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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE INCIDENT INVOLVING
FIGHTING BETWEEN ISRAEL AND SYRIA ON 13 NOVEMBER 1964 IN THE
NORTHERN AREA OF THE ARMISTICE DEMARCATION LINE ESTABLISHED BY
THE ISRAEL-SYRIAN GENERAL ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

ANNEXES A-D

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ANNEX A

Memorandum dated 23 November 1964 from the Chairman of the Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission to the Senior Israel and Syrian Delegates transmitting copies of Investigation Reports ISMAC-1964-8042, 8043 and 8044

Damascus, 23 November 1964

To: Senior Israeli Delegate
Senior Syrian Delegate

From: Chairman ISMAC

Subject: Investigation Reports ISMAC-1964-8042, 8043, 8044

1. Enclosed herewith please find a copy of the above-mentioned reports (annexes B, C and D below).
2. Since the Security Council has been seized of the incident subject of the complaints, I am not submitting any comments on the facts noted by the UNMOs in these investigation reports.
3. Captain Brizzi's work, carried out on 16 November 1964, has confirmed that the map reference concerning the location of the Israel vehicle on the track was at approximate MR 211090-295046, as indicated in paragraph (b) of the "Summary of Investigation" contained in "Investigation Report ISMAC-1964-8043".
4. Reference is made to Investigation Report ISMAC-1964-7934. It will be recalled that the location of the vehicle in that report was determined by the use of equipment which at best can only produce an approximate map reference. Equipment used in ISMAC-8042 and again in 8043 produced greater accuracy. The observers investigating ISMAC-8042 and 7934 upon comparing notes and studying the photographs taken for ISMAC-8043 are convinced that the area where the alleged violation took place is the same in both complaints.

Eric Sparre
Commander, Swedish Navy
Chairman

ANNEX B

Report to the Chairman, ISMAC, from UNMOs on investigation of Syrian verbal complaint ISMAC-1964-8042, carried out on 14 November 1964

Damascus, 18 November 1964

To: Chairman ISMAC

From: Major J.L. Knowles, New Zealand Army, UNMO
Major P.G. Rogers, Canadian Guards, CA(R), UNMO
Major T. Braley, United States Army, UNMO

Subject: Investigation of Syrian verbal complaint ISMAC-1964-8042 carried out on 14 November 1964

1. Text of complaint

The following verbal complaint was received from the Senior Syrian Delegate on 13 November 1964 at 1350Z, and assigned ISMAC-1964-8042.

"On 13 November 1964 at about 1327LT an Israel APC encroached 50 metres into Syrian land subject of Syrian Complaint No. 4527 (ISMAC-1964-7934). Investigation requested."

2. Present

Syria Lieutenant Rafiq Khashu

United Nations Major J.L. Knowles, United Nations Military Observer
Major P.G. Rogers, United Nations Military Observer
Major T. Braley, United Nations Military Observer

3. Maps used

Palestine Baniyas 1:25,000.

4. Preamble

Because alleged encroachment was once again in the disputed Tel-El-Qadi area it was necessary to establish as near as possible the exact map reference of it on the ground.

On 14 November 1964 Majors Knowles, Rogers and Braley assembled at the JSD office in Kuneitra. After collecting Lieutenant Khashu as a Liaison Officer, together with a local officer from the Army Survey Office and a soldier to act as guides, the party left for OP Alpha.

The investigation commenced at OP Alpha at 0900Z when the survey officer guided Major Braley with a theodolite to the first trig point used by Capt. Brizzi during investigation of ISMAC-1964-7447. The site was confirmed by Major Knowles who had also been on the original investigation. Major Rogers was then guided to the second trig point used in ISMAC-1964-7447, and this was again confirmed by Major Knowles.

Major Knowles and Lieutenant Khashu then moved to Nukheila village and accompanied by a Warrant Officer who later became the first witness proceeded to the closest point they could to the area of alleged encroachment and still be in view of the trig points.

Bearings were taken and angles closed. Major Rogers then joined Major Knowles and Lieutenant Khashu at the new datum point which was given the MR 210905.6-295048.4.

From this MR the investigating UNMOs moved on a magnetic bearing of 131° for a taped distance of 92 metres before arriving at a point 3 metres short of the newly repaired Israel patrol track marking tape in the centre of the area of alleged encroachment. (The witness who pointed out this area was careful to emphasize that this was the centre of the area of encroachment of the two APCs and not the position of either one of them when the warning shot was fired.) The marking tape and bearing out at MR 210973-294991.

The investigating UNMOs then returned to Nukheila village and took statements from two witnesses.

Investigation concluded at 1305Z.

5. Statement of witnesses

First witness

Warrant Officer Antoine GABRE, age 28, gave his statement in Arabic which was translated into English by Lieutenant Khashu.

I have been living in Nukheila village for 3 years. On 13 November 1964 I saw two Israeli APCs with two soldiers walking in front follow the new track on the Northern edge of Tel-El-Qadi heading westwards. That was around 1320 LT. Since that patrol continued on to Syrian land where the western part of the new track is located - here I refer to the area to which I guided you, and which was the centre of the area of encroachment by the two APCs - and which was the subject of former complaint No. 4527 (ISMAC-1964-7934) raised by the Syrian Delegation, a warning shot was fired. It was answered by heavy fire from the Israel positions aided by aircraft at the same time as the first cease-fire agreement.

The statement was read back to the witness and confirmed as correct.

Question asked the witness by the UNMOs

Q - How do you know the track is on Syrian soil?

A - Because we have been shown the map and had the exact location of the ADL pointed out to us following Syrian Army Survey.

Second witness

Private Abdullah Sherif, age 21, gave his statement in Arabic which was translated into English by Lieutenant Khashu.

Statement confirmed that of the first witness.

Question asked the witness by the UNMOs

Q - How do you know the track is on Syrian soil?

A - I was born in Nukheila and have always known this piece of land to be Syrian territory.

6. Physical evidence

Nil.

7. Summary of investigation

a. Investigation commenced on 14 November 1964 at 0900Z and was concluded same day at 1305Z.

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English

Annex B

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- b. Investigation carried out at Nukheila village and Northern Area.
- c. Location Diagram attached as Annex A.
- d. Extract of OP Logsheets for 13 November 1964 attached as Annex B.

(Signed) J.L. KNOWLES
J.L. Knowles, Major
New Zealand Army
UNMO.

(Signed) P.G. ROGERS
P.G. Rogers, Major
Canadian Guards
UNMO.

(Signed) T. BRALEY
T. Braley, Major
United States Army
UNMO.

Noted by Chairman: (Signed) Eric SPARRE
Eric Sparre, Commander,
Swedish Navy
Chairman.

ISMAC-1964-8042
18 Nov. 1964

EXTRACTS OF LOG SHEETS RE - 13 NOVEMBER 1964

<u>Time</u> (Zulu)	<u>From:</u>	<u>To:</u>	<u>Message</u>
11.29	OP-1	Tango	<u>Shooting started 11.27Z</u> <u>SHOOTREP</u> Firing started at 1127Z. Fire opened by Syrians. Fire returned immediately. Origin of fire: Syrian position West of Nukheila. Target of fire: Israeli position 200 metres North-West of OP-1. Weapons used: Recoilless gun, rifles, Heavy Machine Gun. Firing is still in progress. Observers forced to floor of OP by proximity of fire; will be forced to shelter soon.
11.38	OP-Alpha	T	Firing continues. NUKHEILA under fire from Israelis. Tel-Qadi under fire from Syrians.
11.39	OP-1	T	Confirm message from OP-Alpha. Various types of weapons, including tanks and mortars.
11.41	OP-3	T	Reports hearing one single shot at 11.27Z. Could not give origin, but happened while observing OP-1 area.
11.42	OP-Alpha	T	Two tanks North of OP-1.
11.45	OP-2	T	Syrians shooting from Tel-Azzazyat with recoilless guns.
11.47	OP-Alpha	T	Confirm previous message from OP-2. Target appears to be tanks near OP-1.
11.49	OP-Alpha	T	Kibbutz Dan appears to be the target of Tel-Azzazyat.
11.56	OP-2	T	Two Israeli tanks on Tel-Qadi firing at Nukheila.
11.58	OP-Alpha	T	Tel-Azzazyat firing at the tanks on Tel-Qadi.
12.00	OP-Alpha	T	Artillery fire by Syrians apparently.

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EXTRACTS OF LOG SHEETS RE - 13 NOVEMBER 1964 (continued)

<u>Time</u> (Zulu)	<u>From:</u>	<u>To:</u>	<u>Message</u>
12.00	OP-2	T	Confirm previous message - Target appears to be Tel-Qadi.
12.04	Tango	SID	Proposition of cease-fire at 1230Z.
12.14	OP-2	T	Fire in Kibbutz Dan. Appears to be oil or fuel reservoir.
12.19	OP-2	T	Israelis firing at Nukheila. Phosphorous shells.
12.23	OP-2	T	Artillery fire at Kibbutz Dan.
12.48	Tango	OP-1 OP-2 OP-Alpha)	Cease-fire for 1500 LT (1300Z).
12.56	OP-Alpha	T	UNMOs in OP-1 reported safe. Artillery fire still in progress on Tel-Qadi and Kibbutz Dan, estimated calibre 105 mm and 155 mm.
12.56	OP-2	T	2 Israeli jet aircraft bombing Tel-Azzazyat.
12.59	OP-Alpha	T	3 Israeli jets bombing Tel-Azzazyat with napalm bombs.
13.00	OP-2	T	3 Israeli jet planes firing with machine guns at Tel-Azzazyat. Two tanks from Shear Yashuv are firing at same position.
13.01	OP-Alpha	T	Israeli jets machine-gunning Tel-Azzazyat.
13.01	Quebec	T	JSD accepts SID explanation that lines of communication broken with certain positions but Israelis could at least withdraw the planes.
13.03	OP-Alpha	T	Planes still bombing Tel-Azzazyat.
13.06	OP-2	T	Israeli jets dropped three bombs on Tel-Azzazyat.
13.10	OP-2	T	Israeli jets dropped napalm bombs on Tel-Azzazyat.
13.14	OP-2	T	Jets machine-gunning Tel-Azzazyat.
13.17	OP-Alpha	T	Two Syrian aircraft have appeared in the air.

EXTRACTS OF LOG SHEETS RE - 13 NOVEMBER 1964 (continued)

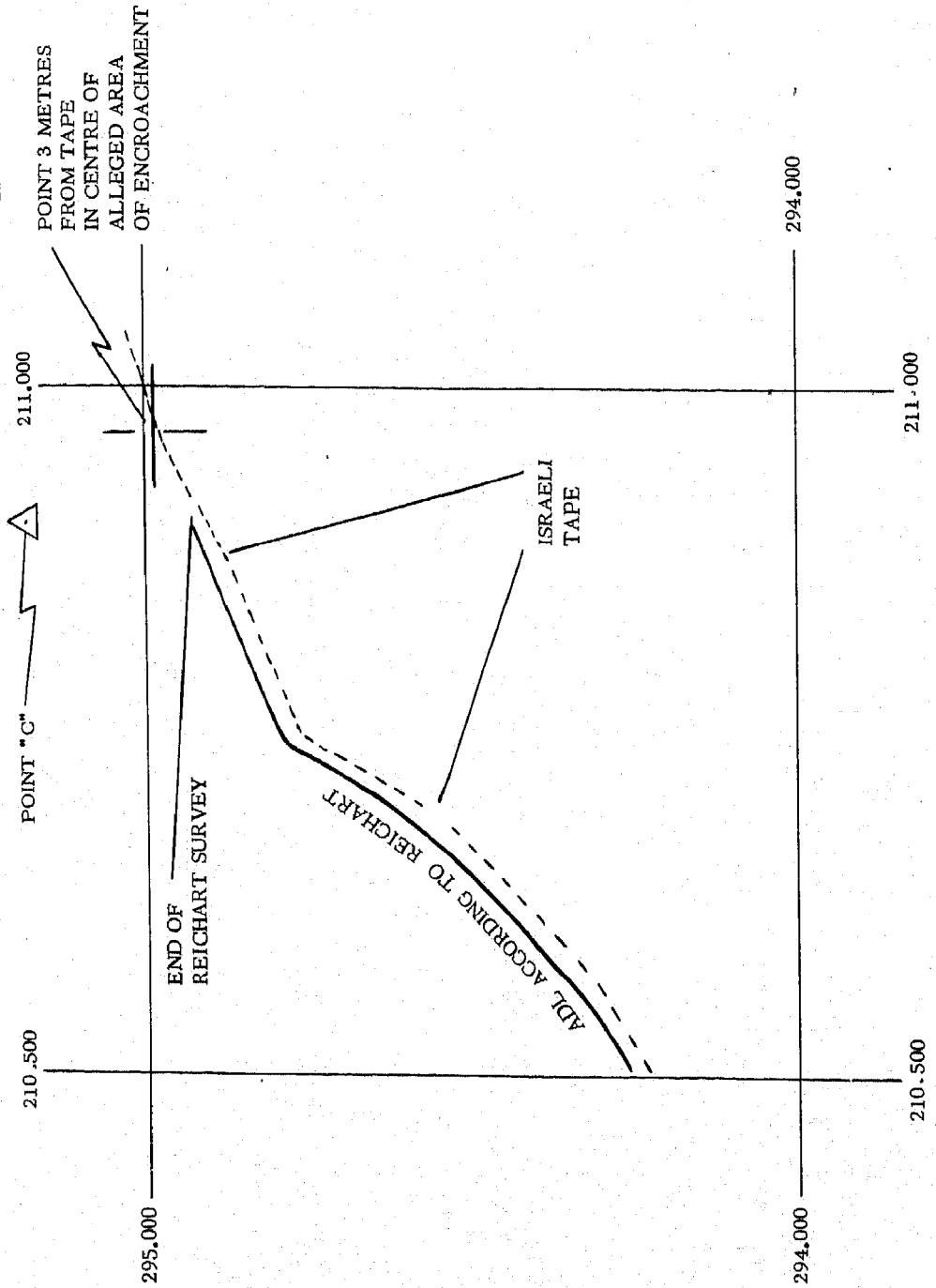
<u>Time</u> (Zulu)	<u>From:</u>	<u>To:</u>	<u>Message</u>
13.19	OP-Alpha	T	Israeli aircraft bombing on high ground towards Kuneitra. Possibly on artillery positions.
13.24	OP-Alpha	T	Israeli jets bombing to North-West of OP-Alpha.
13.24	Tango	OP-1) OP-2) OP-Alpha)	Cease-fire 13.30Z.
13.27	OP-2	T	Six Israeli jets bombing and shooting at Mouhr Chaaba.
13.21	OP-Alpha	T	Aircraft have left area.
13.34	OP-1	T	No shooting since 13.30Z.
13.38	OP-2	T	No more firing - Tel-Azzazyat is burning.

LOCATION DIAGRAM

ISMAC - 1964 - 804-2

18 NOV 1964

APPENDIX "A"



ANNEX C

Report to the Chairman, ISMAC, from UNMOs on investigation of Israel verbal complaint ISMAC-1964-8043, carried out on 14, 15 and 16 November 1964

Tiberias Control Centre
Tiberias

17 November 1964

To: Chairman, ISMAC

From: Major C.W. Garnett, Canadian Army, UNMO
Major A.T.B. Green, New Zealand Army, UNMO
Captain W. Brizzi, Italian Army, UNMO

Subject: Investigation of Israeli verbal complaint ISMAC-1964-8043
carried out on 14, 15 and 16 November 1964

1. Text of complaint

The following verbal complaint was received from the Senior Israeli delegate at 1338Z on 13 November 1964 and assigned ISMAC-1964-8043.

"On 13 November 1964 at approximately 1130Z fire was opened from Syrian military position at Nukheila village at an Israeli vehicle while on Israel territory in Tel El Qadi. Fire was returned. At approximately 1145Z tank, recoilless gun and mortar fire was directed at Tel El Qadi, the settlement of Shear Yashuv, Kibbutz Dafna and the Kibbutz Dan. Fire was returned.

"The cease-fire proposed by UNTSO for 1230Z was not respected by the Syrians and fire continued until 1330Z when the cease-fire proposed by UNTSO took effect.

"Investigation requested."

2. Present

Israel: Lt.-Col. Zwi Spann, Senior Israeli Delegate
Lt. B. Barak, Junior Israeli Delegate
on 14 Nov. 1964 - Lt. B. Ron, Israeli Defence Army (Reserve)

United Nations: Major C.W. Garnett, Canadian Army, UNMO
Major A.T.B. Green, New Zealand Army, UNMO
on 16 Nov. 1964 - Captain W. Brizzi, Italian Army, UNMO
on 15 Nov. 1964 - Major J. Toet, Netherlands Marine Corps, UNMO,
and Major C. Kaltoft-Soerensen, Danish Army,
UNMO, were present and assisted in parts of
the investigation.

3. Map used: Baniass 1:25,000 Palestine series 1942

4. Preamble

(a) On 14 November 1964 Major Green, accompanied by Lt. Col. Z. Spann, left Tiberias for OP 1 where they were joined by Major Garnett at 0810Z. After a survey of the area of incident and registration of visible signs, the investigating UNMOs went to Kibbutz Dan where witnesses were waiting. A survey of damaged property and installations was made, photographs taken and statements recorded. The investigating UNMOs and Liaison Officer returned to Tel El Qadi and, with the Commander of the unit on the Tel, moved by United Nations jeep from OP 1 to the northern edge of the Tel and thence by a newly surfaced track leading round the north-western slope of Tel El Qadi to a newly completed culvert at MR 210775-294885. The party retraversed the track, which from the culvert to the crest of the Tel is approximately 600 metres, and places such as that where the patrol vehicle was when first fired upon and where the foot patrol was at that time, were noted. The group then returned to OP 1 to interrogate the witnesses to the Tel El Qadi shooting.

(b) Description of the area in which the incident originated is: the north to north-western slopes of feature Tel El Qadi which lies just south of the Armistice Demarcation Line between Syria and Israel (as illustrated

by appendix B to this report). In Israel, Kibbutzi (collective farm settlements) Dan, Dafna and Shear Yashuv are approximately 1,000 metres south, 2,000 metres south-west and 2,000 metres south south-west of Tel El Qadi respectively, while in Syria, the villages of Nukheila and Abassiya are north and north-east and approximately 800 and 1,200 metres respectively from Tel El Qadi. Other Syrian military positions directly involved in the incident were on the Tel Hamra feature, approximately 2,500 metres east north-east of Tel El Qadi and Tel Aziziat 2,000 metres east of Israeli settlement Shear Yashuv. Other temporary positions between Tel Aziziat and Tel Hamra were also reported as being involved.

(c) The ground in the area is flat to undulating, intersected by a number of wadis, most of them dry at this time of the year, and the only prominent feature in the area is Tel El Qadi. A high line of hills ranges from north of Nukheila to Tel Hamra, thence south to Tel Aziziat. The Baniass ridge deominates the flat open ground westwards.

(d) It was noted that the track traversed the north-west slopes of Tel El Qadi until it reached the line of small poplar trees at approximately MR 211050-295030, where it levels out on flat ground north-west of the Tel and immediately alongside the Liddani Springs headwaters. The track then follows a westerly direction. A black and white alternately marked pole of the type used by surveyors was noted about five metres north of the track at a point forty-five metres from the line of poplar trees and westward from this pole were seven other similar poles (three painted black and white and four painted orange and white) to which was fastened a white plastic tape. The seventh pole (westward) was opposite the culvert over Ein Barade (MR 210775-294885).

(e) It was noted that the track and location in which the vehicle was stated to be at the time of first shots being fired are entirely out of eight to both OP Alpha and OP 1.

(f) The investigation was adjourned at 1630Z on 14 November 1964.

(g) The investigation resumed at Shear Yashuv at 0730Z on 15 November 1964 and 0800Z at Poriya Hospital. To expedite taking of evidence, the investigating UNMOs divided into two sections and additional UNMOs were detailed to assist.

(1) Major Garnett, assisted by Major Kaltoft-Soerensen, together with Lt. B. Barak, Junior Israeli Delegate, interrogated witnesses at Shear Yashuv and recorded physical evidence seen.

(2) Major Green, accompanied by Lt.-Col. Spann, Senior Israeli Delegate, interrogated witnesses at Poriya and Safad (Zefat) Hospitals, these witnesses being soldiers wounded during the incident.

(3) Major J. Toet, accompanied by Liaison Officer, Lt. E. Ron, Israel Defence Army Reserve, took statements from witnesses at Rambam Hospital, Haifa. These statements again were from, or relating to, soldiers wounded during the incident.

(h) The original group comprising investigating UNMOs Majors Garnett and Green, and Lt.-Col. Spann, Senior Israeli Delegate, met again at OP 1 to resume investigation of several matters and to make sketches required.

Due to failing light and the requirement for fixing of the stated position of the patrol vehicle and sections of the track by more accurate instruments than the Prismatic Compass available to the UNMOs, the investigation was again adjourned at 1400Z.

(i) On 16 November 1964 Captain Brizzi joined the investigation to carry out a survey based on known trig points, to determine the exact location of the point on the track where the patrol vehicle was when first fired upon. This work commenced at 0815Z from OP 1.

(j) While the survey was being carried out by Captain Brizzi, Majors Garnett and Green took photographs of the track where the patrol vehicle was stated to have been located (marked by pennant), and measurements to identifiable features, for inclusion in sketches made.

(k) The investigating UNMOs returned to OP 1 at 1405Z and the investigation was considered concluded at this time 16 1405Z, subject to the information Captain Brizzi recorded from his theodolite readings proving adequate.

(1) As the complaint investigated is divided into distinct sections and areas, the report is phased into three sections:

(1) The exchange of fire in the military area of Tel El Qadi area, including the allegations regarding breach of the UNTSO cease-fire proposal.

(2) The mortaring and shelling of civilian settlements of Dan, Dafna and Shear Yashuv.

(3) The evidence of wounded personnel involved in the incident.

5. Statements of witnesses

Witness No. 1 - Statement taken at OP 1 at main location of incident on 14 November.

Lt. Mordecai Ben Yacov, 30 years of age, Israel Defence Army, Commander of the Unit stationed at Tel El Qadi, gave his statement in Hebrew, which was translated into English by Lt. Col. Z. Spann, Senior Israeli delegate to ISMAC.

"I was on Tel El Qadi on Friday, 13 November 1964. At 1320 LT a vehicle moved to the track to the point between the two trees on the northern edge of Tel El Qadi, which I have pointed out to you, and a foot patrol started to walk along the track leading from Tel El Qadi to the culvert, known as Ein Barade, which was also shown you. The foot patrol inspected the track before the vehicle moved on to it. After a few minutes the vehicle started to move on the track and when it reached the point near the line of young poplar trees, which I have also pointed out to you, MG (machine gun) fire was opened at it from the Syrian military positions at Nukheila village. After the first bursts, tank fire, recoilless guns and 81 mm French mortars started firing at the vehicle and at the foot patrol. I ordered the commander of the vehicle to run it down the track and pick up the foot patrol and to leave the area as soon as possible, which he did.

"As soon as the vehicle was clear of the track and was no longer standing between our positions and Nukheila, fire was returned from our positions towards the Syrian military positions shooting at us from a trench in front of Nukheila and from among the houses of Nukheila where there were mortar positions. Two Syrian tanks which were stationed at Nukheila - one between the eastern and western Nukheilas, and one in a hull-down position behind the trench about 100 metres forward of Nukheila - were shooting with their guns at the vehicle and the positions on Tel El Qadi. When the vehicle went down the hill and from sight, firing continued and was directed at the trenches and other positions on Tel El Qadi. Fire was returned from all the weapons we had on Tel El Qadi. At the same time MG (machine gun) and mortar fire was directed to the Tel from Syrian positions at Tel Hembra, Abassiya, Baniass (120 mm mortars), Tel Aziziat, Tel Amrat and more distant artillery positions. I tried to "read the battle" and observed that from the direction of Kibbutz Dan smoke was rising, which I evaluated as shelling of Kibbutz Dan and reported to my superiors.

"A short time before half past two we had an order for cease-fire at 1430 LT, but as the Syrians continued firing towards us and Kibbutz Dan, I continued to return the fire. Firing continued for quite a time and at about 1515 local time, I was ordered to cease fire at 1530 LT, which was done and strictly adhered to.

"We were under very intense fire, dust and smoke covered the Tel around us and mortar and tank shells exploded and covered the whole area of Tel El Qadi. I saw black smoke coming from the direction of Kibbutz Dan and understood that something had been set on fire there. It was a very short time after the shooting started. I saw also dust raised from the vicinity from UN OP at Tel El Qadi and evaluated that fire was directed by the Syrians toward their positions as well. I was concerned about the safety of the UNISO personnel there and moved towards them to see if they needed any help. A short time before three o'clock when the fire was very intensive on Tel El Qadi and I presumed on the settlement Dan as well, airplanes arrived over the area and bombed the Syrian military positions at Tel Hamra and Tel Aziziat. This reduced the volume of fire directed at us from those positions. When the Syrian fire was reduced I moved between my positions and noted that several of them had been hit by shells and tank fire and found three soldiers dead, five badly wounded and four others wounded but not seriously. I started to evacuate them when we were still under fire which was not so intensive as before. After the firing ceased at 1530 LT I inspected the area and looked for injuries and the damage done, gave the orders for reorganization and even visited the vicinity of OP 1 and asked the UN personnel if they required any assistance. The Liaison Officer stated that no assistance was necessary. I saw hits of mortar bombs in the near vicinity of the OP and that the UN vehicles were damaged."

Witness drew the investigating UNMOs' attention to eight mortar bomb craters at the foot of the Tel slopes which were grouped east and north-east approximately 50-60 metres distance from the OP hut.

The statement was read back to the witness and confirmed as correct translation.

Questions asked witness by UNMOs

- Q 1 - In your statement you refer to 120 mm French mortars. How did you know these were mortar bombs of French origin?
- A 1 - I found some tail fins after the first bombardment of the Tel on 3 November, as well as after this bombardment, which have inscriptions in French on them giving the size/calibre and make. Specimens have been shown you and retained as evidence.

Q 2 - In the complaint being investigated and in your statement a vehicle is mentioned. What type of vehicle was it?

A 2 - It was a half tracked army type vehicle with no roof.

Q 3 - Did you receive a message to the effect that the cease-fire you refer to as proposed for 1430 LT was not effective, as UNTSO had not been able to contact the Syrian authorities?

A 3 - I did not receive such a message, maybe due to communications difficulties.

