side. Therefore the Government of Ceylon is behaving in a biased fashion towards Israel.

"As for the allegation of the Government of Ceylon relating to its grounds for suspending relations, Israel has no obligation under the terms of the resolution of the Security Council or international law to alter the cease-fire lines in default of the establishment of a permanent peace. Therefore, the Ceylonese justification lacks any international basis.

"The Government of Ceylon would have done better to use her relations with the Arab States to influence them to respect the cease-fire, in accordance with the resolution of the Security Council, and to achieve an agreement between the sides on the establishment of a just and lasting peace."

This latest official expression of Ceylon's partiality in the Middle East conflict demonstrates again to what *ridiculous* principles of the United Nations Charter are put by the Special Committee, established on the basis of discrimination and composed of three States inimical to Israel and functioning as a tool of Arab propaganda.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

(Signed) Yosef TEKOAH
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9842

Letter dated 18 June 1970 from the representative of Cambodia to the
President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[19 June 1970]

On the instructions of my Government and further to my letter of 13 May 1970 [S/9802], I have the honour to transmit the following for the information of the members of the Security Council:

Period 5 to 9 May 1970

At Sen Monorom and Kratié, the Cambodian joint defence forces were actively engaged in guerilla warfare to dislodge the North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong im-

perialists from the two towns. In spite of the heavy losses which the Khmer soldiers inflicted on them, the enemy are still trying to hold on.

At Mondulhiri, the North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong have not hesitated to destroy and set on fire the infirmary and school of the Busra locality.

At Kompong Cham, fleeing before the counter-offensive of the Khmer armed forces, the North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong committed atrocities by murdering

innocent peasants who refused to co-operate with them. In addition, cases of looting and banditry against the Khmer population have also been reported in several areas of this province.

The two banks of Neak Luong, in Prey Veng, and surrounding areas were recaptured by troops of the Khmer army. After the crushing defeat suffered by the North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong in their vain attempt to halt the advance of these troops at Koki Thom, the enemy retreated in all directions. It should be noted that, during their temporary occupation of Neak Luong, the enemy murdered peaceful and innocent Cambodian inhabitants, including a doctor captured during the attack on the centre of Neak Luong.

At Prey Veng, more or less major engagements between the Cambodian defence forces and the North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong have been reported.

At Takeo, in the face of the strong and determined stand made by the Khmer defence forces, the North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong tried in vain to capture the town and withdrew leaving behind many dead, two sub-machine-guns and 15 machine pistols. A sweep by the same forces in the O Chambak sector routed a North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong unit which left behind five dead, three Chinese machine pistols, five grenades and miscellaneous documents (including the plan for attacking the town of Takeo) and carried with it several other dead and wounded. Another sweep at Angtassom destroyed an important enemy centre of resistance approximately five kilometres north-east of the centre. In withdrawing the North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong left behind three dead, four Chinese rifles and a quantity of ammunition and carried with them several other dead and wounded.

At Phnom Den, the Krom Khmer forces killed 23 North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong and captured two machine pistols and 10 Chinese rifles.

At Svay Rieng, pinned down by the devastating military operations of the United States-South Viet-Nameese forces, the North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong savagely engaged in terrorism and looting and, as a reprisal, set fire to infirmaries, schools and houses at Chantrea and Kompong Rau.

At Kampot, the offensive operations by the Cambodian joint defence forces in the vicinity of Asea and Kaunsat hills and the Kbal Romeas area inflicted heavy losses on the North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong. The enemy, firmly entrenched in their positions, continue to resist.

At Prey Nop, the North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong in cowardly fashion murdered innocent inhabitants who refused to co-operate with them and set fire to their houses.

Period 10 to 12 May

At Neak Luong in Prey Veng, the North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong, beaten and routed by the Khmer joint defence forces, broke up into small groups and continued to attack and murder the innocent Cambodian peasants. At Koki Thom, eight villagers were seriously wounded by enemy shell bursts.

Continuing their operations further afield with the active and devoted assistance of the population of Neak Luong and surrounding areas, the Khmer armed forces succeeded in liberating, after an attack with side-arms, 184 soldiers and 80 civilian and soldiers' families, taken prisoner by the North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong

during the seizure of Neak Luong by the enemy. The success of this operation was facilitated by the revolt which occurred in the camp at the precise moment of the attack. On this occasion a large number of North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong were killed. In the Sithor Kandal district, in Prey Veng, the enemy set fire to an administrative building and the local primary school and, to discourage resistance, did not hesitate to shoot down an old villager in front of the crowd.

At Chambak and Paing Kasey, in Takeo, the Khmer air force bombed and machine-gunned two concentrations of North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong, inflicting heavy losses. During the night the enemy regrouped and returned to attack Chambak and a military position south-east of the town of Takeo. The heavy fire returned by the Cambodian defenders forced the enemy to withdraw, leaving behind 16 dead, six machine pistols, eight Chinese rifles, a 60-mm mortar and 12 82-mm mortar shells and a large quantity of ammunition. The casualties of the Khmer forces on this occasion were three wounded—one of them seriously.

At Angtassom, in Takeo, a disengagement operation by the Khmer National Armed Forces in the neighbouring sectors destroyed an enemy nest of resistance about four kilometres north of the centre. Three North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong dead, two machine pistols, two Chinese rifles and a large quantity of ammunition were left behind.

For two days in succession the North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong attacked the forces defending the centre of Damnak Changoe, in Kampot. The heavy fire returned by the Khmer defenders, firmly entrenched in their positions, silenced the enemy. The North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong withdrew, carrying with them several dead and wounded and leaving behind 12 dead, seven machine pistols, three Chinese rifles, ammunition and several heavy weapons.

At Kampot, the mopping-up operation conducted for several days by the Khmer National Armed Forces, supported by officials and the population, in the Kbal Romeas area destroyed enemy points of resistance and led to the recapture of the centre.

At Kompong Cham, after destroying the Moat Khmung bridge, situated 4 kilometres south-east of the centre of Tonlé Bet, the North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong launched a violent attack against the centre. The Khmer defenders vigorously counter-attacked with air support and succeeded in holding the enemy off at a reasonable distance. The battle was still continuing on 13 May.

On 14 May, at dawn, the Cambodian defence positions in the town of Kampot were heavily attacked by the North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong, who suffered severely from Khmer fire and withdrew after three hours of fighting, leaving behind 17 dead, five Chinese machine pistols and 100 grenades and carrying with them several other dead and wounded. At Damnak Changae, an operation by the Khmer defence forces, supported by navy and air force armoured vehicles, routed a large North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong force firmly entrenched 1 kilometre from Kompong Nong college. The enemy fled, carrying with them several dead and wounded and leaving behind three dead, three Chinese machine pistols and about 20 grenades. Cambodian casualties were 1 dead and 2 slightly wounded.

