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REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, AS REQUESTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL, WITH REGARD TO ITEM (a) OF THE AGENDA ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL ON 25 JULY 1966

1. The following factual report, submitted at the request of the Security Council at its 1288th meeting on 25 July 1966, is based entirely upon information transmitted by Lt. General Odd Bull, the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, and relates exclusively to the specific events referred to in the letter of 21 July 1966 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/7419). The information provided by the Chief of Staff is based upon the investigations of the incidents in question conducted by the UNTSO Observers.

Israel Air Action on 14 July 1966

2. On 15 July 1966, at 1045 GMT, the following Syrian verbal complaint No. 4637 was received by the Chairman of ISMAC: "On 14 July 1966 at approximately 1708 LT (1408 GMT) a number of Israeli jet fighters and bombers started the bombardment of civilian engineering equipment in the areas of the following approximate map references: 1. Point 383 MR 219850-252310; 2. Point 218 MR 219525-251500; 3. Point 203 MR 219000-250400; 4. Point 237 MR 219360-249260; 5. Point 316 MR 219525-247425; 6. Point 263 MR 219575-248360; 7. Rajen Zeki MR 217200-246125. As a result of the attacks a number of bulldozers were hit with napalm projectiles. Nine persons were wounded. One woman died later in the hospital." The Syrian complaint further stated: "These acts of provocation have been committed undoubtedly with premeditation, as this is obvious from the fact that Israelis broadcast on the attacks immediately after they took place, and from the propaganda that was launched by the Press the day before in connexion with the mines allegedly planted by Syrians in Israel. The Israelis described their aggression to be a punitive action against the Syrians whom they falsely accuse of having planted those mines. The

more so that this happened at a time when Syria was making every effort towards reducing tension along the ADL and to this end requested the intervention of General Odd Bull, Chief of Staff of UNTSO. The senior Syrian delegate protests firmly and strongly against these Israeli attacks which constitute a flagrant violation of all the articles of the GAA, and the Chairman is requested kindly to take immediate action to prevent renewal of such Israeli aggressions and obviate any undesirable development. It is brought to the notice of the Chairman that the Syrian Arab forces are ready to protect the Syrian territory and its rights in case this would not be possible through the peaceful means of the United Nations machinery. The senior Syrian delegate would like to draw the attention of the Chairman that the Syrian authorities will consider themselves free to take the measures as deemed necessary in case of a new aggression."

3. The investigation of this complaint, during which the UNMOs were accompanied by Syrian delegates, was undertaken on 15 July 1966 at 1335 GMT and completed on the same day at 1800 GMT. The incident investigated occurred in Syria in an area 8 to 9 kilometres due east of the ADL where earth-moving equipment and work on a public works project (Jordan River Development Scheme) were seen by the UNMOs who investigated the Syrian complaint.

4. Syrian witnesses from the villages of Manchia, Fahkoury, El Aal and Kusfin stated that on 14 July 1966 from approximately 1400 GMT to 1430 GMT several airplanes attacked the public works project and surrounding area. One of the witnesses, who identified himself as an ex-sergeant, stated that most of the bombs dropped were napalm. The doctor at the medical clinic of Kusfin indicated that some time after 1500 GMT on 14 July 1966 he treated at the clinic a total of nine men and one woman (the woman died). All injuries were caused by metal fragments, except the injuries to the woman who was hit by a projectile.

5. The investigating UNMOs saw at the public works project six caterpillar-type tractors destroyed by burning or otherwise damaged, as well as burnt metal sheets, a compressor truck damaged, a small supply dump destroyed and two power-drills slightly damaged by falling stones. They also saw a number of burnt areas with diameters of approximately 6 metres. In the surrounding area, the UNMOs saw one dead woman (she had died in the Kusfin clinic, see para. 4 above); the UNMOs saw her body at the place of burial with a bullet hole on top of the left shoulder.

They also saw two persons with injuries to their right feet. In the vicinity of El Aal, UNMOs saw marks on a house which could have been caused by bullets or shell fragments and a brown stain on the asphalt road with an area of approximately 6 square feet. At the Kuneitra hospital, the UNMOs were shown three injured persons.

6. The logs of United Nations observation posts - none in locations with direct observation of the target area - indicate that at approximately 1400 GMT, on 14 July 1966, four to six Israel jet aircraft attacked targets in Syria, the attacks ending apparently at 1437 GMT. Anti-aircraft fire was heard by the observation posts. Between 1440 GMT and 1515 GMT, they reported jet aircraft flying at high altitude as well as a heavy explosion, detonations and several bursts of LMG fire.
