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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 1 June 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am sending you a report containing the most recent information on the measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities during the month of April 1988 in the Arab territories occupied by them since 1967. These measures comprise Israeli settlement operations, the confiscation of land and acts of aggression against Arab citizens and their property in those territories.

At a time when the international community, both inside and outside the framework of the United Nations, is preoccupied by the deteriorating situation in the Arab territories occupied by Israel, as a result of the repressive measures being carried out by the Israeli occupation authorities to counter the Arab population's rejection of that occupation, the annexed report clearly demonstrates that Israel remains determined to carry out its plans for the expansion of Israeli settlement, the confiscation of land and the perpetration of acts of aggression against Arab citizens, which in each case violate the principles of international law relating to military occupation and, in particular, the Hague Convention of 1907 and the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

The total area of land confiscated by Israel between the time when the Arab territories were occupied in 1967 and the month of April 1988 now amounts to 2,756,076 dunums. During that same month, Israel demolished more than 43 Arab

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houses, 62 Arab male and female citizens were killed by the Israeli occupation forces and Israeli settlers, hundreds of Arab citizens suffered various injuries and more than 2,000 were arrested.

By setting forth in the annex the details of these acts of aggression and practices, I should like to emphasize to you, and through you to the international community, the danger which the continuation of such a policy and such practices represent for international peace and security and for peace efforts and prospects in the region.

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) Abdullah SALAH
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Monthly report on Israeli settlement operations and acts of
aggression against Arab citizens and their property during
the month of April 1988

During the period under review in this report, the popular uprising in the occupied Arab territories entered its fifth month. In the course of the month, the Israeli occupation authorities stepped up their actions against the Arab population and took a series of fresh military, economic and administrative measures, the harshest of which was to extend their policy of "siege and starvation". Many Arab villages and camps have been under total siege for several weeks. Their water, electricity and telephone services have been cut off, and occupation soldiers are preventing vehicles with food supplies provided by local and international bodies from reaching them.

Also during the month under review, the Israeli army command supplied its forces operating in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip with new military equipment which was developed especially to deal with Arab demonstrations. The equipment includes new types of wooden and hard plastic truncheons and projectiles in the form of small polished metal balls which are fired from helicopters or stone-throwers and cause serious and possibly lethal wounds. Moreover, it has been confirmed that Israeli army soldiers are using poisonous varieties (CS type) of tear gases, despite the recognition that the use of this type of gas against civilians and unarmed populations is absolutely unacceptable.

The new economic and administrative measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities during the period under review in an attempt to suppress the uprising included the following:

1. The continued conduct of a policy of "siege and starvation" against a number of Palestinian villages and camps. In accordance with this policy, the occupation authorities issued orders for the closure of all bakeries in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and prevented vehicles loaded with food supplies from entering Arab towns.
2. The extension of orders prohibiting the supply of any types of fuel to the occupied West Bank.
3. Extension of the nightly curfew imposed on all areas of the Gaza Strip.
4. Extension of the military decree closing all educational institutions in the West Bank until 8 May 1988, together with the issuance of a further military decree closing a number of schools in the Gaza Strip for a period of one week.
5. A decree granting all teachers in Government schools in the West Bank compulsory unpaid leave from 15 April to 8 May 1988.

6. Extension of the policy of demolishing houses and the threat to demolish the house of any person who takes part in any demonstration, or the house of his family.

7. The linking of acquisition of any official document - a driver's licence, import licence, export licence, etc. - to the presentation of certificates proving that the citizen concerned has paid all his Israeli taxes.

8. The issuance by the central commander, Amram Metzenaa, of military orders whereby Arab merchants in the Arab city of Jerusalem must open their stores from 8.30 a.m. to 7 p.m. and the threat that offenders will be imprisoned or fined under the emergency regulations imposed on Palestine by the British Mandate authorities in 1945.

Meanwhile, the Israeli occupation authorities' determination to suppress the courageous Arab uprising has not prevented them from persisting in their daily pattern of aggression against Arab territory and the Arab population. Between the time of the occupation and the end of April 1988, the Israeli authorities confiscated some 2,756,076 dunums of land in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and continued their desperate attempts to increase Jewish settlement and to draw up plans to attract and encourage Jews, particularly new immigrants, to take up residence in those settlements which have already been established in the occupied West Bank. Those settlements now number 170, together with 20 settlements in the Gaza Strip.