On the same date, a sweep by the Cambodian joint defence forces 3 kilometres north of Svay Rieng destroyed a North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong centre of

resistance. The enemy withdrew leaving behind several dead.

On the same date, at approximately 9 p.m., the town of Stung Treng was violently attacked by the North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong with heavy weapons. The heavy fire returned by the Cambodian defenders silenced the enemy, but after a few moments' pause the enemy returned in force to attack the defence positions of this town.

On 15 May, at about 3 a.m., North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong forces estimated at about 200 men attempted to seize the centre of Bokeo, in Rattanakiri. However, the heavy fire returned by the Cambodian joint defence units forced the enemy to withdraw at about 6 a.m., leaving behind three dead, two Chinese machine pistols and a dozen grenades, and carrying with them several dead and wounded. On the Cambodian side, a woman and a boy were killed on this occasion.

At O Chak, in Kompong Cham, about 30 well-armed North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong came under sustained fire from a reconnaissance patrol of the Khmer defence forces. The enemy, being taken by surprise and unable to react, withdrew in disorder, leaving behind three dead and two Chinese machine pistols, and carrying with them several dead and wounded.

A scow plying between Kompong Cham and Tonlé Bet was sunk when a plastic charge set by North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong exploded.

On 16 May, at about 2 a.m., the town of Kompong Cham was violently attacked by North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong forces which for some days had been infiltrating into the town, where they encountered strong resistance from the Khmer joint defence forces. One North-Vietnameese-Viet-Cong was taken prisoner during this attack.

On the same date, in Kirirom, Cambodian defence forces engaged about 30 North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong at Chambak. The enemy withdrew, taking with them several dead and wounded and leaving behind three dead, three Chinese machine pistols and 100 rounds of ammunition. One Cambodian was wounded during this engagement.

On the same date, at Samrong Thom, in Kandal, a foreign journalist was wounded when an enemy mine exploded.

On the same date, at dawn, North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong forces estimated at about 100 well-armed men attacked the Tram Khnar post in Takeo. The heavy fire returned by the defenders of the post forced the enemy to withdraw at about 6 a.m., leaving behind two dead. Two Cambodians were slightly wounded during this attack.

In the same province, a metal bridge at Kompong Chrey was destroyed by North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong.

In the villages of Beng and Sleng, in the district of Kong Pisey, province of Kompong Speu, Khmer defence forces engaged about 100 North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong. The enemy withdrew after half an hour, carrying with them some dead and wounded. One Cambodian was slightly wounded during this engagement and a rifle was damaged.

On the same date, at about 7 p.m., the Angtassom Centre in the province of Takeo was attacked by a large North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong force. The heavy fire returned by the Cambodian defenders forced the

enemy to withdraw at about 10 p.m., leaving behind one dead, a dozen grenades and two Chinese machine pistols.

On the same date, North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong forces estimated at several battalions violently attacked the Damnak Changoe Centre in Kampot. After a few moments of heavy-weapons fire, the enemy swarmed in from all sides and began the assault on the defence positions at the Centre. The Cambodian forces, overwhelmed by the number of attackers, withdrew after resisting for several hours and causing the enemy heavy losses.

During the night of 16/17 May 1970, about 100 North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong set fire to the infirmary, the premises of the Forestry Department and a rest-house at Kirirom.

On 22 May, at about 3 p.m., a defence position at Balaing, in the province of Kompong Thom, was attacked by North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong. The heavy fire returned by the Cambodian defenders forced the enemy to withdraw, leaving behind one dead, five grenades and some articles of clothing, and carrying with them several more dead and wounded. One Khmer was slightly wounded during this attack.

On the same date, at about 6.30 p.m., during a search operation, the Khmer joint defence forces engaged a large North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong force at Koh Andet, province of Takeo. After a brief engagement, the enemy fled, pursued by the Cambodian forces. Five North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong bodies were found, together with one Mas 36 rifle, 200 plastic explosives, 340 B40 shells, 240 60-mm mortar shells, 15 AN/GR9 individual weapons and accessories, nine cases of grenades, 11 rocket projectiles, a number of 50-, 57- and 75-mm shells, one case of rocket-heads, 26 helmets, 20 jerricans, one telephone, one typewriter with a Khmer keyboard, and 80 United States and Chinese rifles.

On 23 May, during a sweep by the Khmer defence forces at Prey Sandek and Kompong Chrey, province of Takeo, a large cache of arms containing 27 rifles, 60 grenades, 60 pieces of plastic explosive, 400 rounds of ammunition and a quantity of equipment was discovered.

On the same date, during a search operation at Rokar Koy, province of Kompong Cham, the Khmer defence forces engaged about 100 North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong. After heavy fighting, the enemy withdrew, leaving behind five dead and three machine pistols. On this occasion, two North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong were taken prisoner and two Cambodians were slightly wounded.

On the same date, another engagement took place at Kokor, province of Kompong Cham, between a detachment of Khmer defence forces and some North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong. Fighting went on for about half an hour, after which the enemy withdrew, leaving behind one dead and one Chinese machine pistol, and carrying with them two wounded.

On the same date, concurrently with a push by the Cambodian forces east of Tonlé Bet towards the bridge at Moat Khmong, in the province of Kompong Cham, friendly forces carried out land operations (with armour and infantry) and air operations in the area of Chup, Peam Cheang and Kandol Chrum, to cut off the enemy's retreat. The losses suffered by the North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong forces during these operations were 57 dead, 39 taken prisoner, eight DCAs destroyed and one 60-mm

mortar, two machine-guns, three B-40s and a large quantity of weapons seized. Losses on the friendly side were light.

On the same date, the centre at Kang Meas, in Kompong Cham, was attacked by North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong. After several hours of unsuccessful assaults, the attackers withdrew, carrying with them several dead and wounded and leaving behind one Russian machine pistol, five boxes of magazines, five grenades, five mortar shells and some articles of clothing.

On the same date, at about 11.30 a.m., Cambodian defence forces on patrol engaged about 30 North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong at Kompong Chamlang, in Svay Rieng. The enemy withdrew, leaving behind four dead and carrying with them two more dead or wounded.

On 24 May, at about 2.30 a.m., North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong forces harassed the defence centre at Labansiek, province of Rattanakiri. After heavy fighting, the enemy withdrew shortly before dawn.

On the same date, Cambodian defence forces engaged about 100 North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong at Prek Kak, in Kompong Cham. Fighting went on for about seven hours, after which the enemy withdrew, leaving behind 30 dead and carrying with them some dead and wounded. Cambodian losses were light.

On the same date, at about 5.30 a.m., the locality of Tonlé Bet, in Kompong Cham, was retaken and reoccupied by Cambodian forces. The last brief fighting caused the enemy eight dead, 10 weapons damaged and two cases of 82-mm mortar shells seized.

