

(e) Two complaints were submitted alleging that Israel forces naval vessels penetrated Lebanese territorial waters on 19 and 24 December. The complaints were not confirmed.

(f) Five complaints were submitted alleging that Israel forces penetrated Lebanese territory with a bulldozer and mechanized escort in the vicinity of border pillar 19 on 15, 16, 19, 21 and 22 December. Two of these complaints were confirmed.

(g) Three complaints were submitted alleging that Israel forces patrols penetrated Lebanese territory in the vicinity of Aadeisse (AMR 2011-2955) on 17 December (one complaint) and on 29 December (two complaints); it was also alleged that during one of the penetrations on 29 December three Lebanese citizens were abducted. The complaints were not confirmed.

(h) In addition, one complaint was submitted with a request that an inquiry into it be conducted by United Nations military observers (see para. 6 below).

6. The complaint referred to in the preceding paragraph alleged that on 27 November between 0045 and 0100 hours GMT, Israel forces penetrated Lebanese territory in the vicinity of Kfar Kela (AMR 2020-2980), dynamited one house and fired automatic weapons, causing the death of one Lebanese, wounding another and causing other material damage. The inquiry, requested on 9 December, took place on 11 December. The complaint was confirmed in so far as severe damage to one house and other material damage were concerned.

DOCUMENT S/11663/ADD.21

[Original: English]
[2 February 1976]

The Chief of Staff of UNTSO has submitted the following report on developments in the sector during January 1976:

1. Activity remained at a relatively low level throughout the whole month.

2. Israel forces personnel continued to occupy daily, during daylight hours, five positions on the Lebanese side of the armistice demarcation line (ADL) near border pillars 11, 14 (except on 4 to 6, 8, 10, 12, 26 to 28 and 30 January), 18 (except on 3 to 7 and 12 January), 19 (except on 5 and 12 January) and 33 (except on 4 and 19 January).

3. There were 56 cases of firing across the ADL or across the line between Lebanese territory and Israel-occupied territory and three crossing violations. The incidents were reported as follows:

(a) OP Lab reported small-arms fire on 1, 2, 4, 9 to 11, 13 and 22 January, automatic-weapons fire on 2, 4, 9 to 11, 13, 14, 19 and 25 January, flares on 19 January and mortar and artillery fire on 25 January, all by Israel forces.

(b) OP Hin reported automatic-weapons fire by Israel forces on 1 to 3, 7, 8, 10, 13, 15, 16 and 19 to 21 January.

(c) OP Ras reported mortar fire by Israel forces on 12 January.

(d) OP Mar reported flares on 1 January, mortar fire on 2, 7, 9, 10, 16, 17, 20 and 24 January, small-arms fire on 9 January and automatic-weapons fire on

13 January, all by Israel forces. It also reported crossing violations by Israel forces on 8 and 9 January (maximum penetration 100 metres in each instance).

(e) OP Kham reported artillery fire by Israel forces on 2, 7 and 9 January and by unidentified forces east of the OP on 20 January. It also reported a crossing violation by Israel forces on 18 January (maximum penetration 1,000 metres).

4. There were 17 overflights reported during the period. Overflights by Israel forces jet aircraft were reported on 1, 6, 10 and 25 January (two each day), on 13, 15 and 20 January (one each day) and on 14 and 22 January (three each day).

5. The Lebanese authorities submitted 40 complaints during the period under review as follows:

(a) Twenty-three complaints were submitted alleging that Israel forces fire had fallen on Lebanese territory on 31 December, 1 to 3, 5 to 10, 12, 13, 16, 19, 20, 22 to 24 and 30 January (one complaint each day) and on 4 and 17 January (two complaints each day). Six of these complaints were confirmed by United Nations observation, except for damage.

(b) Twelve complaints concerned Israel forces jet aircraft overflights on 1, 6, 10, 13, 15, 20, 22, 25, 27 and 28 January (one complaint each day) and on 14 January (two complaints). Nine of these complaints were confirmed.

(c) One complaint was submitted alleging that an Israel forces naval vessel penetrated Lebanese territorial waters on 1 January. The complaint was not confirmed.

(d) Two complaints were submitted alleging that Israel forces patrols penetrated Lebanese territory in the vicinity of Aadeisse on 26 and 28 January: it was also alleged that during the penetration on 26 January two Lebanese citizens were abducted. The complaints were not confirmed.

(e) One complaint was submitted alleging that Israel forces penetrated Lebanese territory with a bulldozer and mechanized escort in the vicinity of border pillar 19 on 30 January. The complaint was not confirmed.

(f) In addition, one complaint was submitted with a request that an inquiry into it be conducted by United Nations military observers (see para. 6 below).

6. The complaint referred to in paragraph 5 (f) alleged that on 22 January at 2320 hours GMT an Israel forces patrol penetrated Lebanese territory in the vicinity of Mazraat Ez Zalloutiye (AMR 1734-2795) and dynamited two houses causing damage to one automobile and other material damage. The inquiry took place on 23 January. The complaint was confirmed in so far as destruction of two houses, damage to one automobile and other material damage were concerned.

