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العدد ٤٠٠ من جريدة الفجر، ١٧ كانون الثاني ١٩٨٨

كانون الثاني ١٩٨٨، ١٧ العدد ٤٠٠ من جريدة الفجر الأسبوعية، صادر بتاريخ
الإنجليزية في الأراضي وهي الجريدة الوحيدة التي كانت تصدر باللغة
الأخبار أهمها انتهاكات المحتلة منذ نيسان ١٩٨٠، حيث تناول العدد مجموعة من
الانتفاضة الأولى. الاحتلال الإسرائيلي في الأراضي المحتلة خلال

THE DAWN AL-FAJR

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A Palestinian mother saving her son from Israeli soldiers in Ramallah./AFP photo

Israel Expels Four

by Saida Hamad

Israel turned a deaf ear to international public opinion and expelled four Palestinians from the West Bank to Lebanon January 13, despite a unanimous UN Security Council resolution ordering Israel not to expel them. Five more Palestinians from the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, also slated for expulsion, are still awaiting a ruling by the Israeli High Court and the Israeli Military Objections Committee on their appeals.

Without notifying the families, the Israeli military authorities transferred Jabril Rajoub, 34, Bashir al-Khaary, 40, Hussam Khader, 26, and Jamal Jabara, 28, secretly to Lebanon on Tuesday afternoon, less than two days after the four men withdrew their appeals to the Israeli military objections committee against their expulsion because of a lack of confidence in the Israeli justice system.

"We did not even get to say goodbye to them," said the wife of one of the men.

The deportees, who were taken to a Lebanese army base in the Beka'a Valley after an Israeli helicopter left them in an area outside the Israeli-controlled security zone, were later transferred to the custody of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. They reportedly began a sit-in strike in front of the offices of the International Committee of the Red Cross in the village of Kisars, demanding that they be allowed to return to their homes.

Describing their expulsion to Lebanon, Rajoub said that the Israeli army took them blindfolded from Jnaid prison in Nablis around noon on Tuesday to an army base, and they were then flown by helicopter to the Beqa'a Valley.

40 Dead To Date In Uprising

At least 15 Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza Strip were killed this week, raising the number of those killed since the beginning of the uprising on December 9 to 40.

Hundreds more were injured, many shot, as the Israeli authorities used force, including live ammunition, rubber bullets and tear gas to quell the growing protests.

Meanwhile, Israeli journalists and Palestinian residents reported that the Israeli authorities had resorted to starving Palestinian residents in refugee camps, blocking food supplies in order to force people to end the uprising.

WEST BANK — The Palestinian uprising in the West Bank escalated over the last week and demonstrations, strikes and stone-throwing incidents were reported from almost all refugee camps, cities and villages.

The Israeli army responded with brutal force, dispensing protesters with live ammunition, tear gas, and clamping curfews on many refugee camps for prolonged periods.

At least five Palestinians were killed and several others were injured by Israeli forces.

JANUARY 10: A comprehensive strike in most parts of the occupied West Bank including East Jerusalem was accompanied by demonstrations and other acts of protest. In East Jerusalem, a

group of women marched in a demonstration through Salah al-Din Street in the morning. Israeli soldiers and police attacked the demonstrators with tear gas and clubs and at least nine women were arrested. Another demonstration also broke out in Sa'diyeh quarter of the Old City, the demonstrators stoning soldiers at Herod's Gate. Israeli sources said that three policemen were injured and 19 demonstrators were arrested.

Israeli sources also said that a fire bomb was tossed at policemen at Herod's Gate but caused no injuries. Demonstrations repeatedly occurred in the evening and the glass door of the Israeli

GAZA STRIP — Ten Palestinians were killed and many were injured last week as fierce demonstrations and clashes swept the Gaza Strip. Residents of refugee camps face serious food shortages as seven of the eight camps have been under curfew throughout the week. The eighth camp, al-Maghazi, has been under curfew for four days.

JANUARY 10: A general strike took place throughout the Gaza Strip and demonstrations and violent clashes continued. Two people died and many were injured. Wijdan Paris, 35, a pregnant woman, suffocated from tear gas thrown into her house in Khan Yunis.

Takan Sha'aban Musbah, 35, was shot dead by Israeli

soldiers in the Shaja'yeh quarter. Palestinian sources stated that he was shot at close range.

Khalil Ima'll Abu Louli, 53, of Rafah, who was wounded on December 14, was declared dead at an Israeli hospital.

The Israeli army intensified its presence in the area and the estimated number of troops reached 10,000.

Following the death of Musbah, the Israeli soldiers besieged the Shaja'yeh quarter of Gaza and imposed a curfew. Troops staged house-to-house raids, beating local residents indiscriminately, foreign reporters stated.

Rasmiya al-Sharif, 45, of

see West Bank page 26

see Gaza Strip page 2

see Expelled page 4

OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

Local Institutions Call For UN Intervention

Representatives of national institutions in the West Bank have addressed a letter to UN Undersecretary Marrack Gouling, currently on a visit to the country.

In their letter dated January 12, the representatives welcomed the undersecretary's mission based on the resolution taken by the UN Security Council January 5.

They also affirmed the Palestinian people's right to achieve self-determination and to establish an independent Palestinian state, calling for an end to current Israeli practices and the Israeli siege of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. They also demanded the abolition of administrative detentions, the release of those arrested during the recent incidents and the abolition of the policy of deporting residents from the occupied territories. The representative also demanded that local institutions and universities closed by military orders be reopened. In order to guarantee the implementation of these demands, they called for UN intervention and supervision.

West Bankers Barred From Work In Jerusalem Hotels

by Khalil Touma

The Israeli authorities recently decided to prevent Arab hotels in East Jerusalem from hiring West Bank workers directly and notices to this effect were sent by the Israeli employment office in Jerusalem to a number of East Jerusalem hotels around the end of last month. The notices also stated that the wages of West Bank workers must be paid through the employment office, which normally deducts commission before handing salaries to workers.

The Arab Hotels Association "AHA" condemned the Israeli decision as a violation of a previous arrangement and one which adds to the many difficulties which these hotels already face.

According to AHA secretary Marwan al-Amad, the issue first arose last August when hotel owners were called to a meeting by the employment office. They were told that a new system of employing West Bank workers in East Jerusalem hotels was to be implemented. The previous system, which had been in practice for several years, demanded only that the hotel owners obtain a

work permit for the West Bank workers.

The new system could interfere with the employment of West Bank workers claimed, al-Amad, since hotels must apply to the employment office to employ workers. For example he described a case at the end of last December in which the employment office fined some West Bankers working in East Jerusalem hotels because their work permits had not been renewed. Yet the labour office had refused to renew them. Also on December 31 a number of hotels sent workers' permits to be renewed at the employment office but the permits were confiscated. Following AHA protests that the permits had initially been issued by the employment office itself, a meeting was held between the AHA and the office January 8. However, the meeting failed to bring about any solution to the problem.

A statement issued by the AHA, said that the new regulations would deprive many West Bank employees of their jobs and cut off their families from their only source of income. The hotels, workers, and the employ-

ment office suffered no detrimental effects from the existing procedures and neither the workers nor the hotels had ever requested that they be changed, the statement read. "When our hotels employ staff, we choose the right employee according to the experience and qualifications of the applicants. The new system will not allow us to complete this vital function promptly," the statement pointed out, adding that the new system discriminates between applicants from Jerusalem, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This differentiation in methods of employment and payment of salaries will put people into different categories and this is absolutely unacceptable to the AHA, it concluded.

The secretary of the Hotels and Restaurants Workers Union in East Jerusalem, Hussein al-Fouqaha, also told *Al-Fajr* that his union is completely opposed to the new system. "In addition to the fact that such regulations are based on the annexation of East Jerusalem which is totally rejected by us and the international community, the new system will create further difficulties for West Bank workers who will

not be able to look for a job in the hotels concerned. It will also cut their salaries when the employment office takes its commission from them he said.

The measure is likely to affect half of the 1000 workers in the 45 Arab hotels in East Jerusalem. The remaining workers, most of whom are from Jerusalem, will not be affected as they are not included in the new system.

The Arab hotels have suffered badly over the past few years, in addition to the drop in the number of tourists because of the political situation, stiff competition from Israeli hotels has hurt business. The current situation in the occupied territories is expected to have an even harsher impact on business.

Recently, eight Arab hotels have been downgraded by the Israeli tourism ministry according to a new classification plan. The Arab hotels have issued formal protests against the new classification since no prior coordination was made by the ministry with the hotels. The hotels complain that they were not given enough time to make the required renovations and alterations.

Gaza Strip

Continued from page 1

Gaza was severely beaten and Raja Nabil, 13, was hit in the face by tear gas canisters and by rubber bullets in the right leg.

A leaflet distributed in the Strip by the "unified leadership of national forces in the Gaza Strip," called for a general strike to be held.

JANUARY 11: Two people in Khan Yunis were killed, and a third was declared dead at an Israeli hospital. Ata Yusuf Khader, 25, was beaten to death and Muhammad Fayad, 26, died of wounds in Khan Yunis after being shot by a soldier. Basil al-Yazouri from Rafah, wounded three days previously, was declared dead.

Mass demonstrations continued in Gaza city, Beit Hanoun, and Jabalya camp despite the extension of curfews to five camps in the middle and southern areas: Khan Yunis, Deir al-Balah, Maghazi Nussirat, and Bureij camps. Some 42 people were reported to have been injured.

The Strip was declared a closed military zone to the press.

JANUARY 12: One person was killed and at least 22 others were injured by Israeli troops in Rafah. All Palestinian refugee camps but one were put under curfew and Rafah was declared a "closed zone" following violent demonstrations in the camps. Israeli forces used helicopters to disperse demonstrations, dropping tear gas canisters inside houses.

Several people were wounded at Jabalya camp. Khalil Awad, Imad Atyia, Jihad Abu Zainoun, Ahmad Hamdan and Rami Salheh were all admitted to hospital for treatment of wounds.

In Maghazi camp, residents demonstrated at the entrance of the camp during a visit by UN undersecretary general Marrack Gouling.

All refugee camps were reported to be suffering from severe food shortages owing to the curfews imposed on them. Telephone lines were also cut by the Israeli authorities in many areas of the Strip. Throughout the day, Israeli army reinforcements continued to stream into the area.

JANUARY 13: A 10-year-old boy, Ramadan Yusuf Sabeh of Jabalya camp, apparently died after being injured in a demonstration.

Although curfews were imposed on all camps, demonstrations and clashes continued to take place between residents and soldiers. In the refugee camp of Khan Yunis a number of men took to the streets despite the curfew, attacking soldiers with clubs and knives and injuring two of them. The attackers were arrested when reinforcements arrived at the scene of the incident.

In Beit Hanoun, Israeli soldiers injured several Palestinians while dispersing a fierce demonstration. Maher Taher, 19, was wounded in the chest.

In Rafah, during the visit of Marrack Gouling to the area, more than five hundred demonstrators, according to Israeli sources, attacked military vehicles.

JANUARY 14: Israeli forces attacked Nuseirat refugee camp with tear gas and Muhammad Radwan Tabash, 18, died from the effects of the gas. Clashes took place in the camp after five residents were arrested.

Fierce clashes also occurred in Ahasan and Bani Suhailah with demonstrators carrying Palestinian flags. The two villages were attacked by troops and houses were broken into and furniture damaged.

The Israeli army erected another detention camp, known as Ansur 4, near the eastern crossing point in Rafah and a large military camp was also set up there, according to *Al-Jihad*

newspaper.

Israeli forces tightened their siege of the refugee camps, particularly the central camps of al-Bureij, al-Maghazi, Deir al-Balah and al-Nuseirat. UNRWA employees were prevented from distributing food to camp residents. In al-Shati' camp, Israeli soldiers raided homes and a number of people were injured. Demonstrations also continued in Jabalya camp and many Palestinians were injured as a result of beatings.

JANUARY 15: Ibrahim Abu Nabil, 35 was shot dead by Israeli soldiers after he attacked an Israeli soldier with a knife, according to Israeli sources.

Abu Nabil's family, how-

ever, said their son was killed at home following a quarrel with Israeli soldiers who broke into the house.

A curfew remained in force on all refugee camps, including al-Maghazi camp, and food shortages were reported to be intensifying. Israeli forces were preventing anyone from entering or leaving the camps.

An Israeli soldier was injured in Jabalya camp after he was attacked by Palestinians who threw stones at him.

JANUARY 16: All Palestinian refugee camps remained under curfew and Israeli authorities cut off electricity supplies to the camps.



OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

Soldiers Rough Up Ramallah Priest

A priest was beaten by Israeli soldiers January 16 while standing in front of the Latin parish in Ramallah.

Father Faizal Hijazeen, assistant to the head of the parish, said he was standing at the main entrance to the parish, when an army patrol stopped to ask him for his ID card.

"I told them that I am a priest, and that I do not have an ID card, but they told me to stand against the wall in order to search me. They then began beating me with clubs and gun butts," Fr. Hijazeen said.

The 27-year-old priest, who is originally from Jordan, said he showed them a Vatican-issued passport, but they did not bother to look at it and continued to beat him.

Only when a crowd gathered and other soldiers intervened did the beating stop, he

said. The priest sustained bruises on his back and shoulders.

Fr. Hijazeen said he and the parish priest, Father Louis Favro, tried to file a complaint at the local military headquarters, but military officials would not receive them. Instead, they were told to file a complaint at the police station.

Patriarch Michel Sabbah, who assumed his responsibilities as the first Arab patriarch of Jerusalem in more than 800 years two days ago, called on the Latin Parish in Ramallah on the same day to express solidarity with the priest.

Residents of the city, religious heads, and national institutions as well as the municipal council issued a statement condemning the soldiers' action, and called on the authorities to stop such incidents from occurring again.

Press Conference Marred By Arrests

The Israeli authorities detained 10 Palestinians, including five journalists, January 14, in an apparent attempt to prevent them from attending a press conference in Jerusalem that day. All but one were later released.

The press conference, which took place despite the arrests, was called for by Palestinian nationalist figures to discuss the events in the occupied territories and Palestinian demands.

