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调查以色列侵害占领区居民人权的行为 特别委员会的报告

秘书长的说明

秘书长谨将调查以色列侵害占领区居民人权的行为特别委员会按照 1985 年 12 月 16 日大会第 40/161D 号决议第 16 段提出的所附报告，转递给大会各成员。

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送文函

纽约

联合国秘书长

哈维尔·佩雷斯·德奎利亚尔先生阁下

先生，

调查以色列侵害占领区居民人权的行为特别委员会谨随函附上特别委员会第十八次报告，这份报告是按照涉及特别委员会的大会有关决议的规定，特别是设立特别委员会的1968年12月19日第2443(XXIII)号决议，和大会最近延长特别委员会任务期限的1985年12月16日第40/161D号决议的规定编写的。

本报告包括的期间是从1985年8月30日特别委员会上次报告通过之日起至1986年8月31日止。本报告所根据的情报是特别委员会通过对占领区的人权情况有第一手经验的人所作的口头证词以及各不同来源收集的书面资料得来的。特别委员会从这些口头证词和书面资料中选出有关的摘要和节录部分载列于本报告。为了收集口头证词的目的，特别委员会分别在纽约、日内瓦和安曼安排了三次听询。特别委员会继续监测以色列政府成员反映该政府在占领区的政策的声明和关于该项政策执行的措施的报导。特别委员会注意到在本报告所涉期间作为大会和安全理事会的文件分发的，与特别委员会的任务有关的，给你和安全理事会主席的信。特别委员会收到各组织提供的资料，报告了关于占领区局势的各个方面。其中特别应该提到安曼负责被占领领土事务部以及巴勒斯坦解放组织教育和高等研究部向特别委员会提交的一系列文件和统计资料，其中涉及侵害领土居民人权的措施和政策的各个方面。

尽管特别委员会在这方面作了各种努力，以色列政府并未改变它对特别委员会的立场。特别委员会在履行其任务时，阿拉伯埃及共和国、哈希姆约旦王国和阿拉伯叙利亚共和国政府曾惠予合作，同时还得到巴勒斯坦解放组织的合作。特别委

员会感到遗憾的是，由于财力限制——这是众所周知的情况——它执行任务时未能在开罗和大马士革举行听询。

特别委员会在编写它的报告时力求向你提出占领区在其对平民人权影响方面的全部真实情况。特别委员会希望在本信里提请你注意一些值得特别注意的事情。

从报告所载资料可以看出，以色列当局仍然实行着吞并和定居的政策。特别委员会对于那些被逐出家园者的命运深感忧虑。其中一个特例是，1967年占领当局所夷平的三个村庄：Emmaus, Beit-Nuba和Yalou 内原有居民现已沦为流离失所的难民。特别委员会深为关切的是，这些村民返回家园的权利一直得不到承认；加拿大犹太民族基金会已在该地建造了一个加拿大公园，据报以色列当局计划在被毁的村庄原址种植树林而不打算重建村庄。

本报告所载资料反映了使居民的苦难境遇更加恶化的一些新的因素。特别委员会对于以色列政府再度执行他们自己所宣称的“铁腕”政策而引致暴动升级表示关切。侵害占领领土内巴勒斯坦居民人权的一些严厉措施就是在这种政策下采取的，例如逮捕和审判数量日益增加，导致许多平民（包括未成年人在内）以政治或安全罪名被拘禁；此外还采取了行政拘留的措施。“铁腕”政策的另一个重点就是大规模地重新执行驱逐政策。

鉴于上述政策在西岸和加沙地带实行的结果以及戈兰高地遭受的严厉统治，本报告所述期间被占领领土内的人权状况没有任何改善的可能。

特别委员会得到的书面资料以及口头证词所描述的平民日常生活状况明显揭露了有严重侵害基本人权和自由的情事发生。平民受到各种形式的骚扰，包括拆毁住房这一类集体惩罚措施；定居者的敌对行为——这些人从不放过扩张权力的机会；限制行动自由——软禁或禁止离开城市的拘禁数量日增；教育自由权的限制，特别是任意驱逐一些教员和大学教授。在这一点上，特别委员会表示希望这些无正当理由而予驱逐的教师能尽早返回原地，重新担任其教职。

以色列官员对于占领领土市政府归还当地领导人的问题作了一些声明。 尽管有这些声明以及据称在执行中所采取的一些步骤，特别委员会现阶段还很难估计声明背后的动机为何。

这种情况继续造成大量因政治和安全罪而被拘禁的事件，监狱情况以及各种年龄被拘禁者所处困境一直不能改善，有关被拘禁者待遇的严重控诉持续不断。

鉴于上述发展特别委员会设法清晰地描述并正确反映被占领领土当前的人权情况。 由于情况的严重性且不断恶化，国际社会应重新进行努力以求改善被占领领土居民的处境。

秘书长先生，你已知道特别委员会本着建设性的合作精神，同意限制其活动，以响应你为了克服本组织今年面临的财政危机而向联合国所有机构提出的呼吁。我的同仁和我本人已在限制的条件下尽了最大努力来执行任务。 我们希望这种限制不致继续下去；如果特别委员会的任期得到延长，希望它能以一种不减低工作效率的方式行使其职务。

请容我代表我的同仁和我自己向你致以最崇高的敬意。

调查以色列侵害占领区居民
人权行为特别委员会

主席

威杰沃尔丹（签名）

1986年9月10日

一、导言

1. 调查以色列侵害占领区居民人权的行为特别委员会是按照大会1968年12月19日第2443(XXIII)号决议设立的。在该决议中,大会决定设立特别委员会,由三个会员国组成;请大会主席指派特别委员会成员;请以色列政府接待特别委员会,与它合作,并给以执行任务所需的便利;请特别委员会尽早、和在其后有需要时向秘书长提出报告;并请秘书长向特别委员会提供其执行任务所必需的一切便利。

2. 1969年9月12日,下列会员国被指派为特别委员会成员:索马里、斯里兰卡和南斯拉夫。斯里兰卡政府任命常驻联合国代表阿梅拉辛格先生为出席特别委员会的代表。南斯拉夫政府任命留布尔亚纳大学法学院教授、南斯拉夫联邦议会成员博鲁特·博赫特先生为出席特别委员会的代表。索马里政府先后任命法拉赫先生和常驻联合国代表努尔-埃拉米先生为出席特别委员会代表。1974年4月26日,大会第二十八届会议主席通知秘书长说,索马里决定退出特别委员会,他已根据大会第2443(XXIII)号决议第2段指派塞内加尔为特别委员会成员。1974年4月30日,塞内加尔常驻联合国代表通知秘书长说,塞内加尔政府已任命塞内加尔首席法官(塞内加尔最高法院院长)克巴姆巴耶先生为出席特别委员会的代表。1976年9月21日,斯里兰卡常驻联合国代表通知秘书长,说阿梅拉辛格先生在当选大会第三十一届会议主席后已辞去特别委员会的职务。1977年2月18日,斯里兰卡政府通知秘书长说,斯里兰卡驻大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国高级专员门迪斯先生将在1977年2月22日至3月1日在日内瓦举行的特别委员会会议中担任代表。

3. 1977年4月26日,斯里兰卡政府通知秘书长说,它已任命斯里兰卡常驻联合国副代表丰塞卡先生为出席特别委员会的代表。1977年7月8日,塞内加尔政府通知特别委员会说,克巴·姆巴耶先生辞去了特别委员会的职务;它已另任命最高法院总检察官乌斯马内·宾迪亚姆先生为出席特别委员会的代表。1978

年7月20日，斯里兰卡政府通知秘书长说，已任命斯里兰卡常驻联合国代表费尔兰多先生为出席特别委员会的代表。斯里兰卡政府在1979年9月11日的普通照会中指派佩雷拉先生参加1979年9月10日至21日的特别委员会会议。

4. 斯里兰卡政府在1980年4月23日的普通照会中指派斯里兰卡常驻联合国代表团临时代办纳达拉贾·巴拉苏布拉马尼亚姆大使代表斯里兰卡出席特别委员会1980年5月19日至30日的会议。在1980年7月14日的普通照会中巴拉苏布拉马尼亚姆先生被任命为斯里兰卡参加特别委员会的代表。在1980年7月18日的普通照会中，斯里兰卡任命布雷肯里奇先生为出席1980年7月21日至25日各次会议的代表。

5. 南斯拉夫政府在1981年1月16日的信中通知秘书处说，它已指派萨拉热窝（波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那）市外交委员会主席贝希尔·梅何尔吉德先生为南斯拉夫参加特别委员会的代表。斯里兰卡政府在1981年4月10日的普通照会中通知秘书长说，它已指派斯里兰卡常驻联合国代表丰塞卡先生代表斯里兰卡出席1981年4月21日至5月1日的特别委员会会议。斯里兰卡外交部秘书在1981年6月12日的普通照会中通知秘书长说，已任命丰塞卡先生为斯里兰卡参加特别委员会的代表。塞内加尔政府在1981年8月31日的普通照会中通知秘书处说，它已指派塞内加尔驻伯尔尼大使兼塞内加尔常驻联合国日内瓦办事处代表阿利奥纳·塞内先生为塞内加尔参加特别委员会的代表。

6. 斯里兰卡政府在1984年4月4日的普通照会中通知秘书处说，它已指派斯里兰卡常驻联合国代表尼桑卡·威杰沃尔丹先生代替丰塞卡先生参加特别委员会。南斯拉夫政府在1984年4月4日的信中通知秘书处贝希尔·梅何尔吉德先生已经逝世。南斯拉夫政府在1984年5月15日的信中指派里耶卡大学法学院管理委员会主席，法学教授德拉甘·约瓦尼德先生代替梅何尔吉德先生参加特别委员会。

7. 自从1970年10月以来,特别委员会先后提交了17次报告。¹ 特别政治委员会在讨论了这些报告以后,向大会提出了报告。² 根据特别政治委员会建议,大会通过了1970年12月15日第2727(XXV)号、1971年12月20日第2851(XXVI)号、1972年12月15日第3005(XXVII)号、1973年12月7日第3092 A和B(XXVIII)号、1974年11月29日第3240A至C(XXIX)号、1975年12月15日第3525 A至D(XXX)号、1976年12月16日第31/106A至D号、1977年12月13日第32/91 A至C号、1978年12月18日第33/113A至C号、1979年12月12日第34/90 A至C号、1980年12月11日第35/122 A至F号、1981年12月16日第36/147A至G号、1982年12月10日第37/88 A至G号、1983年12月15日第38/79 A至H号、1984年12月14日第39/95 A号和1985年12月16日第40/161A至G号决议。

8. 本报告是按照大会第2443(XXIII)号、第2546(XXIV)号、第2727(XXV)号、第2851(XXVI)号、第3005(XXVII)号、第3092 B(XXVIII)号、第3240 A和C(XXIX)号、第3525 A和C(XXX)号、第31/106 C和D号、第32/91 B和C号、第33/113 C号、第34/90 A至C号、第35/122 C号、第36/147 C号、第37/88 C号、第38/79 D号、第39/95 D号和第40/161D号决议编写的。

二. 工作的安排

9. 特别委员会按照它提交秘书长第一次报告中所载议事规则³继续其工作。尼桑卡·维杰瓦德内先生(斯里兰卡)继续担任主席。

10. 特别委员会于1985年12月2至6日在纽约召开这一轮会议的第一次会议,在此之前大会批准它可以援用特殊情况提前召开会议,不必等到大会延长其任务之后。它决定继续监测占领区情报的制度,并由于第40/161D号决议第17段的规定,特别注意被拘禁的平民所受待遇的情报。特别委员会审查了自1985年10月30日通过大会的报告(A/40/702)起算期间内关于占领区情况的情报。它审查了若干关于占领区内违反人权指控的个别案件的来文。它决定了年度工作安排。特别委员会协议发函给以色列政府以及埃及、约旦和阿拉伯叙利亚共和国政府,以争取它们合作执行其任务。特别委员会也协议发函给巴勒斯坦解放组织。特别委员会听取了刚自占领区回来身历其境证人的证词,他们目击驱逐若干平民的案件。最后,特别委员会决定它将在其下一轮会议上举行这地区的听询,以期记录有关的资料或证据。1985年12月16日大会通过第40/161D号决议。大会通过这项决议:

“16. 请特别委员会,在以色列早日结束占领以前,继续调查以色列在自1967年以来被以色列占领的阿拉伯领土内实行的政策和行为;并视情况需要,与红十字国际委员会协商,以期确保占领区居民的福利和人权,并尽早及在以后有需要时,随时向秘书长提出报告;”

11. 1985年12月19日特别委员会发函给以色列常驻联合国代表,函件本文如下:

“....

“特别委员会召开一轮会议并作出关于执行其任务的若干决定特别委员会决定向有关政府接洽,请求其合作特别提供对占领区人权情况有第一手

认识和经验的资料来源。

“特别委员会深悉大会正式记录所反映的贵国政府过去在特别委员会审议报告时所采取的立场。 尽管是这种否定的立场，特别委员会认为它应继续尽一切努力，争取贵国政府的合作。 特别委员会认为以色列政府应复审其政策，使特别委员会可以访问占领区，从而执行其全部任务。 特别委员会打算于1986年4月20日至5月10日举办一轮会议，并请其促使特别委员会取得可以得到的第一手证据。

“特别委员会吁请以色列政府重新考虑其立场并促使占领区平民取得国际法所提供的保障。”

12. 1985年12月19日，特别委员会发函给埃及、约旦和阿拉伯叙利亚共和国等国常驻联合国代表，函件本文如下：

“特别委员会召开一轮会议并作出关于执行其任务的若干决定。 特别委员会决定向有关政府接洽，请求其合作特别提供对占领区人权情况有第一手认识和经验的资料来源。

“特别委员会过去同贵国政府合作在（阿拉伯埃及共和国、哈希姆约旦王国、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国）举办听询，以便接纳来自占领区的人。 这些人的证词对特别委员会的工作已证明极为宝贵；特别委员会目前正在计划于1986年4月20日至5月10日在这个区域举办这种听询会。 如果贵国政府不表示反对，特别委员会将预定于这个期间的方便时间在（阿拉伯埃及共和国、哈希姆约旦王国、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国）举办听询会。”

13. 同日也向巴勒斯坦解放组织发送一封类似的函件。

14. 1986年2月6日以色列常驻联合国代表承认特别委员会的主席斯里兰卡常驻联合国代表的资格，发函给他，函件本文如下：

“关于你的1985年12月19日的G/SO234(16-2-3)来信，以色列政府已再一次审查了它对调查以色列侵害占领区居民人权的行为特别委员会的政策，重申其已定立场。

“这项决定是根据过去多次已声明的立场，载于特别委员会审议报告时的大会正式记录。

“40/161D号决议只能加强以色列不改变它目前对特别委员会政策的决心。象特别委员会以前所有的决议一样，40/161D号决议包含了以预断以色列所管理领土居民的情况的偏颇假设为根据所作的事实歪曲。因此，以色列政府认为无法与一个以偏颇和歪曲假设为其指导原则的机构合作。

“在以色列的开放和成功的民主体制中，自由的新闻界已发表了大量关于这些领土的正确资料。有兴趣的所有人都可以取得这些资料。不幸地委员会却以挑选的方式选取只能证明其主张的材料，似乎有意忽视不能反映其预定结论的一切资料。以色列政府将继续发表关于这些领土诸如教育、卫生、住房、农业、灌溉等领域的资料。

“此外，以色列的民主体制欢迎有兴趣的每一个人来这些领土游览，亲眼观察过去19年中以色列管理的这些地区所产生的积极发展和改进。”

15. 埃及、约旦和阿拉伯叙利亚共和国政府后来都答复特别委员会，重申愿意继续同特别委员会合作。

16. 1986年2月18日，巴勒斯坦解放组织常驻联合国日内瓦办事处观察员发函给特别委员会秘书，确认巴勒斯坦解放组织同特别委员会的合作并通知特别委员会巴勒斯坦解放组织愿意为特别委员会的听询提供方便。

17. 1986年1月14日，秘书长发函给特别委员会主席，其中他回顾联合国目前遭遇有关预算的严重问题并请委员会按照情况审查其会议日历及其地点，以

确保旅费和其他有关费用的支用维持至最低限度。 秘书长在1986年4月11日给特别委员会主席的另一封信中，提及是否可能取消预定于8月份在日内瓦举办的委员会会议，以便减少开支。

18. 1986年3月26日，特别委员会发函给埃及和阿拉伯叙利亚常驻联合国日内瓦办事处代表，函件本文如下：

“....

“....特别委员会鉴于有关其工作的一般发展，已着手审查其下一期间的活动，并据此决定在(阿拉伯埃及共和国/阿拉伯叙利亚共和国)预定举办的听询会将予延期。 特别委员会当然会将这些听询会所定的任何新日期通知贵国政府，并诚恳希望目前贵国政府再一次向特别委员会提供合作。”

19. 同日，特别委员会发函给约旦常驻联合国日内瓦办事处代表，函件本文如下：

“....

“....特别委员会鉴于有关其工作的一般发展，已着手审查其下一期间的活动，并据此决定于1986年4月24日至5月1日在安曼举办本区域的预定听询会。特别委员会谨请贵国政府采信肯定它将为特别委员会于这个期间在安曼举办的听询会提供合作。”

20. 向巴勒斯坦解放组织发送了一封类似的函件。

21. 特别委员会于1986年4月21日至5月1日在日内瓦和安曼举办了一轮会议。 在这些会议上，特别委员会审查了关于1985年12月至1986年4月间占领区内所发生的事态发展的资料。 它收到各国政府、组织和个人给它有关它任务的若干来文。 特别委员会注意到巴勒斯坦解放组织常驻日内瓦观察员给它的若干函件以及以色列、约旦和阿拉伯叙利亚共和国给秘书长有关其报告事项的

若干函件。特别委员会在日内瓦和安曼听取了住在西岸和加沙地带的人关于这些领土情况的证词。

22. 特别委员会在安曼见到了哈希姆约旦王国占领区事务部长 Marwan Duddin 先生。特别委员会收到占领区事务部所编写的关于占领区情况的各种报告并在会见部长时讨论了关于它任务的各方面问题。特别委员会也收到巴勒斯坦解放组织占领区事务部和教育及高等研究部一系列关于占领区情况的报告和统计。巴勒斯坦解放组织提出的文件一览表转录为本报告的附件二。

23. 1986年6月17日阿拉伯叙利亚共和国常驻联合国代表团通过秘书长发函给特别委员会，函件本文如下：

“阿拉伯叙利亚共和国临时代办向联合国秘书长致意，他的政府对缩短调查以色列侵害占领区居民人权的行为特别委员会的会议期间和特别委员会无法按照其年度计划方案访问阿拉伯叙利亚共和国感到遗憾。这使特别委员会不能完成大会指派给它的工作，特别是听取来自被占领的戈兰高地的证词和审查来自犹太复国主义占领当局加强其镇压居民野蛮措施的被占领的戈兰高地的第一手证词……”

24. 1986年8月7日阿拉伯叙利亚共和国常驻联合国日内瓦办事处代表团给主管人权事务助理秘书长一封普通照会，照会本文如下：

“阿拉伯叙利亚共和国常驻联合国日内瓦办事处代表团向主管人权事务助理秘书长致意，并谨随函附上外交部编写关于以色列压迫被占戈兰的阿拉伯叙利亚居民措施的报告。我们深信你将会把这份报告递交给今年不能前来大马士革的调查以色列侵害占领区居民人权的行为特别委员会，你也会请求委员会将这份报告附入委员会提交大会的定期报告”。

这份报告已由特别委员会充分审议并载入下面四、C节。

25. 继特别委员会主席和秘书长之间换函（1986年4月27日和5月8日

的函件)之后,商定一项促进委员会成员协商的程序,以促使它们审议、完成和核可这份报告而不必等到原订八月份在日内瓦召开两个星期的正式会议。因此,委员会的成员于1986年9月8至10在日内瓦举行会议,当时审议和通过了本报告。

三. 任 务

26. 大会在其题为“占领领土内人权之尊重及实施”的第2443(XXIII)号决议中决定设立一由三会员国组成之调查以色列侵害占领区居民人权的行为特别委员会。

27. 根据上述决议和其后的决议的规定,特别委员会的任务是“调查以色列侵害占领区居民人权的行为”。

28. 特别委员会在解释其任务时决定:

(a) 占领区领土是指以色列占领的各地区、即戈兰高地、西岸(包括东耶路撒冷)、加沙地带和西奈半岛。1974年1月18日埃及—以色列部队《脱离接触协定》和1974年5月31日以色列部队和叙利亚部队《脱离接触协定》实施后,上述占领区的界线已按各该协定所附地图加以变更。依照1979年3月26日签订、1979年4月25日生效的《阿拉伯埃及共和国和以色列国的和平协定》,以色列军事占领下的埃及领土的面积又有进一步修改。1982年4月25日,按照上述协定,仍在以色列军事占领下的埃及领土已归还埃及政府。因此,在本报告内,视为被占领领土的,是指仍在以色列占领下的领土,即戈兰高地、西岸(包括东耶路撒冷)、和加沙地带;

(b) 第2443(XXIII)号决议所包括的人,即特别委员会的调查对象,是指住因1967年6月战事而被占领的地区内的平民和通常住在该地区、但因战争而离开的人。但是,委员会注意到,第2443(XXIII)号决议提到的是“平民”,并没有限定是占领区内的哪一部分居民;

(c) 占领区居民的“人权”包括两部分：即安全理事会1967年6月14日第237(1967)号决议中所称的“不可剥夺的基本人权”，以及根据国际法在军事占领和被俘（如战俘）的特定情况下应受到保护的权利。按照大会第3005(XXVII)号决议的规定，特别委员会也必须调查下列指控：对占领区资源的剥削和掠夺；对占领区内考古和文化遗产的掠夺；对占领区神圣场所内礼拜自由的干扰；

(d) 属于特别委员会调查范围的侵害人权的“政策”和“措施”，在“政策”方面，是指以色列政府依其宣布的或未宣布的意图而有意采取和实行的任何行动；而“措施”则指不管是否在执行一项政策，但反映以色列当局对占领区内阿拉伯居民的行为模式的行动。

29. 特别委员会自成立以来，已依据下列国际文书来解释和执行其任务：

- (a) 《联合国宪章》；
- (b) 《世界人权宣言》；
- (c) 1949年8月12日《关于战时保护平民的日内瓦公约》；⁴
- (d) 1949年8月12日《关于战俘待遇的日内瓦公约》；⁵
- (e) 1954年5月14日《关于发生武装冲突时保护文化财产的海牙公约》；⁶
- (f) 1899年和1907年《关于陆战法规和惯例的海牙公约》；⁷
- (g) 《公民权利和政治权利国际公约》和《经济、社会和文化权利国际公约》。⁸

30. 特别委员会所依据的还有联合国各机关、大会、安全理事会、经济及社会理事会和人权委员会通过的关于占领区内平民情况的各项决议，及联合国教育、科学及文化组织、世界卫生组织和国际劳工组织的有关决议。

四、特别委员会收到的资料和证据

31. 特别委员会在执行任务时所依据的来源如下：

- (a) 对被占领土内人民状况有第一手材料的人之证词；
- (b) 以色列报章关于以色列政府负责人所作的声明的报导；
- (c) 新闻媒介所刊载的其他报导，其中包括占领区和以色列所发行的阿拉伯文报章和国际报章；
- (d) 各国政府、非政府组织和个人提交给它的关于占领区情况的报告。

特别委员会收到了约旦和阿拉伯叙利亚共和国政府以及巴勒斯坦解放组织的书面说明。

32. 特别委员会分别于1985年12月2至6日和1986年4月21日至5月1日在纽约和安曼的会议期间举办了一轮听询会。特别委员会在这些会议上听取了对占领区人权现况有第一手知识的人的证词。这些证词载于A/AC.145/ST.441和445至452号文件，下文将予转录。

33. 特别委员会特别注意采用以色列报章所载以色列政府不表异议或该政府一般认为可靠的资料

34. 特别委员会在执行其任务时已注意到通过诸如个人、组织和政府等各种来源送给它的资料。委员会在会议时收到占领区内部来源和世界若干地区直接或由秘书长发交给它的若干来文。在情况必要时，委员已按这些来文所载资料采取了后继行动。

35. 包括第四章A和B节的下文附件三（只有英文本）载有特别委员会审议的资料摘要，分别如下：

- (a) 口头证据；
- (b) 从以色列报章和占领区发行的阿拉伯文报章所收集的资料。

36. 第四章C节载有约旦和阿拉伯叙利亚共和国政府、巴勒斯坦解放组织及其他组织所递交的资料。

C. 约旦政府和阿拉伯叙利亚共和国政府、巴勒斯坦解放组织
和其他组织递交的资料

1. 一般情况

(见附件三(只有英文本),第2至4段和第85-102段)

将城市归还地方领导人的政策

巴勒斯坦解放组织被占领领土事务部提供的资料

37. 特别委员会在停留安曼期间收到了1986年3月17日巴勒斯坦解放组织被占领领土事务部关于约旦河西岸城市的报告。报告内强调西岸城市在保证使平民得到基本服务方面起了重要的作用。它回顾说,占领当局从1967年占领西岸的初期就采取了一些特别措施,例如发布了一系列违反国际法和约旦法律的军事命令。报告内提到,1976年举行的城市选举确认了亲巴解组织的民族主义候选人的胜利。报告内又说:

军事当局认识到市议会起着民族主义作用——向平民提供基本服务,维护他们的权利,并反对旨在强迫移居外国、遵奉犹太风俗、没收、使居民挨饿并使其处于依附地位的计划,因此加紧对市长、市参议员和城市本身的压制性措施,袭击参议员,对他们提出不实的指控,有时甚至试图予以暗杀或驱逐。

军事当局并加紧对这些城市的控制,限制它们的自由,并使它们无法得到援助。

38. 关于以色列任命新市长的政策,报告中引述了Bassam Shaka'a的一段话:

以色列政府呼吁任命新市长,是想要以愿意执行以色列政策的阿拉伯人取代选出的市长,以免需要设置军事总督。如此也才可能应用文人行政当局的法

律，使占领领土犹太化、扩大定居点并加强对巴勒斯坦人民的控制，使他们受以色列统治，并迫使他们移居外国。

39. 该报告最后提到占领当局对市议会采取的一系列措施。 报告的这一部分转载如下：

对市议会采取的措施

1. 解散市议会和村议会

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 1980年8月21日 | 西岸内政部解散了在伯利恒管辖之下的阿扎里的村议会。 |
| 1981年7月8日 | 占领当局解除了扎赫里亚市长Ali Yassin El Kharza的职务。 |
| 1982年3月19日 | 文人行政当局执政官Menahem Milsson下令解散比雷的市议会，并任命了一个委员会管理议会，委员会以Youssef Barkourhia上校为首，由“以色列”文人行政当局的四名其他成员组成。 |
| 1982年4月11日 | Menahem Milsson 签署了一项决定，任命西岸主管通讯官员Shlomo Cohen为纳布卢斯市长。 |
| 1982年6月16日 | 文人行政当局决定解散杜拉-希布伦的市议会。 |
| 1982年7月7日 | 文人行政当局决定解散杰宁市选出的以Ahmed Shawki El Mahmoud为议长的市议会。 |
| 1982年7月12日 | 文人行政当局决定解散迪尔迪布万的市议会。 |
| 1982年7月27日 | 对卡勒基利亚的市议会也作出了类似的决定。 |

1983年3月9日

文人行政当局将解除纳布卢斯拉马拉和比雷市长职务的期限（起初定为一年）延长一年，至今还在应用这项决定。

1983年7月7日

中区指挥官下令解散希布伦市议会并解除代理市长Musafa Natch的职务，并任命文人行政当局的一名犹太成员为该市的市长。

2. 骚扰和拖延措施

1979年4月16日

希布伦市一个果蔬市场项目已得到核可，但是占领当局拒不发给建筑许可证。

1980年4月14日

主管财政事务的以色列官员决定由占领当局扣押城市资产。

1981年6月17日

以色列部队包围纳布卢斯市政大楼，不准平民、甚至市长和议员入内；早先并作出了一项决定，禁止举办庆祝活动庆祝一座现代化发电厂的落成和纳布卢斯市电气化二十五周年。

1986年5月24日

以色列当局阻止萨勒菲特市长 Hassan El Zir先生前往安曼，提取以该城市名义存在阿拉伯银行的款项。

3. 限制行动自由

1979年5月10日

军事当局阻止卡勒基利亚市长 Haj Amin El Nasr 先生往安曼讨论有关柑桔加工厂的问题。

1979年5月26日

当局以巴尼扎伊德市长 Yehai El Himaoui 曾参加反对 Gush Emunim 的示威游行行为借口，撤销了给予他的前往安曼的旅行许可。

- 1979年7月7日 军事当局通知拉马拉市长Karim Khalaf说，他不得前往安曼，因为他曾举行记者招待会，抗议他的住宅被炸毁和拉马拉地区另四所住房遭到查封。
- 1979年6月14日 当局以纳布卢斯市长曾参加政治性会议和关于巴勒斯坦问题的座谈会为借口，禁止他经由安曼前往直意大利和美国。
- 1980年3月16日 军事当局阻止纳布卢斯和哈勒胡勒市长(Bassam Shaka'a和Mohammed Milhem)前往华盛顿。 他们被邀请参加一次关于巴勒斯坦人权的会议。
- 1980年4月18日 占领当局阻止西岸城市的市长前往拿撒勒，参加拘留犯之友协会举办的国际拘留犯年声援活动。
- 1980年7月7日 军事当局禁止杜拉市长Mohammed Moussa Amr先生、拉马拉和比雷联合代表团团长，和希布伦代理市长Mustafa Nathe先生前往安曼，对约旦总理的逝世表示吊唁。
- 1980年9月9日 以色列当局不准比雷市长Ibrahim Tarwil应邀前往联合王国，访问该国各大城市和一些团体。
- 1982年4月26日 图勒卡尔姆的军事法院将阿纳卜塔市长Wahid Hamdallah处以五个月的徒刑，缓期执行。

- 1982年10月23日 以色列国家电力公司以希布伦市未付应付款为由，切断该市电源。
- 1984年1月6日 以色列警方诬控阿纳卜塔市长 Wahid Hamdallah 杀死拉巴德村的 Mahmoud Rajab 而予以逮捕。

4. 驱逐、行政拘留和软禁

犹太复国主义当局决心执行去除占领领土内积极而有能力的民族主义分子的政策，而诉诸1945年的紧急法，特别是该法令第111和112条，其中准许将巴勒斯坦战士逐出家园和不经审判对嫌疑犯进行行政拘留或不给予上诉权或辩护权。从下表可以看出，这些措施影响对城市和个人都有影响：

(a) 驱逐

1. Ruhi Al Khatib	耶路撒冷市长	1968年2月26日
2. Mohammed Tewfik Hassan	杰宁副市长	1967年11月25日
3. Nedim Al Zrou	拉马拉市长	1969年10月6日
4. Youssef Marar	杰里科市参议员	
5. Abdel Jawad Saleh	比雷市长	1973年12月10日
6. Mohammed Milhem	哈勒胡勒市长	1980年5月2日
7. Fahd Al Kawasme	希布伦市长	1980年5月2日
8. Alfred Tobassi	拉布拉市参议员	1974年11月21日
9. Azmi As Shweibi	比雷市参议员	1986年1月31日
10. Hami Arafat	纳布卢斯市工程师	1969年6月6日

(b) 软禁

Wahid Hamdallah	阿纳卜塔市长	从1981年以来先后遭软禁六次，每次为期六个月。
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Ibrahim Tawil	比雷市长	1981年2月18日
Tehsin Al Shakhshir	纳布卢斯市参议员	1981年11月12日
Yasser Aslan	纳布卢斯市参议员	1981年12月12日
Khaldun Abdel Hak	希布伦代理市长	1982年2月17日
Mustafa Natche	希布伦代理市长	1982年2月17日
Nohammed Moussa Amr	杜拉市长	1982年2月17日
Ahmed Shawki Amr	杰宁市长	1982年2月28日
Bassam Shaka'a	纳布卢斯市长	1982年6月5日
Azim As Shweibi博士	比雷市参议员	1983年1月16日
Jamil Osman	杰里科市长	1983年3月1日
Haj Amin Al Nasr	卡勒基利亚市长	1983年8月6日
George Hazbun	伯利恒副市长	1984年9月10日

(c) 生命威胁

1980年6月10日清晨,纳布卢斯市长 Bassam Shaka'a 和拉马拉市长 Karim Khalaf 分别从他们的住所走向汽车停放处。两辆汽车一发动就燃烧起来。结果 Bassam 必须截断两腿, Karim 则必须割去一只脚。

Ibrahim Tawil 闻讯立即报警,第三枚炸弹就在爆破专家设法拆除雷管时爆炸。犯下这些卑鄙的罪行的是一个秘密的犹太恐怖组织的成员,他们四年后又试图袭击三辆游览车,直到那时才遭到逮捕。他们供认是在西岸军事当局完全知情和充分协调的情况下行事的。

2 关于逮捕、审判和判决的资料

(见附件(只有英文本))

第5-10段和第111-193段)

巴勒斯坦解放组织被占领领土事务部提供的资料

40. 特别委员会在停留安曼期间,收到了巴勒斯坦解放组织被占领领土事务部关于1985年期间和1986年前三个月被占领领土平民状况的报告。该文件载有在这段期间内遭拘留或软禁人士的名单,其中列有受害者的姓名、地区和其他有关资料。

41. 该文件并载有关于1986年前三个月对一些巴勒斯坦公民所作的判决的资料:

1986年前三个月,犹太复国主义军事法院对71名巴勒斯坦战士判处了徒刑,刑期长短不一。

控告他们的罪名包括向以色列车辆扔石头、投掷燃烧瓶、置放爆炸装置和加入地方组织或巴勒斯坦抵抗运动。

.....

下表列出巴勒斯坦战士各被判处的各种刑期:

3个月以下	50
3个月至两年	326
两年至10年	212
10年以上	59
无期徒刑	2
不详	114
	
合计	761

此外，军事法院还处以很重的罚款，从50谢尔克至500万谢尔克不等。

42. 文件内载有被判刑人士的名单，并列有资料来源、日期、地区、刑期或缓刑期、最终罚款数、控告的罪名和其他有关意见。

3. 平民待遇；包括基本自由（见附件三（只有英文本），
第11-53段和第199-344段）

(a) 一般情况

(一) 骚扰平民

巴勒斯坦解放组织被占领领土事务部提供的资料

43. 前面已经提到，特别委员会在停留安曼期间，收到了巴勒斯坦解放组织被占领领土事务部有关1985年期间和1986年前三个月被占领领土平民状况的报告。该报告提供了有关这段期间内被占领领土平民受骚扰情况的资料。报告内载有1985年西岸和加沙带遭到杀害和受伤人士的名单，并列有事件发生的日期、受害者姓名和城市，并简短地说明事件经过。其中还提供了有关一些1986年前三个月间发生的事件导致平民死伤的资料。这些资料根据的是地方报刊和无线电的新闻报导，有些还附有剪报等证明材料；对事件有第一手知识的人——例如受害人本身、有关城市的市长、红十字国际委员会或约旦红新月会协会成员等——的书面证词；和有关医务当局的医务报告等。报告内提到的一些案件也载于关于从以色列报刊和被占领领土内出版的阿拉伯文报刊收集到的资料的相应小节（见附件三（只有英文本），第199-220段）。

(二) 集体处罚；包括拆毁住房

巴勒斯坦解放组织被占领领土事务部递交的资料

44. 前面已经提到，特别委员会在停留安曼期间，收到了巴勒斯坦解放组织被占领领土事务部关于1985年期间和1986年前三个月平民状况的报告。文

件内提到地方报刊上有关被占领领土内若干城镇和难民营一再实行宵禁的报导。

文件内按年月顺序载有1985年拆毁和查封的住房和店铺的一览表。其中提供了有关1986年前三个月以各种借口——例如住房为嫌疑犯所有或屋主未取得建筑执照等——拆毁或查封的许多案件的资料，也提供了各种证明文件——例如国际红十字会拟具的查封证明。

45. 关于西岸和加沙地带住房遭到拆毁的情事，委员会在停留安曼期间也收到了巴勒斯坦解放组织被占领领土事务部提交的综合一览表，其中按地区分列了1967-1985年间西岸和加沙地带为占领当局所拆毁的共计1,366所住房。一览表内包括下列各地区：加沙地带（694所住房）、拉马拉地区（74所住房）、耶路撒冷地区（24所住房）、纳布卢斯地区（160所住房）、希布伦地区（206所住房）、伯利恒地区（89所住房）、图勒卡尔姆地区（24所住房）、杰宁地区（56所住房）、卡勒基利亚地区（24所住房）和杰里科地区（16所住房）。

46. 提供的资料包括受害人姓名、拆毁住房所在的城市（或村庄或难民营）、拆毁的年份以及每所住房的房间数。

(二) 驱逐和驱逐出境

约旦政府递交的资料

47. 特别委员会在停留安曼期间收到了约旦被占领领土事务部关于被占领领土平民遭到驱逐和驱逐出境情事的备忘录。备忘录中指出，1967年以来以色列当局所推行的驱逐政策违反了第四项《日内瓦公约》、《世界人权宣言》和纽伦堡法庭的决定。备忘录强调这种驱逐措施极其蛮横无理，又以随便而粗暴的方式对有关人士应用驱逐程序。备忘录并指出，从1967年至1986年2月，以色列当局驱逐了2,061人，其中34人是1985年至1986年2月间驱逐的，是1972年以来的最高数字。最后，备忘录提到1985年至1986年初的若干驱逐案件，其中多数已列入关于被占领领土内出版的希伯来和阿拉伯文报刊报导的相应小节（见上面第285至298段）。

巴勒斯坦解放组织被占领领土事务部提供的资料

48. 前面已经提到,特别委员会在停留安曼期间,收到巴勒斯坦解放组织被占领领土事务部关于1985年期间和1986年前三个月被占领领土平民状况的报告。该文件内也载有以色列当局的驱逐政策。另一份关于1967年至1985年期间情况的文件标题是“被逐出西岸和加沙地带的人士”,其中说:

受到驱逐的人士总数为1,600,但是我们只能确定1,067宗驱逐案件,分布在下列各地区:

地区	驱逐人数
希布伦	175
杰宁	66
纳布卢斯	171
图勒卡尔姆	19
卡勒基利亚	12
杰里科	14
拉马拉	107
耶路撒冷	62
伯利恒	75
加沙地带	366

49. 该文件提供了被逐人士的名单,并列有被逐人士姓名、有关地区、驱逐日期和受害人职业。

(四) 经济因素

巴勒斯坦解放组织被占领领土事务部提供的资料

50. 特别委员会停留安曼期间收到了巴勒斯坦解放组织被占领领土事务部关于这些领土失业情况的报告。该文件分析了导致被占领领土经济危机,特别是失业问题

的因素。报告回顾从1967年以来，“除了为以色列当局所间接控制的禁止农用和建筑的地区以外，西岸50%以上的农用地被没收”。此外，加沙地带42%的总面积受以色列当局直接控制。

51. 文件内也提到了各种妨害工业部门增长从而使当地工业无法吸收市场上现有的劳动力的因素。报告强调领土对以色列经济的依赖，和这种情况使社会和人口结构产生的深刻变化。报告以图表说明被占领领土劳动力的现况，表明一种剥削巴勒斯坦劳动力的关系。报告进一步指出，若干年来以色列经济所面临的危机对被占领领土居民产生了严重的影响，而工人阶级受到的打击特别大。报告内又确定了另一项影响被占领区就业情况的因素，即以色列机构，包括哈斯塔德鲁特组织的集体任意解雇政策。这些机构在以色列管理当局的鼓励和支持下应用“希伯来劳工”相对于“阿拉伯劳工”的概念。

52. 报告中说，1984年12月3日《团结报》（海法出版的报纸）刊载了劳工和社会福利部长Moshe Moghab的谈话，他透露了一项解雇成千上万的阿拉伯工人，改用犹太工人的计划，这意味着巴勒斯坦将承受以色列社会所面临的普遍失业现象的不利影响。

53. 报告中又说，正如巴勒斯坦《革命》杂志1985年2月21日所报导的，以色列当局规定阿拉伯工人必须持有工作和入境许可证，并规定他们只能在日间停留以色列。以色列法院授权同就业事务处合作，执行只许持有一切所需许可证的阿拉伯工人越过“绿线”。已订定许可证管制办法，以进一步限制阿拉伯人的就业机会，从而增加了失业人数。就业事务处以要求许可的申请已为军事当局拒绝为由，拒不发给许可证，就是一项证明。此外，当局还拒绝延长巴勒斯坦工人目前所持许可证的期限而不说明任何原因。哈斯塔德鲁特组织发言人说，已解雇1万以上的工人。他又表示，尽管有时从这些工人的工资中扣除多至50%之数作为缴款，不拟给予任何失业补助。报告内提到若干任意解雇阿拉伯工人而不给予任何赔偿的例子。

(b) 有关影响自由的措施的资料

(一) 行动自由

巴勒斯坦解放组织被占领领土事务部递交的资料

54. 上面已经提到，特别委员会停留安曼期间，收到了巴勒斯坦解放组织被占领领土事务部关于1985年期间和1986年前三个月被占领领土平民状况的报告。

55. 该文件提到这段期间内当地报刊的一些报导，内称个别巴勒斯坦公民或一些巴勒斯坦公民群体行动受到严格的限制，不得到外地旅行。该文件内提到的一些例子已载入关于被占领领土内出版的希伯来文和阿拉伯文报刊内的报导的相应小节（见附件三（只有英文本），第275段）。

56. 关于软禁，委员会停留安曼期间，也收到了巴勒斯坦解放组织被占领领土事务部提出的关于1980-1985年期间受软禁人士的综合性报告。该报告提到有186人受软禁，软禁期间长短不一。一览表中提到有关地区、软禁期间、软禁日期、受软禁人士的职业或其他有关意见。

(二) 教育自由

巴勒斯坦解放组织教育和高等研究部提供的资料

57. 特别委员会停留安曼时收到巴勒斯坦解放组织教育和高等研究部编写的关于占领区内教育状况的一系列报告和统计数字。鉴于所收到的资料数量庞大，很难在本报告中全部反映。因此下文内容是按收到的资料所作的简要报告，综述占领区内有关教育方面的主要事实与问题。

58. 收到的资料中指出，关于占领区内的一般教育状况已日益恶化，原因有多重因素，如对学校课程和教科书的干预，禁止某些书籍的流通，每一学年开始教科书分发过迟，图书馆实施检查制度，学校建筑与设备不足，经常借口安全措施而关

闭教育机构，和课程中止，对于这些问题还提供了许多实例，包括西岸学校校舍不足，按日期开列出比尔泽特，埃尔纳贾，耶路撒冷，加沙和希布伦大学以及其他许多学校因遭关闭而被停课的情况。

59. 此外还报告提请注意因执引军事命令而严重损伤在教育机构中的学术自由，公然违反《世界人权宣言》《教科文组织宪章》和联合国大会和教科文组织大会及行政委员会的各项决议及决定的有关规定的现象。此外，又引证了以色列国防部队颁布的第34、65、854号军令规定适用于教育、文化、居住自由和迁移和准许教学方面的情况，以作为占领区内限制教育自由权利的例证。

60. 报告之一举出1984/85学年期间在西岸各学校的主要困难如下：

- 1、纪律。
- 2、休学（以便就业）。
- 3、教育监督和职业辅导的技术性限制与无效率。
- 4、教职人员的资格标准。
- 5、技术设施不足：实验室，图书馆和教学辅助品。
- 6、一般设施与服务不足：体育场、家具、校舍、礼堂和适度宽敞、光线充足的教室。
- 7、教职人员缺乏安全和稳定。
- 8、因收入有限、物价激升、生活费用不断上涨、货币贬值造成的物质困难。
- 9、无心于业务；教师对工作缺乏热诚，对任务兴趣索然或缺乏专注，对四周境况冷漠；这种笼罩在教育过程中的不满是由于各种不同的倒退情况引起的。

报告中引用了学校数目的统计数字及学生入学率统计数字。

61. 关于教师的状况，报告指出，教师通常必须与占领当局合作，他们也会受到诸如分配往远离住区的地方教课，强制解聘或逮捕的待遇。

62. 此外，还指出：

西岸公立学校教师的工作和生活情况太差还由于若干强制性措施造成，如解聘、不公的调职、提早退休、圈限居住、罢课时日减薪、停止升迁和加薪，对家人的压迫措施和军事总督府的召见。

63. 据报告指出，教师被强制解聘的数量正稳定增加，从1980年的8人增加到1984年的29人。报告中按时间序列出了1985/86学年被解聘教师的名单和被抄家的教师的名单。

64. 报告中还列有1985年以及1986年初被逮捕的教师名单。

65. 关于加沙地带的教育状况，据指出：

加沙的教育部直属加沙地带军事总督府主管教育的官员管辖，他受巴勒斯坦占领区的高一级犹太复国主义机构管理。

这名教育官员有权发布军事性的命令和指示：他有权关闭学校，停止学校的功能并监禁、留查、开除或驱逐被控抵抗占领当局的学生，教师和教育人员。我们的人民教育机构每天都受到这种强制措施的管理。

教育课程方面的情况甚至更坏。例如，占领当局禁止进行对有关教授伊斯兰、阿拉伯语文，历史、地理和社会学的十几种研究。

在加沙地带，教育经费有几种来源，包括联合国巴勒斯坦近东难民救济工程处（近东救济工程处），其学校的学生人数较公立学校学生的总和还多。

但近来救济工程处正声称要削减其活动和关闭若干中心。各教育机构中

学生交付的学费由犹太复国主义占领当局监督，这是第二个经费来源。 第三个是“私人教育体系”，它依靠学校的学杂费。

在导言中清楚指出，加沙地带占领区的教育机构的物质条件甚差，阻碍了教育进程。 校舍、实验室和学校设备无不短缺。 教室过度拥挤，学校全日开放，日校夜班从无间断。 这种情况对教员的薪金、心理和经济状况皆有影响，对教育本身极有损害。

66. 关于加沙地带的教育情况还提供了许多统计数据。

67. 关于占领区的高等教育情况叙述较为详细，据指出：

犹太复国主义占领当局为阻碍西岸和加沙地带的教育而采取的各种作法和措施使西岸占领区的人民发生了反动，即对大学教育表现较大的兴趣。

这股潮流带来若干大学机构的开放，尽量多收学生以使他们获得一项新武器：知识。 这就是在我们占领区内何以高等教育对人民特别重要对教育机构特别重要的原因，同时引起阿拉伯世界，特别是约旦——巴勒斯坦联合委员会和阿拉伯大学协会总秘书处的重视的缘故。

由于占领区内没有国家当局，教育机构和设施便努力创建各大学之间的联系。这项努力举行了一系列会议，1977年并设立了一个高等教育理事会，负责协调大学活动，促进教育水平，设立新机构并提供财政支助，训练和重训教职人员。理事会通过其行政委员会圆满解决其物质和精神需要。

此外，应注意的是，高等教育理事会受到了占领当局方面各种强制措施的影响，指定其成员在限定的住区。 这些措施可摘要如下：

- 1、违反法律和国际惯例，颁发军事命令和修订现有规章。
- 2、对不肯签署反对巴解组织政治文件的教职人员拒发居住许可。

3、划定限制居住或逮捕教师、学生。

4、停止大学校园的扩大项目。

5、对1967年以前通常可以免税的教育辅助器材和实验设备课以重税。

6、查禁某些作品和期刊；受到影响的各種主题的作品达5,000种以上。

7、工作许可证效期一年，延期需经军事总督批准；此系造成各大学情况不稳的原因。

8、以军事命令关闭大学；根据这些措施，剥夺了许多教师和学生进入大学的权利。

68. 该文件提供了若干关于大学经费来源的数据：

西岸和加沙地带的大学由约旦——巴勒斯坦联合委员会提供经费，各大学机构的首脑，以个人身份向迁移国外的巴勒斯坦人，向阿拉伯及其他国家和国际组织募集经费，提供经费援助的机构通过向每个学生补助100第纳尔的方式捐助大学费用（这项向每个学生发100第纳尔的经费只有1983年缴付），此外，在占领区家园的大学对少数学生提供了今后数年免缴学费的优待。

文件又提供了关于大学监督和学生人数（西岸11,454人，加沙5,620人），的资料以及有关占领区内各大学的组织和课程表的详细资料，文件中列出了纳贾大学1982/83学年以来逐出的教授，禁止教课的教授，具有外国护照并不准在巴勒斯坦居住的教授的名单，不准进入西岸的教授名单和1985年8月加沙伊斯兰大学开除的34名教授的名单。

69. 文件又提到西岸军事当局对各大学的不断干预，例如1980年适用第854号军事命令，授权教育官员实际上监督各大学，又如1969年的第564

号以色列法案，使所有的教育机构置于以色列控制之下。文件提请注意，1964年第16号约旦教育法案已被废止而代以以色列法律，这是公然违反1949年《日内瓦公约》的。

70. 资料中还包括对学生采取的压迫措施的详细情况。同时附有1985学年度到1986年初西岸被捕的阿拉伯学生的详细名单

71. 巴勒斯坦解放组织提出的文件中还提到1985/86学年度期间近东救济工程处各学校的教育情况。资料中提供了西岸和加沙地带的学生、学校和教师人数。其中强调指出，在某些情况下，以色列当局不准进口学校的教科书。资料中说明了教师训练方案和再训课程津贴制度的情形。最后，提到了在近东救济工程处监督下的各机构面临的困难。兹将内容摘录如下：

近东救济工程处正予备削减向巴勒斯坦难民儿童提供的教育服务。这一点已由学生每年入学率的波动中证实。事实上，学生总人数在1982/83年度是336,207，前一年是338,386，而1983/84年度是345,844。

救济工程处对学校教师进行了心理攻势。每年都有谣言谓，大批教师将因财政资源短缺而将遭解聘，这对教师的工作士气和工作成绩都有影响。

近东救济工程处学校及学生数月都在稳定下降。1982/83学年度的学校总数是651，1983/84则为640，即减少了11所学校。结果，使各学校与教室都人满为患，影响到学生上课的集中与学习能力。我们又注意到近东救济工程处学校校舍破损，特别是加沙地带，直到1985年/86学年度，学校学舍屋顶还是波浪铁皮板搭盖。此外，在阿拉伯叙利亚共和国，加沙地带和西岸的某些教室均濒临倒塌边缘，必须重修。工程处主任专员在其提交总干事的报告中均承认这种情况，他表示这是由于预算紧迫造成的。

工程处仅负责监督小学和预备学校而忽略了学前教育及中学及大学。

在后中学教育方面，近东救济工程处向某些学生发放了奖学金：1982/83学年度349名奖学金，其中272名为续领，77名新领；1983/84学年度353名奖学金，其中续领者271名，新领者82名。这些数字自近东救济工程处首次受命负责保障难民利益的任务以来即未有什么改变；它们显示，这种服务正在不断削减，不能满足实际的需要。

近东救济工程处学校的教室，学生容量为50名，在约旦的学校教室容量则为28名，联合王国20名，瑞典16名，科威特15名。

近东救济工程处对其监督下的学校中95%正在实施学校轮班制（每天分成两班到三班）。

最近几年来，近东救济工程处因为缺乏经费已向学童的父母收取练习簿和课本费用。

72. 特别委员会又提出了一份关于1985—1986年期间占领区内职业和技艺训练学校状况的报告。这份文件对西岸和加沙地带职业教育的状况作了全面的审查。关于西岸，文件中列出了各种职业和工业训练设施，即工职中学、社区预科大学的职业教育，近东救济工程处监督的职业训练设施，军事当局劳工部监督的职业训练设施，和其他杂类的职业训练设施。报告中对每个设施提供了详细说明和数据，例如其历史背景，学生及教师人数，学生分科的人数，入学状况、学习的时限。报告中又就学科和术科教育及监督当局的情况提供了比较的统计表。报告从1979—1984年期间学生通过普通中学文凭考试人数及普通技术和职业中学考试人数百分比在表中数据的比较，得出以下的结论：

1、西岸的教育限囿于学科教育，因为学生在工业科的入学率只占全部中学学生3%以下。

2、大多数学生完成了中学教育但仍不能自立或增强国家经济。此外，对他们的父母也是经济负担；有些希望能上大学或当附读生，但为数很少。一般认为这是今天大学毕业生失业的理由之一。大学毕业生如无谋生或手艺的能力，就很少有就业的机会，因为就业的机会本就很少。

3、因此我们相信，应该设立技术和职业中心和机构，为这些毕业生提供训练。

73. 报告进一步提到西岸的农业教育。其中就此问题作了历史概览，回顾“自1967年战争后，西岸的农业教育中断，并且在以色列占领当局控制下变得同其他种类的教育一样。”报告细数了现有的农业教育机构，并详细谈到它们的历史背景、学生人数、教授科目，学科水平和设备。报告在提到这些农业机构之一的学科水准时指出：

目前，该机构的毕业生的学业水平是在平均标准以下的。他们不够格进入农业部门担任农业技术师或农业指导员。机构中的农业课程编排不当，设备与工具陈旧，设施有限，实用的机会也少。实习工作中心和训练中心的工具与方法都不是现代的。这种情况自1967年以来一直如此。水平差的另一原因是入学的学生程度低，另一些则为个人的学习愿望低。此外，西岸和加沙地带的大学和其他高级学术机构的男女合校鼓励学生的入学而不去申请进入农业教育机构。这样，申请农教机构的学生都只剩下程度差的学生。

在两次会议中清楚显示的是，农业教育机构中许多工程师想要辞去工作另谋他就，以求改善他们低下的经济地位，寻求较好的经济保障。此事本身反映出他们的生产力和当局对他们设置的障碍。所有这些因素都妨碍农业教育机构的发展。

74. 关于西岸的农业教育，报告中的结论如下：

总的来说，西岸的农业教育，不论是在胡森农业大学，阿鲁布农业学校或

学校中的花园，实际上是不存在的。这是由于前面已提到的原因以及没有农田可供实习及训练而使学生对农业教育失去兴趣直致。学校没有适当的现代方法、工具和机制。此外，从1967年以来即无任何发展。

75. 报告又提到加沙地带的职业和技术教育体制。它指出加沙地带的工业职业教育有三个监督的当局，即教育部、社会事务部和近东救济工程处，也提到这三个当局监督的其他职业中心的情况。报告最后谈到加沙地带农业和商业职业训练的情况，并提出有关的统计数据。关于加沙地带的农业中学，报告的结论是：

由于加沙地带普遍的失业率高，特别是大学毕业生和农业工程师，以致学校的学生人数一直不变，并将会下降，这意味着学校最终将关闭。这也是由于加沙地带总的经济情况恶化，特别是影响到农业学生，失业的农业毕业生数达250人，造成一般人对农业专业失去兴趣。

(c) 关于移民者活动影响到平民的资料

巴勒斯坦解放组织占领领土事务部提供的资料

76. 如前所述，特别委员会在安曼时收到由巴勒斯坦解放组织占领领土事务部提送的关于1985年和1986年首季占领领土内平民状况的报告。报告中提到占领领土内以色列移民者的各种措施与活动对平民的影响时说：

移民者在巴勒斯坦城镇和乡村中不断巡逻，动辄对路人瞄准射击。他们还关闭商店，毁坏财产，侵入民房和包围难民营，他们没收平民的家屋和土地，设立移民区，攻击阿拉伯居民。

报告依照时间次序开列出一份1985年以色列移民者对阿拉伯人及其财产的措施一览表。这份文件又提到1986年首季以色列移民者影响到平民的各项活动，如，在墙上漆写反阿拉伯口号，在穆斯林圣地近处举行种族主义活动的聚会，对阿拉伯平民进行身体攻击引致伤、残，甚至有时致命，焚烧车辆和强行闯入民居。

这些资料多根据地方报纸的报导，有些还附有诸如有关事件经签名的证词抄本，律师的书面声明，死亡证书抄本，被烧的车辆及损坏房屋的照片，以及有关事件的官方报告。某些案件载在占领区内出版的以色列语和阿拉伯语报纸的有关报导通讯中〔参看附件三（仅备英文本），第319—344段〕。文件中还提到移民者在各大学校园前举行挑衅性示威，并在前往大学的道路上设置路障，等情事。

4、并吞和移民

〔参看附件三（仅备英文本）第378—425段〕

(a) 政策

巴勒斯坦解放组织占领领土事务部提出的资料

77. 特别委员会在安曼收到巴勒斯坦解放组织占领领土事务部提出的关于耶路撒冷问题的报告。报告中指出，阿拉伯耶路撒冷的最大威胁是占领当局的移民政策，在过去18年间已设置了26个移民区。报告进一步指出了各种为确保耶路撒冷犹太化的措施，如屠杀平民；拆毁阿拉伯建筑；关闭约旦的法院；以色列当局对教育、医疗和社会领域的控制；水与能源的犹太化；驱逐名人；鼓励犹太人移民耶路撒冷阿拉伯区，等的移民政策。报告又提到占领当局直接或通过诸如 GUSH EMUNIM, KAKH, “以恐怖还恐怖”或“JABAL-AL-BAIT”等组织对耶路撒冷的穆斯林和基督教圣地采取压迫措施或侵入。报告最后谈到1982年宣布的《耶路撒冷主区项目》，这是早从1948年开始的一系列行政、立法和移民行动的最后一阶段，它的主要阶段的内容已反映在以前的特别委员会的报告中。关于《耶路撒冷主区项目》，报告中指出：

上述项目包括不仅是将耶路撒冷的阿拉伯城及其四周村落，而且还包括拉马拉和比拉两区以及伯利恒、贝特贾拉，和贝特萨胡尔的城市、村庄和校园加以吞并和犹太化。必须指出的是，在这方面，上述提到的各区域的面积约为1967年以来西岸被占领的区域的8%。

上述的行动可说是将西岸剩余地方，包括纳布卢斯和希布伦两区和加沙地带进行全部吞并和犹太化的前奏。

由于该项目没有规定明确期限，管制、建造、筑路、果园管理的权力及其他权力均归一个犹太复国主义地区委员会行使，它可以利用这些权利为扩张主义犹太复国主义的计划服务，并向区域内的阿拉伯居民进行镇压，正如同在占领区的其他地方一样。上述项目对总面积在446,000杜南姆以上的土地分配情况如下：

百分比	划定
13.00	阿拉伯人住区
17.00	犹太人住区
6.50	公共果园
4.00	道路
59.50	农业

上述统计数字实际上是削减了区域内的农业土地，因而使西岸农业生产情况恶化。

.....