As regards attacks on the liberties and human rights of the Arab population, the Israeli authorities continued to pursue their inhuman policies and to impose individual and collective punishments. These included the sentencing of 111 citizens of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip who appeared before Israeli military courts. Their sentences ranged from imprisonment for many years or several months to the imposition of heavy fines. The occupation authorities also arrested more than 2,000 citizens and placed more than 900 detainees under administrative detention. They placed two citizens under house arrest, demolished more than 43 Arab houses and closed dozens of stores, printing-presses and pharmacies. They continued their closure of educational institutions in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Sixty-two men and women fell victim to the bullets of Jewish soldiers and settlers during the month in question, while hundreds of Arab citizens suffered various injuries.

Details of these acts of aggression are as follows:

I. SETTLEMENT

During April 1988, the malice of Israeli settlers and their provocations of Arab citizens reached a climax. Evidence of this was seen in their attack on the village of Bayta (Nablus), aggression against farmers and attempts to enter the village by force, which led to the deaths of three Arab citizens as they struggled to defend themselves and the killing of one Israeli girl by the bullets of the settlers themselves. The settlers also pitched a number of settlement tents at the approaches to the village and took up residence in them. They called for the establishment of more Jewish settlements in the occupied territories.

The leaders of the settlers presented a document to Shamir in which they called for additional measures such as the expulsion of hundreds of individuals, the demolition of dozens of houses, the closing of Arab newspapers and an increase in the army presence in Palestinian towns and camps. The Tzomet movement, led by Rafael Eitan, said that all inhabitants of the village of Bayta should be expelled to Lebanon. The Mafdal Party called for the demolition of the village and the establishment of a settlement over its ruins, while Daniela Weiss, the Secretary of Gush Emunim, said that the village should be wiped from the face of the earth and its inhabitants expelled to Jordan. As a result of pressure from these settlers, the Israeli Government demolished about 27 houses, sealed a number of other homes and expelled six of the village's inhabitants to Lebanon.

Settlement news monitored over the course of the month included the following:

1. On 4 April 1988, a new settlement was dedicated at a major ceremony attended by the Chairman of the Knesset's Settlement Department, Matityahu Drobles. The new settlement, named Shanu, was established near the village of Sanur al-Gharbiyyah on the main road between Nablus and Jenin.
2. On 3 April 1988, a new settlement was opened in the northern part of the occupied West Bank, comprising 14 families who came from the Soviet Union. The new settlement is to be named Kiryat al-Fannanin.
3. On 28 April 1988, the General Secretary of the Emunah movement (the Settlement Branch of the Gush Emunim movement) said that the movement was discussing the subject of establishing six new settlement points without Government approval. These points were Tofit and Dogit in the Gaza Strip, Eitan (near Jericho), Eilon (near Wadi al-Qalat), Atra (in the Nablus mountains) and a sixth point whose exact location has not been identified.
4. On 10 April 1988, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir confirmed to the chairmen of settlement councils in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip that he would be consulting the Government and the Minister of Housing with regard to the possibility of establishing two new settlements in the occupied territories. Shamir held a meeting with the chairmen of the settlement councils at which he told them that he approved of the steps being taken by the Minister of Defence to increase security measures in the occupied territories. He also confirmed that strict measures would be taken to identify trouble-makers, to blow up houses and to tighten the army's "iron-fist" grip on the occupied territories.
5. On 26 April 1988, the Sub-Committee for Israeli Settlement announced its immediate intention of implementing a detailed project, bearing the number 413, in the village of Arab al-Rashaydah (30 kilometres south of Bethlehem), including the basin of Khirbat Wina and Khirbat Salahbah, to extend the borders of the Ma'aleh Amos settlement, which is situated near the village. The project will result in the confiscation of some 2,000 dunums of land belonging to the village and the destruction of large pastures which constitute the population's principal source of land on which to graze its livestock. The population of the village confirmed that the land threatened with confiscation was the only pasture available to them because the Israeli authorities prevented them from grazing animals on other land belonging to the village on the grounds that it lay in a military zone.

6. On 26 April 1988, the military authorities informed the population of the village of Al-Khadr that they would be beginning work on the settlement road which passes through their village and that such work would for the time being be confined to the shoulder running parallel to the road surface which passes through their land on the way to the Eliazar settlement, established on land belonging to the village. The village council spokesmen said that the first section of the road which was to be built would be about 5 kilometres long and 60 metres wide. Residents of the village fear for their land, which is planted with vines, and they are also apprehensive that work on the first section of the project is simply a preliminary to implementation of the second phase, which divides the village in half as far as the town of Bayt Jala. The plan for the project is reported to have been proposed in early 1986, when 69 members of the village's population raised objections to it.

7. On 13 April 1988, the Chairman of the World Zionist Organization's Settlement Department said that his Department would in the course of the next few days be adding a number of non-fixed structures to settlements in the Nablus area. The number of those structures would be between 70 and 100.

