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## General Assembly

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### **REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES**

#### **Note by the Secretary-General**

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the General Assembly the attached periodic report covering the period from 27 August to 31 December 1994, which was submitted to him, in accordance with paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of Assembly resolution 49/36 A of 9 December 1994, by the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories.

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#### **CONTENTS**

	<i>paragraph</i>	<i>page</i>
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL .....		4
I. INTRODUCTION .....	1 - 7	5
II. INFORMATION RECEIVED BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE .....	8 - 503	6
A. General situation .....	8 - 182	6
1. General developments and policy statements ...	8 - 86	6
2. Incidents resulting from the occupation .....	89 - 182	18
(a) List of Palestinians killed by troops	87	19

	or Israeli civilians .....		
	(b) List of other Palestinians killed as a result of the occupation .....	87	23
		88 - 182	23
	(c) Other incidents .....		
B.	Administration of justice, including the right to a fair trial .....	183 - 257	40
	1. Palestinian population .....	183 - 213	40
	2. Israelis .....	214 - 257	44
C.	Treatment of civilians .....	258 - 406	50
	1. General developments .....	258 - 340	50
	(a) Harassment and physical ill-treatment ....	258 - 264	50
	(b) Collective punishment .....	265 - 300	52
	(i) Houses or rooms that were demolished or sealed .....	265 - 279	52
	(ii) Imposition of curfews, sealing off or closing of areas .....	280 - 299	54
	(iii) Other forms of collective punishment .....	300	55
	(c) Expulsions .....	300	56
	(d) Economic and social situation .....	301 - 339	56
	(e) Other developments .....	340	63
	2. Measures affecting certain fundamental freedoms .....	341 - 378	63
	(a) Freedom of movement .....	341 - 353	63
	(b) Freedom of education .....	354 - 364	65
	(c) Freedom of religion .....	365 - 376	66
	(d) Freedom of expression .....	377 - 378	68
	3. Information on settlers' activities affecting the civilian population .....	379 - 406	69
D.	Treatment of detainees .....	407 - 432	72
	(a) Measures concerning the release of detainees .....	407 - 410	72
		411 - 432	73
	(b) Other information concerning detainees ...		
E.	Annexation and settlement .....	433 - 488	76
F.	Information concerning the occupied Syrian Golan ...	489 - 503	87

## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

24 March 1995

Sir,

The Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian

People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories has the honour to transmit to you herewith, in accordance with paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of General Assembly resolution 49/36 A of 9 December 1994, a periodic report updating information contained in the twenty-sixth report, which it adopted and presented to you on 26 August 1994 (A/49/511). The present periodic report has been prepared in order to bring to your attention, and to the attention of the General Assembly, updated information on the human rights situation in the occupied territories.

The present periodic report covers the period from 27 August to 31 December 1994. It is based on written information gathered from various sources among which the Special Committee has selected relevant excerpts and summaries, which are reflected in the report.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Herman Leonard de SILVA  
Chairman of the Special Committee to  
Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting  
the Human Rights of the Palestinian  
People and Other Arabs of the  
Occupied Territories

His Excellency  
Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali  
Secretary-General of the United Nations  
New York

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 49/36 A of 9 December 1994, the General Assembly:

"5. Requests the Special Committee, pending complete termination of the Israeli occupation to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross according to its regulations in order to ensure that the welfare and human rights of the peoples of the occupied territories are safeguarded and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

"6. Also requests the Special Committee to submit regularly to the Secretary-General periodic reports on the current situation in the occupied Palestinian territory;

"7. Further requests the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of prisoners in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967."

2. The Special Committee continued its work under the rules of procedure contained in its first report to the Secretary-General and held the first of its series of meetings from 22 to 24 March 1995 at Geneva. On 9 February 1995, the Permanent Mission of Sri Lanka to the United Nations informed the Secretariat of the United Nations (Centre for Human Rights) that the Government of Sri Lanka had appointed Mr. Herman Leonard de Silva, Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations, as its representative to serve on the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories, with immediate effect, in place of Mr. Stanley Kalpagé. The first series of meetings was, therefore, attended by Mr. Herman Leonard de Silva (Sri Lanka) who acted as Chairman, Mr. Ibra Deguène Ka (Senegal), and Dato' Abdul Majid Mohamed (Malaysia).

3. The Special Committee decided to continue its system of monitoring information on the occupied territories and, in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 49/36 A, to pay special attention to information on the treatment of prisoners. The Special Committee examined information appearing in the Israeli press and in the Arab-language newspapers published in the occupied territories, on developments that had occurred in the occupied territories between 27 August and 31 December 1994. Other materials related to its mandate were also made available.
4. The Special Committee also decided upon the organization of its work for the year. It agreed to address itself to the Governments of Egypt, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic with a view to seeking their cooperation in the implementation of its mandate. The Special Committee also agreed to address itself to the Observer for Palestine and to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Finally, the Special Committee decided that at its next series of meetings it would undertake hearings in the area for the purpose of recording relevant information or evidence.
5. On 24 March 1995, the Special Committee addressed a letter to the Secretary-General seeking his intervention in an effort to secure the cooperation of the Government of Israel.
6. The Special Committee also examined the present report, which was adopted on 24 March 1995.
7. The geographical names and the terminology employed in the present report reflect the usage in the original sources and do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Special Committee or the Secretariat of the United Nations.

## II. INFORMATION RECEIVED BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

### A. General situation

#### 1. General developments and policy statements

8. On 28 August 1994, army sources confirmed that the Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) had a week earlier captured a group of six armed Palestinians who were apparently on their way to carry out an attack on Kibbutz Be'eri, in the north-western Negev. (Jerusalem Post, 29 August 1994)
9. On 28 August 1994, the Cabinet approved the early empowerment agreement with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) under which the authority over five spheres of civilian life (education, tourism, taxation, health care and social services) would be transferred to the Palestinians in the territories outside Gaza and Jericho. The agreement does not apply to East Jerusalem or the Jewish settlements. (Jerusalem Post, 29 August 1994)
10. On 29 August 1994, an elderly woman from Ramallah, identified as Watfi Hadin, was arrested on arrival at the Allenby Bridge after soldiers who were examining her luggage found three pistols, five ammunition clips and 200 bullets wrapped in aluminium foil. (Jerusalem Post, 31 August 1994)
11. On 30 August 1994, Chief of Staff Ehud Barak told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee that the IDF was "working on the assumption" that some of the recently released Palestinian prisoners would revert to "terrorism". Barak stated that he did not know if any of the released prisoners had yet been involved in "terrorist" attacks against the IDF or Israelis. According to him, the number of attacks in the West Bank had dropped from 75 incidents in July 1994 to 55 in August 1994. Included in the statistics were gas bombings and shooting incidents, but not stone-throwing attacks. In Gaza, the number of attacks had dropped from 33 in July 1994 to 25 in August 1994. (Jerusalem Post, 31 August 1994)

12. On 30 August 1994, Israeli sources reported there had been an increase in the number of settlers in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, whose total number was estimated at 140,000. The Israeli daily Ha'aretz revealed that the Housing Ministry intended to build 450 new housing units in Bitar, near Bethlehem. (The Jerusalem Times, 2 September 1994)
13. On 1 September 1994, the last 4 of some 30 Hamas activists who had been arrested in connection with the two attacks on Israelis at the Kissufim junction 19 days earlier were released. (Jerusalem Post, 2 September 1994)
14. On 8 September 1994, it was reported that the General Security Service (GSS) and the IDF had lately uncovered a gang of Hamas members who had helped "terrorists" to carry out several attacks, including shooting incidents in the Hebron region in which three Israelis had been killed. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 8 September 1994)
15. On 9 September 1994, Mayor Ghassan Shaka'a stated that a Palestinian police force would be established in Nablus. The force would be composed of 150 policemen who were currently being trained in Jericho. (The Jerusalem Times, 9 September 1994)
16. On 12 September 1994, Col. Jibril Rajoub, the head of the Palestinian Protective Security, charged that the Israeli army and police had begun a crackdown against his forces operating in the West Bank and Jerusalem. He stated that eight or nine of his men (from Tulkarm, Bethlehem and Hebron) had been detained between 11 and 12 September, in addition to his three bodyguards arrested in Jerusalem on 10 September. The apparent crackdown followed media reports stating that Rajoub's agents were working throughout the administered areas, even though government officials were insisting that this was forbidden. Security forces indicated that the arrests were triggered by Rajoub's excessive use of violence and intimidation against both alleged "collaborators" and political opponents in the territories. (Jerusalem Post, 13 and 18 September 1994; also referred to in The Jerusalem Times, 23 September 1994)
17. On 13 September 1994, it was reported that in a report to be released the same day, marking one year since the signing of the Oslo Agreement, the human rights organization, B'tselem, had accused the Israeli authorities of abusing Israelis and Palestinians in the territories. The report also noted some "extremely disturbing incidents" indicating a dangerous disregard for human rights by the new Palestinian Authority. The report noted a 30 per cent decline in the number of Palestinians killed by security forces, from 170 between 14 September 1993, to 119 during the past year. At the same time, 45 Palestinians had been killed by Israeli civilians, including 29 during the Hebron massacre. During the same period, Palestinians had killed 21 Israeli civilians and 8 members of the security forces in the territories, and killed 24 civilians and 4 members of the security forces inside the Green Line (including 12 persons who died in the Afula and Hadera bus bombings). The total of 57 approximates the 65 Israelis who were killed from 9 September 1993 to 9 September 1994, according to Peace Watch, an organization that monitors adherence to the terms of the peace agreement. This represents a 30 per cent increase over the previous year. B'tselem indicated that the main abuses committed by the Israeli security forces consisted of unnecessary use of lethal gunfire, house demolitions, abuse during interrogation, limitations imposed on the freedom of movement, bureaucratic harassment and discrimination in the way requests and complaints were handled. B'tselem was also investigating government abuse of Israeli settlers. It denied the Government's right to use systematic administrative detention or prevent prisoners from having access to lawyers. In its response to the report, the IDF spokesman's office stressed the precautions that the army took to prevent loss of life. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 13 September 1994)
18. On 13 September 1994, it was reported that, according to two separate reports released a day earlier, there had been a dramatic increase in the number of Israelis killed in "terrorist" actions during the year since the signing of the Oslo Agreement. According to a report issued by Peace Watch, a non-partisan organization monitoring the implementation of the peace accords, 65 Israelis

were killed between 9 September 1993 and 8 September 1994, as compared with 49 during the same period the year before, and 37 in 1991-1992. The majority of the killings in the last two years were reportedly the work of Hamas. Regarding non-lethal uprising-related violence, the Peace Watch report found that the use of petrol bombs and road bombs had increased in the year since the signing of the agreement, while the number of shooting incidents had declined. The total number of Israelis wounded decreased from 633 in 1992-1993 to 463 in 1993-1994. According to the report, the number of Palestinians killed by other Palestinians last year had dropped from 166 in 1992-1993 to 108 in 1993-1994. The report found that while 7 Palestinians had been killed by Israeli civilians in 1991-1992 and none in 1992-1993, 38 Palestinians were killed by Israeli civilians in 1993-1994, with the Machpelah Cave massacre in Hebron accounting for three quarters of that number. While the Peace Watch report was presented without any accompanying polemics, another report, presented at a press conference by the Council of Jewish Communities in the West Bank and Gaza, used the numbers to show what they claimed was the bankruptcy of the Oslo Agreement. Uri Elizur, Information Director for the Council, said that 1993-1994 had been the worst year of violence since the beginning of the uprising. (Jerusalem Post, 13 September 1994)

19. On 20 September 1994, the IDF denied as "baseless" published reports that the army was establishing special units to disperse and evacuate settlers in the Golan Heights, the West Bank and Gaza. However, the army did confirm that the Central Command had established a military police company whose members were specially trained to disperse both Jewish and Arab disturbances. (Jerusalem Post, 21 September 1994)

20. On 21 September 1994, Israel was charged with violating the spirit and letter of the Oslo accord and leaving in doubt its intention to implement it in full. At a news conference presenting a Palestinian perspective of the Oslo accord one year later, Gush Shalom, the far left-wing Israeli peace movement, and Jiser, a Palestinian information centre, indicated that 8 out of 16 articles of the Declaration of Principles had not been implemented "in full or in part". The main grievance involved the Israeli attitude towards Palestinian elections, which had originally been scheduled for mid-July. (Jerusalem Post, 22 September 1994)

21. On 4 October 1994, the IDF and the GSS arrested 30 residents of Fitunia, in the Ramallah District, following the discovery of an ammunition and weapons cache in the village. The activists were rounded up after the discovery of the weapons and inciteful material. (Ha'aretz, 5 October 1994; Jerusalem Post, 9 October 1994)

22. On 6 October 1994, 75 Palestinian recruits completed their police training for a local police force of the Nablus municipality. A group of 70 recruits from Hebron would also be sent to Jericho to receive training in order to become traffic controllers. (The Jerusalem Times, 7 October 1994)

23. On 20 October 1994, it was reported that following the Tel Aviv suicide bus bombing, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin had stated that he would introduce legislation to empower the GSS to be much tougher during the interrogation of suspected "terrorists", to increase the number of administrative detentions and the demolition of "terrorists'" homes. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 20 October 1994)

24. On 21 October 1994, municipal sources indicated that Jerusalem Mayor Ehud Olmert had ordered the closure of the municipality's Office for Arab Advisor's Affairs, which had served as the go-between for Jerusalem Arabs and the State authorities since 1967. Instead, Olmert wanted municipal departments to deal directly with the city's Arabs as they did with other residents. During a 1995 budget meeting earlier in the week, Olmert stated the Arab Affairs Office would be closed officially by 1 January 1995. (Jerusalem Post, 21 October 1994)

25. On 23 October 1994, Israeli officials dismissed as false a Hamas claim that Prime Minister

Yitzhak Rabin had ordered the assassination of its leaders, but confirmed that Israel had launched a large-scale crackdown against the organization (also referred to in The Jerusalem Times, 28 October 1994). Some Hamas activists had been arrested since the Tel Aviv bombing on 19 October. However, they were not considered as being very high in the movement's hierarchy by the GSS and the army, although some were central figures in their villages. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 24 October 1994)