Q 4 - Did you receive instructions regarding a cease-fire proposed for 1500 LT?

A 4 - None were received, possibly because we were having difficulties with our telephones which had been damaged by mortar and shell fire.

Q 5 - In your statement you say MG fire was opened by the Syrian positions at Nukheila. Were there any preliminary or "warning" shots?

A 5 - No, two bursts of MG fire of six or seven rounds in each burst, followed immediately by tank and recoilless guns and continuous MG fire.

Witness No. 2 - statement made at OP 1 on 14 November 1964.

Lt. Israel Epelbaum, aged 46, officer of the Israel Defence Army (Reserve), gave his statement in English.

"I fulfil the duties of Liaison Officer at UN OPs and on the day of 13 November 1964 I was on duty at OP 1. I was outside the hut yesterday about a quarter past one and was looking at a half tracked vehicle at the end of the white track visible from the OP, which was preparing to patrol the track to the west. A few minutes later it started to move down the north-western slope of Tel El Qadi and I lost sight of it.

"A few minutes later I heard rifle and MG fire from the area of the houses in Nukheila village. When I turned my binoculars in that direction I also saw soldiers running out of the houses of Nukheila village towards the trench south of the village. At about this time I heard fire being returned from Israeli positions on Tel El Qadi. A few minutes later I saw

the half track coming back up the slope and heard artillery fire and saw flashes from gun muzzle in Nukheila village area. During that time the two UN observers were also at the observation platform. When the firing got stronger and closer to us, I accompanied Captain Gambardella with the large handset (portable 2-way radio) to the shelter while Major Kampmann remained in the OP hut to report to their Control Centre on the motorola and joined us later in the shelter. Shooting became stronger every moment and we heard nearby explosions, one of them especially strong, which I thought was in the shelter. It was a direct hit on the top of the shelter by a mortar bomb which proved to be a 120 mm French mortar bomb. I heard 'planes in the air for about an hour. We were under fire all the time until the cease-fire."

The statement was read back to the witness and confirmed as correct.

Questions asked witness by UNMOs

Q 1 - Do you know what time it was when you first heard aircraft?

A 1 - No, I did not check my watch at the time as I did not consider it to be of any importance.

Q 2 - What was the first cease-fire time you heard given to OP 1 observers?

A 2 - I heard from OP 1 observers that cease-fires were for 3 o'clock and then 3.30 p.m. local time.

The investigation party moved from OP 1 to Kibbutz Dan and inspected a number of shell and mortar damaged houses and farm installations and took statements from three witnesses and interviewed one injured elderly male resident of the Kibbutz.

Statements were taken from witnesses 3, 4 and 5 in the grounds of the Kibbutz Infants House on 14 November 1964.

Statements Nos. 3, 4 and 5 were made in Hebrew and translated into English by Lt. Col. Spann, senior Israeli delegate to ISMAC.

Witness No. 3

Name: Neli Lew-Ari, 22 years old, member of Kibbutz Dan, working in Infant House of Kibbutz Dan.

"I live in the house adjacent to the Infant House. On 13 November at noon I was at home. At about 1.30 p.m. I heard shooting from a north-westerly direction and ran immediately to the Infant House. When I reached the Infant House I heard the alarm siren and from people coming to the Infant House, that the tree just in front of the Infant House was hit by a

bomb. We started to move the infants from the house to the shelter adjacent (left rear) to it, until all the infants were in the shelter. We heard lots of shots coming from all directions and we knew that some of them hit the area of our settlement. We remained in the shelter with the infants and some of us tried to go back to the Infant House to bring food for the infants, but were unable to do so because of the intensive fire outside the shelter. We heard lots of explosions near the area of the Infant House; the infants were crying and we were very busy taking care of and calming them. We heard at least three explosions which were very near to the shelter. We stayed in the shelter from 1.30 approximately to about 4 o'clock. When we came out of the shelter I entered the Infant House and noticed a hole in the roof very near to the bed of my daughter. The room was full of debris and we found inside the room two tails of bombs, one of which I will show you now. The beds of the children were full of dust and debris and one chair was perforated. One bed was hit and I will show it to you (ref. Photo 42)."

(Tail assembly of 120 mm mortar was inspected by UNMO's.)

The statement was read back direct to the witness who confirmed it as correct.

Witness No. 4

Name: Shimshan Porath, 50 years of age, member of Kibbutz Dan and resident there.

"Yesterday, Friday, 13 November 1964, at about 1.25 I heard some shots from north north-westerly direction. About two minutes later bombing started and mortar bombs which I believe are French type 120 mm started to explode in the eastern edge of our settlement. I took my small girl (daughter) from my room to the shelter and I came back to the room to shut off the water which was still running in the bathroom and to disconnect the electricity. I then visited two other shelters and entered the shelter adjacent to the Infant House to see if any help was needed there. In the area of the Infant House the number of explosions increased. After being in the shelter for about a quarter of an hour I smelled the smell of smoke and left the shelter in order to see what was the source of the smoke. Suddenly I was struck on my head with a piece of iron, which was a splinter from a mortar bomb which fell on the roof of the Infant House. I entered the shelter again and received first aid there."

/...

Questions asked witness by UNMOs

Q 1 - Reference has been made to size and make of mortar bombs. How is this information known?

A 1 - I served in the RAF in World War II and in the Israeli Air Force and am acquainted with the different types of arms and ammunition. Besides I found some tails of the bombs in the vicinity of the Infant House and it was clearly marked on them, 120 mm which I recognized to be French.

The statement, questions and answers were read back to the witness who confirmed them as a correct record of his statement.

Witness No. 5

Name: Reuben Ariel, 29 years of age, member of the Secretariat of Kibbutz Dan.

"At about 1.23 p.m. we heard shots from the direction of Nukheila village (I was born in this Kibbutz and know the surrounding area very well). Immediately after this a siren was sounded and people started entering shelters where the young persons looked after the children, the women and the old people. While entering the shelters I heard explosions within the centre of the settlement. I took a medic with me and we started to run around the settlement to see if anybody was hurt and required medical treatment. I passed a message to all people I met to enter immediately the shelters and not to stay in the open.

When the explosions within the area of our settlement became more intensive, I entered a shelter myself and remained there for more than 30 minutes. During all this time we felt the explosions outside and that there was a fire burning somewhere in the vicinity. I went out from the shelter to see what was burning and I discovered that it was the oil storeroom and the shed adjacent to it. As there was shelling still going on and bombs were falling in the area of the burning shed, we were unable to fight the fire. When the bombing increased and some more shells fell near us, I had no alternative but to enter the shelter again. A short time before 3 p.m. I heard a noise of aeroplanes in the air and increased sounds of explosions. The shelling of our area decreased then, but it still existed. Then at approximately 3.30 p.m. the firing stopped. We went out of the shelters and started to look at damage to our settlement and to organize the work of repairs and continuing our normal work. I inspected the damaged places and they are

those shown by me to the UNMOs before giving my evidence. (The silos, garage, museum, gymnasium and the Infant House, as well as some dwellings.)

Two members of our settlement have been injured; one of them was shown to you and gave evidence, the other is a person of 70 years of age and I can point him out to you."

[After reading the statement to this witness the following additional statement was made.]

"This is a collective settlement making its living mainly from agricultural work. There are no military installations in the settlement. The members of the settlement went into shelters and did not take any military action. The damage done to this civilian settlement was very widespread and the bombs and shells were shot at us without any differentiation between men, women or children and old persons. Animals such as cows, goats and chickens were killed and the silos used for storage were badly damaged. The economic damage was such that we don't know exactly how we shall be able to overcome it."

This statement was read to the witness and he confirmed its validity.

The second injured member of the Kibbutz, Mr. Haim Rauchberger, aged 77, was interviewed in his home. He had received injuries to nose and head caused by glass from a window shattered by concussion from a bomb or shell explosion.

Witness No. 6

Statement taken on 15 November 1964 at Kibbutz Dan, made in Hebrew and translated into English by Lt. B. Barak, Junior Israeli Delegate to ISMAC.

Reuben Jeremiahu, aged 50, member of Kibbutz Dan and in charge of hatchery and poultry farm, showed the investigating UNMOs an incubator holding 9,000 eggs and stated

"that as the electric plant was damaged by the shelling and no electricity was available, the eggs have been damaged and embryo chickens dead. There were three batches each of 3,000 eggs due to hatch on Thursday, 19 and 26 November, and 3 December respectively."

Questions asked witness by UNMOs

Q 1 - Were you in the vicinity when this damage occurred?

A 1 - Yes, I was working here and shelling started about 5 or 10 minutes after the shooting started. The shells appeared to come from the east; from the direction of Tel Aziziat.

Q 2 - What number of birds, approximately, were destroyed?

A 2 - Approximately 1,000 birds.

Q 3 - What was the extent of damage to chicken houses?

A 3 - Six buildings housing chickens were damaged.

On 15 November 1964 Major C.W. Garnett, UNMO, accompanied by Major C. Kalltoft-Soerensen, with Lt. B. Barak, Junior Israeli Delegate to ISMAC, as interpreter, inspected damage done to the Israeli settlement of Shear Yashuv and took statements from three witnesses. The statements were translated into English by Lt. Barak.

Witness No. 7

Mrs. Chetwah Perlemutter, aged 22, school-teacher and resident of Shear Yashuv, stated:

"On Friday, 13 November, at approximately 1.30 p.m. I heard shooting at some distance, but did not pay particular attention because I had already heard shooting like it last week. Around 2 p.m. I heard close explosions and shooting and I then ran for the shelter at the front of the school."

Witness No. 8

Moshe Perlemutter, aged 25, farmer and resident in the settlement of Shear Yashuv, stated:

"On Friday, 13 November 1964, at about 1.30 p.m. I heard shooting while at my house. I did not get nervous as shooting had also occurred last week, and went on to the roof of a building close to my house to get a better view. About half an hour later I heard bombs falling and saw one which fell in front of the next-door house. Stones propelled by this explosion fell around me so I went to the nearest shelter."

Questions asked witness by UNMOs

Q 1 - When you were on the roof of the shed did you see firing from any particular place?

A 1 - I saw small lights at Tel Aziziat and shooting was in the direction of this settlement. I also saw the same signs from Tel Hamra.

Q 2 - When you were in the shelter did you hear any further sounds?

A 2 - I heard shells falling, that is, the whistle of them; also explosions of mortar bombs.

Q 3 - When did you notice that firing at the village decreased or stopped?

A 3 - After our 'planes came over firing at us got less and less until it stopped which I think was around 3 p.m.

Q 4 - Did you hear any fire being returned from this location?

A 4 - I do not know if there was any outside the settlement, but I am certain there was none from the settlement area.

Witness No. 9

Avni Joseph, aged 49, farmer and resident of Shear Yashuv, and in charge of civil defence arrangements for the settlement, stated that:

"Around 1.45 p.m. on Friday, 13 November 1964, when the shooting started I began to warn people and instruct them to enter the shelters. Explosions in the settlement area had started by this time and when I noticed that the firing was coming from Tel Aziziat and Tel Hamra, I went back to the part of the settlement nearest to Tel Aziziat to try to move the people to the bigger shelters in the middle of the village, but because of heavy shooting and shelling I did not attempt to move them to better shelters. The shooting and shelling continued until our 'planes came over and put an end to it. I was informed afterwards that the incident was finished and about 4 p.m. told the people to leave the shelters."

The statement was read back to the witness who confirmed it.

Questions asked witness by UNMOs

Q 1 - Who informed you that the incident was finished?

A 1 - A soldier in a car came to tell us.

Q 2 - To your knowledge was there any military activity around or in the village which may have caused the shelling?

A 2 - I do not know of any.

Q 3 - Were there any casualties?

A 3 - No.

Majors Garnett and Kaltoft-Soerensen, accompanied by Lt. B. Barak, proceeded to Kibbutz Dafna to review damage reported done by gunfire to that Kibbutz. One witness was interrogated.

Witness No. 10

Abraham Eissen, aged 49, bookkeeper and resident of Kibbutz Dafna, and in charge of civil defence in the Kibbutz, stated:

"On Friday, 13 November 1964, at approximately 1.30 p.m. I heard shooting and explosions and at once informed members of the Kibbutz to disperse and enter the shelters. At about 1.45 p.m. some bombs fell in the Kibbutz close to the entrance. One fell next to the Children's House but fortunately did not explode. Other bombs exploded in the Kibbutz area breaking windows and damaging walls. It is known that approximately 16 projectiles fell in the Kibbutz area, one of which landed on and damaged the roof of the Children's House."

The statement was read back to the witness and confirmed.

Witness No. 11

Statement taken on 15 November 1964 in Superintendent's office.

Dr. Sholo Reznicovitz of Poriya Hospital, 26 years old, gave the following statement in Hebrew, which was translated into English by Lt.-Col. Spann, Senior Israeli Delegate.

"I am working as a surgeon in the Surgical Dept. of Poriya Hospital. I was on duty on 13 November 1964 in the afternoon; at about 6 p.m. a wounded soldier named Amir Kanter, 19 years old, was brought to the hospital from Tel El Qadi and was examined by me. Particulars of his injuries caused by metal splinters are:

- (a) one wound in his right forearm;
- (b) one wound in his right shoulder;
- (c) one wound in his back, near the spine;
- (d) one lacerated penetrating wound on right knee.

I operated on Amir on the same day and he was admitted to the Surgical ward of this hospital for treatment. He will have to stay in the hospital for the next two or three weeks and at this stage we cannot state that the knee will be fully functioning in the future. Present condition of Amir is classified as medium."

Statement read back and confirmed is correct.

Witness No. 12

Statement given in Hebrew, translated into English by Lt.-Col. Spann,
Senior Israeli Delegate, in Surgical ward, Poriya Hospital on 15 November 1964.

"My name is Amir Kanter, 19 years old, soldier in Israel Defence Army. On Friday, 13 November 1964, I was in a position west of the D/Zone opposite Tel Azziziat. Shortly after 1.30 p.m. fire was opened toward our position from the Syrian military positions in Tel Azziziat. It was a short time after Syrian fire was directed at Tel el Qadi from a Syrian position opposite it, that a shell exploded near our position and I was wounded by the splinters of this shell. I do not know the kind of shell which exploded and can only state that I have seen a tank in the position of Tel Azziziat and, therefore, I assume that it was a tank's shell which wounded me. The fire was going on for nearly two hours and, therefore, I could not be evacuated immediately after I was wounded. I was treated by comrades with their field dressings, and nearly three hours later was evacuated to a first-aid station from where I was transferred to Poriya Hospital by ambulance. I have plaster of paris on my right leg covering the wound on my right knee, also a wound in my right forearm, my right shoulder and in my back."

Questions asked by UNMOs

- Q 1 - How far was your position from the ADL (western limit of D/Zone)?
A 1 - I do not know exactly, but believe it was more than 10 metres to the west from the western edge of the D/Zone.
- Q 2 - Did the Syrian positions on Tel Azziziat open fire first on your position?
A 2 - Yes, the Syrian positions opened fire first and I was surprised to find they fired on our position as I thought they would fire on the patrol and not on our position.
- Q 3 - A patrol is mentioned. Where and what was the patrol?
A 3 - The patrol of a military vehicle on the track on Tel el Qadi to the west.
- Q 4 - Could you see the patrol track on Tel el Qadi from your position?
A 4 - No. I could not see the patrol vehicle, but know it would be taking place. The day before, the patrol took place and nothing happened.

Q 5 - What was your role in your position, appointment - task?

A 5 - I am a L/Cpl. and my duty was to return fire if my position was fired at.

Q 6 - You refer to being wounded while in your position. Was it above or below ground?

A 6 - My position was partly dug into the ground and there were some sandbags in front of it.

The statement and questions and answers were read back to the witness, who confirmed as correct.

Witness No. 13

Statement taken at Safad (Zefat) Hospital in the office of the Medical Superintendent on 15 November 1964 from Dr. Zwi Hoch, Duty Doctor at Safad Government Hospital on 13 November 1964, who gave the following information from the admittance register maintained by the hospital and by him on 13 November, relating to eight soldiers evacuated from Tel el Qadi area to Safad Hospital for surgical treatment. The statement was given in Hebrew and translated into English by Lt.-Col. Spann, Senior Israeli Delegate to ISMAC.

1. Slomo Moshe, 19 years of age. Diagnosis: wounds on the scalp, face, right thigh, right and left hands, and scratches caused by metal fragments.

Injuries classified as medium. Still inmate of Surgical ward of the hospital.

2. Yiftah Shavit, 20 years of age. Diagnosis: contusion of left hand and foot.

Injuries classified as medium. Remains in Surgical ward for treatment.

3. Joshua Pepper, 18 1/2 years of age. Diagnosis: multiple small wounds on back caused by metal fragments.

Injuries classified as slight. Remains in Surgical ward for treatment.

4. Dan Elman, 20 years of age. Diagnosis: wounds on back caused by metal fragments.

Injuries classified as slight. Remains in Surgical ward for treatment.

5. Azgat Shalem, 20 years of age. Diagnosis: penetrating wounds on right shoulder and arm caused by metal fragments.

Injuries classified as serious. Remains in Surgical ward for treatment.

6. Yehuda Porat, 18 years of age - deceased.

Cause of death: vulnerable abdominal wounds with evisceration.

7. George Laser, age not known - deceased.

Cause of death: open fracture of skull.

8. Joshua Weintraub, 18 1/2 years of age. Diagnosis: wound in left leg, caused by metal fragment.

Classified as slight. Remains in Surgical ward for treatment."

The above listed six wounded soldiers were identified by name by Major A.T.B. Green, UNMO, at Safad Government Hospital on 15 November 1964.

The bodies of the two deceased were not seen as it was stated that they had been transferred to Rambam Hospital, Haifa, on 14 November 1964.

On 15 November 1964, Major J. Toet, UNMO, accompanied by Liaison Officer, Lt. E. Ron, Israeli Defence Army, interviewed four doctors and one wounded soldier in Rambam Government Hospital, Haifa. Four of the wounded soldiers were seriously wounded, incapable of being interviewed and the attendant surgeon in each instance provided a signed statement detailing the injuries and condition of the casualties.

Witness No. 14

The fifth soldier made the following statement in Hebrew, which was translated into English by Lt. E. Ron, Liaison Officer.

"I am Aronowitch Jakov, aged 18, soldier of the Israeli Defence Army. On Friday, 13 November 1964, I was in a position on the northern edge of Tel el Qadi. The Syrians opened fire at about 1400 LT. The position I was in is rather far from the ADL. I cannot state how many metres. At about 1430 LT I was struck by a lot of splinters from a shell. I do not know if it was a mortar or a recoilless gun shell. At the same time five men were hit and two were killed. We were all removed immediately on stretchers by car to Kibbutz Dan and by ambulance to another place from which I was taken to this hospital by helicopter.

(Signed) ARONOWITCH J."

Surgeons' statements follow:

Rambam Government Hospital, Israel

15.11.64 Haifa

I, the undersigned, Dr. E. Peyser, Head of the Department of Neurosurgery, at the Rambam Government Hospital, Haifa, Israel, state herewith that on 14 November 1964, at 0.30 hours, the patient Efrati Josseph was admitted to this Department because of paralysis of all four limbs due to injury of his cervical cord caused by metallic splinters.

He had first been admitted to the Safad Government Hospital from which he was transferred to this hospital after intensive shock treatment.

The patient is an Israeli soldier. His condition is very severe. He is not yet out of danger to his life.

Dr. E. Peyser

Rambam Government Hospital, Israel

15.11.64 Haifa

I, the undersigned, Jack Abrahamson, a surgeon at the above hospital, examined and treated the patient Ozer Abraham who was admitted to this hospital on 13.11.64 at 3 p.m.

On examination, numerous injuries were found, all due probably to shrapnel. He was in severe shock.

His right elbow was severely shattered with gross soft tissue injuries including tearing across of the main artery and vein of the limb and the main nerve supply to the forearm as well as severe lacerations of the muscles of the upper arm and forearm.

The left side of his face, neck, chest, abdomen, his left arm and leg were peppered with a large number of entrance and exit wounds of all sizes from very large to small.

Numerous pieces of shrapnel penetrated his abdomen and caused ten perforations of the small bowel.

/...

He is very severely injured and his general condition is serious. He is not in a condition to be interrogated.

He will need to be hospitalized for a very long time and will need prolonged treatment for his numerous injuries.

J. Abrahamson
M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Rambam Government Hospital, Israel

15.11.64 Haifa

On 13 November 1964 Ovadia Haim was brought to this hospital at about 4 p.m. very severely wounded.

He had several wounds caused by small metal splinters. The splinters entered the body from in front, spread all over the upper part of the body and belly, causing intra-abdominal visceral damage and perforation. The chest was perforated. Other splinters caused damage to the brachial plexus and facial nerve on the right. The carotid on the right was perforated and bled. Several other splinters entered the skin.

At present the soldier is not in a condition to be interrogated. It will take months before he can get back to work and will probably remain an invalid.

Dr. Dan Richter Levin
Surgeon

Rambam Government Hospital, Israel

15.11.64 Haifa

Undersigned, Dr. Steiner Eugen, chief of orthopedic department of the Rambam hospital, attests that Mr. Abronowitz Alexander, soldier No. 939801 in our care, stands due to multiple shrapnel wounds rt. thigh, rt. upper extremity.

He had been received in the afternoon, 13.11.64, after receiving first aid outside the hospital.

He had been in moderate shock.

After resuscitation with blood, the wounds on the rt. thigh and rt. upper extremity have been excised and sutured; a thonass splint has been applied.

His condition is satisfactory.

His condition is not severe and recovery is expected to take place in about one month's time.

His permanent disability will not exceed 20 - twenty %.

Dr. E. Steiner

6. Physical evidence

(a) At Tel El Qadi, the scene of the direct exchange of fire and location of the origin of shooting, numerous craters and debris of 81 and 120 mm mortar bombs, H/E and A/P shells are in evidence on every sector of the Tel. Specimens were photographed.

(b) OP 1 site south-eastern corner of Tel El Qadi.

The shelter with overhead cover provided for the UNMOs, open both ends, and located approximately 25 metres from the OP hut, received a direct hit in the centre of the overhead cover by a 120 mm mortar bomb, and a strike on the west side by a shell of unknown calibre. The UNMOs were not injured, but jeeps UN 92 and 137 were immobilized with perforated petrol tanks and tyres, also shattered windows and perforations to bodywork. Two 81 mm mortar bombs exploded 10 metres east of the shelter and 25 metres from the hut, and 25 metres from shelter and hut respectively. The hut was perforated by several strikes and the refrigerator by two strikes through the hut wall which put it out of action. A further 8 mortar bomb craters are approximately 50 metres east and north-east of the hut. Photographs and sketch made.

(c) At Kibbutz Dan substantial evidence of severe mortar and shell fire was seen. Main damage was photographed and is as follows:

- (1) Generator house for electric power for Kibbutz, together with oil store and garage housing two tractors for repair, burnt out.
- Stone building with galvanized iron roof.

/'...'

- (2) Concrete grain silo holed in three places, penetrating both east and west walls.
- (3) Garage 10 metres west of Power House, brick construction - several strikes through walls and roof: one A/P shell penetrated exterior and interior brick walls 10 metres apart and gouged and embedded itself in steel frame of tractor in workshop. A civilian car in garage perforated and windows shattered.
- (4) Ensilage silo, located 100 metres south of grain silo, has section near top blown out, probably by one or more 120 mm mortar bomb strikes. Tail assembly of 120 mm mortar bomb seen 10 metres from foot of silo; no crater on ground in that area; also section of light steel case similar to phosphorous shell case seen this location; numerous fragments on ground area.
- (5) Several trees with substantial branches blown off. Tail assembly of 120 mm mortar bomb in crater.
- (6) Six houses in row 150 metres west of grain silo have numerous perforations from mortar and shell fragments. Several 120 mm mortar bomb craters as close as 2 metres from east wall of houses.
- (7) One ring-shaped end of projectile marked M - 83260. Large fragment of shell, printed '85'.
- (8) Museum located north section of Kibbutz area: four shell strikes within 5 metre radius on north wall and internal north wall shattered, blown out to depth of 9-12" deep. All windows and some display cases shattered probably by debris from the north wall.
- (9) 40 metres west of museum 120 mm mortar (blind) embedded in ground, and a second 120 mm blind 20 metres south south-west.
- (10) Gymnasium has approximately 20 strikes of .5 inch or equivalent metric calibre (12.7 mm) on east top wall above entrance, a large 1 1/2 m x 1 metre hole blown in main wall near doorway, and several approximately .5 inch strikes on lower section of wall.
- (11) Main kitchen Boiler House: strike in east wall in east - west line with grain silo. Hole in outer wall approximately 4" diameter, inside 18".

(12) Infants House located on west side of Kibbutz: one mortar burst in tree 25 metres distant, 3 direct hits on roof, at least one 120 mm as tail assembly found at edge of house - 6" reinforced concrete roof over one room blown in for area approximately 1 metre in diameter. Infant's cot and furniture damaged.

(13) Poultry farm buildings seen to be extensively damaged, also equipment and considerable number of chicked carcasses half burnt.

(d) At Shear Yashuv physical evidence seen by the UNMOs was minor compared with Dan. Several mortar bomb craters and shell strikes were seen, one very close to the front of a house facing east. A milling machine (electric) and shed had been destroyed by fire. A calf had been killed.

(e) At Dafna some mortar bomb craters were seen and bomb or shell fragment damage to the Children's House, the carpentry machine shop and metal-working shop and garage. None of the damage appeared to be from direct strikes but from mortars landing in close proximity.

7. Summary of investigation

(a) The investigation commenced 14 0820Z and adjourned at 1630Z due to darkness; recommenced 15 0730Z and adjourned at 1400Z due to failing light and requirement for survey assistance; recommenced 16 0800Z at OP 1, and concluded at 1405Z.

(b) The general area of incident was widespread, west and north of and across the Northern D/Zone. Place of initial incident on patrol track on north-west slope of Tel El Qadi was at MR 211090-295046. All areas in Israel affected or involved in the incident were examined by the investigating UNMOs.

(c) Fourteen witnesses were interrogated and statements obtained from four surgeons.

(d) Physical evidence of incident as related under paragraph 6.

(e) Six sketches attached as Appendices B, C, D, E, G, H.

(f) Extracts of Tiberias Control Centre log sheets attached as Appendix A.

- (g) Statement of UNMOs at OP 1 attached as Appendix F.
(h) Photographs of area of initial incident and of subsequent damage resulting were taken and are submitted with the report.