8. On 10 April 1988, the Israeli newspaper Ha'aretz reported that the Israeli Ministry of Construction and Housing intended to take steps during the course of the year to increase the number of residential apartments being constructed in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip by a proportion of 30 per cent. The Israeli Ministry intended to construct 2,000 new residential units during the 1988 financial year, in comparison to 1,500 residential units built in 1987. The Director-General of the Israeli Housing Ministry, Amos Onmor, said that, as a result of a major decline in the rate of residential sales in recent months, a decision had been adopted to take a series of steps to encourage construction in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. He said that the Ministry would step up its assistance to those who wished to take the initiative of constructing buildings in West Bank and Gaza Strip settlements and that the Ministry would also increase the level of its financial commitments to the process of purchasing from contractors. An increase would also be announced in the value of loans made available for the purchase of houses, in the context of campaigns to promote house purchases in West Bank and Gaza Strip settlements.

II. ACTS OF AGGRESSION AGAINST ARAB CITIZENS AND THEIR PROPERTY

The Israeli occupation authorities carried out a number of acts of aggression during the month of April 1988. The settlers played a part in attacking citizens, firing at them and destroying their property. Citizens were the victims of the most ruthless measures, and their losses included dozens of individuals killed, hundreds wounded and thousands arrested, in addition to the material damage incurred as a result of these acts of aggression. Details of acts of aggression which resulted in damage to the person, property or land of Arab citizens are as follows:

(a) Aggression against Arab land

1. On 2 April 1988, an Israeli military bulldozer demolished retaining walls, uprooted dozens of fruit-bearing trees and destroyed the internal water system of the village of Husan (Bethlehem).
2. On 5 April 1988, the Israeli occupation forces uprooted hundreds of olive-trees belonging to Arab citizens in the village of Barqah (Nablus).
3. On 5 April 1988, Arab residents of the village of Awarta (Nablus) complained that settlers from the Tel Haim colony were preventing them from working on land near the settlement and often fired their guns at the people of the village.
4. On 13 April 1988, "unidentified persons" uprooted about 2,000 privately owned olive-trees in the village of Al-Khadr, near Bethlehem.
5. On 23 April 1988, the occupation forces bulldozed three dunums of land planted with olives in the village of Hawarah (Nablus).
6. On 26 April 1988, the occupation forces uprooted hundreds of olive-trees in the village of Qatnah, north-west of Jerusalem. Residents of the village said that they saw military trucks transporting the uprooted trees in the direction of the settlement of Givat Zeev, near the village of Al-Jayb, for the purpose of replanting them in the settlement.
7. On 28 April 1988, following a siege of the village of Kafal Haris (Nablus), the occupation forces and unrestrained settlers launched an attack on the village. Military bulldozers uprooted large numbers of olive-trees and other trees in the village's orchards.
8. On 28 April 1988, an Israeli military bulldozer ploughed up olive, almond and vine saplings on a 22-dunum area of land in the village of Husan (Bethlehem) and destroyed the fence surrounding it.

(b) Aggression against Arab citizens and their property

1. On 1 April 1988, Israeli bulldozers destroyed the façades of some shops, broke down fences and smashed glass in vehicles and houses in the villages of Za'tarah and Al-Furaydis, east of Bayt Sahur.
2. On 3 April 1988, a young Palestinian was electrocuted. Israeli soldiers had arrested the youth in the Askar camp and ordered him to climb an electricity pylon to remove a Palestinian flag placed at the top of the pylon.
3. On 3 April 1988, Israeli soldiers forced four Arab citizens to cover the head and body of Anwar Muhammad Shardanah, a 24-year-old Arab citizen from Al-Birah, with a pile of stones.