DOCUMENT S/11663/ADD.22

[Original: English]
[27 February 1976]

The Chief of Staff of UNTSO has submitted the following special report on developments in the sector on 26 and 27 February 1976:

1. A complaint was received from the Lebanese authorities alleging that between 1830 and 1910 hours GMT on 26 February an Israel force penetrated into

Lebanese territory in the village of Yarine (AMR 1723-2789), where it dynamited a house, causing the death of a Lebanese citizen and material damage.

2. At the request of the Lebanese authorities, the Chief of Staff of UNTSO authorized an inquiry, which took place on 27 February. A representative of the Senior Lebanese Delegate to the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission accompanied the United Nations military observers, who interviewed witnesses and examined the evidence presented to them.

3. Witnesses in Yarine stated that an Israel force of approximately 100 men had entered the village at approximately 1800 hours. About 15 soldiers had entered the house of the deceased. The 7 occupants of the house, who were in bed downstairs at the time, had been ordered to get up. The deceased had been asked his name and occupation, which he gave; his hands had been tied in front of him, and he had been taken upstairs by 3 soldiers. The other 6 occupants had been taken outside the house, which was surrounded by soldiers. The witnesses further stated that they had heard shooting and a cry from upstairs and had been taken to the road, where they were held by approximately 20 soldiers for about 30 minutes. During that time they had heard a loud explosion from the direction of the house.

4. The military observers saw in Yarine one house destroyed, one car destroyed, one donkey killed and other material damage. They also saw traces of blood on the floor of the house and a dead body in the house of a neighbour. The body had one small hole in the stomach area and a large wound in the abdomen.

5. Based on the findings of the inquiry, the complaint is confirmed in so far as the destruction of one house, the death of one man and other material damage are concerned.

DOCUMENT S/11663/ADD.23

*[Original: English]
[1 March 1976]*

The Chief of Staff of UNTSO has submitted the following report on developments in the sector during February 1976:

1. Activity remained at a low level during the month.

2. Israel forces personnel continued to occupy daily, during daylight hours, five positions on the Lebanese side of the armistice demarcation line (ADL) near border pillars 11 (except on 11 February), 14 (except on 3, 5 to 7, 9, 10, 25, 26 and 28 February), 18 (except on 8 to 10 February, 19 (except on 9 to 10 February) and 33.

3. There were 19 cases of firing across the ADL, reported as follows:

(a) OP Lab reported small-arms fire on 4, 21 and 22 February and automatic-weapons fire on 6, 18 and 21 February, all by Israel forces.

(b) OP Hin reported artillery fire on 3 February, small-arms fire on 11 February, automatic-weapons fire on 11, 13, 14, 21 and 24 February and flares on 24 February, all by Israel forces.

(c) OP Mar reported flares by Israel forces on 1 February.

(d) An UNTSO mobile patrol, while located at AMR 1840-2745, reported artillery fire on 1 February and, while located at AMR 1693-2773, reported mortar fire on 25 February, both by Israel forces.

4. There were seven overflights reported during the period. Overflights by Israel forces jet aircraft were reported on 13 and 19 February (one each day) and on 16 and 18 February (two each day). An overflight by unidentified jet aircraft was reported on 24 February; United Nations military observers were unable to identify the aircraft owing to cloudy conditions.

5. The Lebanese authorities submitted 16 complaints during the period under review as follows:

(a) Five complaints were submitted alleging that Israel forces fire had fallen on Lebanese territory on 13, 18, 22, 24 and 25 February. One of these complaints was confirmed by United Nations observation, except for damage.

(b) Six complaints concerned Israel forces jet aircraft overflights on 4, 15 and 16 to 19 February. Three of these complaints were confirmed.

(c) One complaint was submitted alleging that an Israel forces naval vessel penetrated Lebanese territorial waters on 6 February. The complaint was not confirmed.

(d) Three complaints were submitted alleging that Israel forces penetrated Lebanese territory. Two of the complaints alleged penetration in the vicinity of Aadeisse on 1 and 7 February; it was also alleged that during the penetration on 1 February Israel forces abducted one Lebanese citizen. One of the complaints alleged a penetration in the vicinity of Tel Nahas (AMR 2028-2985) on 13 February; it was also alleged that Israel forces abducted one Lebanese citizen during the penetration. The complaints were not confirmed.

(e) In addition, one complaint was submitted with a request that an inquiry into it be conducted by United Nations military observers. The inquiry has been dealt with in a special report (see S/11663/Add.22).

DOCUMENT S/11663/ADD.24

*[Original: English]
[4 March 1976]*

The Chief of Staff of UNTSO has submitted the following special report on developments in the sector on 3 March 1976:

1. A complaint was received from the Lebanese authorities alleging that between 1930 and 2005 hours GMT on 3 March 1976 an Israel force penetrated into Lebanese territory in the village of Meiss Ej Jabal (AMR 1991-2862), dynamited a house, causing material damage, and abducted three Lebanese citizens.

2. At the request of the Lebanese authorities, the Chief of Staff of UNTSO authorized an inquiry, which took place on 4 March. A representative of the Senior Lebanese Delegate to the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission accompanied the United Nations military observers, who interviewed witnesses and examined the evidence presented to them.

3. Witnesses in Meiss Ej Jabal stated that at approximately 1930 hours on 3 March an Israel force of approximately 100 men entered a house in the village,