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REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF
THE POPULATION OF THE OCCUPIED
TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-third year

Letter dated 2 May 1988 from the Permanent Representative of the
Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States for the month of April 1988, and on behalf of the members of that Group, I have the honour to transmit to you extracts from the report prepared by the Social Affairs Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization on the brutal measures which are being taken against children and women in the occupied Palestinian territories.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 77 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmad Fathi AL-MASRI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of the Syrian Arab Republic
to the United Nations
Chairman of the Group of Arab States

* A/43/50.

ANNEX

Report prepared by the Social Affairs Department of the
Palestine Liberation Organization on the brutal measures
being taken against children and women in the occupied
Palestinian territories

The uprising of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories has highlighted the extent of the repressive brutality directed against a helpless people which has no weapons with which to defend itself and its land other than the stones it has inherited from its forefathers. It is using those stones to resist the usurpers who are violating its human rights.

The information and figures which we list below are accurate and precise in their details and are intended to provide a clear picture of the sufferings being endured by the Palestinian people as they are subjected to oppression and terrorism. In the following pages we provide a clear and direct picture of the facts of the uprising by means of statistical tables showing the extent of the violence and viciousness used to suppress the uprising of a people which has lived under occupation for many years. The statistics include the most significant events which took place during the period from 9 December 1987 to 30 March 1988.

I. Israeli practices against women

Table 1, which shows the incidence of miscarriages in relation to age groups and stages of pregnancy, indicates that the number of pregnant women who have been injured and who have suffered miscarriages during the uprising amounted, as of 3 March 1988, to 61, distributed as follows:

The highest miscarriage rate was observed in the 21-30 age group (32 cases); this is the age group of maximum fertility for women and in which the incidence of pregnancy is highest. The next highest miscarriage rate occurred in the 15-20 age group (17 cases), followed by the 31-40 age group (11 cases) and the 41 and over age group (1 case).

With regard to the stage of pregnancy at which the miscarriage took place, there were 2 cases of miscarriage during the second month of pregnancy, 7 cases during the third month, 4 cases during the fourth month, 6 cases during the fifth month, 8 cases during the sixth month, 15 cases during the seventh month, 8 cases during the eighth month and 11 cases during the ninth month of pregnancy.

Miscarriages were caused by the inhalation of poisonous gases which the enemy released from helicopters, despite the fact that the use of such gas canisters is subject to international prohibition.

Miscarriages were also caused by painful beatings: among such cases we find that some of the women who miscarried underwent Caesarean operations because of serious complications in their confinements. Most of the fetuses died inside the

womb as the result of the inhalation of gas, and those which were born alive died after only one or two hours. In the case of miscarriages which occurred during the ninth month of pregnancy, the foetuses were observed to be fully grown but had been asphyxiated by the poisonous gas. These included one case of a miscarriage of twins.

The rate has been high since the beginning of the uprising, and the numbers will of course be greater, and the rate higher, since the uprising is continuing.

The use of these gases demonstrates the extent of the brutal instincts of the enemy, which is attempting to exterminate the Palestinian people, even including foetuses in the wombs of their mothers. It has been firing poisonous gas canisters to disperse female demonstrators and also has been firing them into homes. Such is the method it is using against our people, without regard for humanitarian laws and regulations and without heed for any of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations and the Security Council.

The violence has not been directed against pregnant women alone. We note that a number of women have been injured as a result of beating, torture and gunfire. Table 2 indicates that 187 women have suffered injuries.

The highest rate of injuries has been observed in the 41 and over age group, with 103 injuries. This high rate shows the extent of the enemy's brutality in beating elderly women. The most sensational case involved a woman aged 107 who suffered broken bones and bruises all over her body as a result of having been beaten. The next highest rate was observed in the 19-20 age group (13 cases), followed by the 21-30 age group (37 cases) and the 31-40 age group (34 cases).

With regard to the type of injuries, the highest rate occurred in the category of extensive injuries and serious conditions (59 cases), i.e. bullet wounds or the inhalation of poisonous gases used to disperse demonstrating mothers who had gathered to rescue their children and sons from the hands of the occupation soldiers. The next highest rate was observed in the category of various fractures (57 cases) incurred as a result of painful beating with truncheons and rifle-butts. There were 26 cases of injuries by rubber bullets and 20 cases of various bruises caused by beating. In addition, there were 19 cases of other wounds caused by beating and six cases of bullet wounds which were not classed as serious. Finally, some 16 women aged between 20 and 100 were killed defending their dignity and their homeland (see attached list).

