

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,

took away £L 6,500 and the identity cards of the occupants and forced the owner to show them the house of his sons. The witnesses further stated that the Israel force entered this second house, abducted the two sons and a neighbour and dynamited the house, departing the village at approximately 2000 hours with the three Lebanese citizens.

4. The military observers saw in Meiss Ej Jabal one house and one automobile recently destroyed by explosives and other material damage.

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

## DOCUMENT S/11926

**Letter dated 30 December 1975 from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]  
[2 January 1976]

Upon instructions from my Government, and further to my earlier letters on the same subject, I have the honour to bring to your notice additional cases of expulsion and harassment of indigenous Greek-Cypriot inhabitants in the occupied part of Cyprus, in still more demonstrable bad faith, and in violation of fundamental principles of international law, the Geneva Conventions, as well as of specific provisions of the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, recently adopted. A detailed list is annexed hereto.

I shall be grateful if this letter is circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Zenon ROSSIDES  
Permanent Representative of Cyprus  
to the United Nations

### ANNEX

On 24 December 1975, the following Greek-Cypriot inhabitants of the township of Lapithos and the village of Ayios Epiktitos were forcibly expelled:

1. Christoforos Hadjipavli, 81 years old;
2. Areti Christoforou, 75 years old;
3. Augusta Mina, 55 years old;
4. Katerina Ouloupi, 85 years old;
5. Chrystalla Ouloupi, 35 years old;
6. Nicolaos Petrou, 54 years old;
7. Kyriacos Psara, 60 years old;
8. Anastasia Fani, 70 years old;
9. Aristofanis Dimitriou, 63 years old;
10. Siona Aristofanous, 62 years old.

Agathi Koumousi, 80 years old, died a few hours before her expulsion and after she was faced with immediate and forced expulsion.

These new cruel and unlawful acts by the Turkish military amply confirm Ankara's sinister scheme to change the demographic character of the Island through such uprooting of the indigenous Greek-Cypriot population and their replacement by massive importation of colonists from mainland Turkey.

While strongly protesting, on behalf of my Government, these inhuman Turkish practices, I earnestly hope that you will find it necessary to initiate, through the Security Council or otherwise, immediate steps towards arresting this abhorrent process of fait accompli.

## DOCUMENT S/11928\*,\*\*

**Letter dated 9 January 1976 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Russian]  
[12 January 1976]

I should be grateful if you would circulate as an official document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council the attached statement by the Soviet Government on the Middle East, dated 9 January 1976.

(Signed) Y. MALIK  
Permanent Representative  
of the Union of Soviet Socialist  
Republics to the United Nations

### ANNEX

#### Statement by the Soviet Government on the Middle East

The attention of all those concerned for the strengthening of international peace and security and the deepening of the

relaxation of international tension has again been drawn recently to the question of a settlement of what is one of the most complex and dangerous conflicts, the conflict in the Middle East. This is because the development of events in and around the Middle East is still fraught with great dangers.

On the one hand, more favourable conditions are now being created for the achievement of an over-all political settlement in the Middle East. As was shown, in particular, by the recent discussions on this question in the General Assembly, there is a much better and wider understanding of the essence of the Middle Eastern conflict and the ways and means of settling it. Now an overwhelming majority of States believe that in order to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East it is necessary to solve three basic problems which are organically linked with each other.

\* Incorporating document S/11928/Corr.1 of 14 January