以色列的《耶路撒冷主区项目》代表以色列境内区域规划的执行，换言之它是以色列的扩大，它的道路网跨越绿线，作为其首要目标，已实现下列指标：

- (a) 收紧占领当局对被占领阿拉伯区的控制；
- (b) 予先排除巴勒斯坦阿拉伯人民在自己民族领土上建立独立的民族国家；
- (c) 在巴勒斯坦城市和乡村四周形成包围圈；
- (d) 甚至掠夺和包围巴勒斯坦的各个人；

(e) 摧毁巴勒斯坦生产的基本建设以作为今后根绝巴勒斯坦人民并将其驱离本土的第一步；

(f) 连接1948年占领的中央地区同巴勒斯坦区，同时对上述地区的居民的生活状况则毫不理会。耶路撒冷主区（中央区）的重要性在于它是西岸来往中心，南北地区的连接中心，也是1948年占领的巴勒斯坦人区同约旦河谷区之间的连接中心。上述项目的迫切目标还有：

(a) 增加犹太居民的人数使其成为阿拉伯居民人数的三倍；

(b) 划出广大的农业区域作今后的规划之用；

(c) 伸延主要道路网连接南北地区，连接阿拉伯人占领区同约旦河谷区；

(d) 扩大耶路撒冷市（即耶路撒冷主区）的范围。

(b) 措施

巴勒斯坦解放组织占领领土事务部提供的资料

78. 如前所述，特别委员会在安曼时收到了巴勒斯坦解放组织占领领土事务部提供的关于1985年和1986年首季占领区内平民情况的报告。这份报告中载有按时序开列的1985年期间在西岸和加沙地带没收土地一览表。数据中包括资料来源、日期、地点、土地按杜南姆计算的面积，以及被没收的原因。文件中也提到1986年上半年期间几件没收土地的实例，以及连系到没收政策的各项活动，如，在占领区内将平民的果树拔除，土地清除，没收牲畜和颁发命令将私人土地宣布收归国有。该文件中资料乃根据当地出版报纸的报导，有些并附有作证文件，诸如有关市政当局的官方报告，法院的宣告和口供书，地主受没收令后提出的申诉纪录，或收归国有财产的行政官的决定的抄本。

5. 戈兰高地

(见附件三(只有英文本)第426至446段)

阿拉伯叙利亚共和国政府递交的资料

79. 特别委员会收到了阿拉伯叙利亚共和国外交部提交的一份关于戈兰高地平民的境况的报告。现将该报告转载如下:

“自阿拉伯叙利亚戈兰领土于1967年6月被占领以后,以色列占领当局便不断实行和加强其镇压和扩张政策,并对该领土居民进行一切形式的种族、经济、政治和文化迫害和恐怖主义行为。他们用各种胁迫办法来强迫居民与以色列认同,没收平民的土地和财产、将他们逐出家园在该土地上建立移殖区、引进移殖者并想尽办法试图改变被占领领土的自然、地理、文化和人口的特征和占有其自然资源,这些都是公然和特意违反了国际法和《联合国宪章》的各项原则;大会、安全理事会和各专门机构的有关决议,1899年和1907年《海牙公约》的各项条款和1949年《关于战时保护平民的日内瓦第四项公约》。

1. 以色列在拘留和恐怖行为方面的作法

紧接西蒙·佩雷斯访问Majdal Shams城的前后,以色列便违反了戈兰被占领区各村庄居民的权利,进行各种恐怖行为和拘留的运动。这些运动可概述如下:

1. 1986年1月26日,占领当局逮捕了11名叙利亚公民,指控这些居民在他们村庄附近以色列当局指定为军事区的地方放牧,以色列当局便没收了这些人所拥有的72只牛,然后将这些牛用军用车辆运送至被占领巴勒斯坦南部的牛栏。当这些牛的所有人试图阻止以色列军队和警察将牛只带走时,他们便被枪托和警棍毒打,然后便被拘留起来。

2. 1986年2月26日,以色列当局与抗议西蒙·佩雷斯访问的阿拉伯

叙利亚人在 Majdal Shams 发生冲突。冲突事件电视上有加以广播。结果，以色列便拘留 18 名参与示威的戈兰平民。

3. 1986 年 2 月 14 日，以色列当局拘留了 10 名市民，理由是因为他们参加一次示威行动，纪念有名的、抗议强迫与以色列认同的罢工第四周年。如电视上所广播的那样，警察对示威者开枪并用警棍毒打。

4. 除了那些在 1986 年 2 月 26 日被拘留的人外，再有 17 人于 1986 年 2 月 27 日被拘留。

5. 1986 年 3 月 1 日，另 16 名戈兰市民又被拘留了。

6. 1986 年 3 月 3 日，另外 11 名戈兰市民被拘留了，理由是因为他们参与抗议西蒙·佩雷斯访问的示威。从 1986 年 2 月 26 月至 3 月 3 日因参与示威而被拘留的人共计 47 名。

7. 1986 年 3 月 2 日，以色列教育部长 Itzak Navon 到 Buq'ata 村参加一家小学的开学典礼。令他吃惊的是，该村居民竟在该学校升上阿拉伯叙利亚国旗，并以我国英勇的总统哈菲兹·阿萨德为该学校取名。这便引起了市民与敌军发生冲突。在 Navon 离开后，戈兰高地内各乡村之间的公路便被关闭起来，几十个平民便遭拘留，其中包括：Afif Mahmoud; Waheeb al-Sayyid Ahmad; Alamuddin Mahmoud Abu Zeid; Muhammad Ali Rubah; Hayel As'ad al-Halabi; Salman Taher Abu Saleh 儿子 Ayman, Nabih 和 Daniel; Fakhri Suleiman al-Maqt; Qasim Abbas al-Safadi; Adel Saleem Abu Jabal; Ziyad Fuad al-Qal'ani; 和 Said Abu Jabal 儿子 Nasir, Mansour 和 Nabih 这使被拘留者总人数超过 55 人。

8. 1986 年 3 月 5 日，海发出版的《Al-Ittihad》报报导海法中央法庭法官拒绝释放 18 名被拘留的戈兰人，其中包括年青人。被拘留者便在法庭内高唱阿拉伯叙利亚国歌以表示他们对国家的效忠。占领当局便对他们喷射一种气体来使他们安静下来。占领当局也威胁要拘留妇女。

9. 1986年3月6日,(Nazareth)中央法庭延续拘留四名戈兰学生(Kanj Ismail Abu Saleh, Badi Sayyid Ahmad, Hasan Faiz al-Safadi和 Fahd Aref al-Safadi),他们年龄都是18岁。

10. 1986年3月8日,以色列当局命令,在另行通知以前,将延续拘留45名叙利亚公民并将Majdal Shams东部的al-Suggah区封闭起来,以使该区居民无法与他们在边界线另一边的亲属接触。

同一天,以色列北部区域陆军司令Uri Ur总司令宣布,在另行通知以前,戈兰将为关闭的军事区。

同一天,五名Majdal Shams居民也被拘留了。

11. 1986年3月10日,西德电视台广播了一部关于以色列在占领领土(包括戈兰)内的行为的影片。该影片播出了对阿拉伯平民进行迫害的各种办法,其中包括任意逮捕和对被监禁者的酷刑(包括窒息、暴露于极寒冷的环境、在身体各敏感部位毒打、使居民及其家属蒙受耻辱)。

12. 占领领土居民正在遭受税务部官员的骚扰和以色列当局恐怖行为的挑衅。

13. 在清晨时候阿拉伯公民的家未得预先通知便突遭搜查,借口是要进行检查。

14. 戈兰高地被占领区的阿拉伯公民不得领取护照。

15. 1986年3月14日,占领当局拘留了九名Majdal Shams的阿拉伯公民(Mustafa Qasim Mahmoud, Nazih Nu'man Abu Jabal, Wadi Hasan Ayyoub, Badi Hasan Ayyoub, Hayel Faris al-Sha'ir, Yussuf Shibli al-Sha'ir, Yussuf Fakhreddin, Rafiq Ali Ibrahim 和 Faris Ali Abu Sa'ada)及一名Mas'ada市民(Suleiman Hasan Ibrahim),他们都被指控抗议西蒙·佩雷斯的访问。

1986年3月14日, 11名Majdal市民遭拘留, 罪名是参加该群众示威。以色列无线电台宣布已有65名市民在同一罪名下被拘留。Monte Carlo 无线电台宣布北部区域司令 Uri Ur 总司令已采取“严厉”政策来抑制人民对以色列政策和占领的反抗。

16. 1986年3月18日, Nazareth 中央法庭延续拘留两名戈兰市民 (Muad al-Safadi 和 Kalim Hamad Uweidat); 同时也释放了16名市民, 他们在释放前以现款缴付了过高的保释金, 即从1,000至1,500谢克尔不等, 和另缴付2,000谢克尔的个人保证金。在缴付这过高保释金而获释的被拘留者名单如下:

Majeed Ahmad al-Qudhmani
Yussuf Salman al-Maqt
Fakhreddin Suleiman al-Maqt
Daniel Salman Abu Saleh
Hassan Hayel Abu Jabal
Jamil Salman Abu Jabal
Zeid Said al-Halabi
Hamoud Mahmoud al-Safadi
Faiz Said Mahmoud
Sa'adeh Aref al-Safadi
Dr. Ali Abu Awwad
Waheeb Tawfiq Ayyoub
Fadhel Nayef Abu Saleh
Waleed Mut'ib Abu Saleh
Fawzi Hamad Mahmoud
Salama Mazyad Abu Saleh

被拘留者 Kalim Uweidat 家属提出申诉，指称这个被延续拘留的人的肩膀脱位，因在监狱里未得到治疗而危害到健康情况；但申诉却未被接受。

17. 1986年3月19日，以色列当局将该16名 Majdal Shams 市民软禁起来。

18. 1986年3月20日，海法中央法庭法官 (Eliazer Bar) 拒绝了一批戈兰人提出的申诉，这些人于1986年3月13日便被拘留而 Acre 地方法庭将他们延续拘留12天。仍被监禁的人有：Mustafa Qasim Mahmoud, Rafiq Ali Ibrahim, Izzeddin Hussain Ibrahim, Faris Ali Abu Sa'ada, Nazih Nu'man Abu Jabal, Hussain Yussuf Abu Saleh, Hayel Faris al-Sha'ir 和 Suleiman Yussuf Fakhreddin. 同一天，在以色列税务部进行搜查和检查时没收三部满载苹果的货车后，以色列当局便逮捕了三名来自戈兰被占领区的叙利亚公民。

据报导，在居民与占领当局官员发生冲突时有一名市民的头部受了伤。

同一天，Nazareth 法庭软禁了74名戈兰市民，罪名是他们参加了上个月反对佩雷斯的示威行动。法庭方面来源说，这些被判罪的人必须在日落至日出时间留在家里，并在未获事先批准时不得离开村庄。

同时，税务官员也到 Majdal Shams 村庄附近的苹果冷藏库视察，他们砸开了锁，然后没收了为戈兰市民所拥有的2,634箱的重有53吨的苹果。警察和边界卫兵便殴打了来保护他们产品的人。同时，他们也将冷藏库主管人和20岁的 Ghassan Ahmad al-Safadi 束缚起来，并对后者殴打得很厉害。

19. 1986年3月21日，戈兰被占领区的居民进行了一个24小时的罢工，并在 Majdal Shams 进行示威，他们呼喊口号反对以色列，宣布他们继续效忠叙利亚，并谴责对他们实行的任意逮捕和骚扰政策。以色列扩大了它的布雷区范围。

20. 1986年3月22日，Majdal Shams 东部有进行一次示威，以抗议

对该地区实行的宵禁和抗议各种专横的行为和任意逮捕。 他们所带的旗帜写有“宁挨饿，不屈服”和“宁死，也不与以色列认同”。

21. 1986年3月24日，海法中央法庭，开始审判75名戈兰被占领区的阿拉伯叙利亚公民，罪名是他们参加了在西蒙·佩雷斯最近访问期间在戈兰各村庄进行的群众暴动（新闻载于1986年3月25日的约旦报《Al-Rai》）。

22. 1986年3月25日，Mas'ada和Buq'ata 居民进行示威，抗议以色列占领当局，高举叙利亚国旗和呼喊反对占领的口号。

23. 1986年4月5日，塔斯社引述了以色列《Ha'aretz》报内的报导，即有12,000名农民有刺铁丝网和以色列部队包围起来，致使他们与其他乡村完全隔绝，结果他们便无法得到粮食、药品和医疗援助。

24. 1986年4月8日，以色列当局对Majdal Shams 一个19岁的叙利亚公民 Ibrahim Hasan al-Safadi 开枪，致使他受了重伤。

25. 1986年4月14日 Galilee 以色列警察司令 Saul Levi 总司令宣布警察将不允许阿拉伯叙利亚公民在4月17日外国军队撤离的周年纪念日进行示威或庆祝。

26. 1986年4月17日，以色列的一支约10,000人军队将Majdal Shams 村包围起来，实行宵禁。 以色列当局派遣大量部队驱散居民为庆祝外军撤离的周年纪念而组织的游行。 结果双方便打起来（1986年4月18日，电视台广播了在Ain Qunia 村与警察发生冲突的事件）。 1986年4月16日傍晚，各村庄之间的公路被封闭起来，许多示威者也遭逮捕。 Monte Carlo 无线电台宣布以色列部队以残酷无情的暴行驱散了阿拉伯叙利亚公民在戈兰高地举行的示威，结果有若干居民受了伤、其他五名市民被拘留，罪名是辱骂以色列当局。 1986年4月22日，这些被拘留者中有三名查明为： Hisham Faris Sha'lan, Farhan Hayel Sha'lan 和 Rateb Hayel Sha'lan.

27. 1986年5月2日, Lod 军事法庭将10名戈兰居民判处徒刑, 罪名是反抗占领(法新社), 尽管每个居民都有合法权利反抗其领土的被占领。这10名被拘留者为:

1. Bashir Suleiman al-Maqt, 刑期27年
2. Sidci Suleiman al-Maqt, 刑期27年
3. Essam Nimr al-Bulis, 刑期27年
4. Hayel Hussain Abu Zeid, 刑期27年
5. Asim Mahmoud al-Bulis, 刑期27年
6. Ayman Hayel Abu Jabal, 刑期12年
7. Ziyad Aref Abu Jabal, 刑期12年
8. Esmat Muhammad al-Maqt, 刑期11年
9. Essam Jamil Abu Zeid, 刑期10年
10. Abdul Latif Yussuf al-Sha'ir, 刑期7年
11. Kheireddin Tawfiq al-Halabi, 刑期4年

28. 1986年6月2日, 以色列无线电台宣布许多叙利亚家庭为寻找更美好的生活而被迫离开其在戈兰被占领区各村庄的家。这是由于以色列迫使戈兰的阿拉伯叙利亚居民的经济和生活困苦的原因。

2. 以色列在保健和社会方面的行为

1. 以色列占领当局坚持凡是要使用健康保险计划(Kupat Holim)参与人的保健设施或在国家保险计划(Keren Habituah Haleumi)下申请保险赔款费(例如老年人养恤金和子女津贴)的任何人必须显示以色列分证。由于这项规定, 戈兰被占领区各村庄的居民因拒绝使用以色列身分证而未能得到这些权利。

2. 戈兰被占领区各村庄的居民无法负担过高的体格检查和治疗费。例如:

住院费每晚估计为50,000谢克尔, 即等于\$75(占2人每月工资的30%)。

产房分娩费估计为\$750。

3. 在对戈兰各村庄实行宵禁时，病人便无法看医生，因为他们必须先得到一名军医的允许才能离开村庄，而军医都以他们不需要看医生为借口拒绝让他们接受治疗。

4. 戈兰各村庄都没有设诊所。这些村庄只有四个门诊部，而这些门诊部又不能满足市民的需要，因为它们缺乏设备、病床和专科医生。它们没有女医生也没有牙医。

5. 医生们在门诊部的服务时间为每日三小时，一周值勤三天。而他们的活动只限于诊断和开药方。

6. 在戈兰被占领区的任何村庄里连一个药房都没有。药品要在被占领巴勒斯坦各城市的药房买。

7. 戈兰的各村庄有一个制药师，Gandhi Kahlouni，他是大马士革大学的毕业生。但是，以色列当局不允许他开业，因为它们不承认他的文凭。

8. 药品价钱很贵而且不容易买到。

9. 学校的保健服务不够。五个村庄的学校都没有校医。

10. 五个村庄的居民能在西岸各阿拉伯慈善医院免费就医。例如Jerusalem的Al-Maqassed慈善诊所、Bethlehem的Daoud圣地诊所和Nablus的妇女联合会诊所。

11. 以色列占领当局不允许五个村庄内的病人到他们祖国叙利亚接受治疗。

12. 占领当局禁止设立慈善社团来帮助戈兰各村庄的贫苦病人。

13. 1960年，移居外国的叙利亚人Yussuf al-Safadi在Majdal Shams市镇设立一个20个病床的诊所。但是，以色列占领当局却将该建筑物改为军事总督及其人员的总部。

14. 健康保险计划 (Kupat Holim) 拒绝为戈兰被占领区各村庄居民提供救护车, 可是该计划却为戈兰以色列移植区的居民提供救护车。

15. 虽然戈兰各村庄居民的健康因蚊子而受到危害; 但是, 以色列当局却未采取任何行动来对抗这种祸害。

16. 以色列当局没有将不流动的盐水池排掉, 这种水在居民中造成许多疾病。

17. 以色列当局拒绝提供药品和食品, 而在宵禁期间, 不让戈兰内各村庄接收来自叙利亚、巴勒斯坦各国家组织和慈善团体的医药和粮食援助。

18. 戈兰各村庄居民抗议饮水有污染; 而占领当局也不采取任何行动来用过滤法净化这些饮水。虽然, Majdal Shams 的居民自己花钱来钻水井, 但以色列当局却将这些井水转移至戈兰内各移植区, 不让居民使用井水。

19. Mekaroth 水公司经常以各种借口长期 (多至两个月) 切断戈兰各村庄的水供应。

20. 以色列当局对来自戈兰被占领区的被拘留者和被监禁者不给予提供保健服务。

3. 以色列在教育事务方面的行为

1. 干预教育课程, 以期消灭阿拉伯叙利亚的特性并以以色列课程取代之。

2. 1986年4月4日, 由于以色列当局一直在阻止学生旅行上学, 戈兰被占领区各村庄的居民便请求允许他们越过边界线以让子女到各叙利亚大学上学。此外, 除了以色列当局不提供医院和学校外, 它们还任意解雇教师。目前以这种办法被解雇的教师人数共有170名。

3. 尽管有需要戈兰各大学毕业生在学校里教书; 但这些毕业生却不被雇用。

4. 没有指派合格教师而却指派不够格的人来当教师。

5. 叙利亚戈兰被占领区各村庄的学生如果想在被占领巴勒斯坦以外各大学就读, 除非拿到大学的书面接受信将不发给护照 (通行证)。这是为要阻止他们进入社会主义国家的大学, 虽然这些大学愿意接受他们; 但是, 它们通常不发给每一个学生书面接受信, 这私接受是口头通知各有关组织和机关的。

4. 以色列在农业事务和没收土地的行为

1. 没收农业土地，然后将该土地改成布雷区，并指定为军事区：1986年1月29日，在 Jerusalem 出版的《Al-Sha'ab》报报导有一名戈兰青年 Salim Asad Milhem Abu Awwad 在他 Buq'ata 村庄附近地方开动一部农业拖拉机时，因拖拉机所经过地方的地雷爆炸而受伤，结果，由于伤势严重，医生们便切断了她一条腿。

2. 1986年3月11日，法新社报导，戈兰几个阿拉伯叙利亚公民在被占领巴勒斯坦召开记者招待会，他们在会上重申他们是阿拉伯叙利亚人。其中一位名叫 Salman Fakhreddin，他说：“我们是叙利亚人，而我们要在西蒙·佩雷斯到 Majdal Shams 进行有争论性的访问期间强调这一点”。

Hayel Abu Jabal 说，自1967年以来，以色列当局已在戈兰没收了属于各阿拉伯叙利亚各村庄的350公顷土地，指定这些土地为军事区，然后移交给7,000名犹太复国主义移居者。敌方当局也控制了戈兰各主要的水源。

3. 1986年4月12日，以色列占领当局封锁了 al-Qati 区，即从 Majdal Shams 城西南部的地方一直到 Mas'ada 城北部的 Su'ad 桥，以准备加以没收。这地区包括有1,000杜努姆以上的肥沃田地。

4. 1986年4月22日，以色列以有刺铁丝网封锁了 Majdal Shams 附近 al-Balan 的150杜努姆地区，并不准居民进入该地区。

最近有人离开戈兰被占领区，他们可以在调查以色列侵扰占领区居民人权行为特别委员会作证。这些证人为：

1. Ihsan Qudhmani 博士，住在阿拉伯叙利亚共和国。

2. Nabil Mahmoud 先生，住在阿拉伯叙利亚共和国。

3. Ahmad Ali al-Qudhmani 先生，目前住在苏联接受治疗，因为他在被以色列占领军殴打时，眼睛受了伤。他是戈兰民族运动的领导人之一。

以色列人权和民权联合会提供的资料

80. 1986年5月15日, 以色列人权和民权联合会向特别委员会提交了一份关于戈兰高地状况的报告。 该报告提到了最近的若干事件, 例如1986年2月25日西蒙·佩雷斯总理到 Majdal Shams 进行的访问或1986年4月17日叙利亚独立纪念日。

81. 同时, 该报告也反映了戈兰高地经济情况的恶化, 并强调了财政政策对平民的不利影响。

自2月以来, 税务局在警察和边界卫兵的协助下加强对居民的骚扰。

...

税务局以最高的税率向农民征收。 由于戈兰各村庄居民普遍失业, 穷苦家庭的贫困情况便有所增加。

82. 该报告提及对村庄居民的种种限制, 他们不能在自己土地耕种也不能放牧:

Mas'ada 城的 Jamil Naif Mari 的经历犹如卡夫卡的故事。 自然保护局的人在上一个夏季里没收了他的牧群然后加以卖掉。 几天后他竟在 Petah-Tikva 找到了他的牧群, 但是已少了40只羊。 这个人便从照顾牧群的人买回自己的牧群, 并将它们带回来。 但因照顾不周, 又有40只羊便在途中死去了。 除了他不得不要付钱买回自己的牧群外, 寻找和运送还要花他一大笔钱。 在以色列议会一位议员的帮助下 Jamil Naif Mari 便联系到了自然保护局的管理人员, 在双方讨论后, 管理人员承认没收他们牧群是不合理的。 该管理部门便将从售卖牧群给 Petah-Tikva 那个人所得的钱偿还他。 该牧群所有人显然是要吃亏的。 他损失了80只羊又要花钱寻找和将牧群运送回来, 更不用说他因这件事而遭遇到的痛苦和悲伤。

83. 同时, 该报告也指出占领当局所使用的各种集体刑罚的手段:

在以色列人权和民权联合会一个代表团访问戈兰当天，Majdal Shams 的居民与被以色列军队在占领后破坏的 Zaoura、Ain-Fit 和 Banias 村庄的难民进行交谈。他们是在界线两边，即在被一条河谷分隔的各个丘陵两边——一种被隔开的荒地——大声叫喊和用手势来交谈（这地方名为呼喊区）。由于19年来居民在占领时期不幸地被强迫分离起来，结果界线两边的居民便不得不进行这种喧闹的交谈；但占领当局却时常打断居民的交谈，对他们进行集体的报复和刑罚。

84. 最后，该报告提出了被逮捕的戈兰被占领区居民的部分名单，并说明被拘留者的年龄。

五. 结 论

85. 大会1985年12月16日第40/161 D号决议延长了特别委员会的任务期限，本报告是按照其任务编写的。

86. 第二章说明特别委员会在其上次报告（A/40/702）于1985年8月30日获得通过后这段时期的工作安排。从第二章可以看出，以色列政府继续不与特别委员会合作。另一方面，特别委员会却得益于与埃及、约旦和阿拉伯叙利亚共和国及巴勒斯坦解放组织的合作。第三章说明历年为特别委员会所定的任务。这些任务如大会1972年12月15日第3005(XXVII)号决议所载，将特别委员会的任务扩大到包括调查“被占领领土中资源被剥削和被掠夺”、“被占领领土中考古和文化遗产被劫掠”和“被占领领土圣地中朝拜的自由被干预”等方面的种种指控。

87. 第四章（又见附件三（只有英文本））简短地叙述了特别委员会所收到的口头证据和书面资料。特别委员会被拒绝前往被占领领土进行访问，因此，1985年12月在纽约，1986年4月和5月在安曼——那里可以听取被占领领土中对当地人权情况的亲身见闻和体验的人的证言——举行了一系列听询。但是特别委员

会很遗憾的是，由于经费有限，使它无法在开罗和大马士革举行听证，履行它的任务。特别委员会通过以色列和巴勒斯坦的报刊的报导每天注意被占领领土中的情况。特别委员会审查了本报告所述期间各国政府和组织及个人送交的一些信函和报告。其中有些报告第一次透露了在被占领领土中的平民的教育和文化生活的重要细节。

88. 本节中的结论是根据第四章中以及本报告各附件中的资料制订的。不过必须记住的是，关于这点，特别委员会所收到的和审查过的资料，数量之多是无法在本报告中全部反映的；特别委员会已努力将可忠实代表它所收到的资料的例证载入报告，以便说明在本报告所述期间在被占领领土内的人权全部实况。

89. 第四章分为三部分，第四章A节（载于下面附件三中（只有英文本）载有特别委员会收到的简要或口头证据，说明被占领领土中有关市政、司法、平民的待遇和被拘留者的待遇等情况。第四章B节（载于下面附件三中（只有英文本））反映了特别委员会所审查的从以色列的报刊和从被占领领土中出版的阿拉伯文报刊收集到的资料。第四章C节载有约旦、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国等国政府和巴勒斯坦解放组织转交的资料。

90. 根据它所收到的资料和证据，特别委员会的结论是以色列政府在被占领领土内的政策仍然一如往年。这个政策的根据是该政府的一个概念：1967年以色列所占领土是以色列国的一部分。这一政策就是以以色列政府要在被占领领土设立殖民点并且加以并吞的根源，这种政策明显地违反了以色列作为《关于战时保护平民的日内瓦公约》（见下文附件一）缔约国所承诺的国际义务。为此，特别委员会回顾说，该公约规定军事占领只是一种事实上的临时性情况，不许占领国对被占领领土的领土完整拥有任何权利。本报告载有可以说明这种政策的种种现象，尤其是下面附件三（只有英文本）第378至383段中所反映的情况，如根据1985年12月31日《国土报》报导，以色列议会财政委员会为被占领领土的殖民点核

拨了约 350 万美元的预算。 据 1986 年 1 月 15 日《国土报》报导，能源和基层设施部部长莫沙·萨哈勒说，“将来在与约旦作出任何安排时约旦河谷仍将是以色列国的一部分”。 关于这方面，不妨再提到下面附件三（只有英文本）第 78、79 和 84 段中关于加沙地带“自治”和“共管”的谈判的说明。

91. 这种政策造成暴力升级以及在被占领领土采取新的安全安排的“铁腕政策”使得以色列的国防部队和平民之间的关系更加紧张，有些情况甚至使平民提出指控和罢工。 其中一个特别明显的事件就是下面附件三（只有英文本）第 211 段中提到的希布伦 Hadassa 大厅内的阿拉伯人店主经常受到以色列当局的压力。 特别委员会审查的资料和证据显示有许多形式的骚扰，有许多案例造成被占领领土平民严重受伤或死亡，并且扩大了报复和集体惩罚的范围，甚至折毁或封闭嫌疑犯的房子。 特别委员会所收到的资料明白显示，以色列当局以所谓的“安全”作借口来作为折毁和封闭房子的主要理由，是毫无根据的。 例如在下面附件三（只有英文本）第 242 段所报导的事件中，1986 年 4 月布尔卡村有三间房子被折毁，造成 11 人（嫌疑犯不包括在内），无家可归，在折毁房子时，没有一个嫌疑犯被判有罪。 因此，委员会很遗憾地注意到集体惩罚和法律以外的惩罚这种事件的非法作法。 其他的镇压措施包括被禁止离开住宅和城镇的人越来越多，严重阻碍了享受迁徙的自由的权利，同时，被驱逐出境的人也显著地增加了。 特别委员会特别重视军事当局将人驱逐出境的程序是非法的，这种程序使被驱逐出境的人无法审查对他们的指控，这些指控看来纯粹是政治因素而非正当的安全理由。 被占领领土当局所采取的若干措施也影响到表达的自由的权利。 特别委员会注意到若干报纸要接受审查，并且有可能被封闭，巴勒斯坦记者的行动自由也受到命令的限制。 教育的自由也受到各种各样的限制。 关于这方面，特别委员会除了收到其他的资料 and 证据以外，还收到巴勒斯坦解放组织教育和高等研究部编写的许多文件和统计资料，这些资料证实了上面第 57 至 75 段中所反映的情况，它们着重指出被占领

领土的教育系统由于修改教科书和课程、教材和校舍不足、班上人数太多、缺乏教师等因素，而日益恶化。委员会所收到的资料显示，有许多侵犯教育自由的权利的情事发生，如任意开除或驱逐学校和大学的教师，对教师和学生加以镇压和逮捕，关闭学校和大学。

92. 本报告所述期间内，发出逮捕令和行政拘留令的次数也显著增加了。许多巴勒斯坦平民，包括未成年的人，因为被控违反安全，受到军事法庭判罪。相反的，犹太人地下组织的成员和其他以色列人，被控谋杀和虐待阿拉伯平民，却受到当局从轻发落。1984年杀害两名去劫持飞机的阿拉伯人的阿维拉罕·沙龙和三名一般警卫部队官员获得赦免，就足以说明这种情况。

93. 报告载有以色列政府声言要将被占领领土的市政交还给当地领袖的政策资料，必须从这些城镇市政的历史演变来看待这种政策，这些城镇正式选出的市议会大多数已经被解散，并且由以色列的平民行政人员来取代。以色列政府呼吁任命新的阿拉伯人市长，平民对幕后的实际动机，非常怀疑，在指派的纳布卢斯、扎菲尔埃尔马斯里市长被杀之后，到目前为止，以色列政府的呼吁并没有产生任何重大的影响。关于这方面的情况请参看下面附件三（只有英文本）第2至4段及第85至102段。

94. 特别委员会的报告也载有以前被监禁者提供的资料，他们说，被拘留者仍然受到违反《日内瓦公约》的有关条款的待遇。令人特别关注的是被拘留的未成年人在拘留营里受到有辱人格的待遇的问题，其他问题包括牢房过份拥挤，身体和心理上的虐待，以及缺乏适当的保健服务；这种恶劣条件常常引起绝食抗议。

95. 在审议期间，以色列政府一如往年继续执行其并吞政策，决心在被占领领土上建立和扩大以色列殖民点。执行大规模耶路撒冷项目的目的，是并吞和犹太化整个被占领的西岸约8%的地区，以色列议会拨了大量的款项扩大殖民点建立新的殖民点非法侵占、掠夺阿拉伯人的土地，导致西岸产生一个庞大的欺诈性土地交易网，正如下面附件三（只有英文本）第387段所述，这些迹象显示以色列当局

非常重视它所执行的政策，这种政策，正如前面已经指明，公然违反《第四项日内瓦公约》。

96. 特别委员会认为，在本报告所述期间，委员会所审查的证据和资料所获得的总的情况显示，平民享有基本人权和基本自由的情况日益恶化。《第四项日内瓦公约》的条款仍然是适用于被占领领土的人道主义法律的主要国际文书，这项文书仍然被忽视。随着并吞政策不停地继续执行，镇压措施和骚扰行动日益沉重地落在平民身上。另一方面任意驱赶巴勒斯坦人民，使得成千上万在被占领领土以外不得享有返回家园的权利的人数大大增加。

97. 特别委员会再度强调国际社会有责任扭转这种情况，委员会呼吁当事各方努力阻止情况进一步恶化，并且采取各种措施，确保有效保障被占领领土平民的基本权利。

六. 通过报告

98. 1986年9月10日，特别委员会按其议事规则第20条的规定通过并签署了本报告。

维杰瓦尔达内（斯里兰卡）（主席）（签名）

塞内（塞内加尔）（签名）

约万尼奇（南斯拉夫）（签名）

注

- ¹ 《大会正式记录，第二十五届会议》议程项目101，A/8089; A/8389和Corr. 1和2; A/8389/Add. 1和Add. 1/Corr. 1和2; A/8828; A/9148和Add. 1; A/9817; A/10272; A/31/218; A/32/284; A/33/356; A/34/631; A/35/425; A/36/579; A/37/485; A/38/409和A/39/591和A/40/702等号文件。
- ² 《大会正式记录，第二十五届会议，附件》，议程项目101; A/8237号文件; 《同上，第二十六届会议，附件》议程项目40，A/8630号文件; 《同上，第二十七届会议，附件》，议程项目42，A/8950号文件; 《同上，第二十八届会议，附件》，议程项目45，A/9374号文件; 《同上，第二十九届会议，附件》，议程项目40，A/9872号文件; 《同上，第三十届会议，附件》，议程项目52，A/10461号文件; 《同上，第三十一届会议，附件》，议程项目55，A/31/399号文件; 《同上，第三十二届会议，附件》，议程项目57，A/32/407号文件; 《同上，第三十三届会议，附件》，议程项目55 A/33/439号文件; 《同上，第三十四届会议，附件》，议程项目51，A/34/691号文件和Add. 1; 《同上，第三十五届会议，附件》，议程项目57，A/35/674号文件; 《同上，第三十六届会议，附件》，议程项目64，A/36/632/Add. 1; 《同上，第三十七届会议，附件》，议程项目61，A/37/698和《同上，第三十八届会议，附件》，议程项目69，A/38/718号文件; 和《同上，第三十九届会议，附件》，议程项目71，A/39/712号文件; 《同上，第四十届会议，附件》，议程项目75，A/40/702号文件。
- ³ 《大会正式记录，第二十五届会议，附件》，议程项目101，A/8089号文件，附件三。
- ⁴ 联合国，《条约汇编》，第75卷，第973号，(英文本)第287页。
- ⁵ 《同上》，第972号，(英文本)第135页。

- ⁶ 《同上》第249卷，第3511号，(英文本)第215页。
- ⁷ 卡内基国际和平捐赠基金，《1899年和1907年海牙公约和宣言》(纽约，牛津大学出版社，1915年)。
- ⁸ 大会第2200A(XXI)号决议。

附件一

1949年8月12日

《关于战时保护平民的日内瓦公约》的各条

1. 关于吞并被占领领土，第47条规定：

“本公约所赋予在占领地内之被保护人之各项利益，均不得因占领领土之结果引起该地制度或政府之变更，或因被占领地当局与占领国所订立之协定或因占领国兼并占领地之全部或一部，而在任何情况下或依任何方式加以剥夺。”

2. 关于以色列移民移送到被占领领土，第49条内容如下：

“凡自占领地将被保护人个别或集体强制移送及驱逐往占领国之领土或任何其他被占领或未被占领之国家之领土，不论其动机如何，均所禁止。”

“但如因居民安全或迫切的军事理由，有此必要，占领国得在一定区域施行全部或部分之撤退。上述撤退不得致使被保护人在占领地境外流离失所，但因物质原因不能避免上述流离失所则为例外。依此被撤退之人，一俟该区域内战事停止，应立即移送回家。

“凡实行此种移送或撤退之占领国，应尽量大可行的限度，保证供给适当设备以收容被保护人，该项移动应在卫生、保健、安全及营养之满足的条件下执行，并应保证同一家庭之人不相分离。

“一经实行移送或撤退，应立即以其事实通知保护国。

“除非因居民安全或迫切的军事理由有此必要，占领国不得将被保护人拘留于特别冒战争危险之区域。

“占领国不得将其本国平民之一部分驱逐或移送至其所占领之领土。”

3. 关于以色列移民在被占领领土上的行为，特别是关于对平民的人身和财产的暴力行为，第29条的规定如下：

“在冲突一方对于权力下之被保护人所受该国人员之待遇，该国均应负责，不论此项人员所负之个人责任如何。”

4. 关于集体惩罚措施，如任意诉诸宵禁、拆毁房屋和其他形式的报复，第33条和第53条规定如下：

第33条：

“被保护人无论男女不得因非本人所犯之行为而受惩罚。集体惩罚及一切恫吓恐怖手段，均所禁止。

“禁止掠夺。

“禁止对被保护人及其财产采取报复行为。”

第53条：

“占领国对个别或集体属于私人，或国家，或其他公共机关，或社会或合作组织所有之动产或不动产之任何破坏均所禁止，但为军事行动所绝对必要者则为例外。”

5. 关于被拘禁者的待遇，第64条和第76条的规定如下：

第64条：

“占领地之刑事法规应继续有效，但遇该项法规构成对占领国安全之威胁或对本公约实行之障碍时，占领国得予以废除停止。在后者之考虑及保证有效的司法之需要之限制下，占领地之法庭对于上述法规涉及之一切罪行，应继续执行职务。

“但占领国得使占领地居民服从该国为执行其在本公约下所负之义务，维持该地有秩序之统治，与保证占领国、占领军、与行政机关之人员及财产，以

及其所使用之设置与交通线之安全所必要之规定。”

第 76 条:

“被保护人被控犯罪者应拘留于被占领国内，如经判罪亦应在该国内服刑。如可能，彼等应与其他被拘留者隔离，并应享有足以保持其健康之饮食与卫生条件，至少亦应与被占领国监狱内通行之条件相同。

“彼等应受到其健康所需之医药照顾。

“彼等亦应有权受到其所需之精神协助。

“妇女应禁闭于分开之处所，并应由妇女直接监管之。

“未成年人应受之特别待遇应予以适当之注意。

“拘留之被保护人应有受保护国及红十字国际委员会代表依照第一百四十三条之规定访问之权。

“此项人等应有权领受救济包裹，至少每月一件。”

6. 除了这几条外，特别委员会促请注意第四项日内瓦公约第 146 条，该条计划制定法律，对严重破坏本《公约》的人加以刑事制裁。第 147 条界定被宣布为严重破坏公约的行为。

第 146 条:

“各缔约国担任制定必要之立法，俾对于本身犯有或令人犯有下条所列之严重破坏本公约之行为之人，予以有效的刑事制裁。

“各缔约国有义务搜捕被控为曾犯或曾令人犯此种严重破坏本公约行为之人，并将此种人，不分国籍，送交各该国法庭。 该国亦得于自愿时，并依其立法之规定，将此种人送交另一有关之缔约国审判，但以该缔约国能指出案情显然者为限。

“各缔约国应采取必要措施，以制止下条所列严重破坏本公约行为以外之一切违反本公约规定之行为。

“在一切情况下，被告人应享有适当的审判及辩护之保障。此种保障不得次于1949年8月12日关于战俘待遇之日内瓦公约第一百零五条及其以下各条所规定者。”

第147条：

“上条所述之严重破坏公约行为，应系对于受本公约保护之人或财产所犯之任何下列行为：故意杀害，酷刑及不人道待遇，包括生物学实验，故意使身体及健康遭受重大痛苦或严重伤害；将被保护人非法驱逐出境或移送，或非法禁闭，强迫被保护人在敌国军队中服务，或故意剥夺被保护人依本公约规定应享之公允及合法的审讯之权利，以人为质，以及无军事上之必要而以非法与暴乱之方式对财产之大规模的破坏与征收。”

附件二

巴勒斯坦解放组织提出的文件的清单

被占领领土事务部提出的文件

1. 1985年期间以色列人在西岸和加沙地带的作法
2. 1986年第一季期间以色列人在西岸和加沙地带的作法：
 - A. 对巴勒斯坦公民的判决
 - B. 被占领的家园：行政拘留、宵禁、禁止旅行、软禁、折毁及封闭住宅
 - C. 被占领的家园：以色列殖民者的活动，影响教育、工人和工会的作法
 - D. 被占领的家园：没收土地
3. 西岸的地方市政：犹太复国主义者的目标
4. 被占领的阿拉伯领土的失业问题
5. 耶路撒冷：面临犹太复国主义者破坏的圣城
6. 被驱逐出西岸和加沙地带的人：1968—1985
7. 西岸和加沙地带被摧毁的住宅：1967—1985
8. 被软禁的人的名单：1980—1985

教育和高等研究部提出的文件

1. 被占领领土上的大学：面临的困难、障碍和建议
2. 被占领领土的高等研究：1985—1986
3. 提交给特别委员会的报告
4. 近东救济工程处的教育机构的境况：1985—1986
5. 被占领领土的职业和技术训练：1985—1986

ANNEX III*

Information and evidence received by the Special Committee
(chap. IV, sects. A and B)

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A. Oral evidence

1. As has been the practice of the Special Committee, hearings were conducted in the course of which the Special Committee received information from persons having first-hand experience of the situation in the occupied territories. The records of the testimonies received by the Special Committee are contained in documents A/AC.145/RT.441 and 445 to 453. The following paragraphs contain a selection of excerpts of these testimonies that the Special Committee considered illustrative of several aspects of the situation of human rights in the occupied territories. Where these aspects correspond to excerpts reproduced in the part dealing with written information an appropriate cross reference is made. They are subdivided according to the subject-matter, as follows:

1. General situation;
2. Information concerning the administration of justice;
3. Treatment of civilians, including fundamental freedoms;
4. Treatment of detainees.

1. General situation

(see paras. 85-102 below and sect. IV.C, paras. 37-39 above)

Policy of returning municipalities to local leaders

2. Some witnesses referred to the question of municipal councils. Dr. Azmi As Shweibi, who had been elected in 1976 to the municipal council of El Bireh and held this position until 1982, when the council was disbanded by order of the Israeli Minister of Defence, replied to a question on the profound aspirations of the Arab population in the occupied territories regarding the municipalities issue as follows:

"Generally speaking, the Arab population in these areas, the taxpayers, prefer to be represented by the duly-elected mayors, councils and mayors. Most of these municipal councils were democratically elected in 1976 by the population itself. But in response to pressure from the settlers, and due to the fact that the Israeli authorities were not sympathetic to the political aspirations of the population, the Arab population which had expressed itself clearly, its preference for municipal elections, for elected mayors, the Israeli authorities preferred to do away with these municipal councils. The municipal councils were asked by Peres - who at that time was Minister of Defence - to accept a kind of civil or civilian administration which would be under the authority of the occupation officials in place. When we refused, the Israeli authorities started to get rid of the municipal councils, and this was started in 1980, against Mohammed Milhem of Halhul and Kawasme of Hebron. And in addition, I believe, they bombed the cars of Bassam Shaka'a and Karim Khalaf and Ibrahim Tawil, the mayors of Nablus, Ramallah and El Bireh.