4. On 4 April 1988, 40 citizens in Tulkarm were affected by poisoning when they imbibed spoiled Israeli soft drinks. The newspaper Ha'aretz reported that the cases of poisoning resulted from the children's having drunk spoiled soft drinks which were brought into the camp.
5. On 5 April 1988, a group consisting of more than 30 armed Jewish settlers from the Eilon Moreh and Kdumim settlements stormed into the city of Nablus and carried out widespread acts of destruction inside the city. They fired rounds of bullets at the houses of residents and smashed glass in the windows and balconies of many houses, as well as in vehicles. They burned 13 Arab vehicles.
6. On 6 April 1988, a group of settlers from Kiryat Arba carried out widespread acts of destruction against Arab property in the city of Hebron. They burned 10 Arab vehicles and smashed the windscreens and lights of dozens of other vehicles.
7. On 8 April 1988, Jewish settlers from the Eilon Moreh settlement attacked the village of Hawarah in the Nablus district. They carried out widespread acts of destruction, storming into a number of houses, wrecking the contents of the houses, beating their inhabitants and smashing the windscreens and lamps of a number of vehicles. They also fired intensive rounds of bullets, causing bullet wounds to five Arab citizens.
8. On 11 April 1988, Israeli soldiers raided the Tulkarm camp and carried out widespread acts of destruction inside the camp. They raided the houses of citizens and completely destroyed the contents of those houses. They beat a 55-year-old lady and inflicted several fractures on her, besides smashing glass in windows and balconies and citizens' vehicles.
9. On 12 April 1988, soldiers in the city of Gaza viciously beat up 10 Arab female students without any justification. The girls were all admitted to hospital.
10. On 12 April 1988, the Israeli occupation forces raided Al-Ittihad Hospital in Nablus and arrested a wounded man who was in the intensive care unit.
11. On 12 April 1988, the occupation forces raided a number of houses in the village of Yata (Hebron), inflicting damage on the houses' furniture and breaking the windows of many of them. The use of gas canisters caused a pregnant woman to suffer a miscarriage.
12. On 13 April 1988, a force consisting of police and Border Guard personnel raided the Arab Studies Association in Jerusalem. They carried out an inspection and arrested a number of those in attendance.
13. On 15 April 1988, the Israeli newspaper Ha'aretz reported that the Israeli police had raided the money-changers' market in the city of Gaza, confiscating thousands of dinars and dollars and arresting a number of money-changers.
14. On 23 April 1988, Israeli army soldiers raided a mosque in the Jabalia Palestine refugee camp (Gaza Strip) after the Friday prayer. The soldiers opened fire on worshippers inside the mosque without any justification, causing various injuries to 40 individuals.

15. On 28 April 1988, large numbers of Israeli army forces attacked the Dheisheh Palestine refugee camp near Bethlehem, raiding a number of houses in the camp and firing rounds of bullets at the water-tanks. The people rushed to defend their houses, with the result that clashes occurred between residents and the soldiers, causing various injuries to dozens of Arab citizens.
16. On the morning of 27 April 1988, Jewish settlers from the settlement of Ariel, near Nablus, attacked the village of Mashah and carried out widespread acts of destruction inside the village. The settlers fired rounds of bullets at citizens' houses, resulting in bullet wounds to five youths. The settlers also smashed the windscreens of dozens of Arab vehicles which were parked in the village's streets.
17. On 27 April 1988, armed settlers from the Kiryat Arba settlement attacked the town of Halhul just before midnight. They opened fire in all directions, causing bullet wounds to 11 citizens, and wrecked three vehicles which were parked in the town's streets.
18. On 27 April 1988, sporadic clashes occurred in the heart of the city of Hebron between residents and Jewish settlers. Soldiers fired bullets and gas canisters, and four youths suffered bullet wounds. Dozens of citizens were affected by asphyxiation and poisoning as a result of the settlers' and army soldiers' firing of gas canisters.
19. On 30 April 1988, Arab citizens from the Dheisheh camp, near Bethlehem, reported that Israeli soldiers had stolen cash and gold jewellery while carrying out an inspection of houses in the camp. Clashes occurred with women who resisted the Israeli soldiers, with the result that the women were beaten and their sons arrested.

III. ISRAELI PRACTICES AND VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES

The military authorities are committing flagrant violations of human rights which are recognized in international covenants and treaties and the resolutions of international bodies and their affiliated agencies. Details of the violations and of punishments imposed by the authorities on Arabs in the occupied territories during the month of April 1988 are as follows:

1. Arrests

(a) Collective arrests

Now that detention centres, internment camps and even police stations are filled with Palestinian detainees arrested in the course of demonstrations which took place throughout the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, or at late hours of the night during raids on Arab houses, the occupation authorities have begun to search for other locations in which to establish detention centres. Indeed, a number of new internment camps have been opened since the beginning of the Palestinian popular uprising, the latest of which was the Ansar-3 camp, called Ketziot, which was opened on 24 March 1988. The authorities also established a new detention

centre north of Jerusalem, near the Tele Zeev settlement, which has come to be known as "Little Ansar".

The authorities also decided to set up a large detention camp inside Israel to accommodate about 2,000 detainees. The camp is to be established in the central district.

Meanwhile, reports state that the security authorities have decided to change the arrangements for visits to prisoners in detention centres in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. A decision has been taken to impose controls on the number of such visits, and to monitor the identities of visitors, so that all family members of detainees will now have to obtain one-time visit papers from the civilian administration. The newspaper Al Hamishmar reports that the intention behind these measures is to increase the burdens imposed on the population of the occupied territories and to strengthen the obligatory link between the population and the Israeli civilian administration.

