

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,