


General Assembly Security Council

 Distr.
GENERAL

A/43/420

S/19955

22 June 1988

ENGLISH

ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-third session
Item 77 of the preliminary list*
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-third year

Letter dated 22 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 May 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.

This month was marked by the extension of the scope of the collective punishments imposed by the Israeli occupation forces within the framework of the repressive and inhumane policy of the Israeli occupation authorities in the face of the massive popular uprising which has been taking place for the past seven months in the towns, villages and camps of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The total area of land confiscated by Israel between the time when the Arab territories were occupied in 1967 and the month of May 1988 now amounts to 2,775,276 dunums. During that same month, Israel demolished more than 21 Arab houses, 28 Arab male and female citizens were killed by the bullets of the Israeli occupation forces or as a result of the use of asphyxiating gases, hundreds of Arab citizens were injured, and more than 450 were arrested, bringing the estimated number of persons arrested up to 12 May 1988 to 17,000.

* A/43/50.

A/43/420

S/19955

English

Page 2

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 a 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 May 1988

The massive popular uprising in the towns, villages and camps of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip entered its sixth month, and the Israeli occupation authorities continued their repressive and inhumane policy. During that period, they resorted to the implementation of a series of fresh military, economic and administrative measures aimed at tightening the stranglehold on the Arab population, suppressing the uprising and restoring the status quo ante. These measures included the violation of legitimate rights, the confiscation of land, the building of Jewish settlements and the perpetration of acts of aggression against citizens.

This month was marked by the extension of the scope of the collective punishments imposed by the occupation forces, comprising daily raids on Arab homes, attacks on women, children and old people, the destruction of citizens' property, the cutting off of electrical current and water from many villages, a continuation of the total siege and the sealing of all entry points to some villages and camps in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip with reinforced concrete. It should be noted that these practices have become a daily occurrence, causing the most intense suffering to Arab citizens.

The following are some examples of the economic and administrative measures imposed by the Israeli occupation authorities during this month:

1. Forcing all Gaza Strip citizens to exchange their identity cards for new cards issued by the civil administration authorities in the Strip, after interrogating the inhabitants and ascertaining that they had paid all the taxes imposed on them. By this measure, the Israeli occupation authorities seek to consolidate their control over Arab citizens and establish a list of those citizens who have actively participated in the popular uprising, with a view towards future punishment.
2. The Israeli education officer issued an order for the termination as from 1 April of all male and female teachers who had been newly appointed at the beginning of the current academic year.
3. The Legal Counsel of the Israeli Government approved a decision allowing the Israeli police to violate the privacy of Arab homes by entering by force and remaining in the courtyards of the houses on the pretext of security requirements, such as observation and supervision operations.
4. Preventing Arab trucks loaded with fruits and vegetables from crossing the bridges. This measure is intended to step up the economic siege of Arab inhabitants and cause enormous material damage to the farming sector, which is basically dependent on external markets for the marketing of agricultural produce.

5. The military commander in the Gaza Strip issued an order forcing the owners of Arab houses to remove posters and slogans from the external walls of their houses and threatening any violator with five years imprisonment or payment of a fine of approximately 15,000 shekels (IS) or both penalties combined.
6. The Israeli occupation authorities continued to implement the order prohibiting Arab tradesmen from carrying on their trade activities and from opening their stores in the morning and closing pharmacies, bakeries and fuel stations.
7. The civilian administration in the West Bank is cutting off the water and electricity from 10 villages in the Ramallah area in order to force the inhabitants to co-operate with the appointed councils and pay taxes.
8. The competent authorities in the civilian administration issued new instructions to identity card offices concerning the issuance of travel documents. These documents are not handed over to the party concerned without a special letter from the civilian administration officer in the area.

During the month of May 1988, the Israeli occupation authorities continued to pursue their policy of acts of aggression against Arab land and inhabitants. They confiscated 19,200 dunums and extensive areas of the land of Qalqilyah. With this, the Israeli authorities will have confiscated 2,775,276 dunums of land in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip between the beginning of the occupation and the end of the current month.

With regard to attacks on the liberties and human rights of the Arab population, the Israeli authorities continued to pursue their inhumane policies and to impose individual and collective punishments. These include the sentences imposed against 130 citizens of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip who appeared before Israeli military courts. The sentences imposed on them ranged from imprisonment for many years or for several months to heavy fines. The occupation authorities also arrested more than 450 persons and placed them under administrative detention for a term of six months. They issued a decision for the deportation of one Arab citizen. During this month, the occupation authorities also demolished 21 Arab houses and closed many stores.