26. On 24 October 1994, a new link between Jordan and Israel literally fell into place with the completion of the Sheikh Hussein Bridge over the Jordan River, opposite Kibbutz Maoz Haim. It replaced the former Sheikh Hussein Bridge that was blown up by the Hagana (voluntary Jewish self-defence organization established in Palestine, especially against Arab attacks, during the British Mandate) on the "Night of the Bridges" in June 1947. The bridge will be used primarily for pedestrian and tourist traffic. (Jerusalem Post, 24 October 1994)

27. On 26 October 1994, Israel and Jordan signed a peace treaty at the Arava border crossing. The historic accord was signed at 2.10 p.m. by Prime Ministers Yitzhak Rabin and Abdul Salam Majali, as President Bill Clinton, King Hussein and President Ezer Weizman looked on. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 27 October 1994)

28. On 30 October 1994, security sources reported that, since the Tel Aviv bus bombing of 19 October, some 150 Hamas activists had been arrested, mostly in the West Bank, in Ramallah, Nablus, Bir Naballah as well as in other localities outside the Palestinian autonomous areas. Some 40 activists were placed under administrative detention. (Ha'aretz, 30 October 1994; Jerusalem Post, 31 October 1994)

29. On 31 October 1994, during a Labour Party meeting, Police Minister Moshe Shahal presented statistics showing a 12 per cent decline in the number of "terror"-related incidents over the past year. However, he stressed that Palestinian "terrorists" were using more sophisticated and lethal tactics, including the use of suicide bombers. According to figures presented by Shahal, a total of 2,707 "terrorist" acts of all types were committed during the 12 months beginning on 13 September 1993, as compared with 3,083 in the previous 12 months. Shahal's figures did not include the recent Tel Aviv bus bombing or the shoot-out in downtown Jerusalem. They also did not include the number of dead and wounded. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 1 November 1994)

30. On 1 November 1994, the Knesset passed in the first reading a bill that would sharply increase penalties for employers of illegal workers. The proposed amendment would raise the fine for employing illegal foreign labourers from NIS 18,000 to 28,000. The bill gave rise to strong protests by Arab parties who claimed that the new legislation would restrict Palestinian job opportunities. (Jerusalem Post, 2 November 1994; also referred to in The Jerusalem Times, 4 November 1994)

31. On 1 November 1994, Maj.-Gen. Gabi Ophir assumed his new command as Officer Commanding (OC) Judea and Samaria. Ophir replaced Maj.-Gen. Shaul Mofaz who was appointed the week before as the new OC Southern Command. (Jerusalem Post, 2 November 1994)

32. On 2 November 1994, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin told a group of United Jewish Appeal leaders that Kiryat Arba was one of the Government's "priority" settlements, putting it in the same category as Greater Jerusalem, the Golan and the Jordan valley settlements. This was the first time Mr. Rabin had publicly classified Kiryat Arba with other "security" settlements. On the other hand, Mr. Rabin severely criticized the settlement in Hebron saying that three battalions were needed there to protect 415 Israelis amid a population of between 80,000 and 100,000 Palestinians. (Jerusalem Post, 3 November 1994)

33. On 2 November 1994, B'tselem, the Israeli Information Centre for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories, issued a report on the total number of Israeli and Palestinian fatalities from the

beginning of the intifadah through 31 October 1994. During that period, 1,202 Palestinian residents of the occupied territories had been killed, including 257 children, of whom 68 were 12 years old or younger, and 189 children aged 13 to 16. An additional 100 Palestinians were killed by Israeli civilians while 27 were killed by other Palestinians. Fifty-three members of the Israeli security forces and 69 Israeli civilians, including 3 infants, were killed in the occupied territories by Palestinians. (The Jerusalem Times, 11 November 1994)

34. On 3 November 1994, the existence of a Border Police undercover unit whose members disguised themselves as Arabs and operated in the heart of Palestinian villages and towns was officially admitted for the first time. President Ezer Weizman stated that such units must continue to operate in order to ensure that Israel remained strong. Since its establishment, the unit is reported to have killed 50 "terrorists" and captured 70 "serious terrorists" and dozens of other activists. (Jerusalem Post, 4 November 1994)

35. On 3 November 1994, it was reported that a High Committee for the Defence of Confiscated Land had been formed in the southern part of the West Bank by Palestinian landowners and lawyers. The Committee's aim is to fight the increasing settlement activity. Similar committees are planned to be set up in villages in the Bethlehem and Hebron areas. (Al-Tali'ah, 3 November 1994)

36. On 4 November 1994, it was reported that seven Hamas activists had been arrested in the West Bank as part of a clampdown on Hamas and Islamic Jihad activists. This raised the number of activists arrested since the Tel Aviv bomb attack to 150. (Ha'aretz, 4 November 1994)

37. On 4 November 1994, Mahmoud Zahar, a Hamas leader from Gaza, announced that the movement was ready to negotiate with Israel in order to protect civilians from the adversities of war and violence. Zahar was responding to a call by Israeli Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin to initiate a dialogue with the moderates in Hamas. (The Jerusalem Times, 4 November 1994)

38. On 7 November 1994, it was reported in a survey conducted by Peace Watch that Fatah involvement in attacks on Israelis had virtually stopped since the signing of the Cairo Agreement. On the other hand, the report indicated that Hamas had been responsible for almost all Israeli deaths since May. (Jerusalem Post, 7 November 1994)

39. On 8 November 1994, a senior West Bank official stated that there had been an increase in the order of hundreds of percentage points in the number of disturbances in the territories. This was especially true of stone-throwing incidents and rallies by hundreds of Palestinians from all organizations, even those in favour of the peace process. He noted that this had led to an increase in the number of arrests and complaints lodged with military courts. (Ha'aretz, 9 November 1994)

40. On 8 November 1994, a senior police officer publicly admitted that Palestinians were setting up their own police force in Judea and Samaria (West Bank). He indicated that Palestinians were already acting as traffic police and intervening when clashes broke out between clans. He added, however, that his officers would limit the interference by Palestinians in police work pending the Government's approval of the establishment of a Palestinian police force outside the Jericho and Gaza area. Police Minister Moshe Shahal stated that the issue was currently under investigation, adding that close cooperation would be needed between the IDF and the Palestinian Police Force (PPF). (Jerusalem Post, 9 November 1994)

41. On 9 November 1994, the IDF denied that open-fire regulations in the territories had been updated and liberalized since the reopening of the Machpelah Cave. The refutation followed a report stating that new guidelines had been introduced by the Central Command, according to which soldiers were allowed to shoot immediately without ascertaining the circumstances of the event, if they saw a settler or any other Israeli shooting at Palestinians in the territories. It was reported, however, that the army had told officers and soldiers to react swiftly and to stop and detain, if

necessary, any Jew using his weapon against Palestinians when not coming under attack by firearms. (Jerusalem Post, 10 November 1994)

42. On 10 November 1994, leaders of the Arab community in Israel, including members of Arab local authorities, ministers, Arab Members of the Knesset, as well as chairmen of political movements active in the Arab sector, issued a statement warning Israel of the adverse consequences that might arise from the settling of "collaborators" in Israeli Arab towns. A total boycott of "collaborators" was called for and residents who sold or were renting homes to them were urged to evict them from the premises. Israeli Arabs claimed that "collaborators" were a threat to their communities as they were often involved in drugs and prostitution. The Arab leaders argued that the number of informants settled by the Israeli authorities in Arab localities and mixed population cities had substantially increased in recent years. The Deputy Health Minister stated that he believed that some 20,000 to 50,000 "collaborators" and their families would be transferred to Israel as it pulled out of the territories. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 11 November 1994)

43. On 11 November 1994, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin stated on Israeli Radio that pursuing the next phase of the peace agreement with the PLO would be complicated because of Jewish settlements. Mr. Rabin said that the settlements in heavily populated areas of Judea and Samaria were "a tremendous security burden on the army", adding that twice as many soldiers were deployed to protect the 120,000 Israelis living in the territories than were in Southern Lebanon. (Jerusalem Post, 13 November 1994)

44. On 11 November 1994, it was reported that two bills calling for the closure of Palestinian institutions in East Jerusalem had passed the first reading in the Knesset that week. Twenty-seven institutions could be affected by the bills, including the PLO headquarters in Jerusalem, Orient House, and Al-Quds University. (The Jerusalem Times, 11 November 1994)

45. On 13 November 1993, it was reported that the High Council of Fatah in the territories had decided to postpone its elections in Judea and Samaria pending the implementation of the autonomy there and the redeployment of IDF troops. (Jerusalem Post, 13 November 1994)

46. On 14 November 1994, Dr. Awni Habash became the first Arab judge to be appointed to the Jerusalem District Court by the Committee for the Appointment of Judges. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 15 November 1994)

47. On 16 November 1994, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin stated before Israeli reporters accompanying him on a flight to the United States that he would not agree to Palestinian elections until the PLO amended the clauses in its charter calling for Israel's destruction. Mr. Rabin also indicated that progress in the talks on the Interim Agreement would depend on the Palestinian Authority's ability to cope with terror in the autonomous areas of Gaza and Jericho. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 17 November 1994)

48. On 17 November 1994, senior Central Command officers submitted to Deputy Defence Minister Mordechai Gur the IDF's official 400 kilometre road construction and strategic deployment plan for the West Bank. The NIS 1.1 billion plan recommended the building of 167 kilometres of by-pass roads and 231 kilometres of "strategic" roads in view of IDF's redeployment away from population centres in the West Bank. According to the plan, Palestinian vehicles would be prevented from driving on the "strategic" roads. A senior officer in the IDF Planning Division announced that the army was preparing another withdrawal plan, which included new bases, equipment and a new plan for operational deployment. (Ha'aretz, 22 November 1994)

49. On 18 November 1994, Israel voted against the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination in the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. Israel claimed that it

did not vote against the principle of self-determination itself but because the resolution ran contrary to the Declaration of Principles. (Ha'aretz, 20 November 1994)

50. On 20 November 1994, it was reported that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin had issued an order to the security forces to arrest and put to death leaders of extremist Muslim "terror" organizations who mounted attacks against Israelis and tried to derail the peace process. This was the first time that Mr. Rabin had publicly admitted that the security forces had been instructed to kill "terrorist" leaders. (Ha'aretz, 21 November 1994)

51. On 22 November 1994, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres stated at a parliamentary session that Israel would not bow down to any pressure from Hamas or the PLO to uproot any settlement, including Netzarim. On the other hand, Mr. Peres reminded the Knesset that during the period from 1957 to 1968 when Israel did not have control over the Gaza Strip and had not imposed closures on the area, there were no "terrorist" attacks originating in Gaza. (Ha'aretz, 23 November 1994)

52. On 24 November 1994, the United States and Israeli Governments agreed not to include an amount of US\$ 95 million earmarked for settlement projects in the occupied territories in the \$2 billion American loan guarantee allocated annually to Israel. The amount was considered a "peace investment" since it has been used to protect and reinforce settlements during the period of transition. (Al-Tali'ah, 24 November 1994)

53. On 27 November 1994, it was reported that the monitoring committee set up by Israeli Arabs had decided to step up its struggle against the Government's policy of settling Palestinian collaborators from the territories in Arab localities in Israel. Several protest marches were scheduled to be held over the following weeks. (Ha'aretz, 27 November 1994)

54. On 28 November 1994, military sources warned of an imminent increase in the number of attempts to perpetrate "terror" attacks inside the Green Line, especially by Hamas and Islamic Jihad activists. At a Cabinet meeting, the Chief of Staff, Maj.-Gen. Ehud Barak, reportedly called upon the Government to suspend all talks on evacuation or resettlement of Israelis from the territories that could be interpreted by "terrorist" organizations as a sign of Israel's weakness. (Ha'aretz, 28 November 1994)

55. On 29 November 1994, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin told settlement leaders in Hebron that IDF redeployment away from city centres in the West Bank, which was envisaged to take place during the second phase of the implementation of the peace accord, was not mandatory. Mr. Rabin stated that if acceptable security arrangements for both settlers and other Israelis were not found, the IDF would not pull out in the near future. Mr. Rabin also reiterated that no settlement, including the one in Hebron, would be uprooted during the interim phase of the peace accord. (Ha'aretz, 30 November 1994)

56. On 30 November 1994, it was reported that the GSS had arrested 43 Palestinians from Samaria (northern West Bank) who were suspected of belonging to Izz Al-din al-Qassam, the military wing of Hamas. Among the Palestinians arrested were activists allegedly involved in preparing the Tel Aviv bus bombing attempt as well as a "terrorist" suspected of trying to carry out a suicide bombing in Petah Tikva. In recent weeks, some 400 Hamas activists are reported to have been arrested in the West Bank. (Ha'aretz, 30 November 1994)

57. On 30 November 1994, Israel voted in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee of the United Nations General Assembly against the right of the 1967 Palestinian refugees to return to their homes. (Ha'aretz, 30 November 1994)

58. On 1 December 1994, it was reported that the siege imposed on East Jerusalem and the restrictions in the building sector since 1967 through a policy called the "silent transfer" had incited

about 40 per cent of Arab residents to leave the city. Palestinian circles estimated the shortage in housing units for Arab residents to be at 110,000. (Al-Tali'ah, 2 December 1994)

59. On 2 December 1994, it was reported that the Government would speed up the preparation of a bill aimed at preventing the PLO or the Palestinian Authority from carrying out political activity in East Jerusalem. The bill is to be submitted to the Knesset for final approval by the end of December. (Ha'aretz, 2 December 1994)

60. On 2 December 1994, Maj.-Gen. Amiram Levine assumed his duties as new OC Northern Command, replacing Maj.-Gen. Yitzhak Mordechai. (Jerusalem Post, 2 and 4 December 1994)

61. On 2 December 1994, Al-Haq, the legal and human rights organization affiliated with the International Commission of Jurists in Geneva, issued a statement condemning the decision of the Supreme Court to demolish the family home of Saleh Souwi, the suicide bomber responsible for the 19 October 1994 Tel Aviv bombing. Al-Haq pointed out that there were inconsistencies in the decisions of the Supreme Court. In justifying the decision not to demolish the house of Israeli settler Baruch Goldstein, who killed 29 Muslims in Hebron, the Court referred to arguments stating that the authorities should not have recourse to emergency regulations in cases where the accused gets killed. However, Al-Haq had documented nearly 30 cases of house demolition and sealing where the Palestinian perpetrator in question was already dead. (The Jerusalem Times, 2 December 1994)