Al-Fajr editor-in-chief Hanna Siniora, an editor of Al-Fajr Arabic daily, Mohammad Zahayka, and the acting editor of Al-Sha'ab daily, Salah Zuhaikeh, were arrested at their homes in the morning.

Zuhaikeh's wife said the police destroyed furniture and threw books on the floor as they searched the house after arresting her husband.

Zuhaikeh, who is also acting head of the Arab Journalists Association since the arrest of the association's head, Redwan Abu Ayyash, in early December, was ordered to be detained until January 24, pending interrogation.

Siniora was released on the same day after being questioned on his calls for a boycott of Israeli products.

Zahaykah said he was beaten by border guards on the face while being driven to the Russian Compound police station. He sustained severe facial injuries.

Ahd al-Latif Ghailh former Al-Fajr sports editor and currently a teacher at Dar al-Tifl school in Jerusalem, was also detained on the same day. He was released three days later.

At the same time, the Israeli authorities detained four

Gazans who were planning to travel to Jerusalem to attend the press conference. Dr. Haidar Abd al-Shafi, head of the Red Crescent Society, Attorney Fayez Abu Rahme, head of the Lawyers Union, Dr. Zakariya al-Agha, head of the Arab Medical Society, and attorney Khaled al-Qidreh, were held all day at military



Mohammad Zahaykah

headquarters.

The Israeli authorities also arrested journalist Ibrahim Kameen editor and co-owner of Al-Audeh, and Ghassan Ayoub, member of the administrative committee of the Hotel Workers Union. They were arrested just before the press conference opened at the National Palace Hotel in Jerusalem. Elias Zanarini, editor of Al-Audeh English weekly, said that Kameen was to have attended the conference as a journalist. Both were later released after questioning.

The press conference went ahead nevertheless. Bir Zeli University President, Gabi Sammi, the elected and later deposed deputy mayor of Ramallah,

In what appears as an attempt to starve the Palestinian population into ending their uprising, the Israeli army has been preventing food and medical supplies from reaching many besieged camps both in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

In a report published in Ha'Aretz Hebrew daily January 15, Ze'ev Schiff quotes Israeli security officials as saying that the economic blockade is "to effect a change in the trend of riots."

Palestinian refugees as well as officials from the United Nations Relief and Workers Agency, which supervises the Palestinian camps, reported that approximately 250,000 - 300,000 refugees in the eight camps in the Gaza Strip and in a number of camps in the West Bank are suffering from serious food and medical shortages.

"There are many poor families, and families with children, who are running out of food," said a prominent resident of Qalandia refugee camp (Population 6,000) north of Jerusalem. Qalandia was placed under curfew January 13.

The resident said the army allowed camp residents 30 minutes January 14 to do their shopping, but since there are only a few grocery shops in the camp, people were unable to

buy what they need.

The most severe shortages are reported to be in the Gaza Strip camps, most of which have been under daily curfews for more than a week. Residents said that the army, which is besieging the camps, does not allow food or medicine to enter and UNRWA also reported that the authorities do not allow them to bring in any supplies. "Even if we were allowed, residents are not given enough time to leave their homes to collect the food from the stores," said William Lee, spokesman for the UNRWA field office in the West Bank. In fact, some UNRWA stores in the Gaza camps are open but refugees are unable to reach them.

In a statement issued by UNRWA January 11, the United Nations agency said that it had extended the supplementary feeding program in the Gaza Strip camps to refugees not normally eligible for agency services.

In the West Bank, UNRWA reported that a number of camps, particularly those in the Ramallah area, as well as Balata refugee camp, near Nablus, have been hard hit by the curfews.

Residents in the West Bank and Gaza Strip have organized popular committees to distribute food, donated by some local organizations, among the Gaza

Strip refugees. The Agricultural Relief Committees sent several truck loads of vegetables, gathered from Palestinian farmers in the Jordan valley area to the Gaza Strip. These were able to enter the camps, where the popular committees distributed them to camp residents.

UNRWA officials also told Al-Fajr that the UN agency had received other offers of donations from the local community and is looking into ways to use them. UNRWA is also said to be considering purchasing food supplies for the camps.

Lee said that UNRWA is in daily contact with the Israeli authorities to obtain permission to send food to the camps, but without any success so far. He added that UNRWA is ready to send food and other supplies to the camps once the authorities grant them permission.

More than 27 health organizations in the West Bank and Gaza Strip also issued an appeal January 14 to the international community to exert pressure on the Israeli authorities to end the restrictions on medical institutions in the occupied territories.

Among the signatories were the Arab Medical Committees in Gaza and the Union of Medical Relief Committees in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Journalists Placed In Administrative Arrest

The Israeli military authorities placed two Palestinian journalists from Jerusalem under administrative detention for six months January 11. They were among a group of ten people placed under administrative detention the same day, bringing the number of West Bank and Gaza residents under administrative detention to more than 80.

Sam'an Khouri, member of the Arab Journalists Association administrative committee and former managing editor of Al-Fajr English currently a stringer for Agence France Press and Hani Issawi, a freelance journalist, were arrested at home during the night.

Attorney Mazen Qubti, who represents Khouri and Issawi, said his clients were arrested on orders from the Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin. He explained that the orders were based on a new law adopted in 1979 which authorizes the defense minister to order the administrative detention of individuals from Israel and Jerusalem, which was formally annexed by Israel in 1979.

Khouri and Issawi were brought before the Israeli district court in Jerusalem January 12,

and a date has been set for each of them to reappear before the court to review the orders. Issawi's case will be discussed January 20, while Khouri's case will be heard January 15.

The two journalists told their lawyer they believe their detention is part of the Israeli authorities' efforts to prevent journalists from reporting on the protests in the occupied territories.

According to the Arab press in East Jerusalem, the Israeli authorities also served seven other West Bank Palestinians with three to six months administrative detention orders. Among them were Ahmad al-Salboul, 26, from Bethlehem, who was ordered to be detained for six months.

Jawad Abed Rabbo, 23, and Muhammad Atallah al-Isa, 16, both from Dheish refugee camp, near Bethlehem were ordered to be detained for three and six months respectively.

Israeli Radio reported January 12 that two other people, Ribbi al-Arouni and Majed Lahadi, were arrested and placed under administrative detention.

Four others from the Jenin refugee camp were also arrested administratively January 11.

Palestinians Arrested Inside Israel

The Israeli authorities arrested a Palestinian journalist from Nazareth January 11 on the pretext that he incited to riot and took part in an illegal gathering during the one-day general strike staged by Palestinians in Israel last month in solidarity with their brethren in the occupied territories.

Natheer Mjall, an editor of the Haifa-based *Al-Ithad* daily, the Israeli communist party publication, and the director of the paper's office in Nazareth, was released after two days without trial or bail.

In a letter sent by the paper's editor-in-chief, Emile Habibi, to the Israeli police minister and other Israeli officials, Habibi charged that the arrest of Mjall was directed against the

paper, which has been providing extensive coverage of the protests by Palestinians in the occupied territories, coverage which the local Palestinian press in Jerusalem has been denied because of restrictions and strict censorship.

According to lawyers, more than 80 people from the Galilee, the Triangle and the Negev have been arrested over the past three weeks. Two of those arrested have been put under three-month administrative detention orders, a measure rarely used against Palestinians inside Israel. The two are leaders in the Ahna's al-Salad movement.

Wakim Wakim, a lawyer from the Galilee, told *Al-Fajr* that some of those arrested were released on bail after ten days but others were still in detention.

He added that those who were released complained of brutal beatings during interrogation.

Brutality was also reported in the process of the arrests. "Family members were beaten in some cases and doors were broken down when no one was found at home," another lawyer said.

Kamel Badarnah, from Ar-Rahel village, said a group of police broke into his house at midnight and took his 16-year-old son on charges of taking part in an "illegal demonstration" in the village on the day of the strike. Badarnah said his wife and daughter were cursed and beaten during the arrest for arguing with the police.

STATEMENT BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

We Israelis, Jews and Arabs, and Jews from democratic countries, committed to the welfare and security of Israel, are appalled at the grave crisis in the occupied territories. We are faced by a national uprising of the Palestinian people who seek to end the occupation. The crisis cannot be solved by military measures. The hope of a peaceful solution has been stifled by the rejection of all peace initiatives. This has been aggravated by those within and outside the Israeli government who wish to prolong the occupation of the territories indefinitely.

Security measures should be restrained and unprovocative. The use of the extreme measures such as expulsion, collective punishment, curtailment of the freedom of speech, and all other harsh measures should be stopped forthwith.

It is important to stress that we strive to terminate Israeli rule in the West Bank and Gaza, enabling the 1.5 million Palestinians to achieve self-determination in the framework of peaceful co-existence. A peace treaty achieved by direct negotiations under international auspices will bring an end to this bitter conflict, provide security for Israel and end the corrosive effects of the occupation. By achieving peace, we will end the situation which is endangering the future of the state of Israel, its democratic principles and its basic values.

14 January 1988

Tawjihi Given Despite Situation

Tawjihi examinations took place as scheduled January 10, in spite of the announcement by Jordanian Education Minister Zouqan al-Hudawi on Jordanian radio and television the previous day postponing the exam for West Bank students.

This announcement created confusion among tawjihi students. One student in Jerusalem explained: "When I heard the minister's announcement on television the night before the exam, I stopped studying, thinking that the exam would not take place. The next morning, I went to the exam hall, to find everybody there as confused as I

was. We had to wait for over half an hour to find out if the exam would be held or not. Eventually, we were told we would have to sit for it. I, like most of the students, was not well-prepared."

Dr. Muhammad Ghazaleh, head of the committee of general examinations in the West Bank, stated that the committee is authorized by the Jordanian ministry of education to take any decision it deems appropriate concerning the tawjihi examination. He also explained that since the Jordanian minister's announcement came without prior notice, the committee decid-

ed, following an urgent session with the Israeli military official responsible for education, As'ad Araydeh, that the exam should go ahead as planned. A number of students did not sit for the exam on the first day but Ghazaleh said that the committee is considering the holding of a make-up exam for all those who were absent.

This year's tawjihi students faced other obstacles due to the current situation in the occupied territories, the general strike which restricted transportation, and the curfew imposed on several camps.

Israeli Refuses To Serve In Areas

An Israeli draftee was sentenced to 28 days imprisonment January 10 for refusing to serve in the occupied territories.

Charles Lentesher is one of 16 secondary students who late last year sent the Israeli defense minister a letter asking to be exempted from serving in the occupied territories and from participating in the suppression of Palestinians.

The spokesman for the

group of students, Amos Lewentov, said that Lentesher left his family a letter explaining the reasons for his refusal to serve in the occupied territories. "If I will be imprisoned, I want everyone to know my stand as a conscientious objector," he wrote. "I am not an oppressor and I am responsible for every word I say. My war is not against the Palestinians but against the occupation."

Expelled

Continued from page 1

Speaking on the newly-opened al-Quds Arab Palestinian radio station, Rajoub said that he and his colleagues were beaten and humiliated during the transfer from the Israeli prison to Lebanon.

"The soldiers also threatened that if we try to return we will be shot on sight and without warning," Rajoub said.

As neither the Lebanese army nor the Syrian army, which controls the Beqa'a Valley, agreed to accept them, the four deportees headed back to the Israeli border. However, they were unable to get through since the Israeli authorities had closed the gates at the border fence with Lebanon.

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, headed by Dr. George Habbash, finally agreed to take them and the four men were taken in an ambulance to the Red Cross offices in Kibara. When the Red Cross refused to shelter them, they decided to go on strike outside the Red Cross offices in the village.

Speaking January 15 on Al-Quds radio, al-Khairy said: "We will fight until we return to our homeland, even if that means death."

"I tried to take a handful of my homeland's soil with me to remind me of home," said Juhara.

The expulsions sparked world condemnation and the UN Security Council called on Israel "to ensure the safety and immediate return of the four Palestinians to the occupied territories."

The resolution, which was adopted January 14 by a 14-0 vote with the US abstaining also called Israel "to rescind the order to deport Palestinian civilians," and to desist forthwith from deporting any other Palestinian civilians from the occupied territories.

The president of the Security Council, Sir Crispin Tickell of Britain, expressed "dismay and indignation" January 13 over the expulsions. "The decision flies in the face of international opinion," he stated.

UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar expressed "deep regret" at Israel's decision to expel the four despite the council's order January 5th.

The US representative to the UN said "We deeply regret the deportations that have taken place and we urge Israel to avoid further deportations."

The International Committee of the Red Cross also condemned the Israeli action, it protested once again against the practice already used on several occasions in the past by Israel, and which constitutes a grave violation of article 49 of the fourth Geneva convention.

Earlier in the week, just one day prior to the expulsions, the families and lawyers of the

West Bank deportees held a press conference at the American Colony hotel in Jerusalem to explain the reasons for the withdrawal of appeals to the military objection committee against the expulsion orders.

"Our clients decided to withdraw their objections because of a complete lack of confidence that they would obtain justice. They explained that they would not give legitimacy to a 'charade' hearing," attorney Jawad Boulos told reporters.

The objection committee refused the lawyers' request to open the hearing to family members, Boulos said.

"They also refused our request to reveal the alleged evidence to us so we could contest it," Boulos added.

Lawyers were allowed to question the military prosecutor in writing and over 100 questions were given to him in an attempt to probe the nature of the alleged secret material on which the Israelis based their expulsion order. Most of the prosecution's replies to these questions were, "We do not know," or "we cannot answer," Boulos said.

Lawyer Les Tzemel gave a sample of these questions "was the deportation order a result of the recent incidents?" they asked. The official answer was "we cannot answer." To the question "where are you going to deport them?" the reply was "we don't know," said Tzemel. "Do you have any list of violations committed by them?" "we don't know."

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir says no leadership exists in the West Bank. It is true because he arrested all of them, "Tzemel said." However, this cannot continue because for every leader the Israeli authorities deport, ten leaders rise in his or her place," she added.

Tzemel refuted the claims made by Israeli foreign minister Shimon Peres on ABC television that the Israelis are applying Jordanian law and pointed out that Article 9 of the 1952 Jordanian constitution states that "It is illegal to expel any Jordanian resident."