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Following this, the municipal councils were disbanded immediately. The civilian population in El Bireh, which is what I am talking about, prefer that the members of the municipal council be directly elected by them. The Israeli authorities informed us - and I personally was informed - that there would be no elections for municipal councils in the West Bank because any elections would bring to power people who would not accept the occupation policies of the authorities. This is simply a confirmation of the desire of the people in the occupied territories to uphold their right of self-determination, their right to a State and their right to a free life. No agent of the Israeli occupation authorities could possibly succeed in any of these elections. What happened in El Bireh was that, under pressure from the authorities, the civilian population accepted a choice - not elections but a choice - of people to represent them from two lists, one headed by A-Tarifi and the other by Walid Hamad - not Ibrahim A-Tawil. As far as the other municipalities are concerned, the people would not accept the Israeli-imposed nominees to represent them." (A/AC.145/RT.446)

3. On the same subject, Dr. Shweibi had stated earlier:

"The object of controlling these municipalities in the main Arab cities of the West Bank is to plan the infrastructure of these towns and cities in such a way as to limit considerably the land given to Arabs to construct or to live on, while considerably expanding the land provided for the Israelis. This could not have happened in the presence of Arab-elected municipal councils. The Israelis completely reject the question of election to municipal councils for these cities, and what the Israeli authorities are trying to do now is substitute for the Israeli military officers, who are in charge of these municipalities, agents who would be, let us say, open to applying Israeli policy in these cities. In El Bireh, the military commander, Josef al Kukhbar, who is known as "Maurice", has been appointed administrator of this municipal council. What the Israeli officers are now doing is to mismanage and spend the budget of these municipal councils and spoil their organization and finance and the administrative framework to such an extent that, even if the Arabs were to be elected eventually to these municipal councils, they would have a difficult time in setting them up correctly again." (A/AC.145/RT.446)

4. Another witness, Dr. Mohamed A. Saker, the expelled President of the Islamic University of Gaza, referring to the fact that the autonomy issue had been raised with him several times by the Israeli authorities, said:

"... They tried to sell the idea of autonomy to me. What is meant by 'autonomy' in the Israeli mind? Autonomy means leaving things as they are but to persuade Arabs to play the game for the Israelis. Land will not be the responsibility of the 'autonomy' authorities, nor water, nor police, etc. 'Autonomy' is just an Arab face covering Israeli policy, no more, no less. The Arabs would not be allowed to take any serious decision in the actual affairs of the State." (A/AC.145/RT.453)

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2. Information concerning the administration of justice

(see paras. 111-193 below and sect. IV.C, paras. 40-42 above)

5. Several witnesses described various aspects of the constraints hindering the administration of justice in the occupied territories. One particularly preoccupying problem mentioned was the practice of arresting and detaining minors.

6. Mr. Ali Abu Hilal stated in the course of his testimony:

"On the imprisonment of children or adolescents, in 1984 - and I'm talking about the area that I know, Abu Dis - there was imprisonment of children who were in the preparatory stage, aged between 10 and 15. They were imprisoned in a military camp called Al Fara'a, which is near my village of Abu Dis, near Nablus. One of the boys is called Ziyad Jafal, another Khalil Maksen, and a third Taysir Jafal. All of them are in the preparatory stage of education." (A/AC.145/RT.446)

7. The absence of juvenile courts was mentioned, in her testimony, by a lawyer practising in the occupied territories:

"There is no juvenile court. The judge who passes sentence on a man of 40 does the same thing for a boy of 12. I attended the sentencing of two children, one was 14 and one was 15 years old, from Dheisheh camp in Bethlehem. The charge was that they threw fire bombs at Meir Kahane when he tried to break into the camp. The Israeli authorities did not arrest Meir Kahane, they arrested the two boys. The two bombs did not cause any damage. The younger boy was sentenced to four years and the elder boy to four and a half years. They are serving their sentences now in Al Fara'a prison." (A/AC.145/RT.449)

8. The same witness referred to the various difficulties that the Arab lawyers confronted in the exercise of their profession in the occupied territories:

"Because I am a lawyer I shall speak on the situation of Arab lawyers in those territories occupied in 1967. They are subjected to provocations and annoyances in their work by the occupying military authorities. For instance, they are prevented from meeting their clients, namely, Palestinian detainees in Israeli prisons. The lawyers are bodily searched outside the Israeli prisons and prior to entering courtrooms. They are obliged to raise their hands as they are being searched, and their briefcases are also searched and papers thrown about, and there are also attempts to read the papers and files they are carrying. Arab lawyers are forced to remain for hours in the courts of the prisons, frequently without being given permission to meet their clients, the Palestinian detainees, even when a date had been set by the general prison administration.

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"Another matter which is of concern to the lawyers is Military Order 1164 issued by the military authorities to prevent them from exercising their basic right to set up a committee of Arab lawyers. ... In the occupied Arab territories there are 200 practising lawyers, and they work without any legal framework. They have no professional association or syndicate. So the lawyers met and set up a committee and raised the matter before the High Court of Justice in Jerusalem in order to have a licence to set up their own organization. This case was several times postponed, and it was during this period of postponement that the Military Order 1164 was issued which provided that the administrative officers of that committee be appointed. In other words, instead of having elections, which is the legitimate right of lawyers in setting up their own organization, the civil administration officer would appoint that committee. The lawyers rejected that provision, insisting on their right to hold elections for their legitimate representatives.

"...

"Lawyers in Israel have their professional association which defends them, like any lawyers' syndicate anywhere in the world, but we do not have such a legal framework for our profession. We have no right to present a defence before an Israeli court in Jerusalem, but Israelis can practise in the West bank and in any Israeli court. Some Arab lawyers have asked for the same treatment as the Israeli lawyers within Israel, but that request was refused." (A/AC.145/RT.449)

9. In reply to a question concerning the illegal enforcement by the occupying Power of the British Emergency Regulations of 1945, the witness stated:

"I know that the civilian population and the organizations representing them in the occupied territories have objected to them. Statements by lawyers before Israeli military courts have rejected these regulations and have asked for their deletion. Amongst the legal statements made by the lawyers before the Israeli courts has been the request for these regulations to be deleted because they are null and void." (A/AC.145/RT.449)

10. Mr. Wilhelm Joseph, a United States attorney, member of a delegation of American lawyers who spent one week in Israel in November 1985 to investigate the deportation order issued against four Palestinian leaders, referred to the discrimination in the administration of justice:

"We understand that when a Palestinian in the West Bank is charged with a violation - and this is also documented in the annual report on human rights which is presented by the United States Trade Department to the Senate and House Committees on Foreign Relations, that is, when a Palestinian is alleged to have committed an offence in the West Bank - the military authorities may choose whether that person is tried in a military court or a regular criminal court. Of course, if you are tried in a criminal court you are afforded all the usual protections of due process: evidence against you, the charges against you and the opportunity to cross-examine witnesses. However, if they choose to prosecute you in military proceedings you are not afforded these

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protections. On the other hand, any Israeli citizen who commits the same offence in those territories can only be tried in a criminal court and in fact has the choice of being tried in a criminal court nearest his or her home, or one near the scene of the alleged incident. For example, if such a citizen is a resident of Tel Aviv, he may elect to be tried in a criminal court in Tel Aviv even though the offence may have been committed in the West Bank." (A/AC.145/RT.441)

3. Treatment of civilians, including fundamental freedoms

(see paras. 199-344 below and sect. IV.C, paras. 43-76 above)

(a) General information

(i) Harassment of civilians

11. Several witnesses gave an account of the daily harassment suffered by the civilian population. Hereunder are a few relevant excerpts from their testimonies:

"In a nutshell, this is a picture of the very long ordeal, the suffering of my people, the suffering which we still undergo every day under occupation. This suffering takes diverse forms and I have lived through them during the seven months which I spent in freedom. There are daily exactions in the street by the armed forces, by the police force. For example, we live in a very conservative, very traditional way in the southern part of Palestine, and the Israeli soldiers provoke our women. When the Palestinian men try to defend their dignity they are constantly set upon by the Israeli forces. Palestinian citizens are constantly being harassed. They knew the names of the people who had been freed; they knew my name, and they set little traps for us. They tried to kidnap us, they even set ambushes. I informed the police. Of course, I had to go to the police station to complain, so they got to know me. I did not have the right to drive a car and so I used a bicycle. The frontier guards in their car, they knew me personally, and they tried to knock me over. Once they threw a sort of fake Molotov cocktail, an empty beer bottle, at me to frighten me and to intimidate me." (Hassan Mohammed Al-Ammoudi - A/AC.145/RT.448)

"Now I shall tell you what I have seen of the practices of the occupation authorities against the population in the occupied territories during the seven months I spent there. The 'iron fist' policy was announced by the responsible Israeli authorities. In September 1985 the forces of the occupation provoked the population in Gaza, in particular, in Palestine Square. Unfortunately I was there. The occupation forces forced some of the civilian population to climb upon tables like these ones here in the middle of the Square and made some of them dance. They told some of the young people to hit the old men. Some of the young people obeyed this order. Those who did not were beaten and kicked until they fainted, and I saw them. Another occurrence to which I was witness was when some soldiers in

Unity Street on 11 November 1985 stopped cars, ordered the people out of the cars and started to beat them, for no reason, just like that."
(Jallal Hafez Aziza - A/AC.145/RT.448)

"I should now like to say a few words about some aspects of oppression that we see practised daily against us by the Israeli military authorities. For instance, two weeks ago two young men were walking on the road between Jerusalem and Ramallah near Al 'Amari camp when an Israeli military patrol passed. One of the Israeli soldiers fired at the two young men. One was killed immediately and the other was wounded. The soldiers prevented a doctor, who lived nearby, from reaching the two young men in order to treat the wounded one. The man who died was Naser Perukh." (A lawyer practising in the occupied territories - A/AC.145/RT.449)

"After I left prison I lived three and one half months in the occupied territories. I had already seen these things in prison, but also in camps, in villages and in towns I saw in practice the policies of the Zionist soldiers against the Palestinian people, the children, the women, old people, young people, the way in which they forcibly entered houses by night and by day without any pretext whatsoever, without any reason whatsoever; arbitrary arrest of a number of members of the same family, to such an extent that a mother, whose three children had been taken away, said to the police, 'Since you have taken my three children, why not put me in jail?'. " (Mahmud Amdan Altamre - A/AC.145/RT.449/Add.1)

(ii) Collective punishment, including demolition of houses

12. In the course of its hearings, the Special Committee heard various accounts of the general atmosphere of repression illustrated by the practice of collective punishment against the civilian population in the occupied territories.

13. A former detainee, Mr. Mohammed Mahmud Hanini, described the problems that affected his family while he was detained:

"The WITNESS (interpretation from Arabic): They blew up the house.

"The CHAIRMAN: Whose house?

"The WITNESS (interpretation from Arabic): My family's.

"Mr. SENE (Senegal) (interpretation from French): Could you tell us where this was?

"The WITNESS (interpretation from Arabic): In the village of Beit Dajan in the Nablus area.

"Mr. SENE (Senegal) (interpretation from French): Have you made any claim for indemnity?

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"The WITNESS (interpretation from Arabic): Would the same people who blew up our house pay compensation for it?

"Mr. SENE (Senegal) (interpretation from French): And what happened to the land where the house was?

"The WITNESS (interpretation from Arabic): At the time they would not allow us to rebuild the house, but later on we did." (A/AC.145/RT.446)

14. Mr. Hassan Abd Jawad referred to the situation in Dheisheh refugee camp:

"... Often there was collective punishment of the inhabitants of the camp. There were 13,000 people in that camp in an area of 1 sq. km. near Bethlehem. The authorities imposed about 24 curfews per year on us. Last year, about 19 entrances leading to the main road were closed and now all we have is one single entry, a back entrance which leads to a mountain road and which forces the inhabitants to cover three kilometres in order to reach Bethlehem. The gateways are closed with barbed wire, with cement and with barrels being placed across them. Of course, all these operations have complicated the lives of the inhabitants, and in particular have lengthened the time necessary for people wishing to go out of the camp, in order to go to Bethlehem, including sick people who wish to see a doctor in Bethlehem, especially as in this camp there are no basic or primary health care services available. There is a social centre at the camp, there was a youth centre, but what is most important is that this camp has always been the victim of repression. The houses are always invaded by the occupation authorities, they force their way in and the inhabitants are compelled to go to the UNRWA school at night as a refuge. Sometimes more than 3,000 people between 12 and 75 years of age had to take refuge in the school. They were usually males, and this was done on rainy nights." (A/AC.145/RT.447)

15. Another witness, Mr. Zaki Abu Steita, referred to the practices of house demolitions and collective home arrest, stated:

"... The daily practices which I have personally witnessed in Gaza are arrests, confiscation of land, demolition of houses under the pretext of constructing new roads. They demolished several houses in order to construct a road 150 m wide. Of course, those who lived in those houses were homeless afterwards. Also among Israeli practices is collective punishment. They would force people to stay in their homes for 24 hours consecutively, allowing them to go out for one hour per day." (A/AC.145/RT.452)

(iii) Expulsion and deportation

16. The Special Committee heard several statements on the practice of deportation and expulsion of Palestinians from the occupied territories. In the course of the hearings on this subject, many witnesses stressed the illegal nature of the deportation procedure and referred to the fact that it was a military process and that the intended deportees were not given the opportunity to see the allegations presented against them.

17. Mr. Wilhelm Joseph stated in that connection:

"On the question of the process, we are told that the intended deportee first learns of his intended deportation when the knock comes. He or she then has 48 hours in which to find a lawyer and file objections with a military advisory committee comprising three members, one of which has to have - I think he said - a legal connection or law connection. He didn't specify if this person had to be a lawyer, in fact, but we understand that one may be a lawyer and two would have to be lawyers. These are military men. You file objection to deportation because you still don't have any evidence against you or any charges. Then that advisory committee can either affirm the deportation orders or reverse them. If they are in fact affirmed, the defendant through his lawyer may appeal to the Israeli High Court, which examines whatever evidence is presented to them in camera. The attorneys have no idea what is being presented to the Court and the Court in its turn may affirm or revoke these orders." (A/AC.145/RT.441)

18. Another witness, Mr. Bahget Mustafa Geiussy, said:

"... On 28 August 1985 I was again arrested. I was handed a deportation order issued by the commander in chief, Amnon Shahak. I was asked to sign my deportation order, which I refused to do because I could not accept to be deported. Later on, my case was put to a military appeals committee. I appeared for 14 hours before that committee to no avail. At the end, through my lawyers, Lea Tsemel and Felicia Langer, I submitted a petition to the High Court in Jerusalem. I was present during five sittings of the court but the court endorsed the recommendation of the military committee." (A/AC.145/RT.445)

19. Dr. Azmi As Shweibi described the conditions prevailing at the military committee hearings:

"On 27 October 1985, the commander of the region, Amnon Shahak, ordered the deportation of three persons, myself included, from the occupied territories. He based his decision on British emergency regulations which date back to 1945. We were given the right to present our point of view in front of a consultative military committee, which presents its opinion to the Minister of Defence and to the commander of the central region. The members of the consultative military committee are appointed by the commander of the region himself; it is composed of military men, and at these committee hearings we were not given the right to see the allegations presented before the committee. Foreign lawyers were prevented from participating in the hearing or defending us before the committee. The hearings were carried out in very inhuman conditions, sometimes extending until past midnight, and even some of the members of the committee, the three military men, fell asleep during these long hearings. Although the committee recommended a review of my particular deportation, nevertheless the commander of the central region refused that recommendation, because the committee is merely consultative and it has no right to take decisions. We appealed to the Israeli High Court of Justice and asked the Court to provide us with a copy of the articles or the material which was used in the allegations against us. But the Court

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refused. The Minister of Defence sent letters to the Court and presented his case in front of the Court, and said that the situation in this region is particularly dangerous and therefore he urged the Court to speed up our deportation. The Court forbade various lawyers from different parts of the world, internationally known, to come and defend us or even to meet us. The Court also refused the adjudication of international law in this sense, that people in occupied territories should not be deported from the territory held by the occupation régime. My medical condition was also not taken into consideration, although I was being treated by an Israeli doctor at Hadasseh, who presented his report about the dangerous situation of my health, but the Israeli High Court of Justice refused and said that they were not mandated to consider my health situation. In view of these events, we withdrew our appeal from the Israeli Court on the basis that there would be no just sentence passed against us. We refused to go on with this case because we considered that the deportation law was a racist law, practised purely against the Arab population - it is not practised against the Jewish population - and as such, there was no question of the case being judged fairly before that Court, because the law which was applied was a racist one. We were held in prison for 100 days before they deported us." (A/AC.145/RT.446)

20. Other testimonies were given to the Special Committee by Mr. Ali Abu Hilal and Zaki Abu Steita who were also deported under similar conditions. In the same connection, Mr. Mahmud Dei'is, asked why he was deported, stated:

"... I and my lawyers asked this question of the military court, the fictitious court, which was set up by the commander in chief of the West Bank. The request as stated by the lawyers was: would the members of the military court please sentence the accused on any charge and if, according to their laws, they should pass a sentence of one year against him, then we ask you to sentence him to 10 years. The answer of the military prosecutor was that they had a secret file which neither the accused nor his lawyer is allowed to study, and in that file there were sufficient justifications for deporting the accused. My lawyer and I repeated the same request - my lawyers were Ali Khuzman and Lea Tsemel - and we asked that a representative of the Red Cross or any legal or humanitarian international organization attend the sittings of the court as an observer: but this, too, was rejected. The military court then immediately ratified the deportation order of the military commander and the sitting came to an end." (A/AC.145/RT.447)

21. Another witness, Mr. Adnan Mohammed Bliedi, replied to questions concerning his deportation:

"The CHAIRMAN: Can you also tell us about your deportation, how it came about?

"The WITNESS (interpretation from Arabic): Well, on 14 September 1985 I was told to go to the Tulkarm centre. There I was informed of my deportation in the morning. On 15 September I was deported to the East Bank.

"The CHAIRMAN: Did you appeal against your deportation order?

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"The WITNESS (interpretation from Arabic): We had no possibility of appealing. I was informed on the 14th and deported on the 15th.

"The CHAIRMAN: You didn't make any appeal at all to the military committee?

"The WITNESS (interpretation from Arabic): I did not meet the military committee; it was the civilian administration that received me.

"The CHAIRMAN: Was the deportation order made by the military commander?

"The WITNESS (interpretation from Arabic): Yes, it was the military commander, but on behalf of an officer of the civilian administration.

"The CHAIRMAN: They did not give you 48 hours in which to appeal?

"The WITNESS (interpretation from Arabic): No, I was not given 48 hours." (A/AC.145/RT.447)

22. The difficult physical conditions of the actual expulsion were also described by a number of witnesses:

"A few days before we were deported, my colleagues and I were separated and put in single cells in the prison. We were handcuffed and leg shackled as well as having bands covering our eyes so that we couldn't see anything. During the deportation we were taken like that and put in the back of an army truck. We asked the officers in charge to be allowed to see our wives and children before being deported. The judges in the High Court had asked that we be allowed to see our families before deportation, but this permission was not granted. We also asked that a Red Cross representative should come to see us, to see the conditions in which we were being deported, to see if this was appropriate for the health of the prisoners, since our deportation should be carried out in humane circumstances and conditions. While we were in the army truck we were told that we would be deported to the South of Lebanon, but knowing from the topography of the road that we were going down, rather than up, we knew that we were going to the South of Jordan rather than the South of Lebanon. The deportation began at 8 a.m. on 31 January in the morning, and we reached Wadi Araba, which is in the desert area of Jordan, near Aqaba, at the end of the day. The bandages were removed from our eyes and a military doctor carried out a sort of routine examination, listening to heartbeats. We were asked to follow a road between barbed wire on both sides. We were told to proceed forward in a straight line, because the whole area was mined. We were picked up at the end of that road by the Jordanian army, and they brought us to Amman." (Dr. Azmi As Shweibi - A/AC.145/RT.446)

"... We were moved to Hebron in the south of the West Bank, and the next morning we were sent to Wadi Araba in Jordan: we were deported, in fact. During that period we were refused permission to meet with a representative of the Red Cross or to meet with any member of our families. The process of deportation itself was very tiring: it lasted from the middle of Friday,

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30 January 1986 to the evening of 31 January 1986, over 24 hours, in fact. This is briefly a summary of the Israeli practices against me personally." (Mr. Ali Abu Hilal - A/AC.145/RT.446)

23. The political motives lying behind the policy of deportation, which has recently been reactivated on a large scale were analysed by some witnesses. Mr. Joseph stated in that connection:

"The Israeli authorities also sought to justify this extreme and cruel form of punishment on the grounds that acts of violence were on the increase in the occupied territories. But they have not charged any of these men with being either directly or indirectly linked to any acts of violence. All of these men are the principal breadwinners in their families. One is in fact responsible for the upkeep not only of his wife and two children but also his aged father and mother and his cousin and her children. We believe that his and the other expulsions constitute another component of the Israeli Government's policy of 'collective punishment', other manifestations of which we witnessed in the West Bank in Gaza and which we will be prepared to share with you during the question and answer period.

"... I want to say, and firmly say, that there is unequivocally widespread and official discrimination practised by the Israeli authorities against Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza. I believe that none of these forms of discrimination is necessary or justified. You should note that this view is also shared by a significant segment of the Israeli community, including members of the Knesset with whom we spoke, and other prominent individuals." (A/AC.145/RT.441)

Mr. Mike Smith, a New York City attorney who participated in the one-week fact-finding trip of the delegation of American lawyers to Israel, also stated:

"Well, what did they do wrong? That was the question that we asked all the Israeli officials that we had the opportunity to meet and we finally were able to meet Renato Janack who was the man responsible for prosecuting these deportations and he told us, very succinctly and forthrightly and frankly, what these men did wrong. He said that they were advocating pre-state formations. ... All these people are popular political and cultural leaders and I suppose that if and when a Palestinian state were organized they would be figures in the Government, and seeing that they are popular leaders now, the charge in a very perverse way does make sense, that they are part of a pre-state formation. Put a different way, these are simply leaders of the Palestinian people and that was what we concluded was their crime. We were told at first that they were arrested in response to a number of random killings of civilians that occurred late in the summer. But when we pressed the various officials - and this goes from the Minister of Justice on the West Bank down to the three colonels we met with who are attached to the army - they said, 'Well, we can't exactly prove that they did this, we can only say that these acts of violence occurred and they profited by it.' So we asked them, 'Well, how is it that they profited by these acts of violence since they are now getting deported?' They had no answer for us on that, so we concluded

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that charging them generally with acts of violence was just a red herring, it was a smokescreen, that it wasn't in fact true, and that if they had one shred of evidence that these men were in any way connected with any act of violence they should have criminally tried them." (A/AC.145/RT.441)

24. Mr. Griussy said in the course of his testimony:

"... my deportation had a political purpose, and I was not deported for any crime against law and order. The measures taken by the Israeli authorities against me were part and parcel of the general policy aiming at emptying the land and evacuating its inhabitants. The basic problem is not the measures applied but it lies in the occupation of our land."
(A/AC.145/RT.445)

25. Another witness, Mr. Jallal Hafez Aziz, stated:

"The main reason for the deportations is that the Israeli occupation authorities feel that any militant, any person who is attached to his nationhood, is a danger to it. They are aware, for instance, of the activities that I carried out before my first imprisonment. Had they not been forced to release me, they would never have done so. The policy of deportation of the Israeli authorities is intended to get rid of those people who are strongly nationalistic, who adhere to their nationhood. As the intelligence officer told us, 'If you are outside the occupied territories then we are in safety, then we have no problems.' And during this fictitious trial prior to our deportation, they told us, 'We don't want to imprison you because you carry out your activities in prison, and we don't want you outside of the prison walls because you constitute a danger. Therefore we shall just get rid of you completely and thus get rid of your danger and people like you.' That is the real reason." (A/AC.145/RT.448)

(iv) Economic aspects

26. Some witnesses described the interference of the occupying authorities in various aspects of the economic life. Replying to a question on eventual signs of improvement of living conditions of the Arabs in the occupied territories, Mr. Ali Abu Hilal stated:

"With regard to what Shimon Peres said about improving the living conditions of the Arabs in the occupied territories, there is nothing new in this. A year ago he said exactly the same thing. He said they would open the door to United States and European financial assistance to the Arab population in order to ameliorate the conditions of the Arabs in the West Bank. So far nothing has materialized.

"As a matter of fact, things are getting worse because Israel has started to apply firmly 1945 laws regarding city arrest and deportations - this is the law which is applied on deportations - while simultaneously there is the economic and financial crisis in Israel, and the people who suffer most from this crisis are the Arabs. In addition, last year newspapers were closed in

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the West Bank and action was taken against freedom of expression, university faculties were closed.

"So how can we believe what Peres has said now as an intention of positive action? There has also been the expropriation of Palestinian land. There were great expectations indeed that Shimon Peres would try to alleviate the conditions of the Arab population, especially since his policy is more flexible than that of the Likud; as a matter of fact the policy which is implemented by Shimon Peres is more rigid than was expected, and this is something that the ordinary man in the street can feel. It is exemplified in the 'iron fist' policy, in the expropriation of land and in the severe economic conditions suffered by the ordinary people." (A/AC.145/RT.446)

27. Another witness, Dr. Azmi As Shweibi, referred to the role of the Israeli authorities in hampering development projects in the occupied territories:

"The Israeli authorities have not only blocked the development plans of the UNDP but they have also put a stop to assistance projects being carried out by American churches in some villages and towns in these areas, projects aimed mainly at laying down a road network, providing drinking water, services of that kind to the population. The Israeli authorities have now asked that any assistance provided by these American churches or any other benevolent societies be given to the Israeli authorities for dispensation as they choose. Even the Arab assistance, provided by Arab countries, Jordan, for instance, the Israelis have declared that it should be put in a special fund which is administered and dispensed by the Israeli military authorities according to their own wishes."

28. Mr. Walid Nazzal, a former agricultural worker, referred in the course of his testimony to the difference of status between Arab and Israeli workers. This discriminatory aspect was also outlined by another witness, Mr. Ali Abu Hilal, who stated:

"... There are certain economic measures, provocative measures, taken against the workers at their places of work. For example, there is the great difference between the salaries given to Arab workers and Israeli workers in the same work place. The average Arab salary ranges between 30 and 40 per cent of the salary given to an Israeli worker. At the same time, with regard to tax, the cut-off point in the salary of an Arab worker is exactly the same as that of an Israeli worker. The Arab worker never has health insurance or family insurance or other benefits enjoyed by the Israeli worker. The Arab worker is also given what is called 'black' work or 'cruel' work, in other words, work which the Israeli worker refuses to carry out. One of the factors in Israel is the increasing unemployment, and the Arab workers have the lion's share so far as unemployment is concerned." (A/AC.145/RT.446)

29. Dr. Saker, former President of the Islamic University of Gaza, described measures affecting agriculture and industry in Gaza and the West Bank:

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"Agriculture, for instance, in Gaza is being destroyed. We have citrus fruit production: citrus fruit is a vital item in our economy. We are not allowed to sell these on the Israeli market or on foreign markets. If they give permission, it is only to export a few, and permission will come late, so our agriculture is being destroyed. Our industry is also under stress. Taxation is so high, very high taxation on production, and income tax, etc. We are being made dependent on the Israeli economy. We supply the cheap labour force. Perhaps 80,000 workers from Gaza go daily to Israel. Their salary is almost one fourth of that of an Israeli worker. We are not permitted to import from foreign countries. It is very difficult to import, say, from Britain, from Switzerland, etc. We have to import from the Israeli market. Our imports last year almost reached \$800 million from Israel. We import 90 per cent of our requirements from Israel, so we are very important for them as a market for their products. In the same way, we cannot export our items to them. Gaza tomatoes are not allowed to go to the Israeli market. In spite of all that, we are better producers and cheaper producers in certain lines. Our economy is a ghetto economy, a closed economy, in order to absorb their own products and supply them with certain materials.

"Israel is short of water: now Israel is getting between 500 to 800 million cubic metres per year from our own water reservoir, our reserve, from Gaza and the West Bank. It is being drained from our reserves and piped to Israeli settlements and Israeli industries. In practice, they are getting hold of all our basic resources." (A/AC.145/RT.453)

(b) Information on measures affecting certain fundamental freedoms

(i) Freedom of movement

30. The Special Committee heard several statements on the limitations affecting the right to freedom of movement. Mr. Joseph mentioned the particularly objectionable use of pass books:

"... A Palestinian must have a pass book on him at all times. That pass book restricts their freedom of movement. For example, they are not allowed to be in Israel, even though they may work there during the day, after midnight. Workers in the West Bank can be caught in Jerusalem after midnight. We were having dinner one evening with a lawyer in this case in Jerusalem and he said, 'I have to run. It's close to midnight. If I'm caught I could face any degree of punishment'." (A/AC.145/RT.441)

31. Another witness, journalist Hassan Abd Jawad, stated:

"... To go from Jordan to the West Bank you need a special permit from the military governor which costs JD 33. That is the cost of the permit; there is also the return fare per person. So Palestinian families in the West Bank in most cases cannot come here more than once a year, or perhaps once every two years because this is a very expensive trip. Moreover, there are searches morning, noon and night in the north and south of the West Bank and including Gaza. All these searches limit the freedom of people to move about and prevent them from going to work and carrying out their daily activities."

32. Former detainees who had been released in May 1985 as the result of an exchange of prisoners referred to the restrictions that were imposed on their movements:

"In May 1985 I was released with a large number of my friends in an exchange of prisoners between the PLO and the Israeli authorities, under the umbrella of the Red Cross. I was released in the occupied territories, and the Israeli authorities placed me under town arrest in Ramallah. I had to report to the police station twice a day, once in the morning and once in the afternoon. I was under house arrest from 6 p.m. to 7 a.m. I was not allowed to leave the city of Ramallah. The Israeli authorities informed me that my presence in the occupied territories was temporary, and that following that they would deport me." (Adnan Ghanem - A/AC.145/RT.445)

"... I went to the headquarters of the military commander of the region and he told me that I had a permit for 20 days but under town arrest. I have a copy of the order in Hebrew. Under this order, I was not allowed to drive a car, I was not to meet members of the press, I could not leave Hebron, I had to prove my presence twice a day, at eight o'clock in the morning and at two o'clock in the afternoon at the police station. Therefore this town arrest is a sort of burden on somebody who has just been released from prison and who wants to live a normal life. But this is what they insisted upon. The conditions of this town arrest were very difficult: I was not allowed to leave Hebron, but I had family in other places, places I wanted to visit, but I was not allowed to. All this was forbidden." (Bader Darwish Kawasme - A/AC.145/RT.450)

33. Another witness, Dr. Azmi As Shweibi stated:

"... I was placed under house arrest or city arrest from 1980 until I was deported. I was told to report to the police station every day and sign a register to say that I had passed by. I was of course prevented from travelling outside the country, and I was placed under what is called administrative detention seven times; I would be released for a couple of months and then I would be called again and put in prison for another few months, and then released, and so on. There was no charge as regards security made against me.

"...

"The city arrest was renewed every six months without any particular action being taken. It was just renewed every six months. At one time I was sick, in Hadasseh hospital where I stayed for six months, and during that period the time of renewal came and it was renewed automatically again, routinely. In 1983 I was ill and asked to be sent to hospital in Jerusalem, which is only 15 km away from El Bireh, my home town, but I was not given permission to go to the hospital in Jerusalem because I was under city arrest in El Bireh." (A/AC.145/RT.446)

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34. In the same context, Mr. Ali Abu Hilal mentioned restrictions imposed on relatives of deported Palestinians:

"As a result of our deportations, there is a sort of snowballing, automatic deportation of our families as well. As far as my family is concerned, up to now my wife has been refused permission by the Israeli authorities to come and visit me here in Jordan. They have said to her, 'If you leave the West Bank you will never be permitted to return again'." (A/AC.145/RT.446)

(ii) Freedom of expression

35. A number of witnesses appearing before the Special Committee mentioned the various restrictions curtailing the right to freedom of expression. The problems confronting the Arab press, faced with severe Israeli censorship and restrictions, were evoked by the journalist Hassan Abd Jawad in the course of his testimony:

"Concerning journalism in the occupied territories, and speaking now in my capacity as journalist, I should like to say that Israeli censorship every day tries to prevent Arab newspapers from printing news. The censorship imposed upon us is quite severe. Even obituaries and congratulations must be submitted to the military censor every day beforehand. Likewise, newspapers do not have the right freely to publish notices of the civil administration of the occupied territories. Newspapers are very often prevented from appearing by the occupation authorities. The newspapers A-Shir'a and Al Garb had their licences revoked, and Asha'b and Al-Fajr and other newspapers a number of times were prevented from bringing out an edition. A number of press offices and press agencies have been shut down, like my own agency, which was raided a number of times by the occupation authorities. Many papers and magazines have been expropriated, and journalists placed under house arrest in camps, villages or towns. ... Very often the occupying authorities confiscate the newspapers and prevent them from appearing and reaching their readers. Naturally, costs become higher, papers become more expensive, and you can easily imagine the damage which the owners suffer and all who work in the press and the various papers.

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"An Arab from the West Bank cannot work in a foreign press agency.

"...

"There is no newspaper in the West Bank nor in the Gaza Strip, apart from Al Bashir which was closed in 1980. That newspaper was published, one issue came out, when Karim Khalaf returned after being treated abroad."
(A/AC.145/RT.447)

36. Another witness, Mr. Ali Abu Hilal, referred to the particularly negative attitude of the Israeli settler movement toward the Arab press:

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"... They have threatened some Arab newspapers which printed some facts about people who were in prison, or something like that. They have threatened some people, they went into the streets and demonstrated against the Arabs. They have asked the Israeli Government to increase its firm stand against the Arab population." (A/AC.145/RT.446)

37. The attorney Mr. Mike Smith referred to the problem of censorship of books and also cited other restrictions limiting the right to freedom of expression relating in particular to all kind of nationalist Palestinian aspirations:

"... We learned that there is a list of censored books in the West Bank. It used to be a list of 3,000 censored books; it has now shrunk to 300. It is illegal to have any of these books. We do have that list, Sir. If you would like it we can make it available to you. We heard an amusing anecdote from Israel Shahah regarding the censorship of things. As you know, it is illegal in Israel to display any manifestation of sympathy or support for Palestinians, including using the colours of the Palestinian national flag, red, white, black and green. If those colours are displayed by anybody together, that's a crime. Mr. Shahak told us the story of a Palestinian who, along with his friends, was able to build a new house and to celebrate the construction of the house, they ordered a cake and they frosted the cake with the four colours. Well, the soldiers heard of this and they came over. They arrested the man and they confiscated the criminal cake and the man - and I have documentation of this which I will share with you - the man did six months in prison for baking that cake." (A/AC.145/RT.441)

(iii) Freedom of association

38. Some witnesses drew the attention of the Special Committee to obstacles limiting trade union rights. Mr. Walid Nazzal stated:

"Groups of 40 members could apply to the officer in charge in order to set up a trade union. Within 40 days of the submission of this request the officer in charge was bound to give an answer, whether he allowed the setting up of this trade union or not. But when we came to set up this trade union of which I was President, after 40 days from the time we submitted an application, we had not received an answer, so this trade union has been functioning ever since without being legally or officially recognized by the authorities. It could be closed at any time and all its property confiscated, and the responsible officers of that trade union could be arrested at any time. Its President was arrested and deported. I should have preferred to be imprisoned rather than deported. There are at least 1,000 members of that trade union. There were other trade unions in the region which had obtained a licence before the Israeli occupation. They were closed by the Israeli authorities and up to now they have not been recognized and they have not been able to resume their activities. We have tried constantly to set up trade unions in each village, representing the workers in the village, but the intelligence service constantly interferes and places obstacles in the way, although there is no justification for this repression. Workers wanted to set up trade unions to defend their interests, and nothing more." (A/AC.145/RT.446)

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39. Another witness, Mr. Ali Abu Hilal, stated:

"I shall now refer to the actions of the Israeli occupation authorities against the trade union movement and against the trade unions themselves. Amongst these practices are the fact that since 1979 the Israeli authorities have refused to issue licences for the setting up of new trade unions. New trade unions are threatened with closure. They are warned that their headquarters will be blown up, their premises will be searched, documents pertaining to the trade union would be seized. The leaders of the trade unions themselves are threatened with apprehension and imprisonment over a period of time, in order completely to restrict their activities. I have a great deal of proof of these things.

"In July 1985 there was a Military Order to prohibit workers from meeting in Jerusalem, and some 60 trade unions were supposed to participate in this meeting. On the day of the conference they surrounded the hall where the meeting was supposed to take place. Some of the workers were told not to enter the hall, and some of them were imprisoned. One of the people who was imprisoned was a trade unionist from Jerusalem called Ismail Tabanja, and there were others. Many of the international federations of trade unions denounced and condemned this action of Israel, and amongst them the American Peace Council which sent a message to the Israeli Government asking it to release those trade unionists who had been imprisoned and to permit the convening of the conference.

"As a result of all this pressure, the Israeli Government actually released the trade unionists three days after this event and we were able to hold our conference." (A/AC.145/RT.446)

(iv) Freedom of education

40. Several witnesses provided the Special Committee with information on problems and restrictions affecting the right to freedom of education. Mr. Jihad Karashouli and Mr. Mohammed Heneidi, respectively Director General and Deputy Director General for the Occupied Territories in respect of Education, Palestine Liberation Organization, provided the Special Committee with a detailed account of the difficulties that educational institutions, teachers and students were facing in the occupied territories. They also submitted to the Special Committee a number of documents and statistics on the situation of education in the occupied territories, the contents which are reflected in section IV, C below. In the course of their testimony, Mr. Karashouli and Mr. Heneidi explained the background of the establishment of educational institutions in the occupied territories:

"What the Palestinians have done in the occupied territories is to set up universities: Bir Zeit, Al-Najah, Jerusalem University, Hebron University, the Islamic University in Gaza and a polytechnic institute in Hebron. This is to provide opportunities for secondary school leavers to join the universities and to continue their higher education process." (Mr. Jihad Karashouli - A/AC.145/RT.452)

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"How did these universities come into being and how are they playing their present role? Inside, in the occupied areas, as well as outside in the Arab world as a whole, education is regarded as a part of religion.

"Any money put into education from Zakkar - which is the God-assigned tax on the rich, which is considered in religion as a share of the poor in what the rich own - comes from the petroleum-producing countries and other countries, and actually contributed to the wellbeing of those universities, and it ran into millions. How it happened to reach inside, this is something which is related to the means and methods to overcome the confiscations of the Israelis. The people inside and outside have been co-operating in order to get that money into the area and make it fruitful in terms of education. As a result of that money, those institutions came into being. That takes care of the premises." (Mr. Mohamed Heneidi - A/AC.145/RT.452)

41. They further referred to efforts made by the occupying authorities to modify curricula in accordance with their own interest:

"... There is a very wicked approach by the Israelis, weakening the infrastructure of preparatory, secondary and university education, which is a prime objective of the Israeli authorities." (Mr. Mohamed Heneidi - A/AC.145/RT.452)

"... The occupation authorities have changed the curriculum, they have deleted some things and particularly such subjects as history, geography and science, but mainly agricultural studies, because the occupation authorities consider these as a dire threat and menace to them, educating students in agricultural matters. What they have done is to void the agricultural curriculum of its basic content. They have taken away a number of important topics, and agricultural education in the schools is now extremely lightweight. They would rather not allow faculties of agriculture to be set up in the universities: they make difficulties over the laboratories and the equipment which is needed for those faculties, because once a student is involved in this kind of education and in the kind of job that he will do, he will become a person who cultivates the land and thus will become more attached to it, and this is something that they don't want, so they cause problems with the laboratories and with the equipment, to the extent that students are no longer eager to enter the faculties of agriculture in the universities. Al-Najah wanted to set up a faculty of agriculture but permission was refused by the occupation authorities, so it had to be done in a roundabout way." (Mr. Jihad Karashouli - A/AC.145/RT.452)

42. The problem of the interference in curricula was also mentioned by another witness, Mr. Mahmud De'is, a school teacher:

"... If we deal with the school curriculum, we find, for instance, that the basic topic relating to the Palestinian question has been removed: the history of Palestine and its relationship with the other Arab States throughout history, and all other elements relevant to the characteristics of the Palestine State have been removed. Within the context of teaching

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geography, Palestine has always been considered part of the Arab nation; whereas at the present time it is being claimed to be part of the State of Israel and cut off from what is called the Arab nation." (A/AC.145/RT.447)

43. Mr. Heneidi gave a detailed account of daily problems such as the lack of adequate equipment or the difficult situation of teachers and students:

"... Many schools, simply through wear and tear, are dangerous, but the pupils have nowhere else to go. If the people of the village want to build a new school they have to get a licence. And who gives that licence? Of course, the Israeli authorities. And that licence for educational purposes is delayed, and delayed, and delayed until the people are cheated off and forget about it, and it is never issued. In a few cases, two or three, the licence has been issued, but the Israeli authorities never paid a single cent. The schools were built, but just for the purposes of the mass media, to take photographs and videotapes, to indicate the interest of the Israelis in the education of the Arabs.

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"With regard to laboratories and attracting students to science courses, to the love of science and experimentation, which are commonplace in any school in any country, in the occupied territories the laboratories receive a decreasing amount of finance for breakages and damage rather than any kind of increase. In many of the schools the laboratories are closed, and the facilities are no longer available to teachers to help in giving their courses.

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"Apart from the school building, there is the teacher himself. They get in touch with him. Either he must be co-operative with the occupation authorities and be an 'eye' for them on any security matter, or he is transferred away from his home to another school. In this case, since the salary he is drawing is minimal, that will cost him extra for food and shelter, and that will make his economic situation more miserable. It will cause him anxiety, and that will devastate and kill the education process, whether in the learning or the teaching stage. Or he may be deported: if he is active, he is against the security laws - away with him. Or he may be expelled from the school. If so, he joins the thousands of unemployed and, although a teacher and a qualified, educated young man, in a very limited occupied area under Israeli authority he will have to do any menial work to earn something to gain his daily bread. Or he may be put in jail. If he is one of those put in jail, then God knows when and in what state he will come out. Many of them come out physically handicapped, maybe a hand or a leg.

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"The military authorities are in command in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, and it is they who issue the orders and rules to be followed by the population. Every professor in the university was requested - if he

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wanted to stay - to sign a statement that he considered the PLO a terrorist organization and promised not to co-operate with it. That was an order. Of course, this resulted in 24 professors leaving their courses because they refused to sign this statement. Many such orders exist.

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"And for the student it is no better. They are children: usually they leave high school at about 17, they have had about six years there. First of all they are confronted with the checkpoints that are set up everywhere to check demonstrations and anything that might release the pressure for the student. They feel it, they live it, they want to express it, but that expression is taboo. They cannot do it. It is inculcated in every school everywhere else in the world, that self-expression, but there it is not, it is taboo. If they demonstrate, the authorities are around, checkpoints are established, and every passer-by - whether teacher or student or child - is subjected to a severe search which is intended to humiliate the person concerned. A boy of 10 or 12 may be expelled from his school and only accepted in a school far away. That is more difficult for him and he may not go, or his parents' financial situation may not permit him to do so.

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"... There are limitations of movement: many students are restricted to their village or to their home, and may not leave it on certain occasions. We collect this information from people who come from there." (A/AC.145/RT.452)

44. Other witnesses also referred to the problems faced by teachers and students in the occupied territories. Dr. Mohamad Mahmud Asrur, former professor at the Islamic University of Gaza, stated:

"... On 1 December 1980, the Islamic University of Gaza advertized for a professor of geology. I applied, and received a permit to teach there, renewable each year. I therefore resigned from Kuwait University and my residence permit there was withdrawn. I went to Gaza hoping that I would be able to rejoin my family, since my mother was there, one of my brothers and other relatives, under the provision for 'family reunion', and since I am from Gaza. I remained in Gaza until 1 August 1985 and my permit was renewed each year without difficulty, although I could not have a driver's licence and I was not entitled to sickness insurance or other benefits normally provided. At the end of five years, my permit was revoked.

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"... I am an academic and I continued my work in the Faculty of Science. Therefore there was no reason whatsoever to deprive me of my permit after five years.

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"The reason given for revoking my permit was a dispute which had arisen between the university authorities and the Israeli authorities, a dispute over finance. The Islamic University is supported financially by the joint committee in Amman, but the Israelis wanted those funds to be put into an Israeli bank so that they could benefit from the interest. Sometimes our salaries were withheld for three or four months, sometimes as long as seven months: teachers were left without pay." (A/AC.145/RT.453)

45. Mr. Mahmud De'is, a teacher, stated:

"... There is the imprisonment of students. If a student is imprisoned he is prevented from returning to any school in which he was previously enrolled. So he is deprived of getting an education. Appointment and assignment of teachers is completely controlled by the officer in charge of education and training. He has the final word on the appointment or dismissal of a teacher and this directly affects the education procedure: the students will pass three or four months with one teacher, then he is kicked out of school or removed to another place, and a new teacher is brought in." (A/AC.145/RT.447)

46. A student from Al-Najah University, Mr. Geiussy, mentioned the problems created by the promulgation of Military Order No. 854:

"As a matter of policy the Israeli authorities interfere with the activities in universities and schools, whether the students are activists or not. It was part of the policy of the Israeli authorities. For instance, an Israeli officer is in charge of the education programme, and this applies to primary and secondary schools as well as to universities and other high schools. There is a very well known law issued by the Israeli authorities, Military Order 854, which allows the authorities to interfere in the internal life of universities and other educational institutions, either through changing the curriculum or through dismissing professors. This even applies to students. While I was in prison, I was prevented from continuing my university studies. There is plenty of evidence to illustrate this. The university was closed more than once, and many obstacles were put in the way of students entering the university. Students were told to present their university cards in order to be admitted. This shows how much the Israeli authorities want to interfere in the life of students. There is also the demographic aspect: in Al Najah university, for instance, they need new buildings, but the authorities forbid any new construction so that the university cannot expand." (A/AC.145/RT.445)

47. Another Al Najah University student, Mr. Amin Ramwi Makbul, described the treatment of Palestinian students by the Israeli authorities:

"... Each student was asked to show his or her university card as well as his Israeli identity card. Of course, this took a great deal of time because there were some 4,000 students and teachers, and this delayed classes. We refused to do this, and we would gather before the barriers set up by the Israeli forces and we would try to get into the university despite

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these barriers. Shots were fired at the students, and tear gas was thrown to disperse the students who were then forced to go back home. Among the events that I personally witnessed were attempts by the forces to enter the university, and this happened on several occasions." (A/AC.145/RT.448)

48. Another witness, Mr. Mahmud Fennoun, referring to the period when he was a student at Bethlehem University, gave a detailed and elaborated description of life at that University. Hereunder are excerpts from his testimony:

"The students' movement at Bethlehem University fully understands the laws of the occupying authorities. The movement is aware of what human rights are about. It is aware of the need for legal expression of our views, and we do not overstep the bounds; we don't provoke the occupying authorities except in very rare cases when they started by provoking us. As for the rest of our activities, they are totally normal cultural, academic, humanitarian activities and one can on no account say that we provoked the authorities. We are of the view that the occupying authorities are holding the sword of Damocles over our heads, and at any time they can close the university and prevent us from going to classes. They sometimes declare the university to be 'a military area', access to which is restricted to just a few people. When they want to prevent a student from continuing his studies at the university, they take a decision to this effect, saying that the university is a 'military region' and that the student in question may not enter the university. When they want to prevent students from studying without closing down the university, a military officer decides that the area of the university is a military area and is therefore closed. When the university administration tries to find out whether or not the university is closed, they are told, 'No, the university is not closed, everything is quite normal, the university is open'. But it is clear that, since it is a military area, it is closed and no one may enter. The situation may last for hours, sometimes for days on end. Sometimes they threaten the university administration and demand that the administration itself close down the university, the underlying threat being that if you do not close the university we shall force our way in.

"... Once, when we had a book exhibition, they came in the night before the opening of the exhibition and confiscated many books. They couldn't even say that these were banned books. Those who came in and did this were ordinary soldiers, and many of them did not know Arabic, so how could they seize a book and say that it was banned when they didn't even know what it was about? They confiscated paintings, even when the paintings were imported from Europe and had no special link with the Palestinian cause. They confiscated religious books, cultural works, but there were no specific criteria governing the confiscation. They did, however, have serious repercussions for the cultural level of the students. This destroyed our exhibition, quite apart from the fact that they entered the university by force: they had no right to do so, they had no permission to do so. They came in during the night, they destroyed the exhibits: we had costumes, books, they destroyed these and they prevented students from meeting in the daytime." (A/AC.145/RT.450)

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49. Dr. Mohamed Saker, former President of the Islamic University of Gaza, provided a very detailed account of the evolution of that University. He also submitted a number of documents to the Special Committee, the contents of which have been reflected in section IV.C above. In the course of his testimony, Dr. Saker stressed that in spite of his continuous efforts to keep the atmosphere at the university strictly academic and remote from political agitation and disturbances, he could not prevent the occupying authorities from interfering:

"... We built almost 40 classrooms, but before we had finished the classrooms, the Israeli authorities summoned me and said, 'What are you doing?'. I said, 'What am I doing?'. He said, 'You are putting up buildings without permission'. I said, 'We don't need permission, because this is the land of the University and, secondly, these are not permanent buildings and, thirdly, any university, within its compass, can do anything within reasonable limits'. He said, 'No, you should stop'. Well, we stopped. I told them, 'I am doing that because we shall have full-day education next semester'. They said, 'No, we will not allow you to have such a type of education'. I shook myself, because after all the hours and hours I had spent with them, I thought they had agreed. I told them, 'This is in your interests because you can control the students, because instead of being in the street all morning and only coming to us in the afternoon, they will be with us from 8 o'clock in the morning'. They said, 'No, we shall not permit you to have full-day education'. Well, I realized at that time that the Israelis are not interested in real education, they would like us to have only mediocre universities without real education." (A/AC.145/RT.453)

50. Dr. Saker also referred to the unjustified nature of the expulsion measures he and a number of his colleagues had been the victims of:

"... There was a recent statement by Mr. Itzhak Rabin, the Defence Minister, a few days ago - I can give it to you - when one Knesset member asked why the President of the Islamic University of Gaza was not permitted to come back, because he is wanted by his own people and by his own University. Mr. Rabin replied that when Mr. Saker was President of the University a lot of agitation took place, and demonstrations - which is false, actually. That happened before I went there. This is Israeli policy, destroying our institutions. I play the game differently, actually. 'And since he went out the University has been so quiet and peaceful. We shall not permit him to come back because the Israeli authorities are very much afraid that there will be agitation and demonstrations.' Unfortunately, the whole Government is afraid of having one single academic go to Gaza. If I have done anything wrong, let them put me in jail. They are not being serious about this.

"Last year they expelled 35 staff members from the University. We sent to various institutions, to UNESCO, and so on, for help, and finally Israel permitted most of them to go back. There are still eight people outside."
(A/AC.145/RT.453)

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51. In this connection, Dr. Saker submitted copies of documents and correspondence relating to this collective expulsion to the Special Committee at its 453rd meeting, held in Amman on 1 May 1986.

(c) Information on settlers' activities affecting the civilian population

52. Some witnesses drew the attention of the Special Committee to the harassment of civilians by the Israeli settlers. Mr. Ali Abu Hilal said in the course of his testimony:

"... We have noted the particularly rigid attitude in some settlers, in some Israelis, such as the Kach movement of Kahane. He has pressed the Israeli Government to expel the Arab people from Israel and he has concentrated especially on two villages in Galilee, Taibeh and Tera, and he demands that the Israeli Government adopt a sort of racist, fascist, anti-Arab trend in Israel, in its actions against the Arab populations."
(A/AC.145/RT.446)

53. Another witness, Mr. Mahmud Fennoun, referred to the situation in the village he lived in, Al Nahalin:

"... From the outset the settlers have been provoking the inhabitants and now the village is like a virtual prison. The settlers, of course, have the support of the occupation authorities. They are accompanied by soldiers when they go to uproot the trees. They take out olive trees, poplars, all trees that are cultivated. They destroy the crops. When they find children they beat them, and chase them. If they come across shepherds they beat them as well and prevent them from taking care of their animals in peace. These are daily harassments, and all the complaints addressed to the authorities and to the settlers themselves have remained futile." (A/AC.145/RT.450)

4. Treatment of detainees

(see paras. 345-377 below)

54. In the course of its hearings the Special Committee heard extensive evidence on the treatment of detainees in the occupied territories. Many witnesses who had been imprisoned for various periods, often exceeding 10 years, and had experienced severe conditions in several detention centres and prisons (such as Sarafand, Tulkarm, Ramla, Jenin, Jericho, Kfar Yona, Ashkelon, Beer Sheba, Jneid, Nablus, Al Fara'a etc.) informed the Special Committee about the harsh treatment they had been subjected to.