During the night of 24/25 May, the defence forces engaged a large North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong force at Chambak, in Kirirom. A brief exchange of fire was followed by about 30 minutes of bitter hand-to-hand fighting, after which the enemy withdrew, leaving behind seven dead.

On 25 May, friendly aircraft made several sorties over the area of Labansiek, in Rattanakiri, which had been attacked on the previous day by the North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong forces. The enemy withdrew, leaving behind 15 dead. In addition, 67 trenches, 46 shelters, 15 barracks and nine munitions depots were destroyed.

On the same date, at about 12.30 p.m., Khmer Krom forces engaged the North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong in the course of a search operation south of Tonlé Bet, in Kompong Cham. From the beginning of the engagement, the enemy sought to avoid combat, trying to effect a withdrawal. But the Khmer forces succeeded in pinning down the enemy who were not able to break away until an hour had passed. The North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong losses were five dead left behind, several dead and wounded carried away, and 75-mm guns and heavy machine-guns destroyed.

On the same date, at about 1.30 p.m., at Kirirom, several North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong looted a charcoal-burner's shop located about 200 metres south of the National Highway and savagely murdered two men, one of whom was the owner of the shop.

On the same date, at about 2 p.m., the Cambodian defence forces engaged about 100 North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong in the course of a patrol 2 kilometres north of Lomphat, in Rattanakiri. After about 30 minutes of fighting, the enemy withdrew, carrying with them several killed and wounded.

On the same date, at about 3 p.m. the Cambodian defence forces engaged about 100 North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong at Peam Krabas, in Kandal. The enemy

withdrew, leaving behind two dead and carrying with them several other dead and wounded.

On the same date, at about 6 p.m., another engagement took place at Prek Phkoam, in Kandal, between the Cambodian defence forces and North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong, whose strength was estimated to be that of a company. After several hours of heavy fighting, the Khmer forces made a tactical withdrawal to leave the field free for action by the air force, which machine-gunned and bombed the enemy positions without respite, inflicting heavy casualties. On this occasion, 150 North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong were killed and three enemy positions were destroyed.

On the same date the Cambodian authorities were reinstalled in the municipality of Kep, in Kampot, which had been retaken from the enemy after several days.

On 26 May, at about 2 a.m., the defence installations at Krol Ko, in Svay Rieng, were subjected to North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong fire for half an hour, and three villagers were slightly wounded.

On the same date, at about 6 a.m., an engagement took place between the Cambodian forces and those of the North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong about one kilometre north of Prey Veng.

On the same date, at about 11.15 a.m., Khmer defence forces engaged about 40 North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong solidly entrenched in the village of Prey Nhuk, in Takeo. The enemy was dislodged and routed, leaving behind three dead and carrying away a dozen dead and wounded. Also, one North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong was captured and a machine pistol was seized. On the Cambodian side, two members of the defence forces were killed and two wounded.

On the same date, at about 5 p.m., there was a violent clash between Khmer soldiers and North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong at the crossroad of Kous, in Takeo. The enemy withdrew, leaving behind one person killed, two PM/AC machine pistols, six clips, three grenades and 22 anti-personnel mines. In addition, three North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong were taken prisoner.

On the same date, during a mopping-up operation between Kous and Thbeng, in Takeo, the Cambodian defence forces supported by tanks clashed with North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong in the neighbourhood of the village of Thbeng. The enemy was dispersed, leaving behind 115 250-gr sticks of TNT, 3 kg of plastic, 60 60- and 82-mm mortar shells, 70 complete rounds of Chinese rockets, nine anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, seven grenades, two rods, one each for 82-mm and 75-mm recoilless guns, and a 75-mm recoilless gun with seven shells. The North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong carried with them several wounded.

On the same date, at about 10.30 p.m., the North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong forces attacked the chief town of the province of Prey Veng. The heavy fire returned by the Khmer defenders obliged the enemy to withdraw at about 12 midnight.

On the night of 26/27 May, at about 9 p.m., the centre of Labansiek, in Rattanakiri, was attacked by the North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong forces. The heavy fire returned by the Khmer defenders obliged the enemy to withdraw at about 2 a.m., carrying with them several dead and wounded.

On 27 May, the North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong forces again attacked the centre of Labansiek, but the intervention of friendly aircraft forced them to withdraw.

On the same date, at about 12.30 a.m., the centre of Svay Rieng was harassed by the North Viet-Namense-Viet-Cong. The intervention of Khmer aircraft reduced the enemy fire to silence at about 1.45 a.m. The firing resulted in the death of four persons, including a boy, and 19 civilians were wounded, three of them seriously.

On the night of 27/28 May, at about 1.30 a.m., the North Viet-Namense-Viet-Cong forces, estimated at one battalion, launched an attack on the resistance positions at Prey Veng. After heavy fighting lasting about five hours, the enemy withdrew at approximately 6.30 a.m., leaving behind large caches of supplies in dwellings in the town of Prey Veng. Mopping-up operations were then carried out, with air support.

On 28 May, during the afternoon, an operation to relieve the town of Prey Veng was carried out with the participation of friendly forces brought in by helicopter.

The Khmer Government and people are profoundly indignant at these new overt acts of criminal aggression perpetrated in Cambodian territory by the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Namense forces, which are thus shame-

lessly violating the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of neutral, peaceful Cambodia and are trampling underfoot the 1954 Geneva Agreements and international law.

The Khmer Government and people call upon all countries devoted to peace and justice to bear witness to these facts, and hold the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the National Liberation Front of South Viet-Nam (Viet-Cong) responsible for any serious consequences which may ensue from their present policy of aggression and expansionism.

They are entitled to take all necessary measures to ensure the defence and survival of their country, which can in no circumstances accept the law of the jungle imposed by the imperialist Viet-Cong and North Viet-Namense invaders.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this communication circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) KHIM TIT
Permanent Representative of Indonesia
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9843

Letter dated 19 June 1970 from the representative of Indonesia to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[19 June 1970]

I have the honour to submit to you a letter dated 18 June 1970 from the mission of the Special Representatives of the Foreign Ministers of Indonesia, Japan and Malaysia, who constitute the three-nation team appointed by the Djakarta Conference.

Upon instruction, I would like to request you that the letter and its annex be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) H. Roeslan ABDULGANI
Permanent Representative
of Indonesia to the
United Nations

LETTER DATED 18 JUNE 1970 ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS OF THE INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY, THE DEPUTY VICE-MINISTER OF THE JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTRY AND THE PERMANENT SECRETARY OF THE MALAYSIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY

We the Special Representatives of the Foreign Ministers of Indonesia, Japan and Malaysia, who constitute the three-nation team appointed by the Djakarta Conference, met you on 12 June 1970 and conveyed to you the following:

The Djakarta Conference was convened because of increasing anxiety among the participating countries about developments in Cambodia which in their view

could have dangerous and unpredictable consequences for peace and stability in South-East Asia. Although the Paris talks have been stalemated for some time, the international community had remained hopeful that the framework for negotiations which had thereby been created would lead to a peaceful solution of the Viet-Nam conflict. The developments in Cambodia, however, have been a setback to such hopes. These events have aggravated the situation and widened the theatre of conflict to encompass Cambodia.