MK Mohammad Mi'ari argued: "Israel cannot continue to

claim that it is a democratic state while practicing such undemocratic measures."

The wife of deportee Bashir al-Khairy cried as she read a message from her husband to Israeli politicians asking that he be shot rather than expelled from his country.

"To me, expulsion means the death penalty," the letter stated. "I suggest that you let me die in my homeland and among my people and family. I am willing to sign my own death order without going to court. Your decision against me was because I am Palestinian. I shall remain Palestinian to my bones."

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If You Want Local Leaders, Let Us Have Free Elections

Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin declared last week that he was ready to talk to local Palestinian leadership, if it existed.

We do not have to remind Rabin that in 1976, Palestinians elected, and we stress elected, under Israeli supervision, a local leadership in the form of city mayors. But was it not Israel which dismissed these mayors from their offices and expelled some of them simply because they assumed a leadership role in the occupied areas? Is it not Israel which opposes the holding of new mayoral elections to allow the people to elect their own representatives?

And what about the National Guidance Committee set up by local Palestinian leaders in the late 1970s? Was it not Israel which cracked down hard on members in this committee, imprisoning some of them and expelling others to crush it?

What about the arrest, administrative detention for months and expulsion of hundreds of Palestinians who dared to speak out for their people's legitimate rights and assumed role as local leaders? There is no need to remind Israel of all these occasions on which it aborted the creation of a viable local Palestinian leadership which it now cries out for. However, Rabin is certainly not serious in his call.

Rabin is making this call in order to save face and as a method of stalling for time in light of the growing and widespread discontent with his government's occupation policies in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He and other Israeli leaders are lost in the confusion caused by the protests and the international criticism. They are scrambling for answers which in the end are not convincing.

Rabin and his superiors have no one to blame but themselves for the absence of local Palestinian leadership. Ironically, when Rabin was talking about Palestinians in the occupied areas taking initiative and attending to their future by selecting a leadership from among them, his armed forces were busy loading four Palestinians in a helicopter to take them into exile in Lebanon. These four, out of nine slated for expulsion, were thrown out of the country because, according to Israelis, they are considered inciters. Many others are held in administrative detention for the same reason.

Rabin cannot fool anyone with such a call. We all know that Israel is not interested in real and authentic Palestinian leadership of a caliber that can negotiate on behalf of the Palestinian people. Israel only wants a token leadership like that it installed in certain local municipalities and who have no popular base whatsoever so it can dictate to them unacceptable Israeli terms for a settlement. Israel still looks to Jordan to supply the negotiating team on behalf of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. It refuses to acknowledge that such an expectation is not going to succeed because neither Jordan nor its supporters here can speak on behalf of the masses.

Israel needs to wake up to this reality if it is sincere in resolving the Palestinian question in a fair way. Let the people here elect their local representatives in free and open municipal elections. Yet Israel knows that the people here would vote for one thing: the PLO as their representative in any future peace talks which should be conducted through an international conference with the participation of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. This is exactly what Israel does not want to happen and this is why it keeps offering alternative short-term solutions.

Funeral Services Held In US For Dead Palestinians

by Ghassan Bishara

Washington — A funeral procession of more than 110 cars with their lights on, draped with Palestinian flags and the names of Palestinians who have fallen in the current protests against the Israeli occupation, drove silently from the Israeli embassy, through the streets of Washington, ending with a rally and a prayer at a Presbyterian church. Muslims, Jews and Christians, offered prayers for those who continue to fall at the hands of the Israeli occupation troops.

A statement distributed by the organizers of the procession, praised the "heroic stand of the Palestinian people under occupation in the face of the heavily-armed and brutal behaviour of the Israeli army." The statement called on all members of Palestinian society everywhere to stand united: "our unity is the greatest asset to our people inside," the statement concluded.

A Prayer in Hebrew

At the church, an ecumenical memorial service was conducted by Jewish, Muslim and Christian representatives, who prayed for the Palestinians who have fallen in defense of their freedom and in pursuit of their independence. Speeches of solidarity were also given by representatives of other friendly organizations such as the African National Congress (ANC), the Washington peace center, the El-Salvador Committee in Solidarity with the Palestinian people, and spokespersons from the various Arab American organizations. All those who spoke condemned Israel's use of lethal weapons to suppress the Palestinians, the mass imprisonments, assembly-line justice, torture and deportation policy. Speakers also condemned US policy for failing to take a clear cut and firm stand against these Israeli policies and against US refusal to recognize the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

Angela Sambrano, of the El-Salvador Committee, praised the 20-year struggle of the Palestinian people, which she said "is an inspiration to all peoples of the world who are seeking liberation." She pointed to Israel's role as an arms merchant and supplier to the Central American and Latin American dictatorships, as well as to South Africa. Similarly, Dami Metabane, speaking on behalf of the ANC, expressed solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people, saying that the people of South Africa and Palestine, in Soweto and Gaza, "are facing one and the same enemy," racism and oppression. He accused the US of achieving new records of hypocrisy when it calls the Nicaraguan contras "freedom fighters" and the PLO and ANC "terrorists."

"All of Israel's might," said Abdeen Jabara, another speaker, "cannot defeat the children of Palestine." Jabara, President of ADC who had just returned from a long trip to the Middle East including the territories, talked of the unity of the Palestinian people all over the world, especially between the 1948 and the 1967 Palestinians. Jabara called the current protests a "turning point in the Palestinian struggle for self-determination and statehood."

Hassan Abdul Rahman, the director of the recently-closed Palestine Information Office (PIO) in Washington, expressed his gratitude to all those who gave support and sympathy to the Palestinians in the territories. "Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza," he said, "are telling the world enough is enough; it is time for us also to live in peace." To Israel, the Palestinians are saying "might is not right," and to the US "it is time that it come to terms with history," and recognize their just national rights to self-determination and statehood." Abdul Rahman offered "special gratitude for our brothers from the Jewish faith who are right

here with us."

Samih Farsoun, a professor of sociology at the American University in Washington, called the Palestinian protests a "historic event," because of its scope, intensity and objectives. The protests, he said, include Palestinians in all of Palestine, with an intensity never seen before with the aim of ending the occupation and the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

A representative from the Islamic Masjid in Washington and Leland Wilson of the Church of The Brethren offered prayer for the dead and solidarity with those who are continuing the struggle. Kay Elfant, a member of the Washington Jewish community and of several progressive Jewish organizations, also expressed her solidarity with Palestinians under occupation. "To be a Jew," she said "is to spend one's life in 'the struggle for justice for all people.'" She said that she speaks as "a messenger representing thousands of American, European and Israeli Jews who mourn with you over the recent deaths of Palestinians. We stand with you in the struggle for dignity, for mutual self-determination of our two people in the land, and a just peace between us," she added. Elfant, added that Arabs and Jews are one family, and together should look to end the day when all mourn the dead, but will celebrate life together." On her way back to her seat, Ms. Elfant was approached by a Palestinian who expressed his appreciation of her understanding and sympathy. He said, Elfant told Al-Fajr "In my forty years [most of it in Israel] I have never heard a Jew speak like that." They hugged each other, with tears in their eyes, she said, telling him that there are many Jews who share her views.

Coretta Scott King Criticizes Israel

Helen Samhan, Deputy Director of the Arab American Institute (AAI) revealed that eight members of the Washington Martin Luther King Jr. Holiday Commission wrote January 7 to Coretta Scott King, the late Civil Rights leaders' wife and the Chairperson of Kings' Federal Holiday Commission asking that she "publicly disassociate the commission from a Jan 12 King memorial event" at the Israeli Embassy. The eight members noted that due to "Israel's flagrant violations of the human rights of the Palestinians" in the territories, the timing and nature of this planned event is of special concern to them. Dr. King's teachings "are violated by the observance which is held by the Embassy of Israel at this time and sponsored by the Jewish National Fund." This appeal was sent by the eight members on Jan. 7, and as of this writing AAI has not received a final word from Mrs. King. Samhan also called on Arab Americans to become more involved in the American political system and in the forthcoming national elections.

While the reception was underway at the Israeli Embassy, on January 12, four members of the King Holiday Commission were arrested for demonstrating too close to the Israeli Embassy against Israeli handling of Palestinian protests. The four arrested were Jim Zogby, of AAI, Jawad George, a Washington attorney, Frances Adams and Josephine Butler, both Washington political activists. Others took part in the demonstration outside the embassy, held a banner, that read, "Dr. King taught non-violence and justice. Not occupation and repression." Members of the Washington Area Jews for Israeli Palestinian Peace also took part in the protests. Mrs. King, who was in Washington at the time of the reception, did not attend because "she didn't have time," according to *The Washington Post*, Mrs. King issued a statement, however, to "deplore the violence," that has killed many Palestinians in the terri-

see Funeral page 13

OPINION

Taking Issue Over The Secular Democratic State

by Ansar al-Halhouli

In his article "Peaceful Coexistence" [1 November 1987 — Opinion section] Frank Collins explains his idea of the unified democratic secular state in Palestine as a desirable evolutionary solution arising out of a prolonged Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip as one of three possibilities — the other two being the prolonged occupation itself and the two-state solution. We would here like to applaud the article itself and register partial agreement with his above assertion but also to add something to it.

It is indeed fortunate that the unified democratic secular state is once again becoming a discussable topic in the Palestinian press, because for quite some time now, certain Palestinians have been moving in the undesirable direction of accepting one of the many US "solutions" which are all partial in nature. All of the US proposals thus far have articulated nothing but slight modifications on the "autonomy" idea — either "autonomy" under the Israelis, "autonomy" under the Jordanians, or "autonomy" under both (i.e., joint Israeli-Jordanian rule over the 1967 territories). Accordingly, all of these US "solutions" deny the Palestinian people all of their rights — the right to self-determination, the right to choose their own representative, the right of those in exile to return to their homeland.

As Collins rightfully asserts, the two-state solution is probably doomed to failure because the Israelis don't want it and the US doesn't want it — the Israelis don't want it for obvious reasons and because it would also entail a civil war between the army and the settlers in the 1967 areas, the latter having already registered their refusal to leave under any circumstances, and the US doesn't want it simply because the Israelis don't want it. Since prolonged occupation and the unified secular democratic state are, according to Collins, the only two alternatives left, it is right that the latter idea should return to the Palestinian agenda, and all we can say about this is — it is about time!

As for the statement that the desired unified secular democratic state will somehow "evolve" out of the occu-

pation — here is where we must take issue with Collins. For peaceful coexistence to occur along these lines would certainly be the most desirable outcome, but unfortunately, he forgot about the fourth alternative which is the expulsion of all or most of the 1967 Palestinians followed by the annexation of these areas to the Zionist state. We all know that deportations have been on the increase lately, and that this will probably continue to be the case. In fact, deportation is part of an Israeli policy of pursuing the fourth alternative in a gradual manner so as not to alarm international opinion, which would no doubt occur if this policy were to be suddenly implemented along the lines of Eitan, Dekal, and Kahane's racist, but identical, "proposals."

This fourth alternative would certainly solve the Israeli dilemma, which Collins notes, of how to keep the 1967 territories without demographically destroying Zionism in the process. It is being implemented incrementally through forced depopulation and "voluntary" emigration of Palestinians, the latter of which is caused by house demolitions, refusals to grant construction permits, prohibitions on family reunifications, mass imprisonments, and other measures by which the Israelis make life intolerable for Palestinians in the 1967 areas. Unfortunately, the effects of this policy will cancel out the effects of Collins' evolutionary process. There is no reason to believe that the Israelis will just sit idly by and allow a unified secular democratic state to emerge out of the occupation — we can be sure that they will take added repressive measures to prevent that from happening. As the situation comes closer to approximating demographic parity, we will definitely see stepped up measures designed to force or "encourage" Palestinians to leave their homeland. This, they hope, will culminate in a unilateral Israeli "solution" — the fourth alternative — to be imposed on the Palestinian people. Then the Zionist dream would become a reality — the annexation of all of the land with none or few of its people who, of course, would be scattered throughout the world. By then, it would be too late.

Instead of taking a defeatist atti-

tude, though, this problem must be recognized and fought now, while it is in progress, not after it is too late. Palestinian reunification inside the PLO earlier this year was a very definite step in the right direction — Palestinian reunification inside the occupied homeland must therefore be another. The US/Zionist practice of discussing partial solutions is only a way of distracting the attention of certain Palestinians who seem to believe that the US, at least, may be inching toward a recognition of Palestinian national rights. Such a belief is especially nonsensical in the face of the American government's recent violations of the constitutional rights of Palestinians and Palestinian-Americans inside the US. Nevertheless, while some Palestinians are experiencing delusions such as these, the US and the Israelis are engaged in the application of a simple modification on the divide-and-conquer method — instead, it is divide, scatter, and then conquer. While the Palestinians are squabbling over the issue of conducting a dialogue with Israeli leaders and over who could become an "alternative" to the PLO in peace negotiations, the Israelis are stepping up their repressive measures, especially those aimed at exiling Palestinians from their homeland, their aim being to gradually deport and scatter a divided population while it isn't looking, and then to annex the 1967 territories. Therefore, destructive divisions such as those mentioned above, and also those which have disrupted Najaf for that matter must be eliminated. Unification inside the occupied homeland is essential.

But unification under what? As for the two acceptable alternatives — the two-state solution and the unified democratic secular state — we believe that the first, but nothing short of it, should be pursued, but without losing sight of the second in case the first fails.

In order to prevent certain Palestinians from pursuing any goal that falls short of the two-state solution, which is what the US and the Israelis want them to do, we must state that nobody except the PLO should be allowed to speak to the Israelis, or to the US for that matter, in the name of or as representatives of the Palestinian people. As long as Palestinians continue to

violate this rule, which some of them have been doing, neither the Israelis nor the US will see the need to recognize the PLO. Instead, the latter's authority will be eroded because others will replace it in the eyes of the Israelis, the US, and eventually international opinion. Direct negotiations will then be conducted between the Israelis, the Americans, the Jordanians, and the "replacements," and these talks will no doubt focus on goals short of independent statehood, but will nonetheless distract the attention of Palestinians, who will keep hoping that statehood will somehow result from the talks. As long as Palestinians are unified in their assertion that nobody can represent them except the PLO, then the pursuit of partial goals by "replacement" Palestinians will be avoided and the attention of all Palestinians will be centered where it belongs.