(Signed) C.L. GARNETT
C.L. Garnett, Major
Canadian Army
UN Military Observer

(Signed) A.T.B. GREEN
A.T.B. Green, Major
New Zealand Army
UN Military Observer

(Signed) W. BRIZZI
W. Brizzi, Captain
Italian Army (Arty)
UN Military Observer

NOTED BY CHAIRMAN

(Signed) Eric SPARRE

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APPENDIX A

Extracts Tiberias Control Centre and OP's 1, 2 and Alpha Logsheets of
13 November 1964

<u>Time</u> (Zulu)	<u>From:</u>	<u>To:</u>	<u>Message</u>
11.29	OP-1	Tango	<u>Shooting started 11.27Z</u> <u>SHOOTREP</u> Firing started at 11.27Z Fire opened by Syrians Fire returned immediately Origin of fire: Syrian position West of Nukheila Target of fire: Israeli position 200 metres North-West of OP-1 Weapons used: Recoilless gun, rifles. Heavy machine-gun firing is still in progress. Observers forced to floor of OP by proximity of fire; will be forced to shelter soon.
11.38	OP-Alpha	T	Firing continues. NUKHEILA under fire from Israelis. Tel Qadi under fire from Syrians.
11.39	OP-1	T	Confirm message from OP Alpha. Various types of weapons, including tanks and mortars.
11.41	OP-3	T	Reports hearing one single shot at 11.27Z. Could not give origin, but happened while observing OP-1 area.
11.42	OP-Alpha	T	Two tanks North of OP-1.
11.45	OP-2	T	Syrians shooting from Tel-Azzazyat with recoilless guns.
11.47	OP-Alpha	T	Confirm previous message from OP-2. Target appears to be tanks near OP-1.

Extracts Tiberias Control Centre and OP's 1, 2 and Alpha Logsheets of
13 November 1964. (continued)

<u>Time</u> (Zulu)	<u>From:</u>	<u>To:</u>	<u>Message</u>
11.49	OP-Alpha	T	Kibbutz Dan appears to be the target of Tel-Azzazyat.
11.56	OP-2	T	Two Israeli tanks on Tel-Qadi firing at Nukheila.
11.58	OP-Alpha	T	Tel-Azzazyat firing at the tanks on Tel-Qadi.
12.00	OP-Alpha	T	Artillery fire by Syrians apparently.
12.00	OP-2	T	Confirm previous message - Target appears to be Tel-Qadi.
12.04	Tango	SID	Proposition of cease-fire at 12.30Z.
12.14	OP-2	T	Fire in Kibbutz Dan. Appears to be oil or fuel reservoir.
12.19	OP-2	T	Israelis firing at Nukheila. Phosphorous shells.
12.23	OP-2	T	Artillery fire at Kibbutz Dan.
12.48	Tango	OP-1 OP-2 OP-Alpha)	Cease-fire for 1500 LT (13.00Z).
12.56	OP-Alpha	T	UNMO's in OP-1 reported safe. Artillery fire still in progress on Tel-Qadi and Kibbutz Dan, estimated calibre 105 mm and 155 mm.
12.56	OP-2	T	Two Israeli jet aircraft bombing Tel-Azzazyat.
12.59	OP-Alpha	T	Three Israeli jets bombing Tel-Azzazyat with napalm bombs.
13.00	OP-2	T	Three Israeli jet planes firing with machine guns at Tel Azzazyat. Two tanks from Shoar Yashuv are firing at same position.
13.01	OP-Alpha	T	Israeli jets machine-gunning Tel-Azzazyat.
13.01	Quebec	T	JSD accepts SID explanation that lines of communication broken with certain positions, but Israelis could at least withdraw the planes.
13.03	OP-Alpha	T	Planes still bombing Tel-Azzazyat.
13.06	OP-2	T	Israeli jets dropped three bombs on Tel-Azzazyat.
13.10	OP-2	T	Israeli jets dropped napalm bombs on Tel-Azzazyat
13.14	OP-2	T	Jets machine-gunning Tel-Azzazyat.

Extracts Tiberias Control Centre and OP's 1, 2 and Alpha Logsheets of
13 November 1964. (continued)

<u>Time</u> (Zulu)	<u>From:</u>	<u>To:</u>	<u>Message</u>
13.17	OP-Alpha	T	Two Syrian aircraft have appeared in the air.
13.19	OP-Alpha	T	Israeli aircraft bombing on high ground towards Kuneitra. Possibly on artillery positions.
13.24	OP-Alpha	T	Israeli jets bombing to North-West of OP-Alpha.
13.24	Tango	OP-1 OP-2 OP-Alpha	Cease-fire 13.30Z.
13.27	OP-2	T	Six Israeli jets bombing and shooting at Mouhr Chaaba.
13.31	OP-Alpha	T	Aircraft have left area.
13.34	OP-1	T	No shooting since 13.30Z.
13.38	OP-2	T	No more firing - Tel Azzazyat is burning.

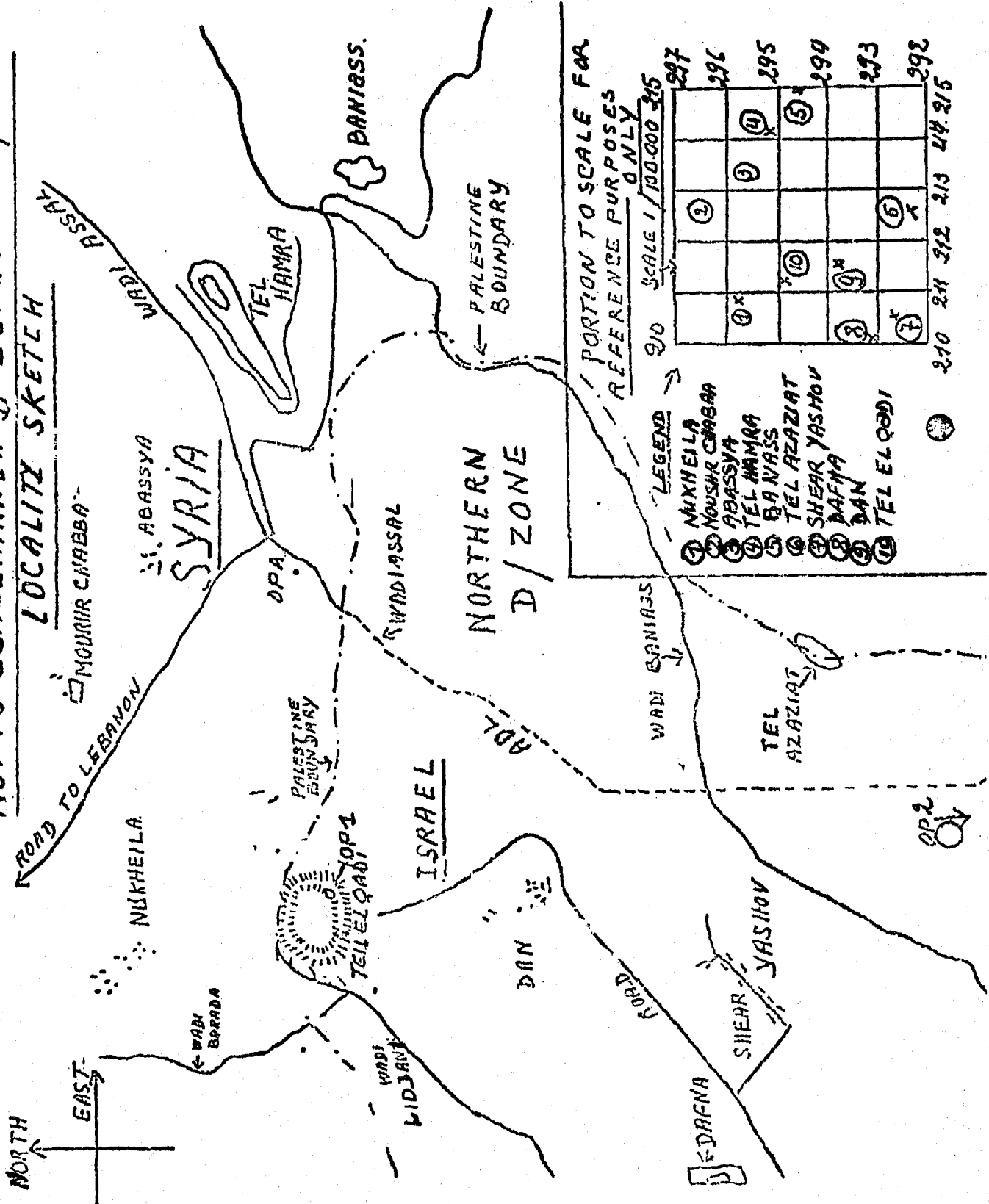
S/6061/Add.1
English
Annex C
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APPENDIX B

Locality sketch of area of incident, with supplementary small-scale index
superimposed to give relative distances of affected localities

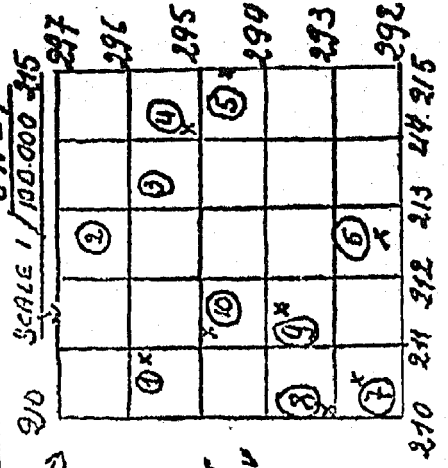
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LOCALITY SKETCH



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English
Annex C
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PORTION TO SCALE FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES ONLY

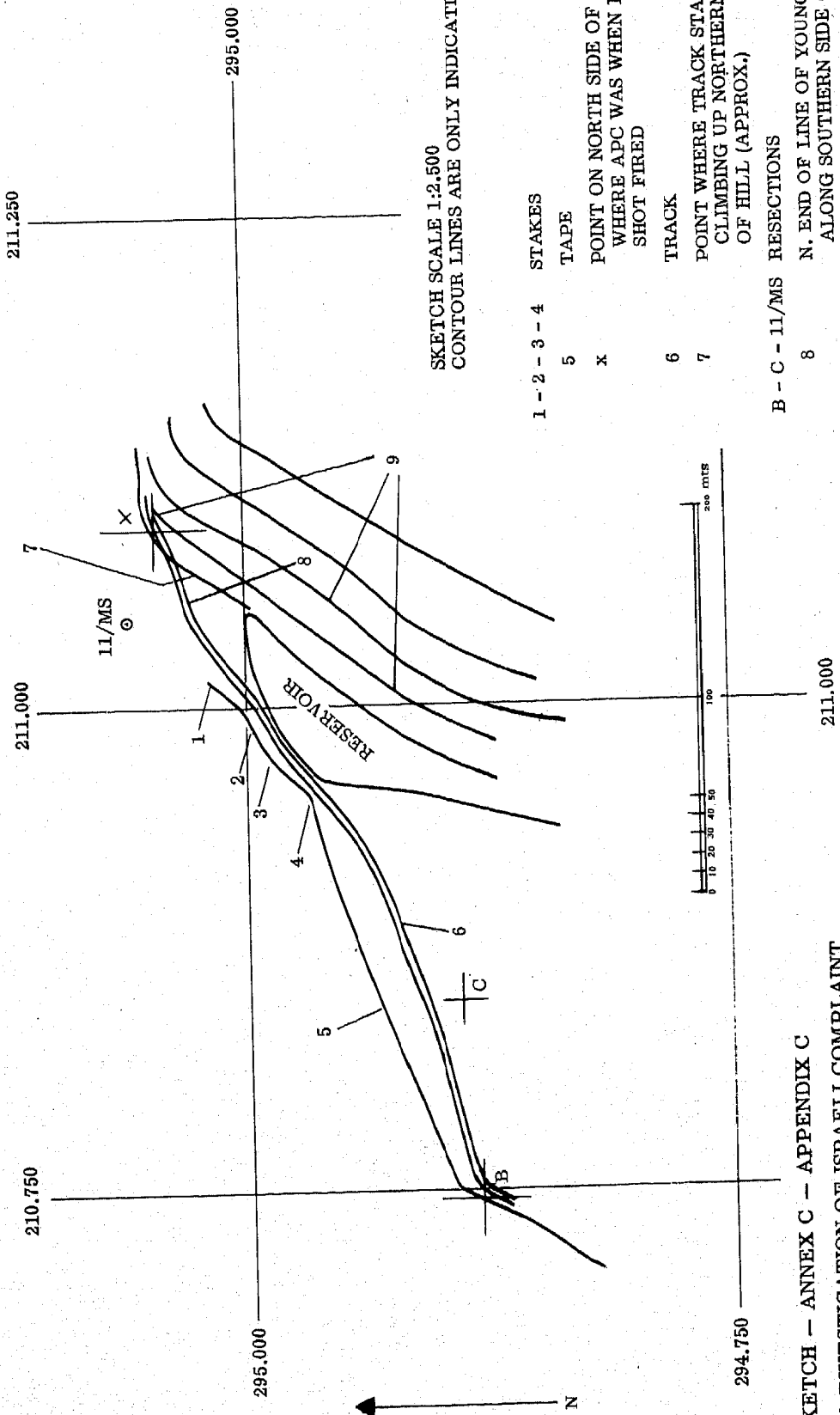


- LEGEND
- (1) NUKHEILA
 - (2) MOUSHR CHABBA
 - (3) ABASSYA
 - (4) TEL HAMRA
 - (5) BANASS
 - (6) TEL AZAZIAT
 - (7) SHEAR YASHOV
 - (8) DAN
 - (9) DAN
 - (10) TEL EL QADI

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APPENDIX C

Scale sketch of north-west sector of Tel el Qadi area, fixing position (MR 211090-295046) of halftrack patrol vehicle where first fired on by Syrian military positions.



SKETCH SCALE 1:2.500
 CONTOUR LINES ARE ONLY INDICATIVE

- 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 STAKES
- 5 TAPE
- x POINT ON NORTH SIDE OF TRACK WHERE APC WAS WHEN FIRST SHOT FIRED
- 6 TRACK
- 7 POINT WHERE TRACK STARTS CLIMBING UP NORTHERN SLOPE OF HILL (APPROX.)
- B - C - 11/MS RESECTIONS
- 8 N. END OF LINE OF YOUNG POPLARS ALONG SOUTHERN SIDE OF TRACK
- 9 NORTH WEST SLOPE OF TEL EL QADI

SKETCH - ANNEX C - APPENDIX C
 TO INVESTIGATION OF ISRAELI COMPLAINT
 ISMAC - 1964 - 8043

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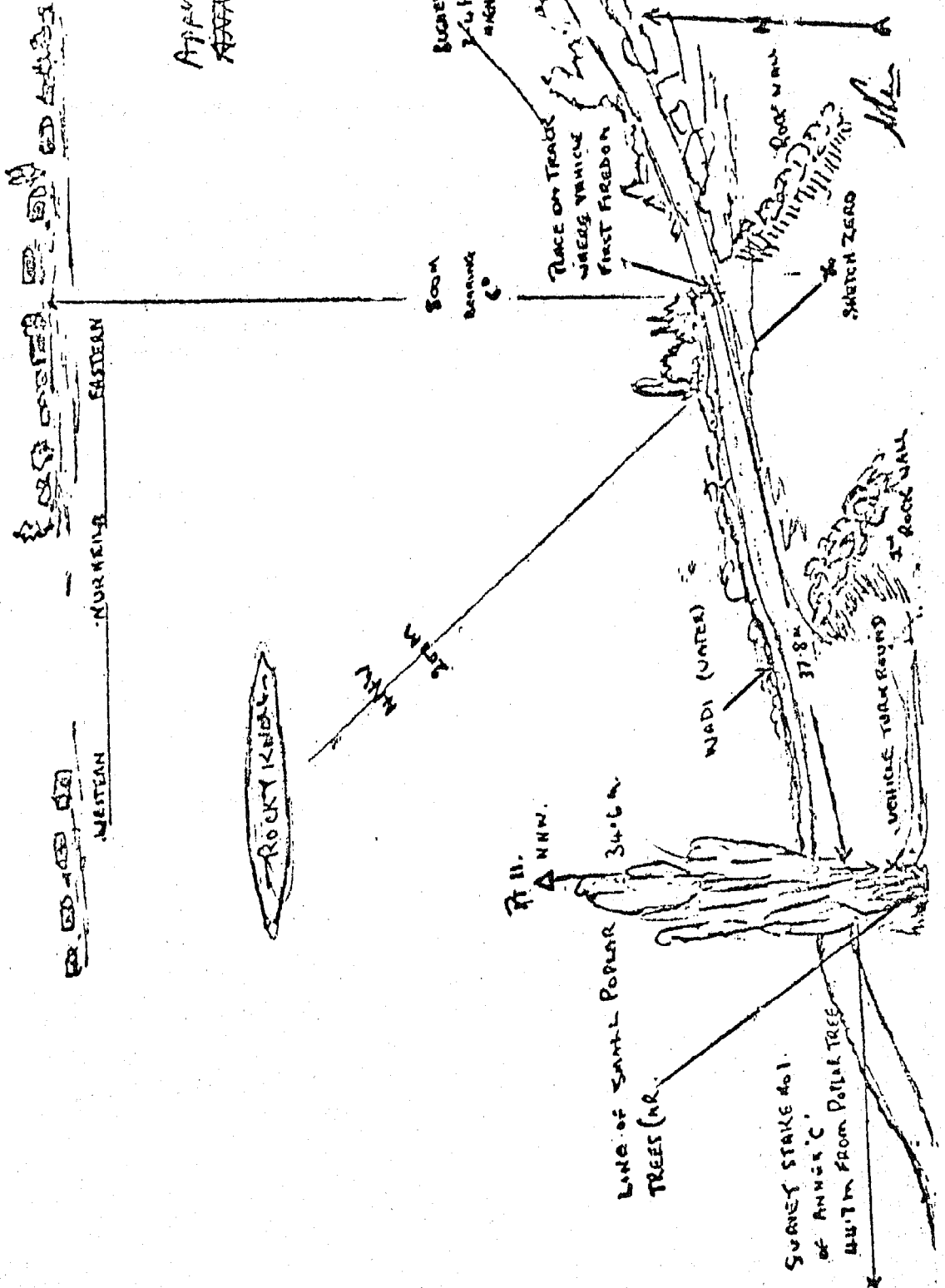
APPENDIX D

Sketch, not to scale, of same north-west sector of Tel el Qadi area, showing position of halftrack vehicle where first fired on by Syrian military positions in relation to other adjacent identifiable points

SKETCH (NOT TO SCALE) - TRACK AREA N.W. OF TEL EL ADI.

To ISMAC 1964 - 8013

16 NOV 1964



APPENDIX E

Sketch, Tel el Qadi, showing:

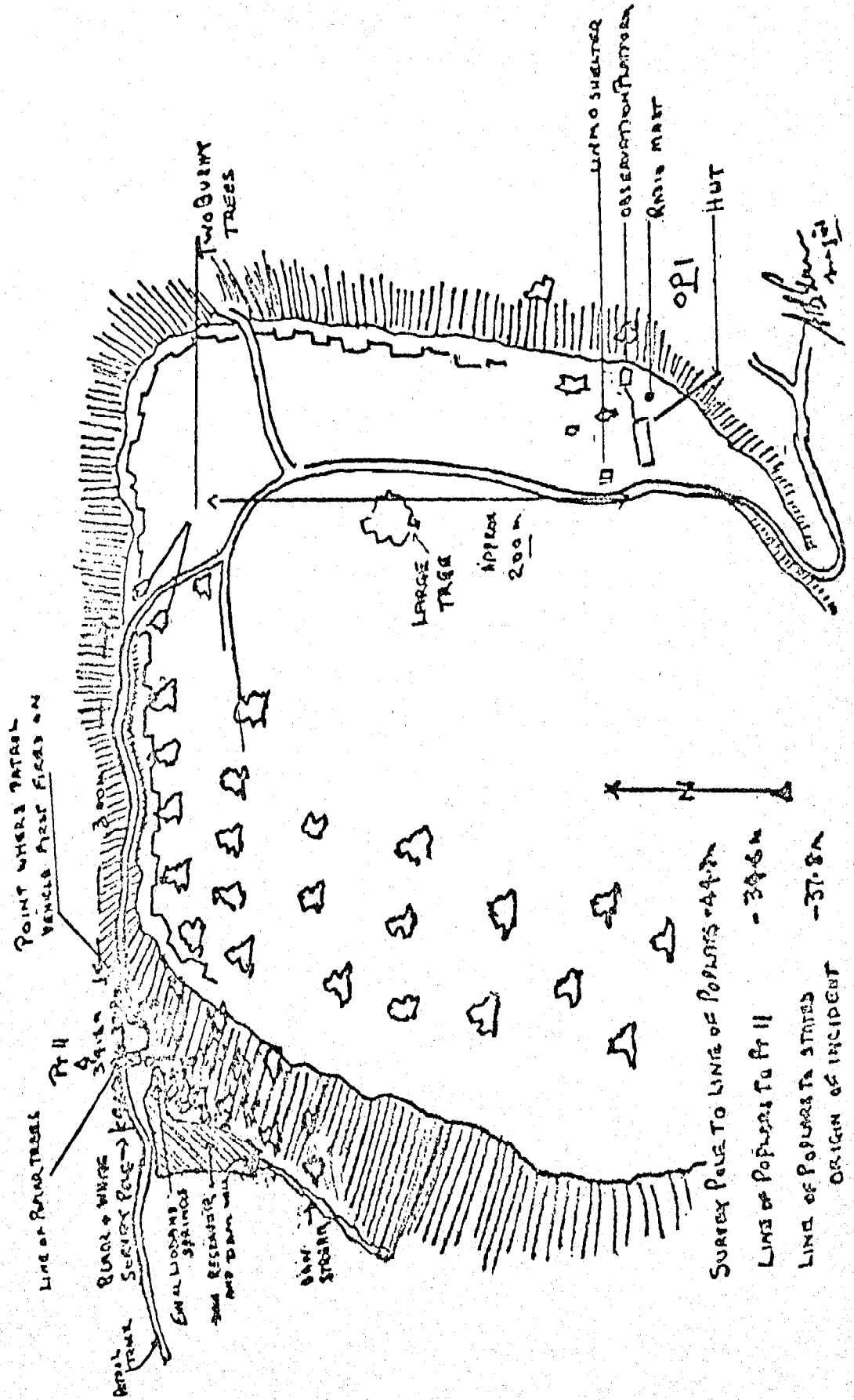
- (a) Relationship of OP hut and shelter to Israel military positions on N and N/W crest of Tel.
- (b) Location of start of patrol track "between two trees" on Tel referred to by witnesses and line of track around N/W slope of the Tel to place where vehicle first fired on and newly levelled vehicle turn-around immediately East of line of young poplar trees which are still on the N/W slope of Tel el Qadi. The track levels out at line of poplar trees and passes immediately North of Liddani springs outlet, as it continues in a westerly direction to culvert over Bin Barade stream at MR 210775-294885.

New York

TO ISMAC 1964 - 8043

12 NOV. 1964

SKETCH OF TEL EL QADI - NOT TO SCALE.



APPENDIX F

Statement of UNMO's on duty at OP 1 on 13 November 1964

Report of events which took place on 13 November 1964
in Tel-El-Qadi area as observed from OP 1

Up to 1127Z on 13 November 1964 everything was quiet and normal in the area of Tel-El-Qadi. At approximately 0630Z we had seen a mortar in one of the Syrian positions north of OP 1 and south-east of Nukheila village. Military personnel were in the vicinity. At approximately 1015Z, while observing, the mortar was found to be no longer there.

At 1127Z two rifle shots were fired from Syrian positions south-east of the Syrian village of Nukheila, immediately followed up by machine gun fire. Two minutes earlier an Israeli APC had been seen leaving from a position approximately 200 metres north-west of OP 1 along the patrol track leading north-west out of the Israeli northernmost position approximately 225 metres north-west of OP 1. The fire was immediately returned by Israelis with machine guns and rifles from positions approximately 200 metres north-west of OP 1. After the first shooting was reported by motorola to TCC, the intensity of the shooting increased (HMC, anti-tank guns, mortars, tanks and artillery) and the Israeli Liaison Officer and the undersigned observers took shelter. Sirens could be heard in the area but their exact source was unknown.

Before moving into the centre of the shelter, three Israeli tanks (medium size) were observed in position some 200 metres north-west of OP 1 firing against

Nukheila village. At this time a half track APC with the badge of the border police was located about seventy metres westward of the tanks. From that time observation could no longer be continuous, but only occasional, because of the intensity of the shooting.

We had brought the large motorola handset to the shelter and were able to hear all traffic but were unable to transmit. The sitreps given by OP Alpha and OP 2 concerning the fire directed against Tel El Qadi area can be confirmed by us according to the sounds heard and the occasional observations made, but without exact timings in every instance. This confirmation also includes the sound of aircraft first heard at approximately 1250Z.

After we had been informed of the first cease-fire, which had been proposed for 1300Z, the intensity of shooting did not change, and the aircraft continued their bombing and shooting until the final cease-fire at 1330Z.

During the incident our shelter received a direct hit on the roof by one 120 m/m mortar shell at approximately 1210Z. This was confirmed after the cease-fire when we found the tail of the shell in a crater (approximately 150 cm wide and 40 cm deep). The ground surrounding OP 1 was covered with craters and pieces of mortar shells. The two jeeps and the OP hut were also damaged by fragments of shells and bullets.