55. Most testimonies denounced the overcrowding of cells, the various forms of ill-treatment such as physical violence, psychological intimidation and humiliating practices, solitary confinement etc. The lack of sanitary facilities and adequate health services, malnutrition and inadequate clothing were also mentioned and illustrated in the course of the hearings.

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56. One particular aspect mentioned by some witnesses was the problem of detained minors. Mr. Bader Darwish Kawasme, a released prisoner, described in the course of his testimony, the humiliating practices and sexual harassment that 14- and 15-year-old detainees were submitted to in Al Fara'a prison.

57. The testimonies also referred to the withholding of educational, cultural and information material, to the censorship of private correspondence, to the denial of the right to receive visits and to the deprivation of the right to practice religion in common.

58. According to a number of witnesses such conditions of detention often gave rise to hunger strikes aiming at the amelioration of the treatment of prisoners. It was stated in this connection that the attempts at forced feeding of hunger strikers had in some cases led to the death of prisoners.

59. These testimonies may be found in documents A/AC.145/RT.441 (Mr. Wilhelm Joseph and Mr. Mike Smith); A/AC.145/RT.445 (Mr. Adnan Ghanem, Mr. Mohammed Ahmad Beyrut and Mr. Bahget Mustafa Geiussy); A/AC.145/RT.446 (Mr. Azmi As Shweibi, Mr. Walid Nazzal and Mr. Mohammed Mahmud Hanini); A/AC.145/RT.447 (Mr. Ahid Daoud Radad and Mr. Adnan Mohammed Bliebi); A/AC.145/RT.448 (Mr. Hassan Mohammed Al-Ammoudi, Mr. Jallah Hafez Aziza and Mr. Amin Ramzi Makbul); A/AC.145/RT.449 (a lawyer practicing in the occupied territories); A/AC.145/RT.449/Add.1 (Mr. Mahmud Amdan Altame); A/AC.145/RT.450 (Mr. Mahmud Ibrahim Fennoun and Mr. Badar Darwish Kawasme) and A/AC.145/RT.452 (Mr. Zaki Mohammad Abu Steita).

B. Information gathered from the Israeli and the Arab language press published in the occupied territories

1. General situation

(see paras. 2 to 4 above, and sect. IV.C, paras 37-39 above)

(a) General policy developments

60. On 11 August 1985, Mr. Shmuel Goren, the Co-ordinator of Activities in the territories, said in a radio interview that Israeli civilians entering densely populated Arab localities should be advised to be armed and accompanied. Mr. Goren, who was interviewed after a Kiryat-Arba settler had been stabbed in the old market in Hebron, said that the authorities could not prevent attacks on Jews who walked alone and unarmed through places such as the old market in Hebron. An aide to Goren later reportedly said that people going to an Arab market or travelling a remote road in the Gaza Strip at night must take some "minimal" precautions. "We are not saying everyone should take an armoured vehicle along but something should be done. Personal security in the centre of Hebron is different from Tel Aviv," he said. (Jerusalem Post, 12 August 1985)

61. It was reported that on 31 August 1985 eight Israeli political activists were arrested during a demonstration in Ramallah by a group calling itself "Jews Against

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Occupation". Reportedly, the group's demonstration was in protest against the recently revived "iron fist policy". One Arab bystander and three Israelis were wounded as soldiers broke up the demonstration. Gideon Spiro, a spokesman for the group reportedly stated that the demonstration was planned to protest the recent harsh Israeli measures against the Palestinian population of the occupied territories. These measures included the administrative detention of more than 40 Palestinians and planned deportation of three others. (Al-Fajr, 6 September 1985)

62. On 4 September 1985, the inner cabinet reportedly decided that the military government in the West Bank should be empowered to suppress any institutions or organizations seen as serving as agencies of PLO. It also agreed that roads in the West Bank should be widened to hamper petrol-bomb and stone throwing, wherever the security authorities found this measure to be essential. The inner cabinet rejected, by a vote of five to one, several operational proposals by the Industry Minister, Mr. Ariel Sharon, to stamp out terrorist activity in the territories. These proposals included the construction of a new road through the Casbah area of Old Hebron to facilitate movement between Kiryat Arba and the Hadassa building, a proposal to permit Jewish residence in all properties owned or purchased by Jews in Hebron, and a request to shorten and simplify deportation procedures. A security source later declared that "nothing will change in the methods and steps we use to combat terror in the areas as a result of the inner cabinet meeting. We shall continue our existing practice of administrative detentions and deportation wherever this is required and we shall maintain a heavy hand". (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 5 September 1985)

63. On 9 September 1985, it was reported that, as from the previous weekend new security arrangements were operative in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, principally consisting of a stepped up presence of regular Israel Defence Forces (IDF) units in the area, sudden searches, combing of areas, setting up road blocks, checking of passing cars not only at road blocks and stepped up patrols in town centres. In the same context, a military source was quoted as saying that "instructions have been issued to prevent all demonstrations by Jews, Arabs, rightists or leftists. All measures will be taken to disperse any demonstration immediately - including the use of rubber bullets, tear gas and water hoses. The army will try to avoid using excessive force, but if there are signs it is losing control, it will use all measures against anyone who demonstrates". However, the army source maintained this was not an "iron-fist" policy because it did not call for collective punishment. Following instructions from the Defence Minister, Mr. Rabin, the troops who were deployed in the region were reportedly instructed to stop passers-by, demand their identification papers and search them. People were ordered to stand against walls as soldiers frisked them for knives, scissors and other objects which could be used for terrorist attacks. The troops were also instructed to be on the lookout for settler patrols. In that context, the Cabinet Secretary, Mr. Yosef Beilin, on 8 September 1985, declared that the settlers, who had been issued weapons by the appropriate authorities, were fully entitled to patrol their own localities and protect their settlements and to carry arms while travelling on the roads, but they must not try and usurp the functions of the security authorities in Arab localities. (See also paras. 319-344 below). (Jerusalem Post, Yediot Aharonot, 8 September 1985; Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, Yediot Aharonot, 9 September 1985)

64. On 11 September 1985, during a press conference in Jerusalem, the Israeli League of Human and Civil Rights urged for an immediate reversal of the recent government measures concerning administrative detention, deportation of Palestinians and curfews in the occupied territories. The League also condemned the encouragement given by the Israeli Government to settlers. Advocate Felicia Langer said that 70 Palestinians were presently detained under administrative orders without any charge filed against them except for "their being Palestinians ...". Mr. Jacob Shai, a member of "There is a limit" Movement, who was arrested three times for refusing to serve in Lebanon, said that the Movement would encourage its members to refuse to serve in the occupied territories. (Al-Tali'ah, 12 September 1985)

65. On 19 September 1985 it was reported that the Central Region Commander, Aluf (Major-General) Amnon Shahak had argued in a petition submitted to the High Court of Justice the previous day that "operative military reasons" outweighed other considerations for the establishment of a court of appeals to review decisions by the military courts in the West Bank. Aluf Shahak's statement, submitted by the State Attorney's office, came in advance of a hearing on 22 September 1985 on a petition by Jerusalem advocate Darwish Nasser, who won an interim injunction ordering the State to show cause why it should not establish an appeals instance in the military courts system in the territories. Under military regulations operative in the territories since 1967 only the officer commanding the area is entitled to review the decisions of the military courts. (Jerusalem Post, 19 September 1985)

66. On 2 October 1985, a senior defence source charged with maintaining security in the West Bank said that soldiers on duty in that region were "quicker on the trigger" recently, and that this had resulted in some innocent civilians being shot. He said that "this is what happens where people are nervous". Their instinct to shoot is "natural" and consequently more people were injured. The source said that the army investigated all incidents in which soldiers had opened fire. In all cases in which civilians were hurt the soldiers were found to have acted in accordance with standing orders. Many of the injured people were mentally ill and their behaviour had aroused the soldiers' suspicions. In some cases, however, soldiers fired into the air and at car wheels without justification. They were tried and punished, he said. (Jerusalem Post, 3 October 1985)

67. On 15 October 1985, a senior IDF officer told a group of journalists on tour in the Gaza Strip that since January 1985, 58 terrorist acts were carried out in the region. In the previous six weeks alone there were four attempted murders of Israeli civilians in Gaza. The senior officer revealed that, in addition to Fatah and Popular Front cells operating against Israel, groups of youths aged 14 to 18 whose nick-name was Shabiba, were engaged in what he described as "unplanned terrorist activity", using improvised material such as petrol bombs and improvised charges. Referring to allegations of ill treatment of Arab civilians by IDF soldiers, the officer said that no cases of irregularity had been found, and no one had come to complain about such cases. (Ha'aretz, 16 October 1985)

68. On 21 October 1985, speaking at a Knesset debate on current security problems, the Defense Minister, Mr. Rabin said that, in the framework of the preventive

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activities in the territories 88 alleged inciters had been detained under an administrative detention order and three others had been expelled abroad. Several newspapers were closed as well as one university, which was shut down temporarily. As a result of these activities no political figures had been invited to the end-of-year ceremony of one of the universities and no inciting speeches had been pronounced. The civil administration also barred the entrance to the region to students and lecturers from abroad known as inciters. Mr. Rabin said that since April 1984 the General Security Service had uncovered over 300 terrorist cells responsible for over 350 various acts. The Defense Minister said that in the struggle against such activities the use of "environmental punishment" should be avoided, since most of the population was not involved in terrorist activity, and such punishment could increase the number of those engaged in such activity. (Ha'aretz, 22 October 1985)

69. The Islamic Trust Authorities (Waqf) in the West Bank reportedly ordered various mosque Imams (preachers) to stop mixing politics and religion. The order No. 8-5-8/8172 called on preachers to "not politicize religion" and to discuss only religious topics in their Friday sermons. The order directly followed a similar statement by the Jordanian Waqf made about 10 days earlier. (Al-Fajr, 29 November 1985)

70. On 12 January 1986, the Co-ordinator of Activities in the territories, Shmuel Goren, said in a press conference in Tel Aviv that since the lifting of restrictions on the introduction of funds from the Arab States over the bridges with Jordan, more than \$1 million a day was being brought in. The authorities were reportedly encouraging the municipalities, the universities and other organizations to bring in funds. Goren pointed out that negotiations were under way to expand the telephone network in the West Bank. Restrictions on direct dialling and telex communications had been almost eliminated and contact could be made from the territories with anywhere in the world. Some \$3 million had been invested to provide electricity to Nablus - some two thirds of which was sold by the Israel Electric Corporation. Some 30 villages in the surrounding area had asked to be linked up with the supply. Referring to the security situation in the territories, Goren said that following an increase in the use of home-made bombs, pharmacists in the Gaza Strip had recently been assembled by security authorities and warned to be careful about selling materials that could be used to make explosives. Goren added that, following the reintroduction of measures such as administrative arrests (96 persons were being held at present) and expulsions (four persons had been expelled by the time the report was published), there had been far fewer disturbances. (Jerusalem Post, 13 January 1986)

71. On 20 January 1986, a group of Israeli Knesset members met in an East Jerusalem hotel with a group of some 20 West Bank public figures, some of whom described as "close to the PLO". Among the Palestinian participants were the former mayor of Hebron, Dr. Hamzi el-Natshe, Professor Medin Ruhana of the Al-Najah university, Redwan Abu-Ayesh, chairman of the 'Arab Journalists' Association in the West Bank, the lawyer Jonathan Kuttub from Ramallah, Dr. Ahmed Taibeh, Ibrahim el-Karim, director of the Palestinian Press Bureau and Professor Maudeh, one of the leading West Bank intellectuals. Lawyer Jonathan Kuttub said at the meeting that since August 1985 the IDF carried out 130 arrests in the territories,

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expelled 40 residents to Jordan and demolished 30 houses. According to Kuttab, since August 1985 the attitude of the security authorities toward the West Bank residents has "worsened radically". Knesset member Shulamit Aloni promised to look into the matter. According to the press report the heads of the Palestinian group proposed to the Israeli Knesset members to arrange a meeting between them and the PLO chairman Yasser Arafat, but the Knesset members declined the offer, saying the time was not yet ripe for such a meeting. (Ha'aretz, 22 January 1986)

72. On 29 January 1986, Meron Benvenisti, director of the West Bank Data Base project, presented a report on West Bank developments in 1984-1985. Benvenisti noted that the rate of population growth in the territories had increased in the period under consideration because of a drop in net emigration to about 3,000 people annually, combined with a high and growing rate of natural increase. By the end of 1984 the population of the West Bank was 787,000 - 32 per cent more than in 1967. In the economic sector, Benvenisti noted a continuing decline in Palestinian agriculture and a stagnation in industry. Of a work force of 154,000 in 1984, about one third were working in Israel and the remainder in the West Bank or abroad. Dependence on sources of income outside the territories had significantly increased. By April 1985, Israeli authorities had gained control over 52 per cent of the land in the West Bank. Of this, 1.7 million dunams, or 41 per cent of the total, were under direct Israeli control, while the use of another 11 per cent, or about 500,000 dunams was "severely restricted". The pace of Jewish settlement had slowed down. In 1984-1985 the number of settlers had grown by 9,400, to reach 52,000 - about 6,000 less than the previous year's growth. Benvenisti pointed out that the Israeli occupation had been economically beneficial to Israel, providing a protected market for local goods and a pool of cheap labour. In addition, Israel collected some \$50 million annually in value-added tax (VAT) on Israeli goods sold in the territories and from the duties paid on imports passing through Israeli ports. Government enforcement policies in the territories were harsher under the national unity government. Strong-arm tactics, such as deportation, the demolition and sealing of houses and administrative detention, had proliferated. According to Benvenisti, the national unity government had no clear-cut ideology towards the West Bank, and the continuation of past trends manifested "the bankruptcy of pragmatism". (Al-Tali'ah, 9 January 1986, Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 30 January 1986) Referring to this report, the New York Times was reported as stating that the revenues from taxes levied on Arab residents - about \$US 700 million - exceeded what the Israeli authorities spend in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

73. It was reported that the Israeli Defence Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Rabin described the town restriction procedures as limiting activities of those who were dangerous persons to the security. He reportedly claimed that the Israeli security authorities used these measures against those activists when they escalated their activities to a level that the authorities could not accept. According to Mr. Rabin, 23 persons from the West Bank, six from the Gaza Strip and 42 from the Galilee and the Triangle had been subjected to town restriction orders since 10 February 1986. (Al-Fajr, 28 February 1986)

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74. On 5 March 1986, the Knesset defeated a bill proposed by Knesset member Geula Cohen (Tehiya) to apply Israeli law to "Judea, Samaria and the Gaza District". Only four coalition members, of the Likud and religious parties, joined the Tehiya party in voting for the bill. The Prime Minister, Mr. Peres said before the vote that Israel had three basic goals: to maintain a sovereign, democratic state with a Jewish character, not to subject Israel's territorial achievement to a demographic danger; and to strive for peace. The Israeli policy rested on acceptance of the Camp David accords, Mr. Peres said. (Jerusalem Post, 6 March 1986)

75. On 13 March 1986, a military source, briefing reporters in Nablus, said that under a policy initiated by the Central Region Commander, Ehud Barak, IDF troops were keeping a low profile during patrols of West Bank towns, and that soldiers had been ordered to avoid interfering in events in the cities unless there was a threat to security and public order. The source held the briefing at the wake of incidents in which two residents of the Balata refugee camp were killed by IDF soldiers. (See table of incidents following para. 453 below.) The source said these incidents did not signal a toughening of security policy in the territories, and denied Palestinian claims that the IDF had become "trigger-happy". (Jerusalem Post, 14 March 1986)

76. On 26 March 1986, military sources revealed that over the past year there had been an increase by 80 per cent in the number of "serious acts of terrorism" in Samaria, including shooting, throwing of petrol bombs, planting of explosive charges and stabbing. In the Judea and Binyamin area there had been an 11 per cent drop in the number of such incidents. In the West Bank as a whole there had been an increase of over 30 per cent in the number of serious terrorist acts. With regard to other incidents affecting public order, such as stone throwing, waving Palestinian flags, tyre burning and slogan painting, there had been a 34 per cent drop over the past year in the West Bank. (Ha'aretz, 27 March 1986)

77. On 2 April 1986, Shmuel Goren, the Co-ordinator of Activities in the territories said that Israel would approve offers by private and government-supported United States agencies to fund \$600 million in projects in the West Bank over the next few years. The projects would reportedly include vocational training programmes, construction of factories and housing, health programmes and water and sewerage development schemes. Mr. Goren, who recently visited the United States to discuss the proposed aid, said Israel would only accept offers that did not conflict with the country's economic and security interests and that did not go to industries that competed with Israeli manufacturers. Goren stressed that the dozens of projects under discussion with the United States agencies did not form an overall economic development plan for the territories. (Jerusalem Post, 3 April 1986)

78. On 8 April 1986, the Prime Minister, Mr. Shimon Peres, addressing the Labour Party's national convention in Jerusalem, affirmed that Israel recognized the Palestinians "as a nation" and said Israel was ready for both interim arrangements and a permanent settlement in the West Bank. Addressing the residents of the territories, Mr. Peres said that Israel would make an effort to create interim conditions for an interim arrangement, and he added that it would be prepared to

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grant them additional self-rule. He suggested that the Gaza Strip could be granted such a self-rule as a first step. On 13 April 1986, it was reported that Mr. Peres had elaborated a secret plan under which a joint Egyptian-Israeli "condominium" would be set up in the Gaza Strip and would be responsible for defence and police activities in the region. The plan was reportedly discussed in Washington between Mr. Peres and United States Secretary of State George Shultz. The latter reportedly approved the plan. On 21 April 1986, Defense Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Rabin met with Palestinian civil servants in the Gaza Strip and told them that Israel's intention was to turn over more positions and administrative functions to officials from Gaza, within the framework of the military government and the civil administration. Mr. Rabin rejected the idea of autonomy in the Gaza Strip. (Ha'aretz, 13 April 1986; Jerusalem Post, 9 and 22 April 1986)

79. On 14 April 1986, Israeli and Palestinian representatives met in Hebron to discuss mutual recognition between the two peoples and self-determination for the Palestinians. Some 200 participants attended the meeting, including Knesset members from Labour and left-wing parties, as well as Palestinian public figures such as Hanna Seniora, the editor of Al-Fajr, who called for mutual Palestinian-Israeli recognition on the basis of equal rights, and Mustafa Abdel Nabi Natshe, the deposed mayor of Hebron. The meeting coincided with the convention of the Tehiya party, held in Kiryat Arba. The meeting was approved by Mr. Rabin. It was also reported from the Defence Minister's office that the policy concerning the holding of meetings and rallies in the territories was being changed into a more liberal one, and that decision on holding meetings would be taken on the merits of each request. (Ha'aretz, 10, 15 April 1986; Jerusalem Post, 13, 15 April 1986)

80. On 22 April 1986, it was reported that the Defence Minister Mr. Rabin had banned demonstrations and meetings planned by Gush Emunim and Peace Now in Hebron during the Passover holiday. Gush Emunim was refused its request to hold a ceremony in Hebron marking the eighteenth anniversary of Jewish settlement in the town. Peace Now had planned a tour of the town on the same day to counter the Gush Emunim ceremony. On 25 April 1986, it was reported that after meeting with six Gush Emunim and Kiryat Arba leaders, including rabbi Moshe Levinger and freed Jewish terrorist Ze'ev Friedman, Mr. Rabin finally approved the settlers' plan to hold what was described as "spring tours" around Hebron and a fund-raising dinner at the Jewish restaurant outside the Patriarch's cave with the Vice Premier Mr. Shamir as guest speaker. Another rally planned in front of the cave was banned. On 27 April 1986, it was reported that stepped up military, border guards and regular police units were being deployed in Hebron to protect the thousands of people expected to take part in the "tours" organized by Gush Emunim. (See also paras. 319-324 below). (Ha'aretz, 25 April 1986; Jerusalem Post, 22, 25 and 27 April 1986)

81. On 22 April 1986, senior military sources at the IDF Central Command said they believed at least four armed terror groups were operating in the West Bank and the Jerusalem area. The sources said that since January there had been a drop in the number of attacks in the territories, as compared with the four previous months. There were 67 incidents of shooting, planting explosive devices and throwing hand grenades and petrol bombs, as against 104 from August to December 1985. There were

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also fewer stone throwing incidents, probably due to the influence of the Al-Faar'a detention camp, through which over 2,000 youths reportedly passed in 1985. At present, the camp inmates included 33 students of the Hebron polytechnic school who attacked the security authorities and raised a Palestinian flag earlier in the week. According to the sources, most of the serious attacks in the territories were perpetrated by followers of George Habash, Nayef Hawatmeh and, to a lesser extent, Ahmed Jibril. (Jerusalem Post, 23 April 1986)

82. On 25 and 26 May 1986, a new report on the situation in the Gaza Strip was published by the West Bank Data Base Project, headed by Meron Benvenisti. According to the report, the population of the Gaza Strip, which at present stood at 525,000 (40 per cent of all the Palestinian population of the territories), could reach 850,000 to 900,000 by the end of the century. A third of the Gaza Strip lands had already been declared state land or confiscated for Jewish settlement. Health conditions in the region were described as catastrophic. According to the report Gaza workers employed in Israel (some 45,000 or 50 per cent of the local working population) paid, in addition to local taxes, income tax and national insurance in Israel. The area's economy was becoming increasingly dependent on Israel, but at the same time its per capita gross national product remained one fifth of Israel's. Schools in the Gaza Strip were overcrowded and were deteriorating physically. There were 18 Jewish settlements in the Gaza Strip, with a population of 2,150, occupying 22,250 dunams of land. The location of most of the settlements in the south of the Strip, near its water sources, effectively gave the settlements a large degree of control over Gaza's water resources. In some cases the settlements physically impinged on Arab towns and refugee camps, blocking their expansion. The town of Khan Yunis was "virtually enveloped" by settlements. On 27 May 1986, the civil administration convened a press conference in Gaza with the participation of Palestinian and Israeli doctors in an attempt to refute some of the criticism contained in the report. On 1 June 1986, the deputy co-ordinator of activities in the territories A/M Colonel Freddy Zach commented on the report by Dr. Meron Benvenisti's West Bank Data Base Project. Speaking on Israel Radio A/M Zach denied that a third of the Gaza Strip had been declared state land and was allocated solely to Jewish settlement. He said state land had also been used to settle 10,000 refugee families outside the camps, as well as for industrial and municipal projects. Unemployment in Gaza was only 2 per cent and new industrial parks had been created in the region, A/M Zach said. He also denied that \$3.5 million a year in tax revenues from the Gaza Strip exceeded the government budget for services there. Tax revenues accounted for only two thirds of what the Government spent in the region, he said, while the remaining third came from Israeli taxpayers. In a related development it was reported on 5 June 1986 that a branch of the Palestine Bank would be opened shortly in Khan Yunis. (Ha'aretz, 25 May, 1 and 5 June 1986; Jerusalem Post, 25, 26, 28 May 1986 and 1 June 1986; Ma'ariv, 28 May 1986)

83. On 10 June 1986 a spokesperson for the Association for Civil Rights in Israel, Professor Ruth Gavison, said that in the past year there had been a "drastic increase" in what she described as administrative punishments. She noted that at present there were about 50 people in administrative detention, compared with 126

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earlier in the year. Other administrative punishments included expulsions and demolition and sealing up of houses of terror suspects. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 11 June 1986)

84. On 27 June 1986, it was reported that, according to the East Jerusalem weekly Al Biadar as-Siassi, senior officials from Israel, Egypt, Jordan and the United States were holding contacts aimed at returning the Gaza Strip to Egyptian administration in accordance with a plan elaborated by, Rashad A-Shawa, former mayor of Gaza. According to the report the Israeli officials expressed willingness to withdraw from Gaza and from large areas of the West Bank, in the framework of an overall political settlement. As a first step Israel reportedly proposed to A-Shawa the establishment of self-rule in the Gaza Strip. In another development, it was reported that Defence Minister Rabin had proposed to Jordan to hold elections to the Jordanian parliament in the West Bank. (Ha'aretz, 27 June 1986)

(b) Policy of returning municipalities to local leaders

(i) General policy

85. On 25 October 1985, it was reported that immediately upon his return to Israel Prime Minister Mr. Peres would undertake a series of unilateral steps to improve the quality of life of the inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The first and most significant step would reportedly be the appointment of Palestinian mayors to towns such as Nablus and Hebron, where Israeli officials at present hold the post of mayor. It was reported on 27 October 1985 that according to officials dealing with that subject, it was possible to introduce changes in the administrative structure of the West Bank "within weeks", should the political echelon so instruct, with a view to increasing Jordan's influence in the region. According to the officials "the infrastructure has already been prepared over the past year, far from the spot-lights, towards any change in the structure of the civilian and municipal administration in the West Bank". (Yediot Aharonot, 25 October 1985; Ha'aretz, 27 October 1985)

86. On 14 November 1985, it was reported that the head of the West Bank civil administration, A/M (Colonel) Efraim Sneh, had declared at a press conference the previous day: "Our policy has always been to return the municipalities to local leaders. This is the first time that a serious proposal is being made by the Chamber of Commerce of Nablus and its president, Zafer el-Masri. The two submitted their offer last week. I met with Zafer el-Masri yesterday and I expect that a decision will be taken shortly". He added that similar activity was also taking place regarding Ramallah, El-Bireh and Hebron, but that no proposal, similar to el-Masri's in Nablus, had been submitted to the civil administration. On 26 November 1985, A/M Sneh convened el-Masri and the members of the Chamber of Commerce to his office and told them that the Israeli authorities had granted their request to manage the administration of the Nablus municipality. A/M Sneh later told reporters that the appointment had no political significance, but he acknowledged that the decision had been taken with the approval of the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister. (Ha'aretz, 13, 14, 17 and 27 November 1985; Jerusalem Post, 13 November 1985; Ma'ariv, 27 November 1985)

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87. On 10 February 1986, the Prime Minister Mr. Shimon Peres, speaking before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, said he was not proposing to the Palestinians in the territories a unilateral autonomy, since such a plan required a Jordanian-Palestinian support, but that he was in favour of an "expanded self rule". He said Arab mayors should be appointed in Ramallah, El-Bireh and Hebron; local residents should run the various civilian departments and a vast development plan should be undertaken. He added that he was not in favour of removing the IDF from the territories. On 13 February 1986, Mr. Peres, speaking on the Israeli Television Arabic programme, further elaborated his plan for "home rule" to the territories. He said Israel was ready to increase the powers given to the Arab mayors in the municipal field. Israel was also ready to let local residents be in charge of education, agriculture and trade, and it approved of creating more industrial plants in the territories, stepping up investment, both from inside and outside the territories, and developing water resources. Israel reduced the number of banned books and gave more freedom of expression to universities and newspapers, Mr. Peres said. (Ha'aretz, 11 and 14 February 1986)

88. On 25 February 1986, the Defence Minister Mr. Yitzhak Rabin met with 30 public figures from the West Bank and explained to them that the Israeli policy did not aim at imposing on them unilateral autonomy, but at transferring powers and tasks to local residents without prejudicing the overall framework of the Israeli administration. (Ha'aretz, 26 February 1986)

89. On 4 March 1986, it was reported that officials in the Prime Minister's office were elaborating a detailed plan for the application of self rule in the Gaza Strip. Under that plan it was reportedly proposed to reduce to minimum the number of Israeli officials running the civil administration of the region; to re-appoint Rashad A-Shawa as mayor of Gaza and one of his sons as his deputy and to approve the construction of a citrus-processing plant. (Ha'aretz, 4 March 1986)

90. On 5 March 1986, the Defence Minister Mr. Yitzhak Rabin, speaking on Israel radio, said that if the Arabs in the territories did not take responsibility for their municipal affairs, then the civil administration would continue running the municipalities. (Jerusalem Post, 6 March 1986)

91. On 3 August 1986, the Prime Minister Mr. Shimon Peres met at his office with 25 mayors and businessmen from the territories. The Palestinian participants were described as "moderates". The Prime Minister reportedly proposed to his visitors that Palestinian mayors be appointed in all Arab towns in the territories, that the powers of Arab municipalities be expanded and that discussions be held on development in such areas as industry, health, education and banking. But Israel did not intend to impose its proposals for the territories, Mr. Peres said. He also promised that in the future all the taxes levied in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip would be invested only in those areas. (Jerusalem Post, Ma'ariv, 4 August 1986)

(ii) Measures

92. On 13 November 1985, it was reported that the president of the Nablus Chamber of Commerce, Zafer el-Masri, had proposed to the West Bank civil administration

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that the Chamber of Commerce take over the management of the Nablus municipality. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 13 November 1985)

93. On 22 November 1985, it was reported that members of Bir Zeit's municipal council had nominated a new mayor and asked the authorities to recognize him. This reportedly came after nearly three years of refusing to co-operate with the Israeli civil administration in the West Bank. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 22 November 1985)

94. On 1 December 1985, it was reported that contacts were under way between the civil administration in the Gaza district and the chambers of commerce of Gaza and Khan Yunis with a view to appointing local residents as mayors in Gaza and in Rafah. The two municipalities are at present run by officials appointed by the civil administration and the Ministry of the Interior. (Ma'ariv, 1 December 1985)

95. On 19 December 1985, Zafer el-Masri was appointed as mayor of Nablus, replacing a civil administration officer who headed the municipality since 1982. (Ha'aretz, 20 December 1985)

96. On 6 January 1986, it was reported that the former mayor of Hebron, Mustafa Natshe, had said in an interview that he was ready to resume the post of mayor. (Jerusalem Post, 6 January 1986)

97. On 13 February 1986, it was reported that a list of seven people, headed by Jamil A-Tarifi, had been submitted to the civil administration as candidates for the post of mayor of El-Bireh. (Ha'aretz, 13 February 1986)

98. On 19 February 1986, it was reported that the battle for the mayoralty of Ramallah had begun as two local candidates started rallying support: Nadim Zarou and Khalil Moussa Khalil. In a related development, it was reported on 25 February 1986 that in Hebron, the head of the local chamber of commerce and son of the late mayor Sheikh Mohammed Ali Jabari, Rashed al-Jabari, had submitted his candidature for mayor to the civil administration. (Jerusalem Post, 19 and 25 February 1986)

99. On 2 March 1986, the appointed mayor of Nablus, Zafer el-Masri, was shot dead by two unidentified persons as he stepped out of the town's municipality building. Prime Minister Shimon Peres said at a cabinet meeting that the assassination would not deter the Israeli Government from proposing to the inhabitants of the territories "that they manage their own affairs". The Defence Minister Mr. Yitzhak Rabin approved the appointment of Hafez Tukan, who was el-Masri's deputy, as new mayor of Nablus. (See also table of incidents following para. 453 below). (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 3 March 1986)

100. On 3 March 1986, following the assassination of the mayor of Nablus, two prominent pro-Jordanians mentioned as possible candidates for the post of mayor in Ramallah and El-Bireh, Nadim Zaro and Walid Mustafa Hamad, announced that they were withdrawing their candidacies. A group of persons who had asked to form a new municipal council in El-Bireh, including Walid and Sabir Suleiman a-Tawil, also announced that they were withdrawing their list so as not to widen the divisions of

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opinion which could "drive a wedge into the national unity". (Ha'aretz, 5 March 1986; Jerusalem Post, 4-5 March 1986)

101. On 15 July 1986, it was reported that Shelomo Amar had been officially appointed as mayor of Ramallah and that he would continue to occupy his other post as staff officer for internal affairs in the civil administration. (Ha'aretz, 11 July 1986; Jerusalem Post, 13 July 1986; Yediot Aharonot, 15 July 1986)

102. On 29 July 1986, senior sources in the West Bank civil administration confirmed that a number of Palestinians in the area had recently proposed their candidature for mayoral posts in West Bank towns that were currently administered by IDF officers. The head of the civil administration, Ephraim Sneh, was reportedly examining the possibility of their appointment. (Jerusalem Post, 30 July 1986)

(c) Jewish underground

103. On 28 August 1985, the office of the State Attorney appealed to the Supreme Court to stiffen the sentences handed down earlier by the Jerusalem District Court to five members of the "Jewish underground". The five, Barak Nir, Haim Ben-David, Yitzhak Novick, Hagai Segal and Nathan Nathanson, were sentenced on 22 July 1985 to terms of up to seven years. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 29 August 1985)

104. On 18 September 1985, the Jerusalem magistrates' court sentenced Shimon Barda, a member of the "Lifta gang", to eight years' imprisonment. The two other members of the gang, Yehuda Limai and Uzi mahsia Ha'elyon, were found mentally incompetent and were placed in an institution. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 19 September 1985)

105. On 26 September 1985, the Supreme Court reduced the prison sentence of Gilad Peli, one of the members of the Jewish underground, from 10 years to four and a half. The court said it was responding favourably to Peli's appeal because he had expressed remorse, had co-operated with his interrogators from the beginning, had made a full confession and had not taken part in any of the armed attacks mounted by the underground. Peli had been convicted of membership in a terrorist organization, conspiracy to commit a crime, illegal transport and possession of weapons and causing damage to IDF property. The charges against him stemmed from the conspiracy to blow up the Dome of the Rock. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 27 September 1985)

106. On 9 December 1985, it was reported that two members of the Jewish underground had been released from prison after the President of the State, Haim Herzog, reduced their sentences by five months. The two are Dan Be'eri and Yosef Zuria, who were each sentenced to three years imprisonment for their involvement in the conspiracy to blow up the mosques on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 9 December 1985)

107. On 2 February 1986, it was reported that a group of persons acting "to enhance the position of Israel in the Temple Mount area" had decided to set up an "action staff to enhance Israel's rule in the Temple Mount by legal means". (Ha'aretz, 2 February 1986)

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108. On 13 February 1986, President Haim Herzog granted clemency to two members of the Jewish Underground, Boaz and Yaacov Heinemann, reportedly on the grounds that the two had expressed sincere regret for their actions and because they had personal problems. Yaacov Heinemann was to be freed in July, after having been sentenced to 40 months imprisonment for causing grievous bodily harm in the attack on the West Bank mayors, conspiracy to commit a crime in the plot to blow up the Temple Mount, participation in a terrorist organization and other charges. Boaz Heinemann, his nephew, received a three-year prison term for conspiracy in the Temple Mount plot, attempted manslaughter in the raid on the Islamic University in Hebron, attempted murder in the planting of bombs on Arab buses and membership in a terrorist organization. He was to be released in April. On 16 February 1986, it was reported that President Herzog was expected to grant clemency shortly to two other convicted members of the Jewish underground: Yeshua Ben-Shushan, who was sentenced to a four and a half year imprisonment, and Gilad Peli, who was also sentenced to a four and a half year term. (Ha'aretz, Jersualet Post, 16 February 1986; Ma'ariv, 14 February 1986)

109. On 9 April 1986, it was reported that the President of the State, Haim Herzog, had decided to reduce the prison term of Ben-Zion Haneman, one of the convicted members of the Jewish underground, by changing six months of effective imprisonment into a suspended term. Haneman had been sentenced to 45 months imprisonment. He was the sixth member of the Jewish underground to be granted amnesty by President Herzog. (Ha'aretz, 9 April 1986)

110. On 5 June 1986 the Jerusalem district court sentenced R/S (Major) Aharon Gila to 15 months in prison and Seren (Captain) Shelomo Leviatan to 3 months for indirectly causing sapper Suliman Hirbawi to lose his sight when a bomb planted by members of the Jewish underground in the garage doorway of El-Bireh mayor Ibrahim Tawil exploded in his face. The incident occurred in June 1980. The two officers had reportedly known about the explosive device planted at the garage door and failed to warn the border guard sapper about it. (Jerusalem Post, 6 June 1986)

2. Information concerning arrests, trials and sentences

(see paras. 5-10 above and sect. IV.C, paras. 40-42 above)

(a) Palestinians

111. On 1 August 1985, it was reported that Ziyad Abu Eain, who had been convicted of killing three Israelis in a bomb attack in Tiberias five years earlier, was subsequently extradited from the United States and was released in the prisoner exchange between Israel and Ahmad Jibril's organization, was on 31 July 1985 placed under a six-month administrative detention order. According to security officials, Abu Eain had committed security offences and violated the terms of his release. On 8 August 1985, it was reported that Abu Eain had gone on hunger strike at the Hebron jail to press his demand to be put on trial. After being held without charge or trial, for three months under a renewable six-month detention order, Mr. Abu Eain, was reportedly scheduled to appear before a military court on 25 November 1985. Mr. Abu Eain was officially charged with incitement. The

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Ramallah military court held the first hearing of the case of Mr. Abu Eain. Reportedly, Mr. Abu Eain was to face the charges of having given a lecture during a PLO meeting held in Beytuneya, only a few weeks after he was released in May 1985. He was also accused of planning, together with four other persons, to hijack a bus belonging to the Egged Company. On 22 July 1986 Mr. Abu Eain was sentenced at the Ramallah military court to three years imprisonment. (Ha'aretz, 1 August 1985; Jerusalem Post, 1, 2 August 1985; Yediot Aharonot, 2, 8 August and 23 July 1985; Al-Fajr, 1 November and 20 December 1985)

112. On 7 August 1985, it was reported that four leaders of student factions at the Al-Najah University in Nablus had been placed under administrative detention by the military authorities. In a statement released by the IDF spokesman on 6 August 1985 the army alleged that the university had "been under the control of the so-called students' organizations, which have virtually taken over the university as a front for the terrorist organizations". (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 7 August 1985)

113. It was reported that an Israeli military court in Ramallah remanded Dheisheh resident Tawfiq Mana'a, 17, to another 30 days in detention. Mana'a was arrested for the fourteenth time in early August and had yet to be formally charged. (Al-Fajr, 23 August 1985)

114. On 29 August 1985, three Palestinian residents were held for deportation and 15 others were put under administrative detention orders on alleged accusation of incitement. After the use of this type of punishment was revived three weeks earlier, the total number of town arrestees reached 20. (Al-Fajr, 30 August 1985)

115. On 1 September 1985, it was reported that by that date 36 residents of the territories were being held under administrative detention orders. (Jerusalem Post, 1 September 1985)

116. On 3 September 1985, it was reported that the military court in Lod had sentenced Adly Ramadan Najjar, of Jabaliya, to 30 years imprisonment for a series of "terrorist acts" carried out, together with three others, between January and March 1985. (Ha'aretz, 3 September 1985)

117. On 12 September 1985, the military court in Gaza passed a life sentence on Ibrahim Jaber al-Rakab, aged 27, from the Khan Yunis area. He was convicted of participation in three murders and three murder attempts in the Gaza Strip in the second half of 1984. (Ma'ariv, 13 September 1985)

118. On 13 September 1985, it was reported that, following the administrative arrest the previous day of 7 inhabitants of Hebron, Nablus, Bethlehem and Ramallah, the number of administrative detainees in the West Bank, arrested in the previous fortnight, reached 70 - a record number (since June 1967) of administrative detainees to be held in such a short period. (Ha'aretz, 13 September 1985)

119. Two brothers from Jabalya refugee camp in the Gaza Strip were reportedly sentenced to 25 years imprisonment by an Israeli military court in Lod on security charges. Abd el-Hadi al-Najjar, 25 years old, and Abdel-Hai al-Najjar, 23, were

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both convicted of planting three bombs in Israeli towns and membership in a Palestinian organization. On 27 February 1986, it was reported that a military appeals court in Lod had reduced their prison sentences to 18 years in prison. (Al-Fajr, 27 September 1985; Ha'aretz, 27 February 1986)

120. On 1 October 1985, as part of the "iron fist" policy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the military court in Nablus endorsed the decision of the Israeli Commander for the Central District to put 21 West Bank residents under administrative detention for six months. (Al Tali'ah, 3 October 1985)

121. An Israeli military court in Nablus reportedly sentenced Husan Wa'el Imran, 16 years of age, of Nablus, to three months in jail, 16 months suspended sentence and a fine of IS 300,000 (approximately \$200) on security charges. The court also sentenced Nuh Mohammed Asi, 17 years of age, Nablus area, to a fine of IS 100,000 (approximately \$66) on charges of painting anti-Israeli graffiti and wearing a shirt with the colours of the Palestinian flag. (Al-Fajr, 11 October 1985)

122. On 17 October 1985, the Tel Aviv district court passed prison sentences on four Gaza Strip youths convicted of plotting to attack the United States Embassy in Tel Aviv with a hand-grenade in December 1984. The leader of the group, Adil Sa'aduni, aged 21, was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment; his "deputy", Tawfik Darwish, aged 20, was sentenced to 5 years, and two 17-year-olds involved in the plot received 3 years and 30 months, respectively. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 18 October 1985)

123. Three youths from Jabaliya refugee camp were reportedly sentenced to various prison terms by an Israeli military court in Gaza on security charges. The three aged 17 to 19, received one and a half to two years with a similar suspended sentence on charges of membership in a Palestinian organization, providing services and painting graffiti. (Al-Fajr, 18 October 1985)

124. An Israeli military court in Nablus reportedly sentenced Ahmad Salah Hassan, aged 16, of al-Fara'a village in the Jenin district, to five years in prison and three years suspended sentence on charges of throwing a petrol bomb at the detention centre in the village. (Al-Fajr, 1 November 1985)

125. On 5 November 1985, it was reported that the military court in Gaza had passed suspended sentences on 16 Gaza Strip women on charges of disturbing the order and unauthorized gathering. (Ha'aretz, 5 November 1985)

126. Israeli military authorities detained Ramallah unionist Bashir al-Sheikh, treasurer of the General Union for Health and Medical Services in the West Bank. He was detained for six months under administrative detention order. (Al-Fajr, 8 November 1985)

127. An Israeli military court reportedly upheld administration detention orders against three residents of the West Bank. The three - Khalil Ashour, a student at Al-Najah university, Kamal Hameid, a student at Bethlehem university, and Jerusalem

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unionist Hussein al-Faqha' - were jailed for six months without trial after military authorities alleged they were "security risks". (Al-Fajr, 15 November 1985)

128. On 22 November 1985, it was reported that a military court in Lod had imposed life imprisonment sentences on Amar Ganimat and Ziad Mohammed Ganimat, aged 23, from Surif. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 22 November 1985)

129. The Israeli Magistrates Court in Beer Sheba reportedly sentenced a young bedouin woman to three months in jail on charges of burning an Israeli flag. Maha Abu Rukeik, aged 18, was charged with removing the flag from a top of the police station in Rahat and setting it on fire. (Al-Fajr, 22 November 1985)

130. Thirteen-year-old Ayman Abu Arab was reportedly to be tried in an Israeli military court on the basis of a confession he said he never made. Ayman and 24 other teenagers from the Ramallah, El-Bireh area, were arrested in mid-October 1985 and being held in Ramallah prison. The teenagers, all aged 13 to 14, were pupils at UNRWA and public schools in the area and were charged with throwing stones and Molotov cocktails at Israeli settlers and soldiers. (Al-Fajr, 29 November 1985)

131. On 2 December 1985, a military court in Ramallah convicted a 16-year-old boy of throwing stones at an IDF patrol and sentenced him to nine months in prison and nine months suspended term. (Jerusalem Post, 3 December 1985)

132. On 2 December 1985, a military court in Ramallah sentenced three local residents to life imprisonment for killing a reserve soldier, Aharon Avidar, in Ramallah in February 1985. The three are Rafa Nasser, aged 24, Mohammed Nasser, aged 30, and Rifat Ali, aged 20. They were also convicted of killing a Ramallah man whom they suspected of collaborating with the Israeli authorities, of throwing grenades at IDF vehicles and planting bombs, and of belonging to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 3 December 1985)

133. On 4 December 1985 security personnel detained Yunes Rajeb Salem Rajub from the village of Dura, in the Hebron district, on suspicion of hostile terrorist activity. He was notified that he would be expelled. (Ha'aretz, 5 December 1985)

134. Two youths from the village of Barkat, Nablus district, were sentenced by the military court to five months imprisonment and six months suspended sentence on charges of stoning a military patrol. Three other youths, aged 15, 14 and 13, were reportedly remanded in custody for allegedly throwing incendiary bottles at Israeli cars. (Al-Fajr, 12 December 1985)

135. The Israeli military police allegedly arrested a number of Druze and Arab youth from the occupied territories for refusing to serve in the Israeli army. (Al-Fajr, 13 December 1985)

136. An Israeli military court in Lod sentenced Mrs. Khawlah Musa Samini of Jerusalem to one year in prison and another year suspended term on charges of membership of a Palestinian organization. Khawlah is the mother of five children. (Al-Fajr, 13 December 1985)

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137. On 27 December 1985, it was reported that the military court in Gaza had imposed a life sentence on Mohammed Odeh Abu-Samara, aged 43, from Deir el-Balah. Several days earlier, the military court in Gaza imposed a life sentence on Jaber Ibrahim Washah, leader of the military branch of the PFLP in Gaza. (Ma'ariv, 27 December 1985)

138. On 2 January 1986, the military court in Gaza sentenced Talal Abu Safieh, aged 17, from Shate refugee camp to five years in prison and five years suspended sentence. Jihad Siam, also aged 17, was sentenced to four years in prison and four years suspended. They were both charged with Molotov cocktail attacks on Israeli military vehicles. (Al-Fajr, 10 January 1986)

139. On 6 January 1986, the military court in Gaza imposed heavy sentences on four Gaza Strip residents convicted of attempting to kill Jews in the region. Said Aifna, aged 23, was sentenced to 28 years imprisonment and Yusuf Mohammed Abi Armana, aged 26, was sentenced to 22 years for stabbing an Israeli citizen, Moshe Fitusi, and injuring him in the neck and back. Nahid Kadah, aged 25, was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment for shooting and wounding an Israeli truck driver, Meir Ohana, in Khan Yunis several months earlier. A Gaza Strip resident convicted of setting fire to a bus in the Jabaliya refugee camp was sentenced to 22 years imprisonment. Five other men, convicted of a series of attacks in the Tel Aviv area in recent months and of hijacking an Israeli bus that was carrying Arabs in the Gaza Strip, were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 14 to 22 years. In another development it was reported that the Jerusalem district court on 6 January 1986 had sentenced Majdi Hassan Ismail Badah, aged 27, from Gaza, to four and a half years effective imprisonment and three years suspended sentence. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 7 January 1986)

140. On 6 January 1986, Israeli military courts in the West Bank and Gaza passed sentences up to 15 years on a number of Arab residents who were convicted of resistance to the Israeli occupation. (Al-Fajr, 10 January 1986)

141. On 9 January 1986 the military court in Ramallah imposed a life sentence on Hani Radawi Said, aged 21, of Hebron, who was convicted of stabbing to death an Israeli reserve soldier, Avraham Sorek. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 10 January 1986)

142. On 10 January 1986, the Israeli military court in Nablus reportedly sentenced Yasser Tayem Zboun, aged 15, and Hazem Ramadan, aged 14, both from the town of Beit Sahur near Bethlehem, to two months imprisonment and six months suspended term. They were also fined IS 350 each. The two youths had been detained in December on charges of throwing stones at Israeli cars. (Al-Fajr, 17 January 1986)

143. On 13 January 1986, it was reported that Jibril Rajub, from the village of Dura in the Hebron district, who was released in May 1985 in the prisoner exchange with Ahmad Jibril's organization, was rearrested the previous week when the security authorities uncovered a Fatah-affiliated hostile group in the Hebron area. (Ma'ariv, 13 January 1986)

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144. On 13 January 1986, the Israeli military court in Ramallah convicted two Palestinian children from Al-Ama'ri refugee camp near Ramallah of throwing stones and Molotov cocktails at Israeli military patrols. Muhammad al-Baba, aged 13, was sentenced to three and a half months imprisonment and a similar period as a suspended term. He was charged with throwing stones at Israeli cars and blocking the main road with stones. Amjad Musleh, aged 13, was also sentenced to three months on charges of throwing Molotov cocktails at Israeli troops. (Al-Fajr, 17 January 1986)

145. A total of 140 Palestinian residents from various parts of the occupied territories had reportedly been placed under administrative detention orders since they were reintroduced several months ago. Of those some 30 have been released after Israeli authorities agreed to reduce the orders from six to three months. (Al-Fajr, 24 January 1986)

146. On 26 January 1986, the military court in Gaza sentenced engineer Said Mahmoud Abdallah Ibrahim, aged 30, from Beit Hanoun village, to 18 years imprisonment. The court charged him with membership in Fatah, preparing explosive charges, throwing bombs at an Israeli factory and a military car as well as planning to prepare a car-bomb to put in Israel. (Al-Fajr, 31 January 1986)

147. On 29 January 1986, the military court in Lod passed prison sentences on Bethlehem residents who had planted a bomb in a Jerusalem supermarket in the summer of 1985. The sentences ranged from 4 to 23 years imprisonment. (Ha'aretz, 30 January 1986)

148. On 4 February 1986, the Israeli Military Court in Ramallah reportedly sentenced Jamal Hamdan, 14 years of age, from al-Ama'ari refugee camp near Ramallah, to one year imprisonment on charges of hurling a Molotov cocktail at an Israeli vehicle. Advocate Jawad Boulus, who followed the case, stated that the delay in issuing a charge sheet against the boy resulted in delaying his trial and allowed the Israeli judge to give him one year. Advocate Boulus explained that according to the law, a person younger than 14 years cannot be sentenced to more than six months. The boy was brought to trial two weeks after his fourteenth birthday. (Al-Fajr, 7 February 1986)

149. It was reported that the Israeli army "has targeted Balata camp, east of Nablus, for a campaign of arrests and military harassment reminiscent of last year's Dheisheh raids", according to Balata residents. Residents had compiled a list of 338 youths, including 10 females, who had been arrested since the beginning of that campaign early in November 1985. About 90 people have been released. Most of these detainees were allegedly under 20 years of age and some were as young as 12 or 13 years old. They were being held in Al Fara'a detention centre as well as Jenin, Hebron and Nablus prisons. (Al-Fajr, 14 February 1986; Jerusalem Post, Ma'ariv, 25 February 1986)

150. On 16 February 1986, it was reported that the Jerusalem District court had sentenced four Arab youths - three minors aged 16 to 18, and Barak Abu Sneina, aged 19, all of them from East Jerusalem, to prison terms ranging from three to six years. (Yediot Aharonot, 16 February 1986)

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151. It was reported that residents of Jericho had been subjected to a campaign of arrests. They included about 20 youths aged between 12 and 15, all of them held at Al Fara'a detention centre. According to Israeli "security" sources, the campaign was launched because of increased protest against the "iron fist" policy and occupation. (Al-Tali'ah, 27 February 1986)

152. On 12 March 1986, the weekly magazine "Zu-Haderekh" published a list of dozens of youths from the Balata refugee camp who were under detention. (Zu-Haderekh, 12 March 1986)

153. On 12 March 1986, it was reported that security forces had arrested over the past few days some 20 youths from the East Jerusalem neighbourhoods of Abu-Tor and Shufat on suspicion of plotting to carry out terrorist acts. (Ha'aretz, 12 March 1986)

154. On 21 March 1986, it was reported that the military court in Gaza had passed a life imprisonment sentence on Hafez Hiraz, aged 31, a Fatah member from Gaza, who was convicted of shooting and killing Menahem Dadon, aged 24, from Netivot. (Jerusalem Post, Ma'ariv, 21 March 1986)

155. On 23 March 1986 an IDF spokesman announced that the security forces had lately uncovered several terrorist cells. Dozens of suspects aged 18 to 20 were arrested in the Jerusalem and Ramallah areas. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 24 March 1986)

156. On 30 March 1986, it was reported that two West Bank students, Hatem Abu Bakr and Khalil Mussa Ashour, head of the student association at Al-Najah University in Nablus, had been placed under administrative detention for six months on suspicion of terrorist activity. Security forces reportedly carried out "many arrests" over the past week in the Bir Zeit University. On 15 April 1986, a military court in Nablus confirmed a six-month administrative detention order against Khalil Ashour. At the same hearing, at the Central Prison for the West Bank, the court reduced the six-month administrative detention periods of three other detainees by two months. They are Jamal Idris, head of the Bir Zeit University student council, his predecessor Nayef Suweitat and Jamal Habash of Kabatiya. Bir Zeit University student Ahmed a-Dik had his six-month term reduced by one month. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 30 March 1986; Jerusalem Post, 17 April 1986)

157. On 10 April 1986, the Ramallah military court imposed a fine of NIS 15,000 (approximately \$10,000) on a faculty member of the Bir Zeit University, Associate Professor Amin Farhan Abu Lail, aged 43, for providing services to the Fatah. The court said Abu Lail's publishing company, "Dar al-Kalam", was a liaison office for Fatah and provided work for Bir Zeit graduates who belonged to the group. Abu Lail was also given a three-month sentence but was released immediately, since he had been in jail since his arrest in January. (Jerusalem Post, 11 April 1986)

158. On 2 May 1986, it was reported that a cell affiliated to the Abu-Mussa faction in the Fatah had been uncovered. On 6 May 1986, it was reported that in the framework of the uncovering of the cell 20 men from East Jerusalem and surrounding villages had been arrested the previous week. The 20 cell members were remanded

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for 15 days by the Jerusalem magistrates' court. On 7 May 1986, it was reported that police and security services investigators had arrested the previous day, five more suspected members of the cell. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, Yediot Aharonot, 2, 6 May 1986)

159. On 6 May 1986, it was reported that the military court in Nablus had passed a 20-years prison sentence on Ahmed Tawfik Abdallah Haj Mahmud, aged 21, from the village of Jaloud, near Nablus, for stabbing an IDF soldier on 14 December 1985 in Nablus. (Ha'aretz, Yediot Aharonot, 5 May 1986)

160. On 6 May 1986, it was reported that a charge sheet had been filed against Jamil al-Zimati, aged 45, from the Jabaliya refugee camp in the Gaza Strip. He was reportedly accused of stabbing an Israeli civilian, Naim Cohen, in East Jerusalem at the beginning of March 1986. (Ha'aretz, 6 May 1986)

161. On 7 May 1986, it was reported that Ramadan Muhammad Abdallah al Awad, aged 18, from Shu'fat was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment for the murder in April 1985 of the Israeli cab driver David Caspi. Three others had been sentenced to life terms in the same case two months earlier. The trial of al Awad was separated from that of the others since he was a minor at the time the murder was perpetrated. (Jerusalem Post, Yediot Aharonot, 7 May 1986)

162. On 23 May 1986, it was reported that the military court in Lod had passed a life sentence on Muhammad Ahmed Tous, aged 31, from Jaba. He was convicted of being the leader of a terrorist cell whose members had murdered two Israeli couples and another Israeli civilian. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, Ma'ariv, 23 May 1986)

163. On 29 May 1986, it was reported that the Nazareth District court had passed prison sentences on two residents of Arrabuneh, near Jenin, who were convicted of the murder of Lea Elmakais and Yosef Eliahu, both teachers from Afula, in July 1985. A 17-year-old accomplice from the same village was sentenced to seven years imprisonment in November 1985 for his part in the case. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 29 May 1986)

164. On 1 June 1986, the military court in Gaza sentenced Marwan Abdel Rahim Shahwan, aged 19, from Khan Yunis, to a six-month suspended term and fined him NIS 300 (approximately \$200) for "making the victory sign" during a hearing at the military court in Gaza. (Al-Fajr, 6 June 1986)

165. On 1 June 1986, the military court in Nablus sentenced Ayman Kamhawi, aged 17, and Amwar Hamman, aged 15, from Nablus, to six months suspended term and fined them NIS 300 (approximately \$200) for stoning an Israeli military vehicle. Muhammad Ziad from Kalkilya was sentenced to five months imprisonment and was fined NIS 900 (approximately \$600) for unspecified political offences. (Al-Fajr, 6 June 1986)

166. On 3 June 1986, the military court in Ramallah sentenced Hatem Abdel Kadar Ajmieh, aged 22, and Khamis Dokandi, aged 17, from Ein Sultan refugee camp in Jericho, to two years imprisonment and three years suspended term on charges of throwing fire bombs at a tank carrier in Jericho. Jamal Anwar Tawil, aged 21, from

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El Bireh, was sentenced to five years imprisonment and a four-year suspended term on charges of membership in Fatah, recruiting others, throwing fire bombs at Israeli vehicles and sending threat letters to alleged collaborators.