It was with these considerations in mind that the Foreign Ministers met in Djakarta on 16 and 17 May 1970. The objective of the Djakarta Conference was to seek peaceful means to enable the Cambodian people to maintain their national sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity. As is evident from the joint communiqué annexed to this letter, throughout the Conference all the participating countries showed their sincere commitment to finding concrete and realistic ways and means for a peaceful solution of the Cambodian problem, and scrupulously avoided taking sides or making the Conference a forum for partisan confrontation and condemnation. The views expressed and the decisions taken at the Djakarta Conference are contained in its communiqué.

At the meeting in Djakarta, the Foreign Ministers also entrusted three of their number, namely, the Foreign Ministers of Indonesia, Japan and Malaysia, to hold urgent consultations with a view to urging concerted international action to bring about a peaceful settlement. The three Foreign Ministers have in turn

each appointed a special representative who would undertake these talks on their behalf.

The three special representatives propose to hold discussions with the President and members of the Security Council, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference and the member States of the International Control Commission and others.

Although it is aware of the limitations of the United Nations in this matter, the mission of the three special representatives would wish at the same time to reiterate the primary responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security. The mission therefore urges the members of the Security Council to bring their collective influence to bear on the parties concerned to seek a peaceful settlement of the conflict. The authority and prestige of the United Nations as an organization for the peaceful resolution of conflicts would be seriously jeopardized if the Security Council, despite its special responsibility to maintain international peace and security, were to remain passive in the face of a conflict which is convulsing the Indo-China area. Specifically, the mission expresses the hope that the Security Council will exercise its best endeavours to urge that the co-Chairmen and participants in the 1954 Geneva Conference and the members of the International Control Commission on Cambodia set up by the Conference consult and co-operate together in reactivating the said Commission and that the participants in the 1954 Geneva Conference and all other interested parties consult together with a view to arriving at a consensus for the early convening of an international conference to find a just, peaceful and effective resolution of the present situation. At the same time the mission wishes to explore further with the members of the Security Council ways and means to restore peace and stability in the Indo-China area.

The mission reiterates the urgency of the task which now confronts all concerned who seek to bring about a peaceful settlement of the conflict. Current developments in the area are such that, unless arrested in time, they will produce a situation, in military as well as in diplomatic terms, which will make a peaceful settlement infinitely more difficult than it is already. The mission holds in high esteem the various efforts and achievements of the Security Council in the past for the maintenance of international peace and security and hopes that its members will take serious note of the situation in Cambodia and will contribute to the extent possible towards a peaceful solution of the problem, recognizing that the Cambodian problem poses a serious threat to peace and security in Asia.

(Signed) Anwar SANI
*Director-General of Political Affairs,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Indonesia*

Shinsaku HOGEN
*Deputy Vice-Minister,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Japan*

Tan Sri GHAZALI
*Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Malaysia*

ANNEX

JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ

CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

DJAKARTA, 16-17 MAY 1970

1. At the invitation of the Government of Indonesia, a Conference of Foreign Ministers was held in Djakarta, Indonesia, on 16 and 17 May 1970, to discuss the critical situation arising out of recent events in Cambodia. The participants at the Conference were as follows:

Rt. Hon. William McMahon, Minister for External Affairs of Australia;

H.E. Adam Malik, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Indonesia;

H.E. Kiichi Aichi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan;

H.E. Kyu Hah Choi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea;

H.E. Phagna Khamphan Panya, Delegate of the P.M. for Foreign Affairs of Laos;

The Hon. Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense of Malaysia;

Rt. Hon. Keith Holyoake, Ch., Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of New Zealand;

H.E. General Carlos P. Romulo, Foreign Secretary of the Philippines;

H.E. Abdul Rahim Ishak, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Singapore;

H.E. Thanat Khoman, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand;

H.E. Tran Van Lam, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Viet-Nam.

The Conference elected H.E. Mr. Adam Malik as Chairman, the Hon. Tun Haji Abdul Razak and H.E. General Carlos P. Romulo as Vice-Chairmen, and H.E. Mr. Thanat Khoman as Rapporteur. Madame Artati Marzuki Sudirdjo was elected Secretary of the Conference.

2. The Conference was opened by His Excellency, President Soeharto of the Republic of Indonesia. In his address the President noted that the big Powers which in terms of the Charter of the United Nations were entrusted to safeguard international peace and security and also the Powers with special responsibility under the Geneva Agreement of 1954 had not shown any signs of taking action in that direction in Cambodia. The Conference in Djakarta was therefore convened as a first step in an objective endeavour to arrest the worsening of the situation and to contribute towards restoring a peaceful atmosphere in Cambodia, in order to enable the people of Cambodia to solve their own problems without outside interference. The achievement of these objectives would also have a favourable impact on the broader issue of finding a peaceful solution for the whole of Indo-China.

3. At the invitation of the meeting, the Second Vice-Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cambodia, H.E. Mr. Yem Sambaur described recent developments and the present situation in his country and answered questions arising out of that statement.

4. The Ministers had a free and frank exchange of views on the situation in Cambodia and in the area generally in a spirit of goodwill and mutual understanding. They recognized that the primary responsibility for dealing with regional problems rested in the first place with the countries of the region and that the restoration and maintenance of peace called for co-operation on the widest possible base between all of the countries involved or concerned. They expressed the hope that as a consensus among the Asian countries grows, for which the ideas adopted at the present meeting might be regarded as a starting-point, those countries not represented at the Conference would participate in any future discussions.

5. Motivated by a common desire to contribute to restoring peace and tranquillity in Cambodia in particular and in South-East Asia in general, the Ministers reaffirmed the commitment of their countries to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter relevant to the present problem, in particular Article 1 of the Charter which calls for the resolution by peaceful means of any dispute among nations. They also recalled the Declaration of the Bandung Conference of Afro-Asian Nations in April 1955 having in mind in particular the principles with regard to respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and non-intervention in the internal affairs of other States.

6. The Ministers recognized the desire of the Cambodian people to maintain a position of neutrality and non-alignment in international affairs and to be left alone to manage their own affairs. In reviewing the Cambodian situation, however, the Ministers noted with deep concern the seriously aggravated situation in that country which, if allowed to continue, would further endanger peace and stability in the whole of South-East Asia. They were unanimous in their view that the future of Cambodia should be determined by the Cambodian people themselves without any external interference and in conformity with the declared policy of Cambodia of strict neutrality and non-alignment, as stipulated by that Government in its declaration in 1957 and since repeatedly reaffirmed. In this connexion, they recalled the pledges of the parties to the Geneva Agreement of 1954 and of others concerned to respect the sovereignty, neutrality, unity and territorial integrity of Cambodia and to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of that country.