II. Israeli practices against children

Torture and killing of children

The first thing we can do under this heading is to take a brief look at certain rights of children in any society and to follow this with details of the large numbers of defenceless and innocent children who have been tortured, arrested, injured and killed during this uprising in our homeland of Palestine.

Children are entitled to benefit from concern on the part of human societies for their health and nutrition. They have the right to social security through protection from exploitation, violence and torture. They are also entitled to the guarantee of a safe society in which to grow up and to an identity which they may retain from the time of their birth, an identity constituting a special right which they may uphold with pride and honour in their dealings with other societies and States.

However, which of these rights is enjoyed by Palestinian children if they are deprived of their identity, their land, their nourishment and their education? As they rise up in rebellion with stones and reject the occupation which strips them of their natural rights, they are then, as a result of their rejection of the occupation, denied protection from exploitation, violence and torture.

Injuries to children

If we look at the table showing injuries to children by age group (table 3), we see that 1,094 children have been injured and that the types of injuries are distributed as follows:

- 394 cases of bullet wounds
- 270 cases of fractures caused by beating
- 218 cases of extensive injuries and serious conditions
- 84 cases of wounds caused by beating
- 80 cases of bruises caused by beating
- 46 cases of rubber bullet injuries
- 2 cases of poisonous gas burns

The highest rate of injuries was observed in the 14-18 age group (837 cases), followed by the 7-13 age group (196 cases), the 0-3 age group (33 cases) and the 4-6 age group (28 cases).

Table 3 shows that the highest rate of injuries occurred in the category of bullet wounds in the 14-18 age group. The same age group was also subjected to various fractures, as well as extensive injuries and serious conditions.

In the 0-3 age group (i.e. infants), we see that extensive injuries and serious conditions among this sector of our population were caused by poisonous gases from canisters which were thrown into homes. Children of this age have no natural protection and defence against this danger, as an infant's breathing system is highly sensitive to any germ or gas which it may inhale.

Cases of fractures were caused by painful beating with truncheons and rifle-butts or by kicking. The fractures were concentrated in the hands, legs and ribs, in addition to the extensive wounds caused by severe beating of all parts of the body and the leaving of victims to bleed without any attempt to provide first aid.

Cases of burns on the face and body were a result of the occupation authorities' practice of extinguishing cigarettes against the faces of children. Other burns were caused by the effects of poisonous gas canisters.

Bullet wounds resulted from the enemy's use of machine guns to disperse demonstrators and to terrorize them, as well as the use of rubber bullets, which cause deformities in the faces of children, particularly in those of four or five years of age.

Extensive injuries and serious conditions were caused by bullet wounds in various parts of the body (testicles, eyes, lungs, spinal cord, etc.), beating, torture, and intimidation by forcing children out of their homes after midnight and leaving them to stand naked in the bitter cold, causing severe damage to the breathing system. A mother was also subjected to the threat that her five-year-old child would be thrown down from the second floor if she did not reveal the whereabouts of her husband, which caused severe nervous shock to the child. Children have also been tied to the fronts of Israeli military vehicles to serve as protective shields when the vehicles enter the camps, arousing fear, terror and alarm in the children. Children have also been suspended by their hands, completely naked, from upper floors, under the gaze of Israeli soldiers.

There have also been cases in which the genitals, kidneys and spine have been beaten, as well as of blows to the head which have led to derangement and seizures, as in the case of two of the six children who were taken to the psychiatric hospital. Injuries have also been inflicted which caused permanent disablement.

Arrests of children

The table showing numbers of arrests by age group (table 4) indicates that 390 children have been arrested and that the highest detention rate occurred in the 14-18 age group (358 cases), followed by the 7-13 age group (32 cases).

Arrests among this sector of our population may be explained by the enemy authorities' practice of detaining school pupils, and particularly those who excel in their studies. The object of such arrests is to frighten the children, to prevent them from taking examinations and to deny them opportunities to succeed.

It has proved impossible to locate eight of the detainees, whose ages range from 15 to 18, and their relatives have been unable to obtain any information on their whereabouts.

Killing of children

The table showing the number of children killed by age group (table 5) indicates that 60 children have been killed and that the highest death rate occurred in the 14-18 age group (43 cases).