During this month also, 28 persons, male and female, were killed by the bullets of soldiers and Jewish settlers and hundreds of Arab citizens suffered various injuries.

Details of these acts of aggression are as follows:

I. CONFISCATION OF LAND

1. On 5 May 1988, the Israeli occupation authorities confiscated an area of 19,000 dunums in the village of Tammun (Nablus).
2. On 2 May 1988, the settlers from Ofra settlement near the village of Ayn Yabrud (Ramallah district) confiscated 200 dunums of land belonging to the village for the purpose of extending the boundaries of the settlement. This

confiscation will be extremely detrimental to the village, whose area has shrunk as a result of continuous confiscation.

3. On 29 April 1988, the Israeli authorities announced the confiscation of large areas of land planted with citrus fruit in the town of Qalqilyah, on the pretext of opening up roads to link Israeli settlements. This land lies in the Khalayil and Tabbal areas. The authorities sent the owners of the land notices signed on behalf of the "Custodian of State Property" and informing them of the confiscation.

II. SETTLEMENT

Recently, prior to the Israeli elections to be held in November 1988, there has been an increase in statements by Israeli officials on settlement projects for future construction. For example, the Israeli Deputy Minister of Defence, Michael Dekel, said that, after the Israeli elections, the process of settlement construction would continue throughout the occupied areas. The leader of the Tehiya party said at a gathering for the consecration of a synagogue called "Rami Mata" at the Eilon Moreh settlement that, if his party participated in the next Israeli Government after the elections, it would strive to erect a large Jewish city to the east of the town of Nablus.

With regard to the intensification of extremism and bigotry among the population of Israeli settlements and the increase in the provocation of Arab citizens, the Israeli newspaper Ma'ariv reported on 23 May 1988 that Jewish settlers from a number of settlements in the Nablus region had recently formed a new committee with the aim of exerting pressures on the Israeli Prime Minister to change his security policy in the area. The settlers claim that Israel's leaders are talking a great deal about "the achievement of a state of calm", which is an intolerable situation. Again, the army authorities approved the granting of a permit to settlers from the Kiryat Arba settlement for the holding of a march, under the slogan "Arise and walk through the land of Israel". It is known that the original course of this march had been supposed to pass through Arab villages and end in the town of Hebron.

With regard to the increase in pressures to which Jewish leaders are subjected by the settlers, Israeli radio reported on 25 May 1988 that the Central Region Commander, General Amram Metzenaa, had promised the leaders of the settlers to study the question of harsher punishments against stone-throwers. This was at a meeting which he held with settlement leaders belonging to the Settlement Council for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

III. ACTS OF AGGRESSION AGAINST ARAB CITIZENS AND THEIR PROPERTY

The Israeli occupation authorities are continuing to step up their measures against Arab citizens, who are staging their uprising in order to obtain their legitimate national rights as laid down by international covenants and treaties. During this month, the Israeli occupation authorities perpetrated a whole set of acts of aggression, carried out alternately by Jewish settlers and by other Jewish extremists and racists.

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 15 May 1988, the occupation forces bulldozed approximately 200 dunums of land belonging to the village of Rashayidah (Bethlehem), on the pretext of extending water pipes to the Israeli army camp in the area.
2. On 23 May 1988, settlers from the Matityahu settlement set fire to a hill planted with trees belonging to the people of the village of Kharabta Bani Harith (Ramallah).
3. On 23 May 1988, Israeli settlers uprooted approximately 200 olive-trees in the village of Haris (Nablus).
4. On 25 May 1988, "unidentified persons" set fire to 12 dunums of land planted with wheat belonging to an inhabitant of Khan Yunis camp (Gaza Strip).
5. On 25 May 1988, Israeli military bulldozers ploughed up approximately 150 fruit-bearing olive-trees and almond-trees in the village of Bayt Iba (Nablus). They also uprooted 25 olive-trees on the land of Kafr Qalil (Nablus).
6. On 26 May 1988, "unidentified persons" set fire to dozens of olive-trees in the village of Salfit and 30 dunums of land planted with almond-trees in the Badan valley.
7. On 28 May 1988, "unidentified persons" ravaged 7 dunums of land planted with vegetables and legumes in the village of Batillu (Ramallah).
8. On 30 May 1988, settlers set fire to 8 dunums of land sown with wheat and barley belonging to a citizen from the village of Jit (Nablus).