7. In the light of the above considerations the Ministers earnestly and emphatically urged:

(a) that all acts of hostilities be stopped forthwith and all foreign forces be withdrawn from the territory of Cambodia;

(b) that all parties respect the sovereignty, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia and refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of that country in order to enable the Cambodian people to solve their problems by

peaceful means of their own choice without any external interference or pressure;

(c) that the co-Chairmen and participants in the 1954 Geneva Conference and the members of the International Control Commission on Cambodia set up by the Conference consult and co-operate together in reactivating the said Commission;

(d) that the participants in the 1954 Geneva Conference and all other interested parties consult together with a view to arriving at a consensus for the early convening of an international conference to find a just, peaceful and effective resolution of the present situation.

8. The Ministers decided to place their views and recommendations mentioned above on record with the United Nations. In doing so, they expressed the hope that all Members of the United Nations would hereby be apprised of the gravity of the problem and lend their good offices towards a peaceful solution of the Cambodian problem through the convening of an international conference on the lines suggested by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and others.

9. The Ministers requested three of their number, namely, the Foreign Ministers of Japan, Malaysia, and Indonesia, to embark upon urgent consultations among themselves and with others, including the co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference on ways and means of implementing paragraph 7 (c) and (d) and paragraph 8 above and to initiate discussions with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President and members of the Security Council with a view to action by the United Nations.

They invited these Ministers to report the result of their efforts to the Governments represented at this Conference. They authorized the Chairman of the Conference to consult with those Governments, and others concerned, as to further possible steps towards a peaceful solution.

10. The Ministers expressed their grateful appreciation for the cordial hospitality accorded them and their delegations by the Government and people of the Republic of Indonesia during their sojourn in Djakarta and for the excellent arrangements for the meeting.

DOCUMENT S/9845

Letter dated 15 June 1970 from the representative of Finland to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[19 June 1970]

With reference to your letter dated 5 June 1970 [see S/9825] regarding the safety of United Nations military observers in the Suez Canal sector, I have the honour to convey to you the views of my Government as follows:

The situation to which you refer in your letter underlines once again the need of an urgent new effort for peace in the Middle East. The position of the Finnish Government in this regard was made clear in the Security Council during its consideration of the situation in the Middle East in May 1970, and I wish to take this occasion to reaffirm that position.

As to the situation of the United Nations military observers in the Suez Canal sector, whose function is part of the general United Nations effort to maintain peace in the Middle East, the Finnish Government is aware that you are doing whatever can be done for their physical safety. Your words of recognition for their courage and dedication are highly appreciated.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Max JAKOBSON
Permanent Representative of Finland
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9847

Letter dated 22 June 1970 from the representative of Cambodia to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[23 June 1970]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the members of the Security Council, the following text of the message from the Government of Cambodia dated 11 June 1970:

**"MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF
CAMBODIA FOR THE ATTENTION
OF WORLD OPINION**

"In recent days, the imperialist troops of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the National Liberation Front of South Viet-Nam (Viet-Cong) have infiltrated deeper and deeper into the territory of Cambodia, sowing death, destruction and ruin in their path. On 28 May 1970, they penetrated into the province of Kompong Thom and a few days later reached the province of Siemreap, bordering on Thailand, where they attacked the city and airfield in the immediate vicinity of the historic monuments at Angkor, which are among the wonders conceived by the mind of man and form an integral part of the artistic and cultural heritage of mankind. It should also be noted that, in addition to the temples at Angkor, other groups of equally important and beautiful monuments abound in the provinces of Kompong Thom and Siemreap.

"Since the invading Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese forces did not hesitate, some days earlier, to commit acts of vandalism and sacrilege in the provinces of Takeo, Kampot and Kompong Cham, where they damaged churches, monasteries and historic monuments, the Government of Cambodia expresses its deep concern lest there should be a repetition of these barbaric acts and wishes to alert world opinion to the imminent danger threatening other monuments.

"Since it is a contracting party to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the event of Armed Conflict, which was ratified

by Cambodia on 25 April 1962, the Government of Cambodia wishes to make an urgent appeal to all countries, particularly all those which have signed and acceded to the above-mentioned Convention, to take the necessary steps and to adopt appropriate measures in order to assist Cambodia in ensuring that its artistic and cultural heritage is respected and safeguarded.

"Moreover, being convinced that 'damage to cultural property belonging to any people whatsoever means damage to the cultural heritage of all mankind' and considering that the preservation of this heritage 'is of great importance for all peoples of the world', the Government of Cambodia regards it as its ultimate duty to draw the attention of those peoples to the threatened destruction of the monuments at Angkor and other monuments which are the symbols and testimony of the rich culture and noble civilization of the Khmers and which belong not to Cambodia alone, but to all mankind.

"Lastly, the Government of Cambodia warns the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese Governments against their shameless indulgence in mass desecration and destruction and wishes to inform international opinion that, for its part, it has already taken all necessary action to save all these jewels of the cultural heritage of mankind and that any pillage or act of vandalism against its monuments and sacred places can only be the doing of the Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese invaders, who bear sole responsibility and will be answerable before history and the world for their deliberate acts of destruction against any of this cultural property."

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) KHIM TIT
Permanent Representative of Cambodia
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9848

Letter dated 24 June 1970 from the representative of Cambodia to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]
[25 June 1970]

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter of 18 June 1970 [S/9842], I have the honour to bring the following to your attention for the information of the members of the Security Council:

On 22 May 1970, at about 12 noon, a clash took place at the village of Leang Chrey, in the province of Kompong Speu, between Cambodian defence forces and North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong. The enemy withdrew, leaving behind four dead, some ammunition and various pieces of equipment and carrying away three wounded. The Cambodian forces also seized two lorries.

On 24 May, at about 7 p.m., Cambodian defence forces clashed with North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong at Chambak, in Kirirom. After heavy fighting, the enemy withdrew, leaving behind eight dead, three anti-tank rifles and an American rifle. Three members of the Cambodian forces were wounded, one of them seriously.

On 26 May, at about 2.30 p.m., during a mopping-up operation, the Cambodian defence forces engaged North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong troops 200 metres from the phosphate works at Touk Meas in Kampot. After an hour's fighting, the enemy retreated in the direction

of Mount Ankrang, leaving behind one dead and a large quantity of arms and ammunition, namely: 500 electric detonators, several boxes of ammunition for anti-tank sub-machine-guns, equipment for 60 mm and 82 mm mortars, one 75 mm cannon and one 12.7 mm machine-gun, one 82 mm mortar, one M41 bazooka and a large amount of ammunition for weapons of all calibres; several documents were also taken by the Cambodian forces.

During the night of 26/27 May, at about 1.45 a.m., North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong forces staged a mortar attack on Khmer defence positions at Svay Tani in Saang, Province of Kandal. Vigorous counteraction by the Khmer defenders forced the enemy to cease firing and retreat at about 2 a.m., leaving behind 10 dead. On the Cambodian side, one soldier and one woman were wounded.