Deaths were caused by bullet wounds or by the appalling severe torture which is meted out to our children by the Israeli authorities. There were 10 deaths in the 7-13 age group, as a result of bullet wounds, torture and vicious beating by the enemy authorities. Five children were killed in the 0-3 age group: they died as a result of asphyxiation by poisonous gases and of bullet wounds. Two children in the 4-6 age group were killed as a result of bullet wounds.

The high rates of injuries, arrests and deaths in the 14-18 age group reflect the extensive participation of this sector of our population in resisting the Israeli soldiers and standing up to them without fear of their weapons and without regard for the method which the enemy uses to repress them. They behave in this way because of the sufferings endured by our people in the occupied territories.

The circumstances of Palestinian children are automatically reflected in the 14-18 age group. That is what impels members of the group to struggle to take part in the process of resistance against Zionist repressive and terrorist actions which are designed to annihilate their generation, to plunge it into despair and then to empty the land of its original inhabitants.

A representative of United States doctors who support human rights made a four-day trip to eight Palestinian regions in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and submitted a startling report on the basis of the figures which he obtained. According to his statistics, there were at the beginning of February between 630 and 766 cases of injuries in the West Bank and between 450 and 1,320 in the Gaza Strip, while between 5 and 10 per cent of the cases involved children under 10 years of age. Twenty per cent of the cases involved women, and 5 to 30 per cent involved men over the age of 30 (*La Presse*, 18 February 1988). The doctor, a psychiatrist from Massachusetts, stated that what was occurring in the occupied territories could be described as civil war in view of the ferocity and brutality involved in so many cases. The doctor, whose name was not mentioned, stated that the wounded who were brought to hospital were in a serious condition and that they had been left for hours after being injured without receiving any first aid.

Further statistics provided by Agence France Presse in Jerusalem indicate that, out of 55 persons who were killed by bullets from the start of the uprising up to the beginning of February, seven belonged to the 10-15 age group, 19 belonged to the 16-20 age group, 16 belonged to the 21-25 age group, five belonged to the 26-30 age group, five belonged to the 31-40 age group and three belonged to the 41-65 age group.

These practices being followed by the occupation troops are evidence of the state of hysteria that has overtaken this army. In the course of this great uprising, 489 Israeli physicians and psychiatrists signed a paper calling for a

halt to the destructive occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, stating the view that "the long-term cumulative effect will unquestionably lead to a lack of sensitivity towards the rights and sufferings of others and to disregard for life and human dignity".

There are practices which outrage the consciences of the world. The photographs in information organs throughout the world reflect but a little of the torture and brutality taking place in the occupied territories, and these organs have been unable to obtain the full story.

The picture of the two young Palestinians in Nablus who fell into the hands of the occupation troops, who tried to break their limbs with stones applied to all parts of their bodies, appeared on world television screens. As a result, the world conscience was deeply shocked at the Israeli practices directed against the defenceless people which has no weapon except stones to defend itself. One of these two boys was an adolescent of 17 called Wa'il Hasan Jawdah. 1/ Then there were the three youths from the village of Jamma'in, Nablus district, who were thrown from a helicopter flying at a height of 7-8 metres and sustained bone fractures and wounds. One of the three was a boy of 11 named Wahid Dib Sayf. 2/

Then there was the arrest of the youth Nazim al-Sa'idi (aged 18) from the village of Jabaliya who was beaten violently and then thrown into a well with various cuts and wounds. The boy Ayad Muhammad Aql from Bureij camp, aged 17, died following intensive beating and torture in his home and later in the garden. When he died, the marks of the torture were evident on various parts of his body, namely, fractures in the chest, legs and hands. 3/

Ahmad Yusuf Abd al-Jawad (aged 15) from Bethlehem had his limbs broken and suffered violent blows to his genitals. His condition is still serious. 4/

The demonstrator Kamal Thawabtah 5/ (aged 16) from Bayt Fajjar was taken to hospital bleeding from all parts of his body from severe beating and torture, with lips split, teeth broken, kidney failure as a result of beating, his left hand broken and one leg broken.

The boy Jawad Khalif Darya 6/ (aged 12) said, from his hospital bed where he was being treated for the effects of torture and beating, that Israeli soldiers had started torturing and beating him while he was being carried in the military bus. They had asked him which hand he used to write, and, when he replied "the right", the soldiers took turns beating him on the right hand until it was broken together with the joints.