62. On 4 December 1994, OC Intelligence, Maj.-Gen. Uri Saguy, reportedly told the Cabinet that there were clear signs of "Lebanonization" in the Gaza Strip, manifested through the formation of armed militias that were already or potentially fighting each other. "Lebanonization" meant an absence of effective central authority, political fragmentation caused by divisiveness and a lack of legitimacy, a proliferation of armed militias and the consequent and inevitable failure to regulate economic life. All these, said Saguy, were present in Gaza. OC Southern Command informed the Cabinet that weapons were being smuggled into Gaza by underground passages from the Egyptian border as well as by sea. He also indicated that some wanted men on the IDF list had returned to Gaza. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 5 December 1994)

63. On 5 and 6 December 1994, it was reported that the Ministry of Construction and Housing, in collaboration with the IDF, would soon begin the construction of by-pass roads around the cities of Ramallah, Hebron and Tulkarm, in anticipation of the IDF withdrawal from West Bank city centres. Mr. Rabin indicated, however, that such roads would not solve the problem of outlying Jewish settlements, which he defined as a catastrophe from a security standpoint. Senior officers of the Central Command expressed doubts concerning a possible pull-out in the near future, in view of the current situation in the West Bank. (Ha'aretz, 5 December 1994; Jerusalem Post, 6 December 1994)

64. On 6 December 1994, Police Minister Moshe Shahal stated during a tour of Green Line communities in the Sharon area that he would recommend the construction of an electronic fence along the Green Line and would reinforce police there to prevent Arabs from the territories from entering Israel illegally. Aside from the danger of terrorism, Shahal noted that the differences between the two populations' economic situations and standards of living would only cause an escalation in property and other crimes as long as they lived side by side. Shahal also recommended that police use their authority to fine Israeli employers hiring illegal Arab labourers from the territories, adding that because of their greed and wish to save money, these employers were partners in "terrorist" attacks carried out by their illegal labourers. (Jerusalem Post, 7 December 1994)

65. On 7 December 1994, the Public Committee Against Torture in Israel obtained an injunction from the High Court of Justice giving the Government 60 days to explain why the GSS should be allowed to operate in the absence of any legal basis for its existence, since it had been set up by an administrative decision rather than by legislation. The Court rejected, however, the Committee's other petition concerning the permission given to the GSS to use moderate physical and psychological pressure in its investigations. The Committee also requested that the Landau report,

which had established the cited guidelines, be made public. It also protested the conditions under which prisoners were kept in GSS facilities. In their ruling, the Justices indicated that the allegations regarding the conditions at GSS facilities had no factual basis while the other issues would probably be addressed by planned government legislation on the GSS. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 8 December 1994)

66. On 8 December 1994, talks on the next stage of self-rule in the territories resumed in Cairo as Palestinian and Israeli negotiators sought to resolve the issue of IDF redeployment and Palestinian elections. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 9 December 1994)

67. On 8 December 1994, the eighth anniversary of the intifadah, the Hamas movement announced that it intended to continue its holy war against the Israeli occupation. In a message broadcast in the Gaza Strip, the movement vowed to continue to deal the devastating terror forces of zionism painful blows. The Damascus-based Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) declared that they, too, would continue their armed struggle against Israel. The PFLP also called for the creation of a public political movement whose objective would be to work for the establishment of a democratic society and against the Oslo Agreement. (Ha'aretz, 9 December 1994)

68. On 9 December 1994, Israeli authorities started to photograph the streets and the neighbourhoods of Nablus. Similar procedures were reported in other cities of the West Bank. Israeli soldiers in Gaza were also seen taking pictures of the area before they withdrew in May 1994. Further indications of an imminent evacuation included the closure of Jneid prison and Nablus Central Prison. Prisoners were being transferred to jails inside the Green Line. However, Israeli authorities have denied the veracity of reports of army redeployment in the northern West Bank area. (The Jerusalem Times, 9 December 1994)

69. On 10 December 1994, Israeli Arabs staged a mass demonstration in Tira against the settling of collaborators from the territories in Israeli Arab towns and villages. (Ha'aretz, 11 December 1994)

70. On 11 December 1994, several dozen Israelis and Palestinians staged a demonstration near an army checkpoint at the north-eastern entrance to Jerusalem against the closure of the territories and for the recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of two States. (Ha'aretz, 12 December 1994)

71. On 14 December 1994, the PLO rejected an offer of partial withdrawal and joint patrols during talks in Cairo on redeploying IDF forces before elections. The Fatah High Committee stressed that redeployment and elections were inseparable and that no elections would be held before the IDF redeployed away from Arab population centres. Palestinian Authority Planning Minister Nabil Shaath stated that the PLO rejected all proposals that deviated from Israel's commitment to withdraw from Arab population centres. The Fatah Higher Council in Ramallah warned that elections without redeployment would be self-defeating for Israel since they would cost Fatah support and could go to those who oppose the peace process. (Ha'aretz, 14 December 1994; Jerusalem Post, 14 and 15 December 1994)

72. On 15 December 1994, it was reported that some 1,000 Hamas activists and their collaborators had been arrested by the GSS since the Tel Aviv bus bombing on 19 October 1994. (Ha'aretz, 15 December 1994)

73. On 15 December 1994, the Bethlehem Magistrates' Court was inaugurated. It was reported that the Court would handle criminal and civil cases in coordination with the Civil Administration and the Israel Police until the Palestinian Authority took charge of legal matters outside Gaza and Jericho. (Jerusalem Post, 16 December 1994)

74. On 16 December 1994, Israel voted in the United Nations General Assembly in favour of a resolution on the peace process. (Ha'aretz, 16 December 1994; Jerusalem Post, 19 December 1994)

75. On 16 December 1994, it was reported that Israel had announced that it would abandon its opposition to the participation of most members of the Hamas in elections for the Palestinian self-rule council. Israel indicated, however, that it would confine its objection to the participation of the Hamas "terror" wing, Izz Al-din al-Qassam and of other extremists such as extremist imams who incited people to "terror". So far, Israel had insisted that Hamas rewrite its charter, deleting its call for the destruction of Israel, before members would be allowed to participate in the election. (Jerusalem Post, 16 December 1994)

76. On 18 December 1994, Member of the Knesset (MK) Ariel Sharon stated that a Likud-led government would not respect any agreement involving the withdrawal and evacuation of settlements from the Golan Heights the current Government would sign with the Syrian Arab Republic at the approach of the 1996 elections. (Ha'aretz, 19 December 1994)

77. On 18 December 1994, it was reported that Arabs in Haifa were organizing a campaign against the settling of collaborators in that city. (Ha'aretz, 18 and 20 December 1994)

78. On 19 December 1994, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin accused opposition MKs of trying to sabotage the peace process by proposing legislation requiring a majority of 80 MKs to change the status of Jerusalem established under the Basic Law: Jerusalem, which annexed the eastern part of the city to Israel. The bill was approved by the plenum in a preliminary reading in 1993. Legislation for the first reading by the Law Committee was reported to be under way. Jerusalem Mayor Ehud Olmert (Likud) stated that the question of the city's future status had changed dramatically as a result of the Oslo accord, which formally committed Israel to negotiate the issue with the PLO. He added that it was absolutely clear that the Government's decision to include Jerusalem as a formal item in the negotiations indicated that Israel was open to concessions. (Ha'aretz, 19 December 1994; Jerusalem Post, 20 December 1994)

79. On 19 December 1994, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee that Palestinians were demanding that the interim self-governing authority number 80 representatives, while Israel was insisting on 30-40. The Government had reportedly agreed to allow the Palestinian residents of East Jerusalem to vote for the council, but had insisted that they cross into the autonomous area to cast their votes. Palestinians reportedly wanted to hold the elections in East Jerusalem, insisting that its residents be allowed to stand as candidates for the council. (Jerusalem Post, 20 December 1994)

80. On 19 December 1994, it was reported that the Southern Command had stated that "terrorism" in the Gaza Strip would most likely continue and might increase. It indicated that since the Cairo agreements were implemented in May 1993, the number of shooting incidents had increased, as had the number of suicide attacks and roadside bombings. On the other hand, the Command indicated that the level of cooperation between the IDF and the Palestinian Police was satisfactory and businesslike. (Jerusalem Post, 19 December 1994)

81. On 21 December 1994, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and the Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat agreed to conduct separate but parallel talks on redeployment and elections. Israeli sources reportedly indicated that the highly sensitive issue of where the IDF would actually pull back from in the territories would be decided between Yitzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat. They would also deal with the issue of redeployment and the transfer of more civilian authority to Palestinian control. Mr. Peres reiterated Israel's commitment to the Declaration of Principles. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 22 December 1994)

82. On 22 December 1994, it was reported that the Knesset had approved the Gaza/Jericho Implementation Law (Economic Arrangements and Judicial Arrangements). (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 22 December 1994)

83. On 23 December 1994, it was reported that the GSS had arrested more than 1,000 Hamas activists since the Tel Aviv bus bombing, which had left 22 Israelis dead. (Ha'aretz, 23 December 1994)

84. On 26 December 1994, the Government passed a law outlawing PLO political activity in Israel. The law is aimed at putting a stop to heightened activity at Orient House and to the establishment of institutions belonging to the Palestinian Authority in East Jerusalem, thus restricting its activity to Gaza and Jericho. The new law would enable the Government to take action against the establishment of an office at Orient House headed by the Palestinian Authority Minister responsible for organizing elections for the Palestinian interim self-governing authority. The Minister stated that with such policies the peace process would be in jeopardy. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 27 December 1994)

85. On 26 December 1994, Police Minister Moshe Shahal told settlement leaders that he personally thought that Israel should maintain its police presence in Arab population centres. Mr. Shahal also indicated that he intended to widen the sphere of activity of the civil guards in the territories and to increase the police force there from the current 1,200 to 2,500 and eventually to 5,000 at a later stage. (Ha'aretz, 28 December 1994)

86. On 28 December 1994, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin firmly rejected a call by the heads of the Christian churches in Jerusalem for a special status for the holy city, guaranteed by the international community. He stated that Jerusalem would remain a united city under Israeli rule. Rabin added that the principle of freedom of access to the Holy Places did not necessitate a special political status for the city. (Jerusalem Post, 29 December 1994)

## 2. Incidents resulting from the occupation

87. The following abbreviations of the names of newspapers are used in the tables:

AT Al-Tali'ah

H Ha'aretz

JP Jerusalem Post

JT The Jerusalem Times

### (a) List of Palestinians killed by troops or Israeli civilians

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
7 September 1994	Salah Mahadawi, 20	Shweikeh (West Bank)	Suspected car thieves. Police shot them in Pardess Hanna, after one tried to run over a policeman while the second drew out a gun.
"	Sakr Kapani (or Katani), 24	Nazaleh Sharkiyeh (West Bank)	

			(H, JP, 8 September 1994)
14 September 1994	Hatem Abu Rayan, 30	Halhoul (West Bank)	Died in hospital five days after being shot by settlers who claimed that they had been stoned while driving through the village. (JP, 16 September 1994; also referred to in JT, 16 September 1994)
17 September 1994	Hassan Wilweil	Kalkiliya	Shot. (JT, 17 September 1994)
18 September 1994	Akram Bani Fadel, 18	Akrabe (West Bank)	Was driving a stolen van with Israeli licence plates. Shot dead by soldiers when he tried to force his way through a roadblock at the Rimonim checkpoint, on a road leading to Jericho. (H, 19 September 1994; JP, 19, 21 September 1994; also referred to in JT, 7 October 1994)
20 September 1994	Ziad Adali (or Jahed Dali), 25	Bidu (East Jerusalem)	Shot and killed by soldiers near the A-Ram roadblock just outside Jerusalem after he fled when ordered to halt. (H, JP, 21 September 1994; also referred to in JT, 23 September 1994)
23 September 1994	Nidal Tumeizi	Ithna	Hit by a settler's car. (JT, 8 October 1994)
25 September 1994	Mustafa (al) Hila, 17	Khan Younis (Gaza Strip)	Penetrated the perimeter fence of the nearby Neveh Dekalim settlement and stabbed an Israeli youth. Soldiers spotted the assailant as he was running towards the outer gate and opened fire. (H, JP, 26 September 1994; also referred to in JT, 4 October 1994)
30 September 1994	Nader Abu Shkedem, 20	Hebron	Hamas supporter who stabbed and wounded a soldier guarding settlers outside the Machpelah Cave in Hebron before being shot. (H, JP, 2 October 1994; also referred to in JT, 7 October 1994)
5 October 1994	Ziad Khalil Amarin,	Halhoul (West Bank)	Reportedly shot after he