(b) Acts of aggression against Arab citizens and their property

1. On 1 May 1988, Jewish settlers from the Kiryat Arba settlement wrecked 3 Arab vehicles in the town of Hebron and threw stones at a number of Arab houses, which resulted in the wounding of many Arab citizens.
2. On 4 May 1988, Jewish settlers set up a number of road-blocks on the Jerusalem-Hebron road, which impeded the movement of traffic. They also threw stones at Arab vehicles, which resulted in the wounding of three passengers, and they smashed the windows of a number of vehicles.
3. On the night of 4 May 1988, the occupation forces raided the premises of the Islamic University and searched all its facilities.
4. On 8 May 1988, the occupation forces raided the Umar ibn al-Khattab Mosque in Bethlehem, confiscated the loudspeakers and arrested the Imam of the Mosque.

5. On 9 May 1988, the tax authorities confiscated at least 40 public taxis in Jerusalem, on the pretext that their owners had not paid the Israeli taxes imposed on them.
6. On 9 May 1988, occupation troops fired at the vehicles of Arab citizens proceeding along the Jerusalem-Bethlehem road. This resulted in the wounding of many citizens.
7. On 11 May 1988, the occupation forces raided stores in the town of Qalqilyah, including pharmacies and bakeries, and ordered the owners to keep them closed for 15 days.
8. On 15 May 1988, the occupation forces raided the village of Salfit (Nablus). The troops fired their weapons, and this resulted in the wounding of more than 20 citizens of the village. In the course of this brutal operation, houses were raided, windows were broken, and Arab vehicles were attacked and wrecked.
9. On 17 May 1988, a troop of Israeli soldiers raided the Al-Maqasid al-Khayriyyah Hospital in Jerusalem and arrested three citizens.
10. On 18 May 1988, the occupation forces raided the village of Battin (Ramallah), fired at the reservoirs, raided a number of houses and smashed the windows of vehicles and glass in balconies.
11. On 18 May 1988, sizeable forces of the Israeli police raided many houses in the town of Al Bireh. The soldiers smashed the windows of vehicles and glass in the windows and balconies of citizens' houses.
12. On 21 May 1988, the Israeli occupation forces took over the house of the citizen Kamil Ariqat in Abu Dis (Jerusalem) and transported him to an army camp.
13. On 23 May 1988, the occupation authorities arrested a member of the Administrative Board of the Red Crescent in Nablus and confiscated the sum of 100,000 Jordanian dinars from his home.
14. On 25 May 1988, occupation troops attacked the students of the Palestine School in Jabalia camp with tear-gas bombs and ordered them not to return to the school to take their final examinations.
15. On 25 May 1988, the Israeli occupation troops raided the village of Hawwarah (Nablus) and practised atrocious torture on the inhabitants of the village, including assaults on women and children and the throwing of gas bombs into houses.
16. On 25 May 1988, the occupation forces carried out retaliatory acts against the people of the village of Shuwaykah (Tulkarm), after charging them with responsibility for the death of two Arab citizens from the village of Dayr Al-Ghusun, in spite of the fact that the Israeli troops had themselves killed them. The troops assembled all males aged 13 and over in a school there and proceeded to beat them severely, as a result of which a number of the youths suffered various wounds and fractures.

17. On 27 May 1988, a group of settlers from Kiryat Arba near Hebron attacked the vehicle of an Arab citizen late at night and tried to set fire to it.

18. On 30 May 1988, Jewish settlers from the Kiryat Arba settlement raided the village of Al-Shuyukh (Hebron) and carried out extensive acts of sabotage. They subjected the village to heavy fire, wounded four citizens and smashed the windows and headlights of 11 Arab vehicles in the village.

19. On 30 May 1988, Jewish settlers set up a road-block on the Jerusalem-Hebron road and prevented Arab vehicles from getting through to Jerusalem. They also threw stones at the vehicles, which resulted in the wounding of 11 Arabs and the wrecking of many vehicles.

20. On 30 May 1988, the occupation forces raided the girls' school at Jabal al-Mukabbar (Jerusalem) and threw dozens of gas bombs inside, which resulted in fainting fits and choking spells among the pupils, who had to be taken to the hospital.