Arab detainees in the occupying Power's prisons are also subject to extremely difficult detention conditions as a result of the scarcity of water and of poor food supplies. Medical conditions also constitute a serious danger to detainees by virtue of the presence of an open sewage ditch near the detainees' tents. The quantities of food provided are minimal, and it is of very poor quality. There are also harsh collective punishments. It is forbidden to bring books, radio sets or any other means of entertainment or recreation into the camps, and detainees are made to stand for long periods while they are counted. By way of example, some 300 detainees in the Ansar-3 camp have been affected by poisoning as a result of their being fed spoiled food by the prison administration.

Details of collective arrests carried out during April 1988 are as follows:

1. On 8 April 1988, the occupation forces in the village of Bayta arrested 30 individuals for questioning in connection with the recent events in the village.
2. On 8 April 1988, some 20 individuals in the village of Surif were arrested on charges of having taken part in demonstrations in the village.
3. On 10 April 1988, the occupation forces launched a broad campaign of arrests in the village of Yata (Hebron), which resulted in the detention of 80 youths.
4. On 12 April 1988, Israeli forces in the Gaza district arrested about 25 individuals on charges of having taken part in demonstrations and of having thrown stones.
5. On 12 April 1988, the occupation forces arrested 11 citizens from Bayt Immar on charges of having taken part in demonstrations.
6. On 12 April 1988, the occupation forces arrested 17 individuals from Qalqilyah on charges of having taken part in demonstrations.

7. On 13 April 1988, Israeli television reported that the Israeli forces had carried out wide-ranging arrests in Salfit. One hundred and fifty citizens were arrested on charges of taking part in the recent demonstrations, their ages ranging from 12 to 70.
8. On 22 April 1988, more than 30 demonstrators were arrested following a demonstration which took place in the holy Al-Aqsa Mosque after the Friday prayer.
9. On 25 April 1988, the occupation forces arrested 14 merchants in the Suq al-Misrarah area of occupied Jerusalem on charges of having closed their stores.

(b) Penalties imposed on Arab citizens

One hundred and eleven Arab citizens appeared before Israeli military courts in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip during April 1988. Various charges were brought against them, including those of demonstrating and throwing stones. Others were tried on charges of belonging to Palestinian organizations. The sentences imposed on the accused ranged from three to six months' imprisonment with a further suspended sentence to imprisonment for several years.

Most of those tried during the month were Arab youths facing contrived charges of demonstrating and throwing stones. All of them were sentenced to imprisonment and fines averaging 700 shekels (IS) in each case. The total amount of fines imposed by Israeli military courts during the month was estimated at approximately IS 57,700, i.e. the equivalent of \$US 38,466.

(c) Administrative detention

The Israeli authorities placed more than 900 individuals under administrative detention during the month. The number of administrative detainees since the beginning of the uprising thus exceeded 1,750. The number increased following the amendment of orders for administrative detention such that they would not be subject to any legal control.

The newspaper Al Hamishmar reported on 29 April 1988 that senior officials of the Israeli Ministry of Justice and the senior military attorney were now drawing up a series of decrees and laws designed to entrust broad legal powers to the military authorities in the occupied territories. The newspaper revealed that a new decree had been issued authorizing the army forces to conduct prompt arrest operations, without any control by senior officials of the military services and with only limited legal control.

2. Restrictions on freedom of movement

(a) House arrests

The occupation authorities placed the following two citizens under house arrest:

1. Sami Mu'ammam (aged 25), from Rafah.

2. Ali Jiddah, from Jerusalem, a worker at the Alternative Information Centre.

(b) Curfew

A curfew was imposed on more than half a million Palestinians during the month, covering more than 19 camps in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as well as the cities of Nablus and Anabta and a large number of villages. Residents of the Gaza camps were prevented from leaving their houses during the curfew, which lasted for many days. The curfew on the Jalazone camp lasted for 42 days and the curfew on the Balata camp for 13 days.

The village of Bayta was subjected to a total siege which lasted for more than 20 days, while the village of Tammun (Nablus) was subjected to a siege for 28 days. A curfew lasting 12 days was imposed on the city of Nablus and its camps.

(c) Travel restrictions

The Israeli occupation authorities are continuing to prevent travel by any residents of the city of Nablus and neighbouring camps if they are under 50 years of age. These restrictions have been enforced for residents of the city since February 1988.

The residents of a number of villages in the Jenin district, such as Silat al-Harithiyah, Al-Yamun and Qabatiyah continue to be prevented from travelling to Jordan. Israeli radio reported that the Israeli civilian administration had issued orders restricting freedom of movement for dozens of Gaza Strip residents and replaced their identity cards, distributing specially coloured cards to them.