	21		had tried to stab a soldier in Hebron. Local residents stated that he was shot during a clash between stone-throwers and soldiers. (H, 6 October 1994; also referred to in AT, 13 October 1994)
7 October 1994	Razi Haymouni, 23	Hebron (West Bank)	Shot by Border Policemen guarding the entrance to the Machpelah Cave after he tried to stab a soldier (or threw acid into their faces); Hamas activist. (H, JP, 9 October 1994; also referred to in JT, 14 October 1994)
9 October 1994 "	Hassan Abbas (Hisham), 19 Issam Jawhari, 24	Gaza (Gaza Strip)  Egyptian (entered Gaza with a tourist visa)	Both were killed after they had opened fire in a crowded area of Jerusalem, killing two people. Hassan Abbas was reportedly released from prison three months earlier under the terms of the Cairo Accord, after having signed an undertaking not to engage in violent activity. (H, 10, 11, October 1994; JP, 10, 11 and 12 October 1994; also referred to in JT, 4 November 1994)
14 October 1994 " "	Salah (Hassan) Jadalla, 24  (Hassan) Taisir Natshe, 22  Abdel Karim Bader, 23	Khan Younis (Gaza Strip)  Ras el-Amud (East Jerusalem)  A-Ram (East Jerusalem)	The three were killed during a raid by a special commando unit trying to rescue an Israeli hostage whom they had killed. (H, JP, 16 October 1994)
16 October 1994	Imad al-Adarba, 23	Halhoul (West Bank)	Shot dead by soldiers when he refused to obey an order to halt. According to Palestinian witnesses, was shot deliberately. (H, JP, 17 October 1994; also referred to in AT, 20 October 1994; JT, 21 October 1994)
19 October 1994	Saleh Nazzal, 27	Kalkiliya	(JT, 4 November 1994)
23 October 1994	Nidal Said al-Tamimi, 22	Hebron (West Bank)	Shot dead after he reportedly tried to stab a

			soldier. Was a Hamas activist released from jail several weeks earlier. (H, JP, 24 October 1994; also referred to in JT, 28 October 1994; AT, 3 November 1994)
24 October 1994	Abd el-Aziz Mustafa, 44	Karawat Bani Hassan (West Bank)	Shot and killed at a roadblock when he refused to stop for identification. (JP, 25 October 1994; H, 26 October 1994; also referred to in JT, 28 October 1994)
2 November 1994	Hani Abed, 32	Khan Younis (Gaza Strip)	Died in hospital after a powerful bomb thought to have been planted under his car exploded either as he opened the door or when he turned on the ignition. Abed was a well-known activist of the Islamic Jihad movement and editor of its weekly publication <u>Istiqlal</u> . He was suspected of ordering attacks on Israelis. Israeli security forces were suspected of being behind the assassination. (H, 4 November 1994; JP, 3, 4 and 6 November 1994)
8 November 1994	Mahmoud Raud Hamail, 33	Geve (Israel)	Killed during a shoot-out near Ramallah. (H, 9 November 1994)
8 November 1994	Mahmoud Haniye, 30	Ramallah (West Bank)	Succumbed to a gunshot wound after youths threw stones at a Border Police patrol in Ramallah. (JP, 9 November 1994)
18 November 1994	Mahmud Yudhi (according to JP) Razi el Kab (according to H), 30	Dir el Ruson, near Tulkarm (West Bank)	Burned to death when a flare landed on his house while IDF soldiers were looking for the persons who threw an incendiary bottle at a foot patrol near the village. (H, JP, 20 November 1994)
18 November 1994	Ahmed Muhamad Watad, 40	Giata, near Tulkarm (West Bank)	Israeli Arab, shot in the head as he was trying to drive away from an area of disturbances in Tulkarm.

			Died in hospital several hours later. (H, JP, 20 November 1994)
18 November 1994	Muhamed Lufti Kahla, 19	Atil	Seriously wounded in the head during clashes with the IDF in Tulkarm. Died in hospital several hours later. (H, 20 November 1994)
19 November 1994	Yassir al Zayyan (according to JP) Biaser Mustafa (according to H), 17	Unknown	Shot by soldiers during a raid by Hamas supporters on the Netzarim checkpoint in Gaza. (H, JP, 20 November 1994)
23 November 1994	Name not reported	Unknown	Killed by Border Policemen in Jenin. The man and his accomplice who were armed with Kalashnikov rifles shot at the Border Police patrol, which returned fire, killing one of the gunmen. (H, JP, 24 November 1994)
12 December 1994	Abdel Matawa, 22	Gaza	Shot by the IDF as he was trying to break through the border into Israel near Nahal Oz. He collapsed, wounded, into a large puddle and may have died from drowning. (H, JP, 13 December 1994)
14 December 1994	Name not reported	Unknown	Corpse was found near Givon. (H, 15 December 1994)
22 December 1994	Ibrahim Yati, 34	Aqabat Jabr (refugee camp near Jericho, West Bank)	Hamas leader, active in the movement's military wing. Murdered by unidentified gunmen from a speeding car as he was on his way to work as a teacher in a high school. Israeli security forces denied any involvement in the killing. (H, 23 December 1994)
22 December 1994	Eid Azrayer, 19	Hebron (West Bank)	Died in hospital of wounds received when he detonated an explosive device on the road connecting Kiryat Arba to Hebron. (H, 23 December 1994)

25 December 1994	Eyman Radi, 21	Gaza	Killed when he detonated a bomb whose target was a bus transporting soldiers. Palestinians police sources said that Radi was a traffic policeman whom neighbours knew as a Hamas supporter. (H, JP, 26 December 1994)
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(b) List of other Palestinians killed as a result of the occupation

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
1 September 1994 "	Amjad (Nasser) Kmeil, 22 Ahmed Abu Rab, 21	Kabatiya (West Bank) "	Hamas fugitives. Killed while trying to plant a car bomb near Akrabe. (H, JP, 4 September 1994; also referred to in JT, 9 September 1994)
18 September 1994	Hussein Abu Ura (or Hussein Issa), 50	(al) Heider (West Bank)	Alleged collaborator. Stabbed and tortured. (H, JP, 21 September 1994)
19 October 1994	Salah Abd el-Rahim Nazal Soowi, 27	Kalkiliya (West Bank)	Wanted Hamas activist. Died in a suicide bus bombing in the centre of Tel Aviv, which killed 22 persons. (H, JP, 21 and 24 October 1994)
11 November 1994	Hisham (Ismail) Hamad, 21	Sheikh Radwan, Gaza City (Gaza Strip)	Killed in a suicide attack when he detonated an estimated 10 kg of explosives strapped to his body as he passed an IDF checkpoint near the Netzarim settlement on a bicycle. (H, JP, 13 November 1994)
23 November 1994	Majiad Nasser, 34	Atil	Found dead in his village by the Israeli security forces. Probably assassinated for collaboration with Israeli security forces. (H, 24 November 1994)
11 December 1994	Rasmia Amar (female)	Jericho (West Bank)	Shot in the head by unidentified gunmen, apparently as revenge by relatives collaborators in

			whose killing her husband was involved. (H, 13 December 1994)
19 December 1994	Abdala Kfarna	Beit Hanoun (Gaza Strip)	Eyewitnesses reported that unidentified men had knocked on his door, identifying themselves as policemen. When he appeared at the door, they shot him dead. The man was suspected by Gazans of being a collaborator. (H, 25 December 1994)

(c) Other incidents

88. On 29 August 1994, a truck carrying drinks was hijacked by a group of gun-wielding Arab youths near the Oranit settlement, in the northern West Bank. The driver and his partner, both Israeli Arabs, told IDF investigators that they had escaped certain death only because they convinced the youths that they were not Jews. Armed gunmen fired several shots at a car belonging to a member of Kibbutz Netzarim at the junction near the kibbutz in the northern Gaza Strip. No injuries or damage were reported. (Jerusalem Post, 30 August 1994)

89. On 1 September 1994, two Hamas fugitives were killed (see list) near Akrabe, while trying to plant a car bomb (also referred to in The Jerusalem Times, 9 September 1994). Another accident during preparations for an attack occurred in the Askar refugee camp, near Nablus. Seven people were wounded in the incident when a gas canister exploded. An Arab youth was moderately wounded by bullets fired from an Israeli car near Al-Funduk (or Ain Faduk), a village close to general Jewish settlements in the area of Nablus (or Tulkarm). Initial reports indicated that the youth had been throwing stones at Israeli vehicles. The Israeli driver was later detained. In Ramallah, two Palestinians were injured by IDF shooting. In Hebron and Nablus, stones were reportedly thrown at army vehicles. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 2 and 4 September 1994)

90. On 2 and 3 September 1994, two Israeli soldiers were slightly injured by stones thrown at them in the area of Ramallah. Additional stone-throwing incidents were reported in the West Bank (Ramallah, Nablus, Bethlehem and locations near Jewish settlements) and in the Gaza Strip (Gush Katif). There were no injuries or damage. (Ha'aretz, 4 September 1994)

91. On 4 September 1994, Sgt. Victor Shichman, 24, was fatally wounded while two other soldiers suffered light to moderate wounds when gunmen fired at an IDF foot patrol near the Morag junction in the southern part of the Gaza Strip. The soldiers were reportedly injured by the shooting of Palestinian Police Forces. The assailants' car fled to Khan Younis. An Arab man stabbed two Jewish men when they entered Jerusalem's Old City, on their way to the Western Wall. (Ha'aretz, 8 September 1994; Jerusalem Post, 5 and 8 September 1994)

92. On 6 (New Year) and 7 September 1994, police shot and killed two suspected car thieves from the territories (see list) in Pardess Hanna, after one of them had tried to run over a policeman while the second drew out a gun. A civil guard officer was slightly injured in one of the incidents. In Ramallah, an IDF soldier was injured by a stone. Two Arab residents were wounded by army shooting. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 8 September 1994)

93. On 8 September 1994, two Border Policemen were slightly wounded by stones in Ramallah.

Additional stone-throwing incidents were reported in Hebron and Bethlehem. (Ha'aretz, 9 September 1994)

94. On 9 and 10 September 1994, three residents of Kiryat Arba fired at Palestinians who threw stones and a petrol bomb at them in Hebron. Two Palestinians were reportedly wounded by the shots, one of them seriously (also referred to in The Jerusalem Times, 16 September 1994). Shots were fired at an IDF outpost in the area of Khan Younis. There were no injuries or damage. Two petrol bombs were thrown at a police station in the centre of Ramallah. In this case as well, there were no injuries or damages. Stone-throwing incidents were reported in Ramallah, Nablus and Hebron. Two residents were injured in the Ramallah area. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 11 September 1994)

95. On 11 September 1994, several incidents were reported in the territories, during which two Palestinian residents were injured in Ramallah while one was injured in Hebron. Israeli vehicles were also attacked with stones in the Gaza Strip. (Ha'aretz, 12 September 1994)

96. On 13 September 1994, Palestinian sources reported several stone-throwing incidents in the areas of Ramallah and Hebron. In Hebron, a Border Policeman was slightly injured by a stone. (Ha'aretz, 14 September 1994)

97. On 14 September 1994, the IDF raided the Kfar Ra'i village near Jenin and arrested a wanted fugitive, Burhan Sbeih, 25. In another incident, Israeli soldiers raided the Marah neighbourhood in Jenin, looking for recently released prisoners, but they did not find anyone. (The Jerusalem Times, 16 September 1994)

98. On 14 and 15 September (Yom Kippur) 1994, a Palestinian man from Halhoul died in hospital (see list), five days after being shot by settlers. In Hebron, a Palestinian was taken to hospital after Israeli settlers had reportedly surrounded and attacked him, using martial arts techniques until the man collapsed. Five Arab residents were wounded by IDF shooting during disturbances in the West Bank (Nablus (two); Hebron; Ramallah; Bethlehem). In the areas of Hebron and Bethlehem, stone-throwing incidents involving army vehicles were reported. A woman settler was reportedly arrested after she had attacked a young Palestinian near the Machpelah Cave in Hebron. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 16 September 1994)

99. On 18 September 1994, soldiers manning the Rimonim checkpoint in the Ramallah district opened fire at a stolen van heading towards Jericho, killing one passenger (see list) and injuring an additional one or two. The passengers were from Akrabe village near Nablus. An alleged person from Al Heider was murdered (see list). Two Arabs stabbed a 55-year-old Israeli greengrocer in a greenhouse in the village of Kafr Ibtan. The Israeli, who had gone to the area to buy vegetables, had picked up his assailants at the junction south of Baka al-Gharbiya. In another incident, a soldier was stabbed at the Geha interchange in the Petah Tikva area by a resident of Nablus. The assailant was caught. The two Israelis were moderately wounded. In Ramallah, a resident was injured by IDF shooting, after Palestinian youths threw stones at soldiers who responded by opening fire. Stone-throwing incidents were also reported in Hebron and Bethlehem, where a resident was wounded by army shooting. (Ha'aretz, 19 September 1994; Jerusalem Post, 19 and 21 September 1994)

100. On 19 and 20 September 1994 (the Feast of the Tabernacles), soldiers shot and killed a Palestinian near a roadblock outside Jerusalem after he had fled when ordered to halt (see list). Another Palestinian who was with him managed to escape (also referred to in The Jerusalem Times, 23 September 1994). In Jenin, a petrol bomb was thrown at an IDF patrol. The bomb exploded without causing any injuries. Stone-throwing incidents were reported in Ramallah, Bethlehem and Hebron. Palestinian sources reported that two residents were injured in Ramallah. Two Israelis were wounded by stones thrown at their car in Kalkiliya. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 21 September 1994)

101. On 21 September 1994, police shot and badly injured a Palestinian car thief after he had swerved in order to hit a policeman at the Erez crossing into the Gaza Strip. Two IDF soldiers were wounded by stones thrown at them in Ramallah. Stones were thrown at military and civilian Israeli vehicles in Hebron and Bethlehem. Palestinian sources reported one injury in Hebron. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 22 September 1994)
102. On 22 September 1994, four Israelis (civilians and soldiers) were wounded in the territories during different incidents (in Halhoul, Ramallah and Shu'fat). A Palestinian from the West Bank was slightly injured in the area of the Adam junction when a settler threw a stone at the car he was in. Palestinian sources reported that two residents were injured in a shooting incident in Ramallah. (Ha'aretz, 23 September 1994)
103. On 23 and 24 September 1994, the body of Natasha Ivanov, 30, was found in her apartment in Ashdod. She had apparently been strangled two days earlier and the murderer had reportedly escaped to Gaza. She worked as a prostitute and received clients at home. In Gaza, an attack was avoided at the Erez checkpoint when a soldier spotted an Arab wielding a steel rod as he approached another soldier. The would-be assailant threw down the rod and put his hands up after being summoned to do so. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 25 September 1994)
104. On 25 September 1994, an Arab youth from Khan Younis penetrated the perimeter fence of the nearby Neveh Dekalim settlement, and then waylaid and stabbed a 17-year-old Israeli who was on his way out of the settlement. Soldiers spotted the assailant, opened fire and killed him (see list). The Israeli youth was moderately wounded. An Israeli car was stoned in the village of Bidu, in the Ramallah district. The windshield was smashed and the driver was slightly injured by glass fragments. The driver then came out of his car and smashed several windshields on Palestinian vehicles. An explosive device went off in the vicinity of a Border Police patrol in the Ramallah area. Another bomb exploded near the Civil Administration building in the village of Yatta, in the Hebron area. There were no injuries or damage in either case. Stone-throwing incidents were reported in the Ramallah district, in Hebron and in Bethlehem. A Border Policeman was slightly injured by a stone in the Bethlehem area. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 26 September 1994)
105. On 27 September 1994, soldiers slightly wounded two Arabs in Bidu, north-west of Jerusalem, when they opened fire after stones were thrown at them. (Jerusalem Post, 28 September 1994)
106. On 28 September 1994, the Islamic Jihad organization announced that its members had thrown two petrol bombs at IDF patrols in the territories. There were no injuries in either case. (Ha'aretz, 30 September 1994)
107. On 29 September 1994, an Arab assailant jumped into the car of the spokeswoman for the Gaza Coast Regional Council and tried to stab her with a sharp object. She managed to escape injury. The attack took place on the outskirts of Khan Younis. The assailant fled. In Hebron, a soldier was slightly wounded in the head by a stone thrown at a military patrol. Their jeep was slightly damaged by a fire-bomb. Palestinian sources announced that two Palestinians were slightly wounded when soldiers returned fire. Two residents were reportedly injured during clashes with the army in the Ramallah area. Stone-throwing incidents took place in Hebron, Ramallah and Nablus. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 30 September 1994)
108. On 30 September and 1 October 1994, a Hamas supporter stabbed and wounded a soldier guarding settlers outside the Machpelah Cave in Hebron (30 September), before being shot (see list) (also referred to in The Jerusalem Times, 7 October 1994). Earlier in the day, two fire-bombs were thrown at soldiers outside Beit Hadassah, in the centre of Hebron. A soldier suffered slight head injuries when stones were thrown at an Israeli bus in Jenin. Soldiers shot at a car from the territories that failed to stop at a roadblock near Hebron. The driver was unhurt and managed to escape from