Secondly, the ties between the Palestinians of the 1967 territories and those of the 1948 areas, in addition to the ties between the latter and the Palestinians in exile, which are in a relatively pathetic state although stronger than they used to be, should be increased and strengthened, in case the two-state alternative fails due to US-Israeli intransigence. This will facilitate the pursuit of the second goal — the unified democratic secular state — by a united Palestinian people from all parts of Palestine, not just from the 1967 areas. But since such a solution cannot merely "evolve," it must therefore be actively pursued, if need be, in the future. It should not be dismissed as an option. Therefore, it is wise to increase the 1967/1948 exile ties now so that pursuit of the unified democratic secular state goal will be facilitated if it becomes necessary in the future. Again, it is fortunate that this goal is once again being discussed in Palestinian forums, because the international conference seems destined to become a non-event, the two-state solution is increasingly resembling a stillborn, and the future which we spoke of above is increasingly resembling the present.

(The writer is a Palestinian living in the US.)

The Democrats: Nothing New Under The Sun

by J. W. Günselman

The national Democratic Party in the United States, long dominated by Zionists and Zionist money, shows nothing new in its current crop of hopefuls for the 1988 Presidential race. One cannot forget that the Democratic Party produced Presidents Wilson, Truman, Johnson and Carter, whose Middle East policies have provided international sanction for the theft of Palestinian land, rights, and dignity. The present group of Democrats who want to be President, like their Party's predecessors, display an amazing ignorance of the Middle East.

The front-runner in all the national public opinion polls over the past four months or so is 46-year-old Jesse Jackson, a Baptist minister. Jackson holds the distinction of being the sole Democrat who supports equal rights for

Jews and Arabs alike. "The Jackson Doctrine" according to the Arab-American Institute, rests upon three pillars for international relations: 1. compliance with international law and human rights, 2. self-determination, not intervention, and 3. economic and developmental justice for all. Though Jackson is well-known and respected for his humanitarian efforts in the 1960s and his trips to Syria and Cuba, Jackson has no chance whatsoever of winning his party's nomination or even of a Vice-Presidential slot.

Some seven percentage points behind Jackson is Michael Dukakis, 53, the former governor of Massachusetts. Though of Greek descent, Dukakis does not follow his countrymen's natural inclination towards peace and freedom for all when it comes to the Palestinians. Though the Arab-American Institute rates Dukakis as a "dove," and despite the fact that he claims leadership and

human rights are two of the most important qualities his administration would present, his position on the Middle East is clear. More aid for Israel, less aid for the Arabs, and no rights for the Palestinians. Governor Dukakis has a very good chance of winning the Democratic nomination. He has brought the Greek community in his state with his ancestry, and his wife, a promised member of the American-Jewish community, is campaigning hard for him with other ethnic groups. Recent underhanded tactics by Dukakis staffers should not hurt him in the long run.

Gaining ground quickly is Paul Simon, a 59-year-old senator from Illinois who likes to call himself an old-fashioned or "pey as you go Democrat" just like Truman. Unfortunately for the Arabs, Simon's policies are just like Truman's, more money and arms for the Israelis, less support for the Arabs, and nothing for the Palestinians. Simon says

that civil rights is one of the highest ideals which the United States must uphold, but in the same breath, he fully supports Israeli hegemony and Palestinian oppression. We should not be surprised by Simon's positions: one cannot forget that only a few short years ago, a California Zionist spent over US\$1 million to get Simon elected to the Senate. Simon has a very good chance of winning the nomination, which unfortunately shows that the voters still aren't studying the issues.

Albert Gore, 39, a senator from Tennessee, is relying on his John Kennedy looks to pull him out of the pack and thrust him upon the American people. Although of late, Al Gore has sounded a conservative trumpet, his quiet affiliation with far-left-wing politics and Zionist money cannot be forgotten. Gore is blatantly anti-Arab and even

see Democrats page 13

ARAB AND DIASPORA NEWS



Entrance to the Bank Shelter, home to 550 displaced Palestinian refugees in West Beirut / photo courtesy of UNRWA, courtesy of UNRWA.

Palestinian Refugees After Two Years In A Basement

Beirut — The dim yellow bulbs festooning a makeshift overhead lighting system were the closest the 126 families in West Beirut's "Bank Shelter" got to festive decorations this New Year's Eve in the bank basement garage that is their home and their protection.

The light is weak and the bulbs fade and glow without warning as the pirated main current waxes and wanes in a city where the only predictable aspect of the electricity supply is its very unpredictability. Still, in an underground shelter without natural light, the bare bulbs seem a great deal better than nothing.

Hostilities in the city meant that the unfinished building never housed its intended banking business, but its safe, bare underground garage proved a godsend for hundreds of Palestine refugees displaced from their homes during the camps' wars of recent years in Beirut. For them, the concrete ramp down into the dark maw of the carpark entrance must have been a welcome sight indeed as refuge from the fighting, the shelling and the fear.

Many of the displaced families have been in the "Bank" for more than two years, but the numbers crowding the concrete shelter reached a peak early in 1987 with the siege of Shatila and Burj el-Barajneh camps at its fercest: at that time, UNRWA had to evacuate nearly 40 persons from the Bank shelter to give emergency treatment for lack of oxygen.

These days, however, the numbers using the Mounathe Street shelter have stabilized at around 550 persons, allowing some form of bearable living conditions for the families using the two floors below street-level. For the likes of Khaled Ali Shibli, a 10-year-old refugee whose family has been on the

move since 1975, the basement is a home of sorts, but scarcely homey.

"It's very dirty and there's no privacy," he says without enthusiasm. "I have nothing to do." He shrugs. "I don't feel like doing anything anyway." Khaled had his fill of excitement, and more, when he found himself trapped inside Shatila during the autumn as fighting escalated unexpectedly.

His mother Maryam, 40 years of age, looks even more listless. She is pregnant and lies on a floor-mattress, holding one of her youngest boys in her arms. Her only protection and privacy is the wall of blankets suspended from rope-lines which mark out her family's space.

What strikes the stranger entering the basement for the first time is the slight but pervasive sweet-sour stench hanging in the stale air. UNRWA's water-tanks call regularly, but inevitably with hundreds of people living and sleeping in such confined quarters, the odor of humanity lingers because there is only limited ventilation. And the fumes of heating oil and bottled cooking gas serve to sharpen the atmosphere.

There is little unused space underground, as ropes, wires and string have been fixed to every possible anchorage, blankets hang down to form the walls of family units without the privacy of ceilings.

UNRWA medical teams visit

There is a small clinic which is used by UNRWA's mobile medical teams when they visit the Bank shelter but the raging coughs of children and the occasional wheezing of an adult are testimony to the respiratory problems caused by living in cold, concrete-walled conditions. Yet,

most of the refugees look healthy and it is not obvious that hunger is not a problem, given the supplies of basic rations provided by UNRWA. Earlier this year, the agency also provided families with more substantial mattresses to counter the hard flooring of their basement home.

As yet, UNRWA cannot provide what most of the displaced would most dearly wish — a return to their former homes to be near family and friends. They must make do with those small possessions snatched as they fled: here and there in the dimly lit basement, a framed picture or a pendulum clock hangs proudly on a wall; a fragment of mirror flanked by plastic brush or comb forms grooming facilities. Those with metal pots and pans keep them burnished, gleaming clean.

Dasar Borjas, who will be 50 years old in 1988, shares a tiny, blanket shrouded unit of the Bank shelter with her two teenaged daughters. She used to live in Shatila's Gaza Building with perhaps 200 other families, but fled the fighting last year. For a while she had work as a domestic servant but lost that, too, and is now dependent on UNRWA for her survival.

There is no doubt about her most valued possessions. She carries them with her always in a plastic wallet. They are the photographs of her husband and three sons, and their memory is what she clings to in the yellow glow of the bulbs suspended above her in this underground garage. She tells her story with emotion but without hysteria: six years ago, the three boys were kidnapped in West Beirut and have not been seen since; and two years ago her husband was shot dead outside Shatila camp. [UNRWA Reports]

News Briefs

BOMB EXPLODES OUTSIDE AMERICAN CONSULATE

CAIRO — A bomb exploded outside the American consulate in Alexandria January 10 causing only material damage, the Associated Press reported, quoting security sources. The bomb was placed in a trash can near the consulate. The explosion shattered windows in the building and a balcony fell on the ambassador's car, damaging it, the report said.

JORDAN CABINET RESHUFFLES

AMMAN — Six ministers in Zaid al-Rifai's cabinet resigned January 9 and eight new ones were appointed. The move was seen as an attempt to introduce economic changes into the country but most of the new appointments took place at lower cabinet levels. The cabinet now includes 25 ministers, instead of 23: eleven Palestinians and fourteen instead of the previous eleven Palestinians and twelve Jordanians. Zaid al-Rifai, who has been prime minister since April 1985, continues in office.

SHARA, MUBARAK TOUR GULF AREA

KUWAIT — Syrian Vice President Abdel Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Farouq al-Shara toured the Gulf last week and this week Egyptian President Husni Mubarak is visiting the area. The Syrian trip to Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates was an effort to strengthen contacts between these states and Iran. Mubarak's visit was to look into the strengthening of the Gulf countries' defenses in case of an Iranian attack.

JUMBLATT TO TURN HELICOPTER OVER TO ARMY

BEIRUT — Lebanese Druze leader Walid Jumblatt said January 10 that he will return the helicopter which almost started a war between his Progressive Socialist Party militia and the Lebanese army last week. A Druze deserter flew the helicopter to PSP controlled areas and sought asylum there. The army, which owns the helicopter, demanded its return and Jumblatt's initial refusal led to an army blockade of Druze-controlled sea ports. Jumblatt said he is returning the helicopter because he does not believe it is worth the conflict could cause between his militia and the army.



Hilarion Capucci with Syria's Hafez Assad.

CAPUCCI MEETS SYRIAN PRESIDENT ASSAD

DAMASCUS — Palestinian Greek Catholic bishop Hilarion Capucci met January 11 with Syrian President Hafez Assad in Damascus and discussed the situation in the occupied areas. Capucci, who served a prison sentence in Israel on charges of supplying arms to the Palestinian resistance in the occupied areas, staged a 16-day hunger strike at the Rome Arab League office in December in protest over Israeli measures against Palestinian demonstrators in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT UNDER DISCUSSION

LONDON — Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat told al-Sharq al-Awsat newspaper that the idea of a provisional Palestinian government in exile is under study by judicial and political committees. He said the final decision depends on a vote of the Palestine National Council, the highest Palestinian authority.



The image of the child as a person is not new. In the 19th century, Auguste Rodin's "The Burghers of Calais" depicted the suffering of the child as a person. The image of the child as a person is not new. In the 19th century, Auguste Rodin's "The Burghers of Calais" depicted the suffering of the child as a person.



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Children Dream Peace

By Dr. David
Berkowitz, University

Engaging, and even power is suffering. The child does not need a doctor to help to make his life, to begin to learn the meaning of life, to learn to understand the world. The child does not need a doctor to help to make his life, to begin to learn the meaning of life, to learn to understand the world. The child does not need a doctor to help to make his life, to begin to learn the meaning of life, to learn to understand the world.

They Agony Of Deportation

John Kelly, 30, from Seattle, is a young man who is in the process of being deported from the United States. He is a native-born American, but his parents are immigrants from Ireland. He is a young man who is in the process of being deported from the United States.



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ISRAELI SCENE

This Is Not A Revolt- This Is A War

Makram Makhouli Ha'ir (Tel Aviv),
18 December 1987.

A long film, whose end we cannot yet see, begins with a long wait at the Gaza taxi stop in Jaffa. For an hour, not even one taxi arrived. A Gaza taxi driver who was stuck with his taxi in Jaffa was not in a hurry to take me. Even on the way he continued to hesitate: "I don't know if I should have returned to Gaza today. We all know one thing, if Israel Radio in Arabic says that the situation is calm, it's a sign that the opposite is true." Shortly after 9:30 I got out of Beit Hanun. I had more than an hour to wait before my meeting with the leader in the center of Gaza Town.

The streets were empty of people. After a few minutes I saw three army jeeps by the side of the road, and not far from them stood more than ten soldiers who opened fire down one of the side roads. Walking on south, towards Gaza, I passed the soldiers, and suddenly I found myself in no-man's land. From one side, hundreds of demonstrators approached me, throwing Molotov cocktails, stones and sticks. Behind me were the Israeli soldiers, who were now firing at the demonstrators.

I saw the soldiers firing, the guns at their stomachs and pointed straight forward. The bullets passed by me, I heard their whistles. I had not managed to work out how to get away, when I found I was covered with blood. I felt no blow or pain. It was as if someone had poured a bottle of blood over my head, I pulled a red and white keffiyeh out of my bag, and bandaged my head with it. Meanwhile I moved to the side of the road, away from the center of the conflict. A passing taxi picked me up and took me to Shifa Hospital in Gaza. During the whole journey, I heard bursts of fire.

At the entrance to the hospital about 30 doctors in white gowns stood waiting for casualties. I was the first. They took me to the operating theater, and ten doctors, including surgeons, all began to treat me at once. One of them took my blood pressure, a second my temperature, a third checked my stomach, another connected me to an ECG machine. I was injured in the face, next to my nose. While they were stitching me up under local anesthetic, a lad of about 17 was brought into the hospital. He had been shot by soldiers at the incident in Beit Hanun. From the operating table, I saw in the mirror the barrel of a gun waiting nervously across the window-sill. The second casualty died on the operating table, right next to me.

I left the theater straight into the hospital courtyard. Seven soldiers stood at the side, and arrested all the youths who came to inquire about the condition of their wounded comrade. I decided nevertheless to try to reach the meeting place. A man was waiting for me there and he took me to the leader.