Faisal Hamdan, aged 23, from Dura al Qara' in Ramallah district, was sentenced to five years, including 27 months of suspended term, on charges of membership in the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) and receiving military training. (Al-Fajr, 6 June 1986)

167. On 3 June 1986, the military court in Lod sentenced Maher Bashir, aged 24, from Jabal al-Mukaber in Jerusalem, to seven months in jail and a two-year suspended term on charges of membership in Fatah. (Al-Fajr, 6 June 1986)

168. On 4 June 1986, the military court in Ramallah sentenced six youths from the Ramallah district to various prison terms and suspended terms on charges of membership in Fatah and preparing a booby-trapped vehicle. The court also remanded Haytham Hamouri from Jerusalem to 25 days to complete the process of interrogation. (Al-Fajr, 13 June 1986)

169. On 4 June 1986, the military court in Nablus sentenced Samir Barakat from the Bir Zeit University to one year in jail on charges of possessing a grenade. Muhammad Farouki, aged 29, and Muhammad Awajneh, aged 30, from Jericho, were sentenced to 15 months in jail and 33 months suspended term on charges of membership in Fatah and of receiving military training. (Al-Fajr, 13 June 1986)

170. On 5 June 1986, the military court in Gaza sentenced Ali Abu Haieh, aged 35, from Khan Yunis, to life imprisonment on charges of membership in a local terror organization and of throwing two grenades and attempting to kill an alleged collaborator in Gaza. (Ma'ariv, 8 June 1986; Al-Fajr, 13 June 1986)

171. On 11 June 1986, the military court in Gaza sentenced Muhammad Hassan from Gaza to five years in jail and a three-year suspended term on charges of possessing three grenades. (Al-Fajr, 13 June 1986)

172. On 11 June 1986, it was reported that two terrorist groups responsible for 29 attacks in northern Israel and at Israeli settlements in the West Bank had been arrested over the past few days. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, Yediot Aharonot, 11 June 1986)

173. On 12 June 1986, the military court in Nablus sentenced Jihad Raja from Tulkarem refugee camp to 10 years in jail on charges of throwing firebombs at Israeli targets. (Al-Fajr, 20 June 1986)

174. On 15 June 1986, the military court in Nablus sentenced Mamhoud Ibrahim Shalah from Jalazun refugee camp to four and a half months imprisonment and a similar suspended term, and fined him NIS 650 (approximately \$410) on charges of stoning Israeli military vehicles. The military court in Gaza sentenced Sufian Abu Naseirah, from Bani Suheila in Khan Yunis, to one and a half years in jail and two and a half years suspended on charges of membership in an illegal organization. (Al-Fajr, 20 June 1986)

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175. On 16 June 1986, the military court in Nablus sentenced Kamel Abu Samri, aged 14, from Tulkarem refugee camp, to 10 months in jail and 14 months suspended, and fined him NIS 1,000 (approximately \$660) on political charges. (Al-Fajr, 20 June 1986)

176. On 17 June 1986, the military court in Nablus sentenced Adel As'ad Tawfiq, aged 19, from Jenin refugee camp, to 10 years in jail and 2 years suspended term on charges of membership in Fatah, recruiting others and throwing firebombs at the military headquarters in Jenin. Mahmoud Ibrahim Qaraqa, aged 17, was sentenced to two years in jail and a similar suspended term on charges of preparing firebombs and participating in demonstrations. Four other youths from Kalkilya, Jinsafut, Zeita and Nur Shams refugee camps were sentenced to prison terms ranging from six months to five years and to fines from NIS 500 to NIS 5,000 (approximately \$170 to \$1,700), on charges of membership in an illegal organization, possession of weapons and throwing firebombs. (Al-Fajr, 27 June 1986)

177. On 18 June 1986, it was reported that a terrorist group had been uncovered in Jerusalem, whose members had attempted, without success, to kill Israeli civilians, tourists and soldiers. (Ma'ariv, 18 June 1986)

178. On 18 June 1986, the military court in Gaza sentenced Adel Ahmad Abu Ghalieh and Muhammad Awad, from Bani Suheila in Khan Yunis, to life imprisonment on charges of killing two Khan Yunis residents and co-operating with others in killing an Israeli officer. The two were reported to be members of "Force 17", the PLO elite unit. Walid Muhammad Naim from Beit-Hanun was sentenced to nine years in jail and six years suspended term on charges of membership in Fatah and throwing a grenade. (Ha'aretz, 19 June 1986; Al-Fajr, 17 June 1986)

179. On 3 July 1986, it was reported that six Gaza Strip residents accused of planting explosive charges in Israel in 1985 had been arrested by the security forces. They were named as Ahmed Hajani, aged 26; Ibrahim Barud, aged 24; Jamal Said Shninu, aged 26; Fawzi Yunes Nasrallah, aged 23; Bassam Nasser, aged 24 and Fathi Ali Nasser, aged 23. (Ma'ariv, 3 July 1986)

180. On 10 July 1986, it was reported that 11 cell members from the Shufat refugee camp were charged at the military court in Lod with carrying out sabotage acts and attacks against Israel and people they suspected of collaboration with the Israeli authorities. (Ma'ariv, 10 July 1986)

181. On 14 July 1986, three residents of Anabta were convicted at the military court in Nablus of the murder of a local resident in 1983 and of firing shots at a bus and a private car. Said Duaba, aged 24, and Khaled Omar, aged 23, were sentenced to life imprisonment. Tarek Mimri, aged 25, was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment. (Ma'ariv, 15 July 1986)

182. On 1 August 1986, two students were reportedly released from jail. Jibril Bakri, member of the student council of the Hebron University, was released after seven months imprisonment without trial. Khalil Ashour, former chairman of the Al-Najah student council, was released after six months administrative detention. (Al-Fajr, 8 August 1986)

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183. On 3 August 1986, it was reported that three members of one family had been arrested and a charge sheet was being filed against them with the Lod military court. They were Nabila Fahed Badawi Rishek, aged 25, her sister In'am, aged 35, and their brother Daoud, aged 22. They were charged with setting fire to the car of a Silwan resident, Youssef al-Azawi. Security forces also recently arrested Muhammad Moussa Sa'id Dayed, aged 20, from Jerusalem, on suspicion of membership in Fatah. (Ma'ariv, 3 August 1986)

184. On 3 August 1986, it was reported that Abdallah Abu-Jaber and Muhammad Attouri had been arrested on suspicion of involvement in the murder attempt on the Mukhtar of Bidiya, whom they suspected of collaboration with Israel. (Ma'ariv, 3 August 1986)

185. On 4 August 1986, the Defence Minister issued six-month administrative detention orders against three West Bank residents suspected of attempting to organize subversive activity in the West Bank. They were named as Hamis Tawfik A-Kishek, aged 30, from the Al-Fara'a refugee camp; Muhammad Ali Muhammad Faraj, aged 19, from the Dheisheh refugee camp, and Ibrahim Ali Abdallah Abu Zahra, aged 37, from Yatta. According to one report a fourth man, Ali Muhammad Dakhilallah, aged 23, from Ta'amreh village near Bethlehem, was also put under administrative detention. (Ha'aretz, 6 August 1986; Al-Fajr, 8 August 1986)

186. On 5 August 1986, the trial was opened at the Lod military court of six alleged terrorists from Gaza charged with planting explosive charges in Israel and causing injuries to five civilians. In another trial held at the same court, Ramadan Salman Id Matirat, aged 20, from Dura, was sentenced to 22 years imprisonment. Another man, Omar Salim Abu-Kadhar, aged 24 was sentenced to five years imprisonment. (Ma'ariv, 6 August 1986)

187. On 7 August 1986, Munir Karak, from Jerusalem, was arrested on charges of selling the map of Palestine at Damascus Gate in Jerusalem. (Al-Fajr, 14 August 1986)

188. On 10 August 1986, the military court in Nablus sentenced Daher Abdullah Tayeh, from Beita, near Nablus, to one year imprisonment and two years suspended term. (Al-Fajr, 14 August 1986)

189. On 10 August 1986, the Gaza military court sentenced Ayman Jardali, aged 16, to one year imprisonment and three years suspended term on charges of membership in an illegal organization and offering services to its members. (Al-Fajr, 14 August 1986)

190. On 17 August 1986, six-month administrative detention orders were issued against three Gaza Strip residents: Faris Hasounah, Emad Bakir and Suleiman Abu Amer. (Al-Fajr, 22 August 1986)

191. On 24 August 1986, it was reported that the security forces had uncovered a cell from Deir Abu Mash'al, whose members were suspected of several terrorist acts. (Ha'aretz, 24 August 1986)

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192. On 26 August 1986, it was reported that the security forces had detained four boys aged 14 to 16, from the village of Hizma on suspicion of stabbing two Israeli hikers several days earlier at Wadi Kelt. The two Israelis were slightly wounded. The four youths were named as Sadek Ahmed Odeh, aged 14, Suleiman Khatib, aged 14, Ahmed Salem Kassem, aged 16 and Iyad Salameh, aged 15. The four were reportedly members of a locally organized cell and had no connection to any terror organization. (Ha'aretz, 26 August 1986)

193. On 28 August 1986, three West Bank residents were to appear before the IDF judge advocate-general on suspicion of having perpetrated the 1984 kidnapping and murder of IDF soldier Akiva Shealtiel. They were named as Abdullah Abu Ja'abar, Muhammad Attouri and Ahmad Bulham, and were from Zawiyeh, in the West Bank, and Kafr Kassem, in Israel. They were also suspected of other terrorist acts including a shooting attack at an Egged bus at the Yakir junction, near Ariel, and a grenade attack in Nablus earlier in the year. (Jerusalem Post, 28 August 1986)

(b) Israelis

194. On 29 August 1985, the Supreme Court ruled that Alan Goodman, who in April 1982 had killed one Arab guard and wounded two others on the Temple Mount, would serve his jail terms concurrently, thereby reducing by up to 20 years the time he would spend in prison. Goodman was convicted in 1983 of murder and four counts of attempted murder and sentenced to life imprisonment and two 20-year jail terms, only one of them to run concurrently with the life term. Goodman appealed against his conviction and the severity of the sentence. The court rejected the appeal against the conviction but decided that all the terms would run concurrently since the crimes he committed were not isolated but the result of a continuous action. (Jerusalem Post, 30 August 1985)

195. On 2 October 1985, Yosef Harnoi, a settler from Eilon Moreh, was convicted by the Tel Aviv district court of manslaughter in the killing of eight-year-old Aisha al-Bahsh of Nablus in November 1983. He was also found guilty of causing the girl's sister grievous bodily harm. Harnoi, charged with murder, had argued that he suffered from epilepsy and that he had a fit just before the shooting. The court rejected that argument, but it did not convict him of murder, finding that he had not intended to kill the girl. On 11 October 1985, it was reported that Harnoi had been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and a five-month suspended sentence, and Pinhas Mahrabi was sentenced to five months imprisonment. On 13 October 1985, it was reported that Harnoi had been set free on 11 October 1985 for a month-long leave to prepare his son for his Bar Mitzva (age of 13 - when Jewish boys assume religious obligations). On 21 October 1985, it was reported that the Supreme Court had cancelled the one-month leave granted to Harnoi by the Tel Aviv district court after the State had appealed against that decision. (Jerusalem Post, 3, 11, 13 and 21 October 1985; Ha'aretz, 11 and 21, October 1985)

196. On 12 January 1986, a charge sheet was presented to the Jerusalem magistrate's court against an Israeli policeman, Tibor Frank, on two counts of attacking and injuring Arab residents of the territories. Tibor Frank was reportedly charged with illegal detention and assault. (Ha'aretz, 13 January 1986)

197. On 24 March 1986, it was reported that the judge-advocate of the Central Region Command had ordered that an officer (a lieutenant) and several soldiers should be put on disciplinary trial, following allegations of ill treatment of civilians in the Hebron area. It was alleged that following the killing of an IDF soldier in the Kasbah area, in September 1985, IDF soldiers ill treated the civilian population of the area. The allegations led to an inquiry by the Investigating Military Police, which had completed the inquiry file and handed it to the judge-advocate of the Central Region Command. The latter ruled that a disciplinary trial be held against the military personnel involved in the alleged ill treatment incidents. (Ma'ariv, 24 March 1986)

The affair of the killing of the two hijackers in the Gaza Strip in April 1984 and its aftermath

198. On 14 April 1984, IDF forces seized control of a civilian bus that had been hijacked by four Arabs. Two of the hijackers were killed in the course of the operation. The other two were taken away from the bus alive. It was later reported that they had died.

On 26 April, the Defence Minister Mr. Moshe Arens appointed a commission of inquiry headed by Aluf (Major General) (reserve) Meir Zorea to investigate the affair.

On 28 May, the Commission determined that the two hijackers who had been taken away from the bus alive died as a result of fractures of the skull caused by beating. It recommended that a further investigation be carried out.

On 15 June, the Attorney-General appointed a commission of inquiry headed by State Attorney Yona Blattman. In August 1985, the Blattman commission reached the conclusion that no instruction had been given to kill the two hijackers. The commission determined that five General Security Service (GSS) men, three border guards and two soldiers had resorted to violence against the two hijackers and that T/A (Brigadier General) Yitzhak Mordekhai, Chief Infantry and Paratroop Officer, had beaten the two hijackers with his pistol butt after they had been captured. The Judge Advocate General decided to put T/A Mordekhai on trial.

On 18 August 1985, Aluf (Major General) (reserve) Haim Nadel acquitted T/A Mordekhai and determined that when he had handed the two hijackers to the GSS they were still alive. Three GSS agents who also stood trial on charges stemming from the same incident were also acquitted.

In December 1985, three senior GSS officials, Reuven Hazak, Rafi Malka and Peleg Raddai, protested to the head of the GSS against what they claimed was "perversion of the inquiry". They approached the Prime Minister Mr. Peres but he dismissed their allegations as an attempt to get rid of the head of the GSS and have him replaced by Hazak. After the three approached the Prime Minister they were discharged from the service and then decided to appeal to the Attorney General Yitzhak Zamir.

On 18 May 1986, it was reported that senior ministers had instructed Mr. Zamir to stop the investigation against a senior official.

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On 25 May, the United States television network ABC uncovered the identity of the senior official: the head of the GSS Avraham Shalom. According to the report he was suspected of lying to the commission of inquiry and inducing other witnesses to perjury.

On 28 May, the Attorney General demanded that Avraham Shalom be suspended as head of the GSS during the course of the investigation.

On 1 June, it was reported that Mr. Zamir, who had announced his intention to resign four months earlier, had been replaced as Attorney General by Tel Aviv district court judge Yosef Harish. The new Attorney General announced he would have to study the case before taking any decision.

On 25 June, it was announced that Avraham Shalom and three GSS officials involved in the case had asked for and were granted pardon by the president of the State Haim Herzog. Avraham Shalom resigned as head of the GSS.

(Yediot Aharonot, 26 June 1986)

3. Treatment of civilians, including fundamental freedoms

(see paras. 11-53 above and sect. IV.C,
paras. 43-76 above)

(a) General developments

(i) Harassment of civilians

199. On 29 July 1985, two Arab youths from the town of Toubas, near Jenin, were found dead and charred remnants of their bodies scattered near the settlement of Elon Moreh in the Nablus region. (Al-Fajr, 2 August 1985)

200. It was reported that the army reserve units on duty in Ramallah had harassed Palestinian children and destroyed their kites claiming that the kites exhibited the four colours of the Palestinian flag. The soldiers also stopped several passers-by in the downtown area and forced them to wipe off political graffiti. (Al-Fajr, 30 August 1985)

201. On 26 August 1985, Israeli soldiers reportedly shot and wounded a Qalqilya resident after he walked away from soldiers who were harassing him. (Al-Fajr, 30 August 1985)

202. In a press conference held on 1 September 1985 at Soroka Hospital in Beer Sheba, Dr. Yair Shapira, the hospital director, said that local Jewish youths from Dalet neighbourhood attacked a group of Arab male nurses and a doctor near their dormitories in the hospital vicinity the night of 30 August 1985. Some of the employees were injured. (Al-Fajr, 6 September 1985)

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203. The West Bank Military Commander reportedly ordered the closure of six shops in Jenin for three days after a stone throwing incident against a government office. Part of the road was also closed until the evening. In the same context 45 shops were allegedly sealed off with wax in the old "Iskafia Market" in Hebron after the incident concerning the house occupied at al-Qasaba district by Israeli settlers. The 45 shops reportedly provide income for 450 people. (Al-Tali'ah, 19 September 1985; Al-Fajr, 20 September 1985)

204. On 19 September 1985, it was reported that Gaza Strip residents had been complaining over the past few days against what they alleged was "harsh and unbearable" conduct by IDF soldiers in Gaza. Allegations regarding harassment of civilians by regular IDF soldiers included various forms of humiliation forced by the soldiers on the civilians under the pretext of checking ID cards. Ramallah residents also alleged that regular IDF soldiers were harassing and ill treating the local population: persons were being forced to stand against a wall with their arms raised above their head for a long time, during security checks. West Bank residents also alleged that investigators' attitude following arrest had become much harsher and they often resorted to intimidation, and sometimes to violence. Security forces were reported to have reacted to these allegations, which had been registered over the preceding fortnight. (Ha'aretz, 19 September 1985)

205. On 20 September 1985, it was reported that the Investigating Military Police had set up a special investigating team, as of 19 September 1985, to look into dozens of complaints by residents of Hebron alleging ill-treatment and harassment by soldiers over the past few days. Dozens of complaints about violent and harsh treatment by soldiers, towards women, elderly people and youths - mostly alleging beating - reached the police and the civil administration. (Ha'aretz, 20 September 1985)

206. On 22 September 1985, it was reported that seven soldiers had been dismissed from an IDF company commanders course after it appeared they had ill-treated Gaza residents. In a related development it was reported that Advocate Felicia Langer had filed a complaint with the head of the West Bank civil administration about the "shameful conduct by IDF soldiers against local residents". On 26 September 1985, dozens of Gaza Strip lawyers held a strike to protest over the alleged ill-treatment of the civilian population by IDF soldiers. The strike was general and trials were postponed. (Ha'aretz, 22 and 27 September 1985)

207. On 16 October 1985, it was reported that an Al-Fajr editor, Hassan Abdel Halim Fakia, from Bidu, had been missing for almost two weeks. He was reportedly last seen on 2 October 1985 when he left his office to go to Hebron where he was collecting material on fraudulent land sales. His colleagues said on 15 October 1985 they thought his disappearance might be connected to that story. A Jerusalem police spokesman said an enquiry had been opened into the disappearance. (Jerusalem Post, Ma'ariv, 16 October 1985; Jerusalem Post, 22 October 1985)

208. On 23 October 1985, it was reported that tension prevailed in Ramallah and El Bireh following the explosion of a bomb near a house in the area of Mount Tawil (El Bireh - on the road to the settlement), which killed a 15-year old boy (see table of incidents following para. 453 below) and seriously mutilated another. The

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dead boy was ordered to be buried the same night of the incident and only 10 elderly of his relatives were authorized to attend the funeral. (Al-Tali'ah, 24 October; Al-Fajr, 25 October 1985)

209. A Palestinian youth was allegedly assaulted by Israeli soldiers in Gaza because he wore a T-shirt with the following sentence written on it: "I love Palestine". The soldiers tore the T-shirt and drove the youth to the police station. (Al Tali'ah, 7 November 1985)

210. Israeli forces uprooted some 500 olive trees in the village of Ubaidiya in the Bethlehem area alleging that the trees were planted on "military land". An Israeli military advisory board had allowed the landowners to cultivate their land a short while earlier. (Al-Fajr, 13 December 1985)

211. On 30 January 1986, the Jerusalem Post published a report about the situation of Arab shopowners whose businesses were located below the newly-built sections of Hadassa house - the centre of Jewish settler activity in the heart of Hebron. According to Mustafa Natche, the town's deposed mayor, who accompanied a group of members of the Knesset from the Citizens Rights Movement to the place, a large number of people depended on the shops for their livelihood. The authorities had decided they could not legally evict the owners, who had lived there for almost 50 years, so they were allegedly trying to overcome the legal obstacle by putting pressure on the shopowners. On 5 February 1986, three Hebron residents owning shops in the basement of the Hadassa building in Hebron appealed to the High Court of Justice to order the IDF to remove a fence erected recently in front of their shops, withdraw the troops stationed there and cease pressing them to sell their shops. On 13 March 1986, the High Court of Justice considered the petition submitted by the shopowners. In its response to the petition, the State Attorney's Office said that the shops were a "real danger" to the lives and security of the Jewish tenants on the upper three floors. Arguing that the military commander of the West Bank was acting within his authority in ordering the adoption of the security measures, the deposition asked the court to reject the shopowners' petition. On 20 April 1986, it was reported that the IDF judge advocate general had ordered the suspension of a military police investigation into alleged criminal offences and abuses by soldiers and their commanders against the local population in Hebron and in particular shopowners at the Hadassa building. The judge advocate general said he had found no evidence of improper behaviour by the soldiers, and said they had acted according to instructions. On 29 May 1986, some 40 members of an "Arab-Jewish group for non-violence, fraternity and peace" went shopping in the three fenced-off shops situated at the ground floor of the Hadassa building in Hebron. The operation was held in sympathy with the shopkeepers. Security forces did not interfere with the solidarity visit, but told the group members to refrain from distribution of leaflets or any other form of demonstration. Heavy reinforcements of troops and police patrolled around the area for fear that the operation may lead to disorders. On 18 June 1986, during a tour of the Hadassa house area by three High Court justices, Central Region Commander Aluf (Brigadier General) Ehud Barak said that the army intended to replace the high barbed-wire fence blocking passage to three Arab shops in the building with a lower barrier that would leave a wider path. The High Court justices dealing with the complaint visited the area to inspect the situation. One judge suggested at the tour that

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policemen replace the soldiers to improve the atmosphere, but Aluf Barak explained this was not possible since the site had become a symbol in Hebron and was therefore a target for terrorists. Explosives could be smuggled into the shops to blow up the entire building, he said. The justices also examined the complaint of 14 shopowners whose shops were demolished in 1980 following a terrorist attack in which six settlers were killed. The building from which the attackers fired was razed and the owners have been denied permission to rebuild it. Aluf Barak told the judges that rebuilding the shops would pose a security risk for the settlers because it could again become a base for an attack. (Jerusalem Post, 30 January, 6 February and 19 June 1986; Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 13 March, 20 April and 30 May 1986)

212. On 22 January 1986, the weekly magazine of the Israeli communist party "Zu Haderekh" had published a report on a case of a refusal by the authorities to approve a family reunion in the territories. On 30 January 1986, the High Court of Justice had issued an order nisi against the military commander of the Gaza Strip, ordering him to show cause within 45 days why he should not authorize a woman from Amman to join her husband, Hijazi Saad, from Gaza, and settle in the region. On 14 February 1986, it was reported that the deputy commander of the Gaza Strip, Rav-Seren (Major) Yosef Avraham, said in an affidavit to the High Court of Justice that, in 1985, 2,937 requests for family reunion had been filed in the West Bank, and that only 10 had been granted. In the Gaza Strip, 171 requests had been filed and only 45 were granted. The affidavit was submitted in response to an application by two Gaza Strip residents whose requests to be authorized to bring their wives to the region were rejected. "Israel has no interest to allow any resident of the territories who wishes to marry abroad, to bring his wife here. The decision on who may enter and settle in Judea, Samaria and Gaza, is a matter for decision by the authorities, and the residents cannot impose their private opinion on the authorities"; the military authorities nevertheless allowed the departure of local residents to be united with their families abroad, the affidavit stated. On 10 June 1986, it was reported that the civil administration in the West Bank had granted 109 requests for family reunion by West Bank residents whose family members in Jordan would now be able to join them. The requests were granted on the occasion of the Id el-Fitr holiday. In another development it was reported that the High Court of Justice had upheld, on 10 June 1986, a decision by the military authorities to refuse a family reunion request for three couples consisting of resident husbands and wives living abroad. The names of the three wives were reported as Raja Arabeya, Najah Sawafiri and Suad Shatin. (Zu Haderekh, 22 January 1986; Ha'aretz, 31 January and 14 February 1986; Ma'ariv, 10 June 1986; Al-Fajr, 13 June 1986)

213. On 15 February 1986, it was reported that Israeli troops shot and killed a Gaza resident as he walked in the street. According to the report, he was the second person to be shot by Israeli soldiers in a week. Sha'ban Saleh Al-Aqlaq, aged 30, a father of six children, was shot shortly after being stopped by an army patrol in Gaza. Israeli military sources claimed that the man was shot after he refused to obey army orders to stop for an ID check. (Al-Fajr, 21 February 1986)

214. On 18 March 1986, it was reported that the Jerusalem District court had ordered the Defence Ministry to pay NIS 110,000 (approximately \$73,000)

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compensation to the family of a West Bank resident who was killed by an IDF soldier during manoeuvres. (Jerusalem Post, 18 March 1986)

215. On 28 May 1986, military sources reported that the chief of staff, Rav-Aluf Moshe Levy, had given an instruction to improve the life conditions of inhabitants of the Balata refugee camp, near Nablus. The civil administration in the West Bank was instructed to widen roads in the camp and to set up public facilities, kindergardens and parks. Similar measures had been taken in the Dheisheh refugee camp, near Bethlehem, and reportedly resulted in a decline in the level of hostile activity. The same sources reported that from the beginning of April until 25 May 1986 only 28 hostile terrorist acts were reported in the West Bank, a figure considered as very low in comparison with previous years. (Ha'aretz, 29 May 1986)

216. On 10 June 1986, it was reported that Siham Barguti, the wife of Abu Hilal, a West Bank resident who was expelled to Jordan at the beginning of 1986, was told she could go to Jordan to visit her husband provided that she stayed away for three years at least. Her lawyer, Advocate Abd Assali, asked the legal adviser of the West Bank military government for an explanation but received none. Siham Barguti served a prison sentence in the years 1982 to 1984 after being convicted of membership and activity in a terror organization. Her husband Abu Hilal was a prominent trade-union activist who was accused of subversive activity and deported to Jordan. (Ha'aretz, 16 June 1986)

217. On 19 June 1986, 1,000 olive trees were uprooted by State Lands Administration agents in the West Bank village of Midya, close to the Green line. The operation gave rise to violent demonstration and clashes between villagers and security personnel. A policeman and a State Land Administration warden were injured by stones. A 21-year-old village woman was detained. The village was placed under curfew and the road leading to it was closed off. Midya is one of several West Bank villages adjacent to former no-man's-lands that in 1967 were declared state land. According to the State Land Administration, the uprooted trees had been planted on the Israeli side of the Green line and the purpose of the operation was to prevent the takeover of state land by unauthorized tree planting. A similar operation had been carried out earlier in the year in the village of Katana, and other West Bank villages near the Green line were reportedly targeted for similar operations. The Midya villagers claimed that the trees had been planted on West Bank land. "We planted on our side, the Jewish National Fund planted on the other side. Now they have taken this as well. Why did they wait so long if it was theirs?" Other villagers said the destruction of the olive groves had destroyed their major source of livelihood and that some might now have to leave the village. On 24 June 1986, the High Court of Justice issued an interim injunction prohibiting the Minister of Agriculture, the State Land Administration and the Defence Minister from demolishing houses or uprooting trees in Midya. The injunction was given at the request of eight villagers who applied to the High Court, and it would remain in force pending a final decision on the application. On 26 June 1986, members of the Civil Rights Association and left-wing activists went to Midya to express sympathy with the villagers. The latter showed their visitors uprooted trees that were much older than four or five years, as claimed by

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the Land Administration. They also showed maps and documents proving that the lands where trees had been uprooted were not state-owned but belonged to them. (Ha'aretz, 20-25 June 1986; Jerusalem Post, 20 June 1986)

218. On 29 June 1986, it was reported that troops in Hebron had, since 6 June 1986, following the stabbing of an Israeli citizen in the Casbah area, confiscated and destroyed some 60 identity cards of Hebron residents during security checks carried out at the entrances to the Casbah and near the Hadassa building. The holders of the destroyed ID cards had to go to the Interior Ministry offices to apply for new cards, losing several working days and having to pay NIS 20 (approximately \$15). An IDF spokesman explained that the IDF policy during routine controls was to confiscate ID cards that were "in a poor shape and where details such as a photograph or a name could be changed. These cards were confiscated by the troops, marked with an X, and their owners were given an application letter for a new card. IDF troops did not destroy cards in a good shape". But according to Arab residents their cards were in a perfect shape and had nevertheless been destroyed by troops. Following an investigation by Yediot Aharonot the affair reached the high echelons of the military authorities in the region and the practice of destruction of ID cards has reportedly been stopped. (Yediot Aharonot, 29 June 1986)

219. On 1 August 1986, members of the Gaza Strip Medical Assistance Committee held a press conference in Jerusalem in which they reported about alleged harassment and detentions without reason by the security forces in the Gaza Strip. The press conference was sponsored by the Alternative Information Center of Jerusalem. At the press conference, participants alleged that on 18 July 1986, the Israeli military governor of Jabaliya refugee camp, accompanied by a number of soldiers, raided the house where Committee members were treating residents. The military ordered the six doctors who were there to stop working and summoned them for interrogation. The doctors were told by the military governor that their work was illegal and that medical assistance should not be given voluntarily without a special permit. (Ha'aretz, 1 August 1986; Al-Fajr, 8 August 1986)

220. On 5 August 1986, female ex-prisoner, Nimeh al-Helu, from the Jabaliya refugee camp in Gaza, held a press conference in East Jerusalem in which she alleged to be the victim of Israeli harassment. She said her house in Jabaliya was the target of several surprise raids. On one occasion 100 armed soldiers came to search the house and confiscated magazines and other written material. She also received continuous summonses from the Israeli military governor in Gaza. On 3 August 1986, al-Helu was brought before a military court in Gaza and charged with possessing "inciting materials". The court session was postponed until the prosecutor could prepare the case against her. (Al-Fajr, 8 August 1986)

(ii) Collective punishment, including demolition of houses

221. On 1 August 1985, it was reported that following the murder in Nablus of an Israeli civilian, Albert Bukhris, on 30 July 1985, three stores had been shut by order of the military governor of the area where the attack took place. An adjacent alley through which the attacker apparently made his escape was also sealed with concrete blocks. (Jerusalem Post, 1 August 1985)

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222. On 13 August 1985, Israeli authorities demolished an Arab house in Isawiyya, east of Jerusalem, alleging that it was illegally built. Reportedly that was the fourth house demolished in the area on the same grounds. (Al-Tali'ah, 15 August; Al-Fajr, 16 August 1985)

223. On 22 August 1985, the Israeli army demolished two houses and sealed a third in the town of Anabta in the Tulkarem district. According to an army spokesman, the three houses belonged to members of an armed Palestinian cell who were recently detained for anti-Israeli attacks. (Al-Tali'ah, Al-Fajr, 30 August 1985)

224. Following the killing of an Israeli citizen in Tulkarem and the wounding of another one in Jenin, both towns were placed under curfew, roadblocks were set up on major roads in the area and residents of the region, including Nablus, were barred from crossing the Jordan bridges. (Jerusalem Post, 25 August 1985)

225. On 30 August 1985, it was reported that expulsion orders had been issued against three men described as "terrorist leaders": Amin Ramzi Makbul from Nablus area, Walid Ahmad Nazal from Kabatiya in the Jenin area and Bahjat Mustafa Jayussi from Tulkarem. (Ma'ariv, 30 August 1985)

226. On 11 September 1985, the curfew imposed nine days earlier on the Casbah area of Hebron was lifted. Before the lifting of the curfew security forces sealed two of the entrances to the Casbah, one in the direction of the Patriarchs' Cave and the other, to the Romano house. (Yediot Aharonot, 12 September 1985)

227. On 8 October 1985, security forces demolished the homes of five members of a gang allegedly responsible for the murder of five Israelis and the wounding of 18 others over the previous 17 months. Three of the houses that were demolished were in the village of Surif, north of Hebron. The village was placed under curfew during the bulldozing operation. All the houses were reportedly empty and the demolitions were carried out without any incident. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 9 October 1985)

228. It was reported that Israeli troops had sealed off the main entrance to Balata refugee camp near Nablus after residents staged a demonstration to protest Israel's air raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis. Three residents of the camp were said to be among those killed in the attack. (Al-Fajr, 11 October 1985)

229. Israeli bulldozers reportedly razed 16 Arab residences in Bayarit Anan, west of Gaza, claiming that they were built without a licence. The owners, however, affirmed that they had obtained a licence to build their houses from Jabaliya local council. (Al-Fajr, 25 October 1985)

230. On 28 October 1985, it was reported that in the framework of the new measures carried out in the West Bank in recent months, large forces of IDF, border-guards and police on 25 October 1985 during the night surrounded the village of Yatta, in southern Mount Hebron. They imposed a curfew and carried out house-to-house searches during 60 hours from Friday, 25 October 1985, at 2 a.m. until Sunday, 27 October 1985, at 2 p.m. In the course of the operation two houses were demolished by the IDF. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 28 October 1985)

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231. On 5 November 1985, the security forces sealed off the houses of two suspected terrorists in Shu'fat, north of Jerusalem. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 6 November 1985)

232. On 6 November 1985, the security forces sealed off two houses belonging to a member of a terrorist group, located in A-Ram, near Qalqiliya, and in Hebron. Two other houses belonging to two members of the same group had already been sealed off previously. (Ha'aretz, 7 November 1985)

233. On 17 November 1985, the security forces destroyed the home of an alleged member of the terrorist cell that had operated in the southern West Bank for several months before being uncovered on 4 October 1985. On 19 November 1985, the security forces had sealed three houses in the village of Si'ir, several hours after the demolition of the house in Jaba. The reason given for the sealing of the houses was that their occupants had fired at civilian and military vehicles. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 18 November 1985; Jerusalem Post, 19 November 1985)

234. On 23 November 1985, security forces conducted house-to-house searches in Balata refugee camp near Nablus and came up with an IDF gun and a number of hand grenades. During the operation the camp was placed under a total curfew and telephone links were cut off. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, Ma'ariv, 24 November 1985)

235. On 26 November 1985, security forces sealed two homes and parts of two other houses in the Askar refugee camp outside Nablus. The houses belonged to local residents accused of firebombing a police station. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, Ma'ariv, 28 November 1985)

236. On 20 December 1985, the occupation authorities reportedly sealed off two rooms in the houses of two youths in Jenin. The youths were allegedly involved in throwing an incendiary bottle at the military command headquarters in the town few months earlier. (Al Tali'ah, 27 December 1985)

237. On 27 December 1985, at dawn, security forces sealed six houses in the Bethlehem area belonging to members of a local cell believed to be responsible for the murder of two local residents suspected of collaboration with the Israeli authorities. In a related development, it was reported that East Jerusalem circles were complaining of the "iron fist" policy allegedly adopted by the authorities since the Defence Minister Mr. Yitzhak Rabin took office. According to these circles, in addition to the sealing of six houses, the security authorities carried out over the past week a thorough search at Azhar University in Gaza where inciting material was allegedly found, but no weapons or sabotage materials. It was also reported that a former chairman of the Bir Zeit University student council, Naif a-Sweitat from Jenin, was detained under an administrative order. According to the same sources 15 inhabitants of the territories were detained in recent weeks under an administrative order. They included Dr. Munzer a-Sharif, a Ramallah physician considered as one of the Fatah central figures in the region, and Adnan Mansur, who was released from jail in the prisoners exchange with Ahmad Jibril's organization. Another security prisoner, Khaled Tantash, who was released in the same exchange, was allegedly expelled to Jordan. Over 90 suspects

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were reportedly held at present in administrative detention, the highest figure in over 10 years. (Ha'aretz, Ma'ariv, 29 December 1985)

238. The Israeli military authorities reportedly ordered shut for two months the al-Birah youth institution, a local youth club. The order, which was signed by the Israeli army commander of the central region, was justified by "security reasons". (Al-Fajr, 31 January 1986)

239. On 18 February 1986, it was reported that the Police Minister, Mr. Haim Bar-Lev, had asked the Attorney-General, Mr. Yitzhak Zamir, to seek legal means to demolish the homes of suspects being held for the murder of Avraham Bayazi, the chief intelligence officer in the police station of Jerusalem's old city. (Jerusalem Post, 18 February 1986)

240. On 6 March 1986, the security authorities sealed a house and three rooms belonging to four residents in the Tulkarem area who had allegedly thrown petrol bombs at Israeli vehicles, in November 1984. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 7 March 1986)

241. On 16 March 1986, the security forces demolished the apartment of Abbas Ahmed Suleiman, aged 29, from the village of Beit Ur A-Tahta, suspected of stabbing the Israeli cab driver Avraham Levi. (Ha'aretz, 17 March 1986)

242. On 15 April 1986, the security forces demolished the homes of three residents of Burka, near Nablus, who had confessed to the killing of a tourist guide near Sebastia in October 1985. The High Court of Justice had earlier rejected a petition filed by Advocate Felicia Langer, arguing that the demolition order was contrary to the international law and constituted collective punishment. (Ha'aretz, 16 April 1986)

243. On 7 May 1986, the High Court of Justice issued an interim injunction forbidding the security authorities from demolishing the home of a detainee. The injunction was issued at the request of a detainee's father, Salem Abdallah Arabni, a worker from Beit-Hanina, Jerusalem. In his application Arabni claimed that 15 persons were living in his house and that the demolition of the house or its sealing or confiscation would cause an irreparable damage and would seriously prejudice the 15 persons living in the house. He said his son was innocent as long as he was not convicted and that the family members were innocent and should not be subjected to a collective punishment. In another development, it was reported on 8 May 1986 that the Central Region Commander, Major General Ehud Barak, said in an affidavit to the High Court of Justice that the army intended to demolish two houses where the families of the suspected murderers of the soldier David Manos lived unless the High Court opposed that measure. Major General Barak was replying to an application filed by the suspects' relatives. On 29 May 1986, the security forces reportedly dynamited the two houses following the rejection of the application by the High Court of Justice. On 2 June 1986, the High Court of Justice issued an interim injunction prohibiting the Defence Minister from ordering the demolition of three houses in the Ram suburb of Jerusalem. The houses belonged to three families whose sons had been accused of placing a road-side bomb near a military camp north of Jerusalem. The device went off 15 metres in front of a car

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driven by two officers. The three families had applied to the High Court requesting that the security authorities be prevented from destroying or sealing their houses. According to the petitioners the security authorities had recently embarked on a policy of demolishing suspects' houses even in cases where no damage was caused by their alleged offences. (Ha'aretz, 8, 30 May 1986; Jerusalem Post, 8 May 1986; Ma'ariv, 30 May 1986; Ha'aretz, 3 June 1986)

244. On 17 June 1986, two houses were demolished in Gaza on the pretext they were located too close to a military camp. (Al-Fajr, 20 June 1986)

245. On 9 July 1986, the families of the two hijackers killed in April 1984 after being overpowered and detained by security personnel (in the No. 300 bus hijack affair) appealed to the governor of Gaza to be authorized to rebuild their houses, which were demolished immediately after the hijacking. The families' lawyer, Advocate Felicia Langer, said in the appeal that after it was ascertained that the two hijackers were murdered after being detained, their families considered the demolition of their houses as a continuation of their harassment, for no guilt. The families later reportedly registered a complaint with the police and asked for an investigation into the role of the political echelon in the killing of their sons. (Ha'aretz, 10 July 1986; Jerusalem Post, 13 July 1986)

246. On 14 and 15 July 1986, the military government in Hebron placed iron gates at the entrances to the town's Casbah area. Iron gates were also placed at a site in the Casbah near which two reserve soldiers had been stabbed one year earlier. At the time an entrance was sealed off with a wall; the iron gates have now replaced that wall. (Ha'aretz, 15 and 16 July 1986)

247. On 8 August 1986, Supreme Court Justice Gabriel Bach issued an interim injunction prohibiting the demolition or sealing of houses belonging to five residents of the Kalandiya refugee camp who had been arrested on suspicion of throwing hand grenades on a bus and other offences, including membership in Fatah. Three families from Jericho also obtained an interim injunction against the demolition or sealing of their houses. Their sons were arrested at the beginning of August 1986 on suspicion of membership in Fatah, throwing hand grenades and possession of arms. (Ha'aretz, 10 August 1986; Al-Fajr, 14 August 1986)

248. On 13 August 1986, the IDF took down the last of three barriers it had erected years earlier to seal off main roads into the Dheisheh refugee camp following attacks on vehicles on the adjacent Jerusalem-Bethlehem road. The measure was taken following the recent period of calm at the camp. A military source noted that several infrastructure improvements had been made at the camp recently and that the number of family-reunion permits involving local residents had increased. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 14 August 1986)

249. During the last week of August 1986, there were almost daily reports of sealing of rooms belonging to persons arrested on suspicion of involvement in terrorist acts. The following cases were reported:

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(a) On 21 August, security forces sealed rooms in houses in Hussan, near Bethlehem, belonging to Redwan and Yasser Hamamreh and Ednan Shawsheh (Ha'aretz, 22 August 1986);

(b) On 23 August, security forces demolished the house of a member of a suspected terrorist group in the village of Deir Abu-Mash'al in southwestern Samaria (Ha'aretz, 24 August 1986);

(c) On 24 August, security forces sealed two rooms in the Hebron area that belonged to Abd el-Any Sultan and to Wahil Mussa Sa'adeh (Ha'aretz, 25 August 1986);

(d) On 25 August, security forces sealed three rooms in the territories, including one belonging to Fawaz Bahtan, from the village of A-Ram, on the Jerusalem-Ramallah road (Ha'aretz, 26 August 1986);

(e) On 26 August, security forces sealed two rooms in Hizma, near Anatot. They belonged to Suleiman Saïd Iyad al-Khatib and to Ahmad Salem Suleiman al-Khatib. The two suspects were aged, respectively, 14 and 16. Also on 26 August 1986, the High Court of Justice issued an interim injunction against the demolition of the home of Muhammad Abu-Harizat, from Deir Abu-Mash'al (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 27 August 1986);

(f) On 27 August, security forces sealed a room in East Jerusalem belonging to Ala a-Din Bazayan, the blind ringleader of a group charged with the murders in April 1986 of a British tourist and an Israeli businesswoman (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 28 August 1986);

(g) On 28 August, security forces sealed two rooms in Shu'fat, in northern Jerusalem, in the house of Nabil Awad Dib'i, aged 16 (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 29 August 1986);

(iii) Expulsion and deportation

250. On 6 August 1985, it was reported that nine Palestinians, released in the prisoner exchange and who remained in the West Bank, would be expelled from the area later in the month. The nine belonged to a group of 31 released prisoners who had no ID cards of the West Bank or the Gaza Strip. On 9 August, it was reported that 22 released prisoners were found to be non-residents and were thus being forced to leave. (Ha'aretz, 6 August 1985; Jerusalem Post, 11 August 1985)

251. On 9 August 1985, it was reported that Khalil Abu Zayad, who was detained the previous day on the basis of an expulsion order against him issued by the Central Region Commander, would appeal the order before a military review board. The decision to revive expulsion of residents of the territories, which had been abandoned five years earlier, was reportedly taken at the highest levels in the Government and the defence establishment. Abu Zayad was placed under a six-month town-arrest order and, as a result, "the security forces have decided that the measures taken against him to date do not prevent his activities and he should be deported". On 12 August, it was reported that the military review board, which considered Khalil Abu Zayad's appeal against his expulsion on 11 August 1985,

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recommended that the Central Region Commander reconsider his decision to order his expulsion. After a day of hearings in the Ramallah military court, the tribunal found that "in spite of the legal and justified reason for issuing the expulsion order, and although the evidence we have heard links the petitioner to the Fatah organization, there is nothing to link him directly with terrorist attacks". On 15 August, it was reported that the Central Region Commander and the IDF Commander in the West Bank had reached the conclusion that they could not reconsider their decision to deport Abu Zayad, despite the recommendation by the military review board. On 27 August, it was reported that an agreement had been reached between Abu Zayad and the military authorities. Under the agreement the expulsion order against him would be cancelled, and he would leave the country voluntarily for a period of three years, during which he undertook not to take part in any activity against the security of the State. After three years he would submit a request to return; the military authorities would consider the request and would try to respond favourably if Abu Zayad had met the terms of the agreement. With the cancellation of the expulsion order, Abu Zayad's appeal to the High Court of Justice has also been withdrawn. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, Ma'ariv; 9 August 1985; Jerusalem Post, 12 August 1985; Ha'aretz, 14 August 1985; Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, Yediot Aharonot; 27 August 1985)

252. On 10 September 1985, Central Region Commander, Aluf (Brigadier) Amnon Shahak, appeared before the High Court of Justice to reply to petitions submitted by three West Bank residents against their expulsion orders, issued three weeks earlier. On 2 October, the three West Bank residents were deported to Jordan after the High Court of Justice had upheld the expulsion orders. It was revealed that they were Amin Ramazi Dawish-Makboul of Nablus, Walid Ahmad Mahmoud Nazal, of the Jenin area, and Bahajat Mustafa Hassan al-Biyada Jayousi from the Tulkarem district. (Jerusalem Post, 11 September, 3 October 1985)

253. On 12 September 1985, the High Court of Justice upheld military deportation orders against 11 of the 1,150 detainees released in May in exchange for three Israeli soldiers held by Ahmad Jibril's group. The court ruled that the 11 men had infiltrated into the area following the June 1967 war. On 15 September, in the early morning hours, the 11 men together with seven other released prisoners were deported to Jordan at a remote border-crossing. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 13 September, 18 September 1985)

