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The following is the account of the events referred to in HJK's complaint dated December 7th, 1949, and Israel's complaint dated December 11th, 1949:

On the 3rd of December, at 0910 hours, 4 members of Kibbutz
Roshefim of whom one was a soldier on leave, decided to go for
a walk to explore the kills near their Kibbutz. At about 1050 hours,
pretty exhausted, they reached MR 191207. From there they saw on
Anch about 1 Mileston army the new towards Jalbum A 14th 10 leter-Arab about 1 kilometre away who ran towards Jalbun. A little later, when they had reached MR 190 209, they found two herds of cattle grazing near a wadi. The wadi, which is marked on 1: 20,000 map, is about one and a half kilometre inside our area. They found an Arab boy who said he was from Jalbun. They told him he was not allowed to graze his herdswithin Israel and walked with him towards allowed to graze his herdswithin Israel and walked with him towards allowed to graze his herdswithin israel and walked with him towards the herd. Four grown up Arabs, who had been sitting among the herd got up and ran away. The four settlers went on towards the herd and let the boy go, but remained resting. Ten minutes later, from and let the boy go, but remained resting. Ten minutes later, from the direction in which the four Arabs had fled, an Arab fired at them from 100 metre range. They decided to return to the valley. Two took up positions and two moved down 150 metres. The latter them took regitions and the two that had stoved helded to include them then took positions and the two that had stayed behind joined them.
They then saw about 20 Arabs to the South and to the West of them. These opened fire at about 250 metre range. As the Arabs were on higher grounds and they could find no firing positions, the four settlers decided to dash over 200 metres of open ground to the wadi. settlers decided to dash over 200 metres of open ground to the wadi. They did not fire a single shot throughout the incident. Crossing the open ground two of them were touched by bullets, but only grazed. One of the settle rs fell down exhausted, but he had not been hit. They reached Wadi Es Sadd and called to him. He enswered but said he was too exhausted to go on. He said he had not been hit. The three settlers waited for him for some time, but when he did not join them they made their way down the radi, reaching the valley at about 1300 hours. They then decided to turn back and return to the top of the hours. They then decided to turn back and return to the top of the wadi, from where they could see the open ground. They saw an Arab running towards the center of this open patch, bend down and then running towards Jalbum. They did not hear a shot fired. They feared to approach the place where their cowrade had dropped, thinking the Arab might be lying in ambush for them. They returned to their Kibbuts and left at 1700 hours with an additional 12 men. At 1850 hours they found the dead man. According to the doctor's evidence, he had been shot 3 times from a distance of less then helf a metre. One bullet bed passed just under his nose and come out behind his ear, one bullet was through his throat, and one bullet was through his heart. One rifle No. 7814 (Czech), 50 bullets in a belt and his shirt had been removed. On the 5th Docember a reinforced section of 15 men went ur on a patrol to the same area. They saw two armed Arabs the opened fire on them. They returned the fire and chased tehm. The Arabs fled to Jalbun village. Some of the houses may have been hit by the shots.