The condition was that I should not know his name, nor other identifying details such as where he lived, where and what he studied. Later I saw him in action, giving orders, receiving reports, directing thousands of people against the army. Twice I saw IDF soldiers withdraw.

He speaks perfect literary Arabic, and also good Hebrew. His speech is



Makram Makhouli

open and decisive, laced with figures and data. Every half hour he received up-to-date information from his people on what was going on in the Gaza Strip. Around him I saw five people who kept him supplied with news. During the day, I was with him in various parts of Gaza and the refugee camps of Jabalya and Shati'. He always stood erect, steady, almost without moving. In every place, people were drawn to him as to a magnet. I talked with him as we walked along the paths and alleys between the houses.

The Gazans who saw me at his side asked what I was doing there. They expect that journalists, foreigners as well as Israelis, will sit in the military headquarters or travel about surrounded by 20 jeeps, take a few photographs, and leave. The leader said about this, "We told all our people not to believe the signs which say 'Foreign Press' because the settlers, the army and the occupiers are behind them, in order to hitch a lift and get into the Strip." But despite this, he says, "The progressive Jewish journalists are the most intelligent and best people in Israel."

The handage on my head broke some of the barriers of suspicion. As far as I was able to tell, he spoke to me candidly and with a great deal of honesty. "They are not really demonstrations and this is not a revolt," is the leader's contribution to the debate in Israel. "This is a war that continues 24 hours a day. We are working in rotation. The order was that the youngsters should go in the front, facing the fire, and they don't hesitate to do so. They block the army's central route. It is the first time in history that this has happened. I go through the whole Strip, and instruct them in the camps. It's not just school kids, by now it includes everyone aged from nought to a hundred. Here is a 55-year-old woman who took part in the events and was hit with a stick by the soldiers. The women are not afraid; 90% of the people in Gaza belong to political groups. They don't need instructions from anybody. In any case, people who live under occupation and oppression do not need someone else to incite them."

How do you organize the demonstrations now?

"Once, in order to start a demonstration, we would send the children to organize a disturbance. Now, everyone is out on the streets at 3 in the morning. Not ten or twenty people, but hundreds. We don't have a timetable, but we already have a custom, waves of people going out, at 3:00 am, in the morning, at midday, early evening. From the evening until 3:00 am, we sleep and

organize. Sometimes, if the situation demands it, we even go out at 10 pm, because during the night, the army doesn't effectively control the streets, and doesn't exactly know the local topography, so we are in control. For instance, yesterday in Jabalya refugee camp, there were demonstrations all night and there was not a single soldier, even though there was a curfew. The soldiers simply fled, because thousands of people formed a sort of moving human wall, and nothing will work against something like that, neither an iron fist nor shooting."

Isn't you afraid?

"It is forbidden. It is simply forbidden to be afraid of anything. The occupation authorities think that if someone dies and they take the body and permit the burial only during the night, then there will not be any disturbances. But our thinking has already passed this barrier. The new system is that we snatch the body from the hospital and bury it, and turn this into a sort of spontaneous demonstration. We also forbade the doctors to give the bodies to the military authorities, and anyway the doctors are not in control of this, for we have no difficulty in snatching the bodies. For instance, in the past few days we have snatched four bodies and organized night funerals which have turned into demonstrations. Then the whole area, like Khan Yunis yesterday, is out on the streets. Not a single person stayed at home. 35,000 took part in that funeral. During the funeral, we injured seven soldiers. Yesterday, I made a few trips, from Khan Yunis to Rafah, and from Rafah to al-Buruj. There were tens of thousands, and until 3 am the army could not break in. The distance between the Gaza sentries and the army was 50 meters, and the army simply didn't dare to come in."

On one of the side roads, someone came up to him and said that a 17-year-old boy had been murdered in Beit Hanun. That was the lad who had died on the operating table next to me. All the time, he received reports, how this youth had been struck, whether with a stick or something else, on what part of the body, and where this had happened. He explained that the distribution of leaflets from any organization was forbidden, but if he wanted to be could organize the distribution of leaflets every day, without problems. "We already know how to identify their civilian information. We feel their presence, particularly in the mornings. We have seen to it that the army does not know who the inciters are. The authorities will not see another inciter. There is an instruction, and everyone goes out, quite spontaneously. There are no single inciters."

When I ask him about the role of the leader in directing the masses, he is modest. "No, not exactly a leader. More a giver of orders." But the hours that I spent in his presence show that his orders are carried out with an almost religious obedience.

This is how he sees things. "Out of 650,000 residents of the Strip, the occupying authorities have so far arrested 47,000. Every one of them is already his own leader where he lives. The arrest creates a leader. We cause the politicization of the people, and they like this

because they need it. Let no idiot think that external forces are directing what goes on inside. The people inside belong to all sorts of organizations, which are like political parties of the nascent state. Even those who do not belong to any group identify with the overall struggle."

Over the years, a sort of quiet hatred has developed among the residents of the Strip for their compatriots in the West Bank. They feel neglected, even forgotten. The journalists reporting on events in the territories usually set out from Jerusalem. They easily reach Ramallah or Bethlehem, but rarely get to Gaza. So the West Bank naturally gets press coverage, even when much more important things which are happening in Gaza don't find any expression in the media.

Loyalty to what is called "unity of Palestinian ranks" prevents the Gaza residents from expressing their frustration, but many of them feel that the national leadership in the West Bank looks down on them in the way town-dwellers usually regard residents of some distant province. The leader was only prepared to say these few words about the difference: "The Gazans, if they decided to do something, carry it out to the end. The West Bank is almost paradise compared to the Gaza Strip. Even such a simple thing as a passport is denied to them. The only thing that most of them have is a refugee card."

Perhaps this is the reason that the Gaza Strip has always been distinguished by a large measure of independence. At the end of the 50s, the underground groups used to organize under the umbrella of one of the Palestinian organizations, but even when contact was made with the leadership outside, it was hard to maintain it. Decisions on activities were taken in the Strip, and the residents usually got hold of the arms and sabotage materials by themselves. In recent years, it has been decided to maintain a strict separation between the armed groups and the activists considered "political." In no case have shots been fired at the army from among the demonstrators, which would have been likely to lead to a bloodbath. The local leaders are responsible for this discipline.

"Every quarter has its own leader, who is usually some major personality. He will be known for his high political consciousness, for his charisma, and he will not have to do that much persuasion, for the situation helps him and he will just have to give the signal. Every one of these leaders has already become a symbol. In a large quarter, there will be two or three leaders. The detainees are usually political people, who belong to an ideological current, and not necessarily to a particular organization. The leader creates around himself an organized mass which at any time can go and do whatever is necessary. In effect, we want the army. We don't demonstrate when it isn't here. We want it in order to confront it, in whatever way we can."

Referring to the efficiency of the organization, he says: "Yesterday, 500 women went to Beit Hanun, and they only knew of the planned trip five minutes before they left. The conscription

see War next page

ISRAELI SCENE

War

continued from previous page

of all levels of the population is in effect like military operation. When we want to operate through the whole Strip, our short experience has taught us that within a few minutes we can block the main traffic route leading out from the Strip. When the army says that it has opened the main road, it is a lie, because the road is blocked by our people."

He stresses: "It is not correct that the mosques are centers of incitement. We only use the mosque loudspeakers, nothing more. Now the whole community is united in one front. At the moment, it doesn't matter who the organizations are even though it is known that the Popular Front is more revolutionary than Fatah. The basic presence on the ground is of the Popular Front and Fatah, though in terms of numbers, Fatah is bigger."

Suddenly he disappeared. I don't know where to. He didn't say goodbye or farewell. I met him again about an hour later in Shifa Hospital, in which his forces had been besieged for the past five hours.

Shortly after 11, I arrived at the Red Cross building, in which about 200 lawyers had been barricaded since the morning. At 11:45, they decided to go out for a silent procession to the hospital, which had filled up with casualties over the previous two hours. A strange procession in the Gaza street, many grey heads, dozens of men in suits and ties and polished shoes, marching silently between the smoking tires. In the hospital courtyard, the leader received them. "Take off your ties and join in with everyone else," he told them. Some of the elderly lawyers were offended. After five minutes, they were all busily throwing stones at the soldiers surrounding the area.

A small mosque stands next to the hospital. The leader went in, put a few guards at the door, took over the loudspeakers, and let his men in. The news of the death of the boy from Beit Hanoun started to spread, and hundreds of people streamed towards the hospital. Within an hour, 13 people were killed at the hospital with gunshot wounds. Among them I saw a young girl who had a bullet in her bottom, and a youth injured in his arm. Two holes, entry and exit wounds of the bullet.

All of the hospital buildings were already full, thousands of people. Many of them were seeking shelter from the shooting in the streets, assuming that the army would not enter the hospital. It was hard to pass along the corridors. Shooting was heard again. Close, very close. The leader started to send his people out. The youths went out first, the adults next, and all the women behind them. The leader instructed them to pass stones from the rear to the front. A chain was formed, and a rain of stones was thrown out. After each barrage, the leader ordered, "Everyone, inside!"

The soldiers started to fire at a youth on the second floor of the east wing. He jumped into the courtyard to escape from the shots. A few soldiers came into the hospital grounds. The youth tried to escape, but saw a soldier facing him. He stopped running, stood facing the soldier, opened his shirt, bared his chest and said "Shoot!" The soldier pointed the gun at him, and, from a distance of 15 meters fired.

This happened in front of my eyes, less than 20 meters from me. The soldier's face is engraved in my memory. From all around shouts were heard, "Casualty! Casualty!" The shooting continued. The leader ordered, "All the women out to the casualty." They went and fetched the body, and put it on a stretcher. I went in to the theater. The doctors told me that the bullet had cut a main artery. Immediately it was known that the boy was dead, masked youths came and took away the body. The soldiers withdrew about 300 meters, to Omar al-Mukhtar Street.

The youths marched with the body in a short procession, and disappeared within minutes. A few hundred people arrived with each further casualty or body. They started to make Molotov cocktails in the hospital. I saw a little boy take a bottle from the floor, pull out from his pocket a plastic flask of turpentine and a rag, fill and throw it. Flames started to rise from the tires which had rolled in to the courtyard. The leader told me that, in addition to the stone and the Molotov, they had returned to an ancient method: the slingshot and stone, like David.

The soldiers, who in one of their assaults had come very close to the hospital, were trapped between the burning tires, and hundreds of demonstrators started to surround them. The soldiers tried to flee, but the demonstrators managed to capture one of them. All of his comrades ran.

The captive was stripped of his clothes. His jacket, his pack and all of his equipment were taken. Nobody touched his body, and he was released wearing only a pair of torn trousers. If they had wanted, they could have killed him. They opened the pack, searched it, and asked where the grenades were. Some of them started to dance, with the rifle magazine in one hand and a V-sign on the other. They threw the soldier's jacket and shirt on the ground and pressed round to trample on them.

I asked them, "What are you so happy about?" and they replied, "It is the greatest humiliation for the occupation."

After this victory, the leader found a few minutes for me. "Once it was difficult to hold even a strike," he said. "Today, they strike easily. The army opens the shops and they close them. Rashad al-Shawwa, who no longer has any influence, says that what is happening in the Strip is an expression of people's despair. But those in despair do not struggle, they surrender. We don't actually have firearms, but even so, if the situation continues we won't only push the soldiers back to Erez Junction [the major road junction outside the Gaza Strip], but to Tel Aviv."

My injury starts to bother me. A few doctors run after me, offering me ice compresses. One offers me antibiotic capsules. By the way, after midnight, when the hell was already behind me, I was forced to wait for four hours for treatment at Ichilov Hospital in Tel Aviv.

A further casualty, who has been shot in the head, is brought to the hospital gate. He dies a short time later. His body is watched. The soldiers again enter the hospital courtyard. Bursts of fire are heard in the building. The echo adds to the noise and confusion. People start to barricade themselves inside, there are already a few casualties, but there has been no time to treat them. The leader shouts to the women to go out and treat the casualties, despite the

danger.

For each casualty, 20 people rush to give blood, 28 casualties arrived within a short time, three of them with serious injuries. One of them died at 7 pm. In the operating theater, dozens of doctors were working without a break, like a conveyor belt. At about 1 pm, a 10-year old boy was shot in the hospital courtyard, in sight of his mother. His body was wrapped in a green hospital sheet and placed on a wooden board, adorned with two palm fronds.

I go up to the roof. At 3:15, the aerial attack starts; a helicopter circles 18 times and drops tear gas grenades. Everyone starts to cough. Those who don't get gas from above get it from below. Shots are heard from the direction of the helicopter. I hear the army loudspeaker announce that the hospital has been declared a closed military area. The area is attacked from three sides, the iron gates are broken down at once, and 45 minutes of shooting starts; 40 Gazans are arrested. Many are injured. I see a man running, dragging his foot.

I feel like a live target. It's good that my tape is on, I think. At least it will be able to record how I was killed. Meanwhile, about 30 jeeps entered the hospital area, and shots are heard from all directions. Some of the injured jump over the hospital fence into the neighboring orchard. Others flee into the alleys between the nearby houses, into which it is hard for the army to penetrate. I hear the shouts of the mukhtars, who are being beaten with sticks.

I went in to one of the nearby houses and dialed the ministry of defense. The Prime Minister's office. Engaged. No lines. I dialed the Knesset. They told me that there was not a single Knesset member on the premises. "They are somewhere in the area but it is impossible to get hold of them." The operator managed to get hold of Tawfiq Zayyad. "I will raise this in the Knesset," he told me. I also contacted the Red Cross. They said they would come. They didn't come. I checked my pulse. 120 beats per minute.

A demonstration of thousands of people from Shati' refugee camp reaches the hospital. They had heard of the deaths. In the street, I met a doctor who had seen me when I was injured in the

morning. He suggested that I rest at his house, with the help of some pills against the pain. Another doctor is sitting in his house. They both check me. They say that perhaps I have a broken chin. At 4 pm, the curfew starts. Night begins to fall; the army cuts off the electric supply, and residents sit in dark homes and light candles. In the Muslim Quarter of Jerusalem, Ariel Sharon lights the first candle of Hanukkah in his new home.