The occupation troops buried four youths alive in the village of Salim in the West Bank (Isam Shafiq Ashtiyah, Abd al-Latif Mahmud Ashtiyah, Muhsin Hamdan and Mustafa Hamdan). 7/

This crime was repeated with two other youths in Gaza on 20 February 1988. Their names were Adil Ali Masud and Salih Musa Hamad. Adil told the newspaper Al-Ittihad (Haifa, 25 February 1988) that the soldiers first tied him up with a

rope and dragged him behind a military jeep. They then filled his mouth with sand and buried him in sand up to the neck.

Israeli soldiers asked the boy Murtada Mahmud Hamdan (aged 14) to speak Hebrew. He replied that he could not speak it, and they beat him until he bled from the mouth (24 February 1988). Occupation troops threw the boy Muhammad Sulayman Daghash onto a burning tyre on Thirtieth Street in Gaza, alleging that it was he who had set fire to the tyre. The boy suffered burns on all parts of his body (24 February 1988).

The boy Iyad Ali Ashqar (aged 12) from Jabaliya camp was hit by a bullet of the occupation troops while hoisting the Palestinian flag. He died immediately (26 February 1988).

The girl Rawdah Muhammad Lutfi Najib (aged 15) from occupied Baqah al-Sharqiyah opened the door to let in her brother, when the occupiers fired on her and she fell dead. 8/

The girl Manal al-Haddad (aged 18) from Gaza City suffered from paralysis of three fingers of the right hand after being struck by a "dumdum" bullet. 9/

If we were to review the number of martyrs who have fallen daily since the beginning of the uprising we would find that the greatest number were killed in the same week, between 24 and 29 February 1988. They totalled 15, and this number included nine children, aged between 7 and 18. 10/ The percentage of children who died of gas choking was at its highest on 9 and 10 March 1988, when three children died inside their homes in the Al-Shuja'iyah quarter in the Gaza Strip 24 hours after three other children had choked from gas bombs in the village of Bayt Najjar in Hebron. 11/

The child Khamis Namir (aged 11) was found dead from hanging on a tree in the Bab Hittah area. 12/

Occupation troops wrapped the Palestinian flag around the neck of the youth Ra'id As'ad Habibah (aged 18) from Nablus and set fire to the flag while it was around his neck. The first-aid squad was unable to save the citizen because the occupation forces had led him away to an unknown destination. 13/

On 11 March 1988, students at the Al-Zaytun preparatory school in Gaza demonstrated in the courtyard of the school, which was raided by the occupation forces. They fired large quantities of bullets, so that a large number of students were wounded:

Ilham Fathi Awidah (aged 12) was hit by eight bullets in the thigh, back and forearms.

Tasahil Muhammad Ashur (aged 14) received a number of bullets in the body.

Hanan Amir Lafi (aged 15))	
)	
Raym Abd al-Hadi Abu Layla (aged 14))	
)	Hit by a number of bullets in the
Kamal Isbitah Ashur (aged 14))	limbs.
)	
Ali Musa Abu Zur (aged 13))	

The infant Muhammad Abd al-Qadir Yasin (aged 3 months) from Rafah was thrown to the ground by the occupation troops at the time of his father's arrest and was hit by many bullets.

The child Muhammad Ziyad al-Kahlat (aged 3) from Rafah fell from the second storey when troops invaded his house.

Arrest by the occupation troops assumed a new form with the arrest of children, when the boy Hatim Atiyah (aged 14) was arrested in the place of his father, the trade-unionist Yusuf Ja'far, 14/ in Jerusalem.

With regard to the brutal methods applied against women, the following incident clearly illustrates the sadistic nature of the torture. The citizen Sabah Azzam Hassunah (aged 30) from Ramallah suffered severe choking and poisoning from gas when the occupation troops stormed her house and threw two gas bombs inside. They locked the house and she remained inside for many hours in a critical state. 15/ One of the new repressive measures applied by the Israelis against the Palestinian people is the dropping of bombs from helicopters. When the bombs explode, they shoot off rubber bullets, striking and wounding the greatest possible number of citizens. 16/

III. First-hand facts about brutal practices directed against women and children

Conditions of detainees

The Zionist newspaper Ha'ashot has admitted that the health situation of the hundreds of Palestinian citizens currently detained in Israeli army camps has deteriorated, in view of the harsh climatic conditions which they have to endure in addition to the physical torture.

This newspaper said that hundreds of citizens are detained in tents and stand at night in the freezing cold and pouring rain without covers and without foodstuffs.