In accordance with Israel's policy of restricting internal freedom of movement, the Israeli military authorities have prevented all residents of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip from travelling to the city of Jerusalem to pray at the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

3. Expulsion

The Israeli authorities issued military orders for the expulsion of 16 Arab citizens from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, of whom eight were expelled on 11 April 1988 and eight others on 19 April 1988. The individuals expelled were:

1. Adil Bashir Nafi' (aged 28), from the Kalandia camp.
2. Jamal Shati al-Hindi (aged 30), from the Jenin camp, a student at Al-Najah University.
3. Abd al-Nasir Abd al-Aziz Afw (aged 32), from Jenin, a student at Al-Najah University.

4. Furayj Ahmad Khalil Khayri (aged 40), from Gaza, Deputy Chairman of the Engineers' Union.
 5. Muhammad Abu Samrah (aged 28), from Gaza, a student at the Islamic University.
 6. Khalil al-Qawqa (aged 41), from the Beach camp, a teacher for UNRWA and Chairman of the Gaza Islamic Association.
 7. Hasan Ghanayim Abu Shaqrah, from Khan Younis.
 8. Sheikh Abd al-Aziz Awdah (aged 38), from Gaza, a lecturer at the Islamic University.
 9. Umar Muhammad Sa'id Daud, from the village of Bayta (Nablus).
 10. Najih Jamil Sa'adah Duwaykat, from the village of Bayta (Nablus).
 11. Mahmud Abd al-Rahim Bani Shamsi, from the village of Bayta (Nablus).
 12. Mustafa Mahmud Hamdan Hamayil, from the village of Bayta (Nablus).
 13. Sari Hilal Tahir Hamayil, from the village of Bayta (Nablus).
 14. Ibrahim Khidr Ali, from the village of Bayta (Nablus).
 15. Ahmad Fawzi Khalid al-Dik, from the village of Kafr al-Dik (Nablus).
 16. Ghassan Ali al-Misri, from Ramallah.
4. Demolition of houses

The Israeli occupation authorities demolished 43 Arab houses, mostly on the grounds that they had been built without permits. They also demolished other houses in pursuit of the policy of collective punishment conducted by the occupation forces in the occupied territories. The occupation forces demolished a number of houses in the Bureij camp on the grounds that they had been constructed without permits.

A list of the names of Arab home-owners who suffered as a result of the demolition of their houses by Israeli army forces during April 1988 is given below.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name of citizen</u>	<u>Location of house</u>
1/2/3	3 houses (names of owners not received)	Al-Yamun village
4	Husayn Abd al-Rahim al-Mutawwar	Al-Shuyukh (Hebron)
5	Musa Majid Hasan Halayaqah	Al-Shuyukh (Hebron)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name of citizen</u>	<u>Location of house</u>
6	Sa'id Rabah Abu Rambah	Al-Shuyukh (Hebron)
7	Muhammad Yusuf Zini	Al-Fandaqumiyah (Jenin)
8	Abd al-Rahim al-Mutawwar	Sa'ir (Hebron)
9	An unidentified citizen	Sa'ir (Hebron)
10	Hafiz Mithqal Bani Shamsa	Bayta (Nablus)
11	Taysir Musa Bani Shamsa	Bayta (Nablus)
12	Najih Jamil Sa'adah	Bayta (Nablus)
13	Mahmud Abd al-Rahim	Bayta (Nablus)
14	Ibrahim Muhammad Id Bani Shamsa	Bayta (Nablus)
15	Muhammad Uwaid Bani Shamsa	Bayta (Nablus)
16	Sari Khalil Al-Hajj Tahir	Bayta (Nablus)
17	Umar Sa'id Bani Shamsa	Bayta (Nablus)
18	Mahmud Abd Al-Rahman Bani Shamsa	Bayta (Nablus)
19	Hamid al-Attari	Bayta (Nablus)
20	Khalid Husayn al-Abd	Bayta (Nablus)
21	Salman Abd Salman	Bayta (Nablus)
22	Al-Muhandis Ahmad	Bayta (Nablus)
23	Hamid al-Ayid Alyan	Bayta (Nablus)
24	Al-Hajj Ali Muhammad Rashid Sufan	Bayt Ta'mar (Bethlehem)
25	Atif Ali Muhammad Rashid Sufan	Bayt Ta'mar (Bethlehem)
26	Maryam Musa Salamah Sufan	Bayt Ta'mar (Bethlehem)
27	Muhammad Ahmad Darwish al-Wahsh	Bayt Ta'mar (Bethlehem)
28	Ibrahim Muhammad Alan al-Wahsh	Bayt Ta'mar (Bethlehem)
29	Jaziyah Muhammad Rashid Sufan	Bayt Ta'mar (Bethlehem)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name of citizen</u>	<u>Location of house</u>
30	Id Muhammad Ahmad Awad	Bayt Ta'mar (Bethlehem)
31	Yusuf Mustafa Muhammad Musa	Kufayrat (Jenin)
32	Mahmud Khalil Abu Sawiyy	Kifar Asyun
33	Isma'il Ahmad Ali As'ad	Kifar Asyun
34	Muhammad Hasan Ali As'ad	Kifar Asyun
35	Sa'id Hasan Ali	Kifar Asyun
36	An unidentified citizen	Kifar Asyun
37	Muhsin al-Khalidi	Bureij camp
38	Abd al-Aziz Ahmad al-Shakhalib	Khursa/Dura (Hebron)
39	Hasan Isma'il al-Shahatit	Dura (Hebron)
40	Isma'il Hasan al-Suwayti	Bayt Awwa
41	Khalil Mustafa Abu Uqayl	Al-Sammu'
42	Hamid Hasan Sulayman al-Marabi	Al-Jayb (Ramallah)
43	Aziz Muhammad Awad	Ayn Sinya (Ramallah)