(Signed) C. GAMBARDILLA
C. Gambardella, Captain
Italian Army
UN Military Observer

(Signed) J. KAMPMANN
J. Kampmann, Major
Danish Army
UN Military Observer

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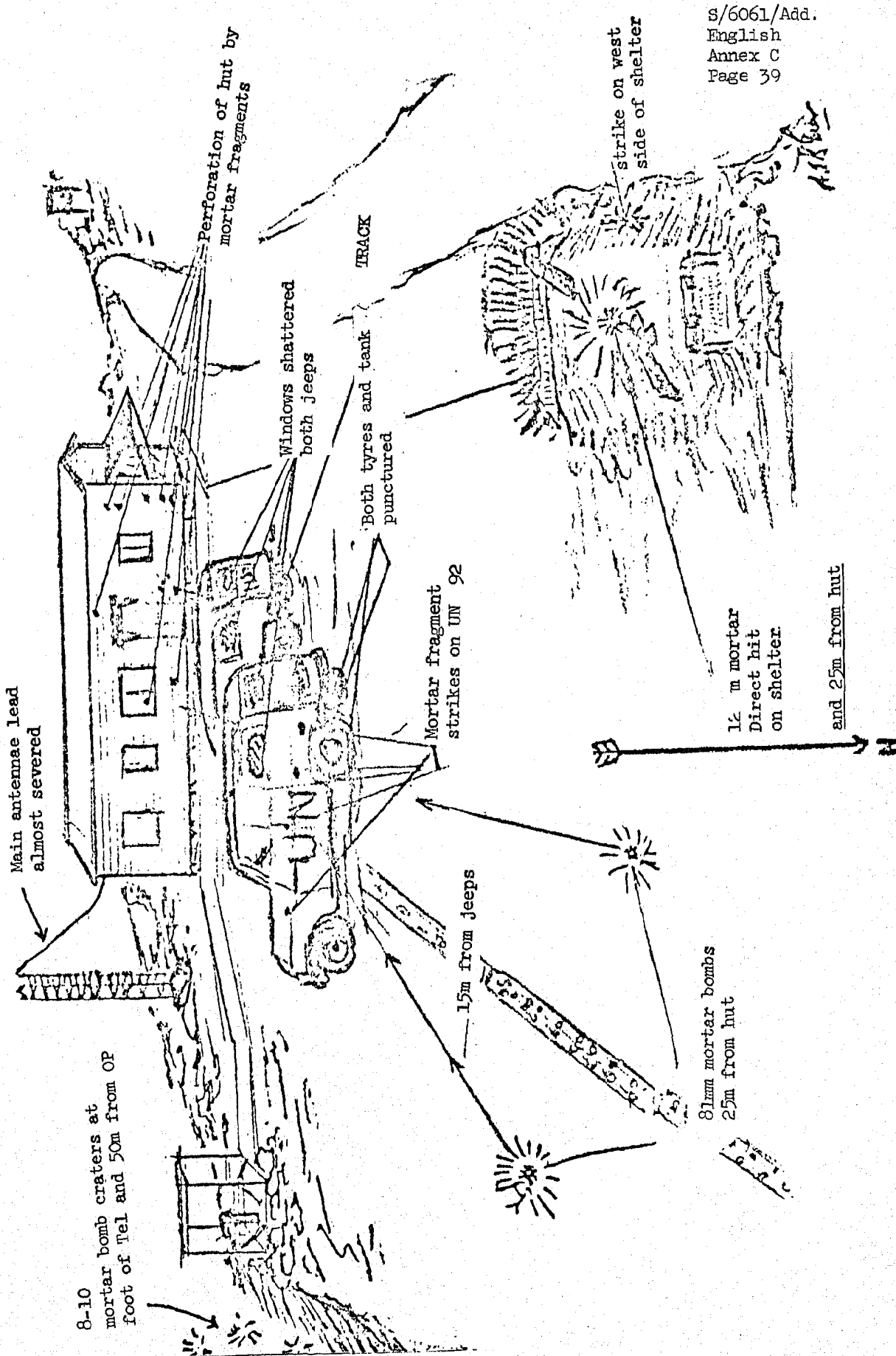
APPENDIX G

Sketch, not to scale, of OP 1 hut, United Nations jeeps, shelter and location of mortar bomb hits in near vicinity.

SKETCH (not to scale) OPI HUT, JEEPS and SHELTER

TO ISMAC 1964-8043

13 Nov. 64



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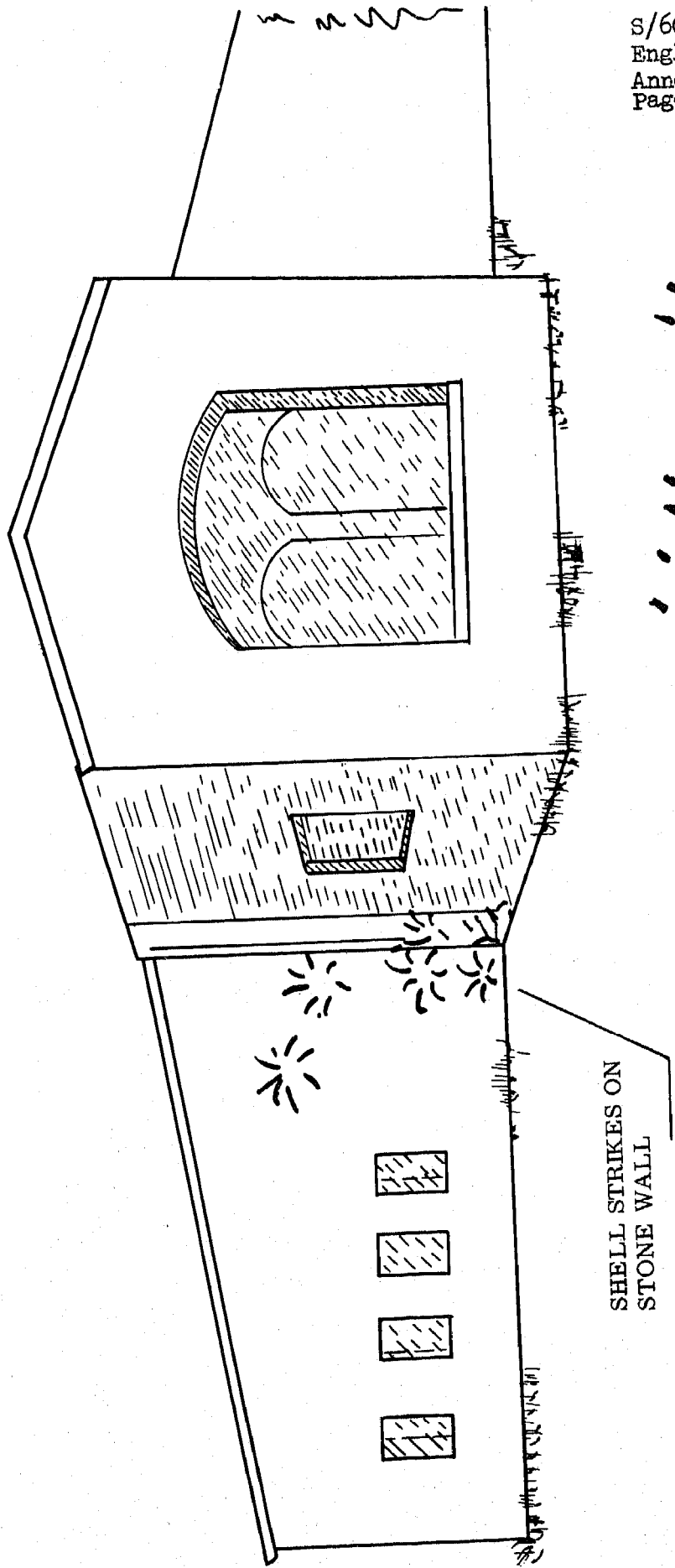
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APPENDIX H

H - Sketch, not to scale, of Dan Museum showing strikes on north wall and ground.

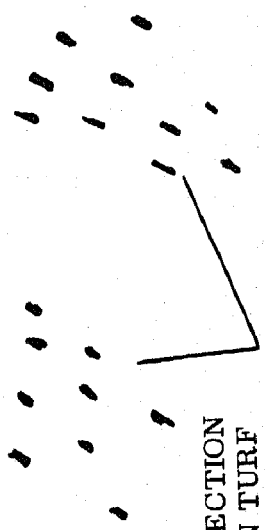
APPENDIX 'H'
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14 NOV. 1964

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SHELL STRIKES ON
STONE WALL

PATTERN AND DIRECTION
OF HMG STRIKE ON TURF



PHOTOGRAPHS

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS - ISMAC-1964-8043

1. From area of first stonewall on north side of Tel towards Nukheila village showing marker stake which is located on north side of road and designates the position of the half tracked army vehicle at the time of first burst of fire directed towards it from the village. Compass bearing to flag 2° from position of photographer.
2. From point in the centre of the white track 9.2 m. to the marker flag on the left of the track. Compass bearing to marker flag 69° and to a peak in the foreground of Mt. Hermon a bearing of 45° .
3. Taken towards line of young poplar trees on left of white track from marker flag. Direction is westerly facing downhill towards the eastern most marker pole of sketch ISMAC-7932 at blue pencil mark. Compass bearing to tall poplar tree (solid line) near road from position of photographer 250° .
4. Taken from the line of poplars towards the west. In foreground is the eastern most marker pole of sketch ISMAC-7932. To the left (solid line) can be seen part of the Liddani reservoir and the white track.
5. Taken from a point on the right of the track 15 m. east of the eastern most marker of sketch ISMAC-7932 showing part of track and reservoir. Dotted line 2 shows the 2nd last eastern marker post 2 m. north of white track.
6. Taken from a point approximately 50 m. from line of poplar trees showing line of white tape and the closest portion of the white track to the white tape line which was 2 m. from the northern edge of the track. Posts 2, 3, 4 are evident.

7. Taken from the line of poplar trees along white track facing east. Shown also is the marker flag showing point where half track was fired upon.
8. Taken from top of UN Shelter showing edge of 120 mm mortar crater, damaged vehicles in foreground, UN hut, radio mast and edge of observation platform at OP 1 on Tel-el-Qadi.
9. Taken from the top of the UN shelter showing size of crater in relation to meter stick. Direction - looking SW to shelter entrance showing white track to top of photo.
10. View looking into crater showing tail assembly of bomb described in photos 8 and 9.
11. View of 81 mm mortar crater 10 m. east of shelter, 15 m. from UN jeep 92 and 25 m. from OP 1 hut.
12. View of UN 92 showing side view (north) showing splinter damage.
13. View of UN 137 showing north side and rear end view of damage.
14. Taken to NNE of damage to power house at Kibbutz Dan showing damage caused by fire on 13 November 1964.
15. View to NE of damage to oil storage building adjacent to power house seen at right of photo also edge of grain storage silo taken from garage area (Dan).
16. View of damage to oil storage shed and power house taken towards SE showing a damaged tractor ("cat") and garage (Dan).
17. View of power house and oil storage shed taken to SE showing damage to buildings and combine at right edge of photo (Dan).
18. View of grain silo taken towards SE showing two shell strikes with power house in lower right corner of photo (Dan).
19. View of wall of garage toward W 10 m. W of power house showing shell strike on upper wall at top of photo (Dan).
20. View of D6 caterpillar tractor in garage damage caused by shell depicted entering garage in photo 29. Shell penetrated interior wall approximately 30 m. from outer wall causing noted damage (Dan).
21. View of an interior wall of garage at Dan looking W showing shell damage at lower corner of wall.
22. View of damaged Plymouth car which was in garage at Dan. Damage from shell or bomb splinters - note oil spattered over front and side of vehicle.

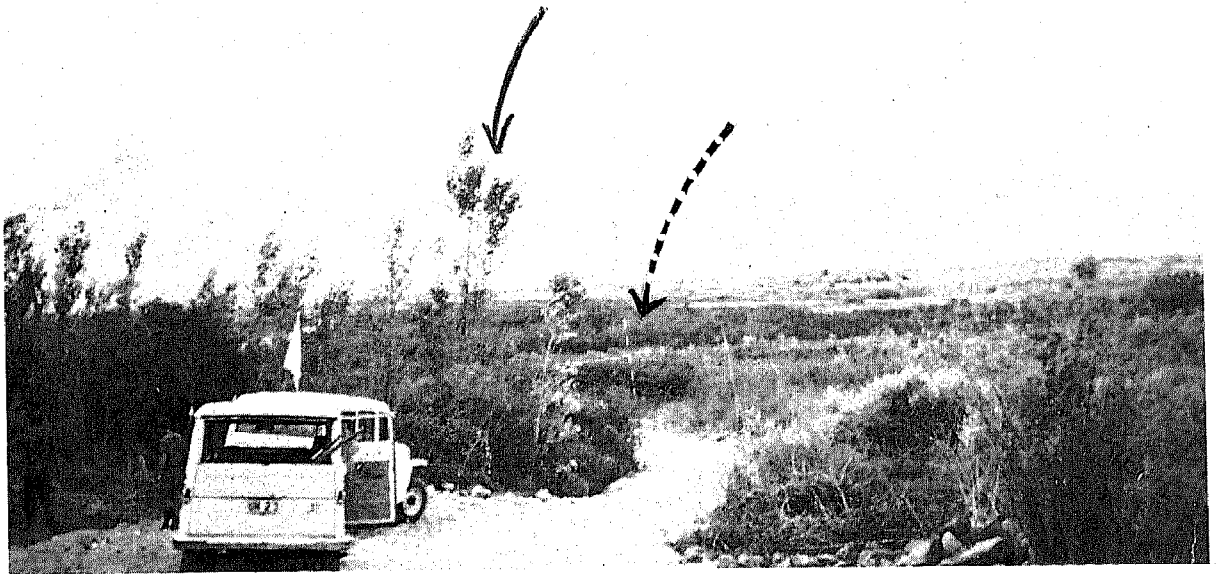
23. View of shell damage to ensilage silo showing view towards NE - note penetration of shell from wall on far side (Dan).
24. View of some damage to House 1 in Dan from bomb splinters - see edge of crater lower centre of photo looking NW.
25. View of bomb crater as depicted in photo 34. Direction of flight towards SW.
26. View of shell strikes on western portion of north wall of museum at Dan - note three strikes. Meter stick indicated direction of shell flight on impact.
27. View of first 120 mm mortar bomb blind which landed in grassed area between museum and gymnasium in Dan. Meter stick indicated width of crater - note mortar fin or tail assembly in lower left centre of photo.
28. View of second 120 mm mortar bomb blind in south end of same area stated in 37. Meter stick indicated direction of flight.
29. View of gymnasium in Dan showing east wall. Depicts the number of .50 approx MG bullets and shell holes in wall. Meter stick held by UNMO designates size of explosion damage.
30. View of shell and bullet hole in east wall of gymnasium in close up to left of large hole in photo 39.
31. View of hole in roof of Infants House at Dan showing extent of damage. Taken from the north end of house. Bomb was a 120 mm mortar.
32. View of cot taken from room in Infants House at Dan from second direct hit on the south-west side.
33. View of damage to one of the chicken houses at Dan showing direct hit on roof. Direction of this house is N to S. Shell landed on north-east side of roof.
34. View of another mortar burst on another chicken house in Dan on the lower wall.
35. View of carpentry shop in Dafna taken from the roadway to the NE of the shop. To the left (not shown) is the metal working shop and garage. In the foreground is the crater of an explosion causing splinter and blast damage to building.
36. View of dwelling house in Dafna situated parallel to Dan-Dafna road which runs NNE to SSW showing mortar bomb splinter and blast damage.
37. View of bomb crater of explosion causing damage depicted in photo 46.