The occupation authorities make no distinction between children and old people, as stated in the report of the Committee for the Defence of Detainees in Ansar 2 Camp of the Gaza Strip Bar Association (made public at a press conference on 27 December 1987 in which Jewish and Arab lawyers participated). Fifty per cent of the detainees are aged between 14 and 27 years. On the same date, a spokesman for the army admitted (according to the newspaper Al-Ittihad of 28 December 1987) that a 12-year-old girl was among the detainees.

The progressive lawyer Felicia Langer (of Rakah) said on 4 January 1988 at a press conference in Jerusalem that most of the detainees are in the 12-15 age group. She revealed that their detention conditions are brutal, 40 of them being crowded into a 10 x 3 sq. m. cell. They are put to hard labour. A portion of them sleep in tents, in spite of the winter weather and freezing cold. The punishments imposed on those who disobey orders include spending the whole night in the open air. The orders given them include: "Revile Palestine" and "say 'long live Tsahal'".

Although the number of detainees is not known, the general estimate is 9,000 arrests in 100 days. The accuracy of this estimate is borne out by the fact that the occupation authorities have established four new detention centres and expanded existing ones and have begun to use gaols throughout the length and breadth of the land from Tiberias to Beersheba, as well as turning schools into detention camps.

Living conditions

In the context of the starvation method used on citizens, on 17 March 1988, the Israeli authorities burned a large stock of semolina in Nablus. This is in addition to the food blockade preventing entry of milk and vegetables to the town. 17/

The newspaper Al-Quds of 28 December 1988 published a statement by a senior UNRWA official to the effect that the occupation authorities had prevented him from supplying milk to children and hot meals in the Jabaliya refugee camp in the Gaza Strip for the three days of the siege.

On 18 January 1988, Agence France Presse published a statement by the Deputy Director of UNRWA in Gaza, Angela Williams, saying that the information available to her indicated that the people were hungry.

The town of Nablus was subjected to a starvation blockade. Israeli troops harassed citizens with the charge of having a can of milk or a few loaves of bread. On 23 March 1988, a foot patrol stopped a citizen from the area of Bab al-Sahah who was carrying a few loaves of baker's bread that he had brought from a neighbouring village, and the soldiers threw the bread on the ground, trampled on it and beat the citizen "severely". 18/ The Israeli forces also resort to uprooting plants and heritage. On 23 March 1988, the occupation forces uprooted 60 fruit-bearing olive-trees in Haris Za'rurah on the land of Bidya (330 kilometres south-west of Nablus) belonging to the following citizens: 19/

Yusuf al-Hajj (26 olive-trees uprooted);

Yusuf Abd al-Rahman al-Yusuf (3 trees uprooted);

Muhammad Mahmud Husni (4 trees uprooted);

Yusuf Abu Shahadah (20 trees uprooted);

Abd al-Hamid al-Hajj (6 trees uprooted);

Muhammad Mahmud Barakat (1 tree uprooted).

On 22 March 1988, the Israeli occupation forces destroyed the walls surrounding the homes of citizens in the village of Qadas and uprooted six "Roman" olive-trees (200 years old) on the pretext that Palestinian demonstrators were hiding behind the walls and the trees and throwing stones at the troops. 20/

In addition to the policy of slaughter, torture, intimidation, detention and starvation and the uprooting of the Palestinian heritage from the soil and earth of Palestine, the Israeli authorities have also embarked on the policy of enforced ignorance. Since the beginning of the uprising, they have closed the schools and universities in the West Bank, considering that they constitute the basic nucleus for the anti-Israeli movement. When the teachers and the population tried to open them, they came to blows with them and prevented them. Groups of students and teachers proceeded to give private lessons to students. 21/

The occupation authorities have proceeded to isolate the occupied territories and have prevented outside contact. International telephone lines belonging to Palestinians have been cut. 22/

In the face of these inhumane practices of the occupation authorities, voices have been raised.

On 11 March 1988, the Israeli newspaper Yediot Aharonot carried a front-page report of a letter sent by eight soldiers, including officers, addressed to the Israeli Chief of Staff, Dan Shomron, in which they stated that they now had "difficulty in performing their military service" as a result of the unjustified acts of terrorism against Palestinians that they were witnessing. They related how they had personally witnessed fellow members of their unit giving an eight-year-old child a severe beating until they broke his teeth, in the presence of his mother - all this because the child had wanted to throw stones at them.