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

During the period under review in this report, the Israeli authorities continued their daily practices that in toto constitute a violation of the rights of Arab citizens, as laid down and enshrined in international covenants and treaties and the resolutions of international organizations and their subsidiary institutions.

Details of the violations and of punishments imposed by the authorities on Arab citizens in the occupied territories during the month of May 1988 are as follows:

1. Arrests

(a) Collective arrests

Al-Haqq (Law in the Service of Man, an affiliate of the International Commission of Jurists in Geneva) has estimated the number of persons arrested during the uprising up to 12 May 1988 at 17,000, including 2,000 administrative detainees. The number of those still detained is estimated at 5,500 Arabs in 17 prisons and detention centres, in addition to the military command centres. The Israeli Minister of Defence, Yitzhak Rabin has admitted that the number of Palestinians in Israeli prisons total 9,400, including both regular and administrative detainees.

The occupation policy of repression and tyranny has resulted in a situation where one out of every 200 Palestinians over 18 years of age is detained in an Israeli prison as an administrative detainee and three out of every 100 Palestinians are languishing in occupation prisons as either sentenced prisoners or pre-trial detainees. According to the population statistics, there are approximately 400,000 Palestinians over 18 years of age in the West Bank and

the Gaza Strip, and at least 1,900 of them are administrative detainees. The number of detainees under interrogation or sentenced to prison terms is close to 10,000.

These detainees are subjected to the most repugnant forms of torture and maltreatment. Eyewitnesses at the Nablus military prison have reported that occupation troops spray tear-gas through the windows of the prison cells. They also report having seen soldiers assault detainees in Al-Khiyam with blows. The sounds of bullets were heard, and afterwards five detainees were taken to the hospital for treatment.

The newspaper Hadashot has exposed an atrocity, namely, the torture of Arab detainees by Jewish students. Knesset member Yair Tzaban (Mapam) sent a letter to the Minister of Education and Culture requesting him to investigate the information which he had received to the effect that a unit of the Gadna movement, which is composed of Jewish secondary level students, had been sent for military service to an army camp where they had participated in acts of maltreatment and torture of Palestinian detainees at the Ofer detention centre near the town of Ramallah. There they were said to have beaten them severely on all parts of their bodies, and some detainees had been taken to the hospital. The students had stated that it had been the soldiers who had asked them to maltreat the detainees. With regard to the rights of the detainees in the new detention camps that have been set up in the West Bank, the newspaper Ha'aretz reported that, according to Dedi Zucker of the Ratz bloc, the detention centres lacked order and that the judiciary and the military detentions authority did not work by the computer method in registering the detainees. That gave rise to many difficulties in the operation of registering detainees and providing details to the families of detainees and the Red Cross. He added that detainees were subjected to beatings while being transported to the courtroom.

The occupation authorities recently opened a new prison in the Megiddo area, to which 300 Palestinian detainees were transferred from the Petunia (Ramallah) detention centre.

The following are some examples of collective arrests during May 1988.

1. On 2 May 1988, the occupation forces arrested 30 youths in the villages of Dayr al-Ghusun and Zayta (Tulkarm) for questioning.
2. On 2 May 1988, the Israeli forces arrested all the youths of the village of Asirah al-Shamaliyah (Nablus), who number between 400 and 500.
3. On 4 May 1988, the occupation forces arrested 27 youths in the villages of Nuba, Kharas and Surif on charges of participation in demonstrations.
4. On 4 May 1988, hundreds of youths were arrested for questioning in the villages of Jaba, Ra's Karkar, Kafr Malik and Kafr Ni'mah.
5. On 4 May 1988, the occupation forces arrested more than 40 youths in the Dheisheh camp for questioning on charges of incitement and stone-throwing.