1



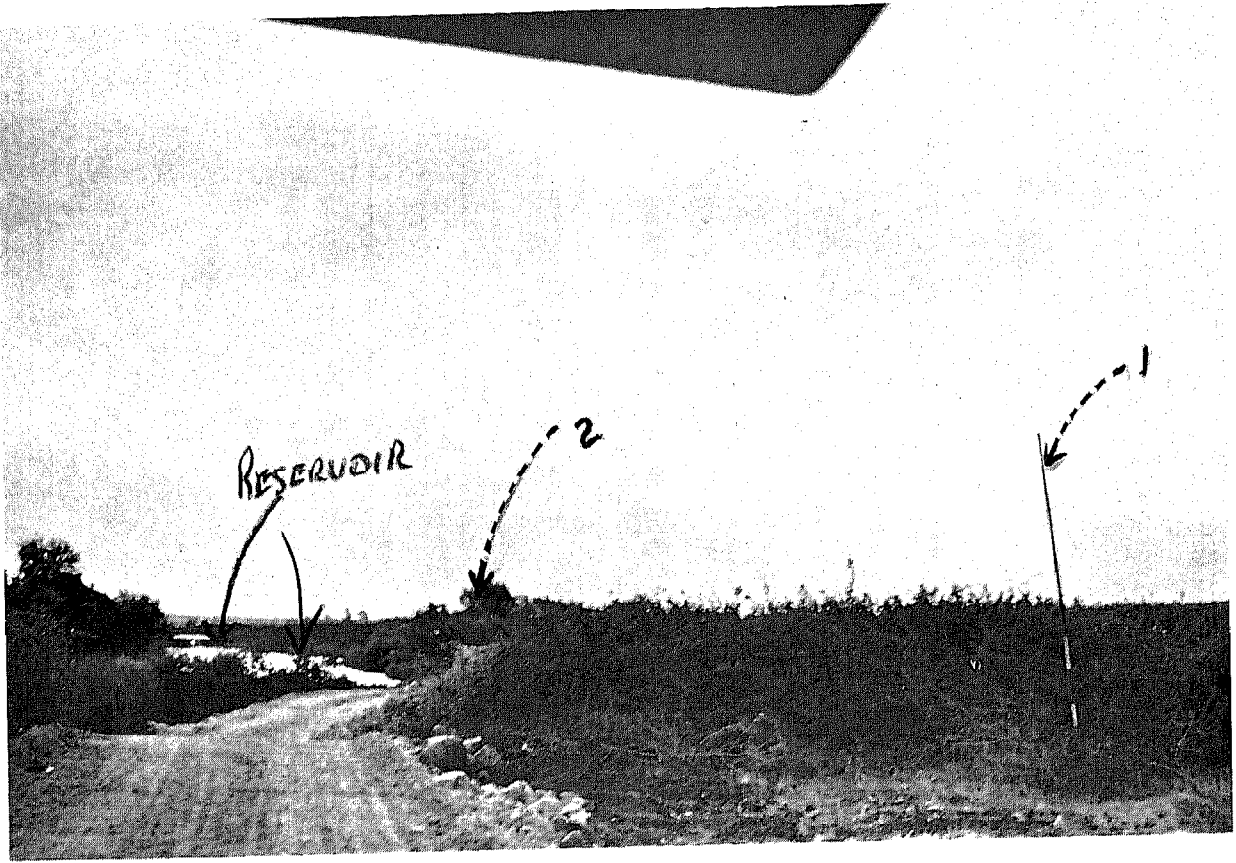
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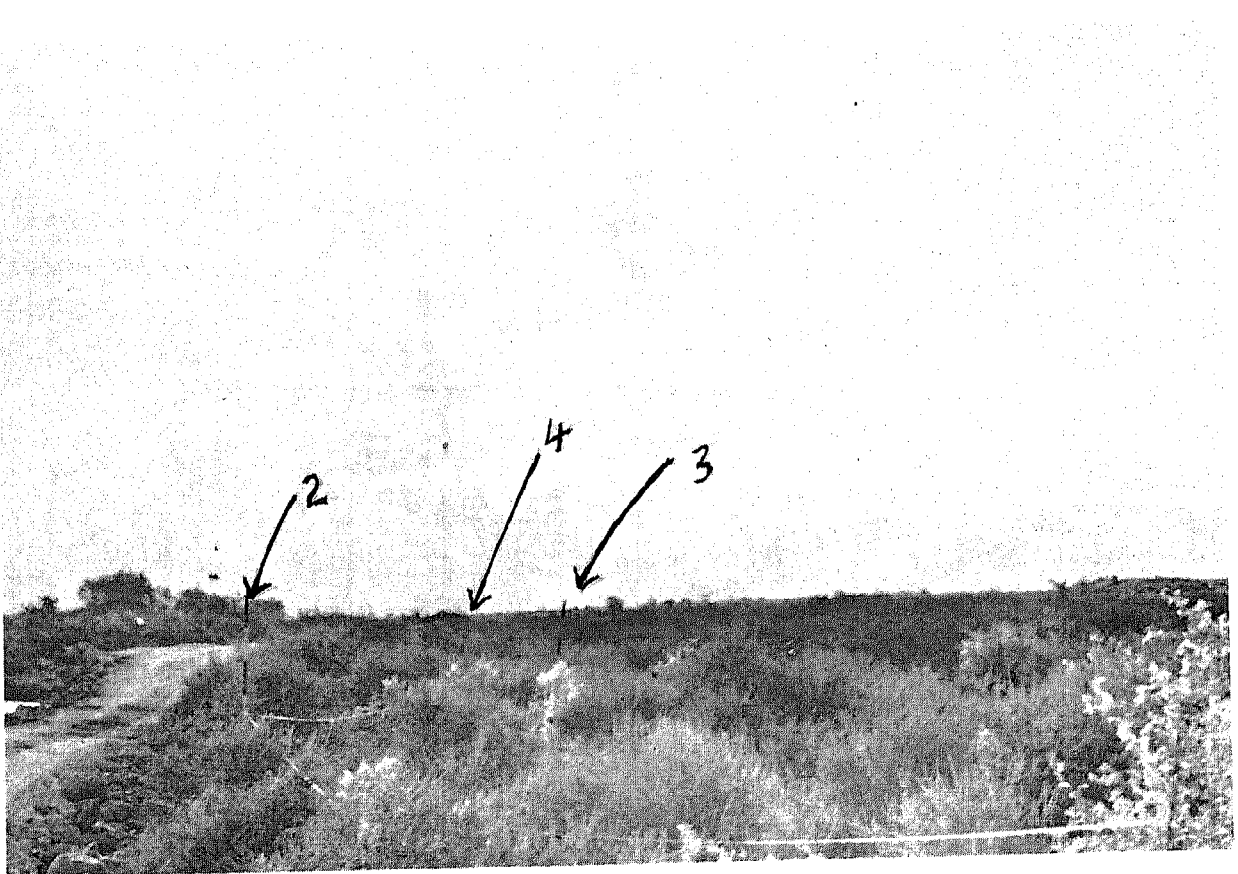
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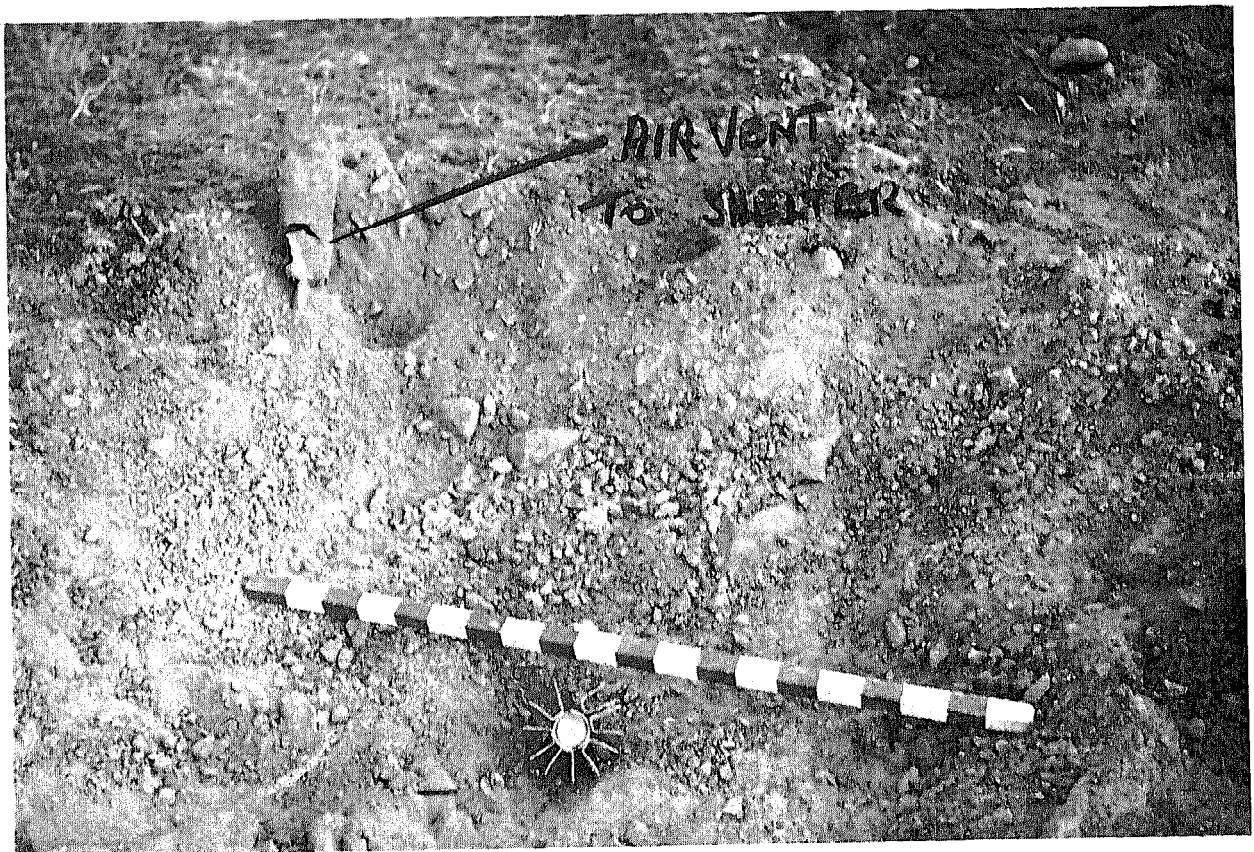
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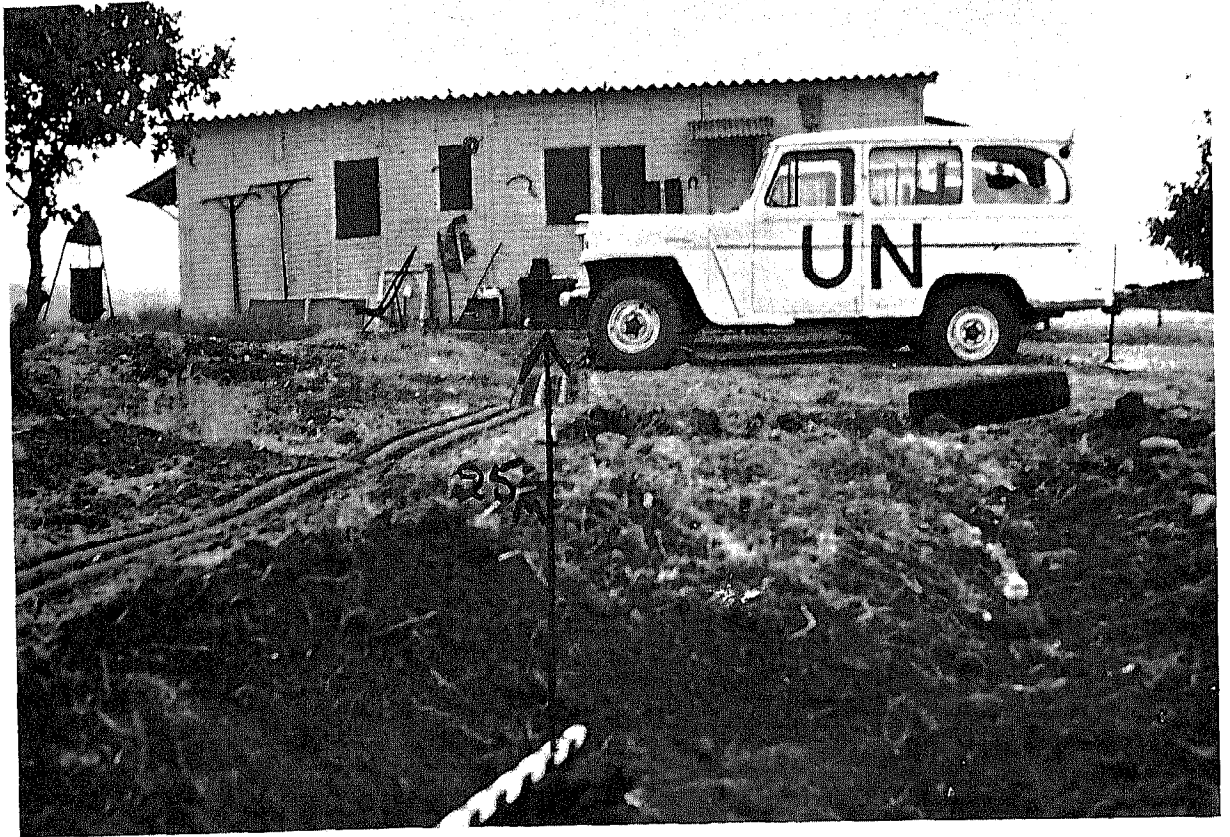
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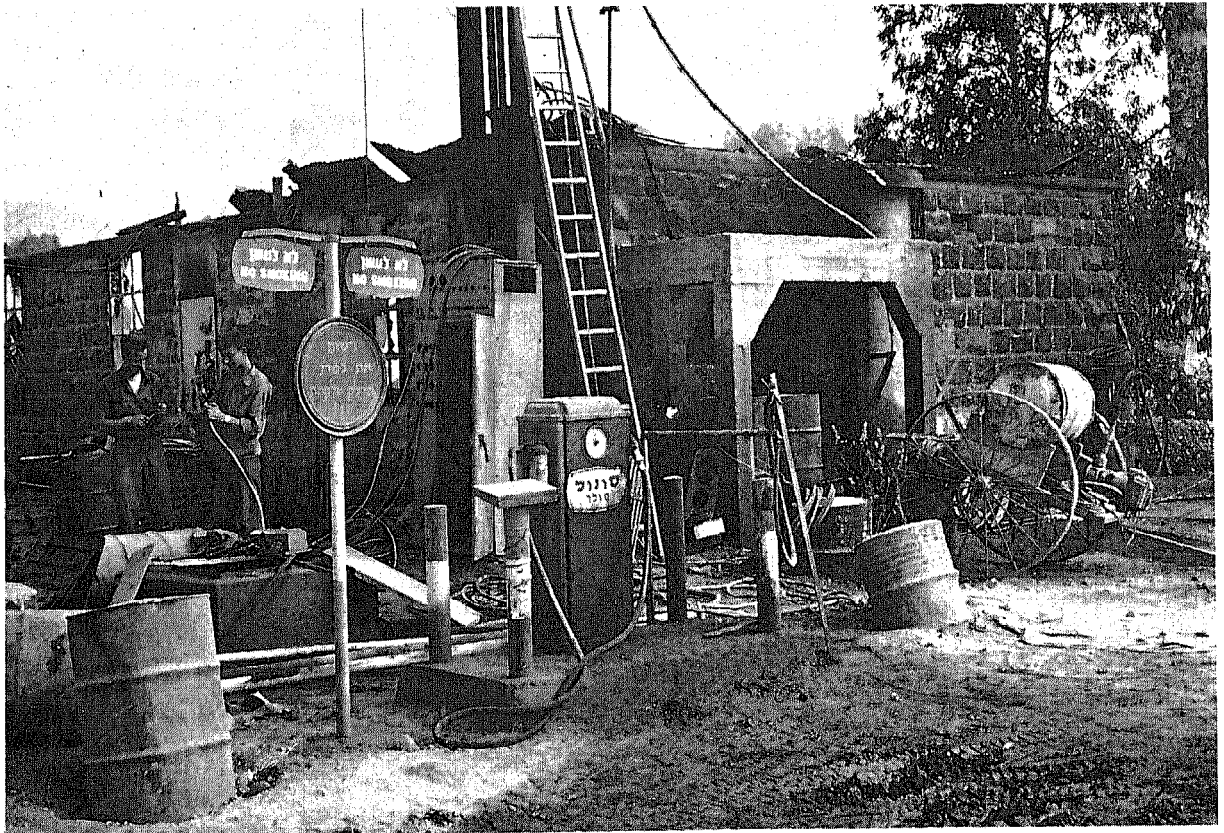
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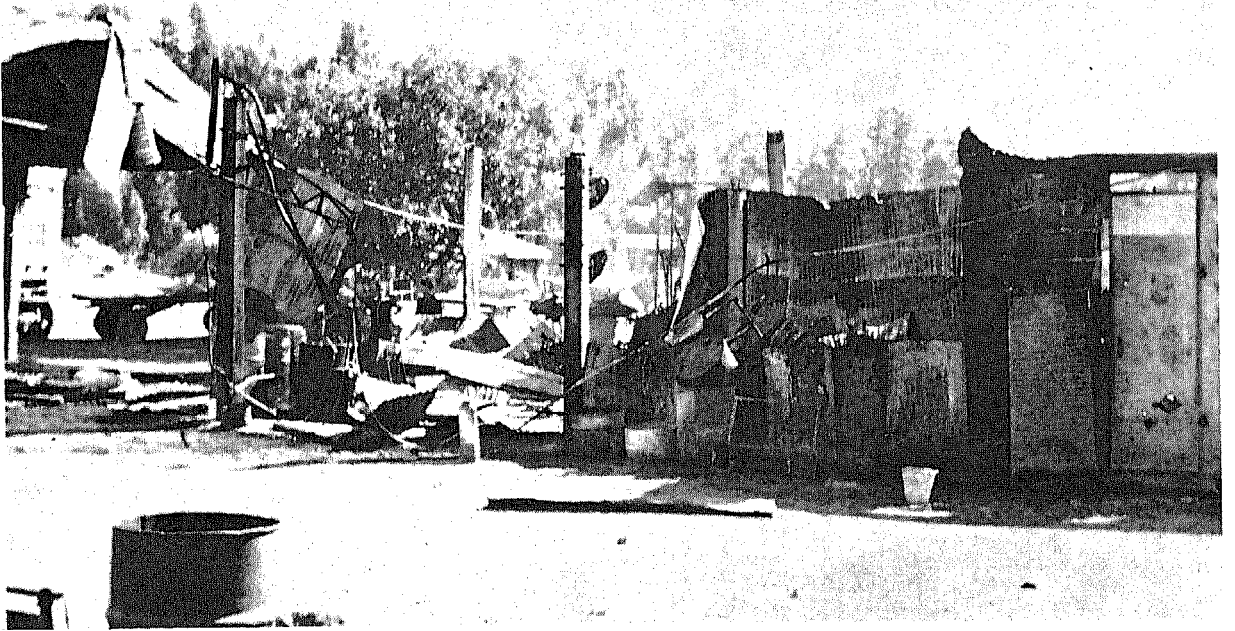
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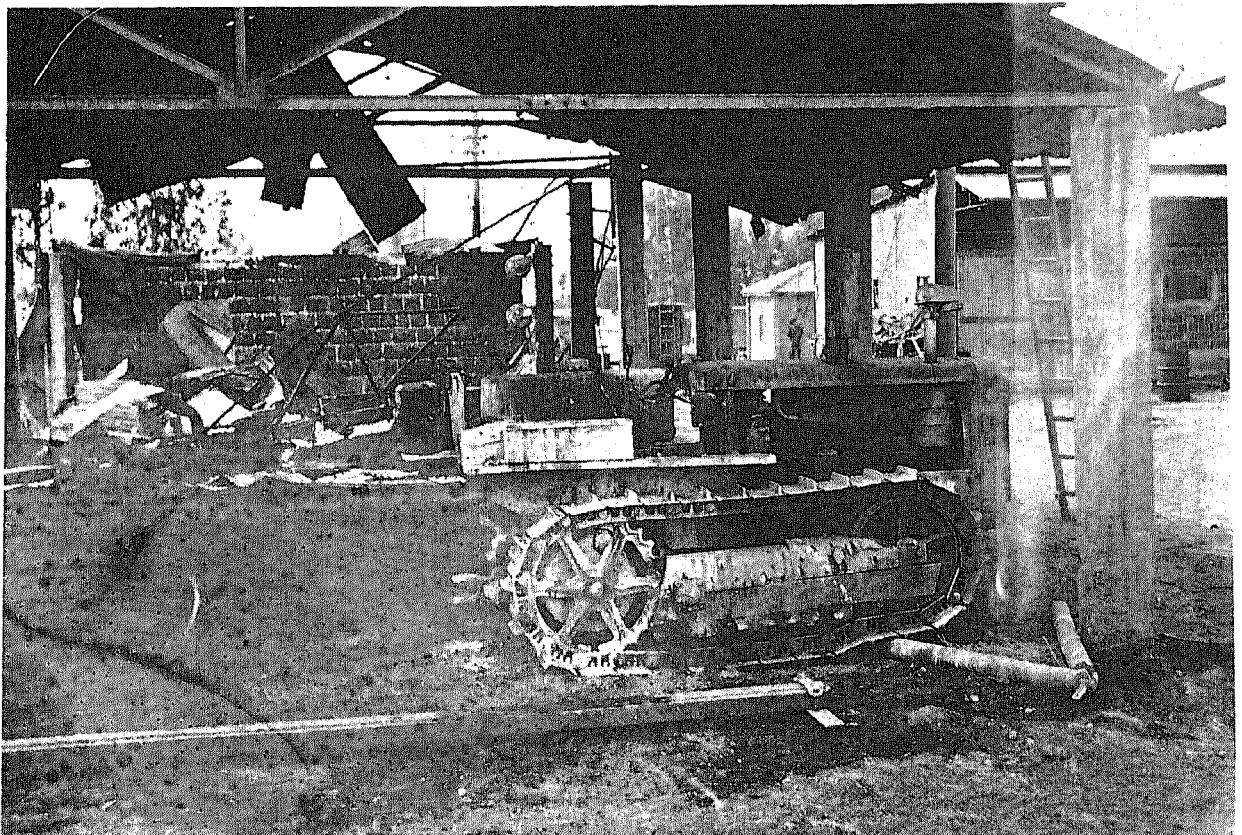
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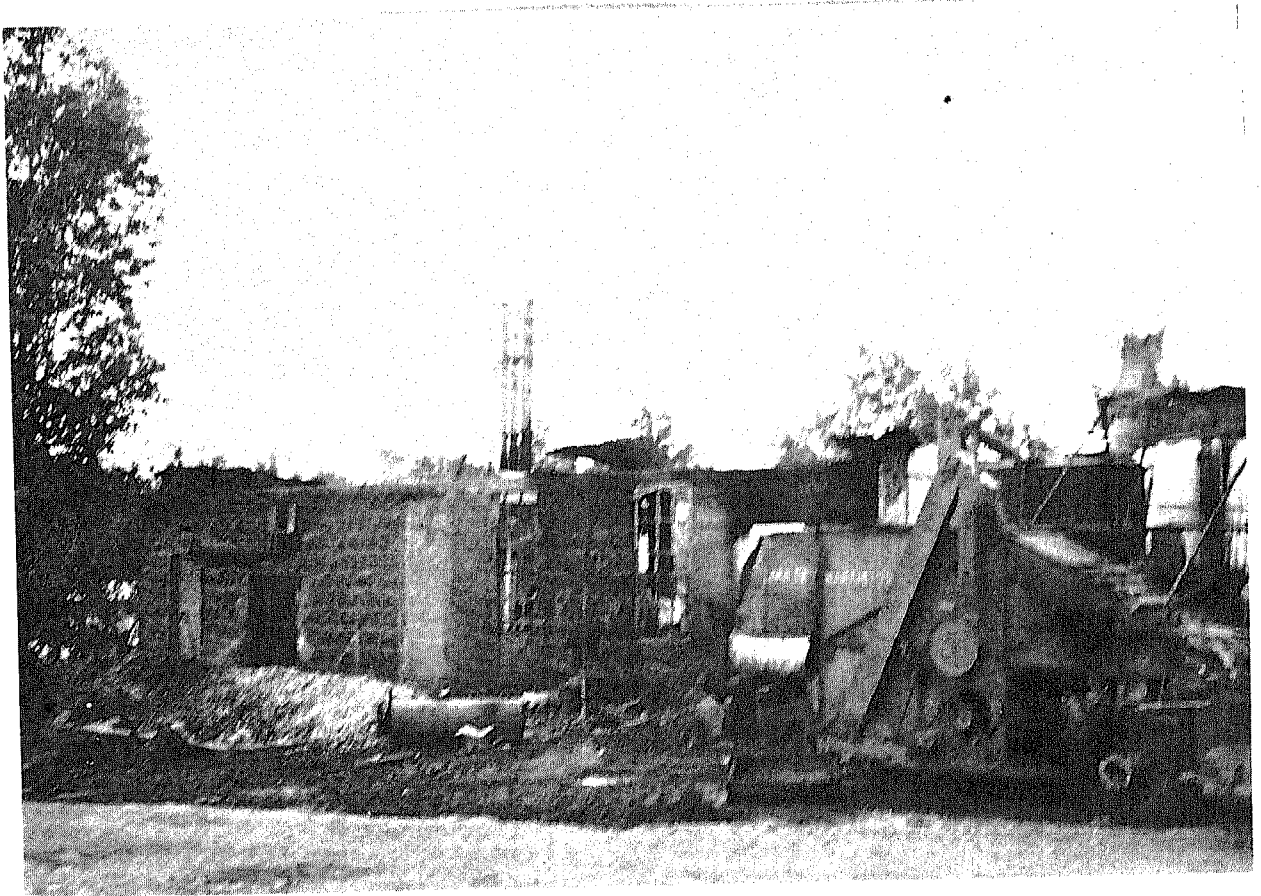
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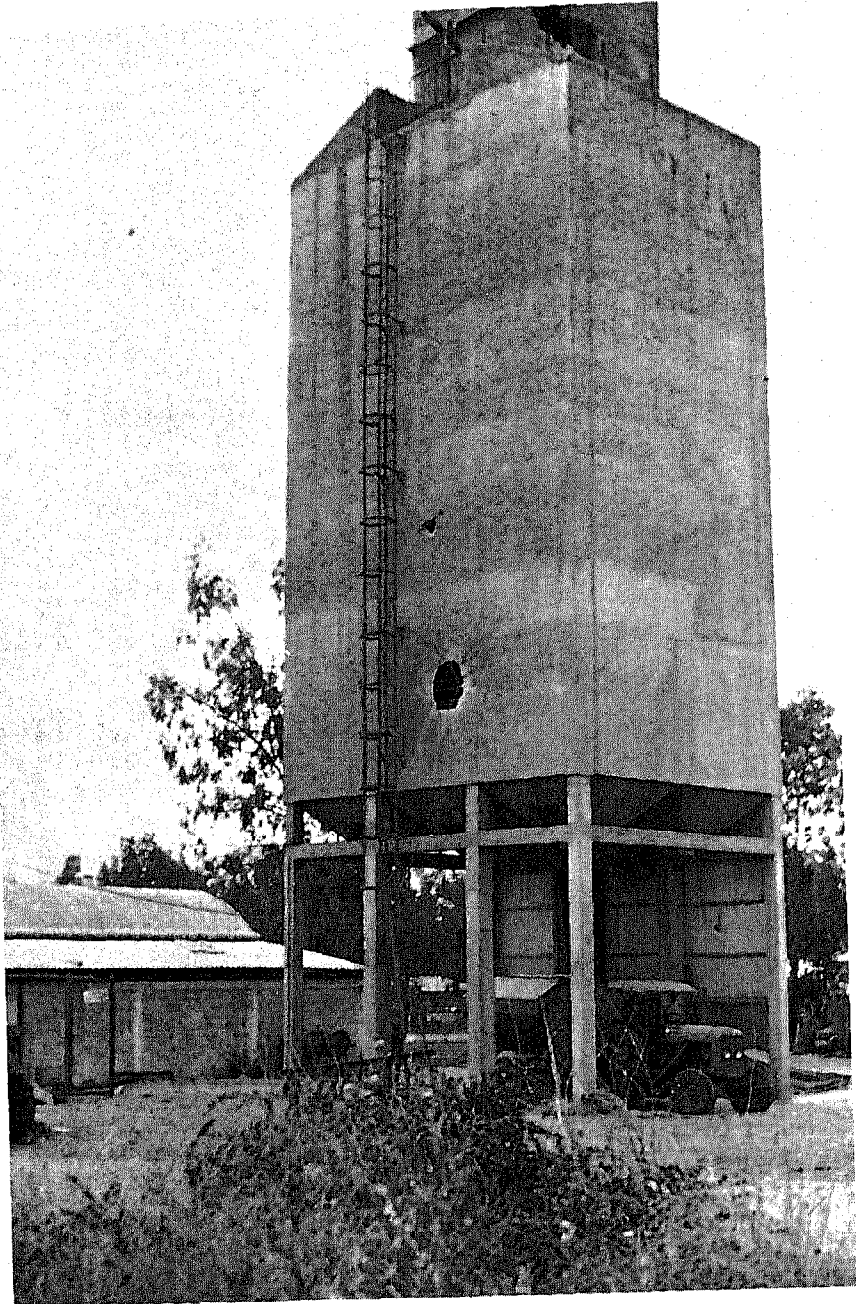


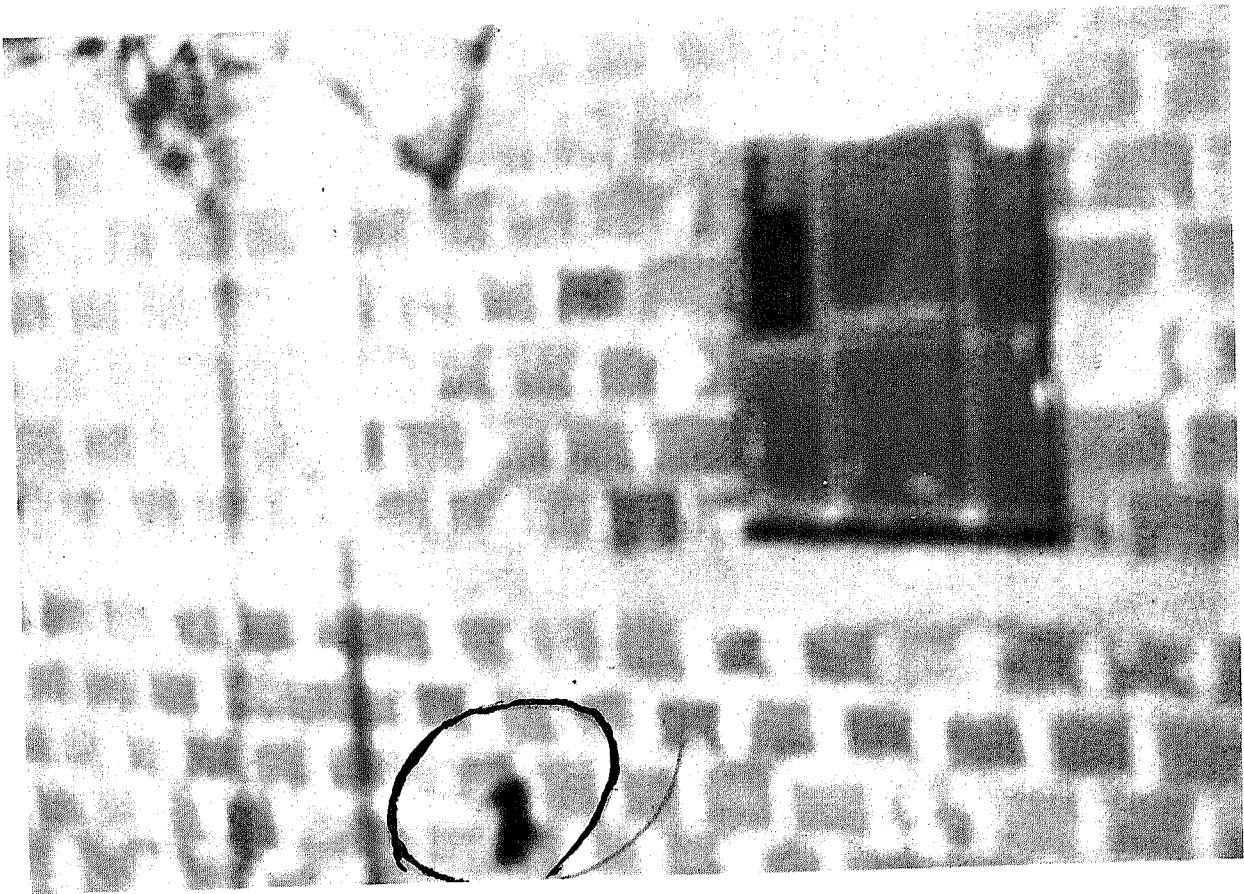
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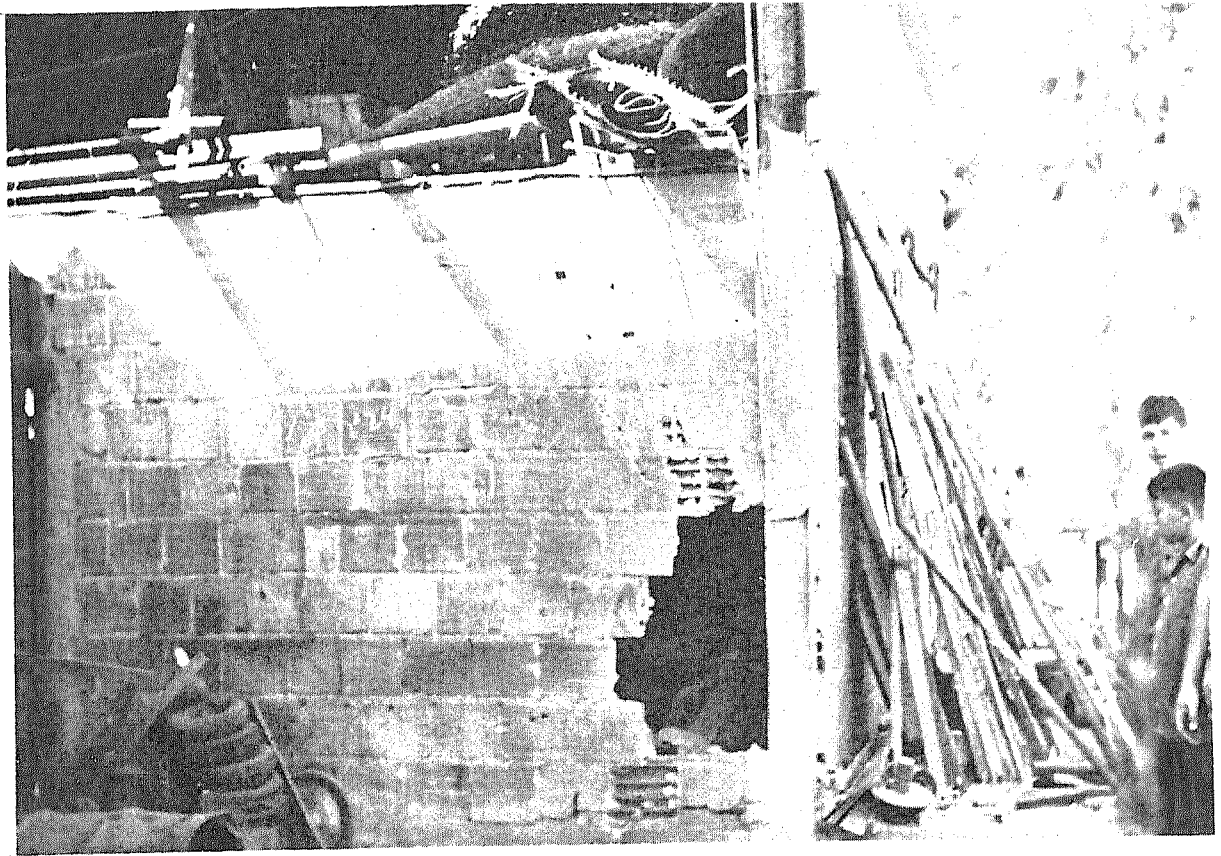