254. On 2 October 1985, it was reported that the High Court of Justice had rejected the petition of three West Bank residents against whom an expulsion order was issued to transfer their petition against the expulsion order to a five-justice panel. The three were identified as Walid Nazal from Kabatiya (Jenin area), Amin Makbul from Nablus and Bahjat Jayussi from the village of Jayus in Tulkarem area. (Ha'aretz, Ma'ariv, 2 October 1985)

255. On 3 November 1985, the High Court of Justice ordered the military advisory board in the West Bank to stay its discussion of an appeal by three West Bank residents against expulsion orders. The three were Ali Mahmoud Hilal from Abu Dis, Dr. Azmi As Shweibi from El Bireh and Hassan Mahmoud Fararjeh from Dheisheh, against whom deportation orders were issued for alleged engagement in hostile activity. The court ordered the stay pending its decision on a petition by the

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three men against the working of the advisory board. The court ordered the security authorities not to expel the three until the case had been decided, and also to stay the expulsion of a fourth man, Zaki Mahmoud Abu Steita from Jabaliya in the Gaza Strip, against whom a deportation order had also been issued. In their petition to the High Court, the West Bank men complained that the advisory board refused to let their lawyer see the classified evidence of their alleged hostile activities. The fourth applicant, of the Gaza Strip, claimed in his petition that the information on the basis of which the expulsion order against him was issued was incorrect and did not justify his expulsion. On 13 November, the High Court of Justice stayed the expulsion of the three men pending the results of their application to the court. In his petition Hilal claimed that he was being expelled for his activities in a West Bank labour union. He denied that he did anything illegal. Fararjeh argued he was a journalist and that the activities for which he was being expelled were carried out within the framework of his job. Dr. Shweibi said he was suffering from a rare lung disease and asked that the expulsion order against him be cancelled on humanitarian grounds. On 27 November, Aluf (Major-General) Amnon Shahak told the High Court of Justice in his response to the petition by Hilal and Fararjeh against their expulsion that the two were senior members of terror organizations and their expulsion was necessary to eradicate terrorism in the territories. On 30 January 1986, the three West Bank residents against whom expulsion orders had been issued annulled their application to the High Court of Justice against the expulsion and were reportedly about to be expelled shortly. The three applicants, who could make a statement, argued that their expulsion was politically motivated and said that the court could not reach a just decision as long as they were denied access to the confidential material on the basis of which it was decided to expel them and make their comments on that material. The judges decided to cancel the application and cancelled the interim injunction suspending the expulsion of the three applicants until the end of the legal proceedings. On 2 February, it was reported that the security authorities had, on 31 January, expelled Dr. Shweibi, Hilal and Fararjeh. Their attorney, Felicia Langer, complained that the prison authorities' promise to let them see their families before the deportation had not been honoured. The three were taken from the central prison at Juneid to a point in southern Israel and were ordered to cross the border to Jordan. (Ha'aretz, 4 and 14 November 1985; Jerusalem Post, 4, 8, 12, 14 and 28 November 1985 and 2 February 1986; Ha'aretz, Yediot Aharonot, 31 January 1986)

256. Four visiting lawyers from Greece, Spain, the Federal Republic of Germany and France reportedly condemned the Israeli use of the British Emergency Regulations of 1945 to suppress Palestinians in the occupied territories. The four arrived in Jerusalem to investigate and report on Israeli plans to deport four Palestinians for their political activities. In a press conference held at the Israeli Government Press Office in West Jerusalem on 14 November 1985, the lawyers said that they tried to meet with Israeli Defence Minister Mr. Yitzhak Rabin to urge him to stop the deportations, but were not successful. They also learned that the Israelis based their allegations on "secret evidence". (Al-Fajr, 15 November 1985)

257. On 29 November 1985, Hamis Hussein Hassan Nasrallah, who was released in the prisoner exchange with Ahmad Jibril's organization, was expelled to Jordan. He was one of the group of 18 whom the Israeli authorities said were not residents of the

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territories. He had petitioned to the High Court of Justice against his expulsion but his petition was rejected. (Ha'aretz, 1 December 1985)

258. On 9 December 1985, it was reported that the two West Bank residents jailed the previous week pending their expulsion, Yunes Rajub and Mahmud Dis, had announced that they would not appeal the deportation so as not to take part in a "show" staged to give the expulsions "a semblance of legality". The two were due to be expelled to Jordan on 9 December. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 9 December 1985)

259. On 26 January 1986, it was reported that the military government had served expulsion orders on four Arabs who were reportedly suspected of hostile activity on behalf of the PFLP. The four were named as Mahmoud Fa'anoun, aged 38, of Nahalin, near Bethlehem; Adnan Anem, aged 42, who lived in Jordan before infiltrating to Israel; and Hafez Hashem Aziza and Hassan Mohammed el-Amudi, both from Gaza. The lawyer for the four men, Ms. Lea Tsemel, said she would appeal the orders. On 29 January 1986, Aziza and el-Amudi appeared before a military appeal committee composed of senior officers and announced they had no faith in the committee and would not appeal the expulsion. It was announced that their expulsion to Jordan was imminent. The two West Bank residents have not yet appeared before the appeal committee. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 26 January 1986; Ha'aretz, 30 January 1986; Ma'ariv, 31 January 1986)

260. On 5 February 1986, three West Bank residents, allegedly affiliated with George Habash's PFLP, were expelled to Jordan. They were identified as Mahmoud Fa'anoun, Hassan Mohammed Ahmad el-Amudi and Jalal Hafez Hashem Aziza. The three had in the past served prison sentences for security offences. Military sources pointed out that since August 1985, 12 convicted terrorists had been expelled from Israel to Jordan. Most of them were West Bank residents and the rest were from the Gaza Strip. A senior member of the International Red Cross delegation in Israel, Jean Jacques Fresard, reportedly sharply criticized the government for the deportation of the three, which he described as "completely illegal", since it violated article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention. A military government spokesperson said that the deportations were based on the Emergency Regulations of 1945, which permitted the deportation of people believed to have endangered security. She pointed out that the High Court of Justice had approved the validity of the regulations in such cases. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 6 February 1986)

261. On February 1986, Israeli authorities deported Mr. Ahmed Billo, aged 69, from Beit Fajjar village near Bethlehem, after he completed his 16-year prison sentence on political charges. Billo, who has a family of 11, was reportedly given the option to be deported in 1976 in exchange of forfeiting his residency, but he refused, insisting on completing his prison sentence in the hope of staying with his family. He completed his prison term in January 1986, but instead of releasing him the Israel authorities reportedly decided to deport him. (Al-Tali'ah, 6 February; Al-Fajr, 14 February 1986)

262. On 10 February 1986, the High Court of Justice authorized the security authorities to expel from Israel Ahad Mahmud Radad, who was released in the prisoner exchange with Ahmad Jibril's organization. (Ha'aretz, 11 February 1986)

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263. On 22 June 1986, the High Court of Justice determined that Zaki Abu-Steita, who was released from jail in the framework of the prisoner exchange agreement with Ahmad Jibril's organization, could be expelled from the country. Abu-Steita applied to the High Court several months earlier after the military authorities decided to expel him for alleged hostile activity. He argued in his application that the authorities had no right to expel him since such a move contradicted the terms of the prisoner exchange agreement. On 22 June, Abu-Steita announced that he was withdrawing his application for "personal motives", and he was immediately declared as liable for expulsion. In a related development, it was reported on 26 June that the security authorities had notified the Red Cross representatives in Israel of their intention to deport shortly three more released prisoners of the exchange agreement: Muhammad Hussein Abu-Saadi from Khan Yunis, Ahmed Hassan Mahana from the village of Krara, near Khan Yunis, and Yussef Abd el-Hamid from Kalandiya refugee camp. Since the prisoner exchange agreement was reached, 26 released prisoners were deported and 21 were rearrested. (Ha'aretz, 26 June 1986; Yediot Aharonot, 23 June 1986)

(iv) Economic aspects

264. It was reported that in early July 1985 the municipality of Jerusalem had cut off the water supply from a number of houses in Isawiyya village east of the city on the grounds that residents had not paid their municipality tax. (Al-Fajr, 2 August 1985)

265. Customs officers reportedly raided the shoe shop of Mr. Sa'di Nayef al-Sa'di in Gaza and requested him to pay IS 8 million as income tax. The shop was closed when the owner declared he could not afford to pay such a heavy tax. (Al-Fajr, 30 August 1985)

266. It was reported that the Bank of Palestine planned to file suit in the Israeli High Court against Israeli Gaza military authorities. The suit was in protest of a recent 50 per cent increase in income tax levied on Gaza's "troubled business community". (Al-Fajr, 29 November 1985)

267. Shopowners and craftsmen reportedly staged a one-day sit-in at the offices of the Chamber of Commerce in Jerusalem to protest against raids carried out by Israeli tax and customs officials. They asked the Chamber to intervene in order to put an end to the practices. According to the shopowners, Israeli tax authorities imposed exorbitant taxes on them, exceeding in some cases IS 20 million (approximately \$13,000). In a related development it was reported that customs officials launched a new tax campaign on Nablus quarry owners who were asked for the first time to pay 300 dinars for each load. It was also reported that the tax department has levied a 600 dinar income tax on quarry owners and intended to deduct it from their salaries. (Al-Tali'ah, 12 December 1985)

268. Income tax officials reportedly closed down five shops in the Bethlehem area on the grounds that owners had not settled the interest on income tax. In a related development, it was reported that income tax officials launched a campaign against Arab traders in the city of Qalqilya. According to the shopowners such a sum represented the whole of their capital which made it impossible for them to

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pay. It was also reported that income tax officials ordered the confiscation for 20 days of a car owned by a villager of Hebron district. The car contained second-hand clothes worth less than IS 100,000 (approximately \$65). (Al-Tali'ah, 6 February 1986)

269. On 19 March 1986, the co-ordinator of activities in the territories, Shmuel Goren, told Israeli correspondents in Washington that the civil administration in the territories would allow investments "worth \$1 billion and more" in public and private enterprises in the territories. The civil administration allowed residents to bring in unlimited sums of money and its origin "was not being examined with a microscope". Unlike the situation one year earlier, when the amount of money allowed into the territories was restricted and its origin scrupulously examined. Mr. Goren said Israel would approve any enterprise, providing it did not harm Israel's economic interests, but he did not elaborate on the nature of such interests. Mr. Goren met with United States businessmen to whom he presented a long list of projects in the territories. He invited them to take part in financing those projects. Mr. Goren added that United Nations bodies had been invited to set up offices in the West Bank and that the United Nations Development Fund had for the first time opened such a representation. He said United Nations agencies were sending \$50 to \$70 million to the territories. (Ma'ariv, 20 March 1986)

270. On 17 April 1986, the Jerusalem Post reported the publication of a report on economic developments in the territories from 1983 to mid-1985 by Dan Zakai of the Bank of Israel. According to the report the territories were at present entering a period of relative recession and increased unemployment, due to the drop in oil prices, leading to a reduction in foreign Arab demand for products from the territories. Exports from the territories reportedly dropped by 5 per cent during the years covered by the report after having risen by a similar percentage in the previous two years. The economic slow-down was aggravated by accelerated population growth. The population of the territories, which grew by 2.9 per cent per year during the period studied, at present stood at about 1.3 million. At the same time, falling demand for workers in Jordan and the oil States resulted in a drop in emigration from the region. (Jerusalem Post, 17 April 1986)

271. On 22 April 1986, a survey was published by the civil administration in the West Bank on living standards in the region. The survey found that living standards had risen significantly in the region: 22 per cent of the city dwellers in the West Bank owned private cars, compared to only 6 per cent 10 years earlier. The comparable figures for villagers were 2 per cent at present and 1 per cent a decade earlier. Thirty-three per cent of the town dwellers owned colour television sets, 94 per cent had refrigerators, 75 per cent owned washing machines and 63 per cent of the total population in the West Bank owned solar heaters. (Jerusalem Post, 22 April 1986)

272. On 16 April 1986, the Labour and Social Affairs Minister, Mr. Moshe Katzav, revealed that some 40,000 West Bankers and 20,000 Gaza Strip residents were employed in Israel illegally, in an unorganized way and without any social benefits. (Ha'aretz, 17 April 1986)

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273. On 11 June 1986, the Israeli authorities approved the establishment of a chamber of industry in the West Bank. It would serve as a recognized union of factory owners, allowing them to co-ordinate their activities with the Israeli authorities. (Al-Fajr, 13 June 1986)

274. On 19 August 1986, bailiffs accompanied by dozens of policemen raided the offices of the East Jerusalem Electric Company. The raid was carried out on the last day of the Muslim holiday of Id al-Adha. The raid was reportedly carried out by a court order after the Jerusalem District court had issued on 31 July 1986 an attachment order for the funds of the company, which owed NIS 20 million (approximately \$13 million) to the Israel Electric Corporation. Company safes were reportedly forced open during the raid but no money was found therein. Documents and checks were found and taken away. On 20 August, the company workers held a strike and several East Jerusalem businesses closed down in protest over the raid. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 20, 21 and 22 August 1986)

(b) Information on measures affecting certain fundamental freedoms

(i) Freedom of movement

275. The following table shows a sample of reports containing information on measures affecting the freedom of movement of civilians in the occupied territories. The following abbreviations of the names of newspapers are used in the table:

AF	<u>Al-Fajr</u>
AT	<u>Al-Tali'ah</u>
H	<u>Ha'aretz</u>
JP	<u>Jerusalem Post</u>
M	<u>Ma'ariv</u>
YA	<u>Yediot Aharonot</u>

Date	Subject(s) of restriction	Place	Type of restriction	Source
	Unionist Mahmud Zeyadeh	Hebron	House arrest order renewed for six months - for the tenth consecutive time	AT, 1 Aug. 1985
	Unionist Walid Nazel	Qabatiya	House arrest order renewed for six months - for the tenth consecutive time	AT, 1 Aug. 1985
	Young men under 36	Nablus	Travel ban maintained	AT, 5 Sept. 1985

Date	Subject(s) of restriction	Place	Type of restriction	Source
	Zahira Kamal, treasurer of Women's Work Committee in the occupied territories		Town restriction order, effective since 1980, extended for another six months	AF, 6 Sept. 1985
	Unionist George Hazboun	Bethlehem	Lifting of town restriction order effective during two preceding years	AF, 13 Sept. 1985
	Gaza Strip residents		Forbidden from crossing Allenby Bridge to Jordan	AT, 19 Sept. 1985
	Dr. Thabet Ahmed Thabet, head of West Bank Dentists Union	Tulkarm	Six-month town restriction order	AT, 3 Oct. 1985 AF, 4 Oct. 1985
	60-year-old woman	Khan Yunis	Denial of authorization to travel to Jordan for medical care	AT, 21 Nov. 1985
First two weeks of Nov. 1985	Residents of villages in Jenin area	Arrabeh, Qabatiya, Bir al-Basha, Jenin camp	Travel ban	AF, 22 Nov. 1985
15 Dec. 85	13 West Bank and Gaza Strip notables, including incumbent and deposed mayors of all major West Bank and Gaza Strip towns		Travel ban	JP, 15 Dec. 1985 M, 16 Dec. 1985
	Town residents	Deir-al-Balah	Travel ban	AF, 13 Dec. 1985

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Date	Subject(s) of restriction	Place	Type of restriction	Source
16 Dec. 85	Town residents	Tulkarm and refugee camps of Shweibeh, Kufr al-Dik, Burqin and Danabeh	Travel ban	AF, 20 Dec. 1985
19 Jan. 86	Yusef Ju'beh, Al Quds correspondent and bookstore owner	El Bireh	Confinement to city limits for six months	AT, 23 Jan. 1986 AF, 24 Jan. 1986
	Muhammade Subhi al-Humsi, released political prisoner	Rafah	Town restriction order	AF, 25 Jan. 1986
19 March 86	Mustafa Natche, deposed mayor	Hebron	Rejection of request to attend conference in Saudi Arabia	H, JP, 20 March 1986
	Hussein Abu-Ajamieh	Dheisheh refugee camp	Town restriction order for six months. Obligation to report daily to the Bethlehem police	H, 22 July 1986
	Nayef Abu-Aisheh	Bethlehem	Town restriction order for six months	H, 22 July 1986
	Adnan Barham and Azat Kumsiyeh	Beit Sahur	Town restriction order for six months. Interdiction to leave the city. Obligation to report weekly to the Bethlehem police	H, 22 July 1986

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Date	Subject(s) of restriction	Place	Type of restriction	Source
27 July 86	Nabil Jafara, student at Bethlehem University	Abu Dis	Town restriction order (second time) for six months. Obligation to report weekly to the Bethlehem police	H, 27 July 1986 JP, 28 July 1986
27 July 86	Majed al-Labadi	Abu Dis	Town restriction order (fourth time) for six months. Obligation to report weekly to the Bethlehem police	H, 27 July 1986 JP, 28 July 1986
27 July 86	Hamdi Freij, journalist at Al-Mithaq	Dheisheh refugee camp	Town restriction order for six months. Obligation to report daily to the Bethlehem police	H, 27 July 1986 JP, 28 July 1986
27 July 86	Yousef Ju'beh, journalist	El-Bireh	Town restriction order for six months	H, 27 July 1986 JP, 28 July 1986
27 July 86	Abdellatif Abu-Bakr, pharmacist	Jenin	Town restriction order for six months	H, 27 July 1986 JP, 28 July 1986
27 July 86	Hani A-Nassar, shopkeeper	Jenin	Town restriction order for six months	H, 27 July 1986 JP, 28 July 1986
27 July 86	Walid Talalweh and Mussadaq Tanuri	Villages near Jenin	Town restriction order for six months	H, 27 July 1986 JP, 28 July 1986
27 July 86	Wahid Hamdallah, mayor of Anabta	Anabta	Town restriction order extended for another six months	H, 27 July 1986 JP, 28 July 1986

Date	Subject(s) of restriction	Place	Type of restriction	Source
7 Aug. 86	Shehadeh Minawi, head of General Federation of Labour Unions in the West Bank	Nablus	Town restriction order for six months. Obligation to report daily to Nablus police	JP, 7 Aug. 1986
	Adnan Kilani, West Bank unionist	Ya'abad	Town restriction order for six months	AF, 14 Aug. 1986
	Amal Wahdan, West Bank unionist	El Bireh	Town restriction order for six months	AF, 14 Aug. 1986
	Nimr Abd Al-Rahman Edwan	Qalqiliya	Town restriction order for six months	AF, 22 Aug. 1986

(ii) Freedom of worship

276. On 4 December 1985, the Israeli military court in Gaza reportedly sentenced the Imam of Al Katjba mosque to one-and-a-half years in prison and two-and-a-half years suspended term on charges of incitement during a religious speech made for the celebration of 27 Ramadan in April 1985. (Al-Tali'ah, 5 December 1985)

277. It was reported that the Israeli military court in Gaza had sentenced Sheikh Muhammad Abu Jamé, from Khan Yunis, to six months imprisonment and two-and-a-half years suspended sentence. He was reportedly charged and convicted of "incitement". The charge sheet said that the Sheikh had used his job as a mosque preacher to incite against the Israelis. (Al-Fajr, 17 January 1986)

278. On 3 February 1986, it was reported that East Jerusalem was shut down in another day of protest against Israel's attempt to turn Al-Aqsa mosque into a synagogue. The strike reportedly coincided with a call by the Morocco-based Jerusalem Committee for a 30-minute work stoppage in all Muslim nations in protest against Israeli measures against Muslim holy sites in the occupied territories. The general strike in East Jerusalem was the third of its kind since mid-January when Israel's Knesset members and other hardline Israelis attempted to hold "defiant" prayers on the mosque compound. The first two strikes were accompanied by demonstrations. The first strike occurred when the Israelis for the first time attempted to pray on the premises. The second occurred a week later when the Israeli parliamentarians returned for another "defiant" visit to the mosque area. (Al-Fajr, 7 February 1986)

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279. The Israeli weekly Koteret Rashit reported in one of its February issues that Jewish settlers of Kiryat Arba and Hebron were still trying to take over Al-Ibrahim mosque in Hebron. (Al-Fajr, 14 February 1986)

280. It was reported that residents of Abu Ghosh village in Jerusalem were told not to call for prayers through loudspeakers at dawn. The Israeli authorities reportedly claimed that the prayer calls caused disturbance to the Jewish residents at settlements. (Al-Fajr, 21 February 1986)

(iii) Freedom of expression

281. On 2 August 1985, it was reported that the printing plant of the East Jerusalem newspaper Asha'b had been ordered closed for three days by the military censor. The newspaper had published, in defiance of a military censor's order, two articles on the death of two Nablus residents whose bodies were found in a car near Nablus after they had disappeared the previous week. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 2 August 1985)

282. On 13 September 1985, it was reported that the Al-Manar press agency in East Jerusalem was ordered closed for six months by the Central Region Commander. The agency was allegedly linked with the "Democratic Front". (Ha'aretz, 13 September 1985)

283. On 15 September 1985 it was reported that the Interior Ministry intended to close the East Jerusalem newspaper a-Darb, for its alleged support of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. On 29 September, it was reported that a closure order had been handed down by Rafi Levy on 27 September. No reason was cited in the closure order. The Association for Civil Rights in Israel reportedly condemned the closure, calling it a "blow against the freedom of expression". On 15 October, the Supreme Court ordered the state attorney to explain within 10 days why a-Darb should be closed. (Jerusalem Post, 15, 29 September 1985, 2, 11 and 16 October 1985; Yediot Aharonot, 15 September 1985; Ma'ariv, 29 September 1985)

284. The New York-based committee to protect journalists expressed to Mr. Peres its concern over recent measures against members of the Palestinian press in the occupied territories. In the letter the Committee said "we have the impression that (these measures) are condoned by the highest level of the Israeli Government." The measures included vandalism at Al-Fajr Arabic daily on 8 July 1985, requiring Palestinian newspapers to publish military advertisements, the three-day closure of Al Sha'ab Arabic daily on 1 August 1985 and the restrictions on Palestinian journalists. The letter also listed six journalists as being under town restrictions or having their movements restricted in one way or another. (Al-Fajr, 6 September 1985)

285. On 17 October 1985, the security authorities closed for 14 days the West Bank weekly magazine Al-Biadar As-Siasi, for alleged censorship violations. (Ha'aretz, Ma'ariv, 18 October 1985)

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286. On 29 November 1985, it was reported that the IDF had, the previous day, prevented East Jerusalem newspapers from reaching the West Bank. The newspapers affected by that measure were Al-Fajr, Al Quds, A'shab and Al-Mithaq. (Jerusalem Post, 29 November 1985)

287. On 7 March 1986, it was reported that a new weekly newspaper, a-Nahar, was being published in East Jerusalem as from that day. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 7 March 1986)

288. On 30 March 1986, it was reported that the civil administration in the West Bank had convened the newspaper distributors in the West Bank towns and ordered them not to distribute newspapers on Land Day, due on 30 March 1986, unless they were given a special authorization by the civil administration. (Ha'aretz, 30 March 1986)

289. On 19 June 1986, the civil administration banned distribution of the East Jerusalem newspaper Al-Fajr in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip for the following three days. The order cited "recurrent violations of censorship and endangering public safety" as reasons for the measure. Several days earlier the newspaper published an article quoted from the Hebrew daily Hadashot without submitting it to the censor. The article carried a report by Agence France Presse that the "Force 17" terror organization was claiming responsibility for an army bus accident in the Jordan Valley. (Ha'aretz, 22 June 1986; Jerusalem Post, 20 June 1986)

290. On 3 July 1986, the civil administration banned the distribution of two East Jerusalem newspapers, Al-Fajr and Al-Mithaq, in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The distribution of two others, Al-Quds and A'shab, was delayed by several hours. Sources in the civil administration said the reason for the banning and delay of distribution was the newspapers' failure to submit material to the censor. (Ha'aretz, 4 July 1986)

291. On 7 July 1986, it was reported that an Interior Ministry official, Raphael Levy, had notified the East Jerusalem newspaper Al-Mithaq and the magazine Al-Ahd, that he was considering their closure because they were "directed and operated" by the PFLP of George Habash. Representatives of the publications were ordered to appear the following week at Levy's office to answer the charges. On 10 July, it was reported that the editor of Al-Mithaq, Mahmoud al-Khatib, had met with the heads of the journalists' association in Jerusalem and explained that his newspaper did not call for the destruction of Israel and that it had no contacts or links with any hostile organization. On 13 July, the Association of Israel Journalists in Jerusalem urged the Interior Ministry not to close down Al-Mithaq and Al-Ahd. On 15 July, Israeli and Palestinian journalists made separate appeals to the Interior Ministry against the closure of the two newspapers. At a press conference held in Jerusalem the editor of Al-Mithaq and the head of the Arab Journalists' Association, Radwan Abu-Ayash, accused Israel of trying to undermine the Palestinian press for political reasons. Al-Mithaq lawyer, Elias Khoury, challenged the Government to produce evidence to back up its charges. The Interior Ministry deputy director-general and spokesman, Yitzhak Agassi, said the ministry's position remained unchanged; "The ministry would not have taken this step if it were not convinced that the paper was funded and directed by George Habash's

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organization", he said. On 12 August, the Interior Ministry official in charge of the Jerusalem district, Rafael Levy, closed Al-Mithaq and Al-Ahd. The closure order was based on the 1945 Emergency Regulations. On 13 August, the two publications applied to the High Court of Justice against the closure order. On 14 August, the High Court of Justice issued an order nisi asking the Interior Ministry officials to show cause within five days why they should not refrain from closing the two publications. At the High Court, Interior Ministry official Rafael Levy agreed to postpone the closure order for the following 10 days in exchange for the petitioner's promise not to insist on an interim order. Supreme Court Deputy President Miriam Ben Porat criticized at the hearing the "hasty, ill-conceived" manner in which the two publications were closed. On 20 August, the High Court of Justice examined a file prepared by the General Security Service, designed to prove that the two publications were financed by the PFLP. A request by Advocate Elias Khoury, counsel for the publications, to be allowed to examine the file, was rejected by the three judges. On 24 August, it was reported that the High Court of Justice had determined that Al-Mithaq and Al-Ahd should be closed, after it was proved that the PFLP was financing and controlling both publications. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 7, 10, 13, 14 and 16 July 1986; Ha'aretz, 13, 14, 15, 21 and 24 August 1986; Jerusalem Post, 13 and 15 August 1986; Yediot Aharonot, 15 August 1986)

292. On 10 July 1986, the civil administration in the West Bank, for the third time in two weeks, delayed the distribution of four East Jerusalem newspapers in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip for alleged failure to submit material to the censorship. East Jerusalem journalists on 10 July protested what they described as the "new Israeli policy of oppression against the Palestinians' freedom of expression". On 14 July, it was reported that East Jerusalem journalists had been complaining about an alleged "heavy-handed attitude" by the censorship. (Ha'aretz, 11 and 14 July 1986)

293. On 17 July 1986, it was reported that all the journalists who had taken part in a meeting with notables from the territories, following the meeting on 26 May 1986 in East Jerusalem between the notables and the British Prime Minister Mrs. Thatcher, were summoned to the police for questioning. This followed reports that following the meeting with Mrs. Thatcher the notables, including Hana Seniora, Faiz Abu-Rahma, Rashad A-Shawa, Mustafa Natshe and Zair ar-Rais, had made declarations to the journalists that were clearly identical with the PLO and its objectives. (Yediot Aharonot, 17 July 1986)

294. On 9 August 1986, Central Region Commander Aluf (Major General) Ehud Barak issued a 24-hour closure order for the East Jerusalem theatre Al-Hakawati. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 10 August 1986)

295. On 11 August 1986, the spokesman of Al-Najah University, Saeb Erakat, and political science lecturer Abdel Sattar Kassem were called into the Nablus police headquarters and charged with incitement on the basis of materials seized during an IDF search at the University on 3 June 1986. Erakat said that the material included university public relations bulletins, student council publications and articles on the university from local and foreign press. Erakat added that the

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lecturer Kassem had been charged in connection with his book The Prison Experience about the life in prison of Palestinians. Both men were released on bail of NIS 1,000 (approximately \$660) each. (Jerusalem Post, 12 August 1986)

296. On 21 August 1986, the East Jerusalem Al Mawqef press and the Arab Council for Public Affairs were closed for three months by order of Central Region Commander Aluf Barak, following the seizure at the press of leaflets signed by Fatah. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 22 August 1986)

(iv) Freedom of education

Al-Najah University

297. On 2 August 1985, the civil administration ordered the closure for two months of Al-Najah University in Nablus. The closure reportedly followed the murder the previous week of an Israeli civilian in the town and the discovery on campus of material the military authorities termed as "likely to incite". It was reported that 32 students at Al-Najah University in Nablus had been affected by harsh Israeli measures, including imprisonment, possible deportation and town restriction orders. On 3 October 1985, Al-Najah University was re-opened. (Ha'aretz, 3 August 1985; Jerusalem Post, 4 August 1985; Al-Fajr, 4 and 11 October 1985)

298. On 17 December 1985, the security authorities closed Al-Najah University for one day. (Ha'aretz, 18 and 19 December 1985)

299. On 1 January 1986, the administration of the Al-Najah University reportedly decided to close the University until the end of the week for fear of disturbances linked with "Fatah day", which occurred that day. On 8 January, the University was again closed for one day by order of the security authorities in order to prevent Fatah supporters from holding a rally. (Ha'aretz, 2 and 9 January 1986)

300. On 7 May 1986, it was reported that security forces had placed roadblocks on access roads to the University over the previous couple of days, thus preventing classes from being held. The purpose of the roadblocks was to bar entry to people who did not hold student cards. (Ha'aretz, 7 May 1986)

301. On 4 June 1986, during the night, security forces raided the University and confiscated a large quantity of material described as propaganda material of nationalist character, including flags and pamphlets calling for an armed struggle against the occupation. Over 20 students were arrested on suspicion of preparation and distribution of inciting material. On the morning following the operation the army set up roadblocks at the entrances to the campus and allowed access only to holders of student's cards and faculty members. A University spokesman, Dr. Said Erakat, said the soldiers behaved brutally in the campus, broke furniture and beat two students. He also said that many students were prevented from entering the campus although they were holders of student's cards. (Ha'aretz, 5 June 1986)

302. On 28 July 1986, the IDF set up roadblocks at the access roads to the University and only holders of student cards were allowed to enter. On 30 July,

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roadblocks were again placed near the University banning entry to all students and faculty members. Military sources said the move was taken to prevent efforts to enlist students in hostile organizations during registration for the coming academic year. (Ha'aretz, 29 July 1986; Jerusalem Post, 31 July 1986)

Islamic University of Gaza

303. It was reported that 34 faculty and administration members at the Islamic University of Gaza, including its president, Mr. Mohammed Saker, were forced to leave the country a week earlier after the Israeli military authorities made renewal of their work and stay permits conditional on University acceptance of military interference in the university affairs. The permits in question were not renewed as the University refused to accept the conditions stipulated by the authorities. Israeli authorities reportedly agreed in September to allow 16 out of 34 teachers at the University who were deported in July 1985 to return to the Gaza Strip. (Al-Fajr, 9 August and 6 September 1985)

304. On 27 December 1985, it was reported that occupation soldiers and border guards had cordoned off and raided the University. (Al-Tali'ah, 3 January 1986)

Hebron University

305. Seven lecturers at Hebron University were reportedly notified that their contract would not be renewed for the next academic year. No reasons were given for the decision. Two of these lecturers were allegedly removed from their posts six months earlier after they had attempted to organize a union. They were later reinstated under the pressure of national institutions in the occupied territories. (Al-Tali'ah, 15 August 1985)

306. It was reported that students had stepped up actions of protest during the week of 19 to 26 September 1985 following the dismissal of seven teachers by the Hebron University Board. Three teachers went on an unlimited hunger strike on 18 September 1985 to protest the measure. They reportedly indicated that their dismissal was due to an attempt in November 1984 to organize a union to defend teachers' rights. (Al-Tali'ah, 26 September 1985)

307. On 14 July 1986, the head of the students' council at the University, Mahmud Sakussa, was arrested following an anti-Jordanian demonstration held on 12 July 1986 in the campus. (Ha'aretz, 15 July 1986)

308. On 28 July 1986, the IDF set up roadblocks at the access roads to the University and only holders of student cards were allowed to enter. (Ha'aretz, 29 July 1986)

Bethlehem University

309. Three Bethlehem University students were recently informed by the military authorities that they could not enter the university campus for six months. They were allegedly charged with inciting other students to nationalistic expression. (Al-Tali'ah, 15 August; Al-Fajr, 16 August 1985)

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310. On 30 October 1985, it was reported that Israeli occupation forces launched a repression campaign against students of Bethlehem University, using tear-gas to disperse a large number of students who were protesting the deportation orders and other repression measures carried out by the Israeli authorities in the occupied territories. As a result, students were stopped at checkpoints placed by the army at the entrances of Bethlehem University and banned from entering the campus. (Al-Tali'ah, 7 November 1985; Al-Fajr, 8 November 1985)

Bir Zeit University

311. On 30 October 1985, it was reported that Bir Zeit University students held a demonstration during which they set fire to tyres and erected stone-barricades on the road to the University and stoned Israeli cars. (Al-Tali'ah, 7 November 1985; Al-Fajr, 8 November 1985)

312. On 2 August 1986, security forces set up roadblocks at the entrance to Bir Zeit University, preventing students from entering the campus. (Al-Fajr, 8 August 1986)

Other educational institutions

313. In the period between August 1985 and April 1986, the following teachers were notified by the Israeli authorities of their decision to dismiss them from their job without being provided any specific reason for such measure:
Iman Ihsan al Taher from Ramallah Teachers' Government College,
Antisar al-Sheikh Qassem, Mahmud Odeh from Dheisheh refugee camp, Amira Adawi from Kufur Malek in the Ramallah area and nine teachers from the Bethlehem area.
(Al-Tali'ah, 22 August 1985; Al-Fajr, 16, 23 August, 13 September 1985, 14 February and 25 April 1986)

314. It was reported that Israeli military authorities had distributed a memorandum to the headmasters of West Bank governmental schools. The memorandum ordered them to cancel the registration of new non-resident pupils of the 1985-1986 academic year. The headmasters were also ordered to forbid others to register next year. (Al-Fajr, 11 October 1985)

315. The Israeli authorities had reportedly ordered a blind youth to leave Bethlehem where he attended school and to return to his home town in the Gaza Strip. The blind student had lived eight years in Beit Al-Rajaa Institute for the Blind in Bethlehem. According to the report, that measure would prevent the youth from sitting for his final-year examination. (Al-Tali'ah, 24 October 1985)

316. On 18 January 1986, the Israeli authorities reportedly prevented all students of the Al-Aqsa Islamic School from entering classrooms on the grounds of avoiding a clash between students and the members of Kakh movement who were present in the premises of Al-Aqsa that day. (Al-Tali'ah, 23 January 1986)

317. On 17 April 1986, the Central Region Commander, Aluf (Major General) Ehud Barak issued an order closing for 14 days the Hebron Polytechnic school following violent riots there. (Ha'aretz, 17 April 1986)

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318. On 20 April 1986, the Israeli authorities reportedly decided to close down indefinitely two preparatory schools in the Jalazun refugee camp near Ramallah following stone-throwing incidents there. (Al-Fajr, 25 April 1986)

(c) Information on settlers' activities affecting the civilian population

319. On 15 August 1985, four members of Knesset of the right-wing Tehiya party, Geula Cohen, Yuval Ne'eman, Eliezer Waldman and Gershon Shafat, reportedly entered the flat in the Casbah area of Hebron that had earlier been occupied by nine Kiryat Arba settlers. The members of Knesset were accompanied by a group of settlers. The area was later declared a closed military area and the IDF evicted the settlers, but not the members of Knesset, who reportedly remained in the flat and were allowed to bring in food, chairs and mattresses. On 18 August, the inner cabinet decided not to permit Jews to inhabit the house in the Hebron Casbah where six members of Knesset were in their fourth day of a sit-in. On 19 August, Rabbi Moshe Levinger, accompanied by eight settlers, blocked the entrance to the Casbah, protesting that closing the area to Jews only "constituted racism". On 20 August, at dawn, the IDF evicted without incident the Knesset members who were holding a sit-in in a flat in the Casbah area of Hebron. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 16 and 18 August 1985; Jerusalem Post, 19 and 20 August 1985; Yediot Aharonot, 20 August 1985; Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 21 August 1985)

320. On 4 September 1985, it was reported that, following the murder of a reservist and the wounding of another in the Hebron market, settlers in the town attempted to expand the Jewish presence in Tel Rumeida. The attempt was foiled by the security forces. The settlers of the Hebron Jewish quarter also cut open a passage from the "Abraham the Patriarch" area near the wholesale vegetable market into the Casbah. After they had cut open the passage they were evicted from the area, but the passage remained open. In a consultation between the heads of the Jewish councils in the West Bank and Gaza, the heads of Kiryat Arba and the Hebron settlers it was decided to set up the headquarters of the Jewish Councils in the territories in the Jewish quarter of Hebron until the Government took a decision with regard to the deteriorating security in the region. On 5 September, it was reported that the army had sealed the passage. The settlers later complained they were being placed in a ghetto. When the army lifted the curfew in the Casbah to allow residents to buy supplies the settlers intervened in an attempt not to allow a resumption of normal life only 24 hours after the murder of the reservist. Fifteen settlers, including Rabbi Levinger, entered the Casbah and clashes were reported with the security forces. Several settlers attempted to re-occupy the house in the Casbah in front of which the reservist was murdered, but they were forcibly evicted by a border guard. According to one report, Hebron settlers attacked two houses of released prisoners on the night of 4 September. (Ha'aretz, 4 September 1985; Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, Ma'ariv, 5 September 1985)

321. On 6 September 1985, it was reported that armed groups of Gush Emunin settlers had held "presence-demonstrations" in the streets of Ramallah and Nablus the previous day. Settler sources described the armed patrols as "helping to step up security" in the region and said that the settlers intended to continue holding such patrols in the following days. Military sources said that "patrolling the streets in West Bank towns with legally held weapons is not an offence, and

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therefore there is no reason to act against the settlers". On 8 September, the Defence Minister Mr. Yitzhak Rabin said at the weekly cabinet meeting that the Government would not permit armed settlers to patrol through Arab areas in the West Bank, but West Bank and Gaza Strip settlers said that despite the army and border police clampdown on the region, they had continued their armed patrols in major Arab towns. One of the organizers of these patrols in Hebron told the Jerusalem Post that settlers in groups of 6 to 10 men patrolled Tulkarem, Nablus and Jenin and were outside the Damascus Gate in Jerusalem. The settlers were armed with pistols. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, Yediot Aharonot, 6, 8 and 9 September 1985)

322. On 7 September 1985, during the night, unidentified persons believed to be Kiryat-Arba and Hebron settlers tried to set fire to a house in Dura belonging to Mahmud Mohammad Atrash, whom they suspected of being a released prisoner. It later turned out that the man was a released prisoner's relative and that the released prisoner, Azmi Atrash, did not live in that house. Material damage was caused. Settlers also smashed windows in a house in the Balata refugee camp near Nablus belonging to a released prisoner. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, Yediot Aharonot, 9 September 1985)

323. On 8 September 1985, after midnight, Hebron settlers led by Rabbi Moshe Levinger occupied a house in the Casbah area bordering on the Jewish quarter. The settlers were forcibly evicted from the house by border guards. Four settlers were detained. (Ha'aretz, 9 September 1985)

324. On 12 September 1985, it was reported that following the suspension of the armed settlers' patrols in Arab towns, due to widespread criticism, the settlers adopted a different method. On 11 September, a group of settler women with little children or prams walked through Hebron "to demonstrate Jewish presence". The women were unarmed, but were accompanied by soldiers. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 12 and 13 September 1985)

325. On 27 September 1985, dozens of Kiryat Arba settlers, including "Kach" members, reportedly rioted and caused extensive damage in Halhul following an attack on an Egged bus in the area. An Israeli television crew that arrived on the scene to film the rioting was attacked by the settlers. In the rioting windows and windshields were smashed, including the windows of the local mosque. Settlers were also reported to fire shots in the air and to set fire to several shops. (Ha'aretz, 29 September 1985; Jerusalem Post, 4 October 1985)

326. On 2 October 1985, it was reported that settler leaders in the West Bank had been given permission by the Defence Minister Mr. Rabin to hold a religious ceremony near Joseph's Tomb in Nablus, provided that no political speeches were held, that the number of participants be very small and that they should not remain in the site over night. It was also reported that the settlers intended, on the same occasion, to occupy several houses in Nablus that they had purchased from Arabs over the past two years. (Ha'aretz, 2 October 1985)

327. A number of Arab drivers operating in al-Arqoub village near Bethlehem reported that settlers from Hadar Bitar settlement established on Husan village land had begun to harass the Arab drivers by crowding them off the road, which was narrow and dangerous. (Al-Fajr, 15 November 1985)

328. On 17 November 1985, it was reported that Knesset member Matti Peled (Progressive List for Peace) had requested that the Knesset hold an emergency session to discuss revelations that West Bank settlers were holding large quantities of weapons over which the IDF and the security bodies had no control. According to the military correspondent of Ha'aretz, Zeev Schief, the Central Region Command had attempted to control the individual weapons held by the settlers, but its efforts were of no avail. Mr. Peled said that "that stupefying revelation should not go unheeded ... today (the settlers) disobey the army and tomorrow they will hold arms against the Government", he said. (Ha'aretz, 17 November 1985)

329. A group of anti-occupation Israelis were allegedly attacked by armed settlers while in Dheisheh refugee camp. (Al-Fajr, 29 November 1985)

330. On 14 December 1985, the eighth day of the Jewish holiday of Hanukka, settlers in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip carried out a co-ordinated "candle-lighting operation" at Joseph's Tomb in Nablus, the ancient Jewish synagogue in Jericho, the Patriarchs' Cave in Hebron and the ancient Jewish synagogue in Gaza. Settler spokesmen said the operation was designed to symbolize the link between those parts of the land of Israel and the return to the sources and the roots. The IDF authorities reportedly did not interfere with the candle-lighting. (Ha'aretz, 15 December 1985)

331. On 19 January 1986, Israeli settlers from Ne'ot Adumim settlement allegedly uprooted 130 olive trees belonging to Hamdan Jaafreh of al-Sawahreh al-Sharqiyeh village. They also reportedly obliged him, under the threat of the gun, to remove the barbed wire surrounding his land. The landowner filed a complaint at the Bethlehem police station against the settlers action. The landowner said that he received clearance to plant his land from the Israeli authorities before he started planting. (Al-Tali'ah, 23 January 1986, Al-Fajr, 31 January 1986)

332. According to Al-Fajr, settlers of Arya'el and Yakeer had intensified their harassment against Arab residents of Deir Hareth and Istya. Settlers allegedly use weapons to threaten them, they also detain them and set fire in their fields. (Al-Fajr, 21 February 1986, Al-Tali'ah, 27 February 1986)

333. On 26 March 1986, it was reported that several Kiryat Arba settlers on 24 March 1986, after midnight, entered the Patriarchs' Cave in Hebron, knocked down wooden partitions between a synagogue and a mosque and desecrated Muslim prayer rugs by treading them while wearing shoes. They reportedly attacked soldiers and policemen who tried to evict them. Three settlers were finally arrested while others reportedly eluded the police. The three were released on bail later in the day. On 26 March 1986 Jewish settlers in Hebron held a noisy carnival procession in the centre of the town. (Ha'aretz, 27 March 1986; Jerusalem Post, 26 March 1986)

334. On 3 April 1986, it was reported that representatives of the Hebron Jewish settlers had requested the authorities to extend the validity of the order authorizing them to pray on Friday nights in a room situated in the Muslim section of the Patriarchs' Cave. The room, known as "Isaac's Tent", was reportedly used by Muslim worshippers as a mosque. (Ha'aretz, 3 April 1986)

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335. On 10 April 1986, it was reported that the Gaza district council of Jewish settlements had decided to step up their struggle against the resettlement of 8,000 refugees from "Canada camp" in Sinai to Tel-Sultan, which is adjacent to the Jewish settlement of Rafiah-Yam. On 14 April, it was reported that the Tel-Sultan area had been declared closed military area following a rally held by Gaza district settlers on a hill overlooking the site to protest against the planned resettlement of refugees there. (Ha'aretz, 10, 11, 14 and 15 April 1986; Jerusalem Post, 16 April 1986)

336. On 13 April 1986, Kiryat Arba settlers reportedly warned residents of Hebron not to attend a Peace Now meeting due to be held in the town the next day. Settler sources said they would use all possible means to prevent the meeting from taking place. On 14 April, some 100 settlers set up road blocks on roads leading to Hebron in an attempt at preventing the participants in the Peace Now meeting from reaching the town. On 15 April, police detained several settlers, most of them from Kiryat Arba, who had reportedly rioted after the Peace Now meeting was over. (Ha'aretz, 14, 15, 16 and 17 April 1986; Jerusalem Post, 14 and 15 April 1986)

337. On 22 April 1986, it was reported that, in reaction to a decision by the Defence Minister Mr. Rabin not to approve the holding of a rally on 27 April 1986 to commemorate the eighteenth anniversary of Jewish settlement in Hebron, the Gush Emunim secretariat announced that if it could not have the decision cancelled by political means, the rally would be held even without a permission. The rally was planned to be held outside the Patriarch's Cave, with the participation of the Foreign Minister Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, but Mr. Rabin decided not to authorize the Gush Emunim rally and a counter-rally planned by Peace Now. On 28 April, it was reported that over 10,000 people had answered the Gush Emunim call to visit Hebron in a show of support for the settler movement. Gush Emunim organized the "tours" of Hebron following the Defence Minister's refusal to allow it to hold a rally in the town. A settler armed with a submachine-gun led a group of visitors to sites which, he said, proved that Jews had lived in the town in the past. (Ha'aretz, 22 April 1986; Jerusalem Post, 28 April 1986)

338. On 7 May 1986, during the late evening hours, some 100 settlers from Gaza Strip settlements set up tents on the site of the resettlement of Palestinian refugees from "Canada camp" to Tel-Sultan. The Council of Jewish settlements in the territories announced that the purpose of that settlement was to protest against the intended resettlement of Arab refugees in the area. The council called for an immediate extension of the Israeli law to the Gaza Strip. The IDF reportedly did not prevent the settlers from reaching the site. On 9 May, it was reported that during the night reinforced IDF troops had evacuated the settlers from the Tel-Sultan site. The evacuation operation was carried out without using force and the settlers were taken to the Rafah police station, where criminal files were opened against 32 of them, for illegally entering into a closed area. (Ha'aretz, 8 and 9 May 1986)

339. On 12 May 1986, it was reported that the security authorities had authorized the march planned by Gush Emunim to be held on Independence Day to commemorate the tenth anniversary of Jewish settlement in Samaria. The authorization was given on condition that the participants in the march undertook not to alight from their

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vehicles inside the town of Nablus and not to gather in large groups near Joseph's Tomb and near Tel-Balata, close to the Balata refugee camp. In addition to the march and visits the settlers were organizing a festive assembly in Eilon Moreh. On 15 May, it was reported that thousands of supporters had taken part in the Gush Emunim organized events. The tours and visits in the Nablus area gave rise to serious incidents in which several people were injured (see table of incidents). (Ha'aretz, 12 May 1986; Jerusalem Post, Ma'ariv, 15 May 1986)

340. On 2 June 1986, the Jerusalem police refused to allow Gush Emunim to hold a nocturnal march around the Temple Mount to mark Jerusalem Day on 5 June 1986. On 4 June, it was reported that the police authorized Gush Emunim to hold its march around the Temple Mount on condition that certain modifications in the itinerary were accepted. It was also agreed that at the end of the march a rally would be held at the northern area of the Mount of Olives. A Gush Emunim spokesperson, Daniela Weiss, told the Ha'aretz correspondent that her movement would hold "study tours" in Jewish sites in the Muslim quarter of the Old City. "We shall explain to the visitors that the name 'Muslim Quarter' is only provisional", she said, adding that Gush Emunim intended to mark Jerusalem Day yearly with similar operations. On 5 June, it was reported that the Jerusalem police had barred Gush Emunim from marching through the Muslim quarter. The Gush Emunim march coincided with Muslim prayers marking the last Friday of the Ramadan. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 3, 4 and 5 June 1986)

341. On 12 June 1986, a group of unauthorized settlers reportedly took over an empty structure overlooking Nablus. Spokesmen for the squatters said they moved in after the Defence Ministry refused them permission to spend the night of the Jewish holiday of Shavu'ot at Joseph's Tomb. On 16 June, IDF troops evicted four Gush Emunim squatters from the slopes of Mount Gerizim where they had put up tents. Military sources said the settlers packed their gear and left without incident after being ordered to evacuate the area. (Ha'aretz, 17 June 1986; Jerusalem Post, 15 and 17 June 1986)

342. On 1 July 1986, it was reported that the Hebron police had arrested for questioning several settlers, some of whom were activists of the Kach movement from Hebron and Kiryat Arba on suspicion of having set fire, several days earlier, to an Arab resident's car and having attempted to set fire to his home. The Hebron police reportedly continued its investigation. No suspects had so far been detained, although several Kach activists had been questioned. (Ha'aretz, 1 and 2 July 1986)

343. On 7 August 1986, a group of Kiryat Arba settlers allegedly attacked Abdul Rahim Jaber, aged 95. A large stone one settler allegedly hurled at him struck his head and passersby rushed him to a hospital in Hebron. (Al-Fajr, 14 August 1986)

344. On 7 August 1986, it was reported that some 200 Gush Emunim members who wanted to pray at the ancient synagogue in Jericho were prevented from reaching the site by IDF troops. Following the attempt the area was declared a closed military zone. On 8 August, it was reported that members of the Tehiya settlement group and Gush Emunim, accompanied by Knesset member Geula Cohen and Rabbi Moshe Levinger,

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had succeeded in getting through IDF roadblocks and reaching the vicinity of the Jericho synagogue. On 8 August, members of the Gush Emunim Jericho settlement group, led by Rabbi Moshe Levinger of Kiryat Arba, reportedly held prayers in the synagogue. An army spokesman said the group had camped out at the army roadblocks near the synagogue the previous night and was allowed into the synagogue the following day. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 7 and 8 August 1986; Jerusalem Post, 10 August 1986)

4. Treatment of detainees

(see paras. 54-59 above)

345. Forty Palestinian prisoners, including 10 teenagers, detained in the Russian Compound at Jerusalem, reportedly decided to continue a hunger strike started on 21 July 1985 to protest poor living conditions in the prison. (Al-Tali'ah, 2 August 1985)

346. On 6 August 1985, it was reported that lawyer Lea Tsemel had filed a complaint with the head of the General Security Service and with the legal adviser of the West Bank civil administration, alleging that her client Khaled Mahmud Daleisha, a 31-year-old engineer from El-Bireh, had been tortured and beaten during his interrogation. (Ha'aretz, 6 August 1985)

347. The Jneid prison administration at Nablus reportedly opened a special section to house about 70 youths from different parts of the West Bank who were detained under administrative orders. (Al-Tali'ah, 12 September 1985)

348. It was reported that Palestinian women imprisoned at Neve Tertza on political charges were demanding separate quarters from criminal prisoners. (Al-Fajr, 13 September 1985)