6. On 10 May 1988, the occupation forces launched a large-scale campaign of arrests, apprehending 10 persons in the village of Tall (Nablus), 20 in Dayr al-Ghusun (Jenin) and 18 in Kafr al-Dik (Nablus).
7. On 13 May 1988, the occupation forces arrested 19 demonstrators in Jerusalem on charges of stone-throwing and demonstrating. Thirty citizens were also arrested during a demonstration which took place at the end of the Laylat al-Qadr prayers.
8. The Israeli occupation authorities raided the village of Baqah al-Sharqiyah (Tulkarm) and arrested approximately 30 youths for questioning.
9. On 18 May 1988, in the course of a martyr's funeral in Bethlehem, the Israeli police arrested 40 youths for questioning.
10. On 26 May 1988, the Israeli police arrested 27 citizens for questioning in the Jerusalem area, following an accusation by a Jewish settler.
11. On 30 May 1988, following demonstrations in the village of Tammun (Nablus) 18 citizens were arrested for questioning.
12. On 30 May 1988, a large military force raided the village of Idhna (Hebron) and launched a campaign of wide-ranging arrests in the village, after a military patrol had been subjected to an attack with fire bombs.
13. On 30 May 1988, the occupation forces arrested 50 youths in the village of Yamun for questioning.
14. On 30 May 1988, the occupation forces raided the village of Ayzariyah (Jerusalem) and arrested approximately 55 youths living in the village.

(b) Penalties imposed on Arab citizens

During the month of May 1988, 130 Arab citizens were brought before Israeli military courts in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Various charges were brought against them, including those of demonstrating and stone-throwing, which the military command authorities term "acts against security and order". 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 IS 700 in each case. The total amount of fines imposed by Israeli military courts during the month was estimated at approximately IS 43,050, i.e. the equivalent of \$US 28,700.

(c) Administrative detention

During the month under review, the Israeli occupation authorities placed more

than 450 citizens of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip under administrative detention for a period of six months.

On 27 May 1988, the newspaper Al-Ittihad published a letter from the relatives of administrative detainees held at detention camps in the Negev (Ansar-3). The letter referred to the camps' violation of the Geneva Conventions and denial of the detainees' legal rights as well as to the conditions suffered by detainees in the middle of the desert, with searing heat during the day and bitter cold at night, dust and sand. Water is not regularly available for the purposes of drinking, washing or bathing, and there are no toilets.

The letter included news of a deterioration in the health of the detainees as a result of the unavailability of medicines, intense overcrowding, lack of hygiene and spoiled and poisoned food. It also referred to beatings of detainees with truncheons and rifle-butts and their subjection to every form of torture. Visits are not permitted, remain dependent on the mood of the military administration and are subject to conditions which are rejected by the detainees' relatives. When a detainee requests a trial, the officials in charge of him refuse to bring him to court. The detainees are individuals who have not taken part in any activities. They were detained for arbitrary reasons and include many minors and people who are sick. Also, some of the detainees are the only providers for their families, whose members now face the prospect of dying of hunger.

2. Restrictions on freedom of movement

(a) Curfew

The Israeli occupation authorities imposed a curfew on most cities, villages and camps in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The curfew in some villages and camps of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip lasted for long periods and was accompanied by a full military and economic blockade including prevention of the entry of foodstuffs. Some areas, such as the villages of Shuwaykah, Idhna, Tammun, Kafr Malik, Turmus Ayya, Jayyus, Bayt Sira, Bayt Ur al-Tahta, Silwad and Dayr Ammar, remain subject to the curfew and are treated as closed military zones. A curfew was also imposed for a period of a few days on the city of Nablus, together with its villages and camps, and the towns of Qalqilyah and Anabta.

(b) Travel restrictions

The occupation authorities have for approximately three months been preventing residents of the city of Nablus and its camps from travelling across the bridges to Amman. The authorities authorized citizens to travel in the latter part of the month but then turned all travellers back without providing any reasons. They also prevented citizens of Tulkarm from going to Nablus and closed the town of Anabta.

The authorities prevented the villagers of East Arab al-Sawahirah (Jerusalem) from travelling to Amman for a period of two weeks, on the grounds that they had broken the water pipes leading to the Neot Adumim settlement, which was established on land belonging to the village.

The inhabitants of a number of villages in the Jenin district have for three months been prevented from travelling across the bridges. The villages in question are Al-Jalamah, Silat al-Harithiyah, Al-Yamun, Faqqu'ah, Burqin, the Jenin camp, Ya'bad, Arabah, Zabdah and Qabatiyah.

The authorities closed the Gaza Strip for a period of three days and did not permit residents to cross into "Israel" or the West Bank.

3. Expulsion

The Israeli authorities issued orders for the expulsion of Musallam al-Sharabati (aged 52), a resident of Jerusalem who is currently being detained in Israeli prisons, on a charge of illegal residence. The individual concerned holds Jerusalem identity papers, having left Jordan in 1976 and returned in 1985 on a visitor's permit. However, the authorities refused to renew his identity papers on the grounds that he had spent a long period abroad.