During the night of 28/29 May, at about 3 a.m., the town of Svay Rieng was harassed by North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong. Before withdrawing, the enemy blew up the Tahor bridge.

During the past week, North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong troops brutally murdered the villagers of Chantrea in Svay Rieng, including men, women and children, who refused to supply them with food or information.

On the same night, Labansiek, a centre of resistance in Rattanakiri, was again attacked by North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong. After three hours of futile assaults, the enemy withdrew, leaving behind eight dead and carrying with them about 50 dead and wounded. The Cambodian side suffered six dead, one of them a woman.

On the same night, North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong forces attacked Khmer defence positions at Prek Kak in Kompong Cham. Vigorous counteraction by the Cambodian defenders, with air support, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

After three days of fighting, the town of Prey Veng was relieved in the evening of 29 May. The enemy withdrew towards the north, leaving behind in the town 125 dead, arms and ammunition and carrying with them several other dead and wounded. The Khmer side suffered eight dead and 25 wounded.

On 28 and 29 May, Cambodian authorities were reinstalled at Kompong Trach and Tuok Meas, in Kampot.

At the village of Svay Tong in Kompong Trach, in Kampot, a cache containing 12 boxes of ammunition for anti-tank sub-machine-guns was discovered.

On 31 May, at about 11 a.m., a clash took place at Trapeang Snor in the Thpong district, in Kompong Speu, between Khmer defence troops and about 60 North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong. After an hour of fighting, the enemy withdrew in the direction of Mount Phnom-Preah, leaving behind two dead and carrying with them about 10 dead and wounded. About 10 sacks of paddy and a large amount of food were seized by the Cambodian forces.

On the same day, at about 11.30 a.m., Cambodian defence forces engaged North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong troops at the Ang Prasat pagoda, situated about 7 kilometres south-west of Chambak in the province of Takeo. After an hour's heavy fighting, the enemy withdrew, leaving behind eight dead and carrying with them several dead and wounded. Three Khmer soldiers were slightly wounded.

On the same day, a large North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong force fell back from advancing Cambodian troops in a mopping-up operation at Bat Rokar, in Takeo. During this operation, the Khmer soldiers seized four grenades, a large quantity of A/O rifle and machine-gun ammunition and miscellaneous equipment, and succeeded in freeing six villagers who had been taken prisoner by the North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong. An enemy command post was also destroyed.

On the same day, at about 5.30 p.m., the North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong positions in the village of Prich, in Chambak, in Takeo, were machine-gunned and bombed by the Khmer air force. During the raid, some 30 North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong were killed and seven shelters were destroyed. The enemy fled in disorder in the direction of Mount Chiso. The Khmer soldiers succeeded in freeing a school teacher, two students and a shopkeeper who had been captured by the enemy.

On the same day, at about 6 p.m., North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong driving vehicles towards Speu, from Prek Kak, in Kompong Cham, fell into an ambush set by the Cambodian forces alongside the Speu college. The enemy was unable to respond and fled under sustained fire from the Khmer troops, taking with them several dead and wounded. One of the vehicles was set on fire.

On the same day, the towns of Slakou, Thnal Bat, Paing Kasy and Prey Nhek, in Takeo, were retaken by the Cambodian forces. A large enemy command post in that region was surrounded by Khmer troops. The latter, after coming under heavy fire, forced the North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong to retreat.

On 2 June, at about 6 a.m., several engagements occurred at Spean O-Prasat Panbachy and O-Phong, in Kompong Thom, between Khmer defence forces and North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong units.

During the night of 2/3 June, at about 9.30 p.m., the chief town of Muk Kampoul, in Kandal, was harassed by about 30 North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong. Vigorous counteraction by the Cambodian defenders forced the enemy to withdraw at about 10 p.m., taking with them several dead and wounded.

The same night, North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong forces estimated at battalion strength attacked the town of Amleang, in Kompong Speu. The enemy withdrew after several hours of fruitless attacks, leaving behind 70 dead and taking with them several dead and wounded. The losses on the Cambodian side were eight killed, including one woman and one child, and 14 wounded.

On 3 June, at about 5 a.m., the North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong returned to attack the Cambodian positions once more. After three hours of fruitless attacks, the enemy withdrew at about 8 a.m.

On the same day, about a hundred North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong burst into the villages of Chambak Huy and Cheas Russey, in Svay Rieng, for the purpose of enlisting the Khmer villagers by force.

On the same day, during a mopping-up operation at Touk Meas, in Kampot, Cambodian forces found nine cases of 57 mm SR shells, one case of B-40 rockets, 11 cases of mortar shells, including four cases of flares, 50 anti-tank mines and a case of 12 mm cartridges.

On the same day, in a mopping-up operation at Phnom-Den, in Takeo, Cambodian forces seized four SCR 300 sets, four field telephones, two Chinese manufactured field telephones, three hand sets and 18 GN 58.

On the same day, at Kompong Chrey, in Takeo, Khmer troops also seized nine rifles, 281 60 mm, 75 mm and 82 mm mortar shells, 24 rockets and a large quantity of 12.7 mm cartridges.

During the night of 3/4 June, at about 7 p.m., Cambodian forces guarding the bridge of Kompong Sra Nge, in Kompong Cham, were attacked by North Viet-Namese-Viet-Cong, who withdrew after an hour of fruitless attacks. Three North Viet-Namese-Viet-Cong were captured by the Khmer troops.

On 4 June, North Viet-Namese-Viet-Cong troops were ambushed by Cambodian forces at Kraing Chek, in Kirirom. After a brief exchange of fire, the enemy withdrew, taking with them some wounded. Two bicycles were also seized by the Khmer troops.

On the same night, the town of Setbo, in Kandal, which had been attacked the night before by North Viet-Namese-Viet-Cong, was relieved by reinforcements, with the help of the air force. The enemy suffered heavy losses and withdrew, taking with them more than 150 dead and wounded on about 50 bicycles and motorcycles and trailers. About 30 boats in which the enemy had fled were sunk by the Khmer air force.

On the same day, during a reconnaissance operation, Khmer troops clashed with North Viet-Namese-Viet-Cong at Svay Chrum, in Svay Rieng. The enemy withdrew after an hour's fighting, leaving behind five dead, five rifles and a sack containing mines of local manufacture. One North Viet-Namese-Viet-Cong soldier was taken prisoner by the Cambodian forces.

The North Viet-Namese attacked the town of Kompong Thom from shortly before dawn on 4 June. The Khmer forces counter-attacked vigorously and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. The fighting continued until the morning of 5 June, when the enemy retreated leaving behind 70 dead, some 50 rifles, two flame-throwers and a large stock of equipment and taking 150 dead and several wounded with them. Approximately 20 Cambodians were wounded.