- the area. An Arab driver was shot and slightly injured by police in northern Jerusalem after he had refused to obey police calls to halt and fled at high speed. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 2 October 1994)
109. On 1 October 1994, two shooting incidents were reported in the Gaza Strip, one in the Kissufim area and one in the Gush Katif area. No injuries were reported among the IDF forces in either case. (Ha'aretz, 3 October 1994)
110. On 2 October 1994, an Arab driving a car with Israeli licence plates was stoned and slightly injured by Palestinian youths in the village of Bidu, in the Ramallah area. Several incidents of stone-throwing at military vehicles were reported in Ramallah. One soldier was injured. (Ha'aretz, 3 October 1994)
111. On 3 October 1994, a car containing five gas canisters exploded at the Shabura refugee camp in Rafiah. There were no injuries or damage. Palestinian sources claimed that the car was to be used in an attack against Israelis and had been exploded by a Palestinian security officer. In separate incidents, local sources reported that two residents of Ramallah and two residents of Nablus were wounded during clashes with the Israeli army. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 4 October 1994)
112. On 4 October 1994, a resident of the Gaza Strip tried to stab a soldier at the Erez checkpoint. The man was arrested. A reserve soldier was slightly injured during a stone-throwing incident in Ramallah. (Ha'aretz, 5 October 1994)
113. On 5 October 1994, a young Palestinian from Halhoul was shot dead by soldiers in Hebron (see list) (also referred to in Al-Tali'ah, 13 October 1994). Another Palestinian is reported to have been slightly wounded during the clash. Following the death of the man from Halhoul, disturbances erupted and soldiers used tear-gas to quell them. Four tourists were slightly injured by a hand grenade or by a makeshift bomb which was thrown at them in the village of Azaria. A petrol bomb was thrown at a bus on its way to the Takuah settlement. (Ha'aretz, 6 October 1994)
114. On 6 October 1994, an Arab from Abu Ghosh who was involved in a minor traffic accident in Jerusalem was shot and wounded by another person also involved in the accident who thought that the man was a "terrorist". (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 7 October 1994)
115. On 7 and 8 October 1994, Border Policemen guarding the entrance to the Machpelah Cave shot and killed a Palestinian after he threw acid in their faces and tried to stab them (see list). The Policemen sustained slight injuries during the incident. Additional clashes were reported in Hebron between Palestinian youths and the army. A petrol bomb was thrown at a foot patrol in the centre of the city. There were no injuries, however. Palestinian sources reported that four residents were injured by IDF shooting in Hebron and in the Ramallah area. An Israeli soldier was slightly wounded by a stone thrown at IDF soldiers patrolling between Gush Katif and Khan Younis. Additional stone-throwing incidents were reported in the West Bank and in Gush Katif, but caused no injuries. A bomb exploded in the old part of Beersheba, slightly wounding one person. Another explosive device was found in the same area and safely deactivated. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 9 October 1994)
116. On 9 October 1994, Arab gunmen killed two Israelis, Ma'ayan Levy, 19, of Moshav Beit Zayit, and Samir (or Ziad) Mugarbi, 35, from Kafr Akab, in East Jerusalem, and wounded 13 other people in the centre of Jerusalem when they opened fire indiscriminately with automatic weapons and threw grenades in an area crowded with cafés and pubs. Two of the assailants were killed (see list), while a third managed to escape. One of the "terrorists" was in possession of an Egyptian passport and had entered Gaza on a tourist visa. In a separate development, Izz Al-din al-Qassam, the armed wing of Hamas, kidnapped an Israeli soldier near Tel Aviv and demanded the freeing of more than 200 prisoners by 14 October in return for his release. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 10, 11 and 12 October 1994; Jerusalem Post, 13 October 1994; also referred to in The Jerusalem Times, 14 October 1994)

117. On 10 October 1994, an Israeli was shot and critically wounded by undercover soldiers in the Hebron area. Military sources indicated that the victim, who was driving a car, was shot by a soldier who thought that he was about to run him over. An Arab man was shot and wounded by IDF troops near Dahariya. The man was apparently driving a car that approached an army checkpoint, arousing the soldiers' suspicion. They ordered him to stop and fired at the car when he did not respond. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 11 October 1994)

118. On 10 October 1994, the IDF used rubber bullets and tear-gas to disperse students demonstrating in Ramallah in solidarity with political prisoners held in Israeli prisons. The number of wounded during the incident was unknown. (The Jerusalem Times, 14 October 1994)

119. On 11 October 1994, Arye Hourri, 34, from Netivot, succumbed to his wounds in hospital, after being shot by mistake by undercover troops on 10 October. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 12 October 1994)

120. On 13 October 1994, a pipe bomb was discovered by the Border Police in the fields of Kibbutz Maaleh Gilboa. A leaflet signed by the armed wing of Hamas was found in the vicinity of the device. (Jerusalem Post, 16 October 1994)

121. On 14 and 15 October 1994, Cpl. Nahshon Wachsman, 19, from Ramot, who had been kidnapped on 9 October, was killed by his Hamas captors during an unsuccessful IDF rescue attempt on 14 October. Capt. Nir Poraz, 23, from Ramat Hasharon, who led the charge into the house in Bir Nabala north of Jerusalem where Wachsman was being held, was killed during the raid. Three Hamas "terrorists" were killed (see list) while two accomplices were arrested. Twelve soldiers belonging to a special commando unit were wounded during the attack. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 16 October 1994)

122. On 16 October 1994, troops shot dead in Hebron a young Palestinian who had refused to obey orders to halt (see list) (also referred to in Al-Tali'ah, 20 October 1994; The Jerusalem Times, 21 October 1994). Hundreds of Hamas activists converged on the junction near Netzarim, a settlement inhabited by 35 families, setting tyres on fire and throwing stones at the soldiers. The troops fired in the air and then withdrew to a defence line at the settlement. The IDF brought in three armoured personnel carriers and called the Palestinian Police to deal with the mob, which began marching in the direction of the settlement. The Palestinian Police dispersed the crowd. Serious incidents were reported in the Shu'fat refugee camp where youths burned tyres and threw stones and bottles at Border Police patrols for the second consecutive day. Police responded by firing rubber bullets and throwing tear-gas. Stores were shut in East Jerusalem, as owners complied with a three-day strike order issued by Hamas to protest and mourn the deaths of the three kidnapers of soldier Wachsman who had been killed on 14 October. (Ha'aretz, 17 October 1994; Jerusalem Post, 17 and 18 October 1994)

123. On 17 October 1994, Hamas supporters blocked the Morag junction and threw stones at soldiers and at an Israeli bus. They were finally dispersed by Palestinian policemen who fired in the air. (Jerusalem Post, 18 October 1994)

124. On 19 October 1994, a suicide bus bombing in the centre of Tel Aviv killed 21 persons and injured dozens of others. The attack was described as one of the worst terrorist carnages in Israeli history. The bus exploded around 8.45 a.m., as it passed another bus, in one of the most popular and crowded streets of Tel Aviv, Dizengoff Street. The explosion tore through the floor of the vehicle, peeled the metal sides and roof off the chassis and hurled bodies up to 50 metres into the air (also referred to in Al-Tali'ah, 20 October 1994; The Jerusalem Times, 21 October 1994). Izz Al-din al-Qassam, the armed wing of Hamas, claimed responsibility for the bombing. The names of the 21 people who were killed on the No. 5 bus were released: Haviv Tishbi, 57; Moshe Gardinger, 83; Pnina Rapaport, 74; Galit Rozen, 23; Ariel Zippora (or Zippora Ariel), 64; David Lida, 74; Pua Yedgar, 56; Dalia Ashkenazi, 62; Esther Sharon, 21; Ofra Ben-Naim, 32; Tamar Sapir (or Karlibeh),

24; Shira Meroz(-Kut), 20/21; Miriam Adaf, 44; Anat Rozen, 20/21; Salah Ovadia, 52; Eliahu Wasserman, 66; Alexandra Sharfstein, 55; Pierre Atlas, 56; Ella Volkov, 21; Ayelet Langer-Alkobi, 22/26; and Rinier Yurest (or Rainer Warbist), 23/25 (a Dutch national). The remains of the terrorist who carried out the suicide attack were also identified (see list). (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 20, 21 and 24 October 1994)

125. On 20 October 1994, following rumours that the home of the terrorist suspected of being responsible for the Tel Aviv bus attack was to be demolished by the army, disturbances erupted in the main street of Kalkiliya. Youths burned tyres while soldiers threw stun grenades and tear-gas. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 21 October 1994)

126. On 21 and 22 October 1994, disturbances broke out in Kalkiliya near the home of the Soowi family after an IDF closure that had been imposed on the town was lifted. Troops dispersed the rioters with tear-gas and rubber bullets. Three residents were slightly hurt by gas inhalation. Five Palestinians were injured over the weekend during disturbances in the West Bank. Dozens of Palestinians threw stones at soldiers in the centre of Nablus. The army dispersed the demonstrators with tear-gas. Four stone-throwers were wounded. Another Arab resident was slightly wounded by IDF shooting during the breaking up of disturbances in the centre of Ramallah. A petrol bomb was thrown in the village of Abu Dis, south of Jerusalem. There were no injuries or damage. Jews and Palestinians threw stones at each other in the Old City of Jerusalem. A 13-year-old Palestinian girl was slightly injured. Stones were also thrown in the Hebron area. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 23 October 1994)

127. On 23 October 1994, Kochava Biton, 59, died of wounds she had suffered in the bus bombing of 19 October in Tel Aviv, thus becoming the twenty-second fatality. Troops shot and killed a man who tried to stab a soldier in central Hebron (see list). Four other residents were also injured during the incident. A settler from Neveh Dekalim, in the Gush Katif area, sustained very serious injuries when stones were thrown at his car on the Kissufim road. An explosive device was thrown at an Israeli car near Kiryat Arba. There were no casualties (also referred to in The Jerusalem Times, 28 October 1994). Several stone-throwing incidents were reported in the Hebron area, where Palestinian sources reported that two local residents suffered from tear-gas inhalation. Stones were thrown in Nablus, Al-Bireh, Kalkiliya and the Ramallah area. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 24 October 1994)

128. On 24 October 1994, security forces shot and killed at a roadblock near Kalkiliya a man who had refused to stop for identification (see list). (Jerusalem Post, 25 October 1994; also referred to in The Jerusalem Times, 28 October 1994; Al-Tali'ah, 3 November 1994)

129. On 24 October 1994, the police opened fire at a 22-year-old Palestinian villager from Beit Ula in the Hebron area when he failed to obey an order to halt. The youth was seriously wounded. In a separate incident, Hassan Jibril, 20, from Kalkiliya, was badly injured and his legs were broken after he was beaten up by an Israeli patrol in the Kufir Saba neighbourhood of the city. (The Jerusalem Times, 28 October 1994)

130. On 25 October 1994, two residents of Ramallah and one soldier were reportedly wounded by stones in the Hebron area. Additional stone-throwing incidents took place in the West Bank, especially on the main roads. (Ha'aretz, 26 October 1994)

131. On 26 October 1994, a general strike in protest against the Israel-Jordan treaty called by Fatah and Hamas in the territories outside Gaza and Jericho closed shops and public schools, and interfered with traffic, threatening to become violent. Some 500 Fatah supporters marched for an hour through Hebron. Some of them burned pictures of King Hussein. There were also reports that Israeli and Jordanian flags were burned. In Ramallah, which is considered a PLO stronghold, pro-Hamas demonstrators shouting "Allahu Akbar" marched through the centre of the town and subsequently dispersed. In Nablus, troops dispersed demonstrators when they began throwing stones. In

Jerusalem, Border Policemen cordoned off Salah a-Din Street after disturbances took place there in the morning. There were no strikes in Gaza and Jericho. (Jerusalem Post, 27 October 1994)

132. On 27 October 1994, three Palestinians were slightly wounded in Nablus when soldiers fired rubber bullets at stone-throwing youths. The protesters were continuing the protest begun the day before against the Israel-Jordan treaty. There were no reports of clashes elsewhere in the territories. (Jerusalem Post, 28 October 1994)

133. On 28 and 29 October 1994, some 2,000 Palestinians rallied in Jenin against Jordan, burning a picture of King Hussein and chanting "Jerusalem is ours". A rally was also held in East Jerusalem against King Hussein and in support of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. A soldier was slightly injured by a stone thrown at his car in Nablus. A Border Policeman was slightly wounded in Ramallah. Two residents of Nablus were slightly injured by IDF gunfire. According to military sources, the two were throwing stones at soldiers. Another Palestinian was injured by army shooting in Ramallah. According to Palestinian sources, an additional resident was injured in the area of the Machpelah Cave in Hebron. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 30 October 1994)