4. Demolition of houses

The Israeli occupation authorities demolished 21 Arab houses during the month, mostly on the grounds that they had been built without permits. They also sealed a number of houses, claiming that their owners were guilty of throwing Molotov cocktails or of various security charges.

A list of the names of Arab citizens who suffered as a result of the demolition or sealing of their houses, and of the places where demolition operations took place, is given below.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name of citizen affected</u>	<u>Location of house</u>
1.	Muhammad Ibrahim al-Qadi	Nuba (Ramallah)
2.	Adnan Salahat	Talluzah (Nablus)
3.	Adnan Kassab	Al-Badhan (Nablus)
4.	Ahmad Sa'id Khaddas	Zabbubah (Jenin)
5.	Nasif Aql Turkuman	Bir al-Basha
6.	Muhammad Hasan Sanuri	Sanur (Jenin)
7.	Abd al-Qadir Abd al-Rahman al-Sayfi	Al-Fandaqumiyah (Jenin)
8/9.	Names of citizens not received	Idhna (Hebron)
10.	Khamis al-Abd Khayr al-Din	Arurah (Ramallah)
11.	Adnan Mansur Asafirah	Bayt Kahil (Hebron)
12.	Yunus Ali Asafirah	Bayt Kahil (Hebron)
13.	Azzam Asafirah	Bayt Kahil (Hebron)
14.	Izzat Muhammad Awdah	Dura (Hebron)
15.	Ibrahim Husayn Ubayd	Dura (Hebron)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name of citizen affected</u>	<u>Location of house</u>
16.	Khalil Abu Urqub	Dura (Hebron)
17.	Mahmud Ahmad Awad al-Gharabilah	Idhna (Hebron)
18.	Ahmad Musa al-Az'ar	Qabalan (Nablus)
19.	Mahmud Ibrahim Awdah	Rafah (Gaza)
20.	Name of citizen not received	Rafah camp (Gaza)
21.	Mustafa Ayid Milham	Kafr Ra'i (Hebron)

As for the sealing of houses during the month under review, the occupation authorities sealed the house of citizen Faruq Jum'ah, from the Tulkarm camp, and a further two houses belonging to two citizens from the village of Ayn al-Duyuk, near Jericho, on the grounds that their owners had thrown Molotov cocktails.

They also sealed one house in the Kalandia camp (Jerusalem) and two houses in Al-Ayzariyah belonging to citizens Yahya al-Shawbaki and Darwish al-Yasini.

It should be noted that the occupation authorities have greatly intensified their policy of demolishing or sealing houses. Warnings are sent to house-owners every day telling them that their houses will be demolished because they have been built without permits. These include the warnings which were sent to the owners of 80 houses in the village of Zayta (Tulkarm) and a further 50 house-owners in the village of Idhna (Hebron). Thirty citizens in the village of Rujib (Nablus) have also been informed of plans to demolish 30 houses; they have been asked to demolish them themselves before the authorities proceed with demolition on their own account.

5. Killings

Twenty-eight male and female citizens were killed by the bullets of Israeli soldiers or Jewish settlers, some of them dying as a result of previously inflicted wounds or of asphyxiation following the soldiers' heavy use of tear-gas canisters. The number of those killed between the beginning of the uprising and the end of May 1988 thus amounts to 295.

It should be noted that the occupation soldiers fire on Arab citizens without any justification. The newspaper Hadashot published a detailed report of an incident in which a youth from the village of Faqqu'ah (Jenin) was killed. It printed a detailed first-hand account by a soldier in the reserves who said: "After raiding the village, we came across some youths outside the village boundaries. One of the soldiers fired and wounded one of the youths, Na'im Abu Farhah, in the leg. When the soldiers came up to the injured man, they fired another bullet which went through his shoulder. We watched him as he died ... the shooting was unjustified and uncalled for".