During the night of 4/5 June, two Khmer posts situated on the west bank of Neak Luong, in Kandal, were attacked by some 60 North Viet-Namese-Viet-Cong. Vigorous counteraction by the Khmer defenders compelled the enemy to withdraw after five hours of fighting, taking three dead and several wounded with them. On the Khmer side, one bonze and one woman were killed.

Towards midnight on 4/5 June, the Khmer defence forces clashed with about 100 North Viet-Namese-Viet-Cong in the village of Koh, in Kandal. After an hour of fighting the enemy retreated in the direction of the village of Damrey. One Khmer soldier was captured by the enemy.

During the same night, at about 1.30 a.m., the towns of Labansiek and Boko, in Rattanakiri, were attacked by North Viet-Namese-Viet-Cong forces. At Labansiek, the enemy withdrew at about 5.30 a.m., after vain assaults, taking dead and wounded with them. There were no casualties on the Cambodian side. At Boko, four Khmer inhabitants, including one girl, were killed and about a dozen others, including women and children, were wounded.

On 5 June, at about 4.30 a.m., Cambodian forces clashed with North Viet-Namese-Viet-Cong forces estimated at 200 men, in the village of Veal Ampeou Ambas, in Kompong Thom. Following a skilful ma-

noeuvre by the Khmer forces, the enemy were surrounded and submitted to intense fire which forced them to beat a retreat, leaving behind 58 dead, one two-inch mortar, three bazookas with 40 shells, one 60 mm mortar with 35 shells, one BAR light machine-gun with magazines, 26 sub-machine-guns with magazines, one loud-speaker, one tape recorder with two tapes, 29 grenades, one radio receiver, two entrenching tools and important documents. Cambodian losses were one dead and nine wounded, two seriously.

On the same day, the Khmer air force again made sorties to attack enemy positions in the same region of Setbo. Fourteen North Viet-Namese-Viet-Cong were killed and 37 wounded, including a colonel. One 82 mm enemy mortar was put out of service.

Just before dawn on the same day, the position of Svay Tani, in the district of Saang, in Kandal, was attacked by the North Viet-Namese-Viet-Cong. The Khmer forces retaliated vigorously and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

On 5 June, at about 9 a.m., fighting broke out in the village of Totung, in Tuok Meas, in Kampot. The enemy retreated, taking dead and wounded with them. On the Khmer side, there were one dead and 10 wounded.

On the same day, at about 9.30 a.m., after an hour's chase, the Khmer forces succeeded in engaging the North Viet-Namese-Viet-Cong at Kaviev, in Kompong Speu. The enemy then scattered, one of them having been killed. A member of the Khmer forces was also killed during this clash.

On the night of 5/6 June, at about 9 p.m., the town of Kompong Thom was attacked by North Viet-Namese-Viet-Cong. After five hours of vain assaults, the enemy withdrew, leaving behind several dead, arms, ammunition, equipment and various important documents on the field and taking other dead and wounded with them.

During the night of 5/6 June, at about 10 p.m., the town of Tonle Bet, in Kompong Cham, was harassed by North Viet-Namese-Viet-Cong, who were subjected to vigorous and violent counteraction by the Khmer forces. The enemy withdrew after an hour, taking four wounded with them and leaving two cannons and two mortar shells on the field.

During the night of 5/6 June, in Rattanakiri, two members of the Khmer forces were slightly wounded when a booby-trap set by the North Viet-Namese-Viet-Cong exploded.

On 6 June, Khmer forces clashed with some 50 North Viet-Namese-Viet-Cong at Bos Khnor, in Kompong Cham.

On the same day, another clash occurred 5 kilometres from Bos Khnor, during which two members of the enemy force were killed and carried from the field.

On the same day, at about 1.30 a.m., the North Viet-Namese-Viet-Cong forces bombarded the villages of Kantuy Vey and Krol Ko, in Svay Rieng, killing three villagers, including one woman and one child, and destroying a bridge.

At about 3 a.m., on the same day, North Viet-Namese-Viet-Cong forces harassed the airfield at Siemreap. The Khmer forces, supported by the air force, strenuously counter-attacked the enemy, obliging them to withdraw leaving several dead, arms, ammu-

nition, equipment and important documents on the field and taking wounded and dead with them.

On the same day, at about 6.30 p.m., Khmer forces from Tonlé Bet, in Kompong Cham, sank five junks transporting North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong forces at Koh Pen.

On the same day, at about 7.30 p.m., the North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong harassed the town of Prey Veng. They withdrew immediately after vigorous counteraction by Khmer forces.

On the same day, North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong forces launched a brief attack against the chief town of Saang, in Kandal.

During the night of 6/7 June, the Kompong Speu High School was harassed by North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong. Determined counteraction by commando units of young high school students compelled the enemy to withdraw, carrying several wounded with them.

During the same night, the town of Labansiek, in Rattanakiri, was attacked by North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong. The enemy withdrew after an unsuccessful engagement lasting one hour.

On 7 June, at about 9.30 a.m., marines of the Khmer Navy engaged North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong near Prek Chik, in Kompong Cham. During this clash, two Cambodian sailors were slightly wounded and two river craft slightly damaged.

On the same day, Khmer forces, supported by aircraft, continued relief operations around Kompong Thom and Siemreap.

On the same day, at Kompong Thom, approximately one North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong battalion was put out of action.

On the same day, at Siemreap, the airfield which was threatened by the North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong, remained in the hands of the Cambodian forces. During the attack of 6 June, the enemy's losses were 10 dead, including one officer, left on the field, and several killed and wounded who were carried off. Moreover, the Khmer soldiers seized five anti-tank sub-machine-guns, four anti-tank rifles, nine grenade-throwers, two light machine-guns, one VB grenade launcher, five anti-tank rocket launchers, a considerable quantity of ammunition, stores, medicines and important documents.

On the same day, at about 10 a.m., a clash occurred 4 kilometres to the north of Bazam, in Prey Veng, between Cambodian and North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong forces. After a brief engagement the enemy retreated, leaving behind four dead. In addition, the Khmer forces captured seven North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong.

On the same day, during a patrol, Khmer defence forces clashed with some 40 North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong, at Phnom Momou, west of Phnom Chamcar Krabas, in Kompong Speu. The enemy suffered five wounded, whom they carried off, and two members of the Khmer forces were slightly wounded.

During the night of 7/8 June, North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong troops were ambushed by Khmer forces at the village of Krasaing, at Kep, in Kampot. The enemy was caught in heavy fire and withdrew in disorder, carrying off dead and wounded and leaving one rifle on the field.

On 8 June, at about 2.45 a.m., North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong fired several mortar rounds on the town of Labansiek, in Rattanakiri. Energetic counteraction by the Khmer forces compelled the enemy to withdraw, leaving behind one dead.

On the same day, at about 2 p.m., Cambodian defence forces clashed with a North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong platoon 3 kilometres south-east of Svay Rieng. During this engagement, two Khmer soldiers were wounded.