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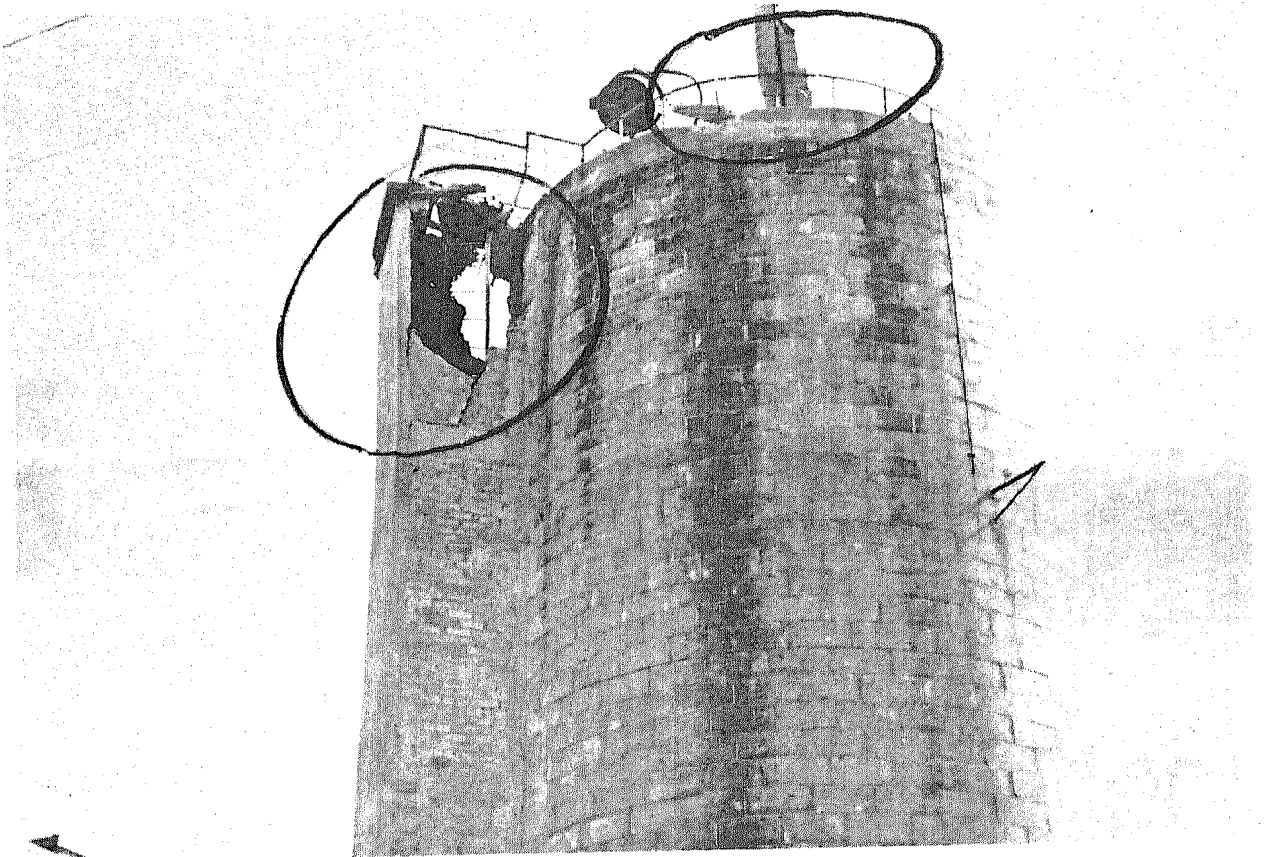
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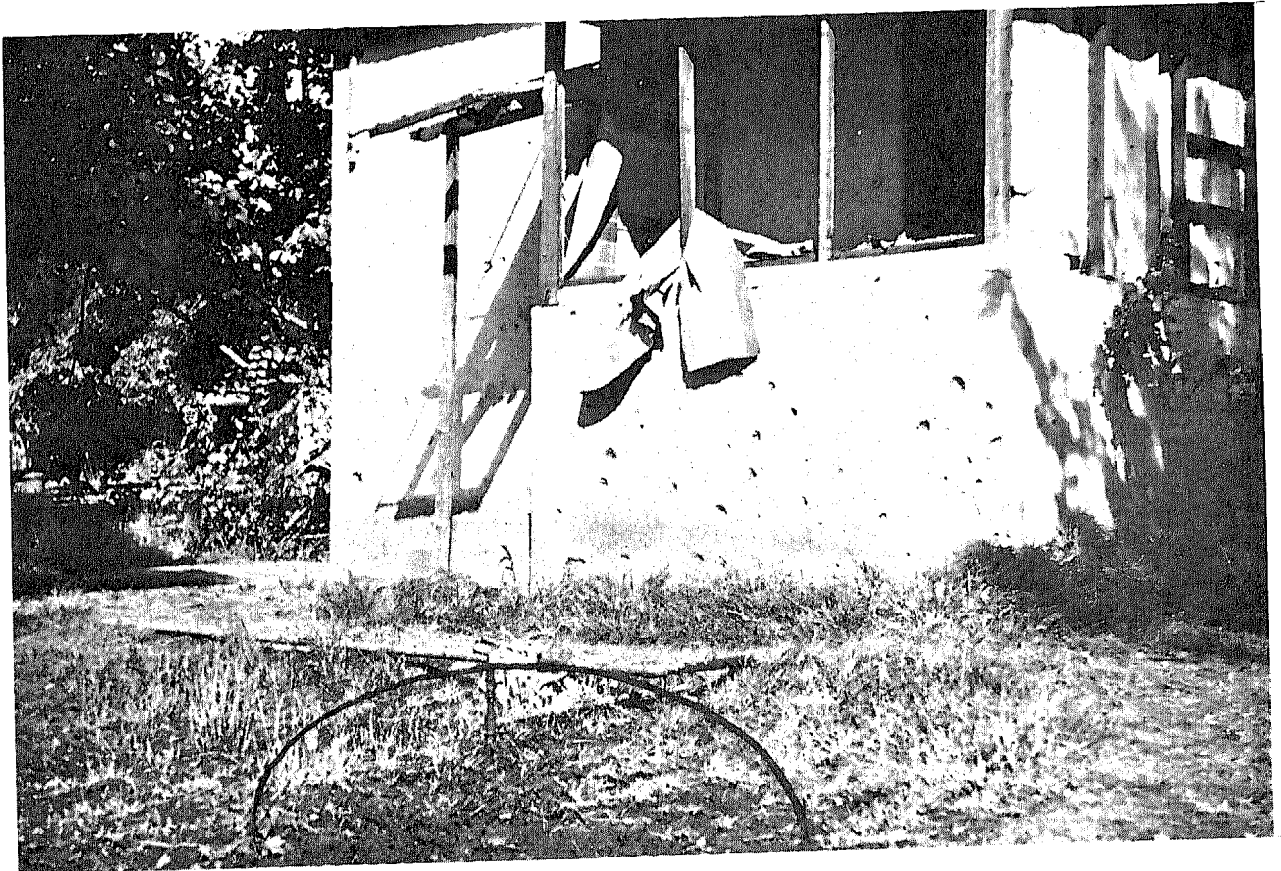
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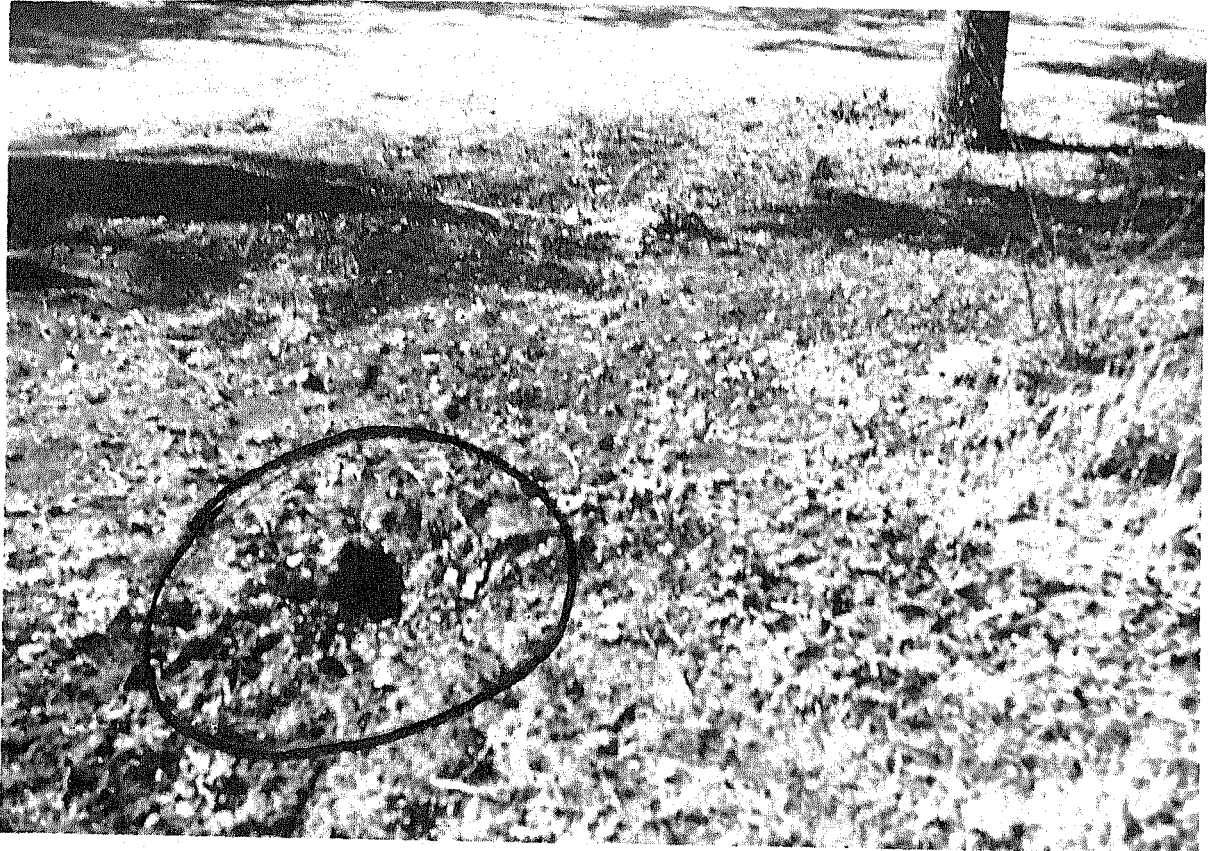
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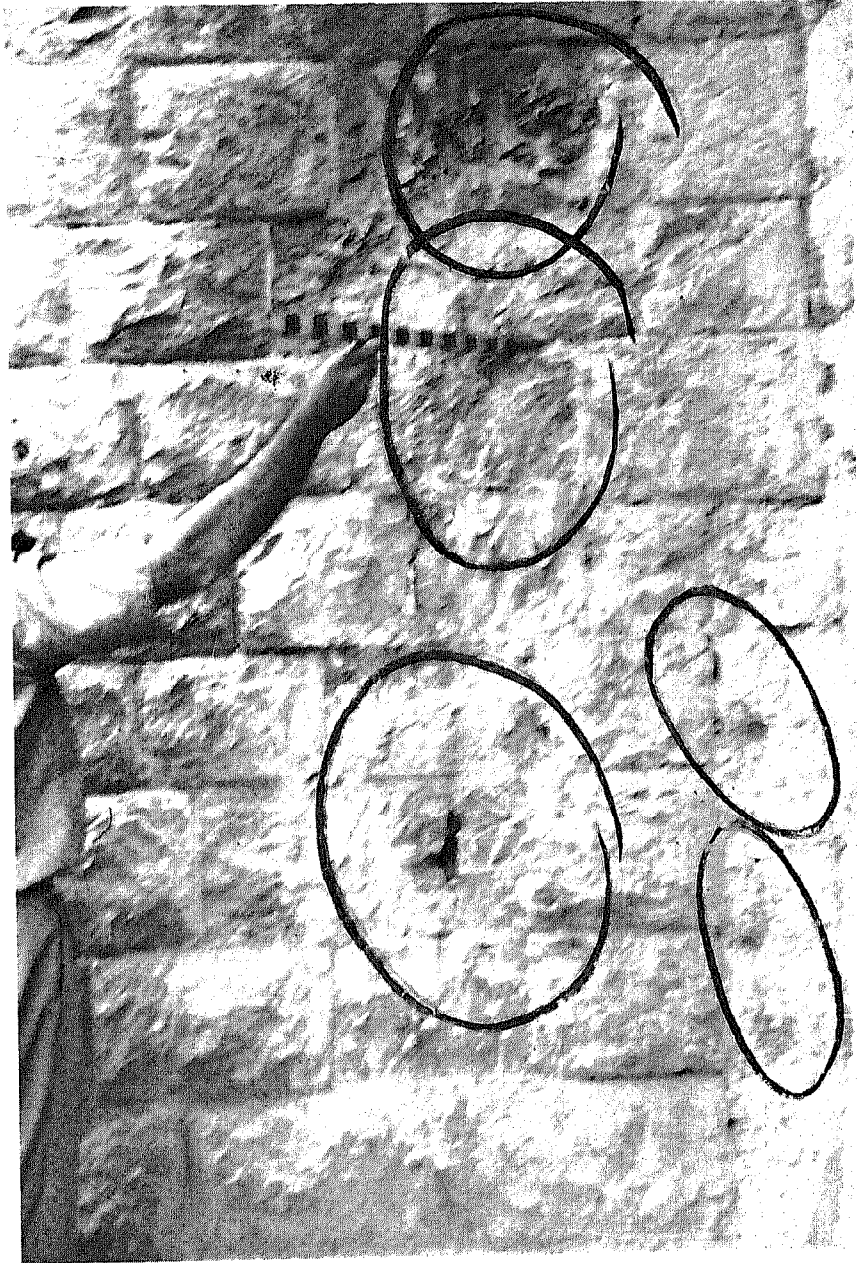


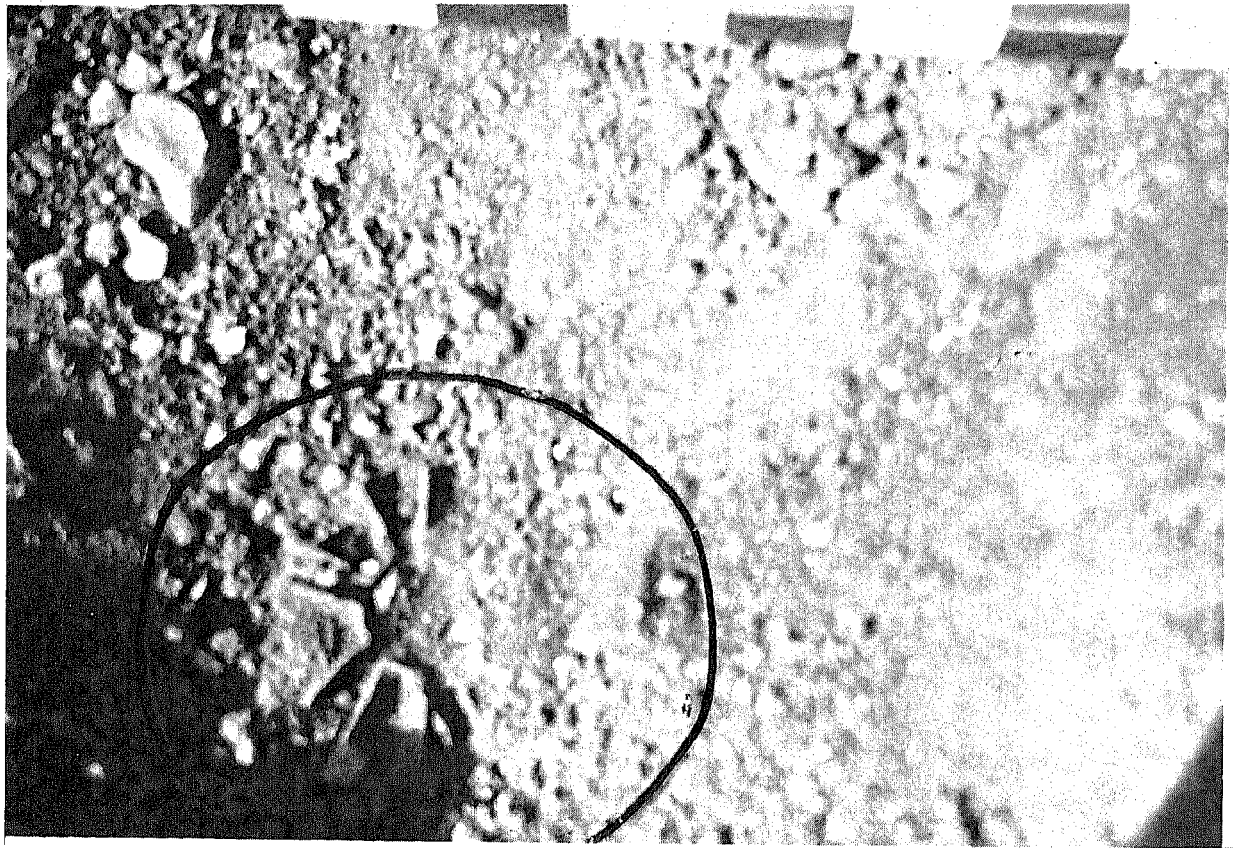
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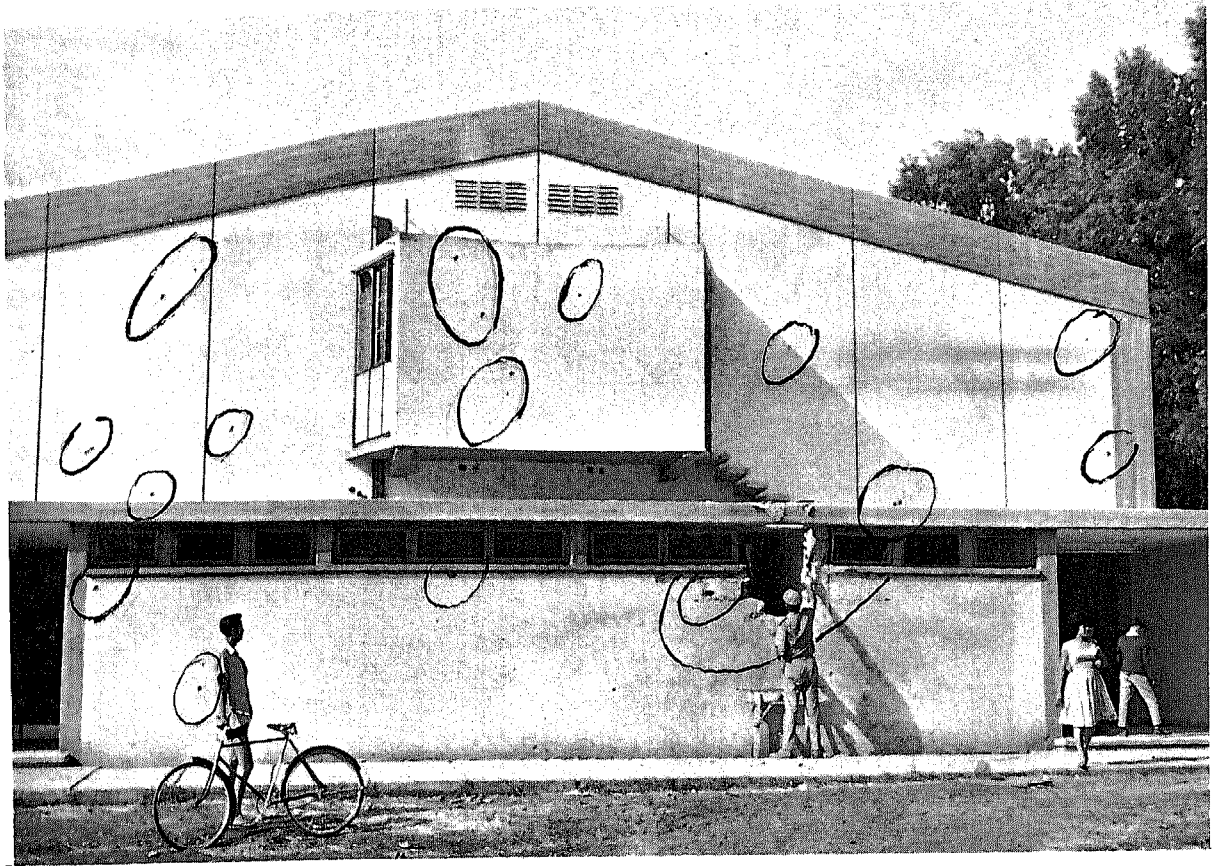
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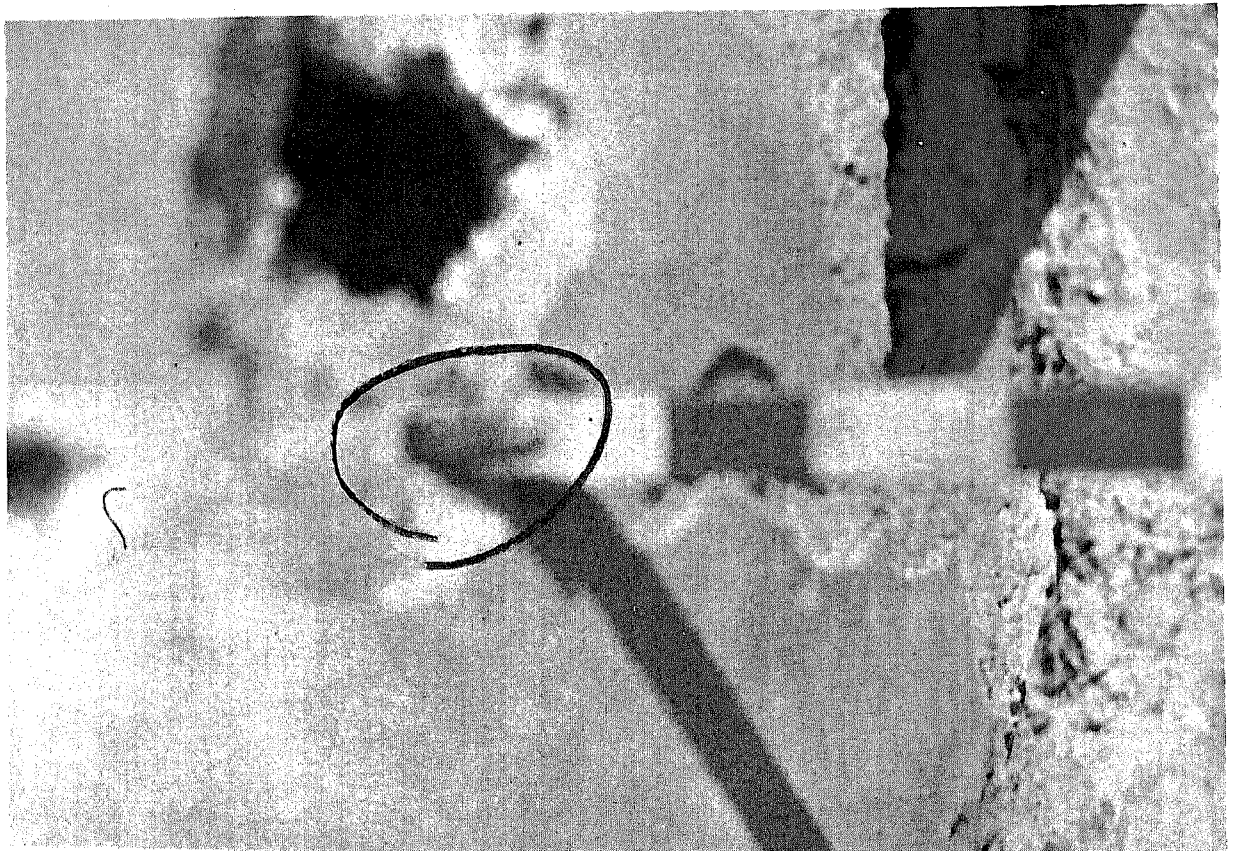