349. On 26 September 1985, it was reported in the weekly Zu-Haderekh that the situation in the Ashkelon prison was extremely tense. According to the report on 11 September 1985, following the inmates' refusal to be counted while standing up, the prison authority allegedly set border guards at the inmates. The guards allegedly carried out "vindictive searches", confiscated objects from the inmates, beat them, used tear gas and denied the inmates food and water. Inmates who were injured from the beatings received medical treatment only two days later. Some 400 security prisoners from the territories were held in the Ashkelon gaol, according to the report, in conditions of extreme overcrowding. (Zu-Haderekh, 26 September 1985)

350. On 15 October 1985 it was reported that, according to advocates Felicia Langer and Lea Tsemel, 46 administrative detainees had gone on hunger strike four days earlier at the Nablus prison, to protest against the transfer of some of them to Beersheba prison. On 17 October 1985 dozens of women, mothers, sisters and wives of administrative detainees reportedly held a sit-in strike at the Red Cross

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offices at East Jerusalem, in protest against alleged ill-treatment and harsh prison conditions of the detainees. (Ha'aretz, 15 October 1985; Zu-Haderekh, 23 October 1985)

351. On 21 October 1985, Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev said after visiting the Gaza prison that the severe overcrowding in the prisons "forces us to consider releasing prisoners who are not leaders and who were not convicted of bloody crimes, who had already served most of their prison terms, so that more space is available for other prisoners". Police sources said that the release of security prisoners could be carried out gradually, after the security authorities confirmed that the released prisoners would not be a security risk. According to one report the density in Gaza prison was 1.8 square metres per prisoner, as compared to between 2.8 and 3.5 metres in Israeli prisons. There was insufficient room for beds in all the cells and, as a result, many slept on mattresses on the floor. In one instance 60 to 80 detainees were arrested one night and were kept in a cell so small there was only standing room for them. Some cells reportedly lacked showers and toilets. In the case of security prisoners who refused to go out to work prisoners were locked in their cells for more than 21 hours a day. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 22 October 1985)

352. On 5 November 1985, lawyer Jawad Boulos visited the section for juveniles in the Russian Compound, Jerusalem, where he met two boys - 14 and 12 and a half years old - who had been allegedly tortured during interrogation without confessing to any of the charges against them: demonstrating and manufacturing and throwing an incendiary bottle. (Al-Tali'ah, 7 November 1985)

353. On 10 November 1985, it was reported that 80 out of 90 administrative detainees from the territories had recently been transferred from prisons in the West Bank to the detention ward in the Beersheba prison. Mr. Shimon Malka, spokesman for the Prisons Service, said that the reason for the transfer was to try and improve the detainees' conditions and to overcome the problem of overcrowding. In a reply to a question as to whether the transfer was a violation of the Geneva Convention, Mr. Malka said that the Central Region Commander had enacted emergency regulations in the territories and, therefore, holding the detainees inside the boundaries of the State of Israel constituted no violation of the Geneva Convention. On 27 November 1985 the High Court of Justice reportedly ordered the military commanders of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and the prisons commissioner, to show cause within 30 days why they should not return 60 administrative detainees held at the Beersheba prison to prisons in the territories. In their petition the detainees argued that since they were residents of an occupied territory, Israel, the occupying Power, was barred from transferring them to its own territory. (Ha'aretz, 10 November 1985; Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 28 November 1985)

354. On 18 November 1985, lawyer Jawad Boulos was reported as saying that no reason had been provided for the confinement of administrative detainee Samir Sbeihat in isolation. Sbeihat, a former student council head at Bir Zeit University, had been held in isolation for nearly one month. (Al-Fajr, 22 November 1985)

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355. It was reported that living conditions for Palestinian political detainees in Nafha prison, in the Negev desert, were extremely harsh. Prison authorities had reportedly stepped up provocative measures against inmates in Nafha and confiscated books in their possession. (Al-Tali'ah, 21 November 1985; Al-Fajr, 22 November 1985)

356. On 10 December 1985, it was reported that hundreds of security prisoners in the central prison at Nablus (Jneid) and in the Jenin prison were on a partial hunger strike over the previous week. On 11 December 1985 it was reported that some 1,500 security prisoners in Ashkelon gaol and in several West Bank gaols had been on a hunger strike the previous day, and that for some of them it was the sixth day without food. The existence of the hunger strike was confirmed on 10 December 1985 by a senior Red Cross official. According to one report the prisoners were protesting against an "iron-fist policy" allegedly introduced by the wardens following the release of 1,150 prisoners in May 1985. Their main complaints concerned humiliating practices they were submitted to, physical violence, overcrowded cells, bad living and health conditions, as well as the denial of the right to receive visits from their lawyers. The Prisons Commissioner told the lawyers that he would not give in on any demands concerning security arrangements, but that he was willing immediately to improve the quality of food and raise sanitation standards if the strike ended. On 13 December 1985 it was reported that the prisoners had suspended their strike the previous night. (Ha'aretz, 10 December 1985; Jerusalem Post, 11, 12 and 13 December 1985)

357. Palestinian detainees at Al-Fara'a detention centre reportedly launched a warning strike to be followed by an open hunger strike if their demands were not met. Their four major complaints concerned malnutrition, ill-treatment, lack of medical care and the detention of children in the same premises as adults. (Al-Ittihad, 20 December 1985)

358. On 25 December 1985, two security prisoners, Abu Khaled Sami Mussa and Azat Mahmud Zaki, both 19, were strangled to death in their cell in the Gaza central prison. On 30 December 1985 it was reported that two security prisoners serving life sentences had confessed to the murder. The two victims were reportedly suspected of collaboration with the authorities. Prisons Service Commissioner Rafi Suissa appointed a committee to inquire into the killing. (Jerusalem Post, Ma'ariv, 27 December 1985; Ha'aretz, 30 December 1985)

359. It was reported that prisoner Jibril Rajub from the village of Dura, Hebron district, has ended the opened hunger strike he started 40 days earlier after the prison authorities agreed to his demands. The demands included the permission to meet his lawyer and an end to intensive interrogation as well as physical and psychological torture. (Al-Tali'ah, 2 January 1986, see also A/AC.145/R.336, para. 21)

360. On 19 January 1986, Palestinian prisoners held in Al-Fara'a detention camp went on a one-day hunger strike to protest against malnutrition and lack of medical care. (Al-Tali'ah, 23 January 1986)

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361. On 28 January 1986, it was reported that the IDF had decided to transfer, within one month, some 500 security prisoners from prisons in Israel to a military prison. The decision was reportedly taken due to the severe overcrowding in the civilian prisons. According to the report, with 8,200 criminals and security prisoners held in the civilian prisons, the overcrowding reached an unprecedented point, and the transfer of 500 security prisoners would alleviate the overcrowding. (Ha'aretz, 28 January 1986)

362. On 4 February 1986, the police commander in charge of the West Bank south of Shilo described prison conditions in his district. He said, at a meeting summarizing the Judea police activities in 1985, that detention cells in his district were not fit for human occupation. He said that the cells were designed for 36 detainees but, on average, 87 people were detained in them. (Jerusalem Post, 5 February 1986)

363. On 5 February 1986, the weekly magazine Zu-Haderekh reported several cases of alleged ill-treatment of Arab detainees. Hussam Abdul Rahman Othman from the Balata refugee camp, Ahmed Zaki al-Ariri from Jenin and Ayad Yusef Mahmud Salameh from Bidia complained, through Adv. Felicia Langer, of being badly beaten by their interrogators in Nablus and Jenin gaols. (Zu-Haderekh, 5 February 1986)

364. On 23 February 1986, a prisoner in Jenin prison, Walid Greifat, aged 25, from the Nur a-Shams refugee camp, was beaten and strangled to death in his cell by inmates who suspected him of collaboration. The prisoner was serving a one-year term for hostile terrorist activity. (Ha'aretz, 24 February 1986)

365. On 23 February 1986, a lawyer delegation from Gaza reportedly visited Kfar Yona prison and met prisoners there. Kfar Yona prisoners reportedly went on strike for two days in protest against the "unbearable crowdedness in gaol". Eighty-seven Palestinian political prisoners were transferred to Kfar Yona prison after the Israeli authorities reconverted it to a prison for political as well as criminal detainees. (Al-Fajr, 28 February 1986)

366. On 24 February 1986, it was reported that a group called Centre for Alternative Information and lawyers dealing with defending accused West Bank and Gaza residents, had prepared and published a report on the use of torture during interrogation of security detainees in the territories. According to the report there was a significant drop in the number of complaints of torture during interrogation in the years 1977-1984, but in the past year their number has again risen considerably. Adv. Lea Tsemel said in a press conference at Jerusalem that most of the complaints came from detainees who denied the charges against them. The report contained detailed complaints of 27 detainees. Most of the complaints concerned General Security Service interrogators. The situation in Gaza was, according to the report, worse than in the West Bank. (Ha'aretz, 24 February 1986)

367. On 28 February 1986, it was reported that following an application by seven Arab prisoners, the High Court of Justice ordered the director of the central prison of the West Bank, in Nablus, to improve conditions in the prison by creating employment for inmates and providing tables, so that inmates should not eat on the floor. After the three Supreme Court judges had visited and examined the detention

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conditions, they rejected the application. They nevertheless realized that the cells were overcrowded and that prisoners had to eat on the floor, since there were no tables in the cells. (Ha'aretz, Yediot Aharonot, 28 February 1986)

368. On 30 March 1986, it was reported that a student at the Al-Najah University had petitioned the High Court of Justice, asking it to order the military commander in the West Bank to stop torturing him. The petitioner, Hamza Ahmed Hussein Abu-Hafisa, from the village of Illar, in the Tulkarem area, said he was arrested on 17 March 1986 and held in the Jenin prison. He alleged that, during the first two days of his detention, he had been tortured. (Ha'aretz, 30 March 1986)

369. On 21 April 1986, it was reported that the High Court of Justice would hear, in a three-Justice bench, a petition by two Al-Najah University students who alleged that they had been tortured during their interrogation by General Security Service (GSS) agents. The applicants asked the High Court to instruct the authorities to refrain from torturing them and to release them from detention. (Ha'aretz, 21 April 1986)

370. On 23 April 1986, political prisoners in Hebron gaol reportedly suspended their hunger strike, which had lasted for eight days, after some of their demands were met. The prisoners' demands were principally aimed at putting an end to alleged brutality by prison guards and to collective punishment, and at improving detention conditions. (Al-Fajr, 25 April 1986)

371. On 7 May 1986, it was reported that a police staff sergeant-major from the Samaria sub-district had been charged in the police disciplinary court in Petah-Tikva with beating a prisoner with electric cords to force him to confess to a murder. (Jerusalem Post, 7 May 1986)

372. On 13 June 1986 it was reported that Samir Murad Ba'ba', 35, from Tulkarem, detained in Jenin prison pending trial on charges of membership in PFLP, was complaining of torture and being denied family visits. (Al-Fajr, 13 June 1986)

373. On 20 June 1986, Palestinian female prisoners in Neve Tirtza prison demonstrated, by shouting and destroying furniture following a scuffle between them and Israeli criminal female prisoners. A Palestinian detainee, Ilham Muhammad al-Qutub, was beaten by Israeli prisoners, and was later put in solitary confinement. The Palestinian prisoners also demonstrated against the transfer of five of them to solitary confinement in Abu-Kabir prison in Tel Aviv. Following the violent demonstration the prisoners were sprayed with tear gas, and were later made to sleep the night in the tear-gassed room. The next day the Palestinian female prisoners at Neve Tirtza went on a two-day hunger strike. (Ha'aretz, Ma'ariv, Yediot Aharonot, 24 June 1986; Ma'ariv, 25 June 1986; Al-Fajr, 27 June 1986)

374. On 26 June 1986, it was reported that Adv. Walid al-Fahoum, head of the legal department of the Prisoners' Friends Committee, had submitted a report on prison conditions in Jneid and Kfar Yona gaols. According to the report Palestinian prisoners in both prisons were severely beaten and tear-gassed in mid-June 1986. Several of the prisoners' leaders were put in solitary confinement. At the source of the unrest were prisoners' protests against overcrowding, bad conditions and

transfers of prisoners to other prisons. Prisoners in Kfar Yona also protested against the administration's refusal to allow them to pray together on the Al-Adha Muslim holiday, and to allow inmates in various sections to visit each other on the holiday occasion. (Al-Fajr, 27 June 1986)

375. On 27 June 1986, it was reported that Palestinian political detainees in Beersheba prison had sent a letter to the local press the previous week, alleging that they were attacked in their cells by Israeli soldiers. They were allegedly tear-gassed, clubbed and beaten harshly. Many were locked in solitary confinement and the personal belongings of others were destroyed or confiscated. The attacks reportedly followed protest actions by the prisoners in order to obtain improved conditions. (Al-Fajr, 27 June 1986)

376. On 3 August 1986, the High Court of Justice decided that Prisons Service officials were authorized to hold an inmate in solitary confinement "in order to ensure that individual's safety", even though he may be prepared to take his chances in a general prison wing. The decision came in response to a petition filed by a West Bank Arab at Nablus prison. The State argued that the prisoner, who had co-operated with authorities in the past, would be harmed by terror organizations operating within the prison, and should therefore be kept apart. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 4 August 1986)

377. On 21 August 1986, representatives of prisoners' families from the Hebron jail demonstrated outside the Red Cross offices at Jerusalem to protest against the conditions prevailing in that prison and in sympathy with the inmates who were reportedly on hunger strike since 18 August 1986. The prisoners were striking in protest over several recent measures taken by the prison authorities: holding security prisoners together with criminal prisoners in the new wing opened in the Hebron jail; use of violence and torture against the inmates, bad food, confiscation of a special delivery of candy to the inmates on the occasion of the Id al-Adha holiday and shortening visiting time from 30 to 10 minutes. A spokesman for the Prisons Service denied that there was a hunger strike at Hebron jail and said he was not aware of the problems mentioned by the prisoners' families. According to one report the prisoners were also protesting against the lack of drinking water. Hot water for bathing was non-existent, prisoners were denied any medical treatment and were also subject to arbitrary attacks by the guards and frequent attacks with tear gas in their cells. They were also allegedly denied the right to pray together and to meet together for congratulations on the feast. (Ha'aretz, 21 August 1986; Al-Fajr, 22 August 1986)

5. Annexation and settlements

(see sect. IV.C, paras. 77 and 78 above)

(a) Policy

378. On 25 November 1985, it was reported that Meron Benvenisti said at a press conference that most of the Jewish settlements in the West Bank were too weak to sustain themselves, and that if the Government stopped supporting them they would collapse. According to the West Bank Data Base Project, the number of settlers in

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the West Bank increased by 10,000 over the past year and at present reached 52,000. The increase was mostly in settlements close to Tel Aviv or Jerusalem. Three-quarters of the settlers lived within 20 kms of Jerusalem, or within a 40-minute drive from the Tel Aviv area. Benvenisti said that the 52 settlements established by Gush Emunim, with a population of some 10,000 settlers, stagnated over the past year. Benvenisti found that the Government was spending large amounts on keeping the settlements going. According to Benvenisti, if the present rate of settlement should continue, the forecast of 100,000 Jewish settlers in the West Bank by the end of the decade should remain unaltered. On 27 November 1985, it was reported that the Gush Emunim rejected Dr. Benvenisti's findings as "distorted and erroneous". There were at present 62,000 Jewish settlers in the West Bank, and not 52,000, and the potential for more settlers was not weakening. The decline in construction was similar to the one felt in other parts of the country, and 19 new settlements were established recently in tough locations, peopled by "ideologically motivated" groups, numbering some 150 families. These settlements are: Beit-Hagai, Maaleh-Levona, Eli, Yitzhar, Peduel, Nahliel, Sanur, Rafiah-Yam and Netzarim. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, Ma'ariv, 25 November 1985; Ha'aretz, 27 November 1985)

379. On 30 December 1985, the Knesset Finance Committee approved a budget of IS 5 billion (approximately \$3.5 million) for settlement in the territories, following an agreement between the representatives of the Alignment and Likud and the Committee chairman. (Ha'aretz, 31 December 1985)

380. On 10 January 1986, it was reported that, according to a study by Michael Romann published earlier in the week by the West Bank Data Base Project headed by Dr. Meron Benvenisti, the future development area of Kiryat Arba would totally surround Hebron, and would be larger than the entire municipal area of jurisdiction of the Arab town. The process of locating state-owned lands for Kiryat Arba was still under way. When completed, it could reach 4,000 to 6,000 dunams, allowing for the construction of 5,000 housing units - including the existing flats - and for a population of 21,000. According to the study, there were at present 3,000 Jews in Kiryat Arba and Hebron, and some 6,000 Arabs in Hebron. According to the plan, all the State-owned lands within that area were designed for Jewish construction; access and connection roads, would reportedly be expropriated from their Arab owners. The Arab areas within that zone would be restricted for farming, open areas or future development, and urban construction there would be prohibited. In a related development, the Committee for the Renewal for Jewish Settlement in Hebron published a blue-print providing for the seizure of 70 dunams of formerly Jewish property inside Hebron, in the sites of the wholesale market, bus terminal and Tel-Rumeida. Under the plan 500 flats would be built in that area, with a Jewish population of 3,000. At a later stage, the plan proposed to connect the three sites inside the old town (Hadassa House, Romano House and "Abraham the Patriarch" compound), by buying or expropriating lands, and to create a continuous Jewish settlement similar in its dimensions to the Jewish quarter in the old city of Jerusalem. As a long-term plan it was proposed to connect the Jewish quarters with the Patriarchs' Cave through the Casbah of Hebron. (Ha'aretz, 10 January 1986)

381. On 14 January 1986, the Minister of Energy and Infrastructure, Moshe Shahal, told members of the Jordan Valley local council that the Jordan Valley would remain part of the State of Israel in any future arrangement with Jordan. (Ha'aretz, 15 January 1986)

382. On 15 January 1986, the Minister of Housing and Construction, David Levy, told a meeting of his Herut movement, held at Maaleh-Adumim, that 13 new settlements would be set up in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip during 1986. Finance Minister Yitzhak Modai said at the meeting that the national unity government had to set up 27 new settlements during its term of office, according to the coalition agreement. (Ha'aretz, 16 January 1986)

383. On 27 March 1986, the Central Bureau of Statistics released figures on changes in the population in the State and in the territories. The number of Jewish settlers in the territories increased by 4,800 in 1985, bringing the total to 42,000. (Jerusalem Post, 28 March 1986)

(b) Measures

384. On 6 August 1985, the head of the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department, Mattityahu Drobles, said that the Migdalim settlement, south-east of Nablus, bordering on the Jordan Valley region, would be set up on 1 September 1985. The second of the six settlements that would be created, Neot-Adumim, had its infrastructure under construction, while the remaining four settlements, Peles, Assa'el, Beitar and Avney-Hefetz, were still being planned. (Ha'aretz, 7 August 1985)

385. On 6 August 1985, the secretary-general of Gush Emunim, Daniela Weiss, told the Jerusalem Post that Gush Emunim leaders had concluded that their movement must pass from the stage of spreading out over the area to the stage of strengthening its hold over it. Accordingly, it was decided that Eli, a small new settlement on the Nablus-Ramallah road, should be turned into a full-fledged town. The expansion of Eli should be followed, according to the Gush Emunim planners, by the development of Eilon Moreh, Brakha and Kiryat Arba. On 2 October 1985 the cornerstone-laying ceremony of Eli took place. According to the report the Gush Emunim planned there a town of 2,000 families. Speaking at the ceremony Deputy Prime Minister David Levy said that 8 new settlements had been set up in the West Bank over the past year, and 8 more should be set up in the coming year. Some 6,000 housing units were being built at present. David Levy added that some 250 families were expected to live in Eli initially. At present, only 12 families reportedly lived in the settlement. (Jerusalem Post, 8 August and 3 October 1985)

386. The Israeli Military Objection Committee at Ramallah rejected a petition by Mr. Mohammed al-Nabahin of Ta'amreh village against the confiscation of his 12-dunam plot near Bethlehem. (Al-Fajr, 9 August 1985)

387. On 13 August 1985, it was reported that a police investigation was under way into some 200 complaints by Arab landowners in the West Bank, who maintained that their signatures had been forged on purchase documents and their land had been sold without their knowledge. Some also claimed their land was taken from them through

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threats, force and extortion. Deputy state attorney, Plia Albeck, the Justice Ministry's expert on West Bank land, reportedly forbade - following the uncovering of several cases of illegally conducted land deals in the area - land sales by Israelis in areas unapproved for settlement, but private entrepreneurs and contracting companies continued to sell land, apparently with political backing from certain quarters (such as the Agriculture Ministry, when Ariel Sharon was Minister and Michael Dekel was his Deputy). It was reported that two more West Bank dealers were arrested in the first week of September 1985, as police continued to investigate land fraud on the West Bank. Thus far, 10 people had been arrested in connection with the case, including two Israeli lawyers - Mr. Uri Ben Yehuda and Mr. Sami Me'olam - and West Bank land dealer Ahmed Odeh. It was also reported that despite police requests, Tel Aviv District Court Judge Hamrah Sharon released three of the principal suspects in the case from police custody. They were suspected of forging signatures on land deeds. Three of them were released on IS 5 million (approximately \$3,335) bail each after spending the previous 45 days in detention. On 24 October 1985, new fraudulent deals were discovered after investigation into fraud cases was halted by Israeli authorities. On 10 January 1986 it was reported that nearly two dozen Arabs from Nablus and surrounding villages were being held by police on suspicion of falsifying documents related to the West Bank land-fraud investigation. The police had reportedly questioned the suspects for 14 days but had not yet charged them. It was learnt that formal charges would be brought against only four or five of the suspects. The Arabs had complained to police and the Israel Lands Administration that their land was wrongly taken from them and that they were forced to sell their property under threats, but according to information in the hands of the police, the Arabs had falsified documents in order to show that the land sales were "fraudulent". (Jerusalem Post, 13 August 1985 and 10 January 1986; Al-Fajr, 6 September 1985; Al-Tali'ah, 24 October 1985)

388. On 28 August 1985, it was reported that the Planning Department of the Jerusalem Municipality had prepared a detailed plan for the expropriation of the south-eastern slopes of the Temple Mount, at present owned by the Waqf. According to the report the plan was not submitted to the local Planning Commission, as it was feared that a political storm could arise, after the Waqf had learned of the plan and threatened to create an "international scandal". Sources in the Jerusalem Municipality, who admitted that such a plan did exist, argued that an expropriation of the area would have had no practical repercussions, since the area, which was at present an archaeological garden, would have remained such a garden, and only its ownership would have been changed. (Ha'aretz, 28 August 1985)

389. On 3 September 1985, it was reported that farmers from the villages of Surif and Jaba, south of the Etzion bloc, recently complained that Kfar Etzion settlers had been preventing them access to an area of 2,000 dunams of farming land that they claimed was theirs for many generations. The farmers were allegedly told by the settlers that the area was State-owned. It was also reported that the assignment of the area would be decided only after the decision to declare it State-land was confirmed. (Ha'aretz, 3 September 1985)

390. On 1 October 1985, it was reported that 200 Jews lived at present in the Muslim Quarter of Jerusalem's Old City, both in houses bought from Arabs and houses that formerly belonged to Jews. (Ha'aretz, 1 October 1985)

391. Israeli authorities reportedly confiscated vast areas of land belonging to the village of Yasuf in the Nablus area for the purpose of expanding the nearby Tafuah settlement. According to the report, 200 dunams were already confiscated in the village for the same purpose. (Al-Fajr, 11 October 1985)

392. A number of Jewish zealots allegedly attempted to seize Arab land in Ras el-Amoud in Jerusalem, claiming graves existed on the 15-dunam plot. (Al-Fajr, 25 October 1985)

393. On 5 November 1985, it was reported that the Investment Committee of the Ministry of Tourism had approved the construction of a hotel in the West Bank settlement of Kedumim. The hotel, the first in the West Bank to be approved by the Commission, would cost \$1,000,000. (Ha'aretz, 5 November 1985)

394. Hebron's military governor reportedly notified the Mukhtars of Arab al-Ramadin near Dhahiriya of the decision to confiscate a 15,000-dunam plot extending from Arab al-Ramadin to Wadi al-Khalil. The land was surveyed a week earlier. (Al-Fajr, 8 November 1985)

395. Israeli bulldozers began working on land belonging to the village of Sur Baher, south of Jerusalem, following a decision to confiscate the 1,000-dunam plot. (Al-Fajr, 15 November 1985)

396. According to a report appearing in the Al-Quds newspaper of 15 November 1985, bulldozers have begun digging up a 130-dunam plot south of Nezarim settlement in the northern part of the Gaza Strip. (Al-Fajr, 22 November 1985)

397. On 24 November 1985, it was reported that the IDF on 22 November 1985 prevented some 40 members of the "Jericho nucleus" from settling in the Jericho area. The nucleus members, residents of Kiryat Arba and yeshiva students, intended to settle in an area where ruins of a sixth-century Jewish synagogue were discovered. Security sources said the nucleus members would not be authorized to settle in that area. The IDF stopped the nucleus members at a road-block and took them to a military camp several kilometres away. Ten members reportedly left the army camp and reached the site of the synagogue but they were forced to leave and two of them were arrested. On 26 November 1985, it was reported that another attempt to settle at the Jericho synagogue site was foiled by the army. On 8 December 1985, soldiers and border guards foiled an attempt, the third in one month, to establish a settlement at the ruins of an ancient Jewish synagogue north of Jericho. The settlers, members of a movement called the Faithful of the Land of Israel, stated that the attempts at settling in the area would continue. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 24, 26 and 27 November 1985; 9 December 1985)

398. Seven farmers from Ubaidiyah village in the Bethlehem area were reportedly to go on trial before an Israeli military court on charges of working on their land without permission from military authorities. They were accused of violating article 34 of the 1966 law of organization of cities, villages and buildings by opening a road blocked by authorities in preparation for establishing a new settlement. (Al-Fajr, 29 November 1985)

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399. On 1 December 1985, nine families of Ethiopian Jews, totalling some 50 persons, were transferred to Maaleh-Adumim. The Housing and Absorption Ministries reportedly planned to settle some 40 families in Kiryat Arba. (Ha'aretz, 2 December 1985)

400. On 2 December 1985, the inauguration was reported of a new road linking the Jordan Valley to the coastal plain. At the inauguration ceremony Deputy Prime Minister David Levy said that the road had a "political significance" and was therefore given a special priority - so as to remove any doubt regarding the future. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 3 December 1985)

401. On 19 December 1985, Gush Emunim created a fund for redeeming lands, whose objective is to raise contributions and funds in Israel and abroad in order to "redeem lands, particularly in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district". (Ha'aretz, 20 December 1985)

402. It was reported that an eight-dunum plot belonging to Mr. Musa Ayyad has been confiscated by the Israeli authorities in the village of Sharfat in the Jerusalem area. The land was reportedly given to the Israeli Keren Kayaimet, which started uprooting Mr. Ayyad's olive trees. (Al-Fajr, 20 December 1985)

403. Israeli forces reportedly seized about 2,000 square metres of land near Natzarin settlement (Gaza Strip). The reason given for the seizure was to expand the intersection. The land was owned by the al-Ashram and the Attalah families. (Al-Fajr, 20 December 1985)

404. On 9 January 1986, Israeli military authorities reportedly confiscated hundreds of dunams of Samu' village near Hebron. (Al-Fajr, 17 January 1986)

405. On 20 January 1986, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Housing and Construction, David Levy, inaugurated the renovated Hadassa House at Hebron. In the renovation works apartments were built for 11 families, and rooms were set aside for a synagogue and a dormitory for pupils of the yeshiva at the nearby Romano House. An adjacent house, called Hasson House, would also be renovated to accommodate five families (at present three families lived there) and a yeshiva. The main project involved the "Jewish Courtyard", also known as the Abraham the Patriarch compound. According to the plan, low-rise buildings would be built that would blend in with the Arab structures in the area. On 12 February 1986, it was reported that 11 Jewish families from Jerusalem and Kiryat Arba would move shortly into new apartments prepared for them in the Hadassa building in the centre of Hebron. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, Ma'ariv, 21 January 1986; Jerusalem Post, 12 February 1986)

406. It was reported that the Israeli authorities informed Arab landowners from the village of Beit Furik, near Nablus, of its decision to confiscate 4,000 dunums of their land. (Al-Fajr, 7 February 1986)

407. It was reported that several dozen Arab residents from the villages of Irtas and al-Khader, near Bethlehem, submitted an official objection to opening a road on their land. The road would reportedly link Jewish settlements in the Bethlehem area. (Al-Fajr, 14 February 1986)

408. On 24 February 1986, the cornerstone-laying ceremony was reported of a permanent settlement called "Metzadot-Yehuda" in southern Mount Hebron. Housing Minister David Levy attended the ceremony and also inaugurated a new road crossing the Mount Hebron area from north to south. (Yediot Aharonot, 25 February 1986)

409. On 28 March 1986, it was reported that the Housing Ministry had granted \$40,000 to a Gush Emunim-oriented yeshiva that had been leading the move to buy out Muslim owners of houses surrounding the Temple Mount. The money was reportedly given to the yeshiva to help it acquire flats in the Muslim quarter of the Old City. There was no authorization in the State budget for that allocation. (Jerusalem Post, 28 March 1986)

410. On 31 March 1986, Housing Minister David Levy and the mayor of Jerusalem Teddy Kollek inaugurated the new neighbourhood of Pisgat-Zeev, located between Neveh Yaacov and the French Hill, in East Jerusalem. The new neighbourhood was planned to consist of 12,000 housing units; 400 families already lived there. A new tract of road, linking Neveh Yaacov and Pisgat-Zeev to the Maaleh Adumim road, was also inaugurated on 31 March 1986. (Ha'aretz, 1 April 1986)

411. On 27 April 1986, Housing Minister David Levy took part in a cornerstone-laying ceremony at Neve Daniel, a new settlement in the Etzion bloc. Mr. Levy announced that within a few weeks his ministry would begin settling dozens of Jewish families in the heart of Hebron. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 28 April 1986)

412. On 20 May 1986, it was reported that the Minister of Trade and Industry, Ariel Sharon, said during a visit to the Mount Hebron area that an industrial zone would be created in Deir Razah shortly, on a stretch of land of 600 dunams, located near the settlement of Adurayim. Mr. Sharon said the land was State-owned, and stressed the geographical and strategic importance of the site. According to local residents the lands were privately owned. The industrial zone would provide jobs for settlers in the 11 settlements located in the region. Mr. Sharon also announced that he intended to set up a 60-dunam site for high-technology industries in Porcelaine Hill, near Kiryat Arba. He said some \$15 million were invested, during the previous year, in industry in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. (Ha'aretz, 20 May 1986)

413. On 25 May 1986, it was reported that three residents of the village of Artas, in the Etzion bloc, applied to the High Court of Justice, claiming that Jewish settlers in the area had set up hen-coops on lands confiscated from them for security purposes. The applicants were asking the High Court to instruct the security authorities to return the lands to their owners. (Ha'aretz, 25 May 1986)

414. On 29 May 1986, it was reported that an inauguration ceremony was held that day for the settlement of Kadim, in northern Samaria. Kadim had been created as a Nahal outpost and was now being turned into a permanent civilian settlement. (Ha'aretz, 29 May 1986)

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415. On 1 June 1986, the security authorities fenced with barbed wires an area of 203 dunams near Abu-Median, south of Gaza, and another area of 116 dunams north of the Amer project. The land, located near the Netzarim settlement, had been bulldozed before being fenced. In another development it was reported that the military authorities had notified mukhtars of the village of Samu', near Hebron, of their decision to confiscate 2,500 dunams of the village's lands. The landowners were given 45 days to appeal the decision to the military objections committee. (Al-Fajr, 6 June 1986)

416. On 4 June 1986, Housing and Construction Minister David Levy participated in the inauguration ceremony of a new housing project with 750 flats in the settlement of Ginot, in Samaria. Speaking at the ceremony Mr. Levy promised that settlement in Samaria would continue. In a visit to several settlements in Samaria, Mr. Levy said that some 100 rural settlements and 10 urban settlements had been established over the past 10 years in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, with a total of 15,500 housing units. In another development it was reported on 4 June 1986 that a Bedouin settlement, Lagia, would be established shortly in the southern Mount Hebron area, with a planned population of 10,000. Another Bedouin settlement, Houra, should be set up in Israel. (Ha'aretz, 4 June 1986)

417. On 13 June 1986, it was reported that mukhtars of the Bani-Naim village in the Hebron district had been notified the previous week of the confiscation of 950 dunams of land in the Khalet Yaqin, Garon Batha, Um Dahab and Um Halseh areas, on the pretext that the lands were State property. Landowners were given 45 days to appeal the decision. (Al-Fajr, 27 June 1986)

418. On 18 June 1986, it was reported that an area of 300 dunams had been levelled by bulldozers and confiscated in the Jenin district. The land was reportedly used by herdsmen from the villages of Tura, Khuljan and Ya'bad to graze their sheep. (Al-Fajr, 27 June 1986)

419. On 20 June 1986, it was reported that residents of Ya'bad in the Jenin area had complained to the authorities against plans by the zoning committee to open a road 500 m long and 40 m wide. Large numbers of olive trees would be destroyed if the plan were to materialize. (Al-Fajr, 27 June 1986)

420. On 23 June 1986, it was reported that the High Court of Justice had issued an interim injunction prohibiting the authorities from confiscating a 46-dunam Arab-owned plot to an Israeli settlement north of Rafah. The land was levelled in April 1986 in preparation for the confiscation. Reports also continued about land-levelling works in other areas in the Gaza Strip: some 102 dunams were being levelled near the Amer project, and 22 dunams near Netzarim. Gaza residents reportedly claimed they had documents proving their legal ownership of the lands. (Al-Fajr, 27 June 1986)

421. On 27 June 1986, it was reported that several Palestinian lawyers representing four Hebron area families had filed a complaint earlier in the week with Israeli military authorities in protest of illegal work on a 700-dunam plot that was reportedly designed to become an industrial complex to serve Kiryat Arba. Land levelling works already started on the site, giving rise to clashes between local

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residents and security personnel. The creation of the industrial complex was proposed on 20 May 1986 by Minister of Trade and Industry Ariel Sharon. The four families owning the lands, situated in an area known as Beit-Inoun, reportedly had documents proving their legal ownership. In another development it was reported that the military objections committee had concluded earlier in the week that the authorities had erred in confiscating a 400-dunam plot owned by Palestinians near Yatta, south of Hebron. The committee advised the authorities, who declared the land State property, to return it to its owners. It also advised the authorities to return 400 dunams out of a 1,000-dunam plot near Surif, in the Hebron area, to its owners. (Al-Fajr, 27 June 1986)

422. On 2 July 1986, it was reported that over the past week construction works had accelerated in the "Jewish court", in the wholesale market of Hebron. Works in the site were reportedly executed under the control of the staff officer in charge of archaeological affairs in the civil administration. A number of prefabricated structures that served as offices for the Association for the Renewal of Jewish Settlement in Hebron were removed from the site to enable the construction of an institute for the studies of Eretz-Israel, of the Beitar movement, which was at present located at Tel-Rumeida. The offices of the association were transferred to the Hadassa building. (Ha'aretz, 2 July 1986)

423. On 10 July 1986, it was reported that residents of the village of Khader, near Bethlehem, were angry at the decision by an appeal committee on behalf of the civil administration to turn down their appeal against the intention to build a road by-passing the Dheisheh refugee camp on their lands. The Dheisheh by-pass was planned to link the Etzion bloc area with south Jerusalem. The civil administration had announced its intention to expropriate many plots of land belonging to Khader residents. The appeal committee, which rejected the appeal, explained to the villagers that they would be compensated for damages caused to their plants and trees but not for the loss of their lands, since the expropriation was being carried out for "public needs". The villagers were given three weeks to submit an alternative plan. The head of the local council said he intended to take the case to the High Court of Justice. (Ha'aretz, 10 July 1986)

424. On 4 August 1986, the military court at Ramallah ruled to cancel a four-year-old decision by the military authorities to confiscate a 168-dunam plot south of Tulkarem, which they intended to annex to the nearby settlement of Yakir. The three families owning the land - Jaber, Moqbel and Rayyan - will have the land returned to them. (Al-Fajr, 8 August 1986)

425. On 21 August 1986, the military authorities declared an area of about 3,000 dunams state land. The area was reportedly situated near the villages of Biddu and Surta, in the Tulkarem district. The authorities gave the landowners 45 days to contest the confiscation. The area in question had been allegedly fraudulently bought by Israeli real-estate companies. (Al-Fajr, 22 August 1986)

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6. Golan Heights

(see sect. IV.C, paras. 79-84 above)

426. Fifteen university students from the Golan Heights reportedly filed a petition with the Israeli High Court against the Ministry of Interior for refusing to grant them a laissez-passer in order to pursue their studies in a number of Eastern European countries. (Al-Tali'ah, 22 August 1985)

427. On 3 September 1985, it was reported that the IDF intended to issue an order banning Golan Heights residents from circulating at night in areas close to the border with the Syrian Arab Republic. (Ha'aretz, 3 September 1985)

428. On 3 October 1985, it was reported that a new town, Kidmat Zvi, was to be dedicated on the Golan Heights. Twenty-five families were at present living in the site, situated 3 km north-east of Katzrin. The town was reportedly planned for a total of 100 families. (Jerusalem Post, 3 October 1985)

429. On 15 October 1985, the Nazareth district court convicted Rafik Kalani, aged 20, from Majdal Shams, of providing the Syrian Arab Republic with information on IDF strength in the Golan Heights. (Jerusalem Post, 16 October 1985)

430. On 12 November 1985, 10 youths, aged 16 to 20, from Majdal Shams, on the Golan Heights, were charged in the Lod military court with stealing land mines and plotting against the IDF during the previous two years. The youths denied the charges. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 13 November 1985)

431. It was reported that the Arab population of the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights called upon the United Nations to send a commission of inquiry to investigate the "intolerable conditions under which the Golan Arabs live". A letter dated 2 December 1985 was sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations calling upon the international community to act immediately and to pass laws to help lift the "injustice, suppression and oppression" from which this population suffer. The letter reported cited some of the oppressive measures, foremost among which is the problem of income tax. According to some allegations, tax collectors have raided homes and shops, confiscating furniture and agricultural equipment. They also allegedly opened fire on people who refused to obey orders and imprisoned those who dared to ask why such measures were being taken against them. (Al-Fajr, 6 December 1985)

432. On 17 February 1986, it was reported that the police had detained, over the weekend, 7 Druze residents of Majdal Shams and Bukata, on the Golan, on suspicion of disturbing public peace. In demonstrations held to mark the fifth anniversary of Israeli extension of its law and administration to the Golan, hundreds of Druze residents waved Syrian flags, sang Syrian national songs and expressed solidarity with the Syrian régime. Many Syrian Druze arrived at the Syrian side of the border and participated in the demonstrations. On 27 February 1986, it was reported that police had arrested a further 18 Druze residents of Golan villages on suspicion of rioting and injuring policemen during Prime Minister Shimon Peres's visit to Majdal Shams on 25 February 1986. Several of the detainees, who were rounded up on

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the basis of police photographs taken during the riot, were reportedly minors. They were all being detained at Acre (northern Israel). On 28 February 1986, it was reported that a magistrates court at Acre had extended the detention of 18 suspects. Fourteen adults were detained for 15 days and 4 minors were detained for 10 days. The police reportedly intended to put the suspects on trial during their period of detention, on charges of participation in an illegal demonstration, sedition and injuring policemen. (Ha'aretz, 17 and 28 February 1986; Jerusalem Post, 17 and 27 February 1986)

433. On 3 March 1986, 11 Druze residents of Majdal Shams were arrested on suspicion of rioting during the visit by Prime Minister Peres. According to the report these arrests brought the total number of Druze detainees following the rioting to 47, including some minors. On 18 March 1986, it was reported that 16 of the detainees had been released on bail, the previous day, by order of the district court in Nazareth. They were told not to leave their villages without police permission and not to leave their homes from the early evening hours until the morning; they were also prohibited from taking part in any gathering. Another two detainees were remanded in custody until their trial. These two were reportedly charged with assaulting policemen. On 28 March 1986, it was reported that the Supreme Court had ruled that five of the detainees who had earlier been released on bail by the district court in Nazareth could be remanded until the end of the legal proceedings against them. (Ha'aretz, 4, 18 and 28 March 1986; Jerusalem Post, 28 March 1986)

434. On 12 March 1986, it was reported that police had, over the past year, seized what was described as "an enormous quantity" of sabotage materials in the Druze villages of the Golan Heights. Most of those involved were reportedly arrested and would be put on trial. (Ha'aretz, 12 March 1986)

435. On 20 March 1986, income-tax authorities carried out an early morning raid on a fruit-packing plant in the Golan Druze village of Majdal Shams. The plant's owners were accused of refusing to submit reports to the income-tax authorities for the past six years. Following that operation a general strike was proclaimed on 21 March 1986 in the Golan Druze villages and disturbances were reported. According to local residents the Israeli authorities embarked on a harassment campaign against them following the rioting in Majdal Shams during the visit by Prime Minister Peres. (Jerusalem Post, 21 March 1986; Yediot Aharonot, 23 March 1986)

436. On 15 April 1986, the Northern Region Commander, Aluf (Major General) Uri Or, issued an order banning for seven days the Golan Druze residents from reaching the hill close to the Syrian border, where the Druze population used to demonstrate together with Syrian Druze residents meeting on the other side of the border. (Ha'aretz, 16 April 1986)

437. On 17 April 1986, over 700 policemen and border guards prevented, by their presence in the four Golan Druze villages, the marking and celebration of the Syrian independence day. Several improvised demonstrations were nevertheless held in Majdal Shams and Ein Kinia, but the public order was maintained. (Ha'aretz, 18 April 1986)

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438. On 19 April 1986, a magistrate's court in Zefat, northern Israel, extended by 12 days the detention of Fahed Safadi, aged 18, a Golan Druze suspected of having organized an illegal demonstration on the Syrian independence day. Three other youths from the Golan village of Ein Kinia were also detained for 12 days for participation in an illegal demonstration. (Ma'ariv, 20 April 1986)

439. Defence Minister Itzhak Rabin said on 22 April 1986 that Israel's aim now was to develop and build up the Golan Heights, as an answer to the loud voices and threats emanating from the Syrian Arab Republic. "We want to live in peace and not in war here", he declared. "Our way of reacting to the extremist speeches is to practise restraint, to build and to act, thus making clear we want peace, not war." (Ha'aretz, 23 April 1986)

440. On 21 May 1986, it was reported that the military court at Lod had passed prison sentences of 27 years on five Druze residents of Majdal Shams, convicted of attempting to kidnap a soldier and holding contacts with Syrian agents. Four other members of the group, also from Majdal Shams, were given prison sentences ranging from 7 to 12 years for their part in the case. The eight youths, aged 16 to 21, were all holders of Israeli identity cards. In a related development it was reported that the trial was under way at the Nazareth District Court of 18 Druze residents of the Golan Heights accused of rioting and stoning policemen during a visit to their villages by Prime Minister Peres, two months earlier. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, Ma'ariv, 21 May 1986)

441. On 22 May 1986, four bulldozers belonging to the State Lands Administration, protected by police and border-guard forces, ploughed up and fenced off 150 dunams of land located west of Majdal Shams on the Golan Heights. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 23 May 1986)

442. On 17 June 1986, Wasef Khater, a Golan Heights resident, was dismissed from his job at the Safed hospital because he refused to accept Israeli citizenship. (Al-Fajr, 20 June 1986)

443. On 15 July 1986, three residents of the Golan Druze village of Mas'ada were convicted at the Nazareth district court of passing information on the IDF to the Syrian intelligence. Yasser Sabra, aged 21; Ziad Bathish, aged 20; and Ma'mun Sabag, aged 19, were each sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The three were captured by soldiers of the South Lebanon Army on their way back from the Syrian Arab Republic to the Golan. (Ha'aretz, 16 July 1986)

444. On 16 July 1986, the Nazareth district court convicted 13 youths, aged 18 to 25, from Majdal Shams on the Golan, of rioting during the visit to their village by Prime Minister Shimon Peres in February 1986. The youths were sentenced to prison terms ranging from three to six months. In another development, it was reported that two Druze residents of Mas'ada had been arrested on suspicion of having hoisted Syrian flags over the sports club in their village. The two were named as Shaer Saber, aged 26, and Safdi Salim, aged 18. They were remanded for eight days for further investigation. (Ma'ariv, 17 July 1986)

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445. On 10 August 1986, the Supreme Court rejected an appeal by 14 Golan Druze residents against their sentence. They had been sentenced by the Nazareth district court to prison terms of three and six months on charges of participation in an illegal demonstration. (Al-Fajr, 14 August 1986)

446. On 25 August 1986, it was reported that an announcement by the Ministry of the Interior that the Golan Druze residents were included in the voters register for the Knesset had provoked anger in the Golan Druze villages. At an emergency meeting held in Majdal Shams it was decided to send a letter to Interior Minister, Rabbi Yitzhak Peretz, informing him that the Golan Druze residents did not consider themselves to be Israeli citizens. It was also decided to petition the High Court of Justice for an order forcing the Ministry of the Interior to cancel the registration of the Golan Druze residents in the voters register. (Yediot Aharonot, 25 August 1986)

7. Incidents

The Temple Mount incidents

447. On 8 January 1986, a group of two dozen Israelis, including five Knesset members, visited the Temple Mount area, in the old city of Jerusalem. The visit, described by a senior police officer as a "courtesy visit", had been arranged in co-ordination with the Ministry of Religious Affairs and the Muslim Waqf, in order to permit the Knesset Interior Committee to examine complaints of illegal Muslim construction in the site. Only three members of the Knesset committee took part in the visit: its chairman, Dov Shilanski (Herut), Ovadia Eli and Jacques Amir - the only Labour Party committee member to have participated. Knesset members Geula Cohen and Yuval Neeman, who were not members of the Knesset Committee, came along, together with other right-wing activists such as Avi Farhan and Gershon Salomon - who heads a group called the Faithful of the Temple Mount, responsible for repeated attempts at organizing Jewish public prayers on the Mount. About 20 border-guards and policemen accompanied the group. After a visit to the Al-Aqsa mosque, which passed without incident, the group went to nearby underground halls known as Solomon's Stables. There, Muslim guards and Arab workmen prevented the group from entering the place with cameras. Knesset members Cohen and Shilanski who tried to force their way in were allegedly punched and beaten. Meanwhile hundreds of Arabs gathered around the group responding to a call by the muezzin, from the top of the minaret to come and defend the mosque. Police closed the gates to the Temple Mount to prevent more Arabs from entering, and used tear gas and baton charges in order to extricate the Knesset members from the area. One Arab youth reportedly fainted as a result of the tear gas. Knesset member Shilanski announced that he intended to complete the visit in the afternoon, but Knesset speaker Shelomo Hillel prohibited any visits by the Interior Committee. Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev ordered Police Inspector-General David Kraus personally to supervise an investigation into the disturbance, following the Committee members' complaints of "police negligence" and Waqf complaints of "provocation". On 9 January 1986 Minister of Industry Ariel Sharon made a 20-minute visit to the Temple Mount and declared that Jews and Arabs had to learn to cohabit in that place. In another incident, a group of Israeli youths, reportedly supporters of the Tehiya Party, waved an Israeli flag and sang the

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Israeli national anthem on the Mount. Border guards evicted them and they were taken to a police van to be questioned. Charge sheets would be filed against them for disturbing the public peace. On 14 January 1986, a group of Knesset members, members of the Knesset Interior Committee and others made a return visit to the Temple Mount. Reporters and photographers were barred from accompanying the group, by decision of Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev. Immediately upon entering the Temple Mount, Committee chairman Dov Shilanski told the Knesset members that Gershon Shafat - a Gush Emunim leader who took part in the visit - wished to recite a prayer. At the same time, Knesset member Rabbi Waldman (Tehiya) took out a book of psalms and read from it aloud. Knesset members Shulamit Aloni and Yossi Sarid (Civil Rights Movement) started shouting "this is a provocation", demanding that the prayers be stopped. They then decided to leave the tour, in protest against the prayers. Waqf officials who at the beginning refrained from intervening, at that point also demanded that the prayers be stopped, calling them a provocation. They were joined by some 150 Arabs, mostly local residents and striking Bir Zeit University students who reportedly tried to break through the tight police cordon around the Knesset members. Police used tear gas to disperse them and accompanied the Knesset members to Solomon's Stables, where Arab youths blocked the entrance. The head of the Supreme Islamic Council, Sheikh Saad ed-Din al-Alami told Southern District Police Commander Rahamim Comfort that, due to the public prayer by the Knesset members he decided to prohibit the Knesset members from continuing their visit and entering Solomon's Stables. Comfort then warned Shilanski that, while the police were prepared to force the gates of the Stables open, after they were locked by the Waqf, such an action may result in bloodshed. Meanwhile, hundreds of local worshippers on the Mount chanted hostile slogans, and outside the Mount, at the Majlis Gate, police used force and tear gas to disperse some 150 rioters who wanted to force their way into the Mount. At around 11 a.m. the Knesset members were taken to a police post at the entrance to the Mount and, after a 25-minute discussion voted (by a majority of 8 votes to 3) to discontinue the visit and not to insist on entering Solomon's Stables. In the course of the incident 17 demonstrators were arrested. Police later said that the Knesset members' decision to withdraw had prevented a riot of "disastrous proportions". A general business strike was held in East Jerusalem throughout the day. On 30 January 1986, it was reported that 14 Arabs would be put on trial following the rioting on the Temple Mount during the visit to the place by the Knesset Interior Committee. During the day of the visit 32 persons were arrested, of whom 19 were detained for further questioning. The 14 who would stand trial would be charged with illegal gathering, stone-throwing and taking part in a violent demonstration. Two Gaza Strip residents were also suspected of trying to snatch a weapon from a border guard. Meanwhile, all the suspects were released on bail. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 9, 10 and 15 January 1986; Ha'aretz, 30 January 1986)

448. On 19 January 1986, 12 Kach Party members were arrested when they tried to force their way through the Mugrabi Gate after Waqf authorities refused them entry to the Temple Mount. The group came with Israeli flags and placards reading: "No place for Arabs on Jewish holy grounds". Two of the 12 were reportedly expected to be charged the next day with disturbing the peace and resisting arrests. The other 10 were released after questioning. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 20 January 1986)

449. On 20 January 1986, the Director-General of the Jerusalem Municipal Council, Aharon Sarig, told the Knesset Interior Committee that allegations of unlicensed

construction work on the Temple Mount were unfounded. Municipal inspectors reported that the only works carried out on the Mount were plastering and painting in Solomon's Stables, and paving near the Golden Gate; such works did not require a building permit. Sariq said he knew of nothing to substantiate allegations that the Muslims had built new prayer pulpits on the Temple Mount during the past year. Police Inspector-General David Kraus told the Committee that in the wake of a High Court ruling, the police did not permit Jewish prayer on the Temple Mount, but if an individual Jew wanted to pray he could do so, as long as his prayer did not take demonstrative form. Another speaker, Deputy Attorney-General Yoram Bar-Sela, told the Committee: "the laws of the State of Israel, including the Building and Planning Law, and the Antiquities Law, are all in force on the Temple Mount". (Jerusalem Post, 21 January 1986)

450. On 30 January 1986, the Sephardi Chief Rabbi Mordekhai Eliyahu told a delegation of members of the "Temple Mount Faithful" that a synagogue should be built on the south-eastern or north-eastern corner of the Temple Mount, and that such a synagogue should be "taller than the mosques". While Knesset member Geula Cohen praised the Chief Rabbi for his declaration, Knesset member Yossi Sarid tabled an urgent motion for the agenda to discuss it. (Yediot Aharonot, 31 January 1986)

451. On 14 August 1986, four Tehiya Knesset members, Geula Cohen, Yuval Neeman, Rafael Eitan and Gershon Shafat, visited the Temple Mount. They were accompanied by some 80 policemen. The Knesset members visited Solomon's Stables, the underground Crusader structure located under the Al-Aqsa mosque, which they had unsuccessfully attempted to visit in February 1986. The head of the Supreme Muslim Council, Sheikh Saad ed-Din al-Alami, said after the visit that he had agreed to it and that anyone who wanted to visit the site was welcome. Reacting to declarations on Jewish sovereignty on the Temple Mount, Sheikh al-Alami said that the site was, and would remain, a Muslim mosque. Earlier in the day police prevented two groups of "Temple Mount Faithful" members from entering the site. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, Yediot Aharonot, 15 August 1986)

452. The Special Committee followed the situation in the occupied territories according to the information before it, including reports of incidents appearing in the press during the period covered by the report. In the table reproduced hereunder a representative cross-section of these reports is given; the list is not to be considered exhaustive as it is intended to reflect the frequency, location and type of such events. The "remarks" column is meant to assist in clarifying the context of such reports. Certain periods are not subject to tabulation but are reflected in a summary; this is due to the intensity of reports that would have taken up considerable volume to list individually.