A list of male and female citizens who were killed during the month of May 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.	Na'im Yusuf Abu Farhah	22	Faqqu'ah (Jenin)	1 May 1988
2.	Nidal Abd al-Latif Abu Shumar	16	Bayt Wazan	2 May 1988
3.	Abduh Muhammad Hasan al-Buhi	80	Ayn Bayt al-Ma camp (Nablus)	2 May 1988
4.	Umar Muhammad Abd al-Hamid al-Munasirah	18	Bani Na'im (Hebron)	3 May 1988
5.	Nidal Salim Ali Balut	18	Bani Na'im (Hebron)	3 May 1988
6.	Khalid Rifqi Umayrah	23	Balata camp (Nablus)	3 May 1988
7.	Jamal Muhammad al-Madhun	20	Jabalia (Gaza)	4 May 1988
8.	Rizq Husayn Sabah	17	Jabalia (Gaza)	4 May 1988
9.	Khalid Hasan al-Najjar	51	Beach camp (Gaza)	4 May 1988
10.	Jawdah Abdullah Abu Shatriyah	28	Turmus Ayya	5 May 1988
11.	Ibrahim Hasan Abu Haniyah		Dheisheh camp	9 May 1988
12.	Abd Raja al-Mu'tiy	21	Al-Ta'amirah (Bethlehem)	12 May 1988
13.	Mahmud Muflih Abu Zayd	30	Qabatiyah (Jenin)	13 May 1988
14.	Ala al-Din Salih	15	Azmut (Nablus)	17 May 1988
15.	Jihad Uthman al-Ubaysi		Jabalia camp	17 May 1988
16.	Ibrahim Musallam Abu Ayshah		Hebron	15 May 1988
17.	Majdi Mahmud Yusuf Hilal	16	Ibwin (Ramallah)	19 May 1988
18.	Husni Muhammad al-Mahsiri	41	Hebron	18 May 1988
19.	Muhammad Salih Husayn Qa'dan	38	Dayr al-Ghusun	22 May 1988
20.	Rushdi Dhiyab		Tulkarm	22 May 1988
21.	Shamsah Qadah	65	Dayr al-Ghusun (Tulkarm)	22 May 1988
22.	Fatimah Abd al-Rahman	26	Ibwin (Ramallah)	22 May 1988
23.	Kawthar Khalid Muhammad Mar'iy	23	Tulkarm camp	22 May 1988
24.	Sa'di Muhammad al-Lulu		Gaza	24 May 1988
25.	Iyyad Abdullah Ibrahim Shanna'ah	16	Qalqilyah	27 May 1988
26.	Amin Rajab Abu Radahah	14	Ramallah	27 May 1988
27.	Diana Munir Rizq al-Sawafiri	3	Gaza	27 May 1988
28.	In'am Rafiq Hamdan	27	Jaba' (Jenin)	29 May 1988

6. Injuries

The number of Palestinians hurt and injured during the month was estimated at 600. Most of them suffered from assorted fractures as a result of the "breaking bones" policy, while others were wounded by live ammunition or rubber bullets.

During the first days of the Id al-Fitr holiday, more than 95 citizens were injured at the Jabalia camp in the Gaza Strip, and all were taken to hospital. At the Beach camp, 35 citizens were taken for treatment at the camp clinic. In Rafah, 19 citizens were injured in the course of violent clashes with the occupation forces.

Israeli army radio reported on 1 June 1988 that the use of CS tear-gas - which constitutes a real danger to the lives of citizens - had caused the deaths by asphyxiation of 19 individuals in the occupied territories since the beginning of the uprising. The number of those affected by various cases of asphyxiation and poisoning rose to 1,200.

7. Closure of schools and universities

The Israeli authorities are extending the closure of secondary schools in the West Bank and of all community colleges and universities.

The Israeli military command in the Gaza Strip also issued orders for the closure of the Hatam al-Tai Secondary School for Boys and the Abd al-Qadir Intermediate School for Boys at Khan Younis, for a period of two weeks from 30 April 1988. It closed the Jabalia Intermediate School for Girls for a period of one week.

Meanwhile, Israeli army radio reported on 22 May 1988 that Israeli forces were continuing to occupy more than 60 Arab schools in different parts of the West Bank. The schools had been converted into military barracks to accommodate the soldiers and into temporary detention centres for Palestinian detainees.

The forces do not intend to vacate the schools in the near future. The newspaper Al Hamishmar reported that 35 of the schools in the occupied territories where teaching had begun were unfit for use because occupation forces had previously been stationed in them. The newspaper reported that the soldiers had severely damaged school property, breaking window panes and smashing furniture.

The Israeli authorities also prevented students at the Islamic University in Gaza, which was due to open for teaching on 23 May 1988, from entering the University to take their final-year examinations.