134. On 30 October 1994, Ahmed Mahmoud Shadeed, 20, a Palestinian who had tried to throw a grenade at a military outpost near Beit Hadassah in central Hebron, was wounded when the device exploded in his hand. Sources in Dura indicated that troops later came to the small town near Hebron and arrested two brothers of the wounded attacker (also referred to in The Jerusalem Times, 4 November 1994). Youths burned tyres and threw stones at soldiers, who fired rubber bullets, slightly wounding one youth in the neck. Demonstrations involving Hamas activists from out of town erupted in Nablus for the third time since the signing of the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan. (Jerusalem Post, 31 October 1994)

135. On 2 November 1994, Hani Abed, a prominent Islamic Jihad activist who was suspected of ordering attacks on Israelis, notably the 20 May attack on an army checkpoint near Erez during which two soldiers were killed, was killed by the explosion of a powerful car bomb in Khan Younis (see list) (also referred to in The Jerusalem Times, 4 November 1994). Local sources indicated that the car either exploded when Abed opened the door or when he turned on the ignition. Some 300 Islamic Jihad supporters crowded into his house when the body was brought there. Some of them fired shots in the air. A joint leaflet issued by all six PLO and Islamic groups in Gaza accused Israel of planting the bomb as part of a move to eliminate the organizers of "terrorist" attacks. Israeli security officials dismissed accusations of complicity in the killing. Security was tightened in Gaza and the West Bank to head off possible attempts at revenge. (Ha'aretz, 4 November 1994; Jerusalem Post, 3 November 1994; also referred to in The Jerusalem Times, 11 November 1994)

136. On 3 November 1994, thousands of Islamic Jihad supporters swore revenge against Israel and cursed Yasser Arafat as they followed the funeral procession of the assassinated Islamic Jihad activist Hani Abed who was killed on 2 November (see list) in Khan Younis. Young activists pulled off Arafat's keffiyeh and forced him to leave the funeral. (Jerusalem Post, 4 November 1994)

137. On 3 November 1994, Palestinian sources reported that five men had been shot and wounded by IDF fire in Ramallah, Hebron and Nablus. Dozens of others were reportedly arrested after a protest march in support of Palestinians detained in Israeli prisons turned into a stone-throwing incident. (Ha'aretz, 4 November 1994)

138. On 4 November 1994, thousands of Islamic activists took to the streets in Gaza to protest the killing of Hani Abed, a prominent Islamic Jihad activist who was killed in a car bomb blast on 2 November (see list). A leaflet announcing additional attacks on Israelis and the targeting of suspected informants was distributed by Hamas and Islamic Jihad activists. Hamas leaders blamed the Palestinian Authority and Mr. Arafat in part for Abed's death and for appearing powerless in the

face of Israeli pressure to crack down on Islamic groups. Meanwhile, security forces arrested seven members of Izz Al-din al-Qassam, the military wing of Hamas. They are reported to have been placed in administrative detention for at least six months. (Jerusalem Post, 6 November 1994)

139. On 4 November 1994, three Border Policemen were injured near the Machpelah Cave in Hebron when a large crowd of Arab residents started throwing stones at them. The crowd was subsequently dispersed and two persons were arrested. (Jerusalem Post, 6 November 1994)

140. On 8 November 1994, a 30- (or 32-) year-old man was killed by gunshots in Ramallah following stone-throwing incidents (see list). Palestinian sources said the accident occurred after Palestinian youths threw stones at a Border Police patrol, which fired back. Another man was seriously wounded by gunshots in Nablus. A 55-year-old Palestinian was seriously wounded in the head by rubber bullets fired by Border Policemen during a clash with stone-throwers in the centre of Nablus (also referred to in The Jerusalem Times, 11 November 1994). Palestinian sources also reported stone-throwing incidents in Hebron, in protest against security arrangements in the Machpelah Cave. In addition, it was reported that Border Policemen opened fire at the wheels of a car they mistakenly believed to be driven by "terrorists" near Beit Hanina. No injuries were reported. (Ha'aretz, 8 and 9 November 1994; Jerusalem Post, 9 November 1994)

141. On 9 November 1994, it was reported that a 33-year-old Palestinian from Geva had been shot dead by security forces during a clash in the vicinity of the Ramallah district police station (see list). Military sources reported that dozens of Palestinians had protested in the area, throwing stones and bottles at soldiers who subsequently responded with rubber bullets and real gunfire. Eyewitnesses were reported as saying that the soldiers had shot indiscriminately in order to disperse the crowd. (Ha'aretz, 9 November 1994)

142. On 9 November 1994, five men were injured in stone-throwing incidents in Hebron, Ramallah and Nablus. A local resident was shot and wounded by troops in Tulkarm during a clash with stone-throwers. In another incident, a driver whose car bore the territories' licence plates was arrested near Beit Hahil after ignoring an order by the army to stop. (Ha'aretz, 10 November 1994)

143. On 10 November 1994, IDF patrols reportedly raided several Palestinian houses in different neighbourhoods of Nablus. No reasons were given for the raids. (Al-Tali'ah, 10 November 1994)

144. On 11 November 1994, a suicide bomber riding a bicycle detonated explosives strapped to his body as he passed an IDF checkpoint near the Netzarim settlement, killing himself (see list) and three reserve officers (Capt. Yehezkel Sapir, 36; Lt. Yoram Rahat, 31, and Capt. Elad Dror, 24). Six Palestinians and six security personnel were also wounded during the incident, two of whom were said to be in critical condition. The IDF declared the area a closed military zone. The Islamic Jihad movement announced that it had carried out the attack in order to avenge the car bombing that killed one of its leaders, Hani Abed, on 2 November 1994 and vowed to carry out four additional attacks to avenge his death. The attack took place during a rally staged by the Islamic Jihad in a square in the centre of Gaza City in which thousands of persons participated. Security forces reported that numerous masked Islamic Jihad activists were shooting in the air and burning Israeli and American flags. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 13 November 1994)

145. On 11 November 1994, three IDF soldiers were killed and two were seriously wounded in a suicide bomb attack by a Palestinian cyclist (see list) at the Netzarim checkpoint south of Gaza City. Four Palestinian policemen and four other Israelis were also wounded during the incident. Two Islamic Jihad activists in Gaza declared their group's responsibility for the attack as a revenge for the assassination of Hani Abed who was killed by a booby-trap bomb installed in his car on 2 November 1994. Following the attack, Israeli soldiers started shooting at Palestinians near the site of the attack, injuring nine persons. (The Jerusalem Times, 18 November 1994)

146. On 13 November 1994, a Border Policeman was wounded during a stone-throwing incident in Hebron. Other such incidents were reported in Ramallah and on roads near settlements. Several shots were fired at three Israeli vehicles near Kibbutz Be'eri. The cars belonged to contractors erecting a security fence along the Green Line. No casualties were reported. (Ha'aretz, 14 November 1994)

147. On 16 November 1994, Palestinian sources reported that two masked men belonging to Israeli undercover troops shot and seriously wounded a prominent Hamas activist, Haled Abdel el Karim, in his shop in Tulkarm. Security forces denied that Israeli forces were involved in the attack, claiming that the shooting was the result of a local conflict over control of the area. In Ramallah, stones were thrown at army vehicles; no damage or injuries were reported. Other stone-throwing incidents took place in Hebron, near the Cave of the Patriarchs, and along roads leading to settlements in the West Bank. A Border Policeman was slightly injured in the hand when a stone hit him in Nablus. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 17 November 1994)

148. On 17 November 1994, an Israeli was moderately wounded in the face by glass shards when his car was stoned near El Jib, north of Jerusalem. Three youths were injured by tear-gas inhalation when an IDF foot patrol dispersed a riot in the centre of Tulkarm. An army vehicle was stoned in the centre of Nablus. The driver returned fire; no damage or injuries were reported. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 18 November 1994)

149. On 19 November 1994, the violent clashes between the Palestinian police and Islamic activists that occurred in Gaza the previous day turned into riots against Israeli troops with demonstrations and disturbances at the Netzarim Junction, in Hebron, Tulkarm, Jenin, Nablus, Kalkiliya, Ramallah and East Jerusalem. The clashes with Israeli troops left four Palestinians dead (see list) and nine wounded. Soldiers manning the army post at Netzarim had to vacate it temporarily when they were confronted by 2,000 demonstrators. A Palestinian flag was hung and anti-Israeli slogans painted on the post when the soldiers retreated. Later in the day, an IDF soldier was seriously wounded when a person from a speeding car with Gaza licence plates opened fire at the army post at the Netzarim junction. The soldier later succumbed to his wounds in hospital. Hamas declared a general strike in Gaza and Jericho for the first time since those territories had come under Palestinian rule. Minor incidents and the sounds of gunshots were reported in Nusseirat, Sheikh Radwan and Shati'. Most of the schools in large population centres in the West Bank remained closed. In East Jerusalem, the police used tear-gas and rubber bullets to disperse demonstrators protesting the killings of 18 November. Thirty-three Palestinians were reported to have been arrested. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 20 November 1994)

150. On 20 November 1994, several clashes with IDF soldiers were reported in the cities of the West Bank, although they were less violent than those which had occurred the previous day. A soldier and a Border Policeman were slightly injured in two separate stone-throwing incidents in Ramallah. Stone-throwing incidents also took place in Nablus and near the Cave of the Patriarchs. In Nablus, Hamas staged a demonstration against Israel and Yasser Arafat. A general strike declared on 19 November continued in Nablus and Hebron. In addition, it was reported that MKs Eli Dayan (Labour) and Alex Goldfarb (Yi'ud) had been threatened by eight Palestinian policemen near the Elei Sinai settlement while on a tour of the settlements located in northern Gaza. The policemen armed their Kalashnikovs and released the safety catch, asking why the MKs were in the area, which was part of the autonomous area. After much discussion the MKs were allowed to continue their tour. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 21 November 1994)

151. On 22 November 1994, two Palestinians and a Border Policeman were injured during stone-throwing incidents in Ramallah and Hebron. An incendiary bottle was thrown at an Israeli vehicle in Nablus. It exploded on the road without causing any damage. The windows of a Jewish house were shattered in Hebron by stone-throwers who managed to escape when a soldier fired warning shots. A detonated charge was found near the Morag settlement by an IDF patrol; no damage was reported. Shots were fired at an outpost near the Netzer Hazani settlement; no injuries were reported.

Unidentified gunmen in the Khan Younis refugee camp opened fire on an army outpost near the Neveh Dekalim settlement; no injuries were reported. An explosive charge was discovered and deactivated in the vicinity of the Morag settlement. In two other shooting incidents, gunshots were fired at two army outposts in the Gush Katif area. No injuries were reported. (Ha'aretz, 23 and 24 November 1994)

152. On 23 November 1994, an armed Palestinian was killed by Border Policemen in Jenin (see list). The policemen, who were on patrol, encountered the man and his accomplice who were armed with Kalashnikov rifles. The two gunmen shot at the Border Policemen who returned fire, killing one of the gunmen while the other managed to escape. A Palestinian from the Atil village was found dead in his village by security forces (see list). Villagers stated that the man had "collaborated" with the Israeli authorities. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 24 November 1994)

153. On 24 November 1994, a remote-controlled roadside bomb exploded and several shots were fired as an IDF patrol was passing near the Tel Sultan neighbourhood in Rafah. The soldiers returned fire. No injuries were reported. Another explosive charge was later found in the area and dismantled by explosives experts. Izz Al-din al-Qassam, the military wing of Hamas, claimed responsibility for the incidents. In addition, it was reported that unidentified gunmen shot at and wounded two Israeli merchants when they were trying to smuggle agricultural produce from Gaza to Israel. (Ha'aretz, 24 November 1994)

154. On 25 November 1994, a soldier was slightly injured by stones thrown at an army patrol in Ramallah. Two incendiary bottles were thrown at a Civil Administration vehicle in Nablus. No damage was reported. Two Palestinians in possession of a revolver were arrested for investigation during a routine check at an army roadblock in Nablus. (Ha'aretz, 27 November 1994)

155. On 26 November 1994, two Palestinians were wounded by IDF fire. Two Israelis were slightly injured during clashes in the West Bank. Stone-throwing incidents were reported in Hebron and Nablus. A soldier was slightly injured in Hebron and several settlers reported that stones were thrown at their vehicles. Two incendiary bottles were thrown at an Israeli vehicle in Salah el din Street in East Jerusalem; no injuries or damage were reported. The police arrested two youths suspected of throwing the bottles. Later on, a youth set a tyre on fire in the middle of the street. The fire was immediately extinguished. The youth managed to escape. (Ha'aretz, 27 November 1994)

156. On 27 November 1994, Rabbi Amiram Olani, a resident of Ontiel, was killed when his car came under fire near the Beit Haggai settlement located 10 kilometres south of Hebron. A passenger in the car was slightly injured. Israeli Radio reported that an anonymous telephone caller speaking in Hebrew stated that the attack had been carried out by Hamas. Seven Palestinians were arrested for investigation. Some 100 people protested in front of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's residence, demanding that the IDF remain in the cities of the West Bank. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 28 November 1994)

157. On 29 November 1994, the police arrested in Gilo a Palestinian youth from Beit Jala who had intended to stab a Jew. (Ha'aretz, 30 November 1994)

158. On 30 November 1994, a woman soldier, Sgt. Liat Gabai, 19, was hacked to death by an axe-wielding Palestinian "terrorist" in the heart of Afula. Sgt. Gabai fell to the ground with the axe embedded in her head and later died in the hospital. The "terrorist", Wahib Abu Roub, 25, of Kabatiya, near Jenin, was caught by two passers-by and taken to the nearby police station. The police sealed off the area. All residents of the territories who were working in the town as well as many Israeli Arabs either left the area or were evacuated by the police in order to prevent reprisals. The Mayor of Afula, Tzadok Nawi, complained after the killing that the town had become a centre for "terrorist" attacks because of its proximity to the territories. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 1 December 1994)

159. On 2 December 1994, it was reported that the Israeli security forces had raided several Palestinian institutions in Jerusalem at the beginning of the week on the pretext of looking for their permits. In fact, the raids turned into genuine investigations concerning the sources of financing of the institutions and on the staff working there. (Al-Tali'ah, 2 December 1994)