Two conservative Knesset members of the Israeli left, Shek Crossman (Mapam) and Ran Cohen (Civil Rights Defence Movement) related that a unit of a Golan Brigade had led off 17 youths aged between 17 and 20, made them sit on the road with their hands tied and begun kicking them with their rifle butts and clubs. After severe beating on all parts of the body, the order came by wireless for their

release, but the reply was that they were incapable of moving. Fifteen of them were placed in trucks, thrown on top of garbage with their hands still tied. 23/

An Israeli physician living in Europe told a journalist from the newspaper Yediot Aharonot, after completing a three-week period of voluntary service in the Gasa Strip, that he could not believe or imagine what he had seen of the effects of abuse, torture and beating on the bodies of Palestinians. They were blindfolded with their hands tied, and the effects of intense beating were evident on all parts of their bodies (hands, back, head).

He added: "I am now happy to have returned to Europe. These three weeks that I have spent were the hardest weeks of my life, and I am now trying to forget that I was ever in Israel." 24/

Ishaq Zamir, former Legal Counsel to the Government, publicly stated that he considered it literally illegal to beat innocent people. Such orders must not be carried out: "Not only must we refuse such orders. By obeying them we would be breaking the law."

The hand of violence has also been raised against journalists. An American photographer working with the Rony Belinski press agency was beaten on the stomach by an Israeli soldier, pushed against a wall and had some hair pulled out (Agence France Presse, occupied Jerusalem).

The chemistry professor Yisra'il Shahek said in an interview with the newspaper Al-Ittihad (Haifa, 18 January 1988) that tear gas may be fatal to infants, foetuses and pregnant women. He added that there are two kinds of gas, a strong type for which the symbol is CN (w-chloracetophenone), which is liquid, and a second type, which is stronger and for which the symbol is CS (ortho-chlorobenzylidenemalononitrile). The regular use of the gas also causes side-effects, such as damage to the respiratory system and the digestive system in weak persons or those having high blood pressure.

Large quantities of this gas can be fatal for pregnant women, infants and weak persons. Professor Shahek adds: "Both of the aforementioned types of gas may have a powerful cumulative effect, even on a strong person if he inhales the gas in large quantities over a long period. If it penetrates into the rooms of a house, its effect may be harmful for two or three days, particularly in periods of curfew when citizens are forced to remain in the house."

In view of the difficult circumstances through which the Palestinian people in the occupied homeland is passing because of the continuation of the Zionist occupation and its various brutal practices, such as shooting at citizens, including children, women, young people, men and old people, and the arrest and torture of defenceless Palestinian citizens, all international humanitarian organisations and the United Nations are called upon to strive to put a halt to

these Israeli practices, which are contrary to all international laws and treaties; to strive to ensure effective protection from these Israeli practices for the defenceless Palestinian people; and to guarantee the Palestinian people's enjoyment of its right to self-determination and to establish its independent State on its land, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, its sole legitimate representative.

Notes

1/ The newspaper La Presse de Tunisie, from Agence France Presse, Jerusalem, 1 March 1988.

2/ The incident occurred on 22 February 1988. It was reported by the Mayor of An-Nasirah, MK Tawfiq Ziyad in the Knesset; the newspaper Al-Ittihad was only able to publish it two weeks later.

3/ The newspaper La Presse de Tunisie, from Agence France Presse, 10 February 1988.

4/ The newspaper La Presse de Tunisie, from Agence France Presse, Bethlehem, 9 February 1988.

5/ The newspaper La Presse de Tunisie, from Agence France Presse, 9 February 1988.

6/ The newspaper La Presse de Tunisie, from Agence France Presse, Bethlehem, 9 February 1988.

7/ The newspaper La Presse de Tunisie, from Agence France Presse, West Bank, 13 February 1988.

8/ The newspaper Al-Ittihad, occupied territories, 25 February 1988.

9/ The newspaper Al-Ittihad, occupied territories, 25 February 1988.

10/ The newspaper Al-Tali'ah, occupied territories, 3 March 1988.

11/ The newspaper Al-Sharq al-Awsat, 11 March 1988.

12/ The newspaper Al-Sharq al-Awsat, 11 March 1988.

13/ Press sources, occupied territories, 9 March 1988.

14/ Press sources, occupied territories, 24 March 1988.

15/ Press sources, occupied territories, 16 March 1988.

Notes (continued)

- 16/ The Tunisian newspaper Le Temps, 18 March 1988.
- 17/ The Tunisian newspaper Le Temps, 18 March 1988.
- 18/ Press sources, occupied territories, 23 March 1988.
- 19/ Press sources, occupied territories, 24 March 1988.
- 20/ Press sources, occupied territories, 22 March 1988.
- 21/ The Tunisian newspaper Le Temps, 18 March 1988.
- 22/ The Tunisian newspaper Le Temps, 18 March 1988.
- 23/ The newspaper La Presse de Tunisie, from Agence France Presse, 18 February 1988.
- 24/ The newspaper La Presse de Tunisie, from Agence France Presse, occupied territories, 16 February 1988.