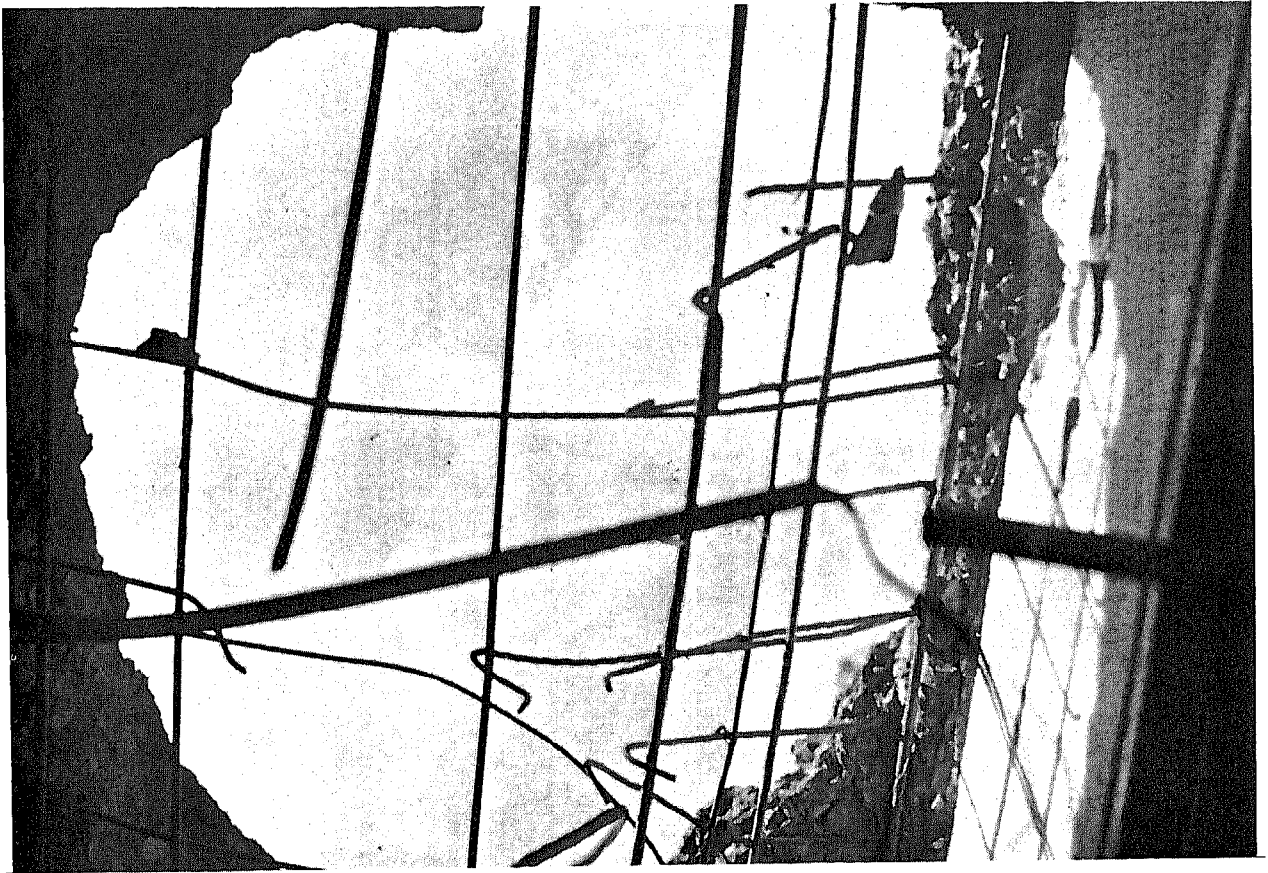




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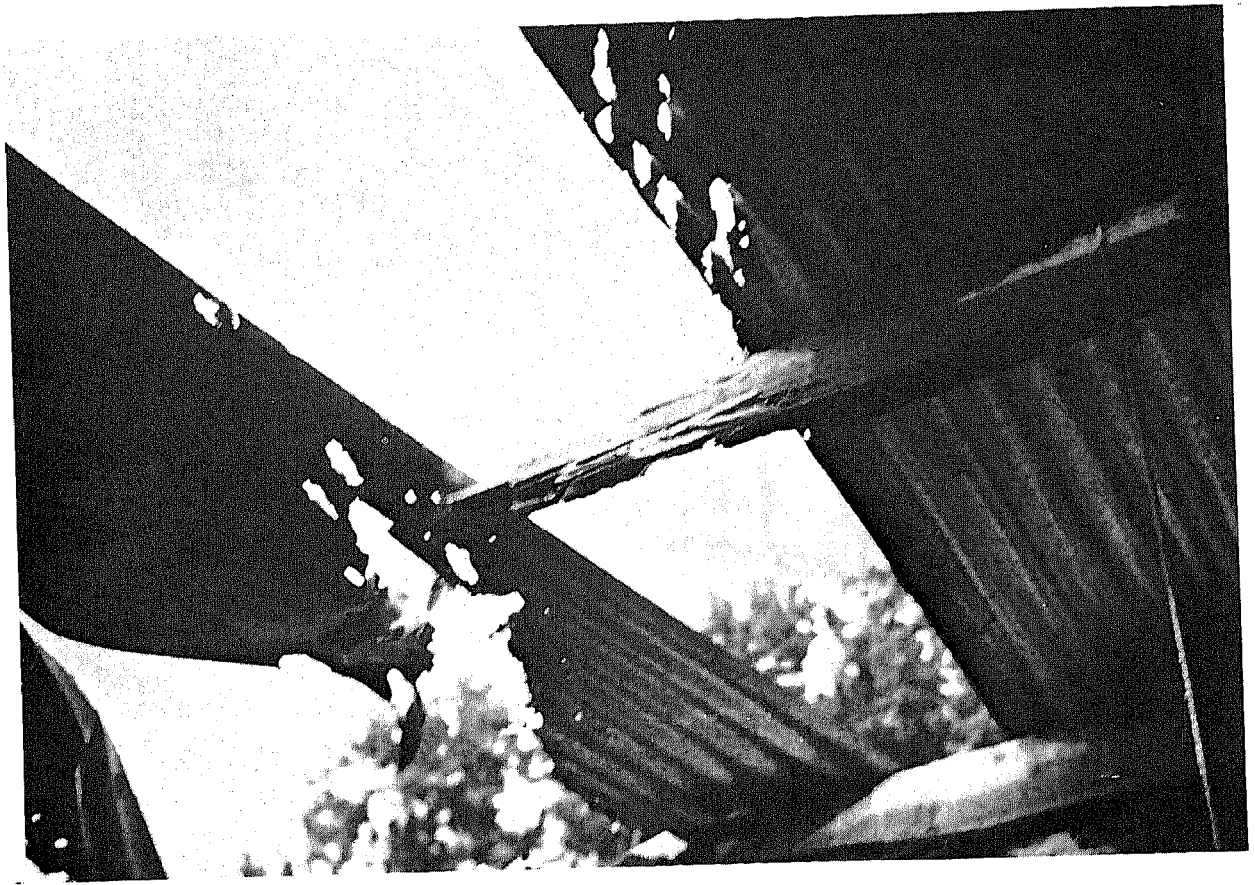
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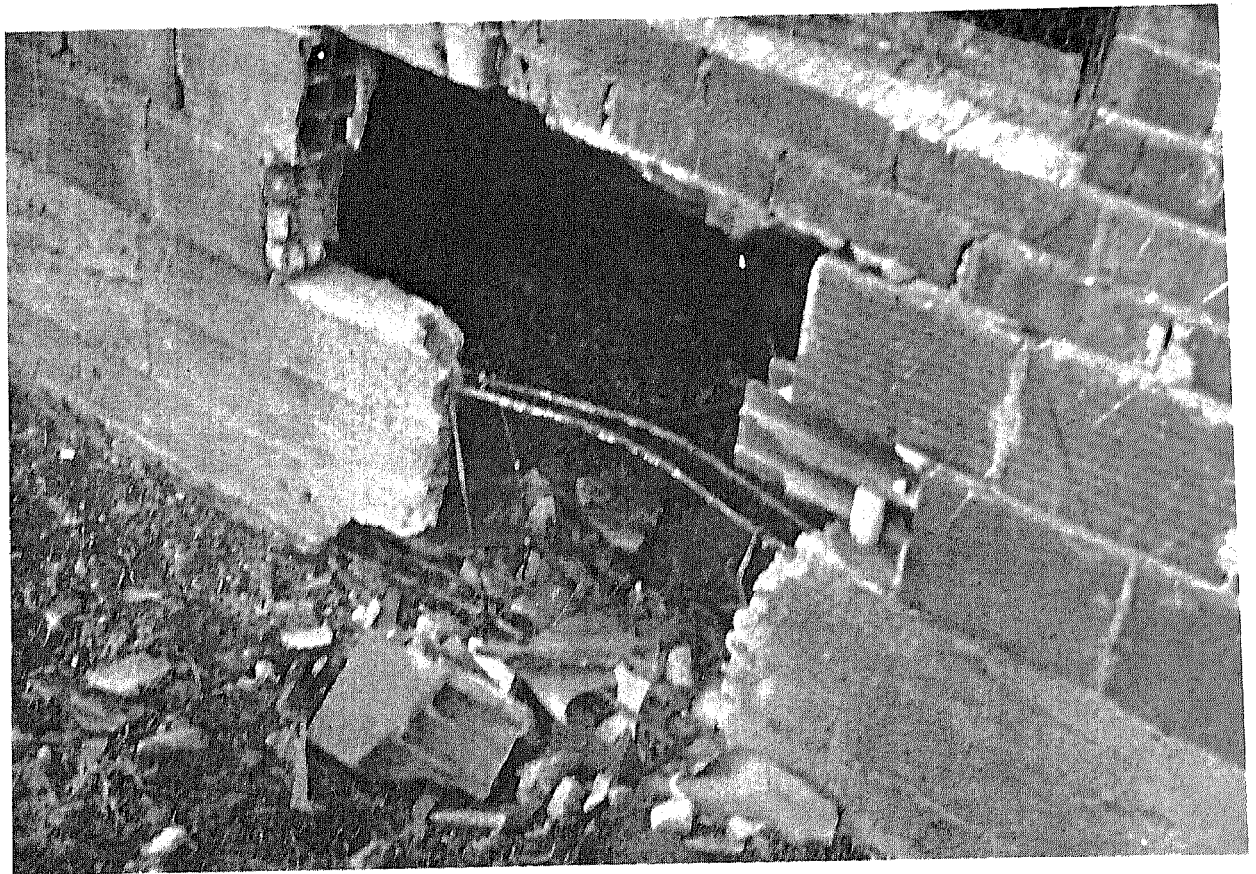
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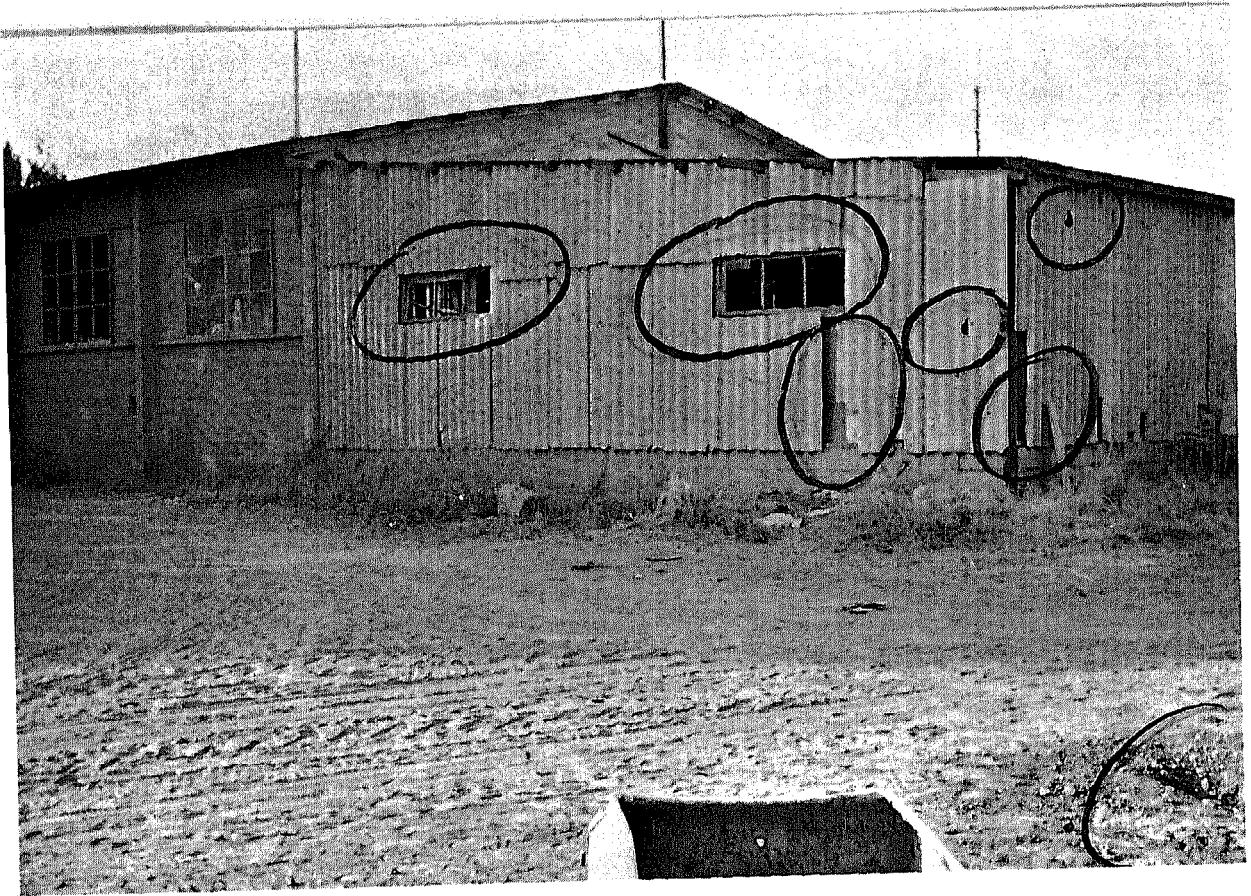
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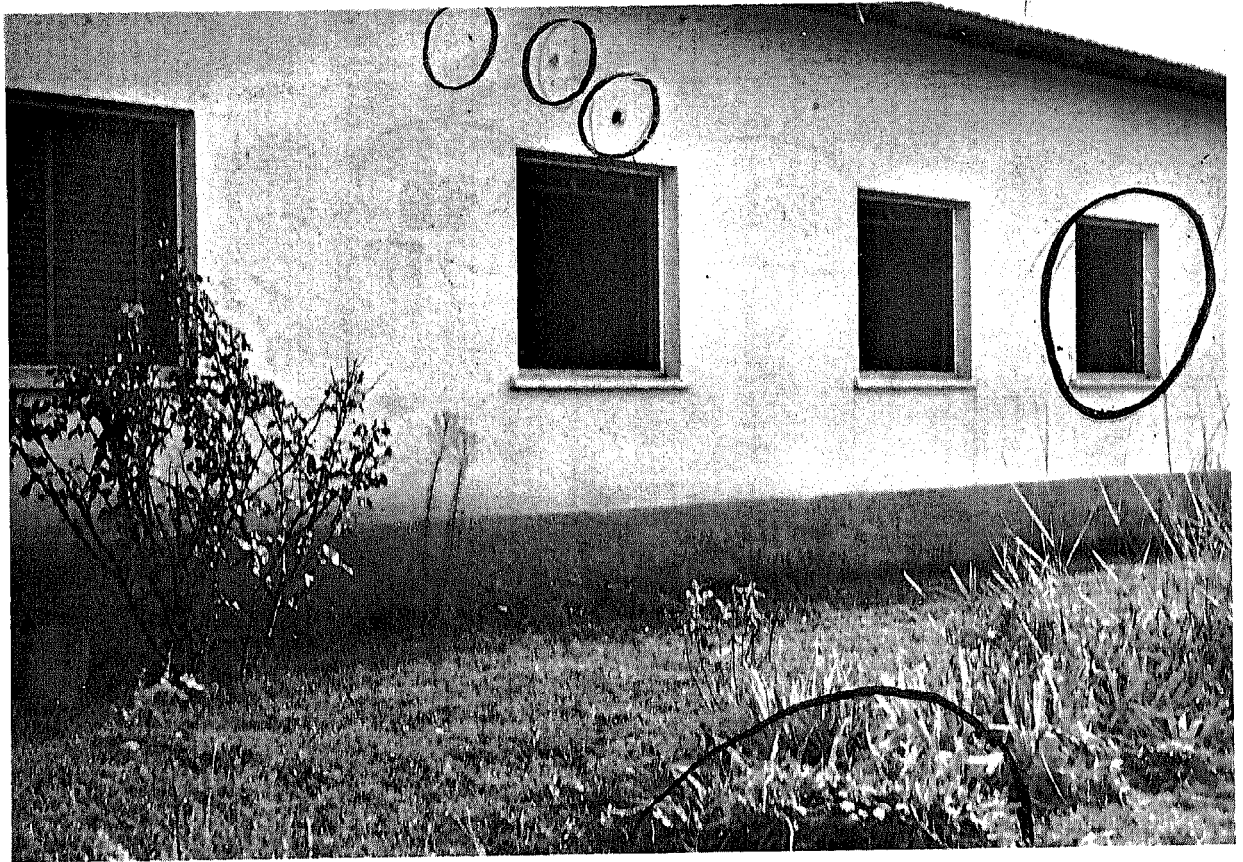


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ANNEX D

Report to the Chairman, ISMAC, from UNMOs on investigation of Syrian verbal complaint ISMAC-1964-8044, carried out on 14 November 1964

Damascus, 16 November 1964

To: Chairman, ISMAC

From: Major T. Coffe Belgian Army, UNMO
Major S.G. Karlsson Swedish Army, UNMO
Major B.T. Poananga New Zealand Army, UNMO
Major H.P. Stickley Canadian Army, UNMO

Subject: Investigation carried out on 14 November 1964 of complaint ISMAC-1964-8044 dated 13 November 1964

1. Summary of complaint

A Syrian verbal complaint was received from the Senior Syrian Delegate at 1600Z, 13 November 1964 and modified on 16 November 1964 at 0810Z to read as follows:

"On 13 November 1964 at 1327 LT Israeli tanks and self-propelled guns of 105 mm started shooting heavy fire at the Syrian village of Nukheila. Israeli heavy mortar shelling was directed towards Syrian villages of Nukheila - Abbasieh. At 1455 LT Israeli airstrikes of heavy bombs and napalm bombs too were used in bombarding the following Syrian military positions: Azzazyat, Tel Ahmar, Zaoura-Bokhaata and the Syrian villages of Nukheila, Abbasieh, Mohr Chaaba, Baniyas, Mass Adda. At 1500 LT Israeli forces continued firing breaking the cease-fire arrangement made by the Chairman. Fire was finally ceased on second cease-fire arrangement by Chairman. Fire was returned."

assigned ISMAC-1964-8044.

2. Present

Syria: 1st Lieutenant A. Khourdaji
United Nations: Major T. Coffe, Belgian Army, UNMO
Major S.G. Karlsson, Swedish Army, UNMO
Major B.T. Poananga, New Zealand Army, UNMO
Major H.P. Stickley, Canadian Army, UNMO.

3. Map used

Palestine Banias 1:25,000.

4. Preamble

(a) The three investigating UNMOs coming from Damascus arrived at Kuneitra Control Centre at approximately 0600Z, 14 November 1964. After a short briefing there they then proceeded to the office of the Junior Syrian Delegate to collect the Syrian Liaison Officer.

(b) Here they were informed that the investigating UNMOs would not be permitted to visit most of the locations detailed on the complaint. This was referred to Damascus for decision and UNMOs were instructed to proceed as originally laid down. Just prior to leaving the JSD's office, the UNMOs were informed that they may later be permitted to visit all the locations.

(c) The UNMOs then proceeded to OP Alpha arriving there at 0750Z. Here they were joined by Major Stickley, the fourth United Nations member of the investigation. He was on duty at that OP on the previous day when the shooting occurred and was able to brief the remainder on events relative to the complaint. This briefing was done from the tower at OP Alpha and this provided good observation over a lot of the area involved in the complaint.

(d) At 0810Z the UNMOs departed for Nukheila village and the investigation was commenced at 0827Z.

(e) On arrival at the village it was immediately noticeable to Major Poananga, who had been in the village ten days earlier on investigation ISMAC-1964-7934, that further damage had been sustained by the village. Photographs of the additional damage were taken. However, this task could not be fully carried out as the UNMOs were not permitted to go to the southeastern edge of the village.

(f) Shell fragments were collected in various parts of the village by the UNMOs and other fragments were handed to us by the Syrians - the latter from the houses on the southeastern edge of the village where the UNMOs were not permitted to visit.

(g) Statements were then taken from the two witnesses produced in this village and on completion of this, the second witness took the UNMOs to the site of a large bomb fragment below Tel-Moughi about 1,000 metres north of Nukheila.

(h) From here the UNMOs proceeded to Abbassieh village where minor damage was inspected. This was as a result of aerial strafing and further fragments were collected including 30 mm calibre shells. A statement from a third witness was taken here and photographs also taken.

(i) At this stage the party moved to Banias. On the way the Syrian Liaison Officer volunteered the information that Mouhr Chaaba had not been damaged. This village was therefore not visited.

(j) On the western edge of Banias the UNMOs were shown a huge crater 5 metres deep by 6 metres in diameter. A bomb tail-piece was nearby. The crater was about 50 metres away from a school. Photographs were taken.

(k) The party then moved off to Mass Adda and on the way the Syrian Liaison Officer pointed out a large burnt area on Tel-Ahmar. It was close to the road and a large fragment which could have been a napalm bomb container was clearly visible in this burnt area. However, we were not permitted to stop and inspect the area to confirm the Syrian Liaison Officer's allegation that the burn was caused by a napalm bomb. (See OP Alpha Log Sheet Extract.)

(l) On arrival at Mass Adda the party was shown a large unexploded bomb on the southern edge of the village. Photographs were taken and a further statement was taken.

(m) The UNMOs then continued on to Kuneitra with the intention of inspecting the casualties of the previous day's shooting. On arrival there the UNMOs were informed that most of the casualties were back at Mass Adda and that in any case we were not going to be permitted to see them. The Syrian Liaison Officer then volunteered the information that seven Syrians were killed and twenty-six injured as a result of the shooting and that these facts had been broadcast over Damascus Radio. Most of these casualties, he said, were civilian.

(n) The investigation was concluded at this stage - 1345Z.

/...

(o) The investigating UNMOs were not permitted to visit the following locations:

Azzyziat, Tel-Ahmar, Zaoura-Bokhaata. These were stated as being military positions.

5. Statements of witnesses

Evidence was given in Arabic and translated into English by the Syrian Liaison Officer, 1st Lieutenant Khourdaji.

First witness

I am Antoine GABER and am a Warrant Officer, aged 28 years. I am not from Nukheila but have been here about two months. On 13 November 1964 at about 1330 LT (1130Z) I was in my room in the village when I suddenly heard firing. This was from heavy machine guns. The firing quickly increased. On going outside I saw tanks on Tel-El-Qadi firing at our village - I think they were about 106 mm calibre. Later, mortars were fired at the village and I noticed that Abbasieh village was being mortared. About half an hour before shooting started at about 1250 LT (1050Z) an Israeli aircraft flew around the area. I also noticed shelling of Tel-Moughi to the north of the village. Israeli aircraft also fired machine guns at the village, knocking out one civilian car and some civilians were also injured as a result of this fire. These civilians were evacuated to hospital and some were badly injured. The aircraft also fired three or four rockets and dropped bombs on the village and on Tel-Moughi. The firing stopped at about 1500 LT (1300Z). There was no firing from Nukheila after this time. The Israelis however continued firing from Sambaria Tel-El-Qadi and did not stop until 1530 LT (1330Z).

Questions put by the UNMOs to the witness

Q1. Why did this village stop firing at 1500 LT (1300Z)?

A1. We received orders to stop firing at 1500 LT (1300Z) - we received this order at about 1450 LT (1250Z).

Q2. Did you receive a second cease-fire instruction?

A2. Yes, I received a second cease-fire instruction at about 1525LT (1325Z), but as our village had stopped shooting at 1500 LT (1300Z) this really did not apply to me. I told my HQ that I had stopped firing at 1500 LT (1300Z).

- Q3. Were there any civilians in the village during the shooting?
A3. Yes - when the shooting stopped they were evacuated.
Q4. Did you see any Israeli SP guns firing?
A4. Yes. I saw three tanks with guns - I am not sure whether they were normal tanks or SP guns.
Q5. Did you see any napalm bombs being dropped by Israeli aircraft in Nukheila?
A5. I am not sure - some parts of the village were burnt.

Second witness

I am Cpl Rahim Moussa and am 25 years of age. I am from this area and have been in Nukheila about six months. I confirm the statement of the first witness. I will also show you evidence on the ground of Israeli aircraft bombing in the Tel-Moughi area [Shown to investigating UNMOs at approx. MR 2114-2968 - photographs taken.] There were some civilians on Tel-Moughi during the bombing and some were injured.

Third witness

My name is Hussein Ali and I am 35 years of age and I have lived in the village of Abbasieh for a long time. Yesterday, 13 November 1964 I was working in the fields and at about 1330LT (1130Z) I heard some heavy shooting and ran back to my village to take cover. At about 1500 LT (1300Z) the shooting stopped and I came outside. Some of the villagers were injured as a result of the shooting and were sent to hospital. I saw some Israeli aircraft flying over the area and shooting. They fired at my village and these are some of the bullets [witness handed over two 30 mm calibre shells to the UNMOs].

Fourth witness

I am Cpl Mohamed Ibrahim and am 30 years of age. Yesterday, 13 November 1964 I was sitting in my house in Mass Adda when I suddenly saw two Israeli aircraft from the south down towards our houses. They were firing their machine guns. I heard our anti-aircraft firing at these aircraft and noticed a bomb drop from one of them. It landed about 200 metres away from the houses but it did not explode. [Bomb inspected by UNMOs and photographs taken.] Some of the houses were hit by the machine gun strafing and here are two of the bullets they were firing [handed UNMOs two 30 mm calibre shells]. Another bomb was dropped in the hill north of the village - this one exploded. Rockets were also fired.

6. Physical evidence

- (a) Damaged buildings.
- (b) Shell holes.
- (c) Shell fragments, rocket tail unit.
- (d) Large unexploded bomb.
- (e) Extracts of Log Sheets.

7. Summary of investigation

- (a) Commenced 0827Z - 14 November 1964.
- (b) Completed at 1345Z - 14 November 1964.
- (c) Demilitarized Zone not entered.
- (d) Four witnesses interrogated.
- (e) Physical evidence as shown in para. 6 above.
- (f) One sketch was made.
- (g) Photographs were taken.

(Signed) T. COFFE

T. Coffe,
Major, Belgian Army
UN Military Observer

(Signed) S.G. KARLSSON

S.G. Karlsson,
Major, Swedish Army
UN Military Observer

(Signed) B.T. POANANGA

B.T. Poananga,
Major, New Zealand Army
UN Military Observer

(Signed) H.P. STICKLEY

H.P. Stickley,
Major, Canadian Army
UN Military Observer

Noted by Chairman: (Signed) Eric SPARRE

Eric Sparre,
Commander, Swedish Navy
Chairman

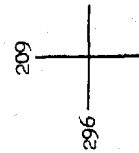
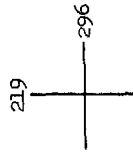
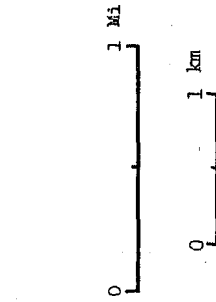
EXTRACTS OF LOG SHEETS RE - 13 NOVEMBER 1964

<u>Time</u> (Zulu)	<u>From:</u>	<u>To:</u>	<u>Message</u>
11.29	OP-1	Tango	<u>Shooting started 11.27Z</u>
			<u>SHOOTREP</u>
			Firing started at 1127Z Fire opened by Syrians Fire returned immediately Origin of fire: Syrian position West of Nukheila Target of fire: Israeli position 200 metres North-West of OP-1 Weapons used: Recoilless gun, rifles, heavy machine gun Firing is still in progress. Observers forced to floor of OP by proximity of fire; will be forced to shelter soon.
11.38	OP-Alpha	T	Firing continues. Nukheila under fire from Israelis. Tel Qadi under fire from Syrians.
11.39	OP-1	T	Confirm message from OP Alpha. Various types of weapons, including tanks and mortars.
11.41	OP-3	T	Reports hearing one single shot at 11.27Z. Could not give origin, but happened while observing OP-1 area.
11.42	OP-Alpha	T	Two tanks North of OP-1.
11.45	OP-2	T	Syrians shooting from Tel-Azzazyat with recoilless guns.
11.47	OP-Alpha	T	Confirm previous message from OP-2. Target appears to be tanks near OP-1.
11.49	OP-Alpha	T	Kibbutz Dan appears to be the target of Tel-Azzazyat.
11.56	OP-2	T	Two Israeli tanks on Tel-Qadi firing at Nukheila.
11.58	OP-Alpha	T	Tel-Azzazyat firing at the tanks on Tel-Qadi.
12.00	OP-Alpha	T	Artillery fire by Syrians apparently.
12.00	OP-2	T	Confirm previous message - target appears to be Tel Qadi.
12.04	Tango	SID	Proposition of cease-fire at 1230Z.
12.14	OP-2	T	Fire in Kibbutz Dan. Appears to be oil or fuel reservoir.
12.19	OP-2	T	Israelis firing at Nukheila. Phosphorous shells.
12.23	OP-2	T	Artillery fire at Kibbutz Dan.
12.48	Tango	OP-1) OP-2) OP-Alpha)	Cease-fire for 1500 LT (1300Z).

EXTRACTS OF LOG SHEETS RE- 13 NOVEMBER 1964 (continued)

Time	From:	To:	<u>Message</u>
12.56	OP-Alpha	T	UNMOS in OP-1 reported safe. Artillery fire still in progress on Tel-Qadi and Kibbutz Dan, estimated calibre 105 mm and 155 mm.
12.56	OP-2	T	2 Israeli jet aircraft bombing Tel-Azzazyat.
12.59	OP-Alpha	T	3 Israeli jets bombing Tel-Azzazyat with napalm bombs.
13.00	OP-2	T	3 Israeli jet planes firing with machine guns at Tel Azzazyat. Two tanks from Shear Yashuv are firing at same position.
13.01	OP-Alpha	T	Israeli jets machine-gunning Tel-Azzazyat.
13.01	Quebec	T	JSD accepts SID explanation that lines of communication broken with certain positions, but Israelis could at least withdraw the planes.
13.03	OP-Alpha	T	Planes still bombing Tel-Azzazyat.
13.06	OP-2	T	Israeli jets dropped three bombs on Tel-Azzazyat.
13.10	OP-2	T	Israeli jets dropped napalm bombs on Tel-Azzazyat.
13.14	OP-2	T	Jets machine-gunning Tel-Azzazyat.
13.17	OP-Alpha	T	Two Syrian aircraft have appeared in the air.
13.19	OP-Alpha	T	Israeli aircraft bombing on high ground towards Kuneitra. Possibly on artillery positions.
13.24	OP-Alpha	T	Israeli jets bombing to North-West of OP-Alpha.
13.24	Tango	OP-1 OP-2 OP-Alpha)	Cease-fire 13.30Z
13.27	OP-2	T	Six Israeli jets bombing and shooting at Mouhr Chaaba.
13.31	OP-Alpha	T	Aircraft have left area.
13.34	OP-1	T	No shooting since 13.30Z.
13.38	OP-2	T	No more firing - Tel Azzazyat is burning.