I go on to the roof of the doctor's house. All around, there are gatherings of people and burning tires. The soldiers have disappeared. The darkness, say the Gazans, is the best weapon against the occupation forces. There are thousands of people in the streets. That is what the curfew looks like. I contact the paper, seeking a way out. Two Gazans check the terrain, and tell me that the main road is blocked. The doctor suggests that I sleep at his place. At 9 pm, the electricity returns. "Now the stone rules the streets," they warn me. "Whoever goes out is in danger." I decided to go out.

I walked about a kilometer through the empty streets to the police station. The gate was locked. The police pulled out their guns and pointed them at me, and only after they had checked my documents permitted me to enter. When the car from the military government came to take me to Erez Junction, a few police went up to the roof of the police station in order to protect me for the ten meters I had to walk in the street to the rescue car.

At Erez Junction, less than ten kilometers from the center of the events, a few drowsy reservists sat. They asked me what was going on in Gaza and how I was injured. I told them that I had been asked to act as a referee in a basketball match between Maccabi Habbon and Hapoel Gaza. The crowd attacked me, I explained to them, and said that the referee was a son of a whore. One of the reservists told me that he was a basketball player himself. He asked me about the level of the Arab players and who won the match.

(Translated from Hebrew by the Alternative Information Center, Jerusalem)

Palestinian Services

by Benny Barbash/Hadashot (January 8, 1988)

The first time you burst into the home of a Palestinian family in the middle of the night and wake everyone up, is the hardest. In the corner, a few small kids gather. They're in shock, rubbing their eyes in bewilderment and following everything that's taking place, frozen in their places. Beside them is a large heavy woman, clasping a crying baby to her ample bosom. The men in the next room are quietly smoking their cigarettes, and some fierce-looking old woman who's not about to keep still latches onto you, shouting at you in a language you can't understand. Everyone is trembling from the cold — and from fear. They're staring at you, waiting to see how you turn over the mattresses, still warm from their bodies' heat, how you open the cupboards and throw the contents onto the floor, check the refrigerator, the stove, the toilet, the attic. Another child adds his wailing to the screaming infant who refuses to be calmed down. You suddenly discover another room and enter it, as though

you had found a hidden treasure. But all you find there is another old woman. This one is silent and your interpreter doesn't manage to get so much as a syllable out of her. You spend another hour checking the walls and the floor, looking for some secret hiding place. Then, disgusted with yourself, you glance at the chaos you've created, turning away from the looks of hatred you're getting from the members of the household, and leave the house with a feeling of relief. At night, you turn from side to side on your mattress, eaten up by guilt, until sleep comes and delivers you from your torment.

The second time you burst into the home of a Palestinian family in the middle of the night, it's still hard, but less so than the first time. The third time, you're already a pro. You're grown callous — and it helps to prevent you seeing the hurt and humiliation of the people standing around you, watching your every move. You're getting used to it.

see Soldier page 13

WEST BANK PRESS



Al-Quds, January 15, 1988

January 11

A SINGLE MOVE

Al-Sha'ab looked at Jacques Chirac's comments on prevailing conditions in the occupied territories. Chirac touched the core problem, the paper said, when he noted that the Israeli policy of maintaining the status quo has not proved successful, especially in light of the projected population growth of the Palestinian sector compared with that of the Israeli.

Chirac, added the paper, is not the only one who holds this belief. The world is convinced that peace cannot be achieved as long as Israel insists on continuing its policy in defiance of the international will.

Gerald Kaufman, the British "shadow" foreign minister presently visiting Israel, also claimed that the international conference is the only way to bring peace to the region.

The paper expressed support for the statements made by Chirac, Kaufman and Mellor and hopes that these will be followed by a single practical move to ease the tension prevailing in the area and to establish a basis for a fair peace for all peoples in the region.

AL-SHA'AB

January 12

ROOTS OF THE PROBLEM AND THE SOLUTION

Israeli defense minister Yitzhak Rabin, commented al-Quds, objected to Ariel Sharon's proposal for eliminating Palestinian refugee camps. Sharon says the root of the problem is the failure of successive Israeli governments to define the occupied territories and its residents.

Rabin cannot determine the future of the West Bank and

the Gaza Strip and its residents, but settled instead for reinforcing Israeli troops in the area. Israeli Prime Minister Shamir invited Egyptian President Mubarak to resume autonomy talks as authorized in the Camp David agreement.

The paper believes that Israeli decision-makers have started indirectly to relate the incidents in the occupied territories to the absence of a political settlement that grants all peoples of the region legitimate rights.

The paper asks if this reflects a shift in Israel's attitude. The paper believes that Israeli leaders should reevaluate their policy according to Palestinian aspirations. Only this could put the peace process on the right track.

AL-QUDS

January 13

DISTANCES AND THE ROOTS OF THE CONFLICT

Al-Quds commented on the statement by the Israeli minister of planning and communication Gad Yacobi in which he said that the basic problem in the occupied territories can be attributed to the absence of desire to achieve a political solution and that the current Israeli policy will inevitably lead to more violence. Israel cannot continue to close their eyes and bury their heads in the sand, relying on the continuation of existing conditions, he said.

The paper believed that Yacobi's statement shows a political awareness that the incidents in the occupied territories clearly indicate the impossibility of continuing the status quo or of freezing negotiations until after the elections in the US and Israel. A vast amount of experience has proved that the Pales-

tinian problem is the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict. If this problem is solved, other regional problems will also be solved.

Israeli policy, concluded the paper, is consequently playing a dangerous game.

AL-QUDS

GOULDING'S FORMIDABLE TASK

Al-Sha'ab focused on the fact-finding mission of UN envoy Goulding to the occupied territories. Five days have already elapsed, said the paper, and Goulding has yet to accomplish his visit's aim due to obstacles the Israeli authorities planted in his way. They have prevented him from visiting Palestinian refugee camps because they are under curfew. Israeli Prime Minister Shamir has refused to receive him.

Goulding's mission seems an extremely difficult task. As a result more countries are asserting the urgent need to hold an international conference to end the crisis.

AL-SHA'AB

January 14

THE ISRAELI INTERSECTION

Israeli officials, commented al-Fajr, continue the Likud-Labor dispute about the means to achieve a peaceful solution. This is reflected in their statements about the uprising in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The Labor and the Likud parties, said the paper, completely agree on the need to proceed with military measures, yet at the same time attempt to take advantage of the incidents for their electoral campaigns. Peres, head of the Labor Party, claims that the Labor-Likud path has come to an intersection. Is Peres repeat-

ing his willingness to place the Gaza Strip under a Jordanian protectorate as part of Jordanian-Israeli negotiations or under an international umbrella, as an alternative for the international conference? Shamir, on the other hand, rejects these proposals, and talks about the Camp David agreement as the venue for implementing autonomy in the occupied territories.

Israeli officials, concluded the paper, have not come up with something new as a result of current developments despite indications that the incidents have brought the regime to an historic crossroads.

AL-FAJR

January 15

INCIDENTS AND VANISHING POSSIBILITIES

The American State Department, said al-Quds, is reluctant to make new proposals to end the Arab-Israeli conflict. The US administration claims that incidents in the occupied territories prove that only Israel and the Palestinians can reach a settlement of the conflict.

The paper blamed the Reagan administration for failing to promote the peace process. Before the present uprising the US administration justified its inaction in the diplomatic arena because of the upcoming US presidential elections.

AL-QUDS

THE CONFUSED ISRAELI POSITION

Al-Fajr commented on the Israeli government's escalation of tension in the occupied territories, deporting four Palestinians in defiance of the Security Coun-

cil resolution and disregarding the Security Council envoy who is currently visiting the occupied territories on a fact-finding mission.

This Israeli escalation is linked to a series of contradictory political statements by Israeli officials. Peres refers to a PLO proposal for political negotiations; Shamir denies it, asserting that no negotiations whatsoever will be conducted with the PLO.

This contradiction, the paper believes, reflects Israeli confusion concerning the incidents in the occupied territories. Otherwise how can Israeli officials talk about restoring order in the territories when they deport four Palestinians? How can the Israeli prime minister deny an official statement made by the Israeli foreign minister?

These questions and many more, concluded the paper, indicate that a clear Israeli policy has yet to be formulated.

AL-FAJR

WHAT FOLLOWS THE RESOLUTION?

Al-Sha'ab commented on the urgent meeting of the Security Council. The Council (the US abstained) unanimously condemned Israeli measures in the occupied territories which climaxed with the deportation of four Palestinians. This Security Council resolution, said the paper, further rallies international opinion in its expressed opposition to the Israeli deportation policy that violates the Geneva Convention and human rights.

Despite international condemnation, Israel proceeds with its arbitrary policy, recklessly defying international resolutions. The US abstention, concluded the paper, reveals the phony of US concern for the deportation issue.

AL-SHA'AB

Funeral

Continued from page 5

ties. "I also deplore the human misery and hopelessness of the Palestinian people who live there," the statement continued.

"The Palestinian people have a right to protest for their full human and civil rights, just as the state of Israel has the right to protect its security," Mrs. King wrote. "It is my hope," the statement concluded, "that both Israel and Palestinian leaders will accept... Pess's proposal for an international conference, as well as the mediation of the United Nations."

The Rev. Joseph Lowery, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, who was a close friend and ally of Dr. King, and now of Mrs. King, told reporters, according to the Post, that he intentionally refused to attend the Israeli Embassy reception. "We have to register our concern about the violence inflicted on the Palestinian."

Jim Zogby, of AAI read a statement prior to his arrest, saying "We come today in peace to honor Dr. Martin Luther King. We come to honor the man, and his message, to bring a moral challenge to the government of Israel to end the occupation" of the Palestinian territories.

It was announced in a press conference today that 56 American organizations and individuals "filed an amicus brief" with the US Court of Appeals in Washington, to overturn a previous district court order upholding the State Department closure of the Palestine Information Office. The brief was filed by the law firm of Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standards, Krinsky and Liberman, P.C., in New York City. The case will be argued in court on February 23.

The amicus brief, which represents groups or individuals who feel similarly with the status of a defendant, can help the court to make a decision by offering their support, and by adding their names to the defendant's side. Those who added their names represent "a broad range of religious, peace, and civil liberties groups, as well as congressional members, former ambassadors and government officials, rabbis and other clergymen." In a press release dated January 7, the amici deplored the court's action

as "a violation of the First Amendment and international law." On December 2, 1987, the district court went along with the Department of State's decision to designate the PIO as a foreign mission and to close it. The PIO, has functioned in Washington as a foreign agent, under the Foreign Agent Act since 1928, distributing information to Americans about the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestine question. "The effect of the ruling," the press release stated, "is to block the free flow of information regarding the plight of the Palestinian people and denies those in this country the right to express and receive that information so necessary to the achievement of a just peace in the Mideast."

Among those who signed the amici are most Arab American organizations, The American-Israeli Civil Liberties Coalition, Inc., Clergy and Laity Concerned, The Fund for Free Expression, The International Jewish Peace Union, The National Conference of Black Lawyers, The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and a number of church and women's organizations.

A press release in Iowa stated that Paul Findley "announced the formation of Americans for Middle East Peace, AMEP." AMEP, to be chaired by Findley, is described as a "nationwide movement calling for an end to silence among presidential candidates on Middle East peace initiatives." A former Illinois congressman, Findley, who was defeated in his bid for reelection to the US House of Representatives by pro-Israeli forces, is quoted in the release as saying that "it is now perfectly alright to espouse a principled, balanced policy on the Middle East because there is broad support among the American people." Findley according to the release, also said, the 1500 Iowa voters have signed a statement demanding "justice for the Palestinians; safety and security for all states in the Middle East; a sovereign Lebanon; and an honest and open debate on the Middle East."

John Zogby, the press release also states, will be a political consultant and national coordinator for AMEP. Among those who endorsed the formation of AMEP are George Ball, former undersecretary of state, James Akiba, former Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Tony Anaya, former governor of New Mexico, Edith Villalongo of Women Strike for Peace, Leland Wilson, Director of Washington office Church of the Brethren, and more.

Israeli Factories Fire Palestinian Workers

The Israeli government and labor Federation Histadrut, in the wake of the latest uprising in the occupied territories, are carrying out a wide campaign against Palestinians working in Israeli factories.

Hundreds of these workers have been fired on the pretext that they participated in the "Day of Peace" December 21, when a general strike was carried out in the occupied territories and inside the 'green line.' Over 250,000 Palestinian workers were reported to have been absent from their jobs that day.

Some Israeli industrialists demanded the Israeli government import labor from Spain, Portugal, the Philippines or Italy. They expressed their belief that the latest incidents in the occupied territories have inflamed national feelings among Palestinian workers of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The Polgat company for textiles was one of the first Israeli industries to take such measures against its Palestinian workers. 150 Palestinian workers from Hebron and the Gaza Strip were dismissed as a retaliatory step because of these workers' participation in the "Day of Peace." The rest of the Palestinian workers were threatened with a similar measure if they participated in any future political strikes or union activities.

The company also submitted a memorandum to the Israeli government alleging the Palestinian workers destroyed the company's machinery and demanding the government to replace Palestinian labor with foreign workers.

In response to this step, the union of Palestinian Working Women Committee in the Gaza

Strip circulated a release January 3 denouncing these measures and calling upon the Palestinian public to boycott Polgat's products in solidarity with the Palestinian workers.

The administration of Elat bakeries in Jaffa also dismissed many Palestinian workers from the occupied territories on the same pretext. Thirty others working at one of the aluminum factories in the village of Deir Yassin near Jerusalem were also dismissed.

The Israeli Ashtrom Construction Company dismissed approximately 200 Palestinian workers, alleging that the company does not want to sign contracts with workers through the labor office. The laborers in question believe that the dismissal of such a large number reflects Israeli companies' fears that Palestinian workers would carry out a new comprehensive strike like that of December 21. The Israeli Berman Bakeries in Jerusalem also threatened to dismiss almost 150 Palestinian workers who refused to go to work on December 21.