APPENDIX 1

Statistical tables covering the periods 9 December 1987 to
3 March 1988 and 4 to 30 March 1988

1. Table showing miscarriages among pregnant women

Month of pregnancy	Age groups				Total
	15-20	21-30	31-40	41 and over	
First					
Second		2			2
Third	4	2	1		7
Fourth	2	1	1		4
Fifth	1	5			6
Sixth	2	3	3		8
Seventh	2	10	2	1	15
Eighth	3	4	1		8
Ninth	3	5	3		11
Total	17	32	11	1	61

2. Table showing injuries to women

Type of injury	Age groups				Total
	19-20	21-30	31-40	41 and over	
Bullet wound		1	1	4	6
Rubber bullets	4	4	3	15	26
Fractures caused by beating	5	11	12	29	57
Wounds caused by beating	1	5	2	11	19
Bruises caused by beating	1	3	7	9	20
Poisonous gas burns					
Extensive injuries and serious conditions	2	13	9	35	59
Total	13	37	34	103	187

3. Table showing injuries to children

Type of injury	Age groups				Total
	0-3	4-6	7-13	14-18	
Bullet wound	4	3	55	332	394
Rubber bullets	2	7	11	26	46
Fractures caused by beating	3	7	60	200	270
Wounds caused by beating		2	18	64	84
Bruises caused by beating		1	11	68	80
Poisonous gas burns				2	2
Extensive injuries and serious conditions	24	8	41	145	218
Total	33	28	196	837	1 094

4. Table showing children arrested

	Age groups				
	0-3	4-6	7-13	14-18	Total
Number arrested			32	358	390

5. Table showing children killed

	Age groups				
	0-3	4-6	7-13	14-18	Total
Number killed	5	2	10	43	60

List of names of women killed

Name	Age	Type of injury	Place	Date
Mariam Zuhayr al-Daqir	70	Bullet wound	Balata	15/12
Wijdan Hafis Rajab	35	"	Balata	10/1
Musayyarah al-Bataniji	20	"	Balata	18/12
Suhayl Salih Ka'bi	57	"	Balata	11/12
Haniyah Ghaswiyah	25	"	Ramallah	5/1
Kafa	35	"	Balata	14/1
Najdiyyah Kahil	40	"	Qabatiya	13/1
Fatimah Ishaq Rashid	55	"	Beit Safafa	24/1
Aminah Darwish	50	"	-	16/1
Rafiqah al-Afifi	20	"	Khan Younis	16/1
Subhiyah Hashshash	52	"	Balata	18/1
Asma Sabuyah	24	"	Anabta	1/2
Halimah al-A'rad	-	-	-	-
Rashidah Muslih Daraghimah	50	"	-	9/1
Fadilah Andur	42	Run over by military vehicle	Nablus	12/2
Nabilah Ali al-Yaziji	30	Poisoned	Shaykh Radwan	26/3
Wajihah Yusuf Rabi	50	Several bullet wounds	Deir Abu Mash'al	30/3

Table showing children injured, 4-30 March 1988

Type of injury	Age groups				Total
	0-3	4-6	7-13	14-18	
Bullet wound		3	18	79	100
Rubber bullets	2	6	18	40	66
Fractures caused by beating	2	8	46	109	165
Wounds caused by beating	1	1	2	14	18
Bruises caused by beating	3	6	28	76	113
Gas burns		2	3	2	7
Extensive injuries and serious conditions	42	28	67	116	253
Total	50	54	182	436	722

Table showing children arrested, 4-30 March 1988

	Age groups				Total
	0-3	4-6	7-13	14-18	
Number arrested			12	273	285

Table showing children killed, 4-30 March 1988

	Age groups				Total
	0-3	4-6	7-13	14-18	
Number killed	6	1	3	14	24

Table showing women injured, 4-30 March 1988

Type of injury	Age groups				Total
	19-20	21-30	31-40	41 and over	
Bullet wound	6	6	3	8	23
Rubber bullets	6	11	9	9	35
Fractures caused by beating	7	11	11	21	50
Wounds caused by beating		2	1	6	9
Bruises caused by beating	5	9	7	31	52
Gas burns				1	1
Extensive injuries and serious conditions	5	27	14	41	87
Total	29	66	45	117	257