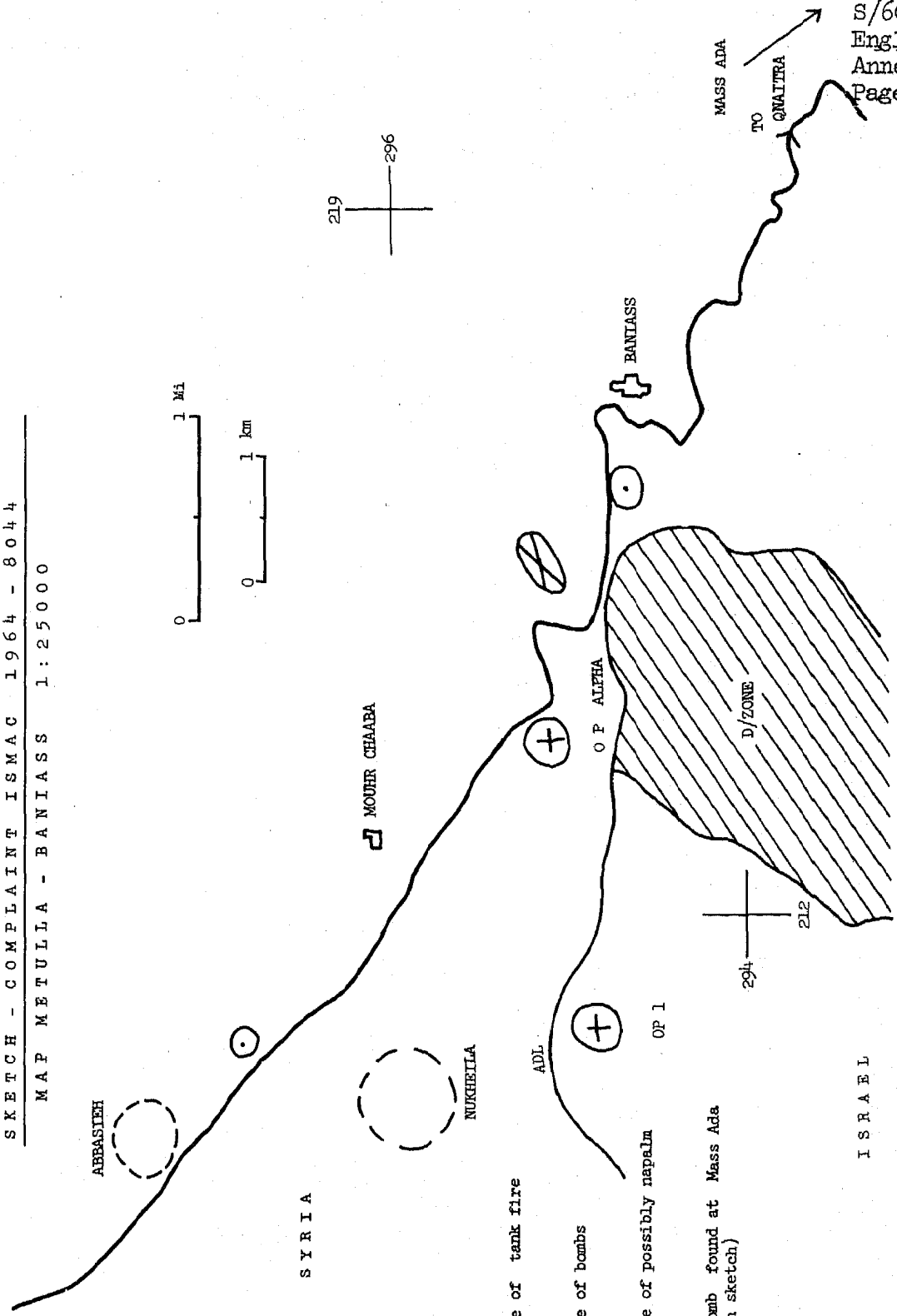
SKETCH - COMPLAINT ISMAC 1964 - 8044
MAP METULLA - BANIASS 1:25000



LEGEND

- Physical evidence of tank fire
- Physical evidence of bombs
- Physical evidence of possibly napalm

NB Unexploded bomb found at Mass Ada (not shown on sketch)



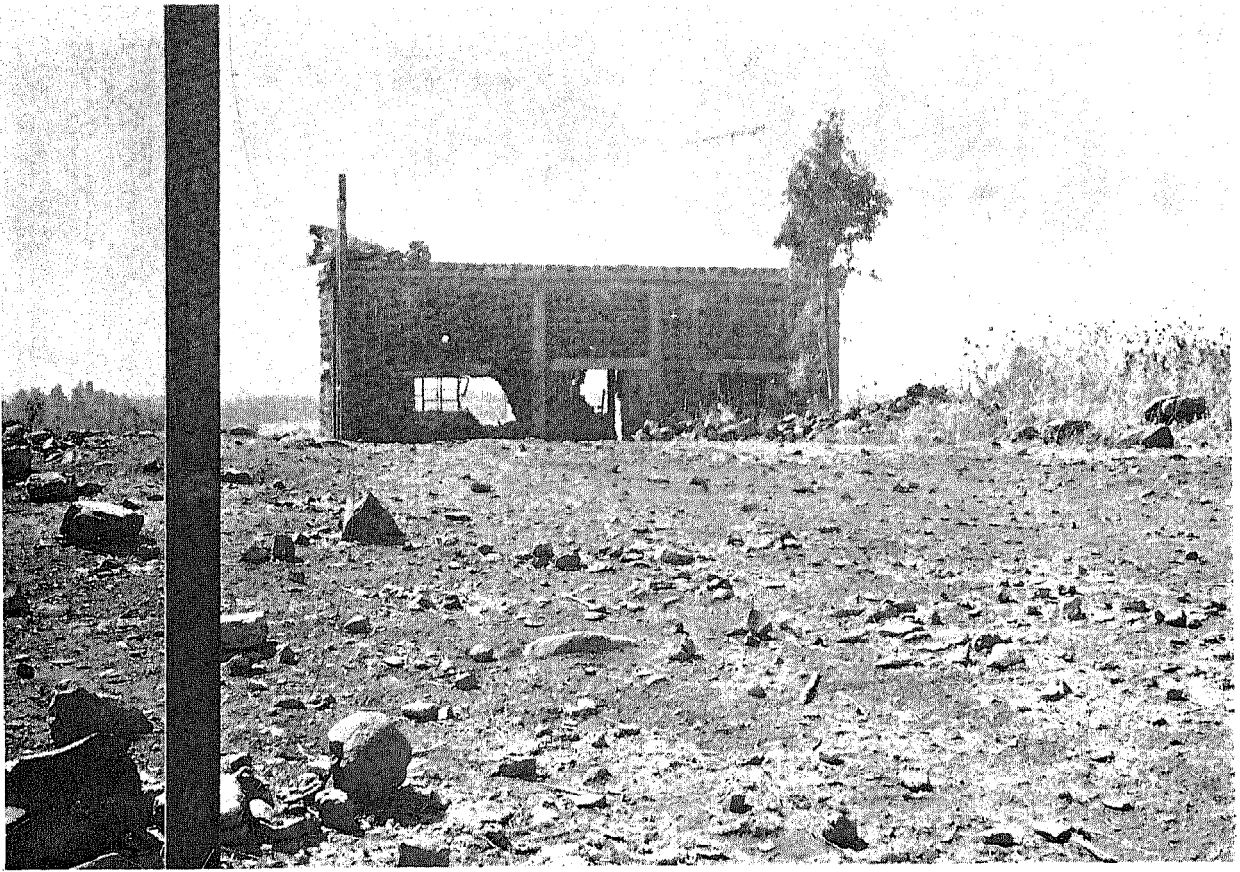
PHOTOGRAPHS

INVESTIGATION ISMAC-1964-8044

1. SW building in SE corner of village of Nukheila facing south. We were not allowed further south than the spot from which this was taken.
2. SE building in SE corner of village and building immediately behind it.
3. Central north building north of track running E and W through village.
4. Same building.
5. SW building in village.
6. Bomb fragment below Tel Mough.
7. Same fragment.
8. Mortar crater Abbasieh village.
9. 30mm (aircraft?) shells and .300 inch MC bullet - Abbasieh village.
Inverted ~ possible impact area of 30mm shell.
10. Large bomb crater on western edge of Baniyas village.
11. Ditto with Baniyas to the east.
12. Ditto.
13. Bomb tail piece at site of bomb crater.
14. Ditto.
15. Bomb tail piece taken again in Damascus.
16. Ditto.
17. Large unexploded bomb south of Mass Adda - this village shown in background.
18. Same bomb.
19. Same bomb with Mass Adda in background.
20. Position where unexploded bomb landed.

S/6061/Add.1
Annex D

ANNEX D - PHOTOS



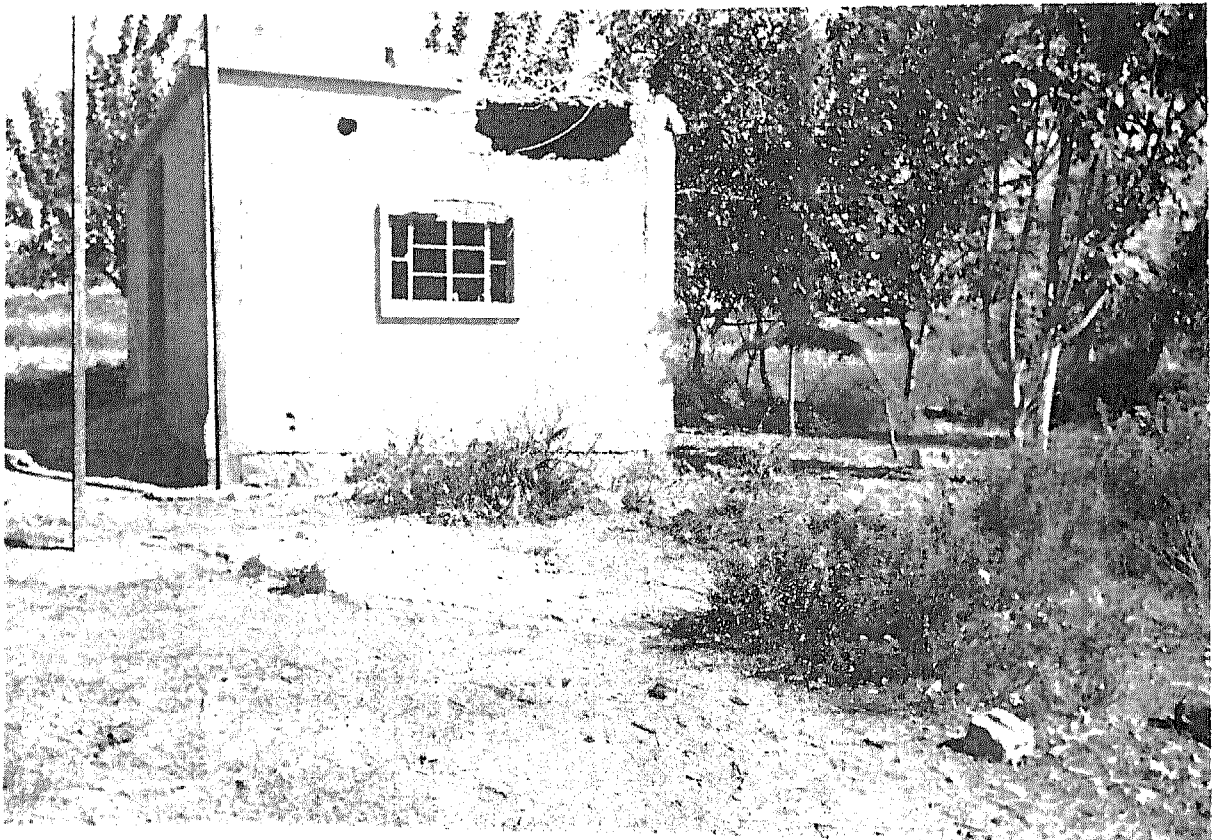
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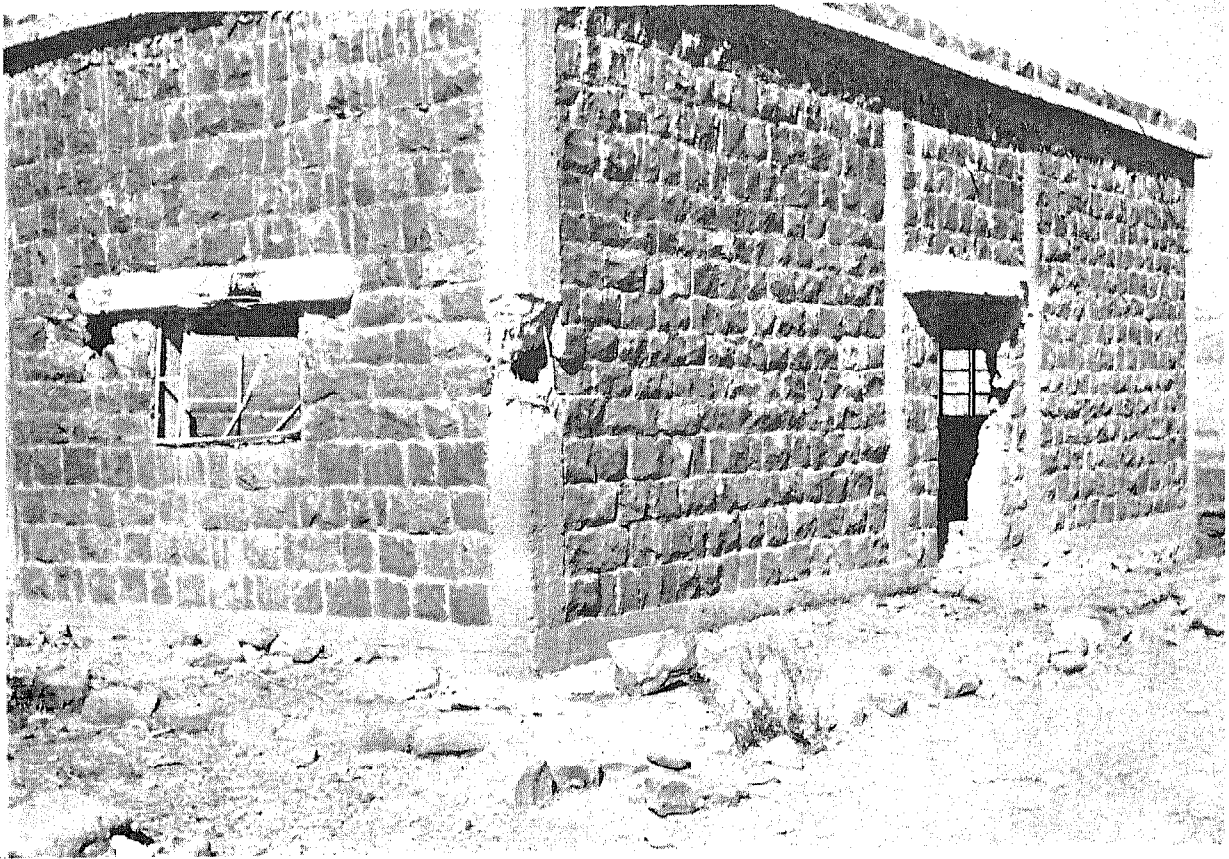
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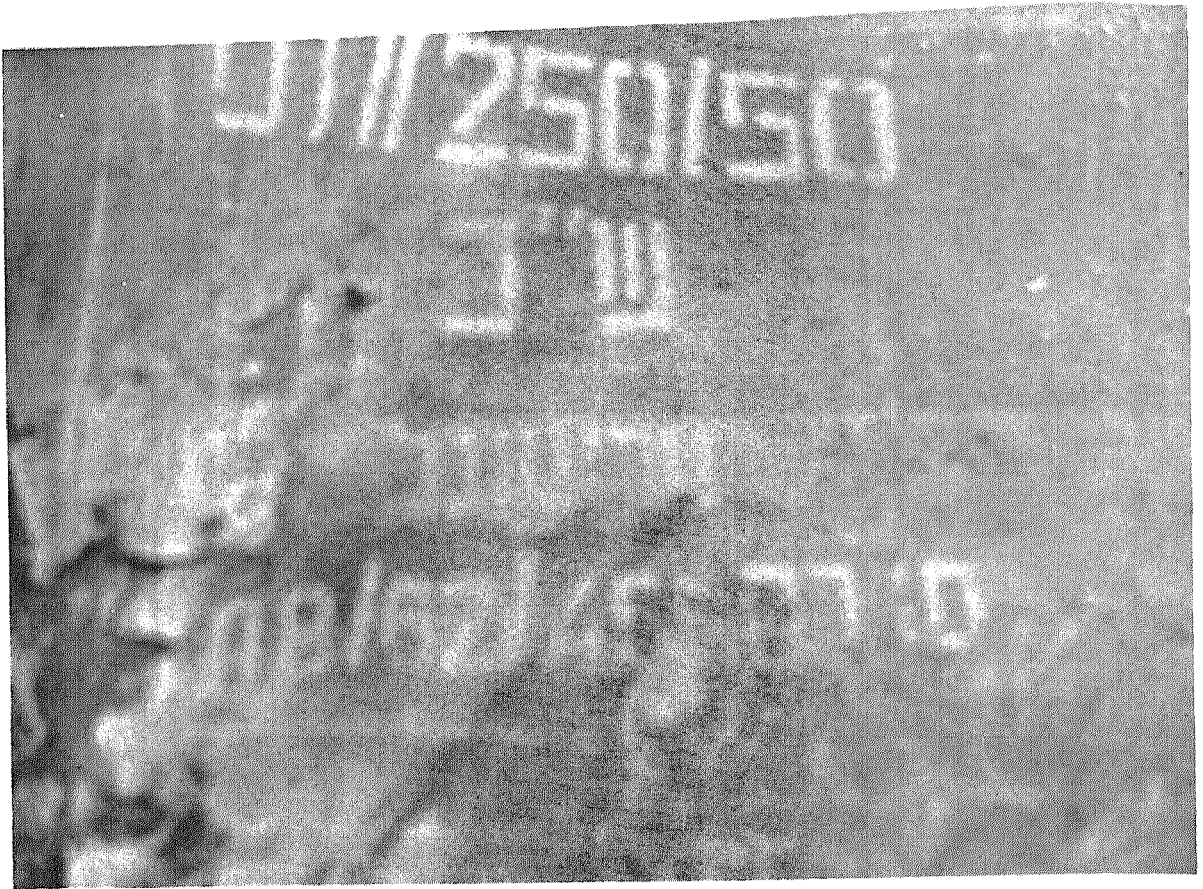
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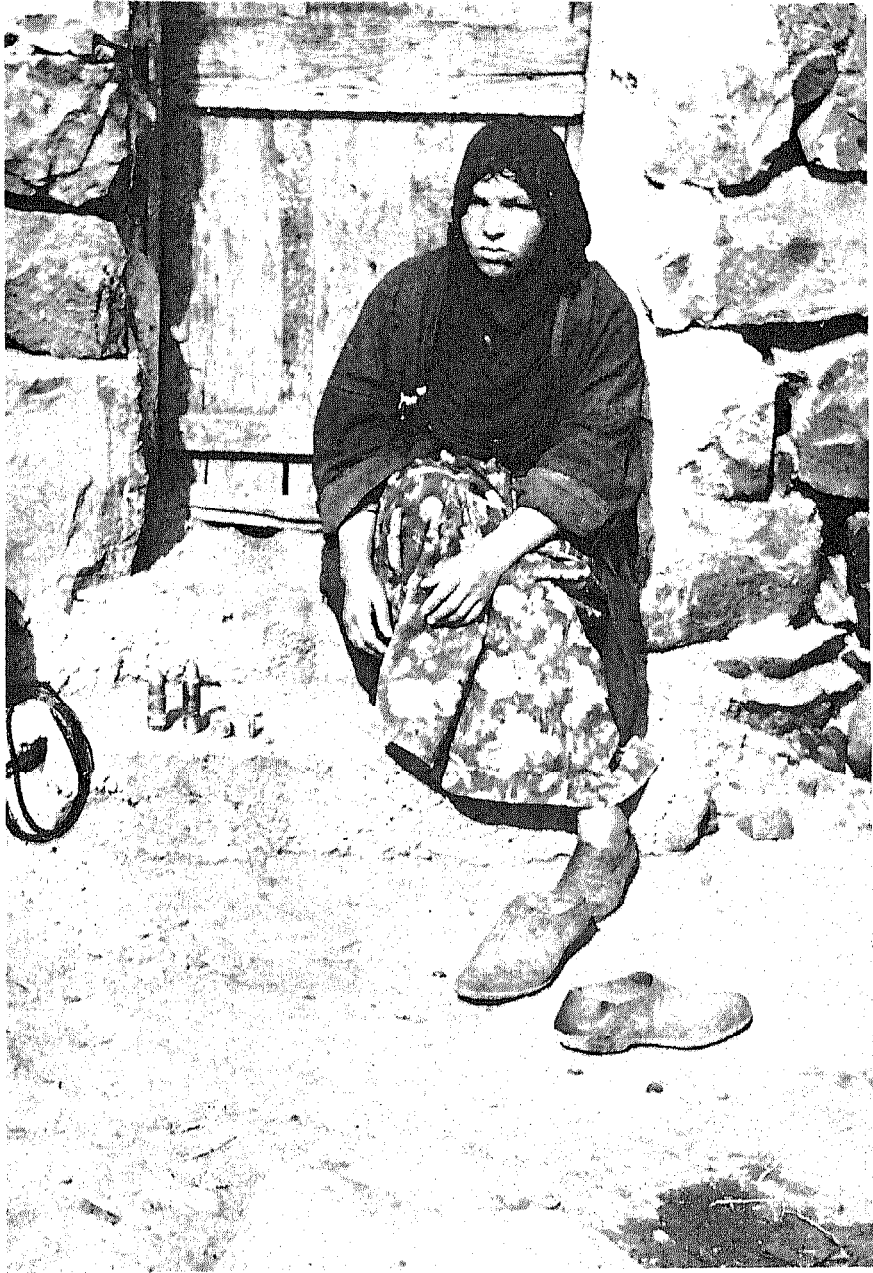
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11



12



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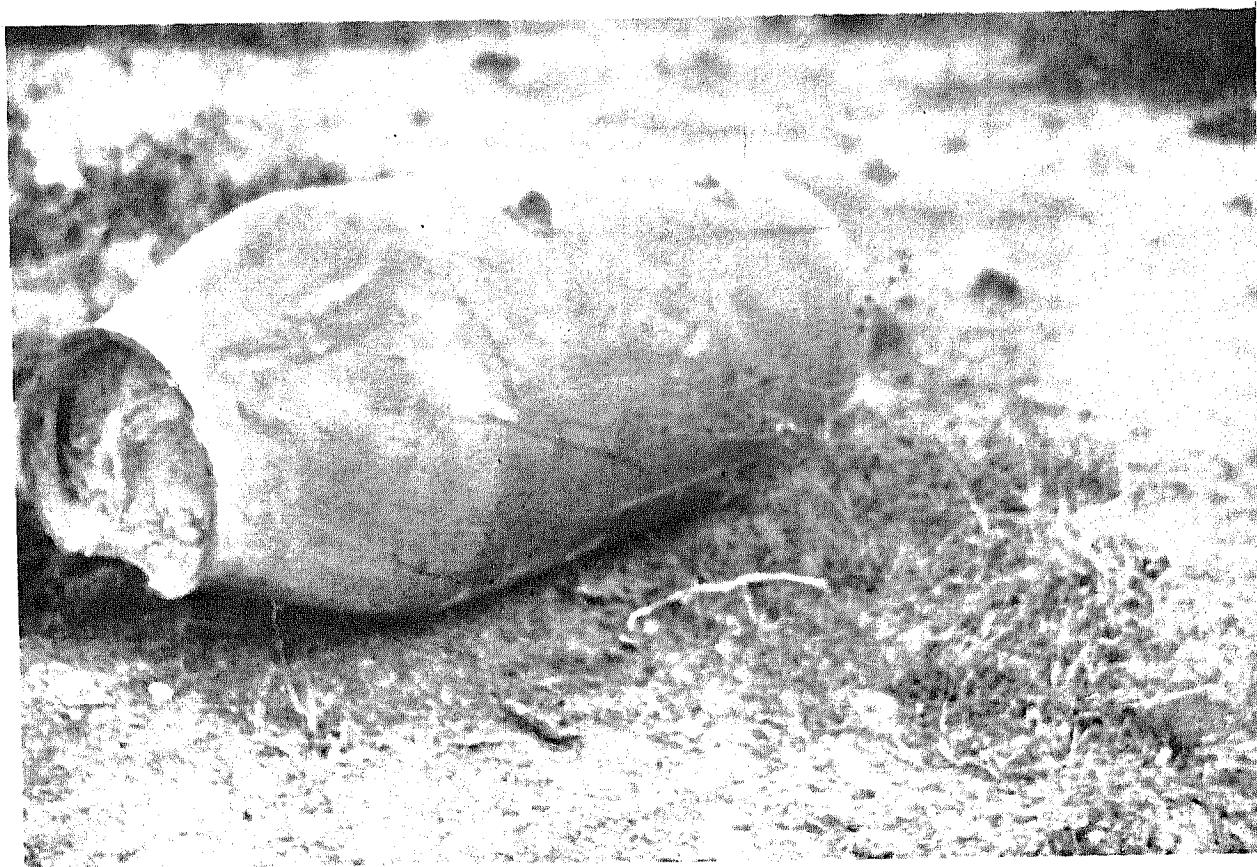








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