453. The following abbreviations of the names of newspapers are used in the table:

AF	<u>Al-Fajr</u>
AT	<u>Al-Tali'ah</u>
H	<u>Ha'aretz</u>
JP	<u>Jerusalem Post</u>
M	<u>Ma'ariv</u>
YA	<u>Yediot Aharonot</u>

INCIDENTS

Date	Place	Type	Source	Remarks
4 Aug. 1985	Ein al-Alma refugee camp, outside Nablus	Throwing of a petrol bomb	H, JP, YA JP, YA	At a border guard patrol. One guard was injured and hospitalized. The patrol car was destroyed by the fire. The camp was placed under curfew and house-to-house searches were carried out. Five suspects were later detained.
6 Aug. 1985	Erez roadblock between Israel and the Gaza Strip	Breaking through a roadblock and firing	H, JP	A car with Gaza licence plates speeded up when approaching the road-block in defiance of an order to stop. Soldiers opened fire at the car and it crashed into a concrete barrier. Five of the six passengers were injured. The driver fled.
8 Aug. 1985	Bani-Suheila, near Khan Yunis (Gaza Strip)	Assassination attempt	H	An unidentified attacker shot, at short range, at an Israeli civilian, who was injured and hospitalized with medium wounds.
10 Aug. 1985	Hebron	Stabbing	H, JP	Of a Kiryat Arba settler, Yaacov Peiter, in the centre of Hebron. Two men attacked him with a penknife, stabbing him several times in various parts of his body. He was hospitalized and was described as being in stable condition. The area was placed under curfew and searches were carried out.
15 Aug. 1985	Alfey-Menashe, near Qalqiliya	Firing	H, M H	At an Israeli bus on its way to the settlement. The bus was damaged. The area was placed under curfew. The IDF sealed off the town of Qalqiliya.
16 Aug. 1985	Beit-Hagai, near Hebron	Explosion of a roadside bomb	H, JP, M, YA	The bomb went off as an Israeli settler drove by. He was not hurt but the car was damaged. Security forces closed off the nearby village of Kalkas.
16 Aug. 1985	Balata refugee camp	Firing	JP, YA	At the house of the local mukhtar. He was wounded and hospitalized.
16 Aug. 1985	Ramallah	Throwing of a petrol bomb	YA	At an Israeli vehicle. No damage was reported.
17 Aug. 1985	Tulkarem-Bal'a road	Stone-throwing		At a car of a Hadera resident. A passenger was wounded in his eye and leg.
22 Aug. 1985	Neve-Yaacov, north of Jerusalem	Stone-throwing	H, JP	At an Egged bus carrying children. The bus driver was injured but none of the children were hurt. Several arrests were carried out.

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Date	Place	Type	Source	Remarks
24 Aug. 1985	Tulkarem and Jenin	Murder and murder attempt	H, JP	25 Aug. 1985 In Tulkarem an Israeli civilian, André Alouche, from Netanya, was shot at as he was entering a jeweller's shop. He died on the way to the hospital. In Jenin, an Israeli civilian, Uri Oved from Tiberias, was shot at and was seriously wounded. The two towns were placed under curfew. Army reinforcements were sent and house-to-house searches were carried out. The Jordan bridges were closed to inhabitants of both towns and to inhabitants of Nablus (as the murderer of André Alouche fled in a car with Nablus licence plates). PLO claimed responsibility for both acts.
26 Aug. 1985	Qalqiliya	Shooting	H	27 Aug. 1985 An IDF patrol stopped three local men. They tried to escape and the soldiers first fired warning shots and then fired in their direction. One local resident was injured and hospitalized. The two soldiers were arrested.
29 Aug. 1985	Damascus Gate, Jerusalem	Stabbing	H, JP	30 Aug. 1985 An Arab youth from Hebron stabbed Rabbi Moshe Parag and seriously wounded him. The youth later turned up at a police station and confessed to the crime. The Rabbi was suffering from paralysis of his right side, but was said to be out of danger.
31 Aug. 1985	Ramallah	Demonstration	H	1 Sept. 1985 The demonstration was held by some 30 Israelis opposed to the occupation. It was dispersed by force. Rubber bullets were fired and one Israeli demonstrator was wounded. Eight demonstrators were detained for 48 hours. Thirteen others were detained and later released. One Arab spectator was also wounded by a rubber bullet.
31 Aug. 1985	Khan Yunis	Shooting	JP	2 Sept. 1985 A local woman, Shafi'a Abu Sita, was shot in the head - allegedly by accident - by an IDF soldier and later died of her wounds. An investigation of the incident was under way.
2 Sept. 1985	Gilo, south of Jerusalem	Bomb explosion	JP	3 Sept. 1985 At a bus stop. Six people were wounded and the bus shelter was destroyed. Eleven Arabs were detained for questioning.
3 Sept. 1985	Hebron market place	Murder and stabbing	H, JP	4 Sept. 1985 A reserve soldier, Avraham Sorek, aged 38, was stabbed to death and another, Aryeh Bornstein, was seriously injured. The two soldiers had been stationed in front of the house in the Caabab earlier occupied by settlers and Knesset members. Two local Arabs, aged 16 and 33, were slightly injured when soldiers opened fire following the stabbing. The area was sealed and a curfew was imposed in the centre of Hebron. Intensive searches were reported.

Date	Place	Type	Source	Remarks
5 Sept. 1985	Gaza town centre	Stabbing	H, JP H	An Israeli driver of a petrol tanker, Moshe Pitusi, aged 25, was stabbed in his back and was seriously injured. The area of the incident was placed under curfew and house-to-house searches were carried out. It was later reported that two local residents, Saad Afana and Yusuf Abu-Aramna, had confessed to the stabbing. Abu-Aramna's house and a room in Afana's house were demolished.
6 Sept. 1985	Jerusalem city centre	Bomb explosion	H, JP	The device went off near a crowded market, but caused only slight material damage. Twenty suspects were arrested. Police had to use force to disperse an angry crowd shouting "death to the terrorists".
7 Sept. 1985	Mas'ada, Golan Heights	Throwing of a hand-grenade	JP	At the military government building. No one was hurt and there was no damage.
9 Sept. 1985	Hebron market place	Shooting	H, JP	Four Arabs including a child were shot at and wounded by an IDF patrol. When ordered to stop they reportedly failed to do so and started to run. The soldiers fired warning shots in the air and then fired at their legs. One adult escaped. Two others, Ali Faïd and Adnan Ir-Faid, were hospitalized with moderate wounds. The child, Sadi Tawil Abu Sneineh, was seriously wounded.
9 Sept. 1985	Al-Aroub refugee camp, north of Hebron	Stone-throwing	JP	At an IDF foot patrol. One soldier was slightly injured. The area was closed for searches.
11 Sept. 1985	Ramallah	Shooting	JP	A 20-year-old El Bireh resident, Hassan Abdel Fatah, was wounded when troops shot at a group of four who failed to stop when ordered to do so and began to escape. The troops had fired shots in the air, and then opened fire on the group. Fatah was shot in the leg and his condition was described as moderate.
12 Sept. 1985	Nablus, Jenin and Tulkarém	Stone-throwing	H	At military vehicles and a government office. Six shops were closed in Jenin, a street was closed in Nablus and 30 men were detained for questioning. In Tulkarém a school window was sealed and schoolchildren were detained for questioning.
12 Sept. 1985	Sheikh Jarrah, Jerusalem	Shooting	H	A 29-year-old reservist opened fire at a passing Arah bus, after a bottle, which he had mistaken for a hand-grenade, was thrown at him. Six passengers of the bus were slightly injured.

Date	Place	Type	Source	Remarks
17 Sept. 1985	Gaza	Shooting	H, JP JP	IDF soldiers shot and killed Monzir Awad Ibrahim Abdel Aziz, 18, when he ran away from troops who stopped him for a security check. The IDF later reportedly appointed an officer to probe the killing, following inquiries by the ICRC. According to the IDF the soldiers had first fired warning shots into the air, and when the men failed to stop, they fired at his legs - in keeping with standing orders.
19 Sept. 1985	Al-Amari refugee camp, near Ramallah	Stone-throwing	H, JP	At an IDF patrol. Three youths were captured and put on trial in Nablus. Two were sentenced to one year in jail and one year suspended, and the third was sentenced to eight months in jail and four months suspended.
20 Sept. 1985	Gaza	Shooting	JP H, JP	An army patrol opened fire at a car whose driver disobeyed orders to halt. The soldiers reportedly fired at the car wheels but their bullets hit the driver and his son. The 8-year-old boy later died of his wounds. He was identified as Sakar Heman. His father was wounded and his condition was described as stable.
22 Sept. 1985	Mea-Shearim quarter, Jerusalem	Discovery of a booby-trapped car	JP	The car was safely defused. Several arrests were reported.
29 Sept. 85	Gaza	Shooting	H, JP	A boy, Omar Shahab, was wounded when an IDF foot patrol ordered an Arab truck driver to stop for inspection. The driver drove on and the soldiers opened fire, hitting the boy. He was hospitalized with "medium" wounds.
24 Sept. 85	Hebron	Shooting	H, JP	A man was shot at and wounded in the shoulder when an IDF patrol ordered him to stop and identify himself. He fled and the soldiers fired warning shots in the air and then fired at his legs.
26 Sept. 85	Halhul, near the local mosque	Ambush and shooting with a sub-machine-gun	H, JP	At an Egged bus travelling from Jerusalem to Kiryat Arba. Seven passengers, including two local Arabs, were injured. IDF reinforcements were rushed to the area and a curfew was imposed. All the local men were rounded up for questioning and intensive searches went under way.
26 Sept. 85	Mount Scopus, Jerusalem	Explosion of a charge	H, JP	At a bus stop. Two men were slightly injured.
26 Sept. 85	Kalandiya refugee camp	Stone-throwing	JP	At an army truck. The approaches to the camp were closed.

Date	Place	Type	Source	Remarks
28 Sept. 85	Hebron	Throwing of a hand-grenade	H, JP	At a military jeep. A 13-year-old local boy, Marwan Ayid Zaru, was killed in the explosion and three Arabs were injured. No soldiers were hurt. A curfew was imposed on the town, and several suspects were detained.
29 Sept. 1985	Hebron	Shooting	H, JP	A woman bystander was wounded in the shoulder when IDF troops opened fire on a suspect vehicle.
29 Sept. 1985	Bethlehem University	A sit-down strike	JP	By students protesting the army's security clamp-down in the area.
29 Sept. 1985	Gaza, Red Cross Office	A sit-down strike	JP	By relatives of security prisoners protesting prison conditions in Ashkelon jail.
30 Sept. 1985	Hebron-Bethlehem road.	Shooting	JP	At an IDF patrol. No one was hurt.
2 Oct. 1985	Askar refugee camp near Nablus, al-Amri refugee camp near Ramallah and Kafr-Askar, near Eilon-Moreh	Stone-throwing	JP	At IDF patrols. The stone-throwers dispersed after soldiers fired in the air. The village of Kafr-Askar was closed off for several hours after stones were thrown at Israeli vehicles.
3 Oct. 1985	Shu'fat, north of Jerusalem, Balata refugee camp in Nablus, Qalqiliya	Stone- and petrol bomb-throwing	H, JP	At Israeli civilian buses and at IDF patrols. No-one was hurt. In Shu'fat a soldier and another passenger fired through the windows into the air during the stoning. Four suspects were arrested. Part of Qalqiliya was put under curfew following the throwing of two petrol bombs at a bus.
5 Oct. 1985	Ein Kibu spring in the Judean Hills	Murder	H, JP	The bullet-riddled bodies of two Jerusalem residents, Edna Harari, aged 22, and Moti Suissa, aged 28, were discovered, after they disappeared on 2 October 1985. According to security forces and police investigators, the two were murdered by the same group who killed another Israeli couple, Michal Cohen and Meir Ben-Yair, at the end of June 1985, near Beit-Shemesh. The PLO's "Force-17" group reportedly claimed responsibility for the killing.

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Date	Place	Type	Source	Remarks
6 Oct. 1985	Southern Mount Hebron	Armed clash	H, JP	8 Oct. 1985 Four Arabs were killed and one was wounded and captured in the clash. The five men, described as the "Mount Hebron terror cell" were allegedly responsible for the murder of five Israeli civilians, including Edna Harari and Moti Suissa, six days earlier, Zelman Abulnik of Givon on 31 March 1985, and Michal Cohen and Meir Ben-Yair on 27 June 1985. Seventeen Israelis were wounded in terrorist acts attributed to the five. Following the clash and killing of the group members several Arab residents of the area were detained on suspicion of assisting the group members. The group members were Mohammed Hassan Ghnaimat, aged 31, Mahmoud Ghnaimat and Mohammed Bardalya, all from Surif, Mohammed A-Tus from Jab'a and Ali Haleileh from Samu'.
8 Oct. 1985	Beit-EI	Bomb explosion	JP	9 Oct. 1985 The bomb exploded in a restaurant near the headquarters of the West Bank civil administration. No one was injured. Several people were detained for questioning.
8 Oct. 1985	Bethlehem and Ramallah	Stone- and petrol bomb-throwing	JP	9 Oct. 1985 At military and civilian buses. Only material damage was reported.
13 Oct. 1985	Khan Yunis	An axe attack	H, JP	14 Oct. 1985 A 70-year-old Israeli was slightly wounded in the head when a local youth struck him on the head with an axe. Several people were arrested.
14 Oct. 1985	Ramallah area	Petrol bomb-throwing and shooting	H, JP	15 Oct. 1985 The device was thrown at a military bus carrying soldiers. One soldier was slightly injured. Other soldiers opened fire in the air and then at the attackers. Three Arab youths were slightly injured.
17 Oct. 1985	Nablus	Stone-throwing	H, JP, M	18 Oct. 1985 At an IDF command car in the main street of Nablus. One soldier was slightly injured in the back. Five youths were captured. One was caught inside a shop and consequently the shop-owner was detained and the shop was closed for three days.
18 Oct. 1985	Sebastia, between Nablus and Jenin, and Gaza	Stabbing	H, JP	20 Oct. 1985 A tourist guide from Jerusalem and a taxi-driver from Ashkelon were stabbed in two separate incidents. Both had medium wounds. The Sebastia area was placed under curfew and 10 people were detained. The area of the incident in Gaza was also placed under curfew and dozens were detained for questioning.
21 Oct. 1985	Gaza and Khan Yunis	Explosion of a sabotage charge and throwing of a grenade	H	22 Oct. 1985 Both incidents occurred as Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev was visiting the area. No-one was hurt. No damage was caused.

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Date	Place	Type	Source	Remarks
22 Oct. 1985	Nablus	Throwing of a petrol bomb	H, JP	At a settler's car. No-one was hurt. The area was placed under curfew and searches were carried out.
23 Oct. 1985	Afula	Bomb explosion	H, JP	At the main market place. A 65-year-old woman was seriously injured and four others were slightly injured. The area was closed off and some 80 Arabs were detained.
27 Oct. 1985	El Bireh	Throwing of a petrol bomb	H	At a military ambulance. No-one was hurt.
30 Oct. 1985	Nablus	Stone-throwing and shooting	H, M	An Israeli bus was stoned near the "Faruk" school. Security forces chased the stone-throwers and fired rubber bullets. A local youth was injured and a local car had its window smashed.
30 Oct. 1985	Bir Zeit University old campus	Stone-throwing and student demonstration	H	Student burned tyres, set up road blocks and stoned Israeli vehicles in protest against the announcement that four West Bank residents would be expelled for "subversive activity". The security forces did not intervene.
31 Oct. 1985	Bethlehem	Student demonstrations	JP	College students burned tyres, stoned Israeli cars and demonstrated with PLO flags to protest expulsions and administrative detentions. The security authorities asked the University's management to prevent the disturbances from continuing and the students returned to the university building.
1 Nov. 1985	Gaza	Throwing of a grenade	H, JP	At an IDF foot patrol. Two soldiers were injured. The area was placed under curfew and several suspects were arrested. The curfew was lifted 12 hours later.
2 Nov. 1985	Ramallah and Dura area	Demonstrations	H	On the occasion of the Balfour Declaration anniversary. In Ramallah several schoolgirls were arrested. Several West Bank schools were on strike.
3 Nov. 1985	Gaza	Demonstration	H	Against the deportation of Gaza resident Zaki Mahmud Abu Steita. Sixteen women were detained by the Gaza police and charge sheets were prepared against them for disturbing the order, illegal assembly and assaulting an IDF soldier.
5 Nov. 1985	Damascus Gate area in Jerusalem	Stabbing	H, JP	Of a 60-year-old Jew on his way to the Western (Wailing) Wall. He was hospitalized with medium wounds. Ten suspects were arrested for questioning.

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Date	Place	Type	Source	Remarks
6 Nov. 1985	Bidu, north-west of Jerusalem	Throwing of a petrol bomb; shooting	H, JP, M, YA 7 Nov. 1985	The petrol bomb was thrown at a truck driven by an Israeli Arab. Security personnel rushed to the scene and a burst of fire from an automatic weapon was shot at them. Two Israelis were wounded in the legs. The village was placed under curfew and searches were carried out.
6 Nov. 1985	Dannaba, near Tulkarem	Throwing of a petrol bomb	YA 7 Nov. 1985	At an Israeli vehicle. The village was placed under curfew and searches were carried out.
10 Nov. 1985	Damascus Gate area in Jerusalem	Stabbing	H, JP 11 Nov. 1985	Of a 20-year-old Israeli soldier. He was hospitalized and underwent surgery. His condition was described as critical but stable. Police arrested several suspects.
10 Nov. 1985	Yakir settlement, near Bani-Hasan	Shooting	H, JP 11 Nov. 1985	At an Israeli bus going from Jerusalem to Immanuel settlement. A 61-year-old woman was injured by flying glass and was hospitalized. Six windows were shattered. The village of Bani-Hasan was placed under curfew and searches were carried out.
11 Nov. 1985	Nablus	Stone-throwing and shooting	JP, M 12 Nov. 1985	Arab high school pupils stoned a civilian Israeli bus near the "Kadri-Tukan" school. One window was shattered. The passengers pursued the stone-throwers into the school grounds. One passenger, armed with a sub-machine-gun, opened fire and wounded a 17-year-old pupil. Dozens of suspects among the pupils, were arrested. The Israeli who opened fire was released on bail. The school was closed for one day.
15 Nov. 1985	Nablus	Stone-throwing and shooting	H, M 17 Nov. 1985	Local youths stoned an IDF patrol in the centre of Nablus. The soldiers fired in order to disperse the stone-throwers and a 15-year-old boy was seriously injured in the abdomen. The boy was hospitalized.
17 Nov. 1985	East Jerusalem	Stone-throwing	H 18 Nov. 1985	At an Israeli civilian bus. Only slight damage was reported. Five suspects were detained for questioning.
20 Nov. 1985	Azzun, near Qalqiliya	Throwing of a petrol bomb	YA H 21 Nov. 1985 22 Nov. 1985	At a car belonging to a Ginot-Shomron settler. Only slight material damage was reported. Shortly later several dozen settlers arrived in the village, which was under curfew. The settlers were told by security forces to leave the place.
25 Nov. 1985	Via Dolorosa, in Jerusalem's Old City	Stabbing, demonstration	H, JP 26 Nov. 1985	Of a 32-year-old Israeli civilian. He was hospitalized with moderate wounds. Police and border guards closed off the area and arrested many for questioning. Police later dispersed some 40 Jewish demonstrators near Damascus Gate, saying the gathering was illegal.

Date	Place	Type	Source	Remarks
27 Nov. 1985	El Bireh	Throwing of petrol bombs	H	28 Nov. 1985 Two devices were thrown at an Israeli civilian bus. No damage was reported but as a result of the attack a road accident occurred, involving the bus and a truck.
2 Dec. 1985	Ramallah	Murder	H, JP	3, 4 and 5 Dec. 1985 Of local lawyer Aziz Shehadeh, who was stabbed to death outside his home by unidentified persons. On 3 December 1985 the Abu-Nidal organization in Damascus claimed responsibility for the murder, explaining it was "an execution of the people's fair sentence against the traitor for all his crimes and double allegiance" to King Hussein and Israel. On 4 December 1985 police detained five members of the Tanous family of Ramallah as suspects in the case. The Tanous family had been involved in a land dispute with another family who was represented by Advocate Shehadeh.
3 Dec. 1985	Ein Beit Alma refugee camp, near Nablus	Stoning	JP	4 Dec. 1985 Of an Israeli civilian bus that had taken Arab workers to their villages. Three Arab-Israeli drivers were slightly injured. A two-hour curfew was imposed in the area.
3 Dec. 1985	Nablus area	Shooting	JP	4 Dec. 1985 A 21-year-old resident of the Askar refugee camp, Yahya Abdel-Kader Bokele, was reportedly shot at by an Israeli soldier after he was allegedly told to halt but began running away. The man was taken to the Rafidiya hospital where his condition was described as fair.
4 Dec. 1985	Beit-Shemesh area	Murder	H, JP	6 Dec. 1985 Of two Arabs, Abu Ramila Habib, aged 31, from Silwan, and Tarik Ahmed Kandil, aged 29, from Beit Arif (Ramallah). The two were shot in the head with a 9 mm pistol. Their bodies were found in a field near Moshav Sdot-Micha. Police said it was not clear whether the murders were politically motivated.
4 Dec. 1985	Deir el-Balah, in the Gaza Strip	Shooting	M	8 Dec. 1985 At the military government house, security forces conducted extensive searches and caught several suspects.
5 Dec. 1985	Petah-Tikva-Lod road	Murder	H, JP	8 Dec. 1985 Of an Israeli soldier Moshe Levy, aged 18. He was killed with a sharp instrument and his body was set on fire.
14 Dec. 1985	Nablus	Stabbing	H JP	15 Dec. 1985 16 Dec. 1985 Of an IDF soldier taking part in a patrol in the centre of Nablus. The soldier was attacked by a young Arab who was later caught. The soldier was slightly injured.
23 Dec. 1985	Erez junction, in the Gaza Strip	Arson	H, JP	25 Dec. 1985 Of 100 Israeli civilian buses parked in a depot. A suspect, a 21-year-old man from Gaza, reportedly confessed to the arson and said he had committed it for nationalistic reasons.

Date	Place	Type	Source	Remarks
30 Dec. 1985	Hebron	Shooting	H, JP	At an Israeli civilian, Moshe Attia, aged 65, who was visiting the town. He was slightly wounded in his leg. Later security forces wounded two local residents who failed to stop and identify themselves. Security forces sealed off the area and made several arrests. The area was placed under curfew.
2 Jan. 1986	Jerusalem area	Explosion of a sabotage charge	M	Near a military base. No-one was hurt and no damage was reported. The area was sealed off and local residents were questioned.
4 and 7 Jan. 1986	Neve-Yaacov, north of Jerusalem	Throwing of petrol bombs	H	In two separate incidents incendiary devices were thrown at a bus stop in the north Jerusalem neighbourhood. No-one was hurt and no damage was caused.
7 Jan. 1986	Beit-Jala	Throwing of a petrol bomb	M	At an Israeli bus on its way to Kiryat Arba. The bus was accompanied by a border guard patrol. No one was hurt and only a slight material damage was caused.
11 Jan. 1986	Nablus	Shooting	H, JP, M	A border guard, Jamil Fares, from the village of Rama, was killed and another guard, Ossama Ghaw, was slightly injured when two unidentified attackers opened fire at a group of border guards who were shopping with their families in the centre of Nablus. IDF forces opened fire at the attackers, injuring five local passers-by. The centre of Nablus was placed under curfew and widespread searches were carried out. Tens of suspects were arrested.
27 Jan. 1986	Ramot, Jerusalem	Stabbing	H	Of an Israeli driver by two Arabs who stopped his car near the entrance to Ramot. They stabbed him in his back and abdomen. He was later hospitalized with medium wounds.
27 Jan. 1986	Morasha junction	Stabbing	H H, JP	An Israeli woman driver was stabbed by an Arab youth to whom she gave a lift. The youth, Salidi Fathi, aged 21, from Khan Yunis, was arrested. The woman fought off her attacker and was rescued when a police car drove past her parked car and the policemen overpowered the attacker.
30 Jan. 1986	Jaffa Gate, Jerusalem	Murder	H	Of a policeman, Avi Biazzi, aged 30, in a planned ambush. A suspect was arrested. He was described as a 22-year-old Arab criminal from Silwan. Eighteen other persons were detained for questioning. The murdered policeman was involved in an inquiry against the main suspect.
1 Feb. 1986	Casa	Throwing of a grenade	H	At two civil administration employees. An eight-hour curfew was imposed on the area and several suspects were arrested.

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Date	Place	Type	Source	Remarks
1 Feb. 1986	Gaza	Firing	M	At the headmaster of the vocational training school in the town, Hilmi Hamad. He was shot at by an unidentified person and was slightly injured.
2 Feb. 1986	Kalandiya	Stone-throwing	YA	At an Israeli civilian bus going from Jerusalem to Immanuel. One passenger was slightly injured and the bus was damaged. The camp was placed under curfew and searches were carried out.
2 Feb. 1986	Balata	Throwing of a petrol bomb	YA	At an IDF patrol. A two-hour curfew was imposed.
4 Feb. 1986	Ramat-Gan	Explosion of a charge	H, JP, M	The explosive charge went off in the city centre, wounding three Israeli women, one of them moderately. The police rounded up 40 suspects.
15 Feb. 1986	Gaza	Firing	H, JP, M, YA	Shaban Saleh al-Atluk, from the Sajiya quarter in Gaza, was killed when he fled from an IDF patrol that had asked for his identity papers. According to military sources Atluk and an unidentified friend were stopped by a patrol. The two resisted, cursed the soldiers and then fled; the soldiers had first fired in the air and then shot at the two, fatally wounding Atluk in the head. It was established that the soldiers had acted according to the rules of opening fire to stop fleeing suspects.
14 Feb. 1986	Bney-Brak	Explosion of a charge	H	In a bus going from Petah Tikva to Tel Aviv. Nine passengers were injured. Dozens of Arabs were detained for questioning and later released. Three were still being held.
16 Feb. 1986	Jerusalem	Explosion of a bomb	JP	Near a bus stop in the French Hill neighbourhood. No-one was injured.
18 Feb. 1986	Gaza	Throwing of a grenade	H, JP	At an IDF patrol in the town centre. Five soldiers were slightly wounded. IDF forces carried out searches and arrests.
18 Feb. 1986	Tiberias	Explosion of a charge	H	At a bus station in the town. No-one was hurt. Several suspects were arrested.
22 Feb. 1986	Islamic College in Hebron	Demonstration	JP	By hundreds of students, in support of the PLO. A similar demonstration planned to take place in Al-Najah university in Nablus was thwarted by the security forces. The demonstration followed King Hussein's announcement that he was breaking up the negotiations with the PLO, on forming a joint delegation to a future peace conference.

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Date	Place	Type	Source	Remarks
25 and 26 Feb. 1986	Majdal Shams	Rioting, stone-throwing, firing	H, JP M, JP	Hundreds of Colan Druze youths rioted, chanted pro-Syrian slogans and burned an Israeli flag when Prime Minister Peres visited the village. Several policemen and journalists were injured from stones thrown at them. The security forces fired in the air to disperse the rioters. Police were reportedly preparing to make mass arrests. It was later reported that 18 youths were arrested on suspicion of rioting.
2 March 1986	Nablus	Murder	H, JP	Of the appointed mayor of the city, Zafer el-Masri, by two unidentified persons who shot him in the back with a revolver. It was later reported that the same weapon had been used in several other attacks in the region, including the killing, on 11 January 1986, of the Israeli Druze border guard Jamil Fares in the city's Casbah. Following the murder the city centre was placed under curfew and the Al-Najah university was closed.
3 March 1986	Nablus and the Balata refugee camp	Demonstrations, stone-throwing and shooting	H, JP	The funeral of Zafer el-Masri reportedly turned into a mass demonstration in support of the PLO. A police vehicle was stoned and police opened fire. The police opened an investigation into the incident. In Balata a violent clash was reported between a stone-throwing crowd and security forces. Soldiers shot rubber bullets and tear gas to disperse the crowd. A 57-year-old man, Mahmud Abu-Dara, reportedly attacked a soldier and tried to choke him; the patrol commander fired warning shots into the air, and then fired one bullet at the man, who later died in hospital. His son, aged 22, was injured in the incident. It was later reported that an IDF investigation determined that the officer had acted according to the instructions applying to the circumstances.
3 March 1986	Gaza	Stabbing	H, JP	Of an Israeli vegetable dealer in the market of Gaza. The attacker escaped. A number of people were arrested. The area was placed under curfew.
4 March 1986	Nablus	Stone-throwing, shooting	H, JP, M	An IDF patrol was pelted with stones in the town centre. The troops fired warning shots at their attackers' legs. Majed Taktuk, aged 19, was injured in the knee and was hospitalized. The area was placed under curfew.
10 March 1986	Balata refugee camp	Shooting	JP	An IDF patrol spotted two men who were reportedly preparing to carry out a terrorist attack. The two began fleeing and the soldiers fired warning shots and then fired at the two, killing one of them, aged 19. He was later identified as Muhammad Dukat. A jerrycan of petrol and an improvised torch were found at the site of the shooting.

Date	Place	Type	Source	Remarks
16 March 1986	Eizariya, near East Jerusalem	Discovery of a body	JP	17 March 1986 A bullet-riddled body was discovered in a cave. It was later identified as that of Sufsan Bahar, aged 23, a major suspect in the murder of police intelligence officer Avraham Biazzi, on 30 January 1986.
19 March 1986	Khan Yunis	Murder	H, JP	20 March 1986 Of two Gaza Strip residents, Muhammad Abu-Daga, aged 31, and Salem Barbach, aged 19, probably because of their alleged ties with Israel. Two suspects were captured and reportedly confessed to the murder. Their rooms were demolished by security forces.
20 March 1986	Majdal Shams and other Druze villages on the Golan	Rioting and general strike	H, JP YA	21 March 1986 23 March 1986 Disturbances broke out following a raid by income-tax authorities on a fruit-packing plant. Several persons who attacked policemen were arrested. A general strike was observed in the Druze villages to protest the raid and other measures adopted by the authorities. Anti-Israeli and pro-Syrian speeches were made during a rally in Majdal Shams.
26 March 1986	Majdal Shams	Arson	H	27 March 1986 The car of a pro-Israel Druze was set on fire.
26 March 1986	Bethlehem	Demonstration, tyre-burning and stone-throwing	M	27 March 1986 By some 30 students of the Frères College, to mark the seventh anniversary of the Camp David accords. Security forces used force to disperse the demonstrators. The university was ordered closed.
29 March 1986	Bir Zeit and Hebron Universities, Ramallah, Gaza	Demonstrations	H, JP	30 March 1986 On the occasion of the "Land Day". Security forces removed Palestinian flags, but no arrests were reported.
29 March 1986	Dura	Shooting	YA	30 March 1986 A 12-year-old shepherd, Mahmud Tamiza, was shot at by soldiers and was injured in the elbow. The IDF was investigating the incident.
30 March 1986	Balata and Dheisheh refugee camps	Demonstrations and stone-throwing	H, JP	31 March 1986 On the occasion of Land Day. Troops shot in the air and used tear gas to disperse stone-throwing demonstrators in Balata and Dheisheh. Both camps were placed under curfew. Palestinian flags were unfurled in several places in the territories. A near-total commercial strike was observed in East Jerusalem. The situation in the territories was described as "relatively calm and normal" during Land Day.
31 March 1986	Al-Bureij refugee camp, in the Gaza Strip	Throwing of petrol bomb and shooting, demonstration	H, JP	1 April 1986 Ahmed Abu-Saifan, aged 18, was shot dead by a border guard when he fled after throwing a petrol bomb. In a demonstration at the camp afterwards a local resident was shot and wounded.

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Date	Place	Type	Source	Remarks
31 March 1986	Bir Zeit, Beit Sahur, Ramallah	Demonstration and shooting	H, JP	1 April 1986 Three students were wounded when the army forcibly dispersed a demonstration and fired at suspected stone-throwers. Student demonstrations were also reported in Beit Sahur and in the Al-Tira Teachers' Seminary for Women in Ramallah.
1 April 1986	Nahal-Oz area, at the eastern entrance to the Gaza Strip	Shooting	H, JP	2 April 1986 IDF soldiers shot and seriously wounded a 28-year-old Gaza resident who was trying to force his way through a road-block in a stolen car. He was hospitalized in Ashkelon.
3 April 1986	El Bireh	Stone-throwing	YA	4 April 1986 At a bus carrying soldiers. Two soldiers were slightly injured.
6 April 1986	Mas'ada, on the Golan Heights	Arson	JP	7 April 1986 A car belonging to a pro-Israeli Druze was set on fire.
8 April 1986	Shufat, north of Jerusalem	Throwing of a petrol bomb	H, JP	9 April 1986 At an Israeli civilian bus on its way to Neve-Yasov. Ten passengers were injured, some seriously, and were hospitalized. Seventeen suspects were arrested.
9 April 1986	Anatot, north of Jerusalem, and El Bireh	Throwing of petrol bombs and stone-throwing	JP, YA	10 April 1986 In Anatot the device was thrown at a Coca Cola warehouse. No-one was hurt. In El Bireh, a petrol bomb and stones were thrown at passing traffic from the girls' teachers college. The IDF detained 10 female students. No-one was hurt in the incident.
10 April 1986	Nablus and Balata refugee camp	Demonstration, stone-throwing	H, JP	11 April 1986 Some 2,000 people participated in the demonstration held to mark the fortieth day after the murder of Mayor Zafer el-Masri. The demonstration had a pro-PLO character, with Palestinian flags waved by the crowd. The security forces did not intervene. At the same time a curfew was imposed in Balata after stones were thrown at Israeli cars. Earlier, security forces raided the Al-Najah campus and confiscated placards and Palestinian flags. Some 25 students and university employees were detained.
10 April 1986	Gaza Strip	Stone-throwing	H	11 April 1986 In four separate incidents stones were thrown at Israeli cars, including a police vehicle. A local policeman was slightly injured.
12 April 1986	Deir Abu-Mash'al, north-west of Ramallah	Shooting	H, JP H	14 April 1986 23 April 1986 Unidentified people opened fire at an Israeli bus on its way to Tel Aviv. The driver, Shimon Hatukha, was seriously injured in the lungs. Two passengers were slightly injured. Security forces imposed a curfew on Deir Abu-Mash'al and Aboud, and carried out searches. On 22 April 1986 Hatukha died of his wounds.

Date	Place	Type	Source	Remarks
13 April 1986	East Jerusalem	Murder	H, JP	14 April 1986 Of an Israeli businesswoman, Zehava Ben-Cvadia, aged 59, in her office located near the Damascus Gate. The victim was the director of a consulting firm and provided financial advice and legal aid to local Arabs.
13 April 1986	East Jerusalem	Arson	JP	14 April 1986 Several cars belonging to local residents were set on fire near the New Gate of the Old City. Kach Party members were reportedly suspected of the arson.
18 April 1986	Kalandiya refugee camp, Al-Atara refugee camp near Jenin, Halhul	Stone-throwing	H, YA	16 April 1986 Some 100 pupils of the Kalandiya elementary school barricaded themselves in the school and threw stones at passing traffic. One car had its window smashed. Police used tear gas to disperse the pupils. Two were detained. In Halhul, stones were thrown at a tourist minibus. A woman was slightly injured.
16 April 1986	El Bireh	Stone-throwing and shooting	H, M, JP	17 April 1986 Stones were thrown at an Israeli civilian bus. The bus driver, together with a soldier, started chasing two youths who were running away. The soldier ordered them to stop and, when they failed to obey, opened fire at them. One youth, Nasser Faruk, aged 18, was killed. The second, Samir Hawaja, aged 20, was slightly injured. The IDF authorities reportedly opened an inquiry.
16 April 1986	Hebron Polytechnic Institute, Al-Najah University in Nablus	Student demonstrations, rioting	H, JP	17 April 1986 The Hebron Polytechnic Institute was ordered closed for 14 days following violent riots there. Students threw stones and petrol bombs, burned tyres and attacked security personnel. At the Al-Najah University students demonstrated peacefully against the United States attack on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.
16 April 1986	Druze villages on the Golan Heights	Demonstrations, clashes with police	H, JP	17 April 1986 In connection with the Syrian independence day. In Mas'ada, a 35-year-old woman was injured after she was beaten by policemen. Two minors were detained.
18 April 1986	Jerusalem	Discovery of a bomb	JP	20 April 1986 At the city's railway station. The device was defused by police sappers.
18 April 1986	Gaza Strip	Throwing of petrol bombs	H	20 April 1986 In three separate incidents petrol bombs were thrown at a motorized patrol in the Shatti refugee camp, at an IDF patrol inside Nuzairat refugee camp, near Deir el-Balah and at an Israeli bus. Only slight material damage was reported.
25 April 1986	Hebron	Stabbing	H, JP	27 April 1986 Of a 16-year-old Kiryat Arba resident who was walking in the town's casbah area. The boy was slightly injured. The area was placed under curfew and dozens of Arabs were detained for questioning.

Date	Place	Type	Source	Remarks
April 1986	East Jerusalem	Murder	H, JP	28 April 1986 Of an English tourist, Paul Appelby, aged 28, he was shot in the head near the Garden Tomb, outside the Damascus Gate.
April 1986	Kalandiya refugee camp, El Bireh	Throwing of petrol bombs	H	28 April 1986 In two separate incidents petrol bombs were thrown at a military truck and at an Israeli civilian bus going from Immanuel to Jerusalem. No damage was reported.
May 1986	Erez check point, at entrance to Gaza Strip	Explosion of a roadside bomb	H, JP	2 May 1986 The device was activated when an Israeli car was driving near the Jabalya refugee camp. Only slight material damage was reported. The area was placed under curfew for four hours and several suspects were arrested.
May 1986	Gaza	Stabbing	H, JP	4 May 1986 Of an Israeli Arab Ahmed Ibrahim, aged 44, from Abu-Gosh, who was stabbed in the throat by an unidentified assailant. The man was hospitalized. The area was placed under curfew.
May 1986	Jenin	Stabbing	H, JP	11 May 1986 Of an Israeli Arab, Tayeir Ahmed Yusef Waked, of Ailyut, near Nazareth. An unidentified assailant stabbed him while he was shopping in the town centre. The man was hospitalized. The area was placed under curfew.
May 1986	Nablus city centre	Demonstration, shooting	JP, M	15 May 1986 Some 100 youths, mostly Al-Najah students, held a violent demonstration against Gush Emunim-organized visits in and around Nablus. The demonstrators stoned settlers' cars and security vehicles. Troops opened fire wounding two demonstrators, Jihad Allaha and Jamal Suliman, both aged 23. They were hospitalized. The area was placed under curfew. According to Al-Najah University's spokesman, five, and not two students were injured as a result of the shooting.
May 1986	East Jerusalem, Balata refugee camp, Bir Zeit University Hebron, Ramallah	Demonstrations, stone-throwing, shooting	H, YA	16 May 1986 On the occasion of 15 May, the anniversary of the creation of the State of Israel. Troops fired into the air to disperse stone-throwing demonstrators in Balata. The camp was placed under curfew. Schools were closed in Ramallah and Hebron.
May 1986	Jerusalem's Old City	Assault	M	18 May 1986 A border guard was assaulted by an East Jerusalem resident during a routine patrol. Another border guard fired into the air. The assailant was arrested by the Jerusalem police.
May 1986	Al-Ram village, north of Jerusalem	Explosion of a roadside bomb	M	22 May 1986 The device was activated when an IDF vehicle was driving by, but it went off before the vehicle reached it. The area was sealed off and several suspects were arrested.

Date	Place	Type	Source	Remarks
21 May 1986	Ein-Bait-Alma refugee camp, near Nablus	Throwing of petrol bombs	H, JP, M	At a police vehicle. No-one was hurt and no damage was caused. A three-hour curfew was imposed on the camp and searches were carried out.
22 May 1986	Nablus	Stone-throwing, shooting	H	Youths stoned an IDF patrol in the city centre. The soldiers and settlers from Eilon Moreh shot in the direction of the youths. No-one was hurt.
27 May 1986	Jabalya, in the Gaza Strip	Explosion of roadside bomb	H	The device was activated when a vehicle driven by a Prisons Service officer drove by. No-one was hurt and no damage was caused.
3 June 1986	Balat refugee camp	Stone-throwing, shooting	H, JP	Youths stoned IDF patrols and border guards shot in the air to disperse them. A 13-year-old boy, Samir Shaker Mahmoud, was injured and hospitalized with "medium wounds". Balata was placed under a curfew.
3 June 1986	The Temple Mount and the Old City of Jerusalem	Rioting	M	The Temple Mount Police Commander, Yitzhak Havi, was beaten and injured by a crowd of Muslim worshippers on the Temple Mount when he asked a preacher to stop inciting the crowd and to refrain from making political statements. Muslim fundamentalists, mostly from Gaza, had incited the worshippers to kill Jews and push the Zionist occupiers out from the holy town of Jerusalem. Muslim Waqf officials soothed tempers. Elsewhere in the Old City youths stoned Israeli vehicles passing outside the Wall. Nine stone-throwers were arrested.
5 June 1986	Jerusalem	Explosion of a sabotage charge	H, JP, YA	At a supermarket in the Nayot neighbourhood. Two women were slightly injured.
5 June 1986	Nablus	Shooting	H, JP, M	An Israeli civilian, Haim Tan'ani, aged 38, was injured in the chest when an unidentified man opened fire at him in the centre of Nablus. A curfew was imposed on the town. "Force 17" claimed responsibility for the shooting.
5 June 1986	Bir Zeit University, Kabatiya	Demonstrations, throwing of petrol bombs	H, JP	To mark the 19th anniversary of the June 1967 war. Bir Zeit students stoned Israeli vehicles and troops. They were later pushed back into the campus. At Kabatiya two petrol bombs were thrown at buses transporting local workers. No-one was hurt.
6 June 1986	Hebron	Stabbing	H, JP	Of a Kiryat Arba settler, Yitzhak Pahamim, aged 34, a new immigrant from Ethiopia. The incident occurred in the Hebron market area. A curfew was imposed on the area. It remained in force in the casbah and market areas throughout 7 June 1986.

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Date	Place	Type	Source	Remarks
13 June 1986	Ein al-Ma'a refugee camp, near Nablus. French Hill, north of Jerusalem	Throwing of petrol bombs	AP	At an IDF military vehicle and at an Israeli civilian bus. No-one was hurt. The refugee camp was placed under curfew. Several youths were arrested.
16 June 1986	Rafidiya quarter in Nablus	Demonstration	H	Of local residents against the demolition of two houses belonging to alleged terrorists who reportedly confessed to the murder of a Nablus man suspected of collaboration. Troops used tear gas to disperse the demonstrators and imposed a curfew on the area.
19 June 1986	Tulkarem	Murder	H, M	Of a local resident, Muhammad Was'oud Ghazlan, aged 50. He was shot in the head by an unidentified assailant. The victim was known to have maintained contacts with the Israeli authorities. The town was placed under curfew and house-to-house searches were carried out.
21 June 1986	The Druze villages in the Golan	Demonstrations	YA	To mark the sixtieth anniversary of the Druze revolt against the French occupation powers. Anti-Israeli slogans were shouted. The police did not intervene.
29 June 1986	Kalandiya refugee camp	Throwing of a hand grenade	M	At an Israeli civilian bus. One passenger was slightly injured. Several suspects were arrested.
30 June 1986	Tel Aviv	Explosion of a sabotage charge	H	The charge went off in a bus going from Petah-Tikva to Tel Aviv. Five passengers were slightly injured. The bus was damaged. The area was sealed off and 70 Arabs were detained for questioning. Most of them were released shortly afterwards.
10 July 1986	Al-Burj refugee camp in the Gaza Strip	Stone-throwing	H, M	At an Israeli bus travelling on the main road of the Strip. One passenger was slightly injured. The stone-throwers fled to the refugee camp.
11 July 1986	Tulkarem	Throwing of a petrol bomb	H	At the military government building. No damage was reported. A half-hour curfew was imposed on the area.
12 July 1986	The Islamic University in Hebron and Al-Majah University in Nablus	Demonstrations	H, JP	Several hundred students and public organization activists demonstrated against Jordan following the closure of the Fatah offices in Amman. The security forces did not intervene.
13 July 1986	Tel Aviv	Explosion of a sabotage charge	H	In Tel Aviv's main street. A 19-year-old woman was slightly wounded. Several Arabs were detained for questioning.

Date	Place	Type	Source	Remarks
13 July 1986	Majdal Shams	Demonstration	H	On the occasion of the inauguration of a playground, Syrian flags were hoisted and the Syrian national anthem was sung. A group of residents announced it was forming a "secret organization for the liberation of the Golan". The playground was built by the Golan National Sports Association whose objective was to struggle against the Israeli occupation. It was reportedly financed by the Syrian Sports Association.
16 July 1986	Bir Zeit University	Demonstration	JP	Some 150 students demonstrated against Jordan. Photos of King Hussein were burned and a Palestinian flag was hoisted.
16 July 1986	Beer-Sheba	Explosion of a sabotage charge	YA	The device went off in the main street of Beer-sheba. No-one was hurt. Some 100 Arabs were detained for questioning.
18 July 1986	Ein Beit Alma in Samaria	Throwing of petrol bombs	H	At a military vehicle. No-one was hurt and no damage was reported. A two-hour curfew was imposed on the area.
24 July 1986	Jericho	Throwing of a hand grenade	H, JP	At a group of Israeli high-school pupils from Carmiel. Fourteen pupils were wounded, two of them seriously. The area was placed under curfew. Nayef Hawatmeh's Democratic Front organization claimed responsibility for the attack.
27 July 1986	Nahalin, near Bethlehem	Scuffle and stone-throwing	H	The scuffle occurred between passengers of a van from the settlement of Hadar Beitir and villagers participating in a traditional marriage procession. The van tried to force its way through the procession - the villagers reacted by stoning the vehicle - shattering its windows. Security forces appeared on the scene and arrested 10 villagers, including a 60-year-old woman and the bridegroom, aged 24. According to Arab sources a small Arab girl was injured by the van.
28 July 1986	Gaza	Throwing of a petrol bomb	YA	At an IDF patrol. No-one was hurt and no damage was reported. The patrol soldiers fired into the air and arrested several suspects.
1 Aug. 1986	Gaza Strip	Stone-throwing	H	At police vehicles, in three separate incidents. A local policeman was slightly injured in the head. No damage was reported.
5 Aug. 1986	Katif block road in the Gaza Strip	Stone-throwing	H	At an Egged bus transporting soldiers. The bus had three of its windows smashed.
10 Aug. 1986	Efrat junction, near Gush-Etzion	Explosion of a charge	H, JP, M, YA	At a soldiers' hitch-hiking point. Three soldiers were slightly injured. The Fatah-linked Palestinian Revolutionary Forces organization claimed responsibility. Several dozen suspects were detained for questioning.

Date	Place	Type	Source	Remarks
10 Aug. 1986	Zanabeh, near Tulkarem	Throwing of a petrol bomb	AF	At an Israeli vehicle. No casualties or damage were reported. The area was placed under a two-hour curfew.
12 Aug. 1986	Ibadiya, near Bethlehem	Shooting	JP AF	At the car of an Arab dealer, Jamil Aesa, as he was driving through his home village. The village was placed under curfew and three suspects were arrested.
15 Aug. 1986	Nablus	Throwing of empty bottles and shooting	JP, M	Eighteen-year-old Fuad Jodeh was slightly wounded in the leg when IDF soldiers opened fire at youths who had thrown empty bottles at an army lookout post in the town centre. The soldiers had reportedly mistaken the bottles for petrol bombs. They had chased after the youths, fired warning shots in the air and then fired at the youths' legs. The injured youth was taken to hospital.
21 Aug. 1986	Sur-Bahir, south of Jerusalem	Discovery of a body, violent clashes	H, JP	The body of a former security prisoner, Issa Shamasna, aged 29, from Kattana, was found near Sur-Bahir. According to security sources the man was killed while handling a bomb, but members of the family alleged that the man had a bullet wound in the chest and signs of beating at the back of the head. Family members also alleged that following the discovery of the body large numbers of army and border guards came to the village, searched the dead man's house and used violence to disperse a gathering. During the clashes the villagers stoned the security personnel and the latter fired shots in the air and beat several people, including women and some of the dead man's brothers. The village was sealed off. A military spokesman said he had no reports of clashes.
21 Aug. 1986	Wadi-Kelt, north- east of Jerusalem	Stabbing	H, JP H	Of two Israeli hikers in army uniform, by two unidentified youths. The hikers were slightly injured. The nearby villages of Hizma and Anata were placed under curfew. It was later reported that four suspects, aged 14 to 16, were arrested.
22 Aug. 1986	Gaza Strip	Stone-throwing	H	At an Egged bus on its way to the Erez terminal. The driver, Jaber Mussa el-Uzali, was injured in the eyes and was later hospitalized.
24 Aug. 1986	Nablus	Stone-throwing and shooting	H	A driver of a military ambulance fired shots in the air in the town centre after his vehicle was stoned. Its window was smashed. No-one was hurt.
30 Aug. 1986	Beit Furik junction, near Nablus	Beating	H	An IDF reservist hitch-hiking near Nablus was badly beaten by two unidentified Arabs. He was slightly wounded. The area was sealed off.

Map showing Israeli settlements established, planned or under construction in the territories occupied since 1967