Moreover, some Israeli factories dismissed its Palestinian workers only because they are residents of Balata and Fara'a camps near Nablus. These two camps witnessed violent confrontations in the latest incidents with Israeli soldiers. Among these factories was Aderit factory and Bagit factory for textiles.

One of the dismissed employees said that his boss explained he dismissed him because he is from al-Fara'a camp. "You throw stones at our soldiers. How do you expect us to employ you at our factories. You might ruin the machinery," the boss said.

Soldier

Continued from page 11

The first time you take part in the demolition of a house where a person who took part in a terrorist operation lived, you feel yourself being torn to pieces. The sappers prepare the explosives and seal the windows to intensify the effect of the blast. Around them, the tenants move in a flurry, trying to save their property which, in another moment, will be buried under the ruins of the house. You don't understand the language, but you know that they're arguing about what to take and what to leave behind. They're looking for some-

thing which must have been put aside somewhere and forgotten. Maybe it's a picture, maybe it's a piece of jewelry passed down from one generation to the next. You see their distress, explain that the explosives have already been set, say that there's no time left, and that sorry as you may be, the operation has to be carried out on schedule. An old woman sits down on the floor and wails that she won't be moved - it's always the old women - and you sadly drag her outside.

Outside, the wailing gets more intense and you can't stand it. You clear the occupants of the house and the onlookers away so that they won't be hurt by the blast and then you set off the explosion. It's difficult to see a

magnificently built home reduced to rubble. Later, when you're preparing to leave the site, you notice the glares - glares of hatred which pierce you like a knife. Those glares will follow you, until the next time. Then it will all become routine.

The first time you stand in front of an excited crowd throwing volleys after volleys of rocks in your direction, you feel panic. Anxiety grabs you by the throat and you truly believe that you're done for. But you know you're forbidden to use live ammunition. Later, when they grow more inflamed and you're hit in the face with a rock, your reason abandons you and you become hysterical. You shoot in the air, but they already know that shots fired into

the air don't endanger them and they don't disperse. They're closing in on you. You're trapped. You feel like you're fighting for your life, and then, feeling you have no other choice, you aim your weapon at the crowd. They take flight and the square empties out leaving behind two men leaning over a boy that's been wounded. It's a scene that always repeats itself. Suddenly, after you've fired, the crowd runs away, leaving a couple of people with a boy's body or a girl's body. Sometimes nobody remains, because they've taken the body with them and all that remains are bloodstains. This is the hardest moment of all. But you can grow accustomed to it as well. Routine is good. It becomes second nature.

Democrats

Continued from page 6

more anti-Palestinian. As a congressman and senator from Tennessee Gore not only refused to listen to his constituent's complaints about the Middle East, but on several occasions his responses to protests have been belligerent. Gore can win the nomination, but only if some disaster befalls Simon or Dukakis.

At the bottom of the list of

Democrats lie two obscure candidates whose Middle East policies would be as absurd as the present policies.

Richard Gephardt, 46, a congressman from Missouri, wants fewer weapons for the Arabs, more aid to Israel, and a follow-through on Camp David. Gephardt has almost no chance of winning the nomination, and we should give as much thought to his campaign as he has to the Middle East.

Likewise, former Arizona Governor Bruce Babbitt, 48, believes that strengthening Israel will create peace. Babbitt's feel for the situation in

the Middle East is clearly reflected in his belief that Jerusalem lies at the base of the Golan Heights. Babbitt cannot win the Democratic nomination, but his proposed policies show that even leaders are susceptible to propaganda.

To say that the Democratic nominees for President in 1988 represent only a continuation of America's uneven Middle East policy would be a severe understatement. With the exception of Jesse Jackson, the present Democrats would move the Middle East problems from the realm of a cold war, into an explosive atmosphere in which everyone

in the Middle East would lose. The only consolation is that none of the Democratic hopefuls, without the help of a major economic disaster, will ever become President.

Finally, for those who believe, based upon this article, that they are certain I am a Republican, I suggest they wait until they read my critique of the Republican candidates before passing judgment.

The writer is a practicing attorney in international and American law at Plano, Texas, USA.

WEEKLY REVIEW

January 8

CELL UNCOVERED

Israeli authorities discovered a military cell in the Gaza Strip, the cell was discovered after the authorities arrested two members trying to plant a bomb. The rest were arrested after an investigation of the two was completed.

AL SHA'AB

STUDIES TO BE RESUMED AT GAZA STRIP SCHOOLS

The advisor to the civil administration head in Gaza said that studies at Gaza Strip schools will be resumed tomorrow. Preparatory schools will start Monday, Secondary school will start Tuesday. Studies at the Islamic University and al-Azhar will resume tomorrow.

AL SHA'AB

KACH FOLLOWERS ATTACK ARAB CARS

Kach followers attacked and damaged seven Arab cars in the Old City of Jerusalem. They also wrote racist slogans on a number of cars. Police are planning an investigation.

AL SHA'AB

DEMONSTRATIONS, STRIKES, PROTESTS CONTINUE IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

Khaled Awawdah, 22, was shot and killed by Israeli soldiers at Bureij camp in the Gaza Strip, five others were injured in the same camp.

A curfew is still imposed on Balata, Jalzoun and Am'ari camps in the West Bank and on Nusserat and Khan Yunis camps in the Gaza Strip. There was a demonstration yesterday after the Friday noon prayer at most Gaza Strip mosques. Soldiers used tear gas and rubber bullets to disperse the demonstrators.

AL FAJR

POLICE INVESTIGATE SENIORA

Police decided to investigate Hanna Siniora after he called for West Bankers to boycott Israeli cigarettes. His action was described by the Israeli media as a call for civil disobedience. Israeli police decided to investigate Hanna Siniora on the recommendation of Attorney General Yusef Harish.

AL FAJR

ENTRANCE CLOSED

The Israeli authorities have closed one entrance which lead to Shu'fat camp in the West Bank. The entrance was closed by boulders and rubbish.

AL FAJR

ADMINISTRATIVE DETENTION OF STUDENT

The Israeli authorities arrested student Jamal Abd al-

Majed Suede, 19, from Dura and placed him under administrative detention for three months.

AL FAJR

RESIDENT RELEASED

The Israeli authorities released yesterday resident Ziad al-Din Abu Omar, 28, from Burga, near Nablus after he finished his 34 months sentence at Jenin prison.

AL FAJR

TRIAL POSTPONED

The military court of Ramallah postponed the trial of four students from Ein al-Sultan school in Jericho for another three months. The students were convicted of throwing stones at Israeli cars in Jericho.

AL SHA'AB

VISIT PROHIBITED

The Israeli authorities prohibited visits by the families of some al-Fatah's detention camp prisoners under the pretext that the prisoners had not yet spent a month in prison.

AL QUDS

TRAVEL BAN ON BALATA RESIDENTS

Israeli authorities prohibited Balata camp residents from traveling to Jordan. Many were turned back from the Duma bridge yesterday.

AL QUDS

WEST BANK UNIVERSITIES TO ATTEND ARAB UNIVERSITY CONFERENCE

A number of West Bank Universities will attend the Arab University Union Conference which will be held in San'a, North Yemen.

AL QUDS

January 10

HAPOALIM BANK FACADE DESTROYED

Unidentified persons smashed the glass doors of Hapoalim Bank on Zahra Street in East Jerusalem.

AL FAJR

RABIN RESTRICTS JOURNALISTS' MOVEMENT

Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin gave orders to restrict journalists' access to disturbances.

AL FAJR

LAWYERS CONTINUE STRIKE

Gaza lawyers decided to continue their strike for another week in protest of the situation. Prisoners in Gaza Central Prison have declared a hunger strike to



Latin Patriarch Michel Sabbah after arrival in Jerusalem from Rome./AFP photo

show solidarity with the Palestinian people.

AL FAJR

FAMILY ASKED TO PAY FOR HOSPITALIZATION

Wounded patient Jalal Ali Suleiman Bakr, 20, was moved from Afoula Hospital to Rafidia Hospital in Nablus. Afoula Hospital has asked the family to pay JD1300 (US\$4000) to cover medical expenses.

AL FAJR

YOUTH RELEASED

The Israeli authorities released Jamal Abu al-Waqas Dabboul from al-Azariyah, near Jerusalem after serving a year and a half sentence.

AL FAJR

SCOTTISH DELEGATION VISITS AL-SHA'AB

A Scottish labor delegation visited al-Sha'ab newspaper office in East Jerusalem.

AL-SHA'AB

JERICHO MAYOR ASKS STORES TO STAY OPEN

Jericho Mayor Jamil Sabel Khalaf asked the "civil administration" to allow shopkeepers who have been on strike to reopen.

AL QUDS

TWO RELEASED IN NABLUS

The Israeli authorities released January 9 Saleh Abu Laimonah, 25, after serving two years in both Nablus and Hebron prisons. Yusef al-Masri, 21, from Ashkar camp, was also released after serving one year at Jisr Prison.

AL-SHA'AB

SCHOOLS REMAIN CLOSED

Colonel David Hakham, advisor to the Gaza head of "civil administration," decided that preparatory and secondary schools should remain closed. Gaza Islamic University and Al-Azhar are to remain closed until further notice.

AL-SHA'AB

ONE KILLED, ANOTHER DIES OF WOUNDS

A Palestinian, Touqan Mubah, 20, was shot and killed in Shaja'leh quarter, Gaza, during demonstrations. Resident Khalil Ima'il Abu Luli, 65, died of gunshot wounds inflicted December 10, 1987. In Jerusalem there was a large demonstration in Salah al-Din Street, where shops were on strike all day. There was also a women's demonstration in Jerusalem in which eight women were arrested. A student demonstration in front of the justice ministry protested deportation orders. An Israeli vehicle was stoned in Abu Ghosh village outside West Jerusalem. A curfew was imposed on al-Am'ari camp, near Ramallah, and Balata camp near Nablus.

AL FAJR

January 11

COMPREHENSIVE STRIKES IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

Two Palestinians were shot and killed and two others died of their wounds. Two settlers were arrested after the killing of Rabeah Hussein, Mahmood Ghanam, 17, from Beit village. Ziad Abd al-Jalil, 22, was injured in the same incident.

In Gaza Ata Mustafa Yusef Khair was shot and killed by Israeli soldiers. Rasef al-Yazouri

from Rafah, and Muhammad Fayed, 20, from Khan Yunis, died of wounds inflicted earlier.

Curfews were still imposed on Bureij, Khan Yunis, al-Maghazi, al-Nuseirat, Balata, Tul-karm, Ain Beit al-Ma', al-Am'ari, and Kalandya camps.

Jerusalem observed a strike and there were demonstrations in various parts of the city. There was little public transport throughout the day. A general strike was also observed all over the occupied territories.

AL-FAJR

CURFEW IMPOSED ON ASKAR CAMP

The Israeli authorities imposed a curfew on Askar camp last night.

AL-FAJR

THOSE THREATENED WITH DEPORTATION WITHDRAW APPEALS

Four persons threatened with deportation have withdrawn their appeal to the military objections committee because the committee refused to disclose secret files to defendants' lawyers.

A press conference is to be held at the American Colony Hotel to publicize the deportation issue. Lawyers and families of those to be deported will attend.

AL-FAJR

THREE JOURNALISTS ADMINISTRATIVELY DETAINED

Three journalists were arrested January 9 and are to be held in administrative detention for six months: Sam'an Khoury, Yahya Abu Sharif, Hani al-Issawi.

AL-QUDS

EMPLOYEES AT NABLUS MUNICIPALITY GIVE UP ONE DAY'S SALARY

It has been revealed that employees and workers of the Nablus Municipality have donated one day's salary to needy families because of the present situation.

AL-FAJR

PATRIARCH SABAH BACK HOME

The newly designated Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem, Michel Sabbah, will return tonight from Rome.

AL-FAJR

RESIDENT RELEASED

The Israeli authorities released Jamal Muhammad Ahmad Ja'far, 22, after serving a 12 month sentence at Jnada Prison in Nablus.

AL-FAJR

DETENTION OF JARRAR RENEWED

The Haifa district court extended the detention of Nimr Jamil Jarrar from Jenin, accused of abducting and killing an Israeli soldier last September.

AL-FAJR

MOTHER AND CHILD SUCCOMB TO TEAR GAS

The Israeli daily "Davar" wrote that a woman and her one-year-old child died of tear gas inhalation January 8 in Khan Yunis.

AL-SHA'AB

DOCTORS RECEIVE INVITATION

Thirty Palestinian doctors from the West Bank have been invited to attend the Arab Doctors Union conference in Cairo which is to be held January 17. Among other issues the meeting is to discuss the situation in the occupied territories.

AL-SHA'AB

SIX STORES SEALED IN RAMALLAH

The Israeli authorities sealed six stores in the center of Ramallah.

AL-QUDS

PRIVATE SCHOOLS CLOSED UNTIL JANUARY 18

The principals of private schools met and decided to remain closed until January 18.

AL-QUDS

CAR, GOODS CONFISCATED

The Israeli customs authorities confiscated a car and goods belonging to Sufian Hussein Shaker Nade from Balata

camp and are demanding NIS10,000 to release them. The goods, including meat and fish, cost JD2000.

AL-QUDS

30 NEW BOOKS BANNED

The office of education has banned 30 new books published in Cairo, Kuwait, and Beirut.

AL-QUDS

January 12

NEW SETTLEMENT ERECTED

Housing Minister David Levi attended a ceremony marking the foundation of a new settlement near Hebron called Lufna.

AL-FAJR

FOOD SHORTAGE AT DEIR AL-BALAH

Residents of Deir al-Balah are suffering from shortages of basic foodstuffs like bread and milk.

AL-FAJR

PRISONERS RELEASED IN JENIN

The Israeli authorities released Nidal Muhammad Mahmoud Yousef and Jamal Zboudy from Jenin camp after one month in detention. The authorities also released Abd al-Karim Ateq from Burqin village near Jenin who served a 10 month sentence.

AL-FAJR

SHOP BURNED IN GAZA

Gaza residents torched a store because the shopowner raised prices of basic commodities.