5. Killings

During April 1988, 62 male and female citizens were killed by the bullets of Israeli soldiers, some of them dying as a result of wounds inflicted on them or of the effects of tear-gas canisters. A list of male and female citizens who were killed during the month of April 1988 is given below.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name of person killed</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Place of residence</u>	<u>Date of killing</u>
1	Muhammad Faris Hamid al-Zaban	25	Al-Yamun (Jenin)	31 March 1988
2	Sulayman Awad al-Jindi	17	Yata (Hebron)	31 March 1988
3	Jamal Khalil Tumayzi	21	Idhna (Hebron)	1 April 1988
4	Ishaq Nimr Salimi	24	Idhna (Hebron)	1 April 1988
5	Jamil Rashid al-Kurdi	55	Gaza	2 April 1988

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name of person killed</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Place of residence</u>	<u>Date of killing</u>
6	Ahmad Khamis al-Kurdi	40	Gaza	2 April 1988
7	Ala Ahmad Khamis al-Kurdi	21	Gaza	2 April 1988
8	Salim Khalaf al-Sha'ir	23	Bethlehem	2 April 1988
9	Khamis Mahmud Ahmad	41	Dayr al-Sudan (Ramallah)	2 April 1988
10	Jihad Asi	19	Bayt Liqya (Ramallah)	2 April 1988
11	Ali Dhiyab Abu Ali	45	Yata (Hebron)	3 April 1988
12	Khalil Jabr Jamzawi	18	Askar camp (Nablus)	3 April 1988
13	Nasir Abdullah Kamil	20 days	Qabatiyah (Jenin)	3 April 1988
14	Hamid Abd al-Hadi al-Zaydat	20	Bani Na'im (Hebron)	4 April 1988
15	Hamzah Ibrahim Abu Shabb		Bani Suhaylah (Gaza)	4 April 1988
16	Rajab Ahmad al-Salibi	75	Beach camp	4 April 1988
17	Mamun Abd al-Rahim Jarradah	15	Tulkarm	3 April 1988
18	Musa Salih Abu Shamsah		Tulkarm	6 April 1988
19	Hatam Fayiz Ahmad al-Jabr	22	Bayta (Nablus)	6 April 1988
20	Subhiyyah Rashid al-Mankush	60	Gaza	9 April 1988
21	Issam Abd al-Halim	15	Bayta (Nablus)	9 April 1988
22	Yusuf Rabi'	85	Dayr Abu Mish'al (Nablus)	9 April 1988
23	Muhammad Kamil Abd al-Qadir Yahya	20	Kafr Ra'i (Jenin)	11 April 1988
24	Jalal Muhammad Urais	21	Kafr Ra'i (Jenin)	11 April 1988
25	Sa'ad Ahmad Yusuf	95	Gaza	12 April 1988
26	Fuad Abd al-Aziz Salih	50	Gaza	12 April 1988
27	Watfah Abd al-Latif Farajallah	70	Beach camp	13 April 1988
28	Hasan Ahmad Mahmud Qa'ud	17	Beach camp	13 April 1988
29	Wail Husayn Taha Nazal	25	Nablus	14 April 1988