On 8 and 9 June, during search-and-destroy operations carried out by Cambodian forces at Siemreap, North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong forces left 10 dead behind and carried off several wounded. In addition, the enemy left behind 30 M1 rifles, one anti-tank light machine-gun, two Thompson sub-machine-guns, one anti-tank sub-machine-gun, one American rifle, three anti-tank rifles, 10 mortar shells, seven boxes of magazines for 30 mm light machine-guns, three mines and a large amount of equipment and ammunition of different calibres, as well as important documents.

During the night of 8/9 June, at about 8.45 p.m., North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong forces directed mortar fire on a position occupied by Khmer forces approximately 2 kilometres south of Tonlé Bet, in Kompong Cham, slightly wounding three Cambodian soldiers.

During the same night, the University of Kompong Cham was harassed by North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong.

On 9 June, at about 12 noon, a clash took place 12 kilometres west of Skun, in Kompong Cham, between Cambodian forces and about 100 North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong. After three hours of heavy fighting, the enemy withdrew, leaving behind five dead, two sub-machine-guns, five grenades, three shells, a considerable quantity of ammunition and documents, and carrying away several other dead and wounded.

During the night of 9/10 June, during a search-and-destroy operation in the northern and eastern sectors of the town of Siemreap, the Khmer forces engaged North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong troops entrenched in and about the administration building of the Siemreap district. Following a fierce battle, the enemy withdrew, leaving behind seven dead and two anti-tank sub-machine-guns, and carrying off about 10 wounded.

During the same night, another clash occurred at the Siemreap airfield between the Cambodian forces and the North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong forces. The enemy withdrew following a one-hour battle. The airfield was not damaged and is still in the hands of the Khmer forces.

At about 9.30 p.m., the same night, the Khmer defence positions at Labansiek, in Rattanakiri, were harassed for 30 minutes by the North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong forces. The energetic counteraction by the Cambodian troops forced the enemy to withdraw, with the Khmer air force in pursuit.

That same night, towards 11 p.m., about 300 North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong troops attacked the Cambodian positions at Vihear Suor, in Kandal, about 20 kilometres north-east of Phnom-Penh. Energetic counteraction by the Khmer defenders forced the enemy to withdraw at about 1.30 a.m.

The same night, towards midnight, North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong forces launched an attack against the Kompong Seila defence positions. Energetic counteraction by the Khmer troops forced the enemy to

withdraw at about 5 a.m., leaving behind 15 dead and carrying off several dead and wounded. Cambodian losses were moderate.

The Khmer Government and people are profoundly indignant at these new overt acts of criminal aggression committed inside Cambodian territory by the North Viet-Nameese-Viet-Cong forces, who are thus shamelessly violating the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of neutral, peaceful Cambodia, and are trampling underfoot the 1954 Geneva Agreements and international law.

The Khmer Government and people call upon all countries devoted to peace and justice to bear witness to these facts, and hold the Government of the Demo-

cratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the National Liberation Front of South Viet-Nam (Viet-Cong) responsible for any serious consequences which might result from their present policy of aggression and expansionism.

They are entitled to take all necessary measures to ensure the defence and survival of their homeland, which can in no circumstances bow to the jungle law imposed by the imperialist Viet-Cong and North Viet-Nameese invaders.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) KHIM TIT
Permanent Representative of Cambodia
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/9849

Letter dated 23 June 1970 from the Secretary-General to Governments of all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies containing a further appeal for voluntary contributions for the financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus

[Original: English/French/Spanish]
[29 June 1970]

Once again I have the honour to address an appeal to your Government for a voluntary contribution to meet the costs of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

On 9 June 1970, by paragraph 3 of its resolution 281 (1970), the Security Council extended the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force for a further period ending 15 December 1970. The basis for the financing of UNFICYP as decided by the Security Council is, as you know, by voluntary contributions. Even so, having in mind that the Force has been indispensable in restoring and maintaining quiet in Cyprus and continues to be in Cyprus by unanimous decision of the Security Council, it would seem clear to me that there is a certain moral obligation on all peace-loving States to provide the United Nations with the financial means necessary to maintain that Force.

I make this renewed appeal for contributions because of the serious financial plight of UNFICYP, which is due largely to insufficient response to previous appeals for voluntary contributions.

The cost of maintaining the Force for the period from 16 June 1970 to 15 December 1970, inclusive of repatriation and liquidation costs, is now estimated at \$6,165,000. This figure incorporates such reductions in cost as are expected to result during this period from the continued implementation of certain changes in the organization and deployment of the

Force based on the suggestions of the Secretariat Survey Team.⁴⁰ The present deficit of UNFICYP, including the above-mentioned figure and on the assumption that all pledges of voluntary contributions received so far will be paid in full, is approximately \$12,220,000. This continuing deficit jeopardizes the proper support of the Force and even its existence. In this regard it may be noted that Governments providing contingents are already bearing at their own expense considerable costs incurred as a result of this operation.

My responsibilities in regard to UNFICYP can be discharged only if Governments are prepared to provide the necessary financial support for the Force. I might add that at this stage it is all the more important to maintain the Force in Cyprus because of the crucial talks between the two communities which are now in progress and which have been made possible to a large degree by the quiet achieved and maintained with the assistance of UNFICYP.

I am, therefore, appealing most earnestly to the Governments of all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to respond promptly and generously with voluntary contributions to provide the necessary financial support for the United Nations peace-keeping operation in Cyprus.

(Signed) U THANT

⁴⁰ Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1969, document S/9521, paras. 71 and 72 and annex I.

DOCUMENT S/9851

Letter dated 25 June 1970 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[29 June 1970]

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the note verbale of 11 June 1970 [S/9839], addressed to you by the representative of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen, in which allegations were made about violations of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen by British fighter planes, based in Muscat and Oman.

On receipt of these allegations, the British authorities made an immediate and thorough investigation, the findings of which show without doubt that no Royal Air Force fighter aircraft overflew the locations in question, or indeed flew anywhere near the People's Republic of Southern Yemen, on any of the dates alleged. Moreover, there are no Royal Air Force fighter aircraft based in the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

The Government of the United Kingdom accordingly regret that allegations, which have been proved totally unfounded, should have been raised in the United Nations by the People's Republic of Southern Yemen.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) F. A. WARNER
Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT S/9852

**Letter dated 30 June 1970 from the representative of Jordan to the
President of the Security Council**

*[Original: English]
[30 June 1970]*

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention a new Israeli attack against Jordanian civilians.

Today, at 10 a.m. local time, two Israeli jets attacked and strafed a civilian bus carrying villagers on the main road leading to the village of Masharee in the northern part of the Jordan Valley.

As a result of this murderous attack, two of the passengers were killed and thirteen others, including a woman and a six-year-old child, were wounded, some seriously.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

*(Signed) Khalil I. OTHMAN
Chargé d'Affaires, a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Jordan
to the United Nations*

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