AL-FAJR

YOUTH SENTENCED

The military court in Lydda sentenced Mahmoud Hamed Asifeh from Qalqilya to 12 years imprisonment for membership in Islamic Jihad, planting a bomb in Kfar Saba, and planning to destroy an Israeli government building with a booby-trapped car.

AL-FAJR

APPEAL REFUSED

The Israeli advisory committee of the southern district has refused the appeal of four Gazans threatened with deportation. The Palestinians were given 48 hours to appeal to the Israeli High Court.

AL-SHA'AB

FOUR PEOPLE UNDER ADMINISTRATIVE DETENTION

The Israeli authorities have placed four residents of Jenin camp in administrative detention for six months.

AL-SHA'AB

ONE SHOT AND KILLED, TEN INJURED, STRIKE CONTINUES

Palestinians attacked an Israeli soldier with knives in Rafah and an officer shot and killed Muhammad Yusef Yazouri and injured three others in the ensuing clash. The soldier was slightly injured.

Most of the West Bank and Gaza Strip continued to observe a strike and there was no public transportation in Jerusalem, Ramallah and Nablus.

A curfew was imposed on the camps of Tulkarm, Ain Beit al-Ma', Old Askar, New Askar, al-Aroub, and Jalazoun, where the curfew was lifted briefly and then reimposed. In Nablus four residents were injured by Israeli bullets and taken to Rafidia Hospital. In the Gaza Strip all refugee camps except al-Maghazi were under curfew. A youth was injured in Ramallah.

AL-FAJR

12 HOUSES DEMOLISHED

The Israeli authorities demolished 12 houses in Nusseirat camp in Gaza to make it easier for them to patrol the camp.

AL-FAJR

PRESS CONFERENCE DISCUSSES DEPORTATION ISSUE

Lawyers and families of those threatened with deportation held a press conference at the American Colony Hotel in East Jerusalem. MK Muhammad Mi'ari and lawyers Ali Ghuzlan, Jawad Soultan and Lea Tiemel were present.

AL-FAJR

January 13

DEMONSTRATIONS, STRIKES, CURFEWS CONTINUE

A Palestinian, Mustafa Jibr Mu'all, 20, was shot and killed by Israeli forces. Strikes were observed in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Curfews were imposed on 12 refugee camps in the occupied territories. Demonstrations took place in Jabalya and Bnei camp, in Shajaiyah quarter and in Beit Hanon village, all in the Gaza Strip. In the West Bank, there were demonstrations in Jerusalem, Al-Amari camp near Ramallah and Balata camp near Nablus.

AL-QUDS

FOUR PALESTINIANS DEPORTED

The Israeli authorities deported four persons to south Lebanon: Jibril Mahmoud Muhammad al-Rajoub, 34, from Dura; attorney Bashir Ahmad Kheiri, 45, from Ramallah; Husam Othman Muhammad Khader, 26, from Balata camp; and Jamal Muhammad Jaber, 28, from Qalqilya. The four were taken by helicopter to the security zone in south Lebanon then by car to the Hasbia area.

AL-QUDS

لا للابعاد! لا لاقلاع الفلسطينيين من وطنهم! STOP DEPORTATION!



CHILD KICKED OUT OF KINDERGARTEN

The Israeli daily Ha'aretz quoted an Arab woman from Beersheba, Violet Ritz, as saying that her child was expelled from kindergarten because he is an Arab.

AL-QUDS

MILITARY INVESTIGATES WORKERS

The Israeli military governor in Jericho summoned 35 Arab workers from Fassayel village, for allegedly refusing to show up for work in Israeli settlements.

AL-QUDS

23 STORES CLOSED IN TULKARM AND QALQILYA

The Israeli army closed 23 stores in Tulkarm and Qalqilya.

AL-FAJR

RESIDENT UNDER TOWN ARREST

The Israeli authorities placed Hashem Muhammad Sa'id Abu Hassan, from Arhouna village in the Jenin district, under town arrest for six months. He must report to the police station once a week.

AL-SHA'AB

SCOTTISH DELEGATION VISITS NAJAH

A Scottish delegation visited Najah National University in Nablus. The delegation also visit-

ed homes of those threatened with deportation.

AL-SHA'AB

PRISONER DEPORTED

The Israeli authorities deported Riyad Mustafa Ahmad Othman to Lebanon. Othman was apprehended by the Israeli navy one year ago.

AL-QUDS

ARREST CAMPAIGN AT JABAL AL-MUKABER

Dozens of border guards made a sweep of arrests in Jabal al-Mukaber near Jerusalem.

AL-QUDS

RACIST SLOGANS AGAINST ARABS

Followers of Meir Kahane wrote racist slogans against Arab workers on walls in Bisan.

AL-FAJR

JOURNALIST ABU SHARIF RELEASED

The Israeli authorities released Palestinian journalist Yahya Abu Sharif, al-Jihad correspondent who was arrested January 9.

AL-FAJR

ORDER NISI AGAINST DEPORTATION OF JAMAL HINDI

The Israeli High Court issued an order nisi against the deportation of Nablus resident Jamal al-Hindi. The four Gazans threatened with deportation have been given until the beginning of next week to appeal to the High Court.

AL-FAJR

West Bank

Continued from page 1

Hapoalim Bank on al-Zahr Street was smashed.

Demonstrations took place in Ramallah, al-Bireh and several neighboring villages and refugee camps. Several demonstrations broke out at churches in Ramallah after Sunday services, causing the city to be clamped under a curfew for a few hours in the evening.

Balata and Askar refugee camps near Nablus were also the scene of demonstrations and both camps were placed under curfew. Two fire bombs were tossed at Israeli patrols in Balata camp.

Bir Zeit University was ordered closed for one month on an order issued by the military authorities.

JANUARY 11: A complete strike, including transport, was conducted in all parts of the West Bank, including East Jerusalem after leaflets distributed the night before called for a general strike for three days.

Various acts of protest during the day left one person dead and several others injured. In the village of Beit north of Ramallah, Rahim Hussein Mahmoud, 16, was shot dead and another youth was injured when the head of Ofra Israeli settlement and the settlement security officer shot from inside their car, allegedly at stone-throwers. The Israeli commander of the central region, General Milzins, alleged that the settlers' car was ambushed by demonstrators. However, an eyewitness told the Associated Press that four settlers in the car fired their guns at Palestinian youths without any provocation. According to Israeli sources the settlers were ordered by the authorities to stay home in order to avoid the demonstrations which followed the incident.

In East Jerusalem demonstrations were quelled by force and in the neighboring village of al-Sawiyya and the Anatzi refugee camp, demonstrations broke out and Palestinian flags were hoisted. The demonstrators were attacked with tear gas and rubber bullets. A number of houses were broken into and searched by soldiers. An Israeli bus on the way to Ma'aleh Adomim settlement was also stoned. Qalandya refugee camp north of Jerusalem was declared a military zone after a demonstration of women, children and men attacked soldiers and reached the outskirts of the camp. Tear gas and rubber bullets were fired at them. The camp was the scene of tire-burnings and roadblocks from the early hours of the morning, but sources in the camp said that the violence broke out when two Israeli cars full of settlers entered the camp around 4:00 am and shot into the air, preventing residents from going to the mosque to perform morning prayers.

In Ramallah and al-Bireh tire-burnings and the stoning of Israeli soldiers were reported.

In the Nablus area, a curfew

was imposed on the Beit Ein Elma' and Balata refugee camps following protests there. In the city of Nablus, soldiers were stoned and roadblocks were erected in various parts of the city.

In Tulkarm there were roadblocks and burning tires and a curfew was imposed on Tulkarm refugee camp. Clashes between demonstrators and Israeli soldiers also occurred in Dheisheh refugee camp, Bethlehem and Azzariyah (Bethany).

JANUARY 12: A full strike, comprising public transport, continued in all parts of the West Bank including East Jerusalem. A curfew was imposed by the military authorities on the refugee camps on Tulkarm, Ein Beit Elma', the new and old Askar refugee camps in Nablus, al-Aroub between Bethlehem and Hebron, Jalazoun refugee camp, near Ramallah and the old city of Nablus. Demonstrations also broke out in Nablus and at least four people were injured by soldiers who opened fire at the demonstrators. In Ramallah at least one person was injured when demonstrations broke out and soldiers were attacked with stones. In the village of Ein Yalrud in the Ramallah district, hundreds of Palestinians gathered to protest the killing of a Palestinian youth in Beit the day before. Demonstrators were attacked with tear gas and bullets and at least one person was injured.

JANUARY 13: The full commercial strike continued in the village of Kufar Nimi in the Ramallah district. One Palestinian, identified as Hassan Mustafa Ma'll, 19, was shot dead by soldiers who fired at hundreds of demonstrators. In Beit Safafa village near Bethlehem, stone blocks were erected on the railroad which passes through the village. Demonstrations broke out in the village of al-Issa'iyya near Jerusalem and in the village and refugee camp of Deir Ammar near Ramallah. According to Palestinian sources, a 12-year-old girl, Lubna Ahmad al-Shubaki, in the refugee camp and Samir Ali Jama, aged four months, in the village both died as a result of tear gas. The report was denied by Israeli sources.

The Jerusalem Post said a 13-year-old boy was wounded in the throat when a small army unit was attacked by 40 people throwing stones and rubble in Qalandya refugee camp north of Jerusalem. Palestinian sources said that the boy's parents were also slightly injured. In the Mukkaber area of Jerusalem a large demonstration broke out in the village and demonstrators threw stones at the houses of the neighboring settlement. Israeli forces attacked the demonstrators and raided village homes looking for suspects. Scores were arrested.

Demonstrations were also reported in the refugee camps of al-Am'ari, Balata, Tulkarm, Ein Beit al-Ma and Salfit. The stoning of Israeli soldiers and demonstrations in the city of Qalqilya led to a curfew being imposed on the center of the city. A 21-year-old woman from Ein Bet al-Ma camp in Nablus was admitted to



hospital in Nablus for treatment of a bullet wound received while sitting at home.

Demonstrations also took place in Bethlehem and Beit Sahour and fierce clashes occurred between demonstrators and soldiers. In Tulkarm and Qalqilya, 33 shops were welded shut by the authorities for joining the strike.

JANUARY 14: While at least 13 refugee camps were put under curfew in the occupied territories, various acts of protest took place in all regions of the West Bank. The commercial strike continued in most areas but some merchants opened for the day in order to allow people to buy necessities after a closure of more than two weeks in several West Bank cities.

In the Tulkarm area of Jerusalem, demonstrations broke out and Israeli soldiers were stoned. The demonstrations were dispersed by the use of tear gas and scores of people were arrested. Demonstrations also broke out in the village of Thahriyyeh in the Hebron region, in Salfit in the Nablus region, from Qalqilya, Tulkarm, Tubas, and Ramallah. The demonstrations were dispersed by tear gas and live ammunition. According to the Israeli Radio one person was shot dead in Ramallah. No more details were available. Demonstrations also occurred in Nablus and the Balata refugee camp, which was put under curfew after a woman's demonstration broke out. Incidents and clashes with Israeli soldiers also occurred in the Aroub and Fawwar refugee camps. In Hebron demonstrators clashed with Israeli forces.

In the village of Kisan near Bethlehem, one person was injured. Ahmad al-Ibbayyat was shot by soldiers when he tried to prevent them from confiscating 500 sheep from the village. Village residents have been opposing for months the authorities' attempts to remove them from

their land on the grounds that the area is state land and is needed for security reasons.

JANUARY 15: A curfew remained in effect on at least seven refugee camps in the West Bank and the general strike was observed in all parts of the West Bank. Demonstrations and clashes with soldiers took place in several cities and refugee camps following Friday prayers.

According to Israeli sources, at least 30 people were injured by soldiers at al-Aqsa Mosque. Foreign press sources estimated that at least 70 were admitted to Maqasid Hospital for treatment after Friday prayers in Jerusalem.

A huge demonstration broke out in the mosque courtyard. Demonstrators burned Israeli and American flags and shouted slogans against the occupation and US policy. Numerous Israeli forces had been assembled in the mosque area since the morning hours and they attacked demonstrators with tear gas and clubs. According to eyewitnesses, tear gas canisters were fired inside the mosque itself. Israeli Radio said the demonstrators held down an Israeli border policeman and disarmed him. An Israeli spokesman later announced that the weapon was found after force broke into the mosque area with tear gas. Demonstrators sustained skull fractures and many passed out because of the tear gas. Israeli sources said that eight people were arrested. A number of soldiers were also injured.

In Ramallah and al-Bireh roadblocks were erected in many sections and clashes with soldiers took place. In the Hebron area, demonstrations broke out in the Aroub and Fawwar refugee camps. In Fawwar, two fire bombs were thrown at Israeli patrols. In the neighboring village of Beit Fajar, a number of youths were injured and others were arrested following a demonstration in the village.

In Bethlehem, a demonstration broke out in the city after Friday prayers. It was quelled when soldiers fired tear gas at the demonstrators and inside the mosque. Three people were injured by bullets and others were arrested. The demonstrators stoned soldiers in Manger Square and a number of souvenir shops which had not joined in the general strike in the city. In neighboring al-Azza refugee camp demonstrators clashed with soldiers and there were also clashes in the village of Kisan near Bethlehem.

In the Nablus area, demonstrations broke out in the old city and the surrounding refugee camps. A curfew was imposed on the Balata refugee camp. At least three persons were injured in the old city and taken to hospital.

In the town of Salfit in the Nablus district, at least two people were injured when soldiers opened fire at demonstrators. In the city of Qalqilya, at least seven demonstrators were injured as Israeli forces fired at a demonstration which broke out following Friday prayers.

JANUARY 16: A general strike continued in most parts of the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, Nablus, Ramallah and Bethlehem. A curfew also continued to be imposed on at least eight refugee camps.

In an unsuccessful attempt to foil the strike in some cities, soldiers broke the locks of some shops. The shopowners, who were forced to open, closed again a short time later. While breaking into shops in Bethlehem, the soldiers were attacked by Palestinian youths with stones and were forced to abandon the operation. In Balata refugee camp, tear gas and rubber bullets were fired at Palestinian demonstrators while UN Undersecretary Marrack Gouding was visiting the camp.