160. On 1 December 1994, a soldier was slightly to moderately wounded by a riot grenade thrown at an IDF patrol in Am'ari refugee camp in the West Bank. Palestinian sources reported that two men were shot and wounded by IDF fire in bottle- and stone-throwing incidents in Ramallah. Disturbances not resulting in injuries were also reported in the area of Hebron as well as in Kalkiliya, Nablus and Jenin. Border Police and IDF troops arrested two brothers from the Jibaloun village in northern Samaria on suspicion of planting a fake bomb along a patrol road on Mount Gilboa. One of the suspects reportedly admitted to the offence. Two Arabs from Kalkiliya were arrested after they allegedly tried to run down police and ram through roadblocks set up to catch them. One of the men was shot by the police after he tried to escape. Police indicated that the two were driving a stolen car from Tulkarm whose licence plates had been changed. This was reportedly the second time in the week that the Tel Aviv area police had shot at Palestinians from the territories trying to escape arrest in stolen vehicles. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 2 December 1994)

161. On 2 December 1994, six Palestinians were arrested for investigation at an army checkpoint near Am'ari refugee camp in the Ramallah district after a loaded pistol was found in their vehicle. (Ha'aretz, 4 December 1994)

162. On 3 December 1994, Border Police arrested for investigation two Palestinians who had aroused their suspicion in the vicinity of Orient House. The two reportedly claimed that they were Faisal Husseini's personal guards. The police confiscated their guard identification papers and released them promptly. Police patrolling in Umm el Fahm arrested a Palestinian armed with a loaded pistol who had crossed the Green Line illegally. Another Palestinian who was with him managed to escape. Police sources indicated that the man, who had been sentenced and jailed in the past for two life terms for killing collaborators in the territories, had been released under the peace agreement with the PLO, on condition that he remain in Jericho. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 4 December 1994)

163. On 4 December 1994, two IDF reservists foiled a suicide attack at the Erez checkpoint when they managed to overpower a "terrorist" carrying a backpack, which turned out to contain a home-made bomb. The man was later identified as an Islamic Jihad activist from the Sheikh Radwan neighbourhood of Gaza City. Several shots were reportedly fired at an army checkpoint in Khan Younis. The soldiers returned fire. No injuries or damage were reported. Two Israelis were slightly injured by stones thrown at them near Beitar, in the Bethlehem area. (Ha'aretz, 5 and 6 December 1994; Jerusalem Post, 5 December 1994)

164. On 5 December 1994, a grenade was deactivated near Kfar Darom without causing any harm. An improvised charge was detonated near Ganei Tal in the Gaza Strip. No damage or injuries were reported. During a search of the area, another charge was discovered and deactivated without causing harm. A Palestinian from Irta village in the West Bank was wounded when trying to break through an IDF checkpoint in Tulkarm with stolen goods in his car. Two Palestinians were slightly injured by gas inhalation when soldiers dispersed a demonstration in Hebron. An Israeli Arab armed with a knife was arrested at the entrance to the Cave of the Patriarchs. A 22-year old Palestinian woman was arrested at the gate of the Civil Administration in Ramallah after she was found to be carrying a knife. During her investigation, the woman allegedly admitted that she had intended to stab a soldier. A soldier was slightly wounded by fragments of broken glass when stones were thrown at his vehicle. (Ha'aretz, 6 December 1994)

165. On 6 December 1994, a powerful demolition charge planted at the entrance to the Morag settlement was deactivated by an explosives expert. No injuries or damage were reported. (Ha'aretz, 7 December 1994)

166. On 7 December 1994, IDF soldiers and several Palestinian policemen got into a brawl after an out-of-uniform Palestinian policeman was apprehended by an IDF patrol in the Gaza Strip. The brawl lasted until Border Policemen, aided by other Palestinian policemen, intervened. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 8 December 1994)
167. On 10 December 1994, some 2,500 Gazans rallied against the peace process for which Yitzhak Rabin, Shimon Peres and Yasser Arafat had received the Nobel Peace Prize. They burned Israeli flags and shouted slogans against Arafat's peacemaking. Protests were reported also in Ramallah and Hebron, where hundreds of Palestinians blocked thoroughfares with burning tyres. No arrests or injuries were reported. (Jerusalem Post, 11 December 1994)
168. On 11 December 1994, unidentified gunmen shot and wounded Ibrahim Mussa Amar, an ex-prisoner and a Fatah activist from Dura, and assassinated his wife in Jericho (see list) apparently in revenge for his involvement in the killing of collaborators. (Ha'aretz, 13 December 1994)
169. On 12 December 1994, IDF soldiers opened fire on seven Palestinians from Gaza who were trying to break through the Nahal Oz border fence and enter Israel. One infiltrator died after being badly wounded (see list) while the others managed to escape back to Gaza. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 13 December 1994)
170. On 13 December 1994, a Palestinian trying to break through the Erez checkpoint in a stolen vehicle was moderately wounded by IDF gunfire after ignoring an order to halt. (Ha'aretz, 14 December 1994)
171. On 14 December 1994, the corpse of a Palestinian was found near Givon (see list). The man had been reported missing for one month. A soldier was stabbed near the Ganei Tal settlement in the Gaza Strip by a Hamas sympathizer from Khan Younis. His assailant was shot in the legs by other soldiers. In Ramallah, an IDF reservist was attacked by a crowd after he mistakenly drove his car into the town centre and was caught in traffic. His car was hit with bricks, bottles and iron bars. The soldier pleaded for mercy but did not use his weapon. A Border Police patrol rescued the bleeding soldier and transferred him to a hospital. Some 30 residents of Ramallah were arrested on suspicion of participating in the attack. In a separate incident, two soldiers were reportedly slightly injured when a roadside bomb exploded near their vehicle in Nabi Ilias. A fire-bomb was thrown at a police car in Nablus; no injuries were reported. Isolated stone-throwing incidents occurred in the Hebron area. A Border Policeman was slightly injured in the head in one of the incidents. Several shots were fired at a Border Police vehicle on the road connecting Jerusalem to Nablus. The vehicle was slightly damaged but no injuries were reported. The upsurge in incidents coincided with the seventh anniversary of the founding of Hamas. (Jerusalem Post, 15 December 1994; Ha'aretz, 16 December 1994)
172. On 15 December 1994, a number of incidents were reported in the territories: an incendiary bottle and stones were thrown at Border Police in Kfar Dura; no damage or injuries were reported. Two incendiary bottles were thrown in the direction of the Nablus employment office. Soldiers returned fire; no damage or injuries were reported. Three incendiary bottles were thrown at an Israeli vehicle driving from the Ateret settlement to Pesagot in the Ramallah area. The vehicle was slightly damaged but no injuries were reported. Isolated stone-throwing incidents took place in Hebron, Nablus and Ramallah. Palestinian sources indicated that a Palestinian was wounded in Hebron by IDF fire during one of the clashes. (Ha'aretz, 16 December 1994)
173. On 16 December 1994, tens of thousands of Palestinians (some 50,000 according to Ha'aretz, some 12,000 according to the Jerusalem Post) participated in a three-hour rally at the Yarmuk soccer stadium in central Gaza City to mark the seventh anniversary of Hamas. Participants burned Israeli and United States flags as well as an effigy of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. A banner at the

entrance to the stadium showed a member of the Izz Al-din al-Qassam, the armed wing of Hamas, emerging from an exploding grenade with the words "We count the gates of paradise with the skulls of Jews". Celebrations also took place in Jericho and Nablus, with several hundred and several dozen participants, respectively. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 18 December 1994)

174. On 16 December 1994, a gunman shot and slightly to moderately wounded a reserve officer in the area of Ramallah. Dozens of settlers demonstrated at the site of the shooting and in the centre of Ramallah to protest against the incident. The windows of one local car were smashed. Soldiers removed the settlers from the centre of Ramallah, declaring it a closed military zone. Six settlers were arrested and released the same evening. In a statement issued in Damascus, the Damascus-based PFLP claimed responsibility for the attack. A 20-year-old woman from Ramallah tried to stab a Border Policeman who was stationed near Orient House. The kitchen knife was deflected by the policeman's protective vest. Palestinian sources reported that two Palestinians were injured in clashes with IDF troops in Hebron. A Palestinian youth was slightly burnt by a grenade thrown at a group of Palestinians gathered at an army checkpoint near the Oranit settlement in the Tulkarm area. A Palestinian youth was wounded in Ramallah by IDF gunfire. Palestinian sources reported that a 14-year-old youth was moderately wounded by a rubber bullet in one of several clashes with the IDF in the Tulkarm area. A Jewish settler from Netzer Hazani was slightly injured by stones thrown at Israeli vehicles by Hamas sympathizers on their way to celebrate the movement's seventh anniversary. Two Palestinians were slightly wounded by IDF gunfire when a group of several dozen youths started to throw stones at an army patrol in Nablus. Five Palestinians were arrested for investigation near an army checkpoint at the entrance to Jericho after a pair of Palestinian Authority uniforms, a knife, army shoes and an army coat were found in their car. A Jewish settler from Gush Etzion reported that he had been attacked by residents of Bethlehem when his car broke down near the northern entrance to the city. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 18 December 1994)

175. On 17 December 1994, several shots were fired at an IDF patrol in the Hebron area. Soldiers returned fire but the gunmen managed to escape. A soldier was attacked and injured by an Israeli Arab during a routine check at an army checkpoint in the Hebron area. A 15-year-old youth tried to stab a Border Policeman sitting in a jeep in Salah el Din Street in East Jerusalem. (Jerusalem Post, 18 December 1994; Ha'aretz, 19 December 1994)

176. On 18 December 1994, two Palestinians were wounded in stone-throwing incidents in Ramallah. Stones were also thrown at Israeli vehicles near Beit Hagai and at the exits from Ramallah. (Ha'aretz, 19 December 1994)

177. On 19 December 1994, unidentified gunmen shot dead a Palestinian from Beit Hanoun in the Gaza Strip (see list). The man was reportedly a "collaborator" of the Israeli Security Service. No Palestinian organization claimed responsibility for the killing. (Ha'aretz, 25 December 1994)

178. On 22 December 1994, it was reported that a prominent Hamas activist in Jericho had been shot dead by unidentified gunmen from a speeding car (see list). Hamas activists in Jericho accused the Israeli security forces of the murder and vowed revenge. The security forces denied being involved in the killing. A Palestinian from Hebron died in hospital of wounds sustained when he detonated an explosive device on the road between Kiryat Arba and Hebron (see list). No other injuries or fatalities were reported. A general strike was declared in Hebron. In a separate incident, it was reported that five Palestinians had been wounded by rubber bullets fired by the IDF during disturbances in Ramallah, Hebron and Nablus. (Ha'aretz, 23 December 1994)

179. On 25 December 1994, a suicide bomber detonated a bomb, killing himself (see list) and wounding 12 persons (13 according to Ha'aretz) opposite the Jerusalem International Convention Centre. The bomber's likely target was a bus transporting soldiers, which had moved from the bus stop in order not to block it and parked only several metres away shortly before the explosion. Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack. By the evening, only two of the persons wounded during the incident remained hospitalized. Police Inspector-General Assaf Hefez stated that either the

bomb had exploded prematurely or the "terrorist" had panicked and detonated it early. The result resulted in far less damage than could have been expected under the circumstances. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 26 December 1994)

180. On 26 December 1994, a masked Hamas activist declared in Khan Younis that five car-bomb attacks were imminent, with the aim of killing more than 150 Israeli soldiers. In addition, it was reported that two incendiary bottles had been thrown at IDF forces in the West Bank. No injuries or damage were reported. (Ha'aretz, 27 December 1994)

181. On 27 December 1994, an IDF soldier shot and slightly to moderately wounded a Palestinian who had tried to strangle him at an army checkpoint located to the south of the Rafia roadblock. A shot was fired at an Israeli bus in the vicinity of the A-Ram junction; a window was shattered but no injuries were reported. Palestinian sources stated that two Palestinians had been wounded by IDF gunfire during stone-throwing incidents on roads in the Ramallah area. Other incidents reportedly took place in the Hebron area and near the Cave of the Patriarchs. The army tightened security in the West Bank after Hamas declared it would carry out a car-bomb attack against IDF soldiers. (Ha'aretz, 28 December 1994)

182. On 27 December 1994, Palestinian sources reported that four Hamas activists from Kabatia had been arrested by the security forces. Hundreds of Hamas men were reported to have been arrested recently in an attempt to track down Yahiya Ayash, the mastermind of a series of murderous attacks in Israel. (Ha'aretz, 27 December 1994)

## B. Administration of justice, including the right to a fair trial

### 1. Palestinian population

183. On 31 August 1994, the Ramallah Military Court sentenced a Hamas activist, Ali Amudi, 19, from Khan Younis, to three consecutive life terms in prison after convicting him of killing three Israelis (Eliyahu Levin and Meir Mendelovich from Bnei Brak in December 1993, and GSS agent Noam Cohen in February 1994). (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 1 September 1994)

184. On 1 September 1994, it was reported that the Jenin Military Court had sentenced Ahmed Awad Kamil, the founder of the Black Panthers, to 16 life terms plus 20 years in prison. Kamil was convicted of killing a soldier, Yoram Cohen, and 15 Palestinians he had suspected of acting as informants. He was also responsible for torturing other suspected collaborators. (Jerusalem Post, 2 September 1994)

185. On 8 September 1994, Sa'adi Algrabli, 48, from Gaza was sentenced to life imprisonment by the Tel Aviv District Court for the brutal murder of David Mishali, 30, on 25 June 1994. Algrabli had committed the murder to clear his name with terrorist organizations after having collaborated with the security forces for many years. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 9 September 1994)

186. On 8 September 1994, the Beersheba District Court sentenced a 17-year-old boy from Gaza to 15 years of imprisonment for the attempted murder of a new immigrant on 15 February 1994. (Ha'aretz, 9 September 1994)

187. On 11 September 1994, Mahmud Salman, 36, and Jilal Lukh, 20, both from the Gaza Strip and members of the PFLP, were sentenced to life imprisonment by the Tel Aviv District Court for the murder of Shai Shuker, 23, in February 1994. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 12 September 1994)