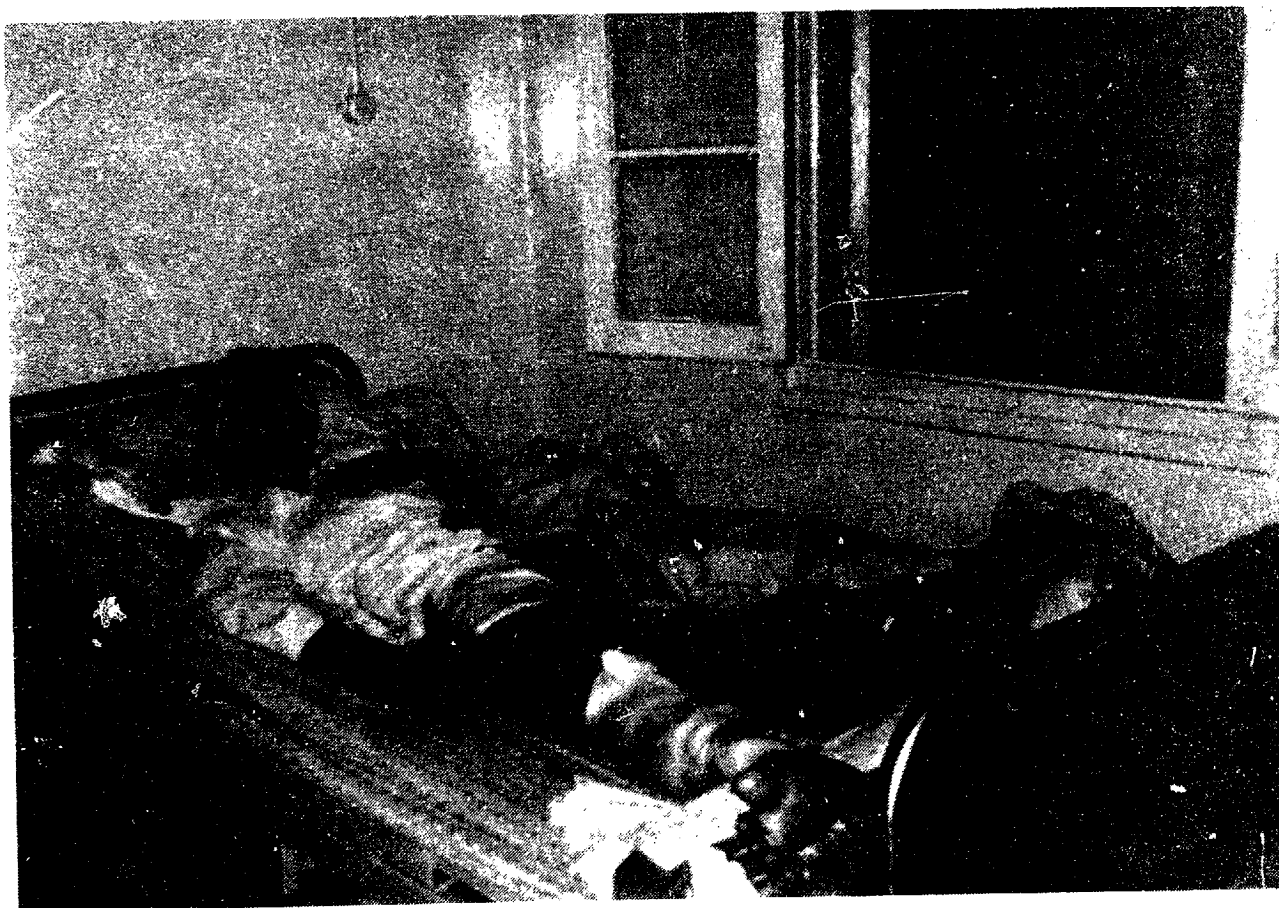
Table showing women who suffered miscarriages, 4-30 March 1988

Month of pregnancy	Age groups				Total
	15-20	21-30	31-40	41 and over	
First					
Second	1	2			3
Third	2	1			3
Fourth		5	1		6
Fifth	2	4			6
Sixth	1	3	1		5
Seventh		4	5		9
Eighth	1				1
Ninth	1	1	2		4
Total	8	20	9		37

APPENDIX 2

Press photographs of Israeli practices directed
against Palestinian women and children





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