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name of person killed</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Place of residence</u>	<u>Date of killing</u>
30	Nassar Fahmi al-Ladawi	22	Nablus	14 April 1988
31	Sa'dah al-Qar'awi	40	Jenin camp	16 April 1988
32	Jamal Husayn Shahadah	11	Bureij camp	16 April 1988
33	Halah Awad Umayrah	20	Hablah (Qalqilyah)	16 April 1988
34	Jamal al-Jamal	7	Rafah	16 April 1988
35	Taysir al-Buji	16	Rafah	16 April 1988
36	Atwah Abu Arrad	35	Rafah	16 April 1988
37	Muhammad Ibrahim Abu Jazrah	22	Rafah	16 April 1988
38	Amin Amur Abu Amur	17	Khan Yunis	16 April 1988
39	Fikri Ibrahim al-Daghmah	22	Khan Yunis	16 April 1988
40	Bassam Muhammad Fayyad al-Hariri	15	Jenin	16 April 1988
41	Hilmi Ibrahim Abdullah	23	Jenin	16 April 1988
42	Muhyuddin Mustafa Sawalmah	20	Qabatiya	16 April 1988
43	Zayd Tawfiq Amarnah	13	Ya'bad (Jenin)	17 April 1988
44	Muhammad Awad al-Balbisi	20	Rafah	17 April 1988
45	Munir Isma'il al-Tatari	32	Jabalia camp	17 April 1988
46	Farid Ahmad Daraz	25	Khan Yunis	17 April 1988
47	Iman Muhammad al-Qar'i	19	Khan Yunis	17 April 1988
48	Abd al-Muhsin Hanun	19	Khan Yunis	17 April 1988
49	Ahmad Musa Muhammad Za'rab	19	Rafah	18 April 1988
50	Ayidah Uthman Tawtah	30	Gaza	18 April 1988
51	Jamil Husayn Alqam	1 week	Shu'fat camp	18 April 1988
52	Nazar Muhammad Ahmad Masad	26	Faqqu'ah (Jenin)	19 April 1988
53	Muhammad Husayn Nassar	20	Nuseirat camp	20 April 1988

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name of person killed</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Place of residence</u>	<u>Date of killing</u>
54	Muhammad Fayiz Abu Ali	25	Bani Suhaylah (Gaza)	22 April 1988
55	Faraj Isma'il Yusuf Farajallah	26	Idhna (Hebron)	22 April 1988
56	Muhammad Mustafa Abu Zayd	20	Qabatiyah	23 April 1988
57	Ahmad Hasan Salim Amr	22	Dura (Hebron)	24 April 1988
58	Musa Muhammad Abu Iyyah	19	Rafah	24 April 1988
59	Mahmud Ibrahim Zawahirah	41	Bayt Ta'mar (Ramallah)	25 April 1988
60	Nu'mah Muhammad al-Allami	55	Bayt Immar (Hebron)	24 April 1988
61	Arij Isma'il Daud	13	Kafr al-Dik (Ramallah)	27 April 1988
62	Sari Hilal Rustam	35	Kafr Malik (Ramallah)	27 April 1988

6. Injuries

The Israeli occupation authorities continued their policy in the occupied territories of firing live and rubber bullets at demonstrators and stepped up their "iron fist" measures in the territories. The newspaper Al Hamishmar quoted Knesset member Dedi Zucker, of the Citizens' Rights movement, as saying that the occupation forces were using CS gas canisters. This gas constitutes a real danger to the lives of citizens, particularly to those of pregnant women, since its inhalation immediately leads to the death of the foetus. On 18 April 1988, the newspaper Hadashot reported that about 400 pregnant Palestinian women had miscarried in the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli Army has also introduced two types of unbreakable truncheons for use by its forces. The first type is made of hard plastic, is half a metre long and delivers a very painful blow. The second type is made of unbreakable beechwood and is 80 centimetres long. The number of those hurt and injured in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip during the month has been estimated at over 250. By way of example, Israeli army radio reported on 9 April 1988 that 78 people were wounded on 8 April 1988, of whom 31 were admitted to Al-Ittihad Hospital in Nablus, 16 to Ramallah Hospital and 8 to Aliyah Hospital in Hebron after being fired upon by soldiers and settlers. On 30 April 1988, the same radio station reported that 52 wounded citizens had been admitted to Al-Shifa Hospital in the Jabalia camp on the previous day. The majority of them were school students, including 13 individuals who suffered from gas asphyxiation and poisoning and 39 who received bullet wounds.

7. Closure of schools and universities

The military authorities decided to extend until 8 May 1988 the period during which all schools and educational institutions in the West Bank would be closed. The institutions and schools concerned have been closed since the beginning of the uprising.

The occupation forces also closed three schools in Gaza for 15 days. These were Al-Mutanabbi Secondary School for Boys, Al-Khansa Secondary School for Girls and Haifa Intermediate School for Girls. The Israeli military command in the Gaza Strip also issued orders for the closure of the Hatam al-Tai Secondary School for Bcys and the Abd al-Qadir Intermediate School for Boys at Khan Younis, for a period of two weeks from 30 April 1988.