188. On 21 September 1994, the Jenin Military Court sentenced Fatah activist Said Imad Omar Lahem to life imprisonment for the murder of land dealer Ahmed Oudeh on 30 October 1993 in Kalkiliya. (Ha'aretz, 23 September 1994)

189. On 23 September 1994, the Israeli military court near the Erez checkpoint in Gaza postponed for the third time the hearing of Abdul Aziz Rantisi, one of the leaders of the Islamic movement Hamas who had been in detention since December 1993. According to Rantisi's lawyer, the hearing was postponed owing to the difficulty of bringing witnesses who reside in the autonomous areas to court. (The Jerusalem Times, 30 September 1994)

190. On 29 September 1994, the Supreme Court overturned for lack of sufficient evidence the conviction of Mahmoud Ata, from Dir Abu-Mishal, who had been charged with committing a "terrorist" murder in 1986. (Jerusalem Post, 30 September 1994)

191. On 2 October 1994, Ibrahim Abu Ali, 22, from the Gaza Strip, was sentenced to life imprisonment by the Tel Aviv District Court for the murder of Tel Aviv taxi driver Ronni Levy in December 1990. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 3 October 1994)

192. On 20 October 1994, Yahia Abu Jabber, from the Gaza Strip, was fined in the amount of some \$330 for working illegally in Israel. (Ha'aretz, 21 October 1994)

193. On 31 October 1994, the High Court of Justice issued an interim injunction preventing the army from destroying the house belonging to the father of the perpetrator of the Tel Aviv bus bombing. The injunction was issued in response to a petition filed by the Association for Civil Rights in Israel (ACRI) on behalf of the father, Abed Nazel, of Kalkiliya. (Jerusalem Post, 1 November 1994)

194. On 4 November 1994, it was reported that a petition filed with the High Court of Justice by Protogoras, a human rights organization assisting Palestinians, demanded that numerous soldiers, Border Policemen and GSS agents be investigated and tried for the mistreatment of Palestinians and other violations of human rights in the territories. The petition claimed that 129 complaints filed by the organization over the previous four years had been completely ignored, despite the fact that the law either prescribes the opening of an investigation into such complaints or a response to the complaints within three months. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 4 November 1994)

195. On 7 November 1994, the High Court of Justice adjourned taking a decision regarding the petition filed by the ACRI against the demolition of the house belonging to the parents of the perpetrator of the Tel Aviv bus bombing, Sallah Nazel. Supreme Court President Meir Shamgar stated, however, that it was very hard to accept that no sanctions could be taken against a man who killed 21 people just because he was dead, adding that this would have a negative effect on the deterrence of such acts. Government Attorney Nili Arad stated that demolitions were the most effective sanction the security forces had regarding suicide "terrorists". (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 8 November 1994)

196. On 9 November 1994, the Supreme Court issued an order temporarily preventing the IDF from sealing the homes of the parents of "terrorists" Abdel Karim Bader and Hassan Natshe who had kidnapped and murdered Cpl. Nahshon Wachsman. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 10 November 1994)

197. On 9 November 1994, the High Court of Justice issued an injunction prohibiting the IDF from sealing or destroying the home in Beit Hanina of Mrs. Yusra Yahumur, whose son, Jihad Yahumur, was suspected of assisting the Hamas "terrorists" who murdered IDF soldier Nahshon Wachsman. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 11 November 1994)

198. On 17 November 1994, the High Court of Justice rejected a petition filed by ACRI on behalf of

Abed Nazel from Kalkiliya, the father of the suicide "terrorist" Sallah Nazel who perpetrated the Tel Aviv bus bombing, against the army's decision to destroy all of the house except 2.5 rooms, in which Sallah's brother and his family will be allowed to continue living. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 18 November 1994)

199. On 20 November 1994, the Gaza Military Court sentenced Fatah activist Salah Ziyad Meklad, 21, from Khan Younis, to life imprisonment plus 15 years for murdering a farmer from Gush Katif in March 1993. (Jerusalem Post, 21 November 1994)

200. On 20 November 1994, the High Court of Justice issued an interim injunction forbidding the State to expel Mohammed Abu Grara, a Palestinian fearing for his life because he was suspected of being a "collaborator" by the Fatah movement in Gaza. Although the State admitted that Abu Grara would be in genuine danger if he returned to Gaza, it said he was not owed residency in Israel because he was not really a collaborator. The Court ordered that his case should be heard as quickly as possible. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 21 November 1994)

201. On 23 November 1994, the High Court of Justice authorized the army to seal off the sections of the houses used by the immediate families of the three "terrorists" involved in the kidnapping and killing of the Cpl. Nahshon Wachsmann (see "Houses and rooms that were demolished or sealed", para. 276). In their ruling, the Justices stated that the recent wave of suicide terror by the Hamas and Islamic Jihad had made it necessary for the State to take more stringent deterrent measures. The justices rejected the families' claims that sealing their homes was discriminatory since the home of Baruch Goldstein who had perpetrated the Hebron massacre had not been sealed. The Justices explained that the Shamgar Commission had found no evidence to indicate that, unlike the three men who belonged to Hamas, Goldstein was a member of a "terrorist" organization and concluded that there was no need for deterrence in that case. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 24 November 1994)

202. On 24 November 1994, the Jenin Military Court sentenced to death Sa'id Badarna, 24, for his participation in the April bus bombing in Hadera in which 5 were killed and 30 wounded (also referred to in Al-Tali'ah, 1 December 1994). Badarna, from Yabed village in Samaria, headed the Hamas cell that carried out the 13 April attack in which a "terrorist" blew himself up after boarding a bus at the Hadera central bus station. It was reported, however, that the death penalty was not likely to be carried out and would probably be reduced to multiple life terms on appeal. In addition, it was reported that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres had voiced their opposition to the death sentence. The death penalty, although legal in Israel, has only been carried out once - the execution of Adolf Eichmann in 1962. (Ha'aretz, 25 November 1994; Jerusalem Post, 25 and 27 November 1994)

203. On 24 November 1994, it was reported that a 17-year-old "terrorist" had been sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment in Jerusalem after being convicted of attempting to murder passengers on an Egged company bus in Jerusalem in April. (Jerusalem Post, 25 November 1994)

204. On 27 November 1994, it was reported that the Ramallah and Nablus Military Courts responded positively to a request by the military prosecutor not to return to life imprisonment six former Palestinian prisoners who had left Jericho in breach of their terms of release. Judicial sources indicated that the fate of the six persons would be discussed at the political level. (Ha'aretz, 27 November 1994)

205. On 30 November 1994, the Nablus Military Court sentenced a Fatah activist, Mahmad Mahmoud el Bada, 21, to nine life terms in prison for killing an Israeli Arab who worked in the Israeli Police as well as for killing nine other Arabs who were suspected by Fatah of collaborating with Israel. (Ha'aretz, 1 December 1994)

206. On 1 December 1994, it was reported that the Jenin Military Court had sentenced Samer Zohair Al Suss, 21, and Shadi Mahmoud Diab Amer, 18, from Kalkiliya, to 4 1/2 and 3 years of imprisonment respectively and 7 and 4 years suspended sentences on various security charges. (Al-Tali'ah, 1 December 1994)

207. On 8 December 1994, the Beersheba District Court sentenced Rami Judat Barbach, 19, from Khan Younis, to life imprisonment for the premeditated murder of Yosef Zandani, from Benei Ayish. (Ha'aretz, 9 December 1994)

208. On 20 December 1994, the Hebron Military Court sentenced Lutafi Darbia, 22, charged with attempted murder, to 25 years' imprisonment for fatally wounding an IDF worker in February who died of his wounds shortly afterwards. (Jerusalem Post, 21 December 1994)

209. On 21 December 1994, it was reported that a Palestinian from Nablus who had thrown stones at a soldier, wounding him in the hand, was sentenced by the Nablus Military Court to 10 months' imprisonment plus an 18-month suspended sentence. In addition, the defendant was ordered to pay a NIS 1,500 fine and NIS 250 in compensation to the soldier. (Ha'aretz, 21 December 1994)

210. On 25 December 1994, the Tel Aviv District Court sentenced Sa'ad Hatatba, 19, from Nablus, to 20 years of imprisonment for stabbing a soldier who had suffered moderate wounds as a result of the attack. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 26 December 1994)

211. On 25 December 1994, the justice on duty at the High Court of Justice issued an interim injunction prohibiting the GSS from keeping a Hamas activist awaiting trial in Hebron prison on a small chair, with his hands tied behind his back and a sack pulled over his head, while subjecting him to sleep deprivation. The justice ruled that the detainee should not be kept under such conditions until his appeal was heard. (Ha'aretz, 26 December 1994)

212. On 28 December 1994, the Tel Aviv District Court sentenced Zahar Hatatba, 19, from Nablus, to 20 years' imprisonment for assisting Sa'ad Hatatba who had tried to kill an Israeli soldier by stabbing on 18 September. The justices ruled that the defendant had enabled his friend, who was also sentenced to 20 years in jail, to stab the soldier by holding his bag so that his hands could be free. (Ha'aretz, 29 December 1994)

213. On 29 December 1994, the Hebron Military Court released on bail 32 villagers from El Khader who had been arrested on 27 December after they had refused to leave the disputed hill. (Ha'aretz, 30 December 1994)

## 2. Israelis

214. On 30 August 1994, Noam Federman, the second-ranking person in the hierarchy of the Kach movement, was released from Sharon Prison in Tel Mond after six months of administrative detention. He vowed to continue with the same type of activities he was involved in before his arrest. (Jerusalem Post, 31 August 1994)

215. On 2 September 1994, it was reported that according to an order issued by OC Central Command Maj.-Gen. Ilan Biran, Noam Federman, the Kach activist released after six months of administrative detention three days earlier. He was to remain under house arrest in his Hebron home during the night, from 8 p.m. to 4 a.m. According to the same order, he was also forbidden to go to the Machpelah Cave in Hebron, to the Tomb of Joseph in Nablus, and to the places that are holy for both Jews and Muslims. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 2 September 1994)

216. On 4 September 1994, it was reported that Supreme Court Justice Dov Levine had reduced the administrative detention of Kach activist Baruch Ben-Yosef from six months to three, sharply

criticizing the State for taking unnecessarily harsh measures against him. (Jerusalem Post, 4 September 1994)

217. On 4 September 1994, Shmuel Ben-Ya'acov, a Kahane Hai activist who was arrested soon after the Hebron massacre on 25 February, was released after six months of administrative detention at the Sharon Prison in Tel Mond. (Jerusalem Post, 5 September 1994)

218. On 4 September 1994, an IDF officer, Lt. Oren Edri, 23, and two other residents of Kiryat Arba, Eitan and Yehoyada Kahalani, were remanded on suspicion of selling stolen army weapons to a Jewish extremist group for use in attacks against Arabs. A fourth resident of Kiryat Arba was detained for questioning in connection with the same case and was later released by police investigators and GSS agents. (Jerusalem Post, 5 September 1994)

219. On 9 September 1994, the Haifa Magistrates' Court ordered the prolongation of detention of Eliashiv Keller and Ido Elba, from Kiryat Arba, for 10 and 9 days respectively. (Ha'aretz, 11 September 1994)

220. On 11 September 1994, Baruch Ben-Yosef, who was placed in administrative detention soon after the Hebron massacre, was released from Sharon Prison but was ordered to remain in Haifa for the next three months. The IDF also forbade Ben-Yosef, a resident of Jerusalem and director of the Temple Mount Yeshiva, to have any contact with former Kach or Kahane Hai members the same period, and required him to report to police three times a day. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 12 September 1994)

221. On 11 September 1994, Kiryat Arba resident Kessar Mendes, who had been sentenced to 11 months in prison for unlawful possession of a gun and striking an IDF officer in December 1993, was released from Sharon Prison. Mendes was arrested after the killing of a Palestinian taxi driver in Hebron on 4 December 1993. He was also convicted of wilfully endangering life by shooting at the car. However, the Supreme Court overturned the conviction on this count, stating that there was insufficient evidence, and reduced his original 21-month sentence to 11 months of imprisonment. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 12 September 1994)

222. On 11 September 1994, settlers Alex Kogan, 23, and his aunt, Ilana Podolsky, 36, were brought before the Jerusalem Magistrate's Court and released on bail after the judge had accepted their plea of self-defence. The Palestinian man whom they had shot in Halhoul several days earlier died on 14 September. (Jerusalem Post, 16 September 1994)

223. On 12 September 1994, the High Court of Justice turned down a petition filed by the lawyers representing four suspects of alleged involvement in a new Jewish underground movement, Eitan and Yehoyada Kahalani, Rabbi Ido Elba, and Eliashiv Keller, in which they asked to meet with their clients. The Justices ruled that state security could be endangered by allowing the suspects to meet their lawyers at that time. At the same time, in an apparent reference to the outcry over the alleged torture of Edri, the judges stated that any suspect who requests it would be examined by a doctor. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 12 and 13 September 1994)

224. On 12 September 1994, the remands of the Kahalani brothers were extended by 10 days by the Haifa Magistrates Court, while Edri's remand was extended by three days. The three were accused of unlawful organization for the purpose of attacking Arabs, stockpiling weapons and stealing arms from the IDF. Both hearings were closed to the public. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 13 September 1994)

225. On 12 September 1994, the High Court dismissed an appeal by Baruch Ben-Yosef, who was released from administrative detention, against his being barred from leaving Haifa for three months. (Jerusalem Post, 12 and 13 September 1994; Ha'aretz, 13 September 1994)

226. On 13 September 1994, Yosef Mor (or Michael Mor-Yosef), a suspected member of an underground movement that allegedly conspired to murder Arabs, was remanded for seven days by the Petah Tikva Magistrates Court. Another suspect, Ya'acov Ben-David, a Muslim who had converted to Judaism, was released. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 14 September 1994)

227. On 14 September 1994, Lt. Oren Edri, who was suspected of involvement in a new Jewish underground "terrorist" group, was formally charged in Jaffa Military Court with, among other things, illegally holding and transferring arms, revealing classified information and of conduct unbecoming an officer. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 16 September 1994)

228. On 16 September 1994, the Haifa District Court rejected the appeal of brothers Eitan and Yehoyada Kahalani, from Kiryat Arba, against the extension of their remand and against the conditions of their detention, including allegations of mistreatment by the GSS. Eitan Kahalani, 29, who