



**WOMEN FOR SUPPORT OF
WOMEN POLITICAL PRISONERS
JERUSALEM**

Introduction

Review of the legal status of political detainees prepared by Att. Netta Ziv-Goldman

One of the problems encountered by anyone dealing with detainees in police detention centres, is the absence of comprehensive regulations concerning the detainees' rights. **Conditions of detention**, as part of the status of detainees awaiting trial, have not yet received the direct attention of the legislature or the Israeli courts.

The law only defines the rights linked directly to the arrest (e.g. cause of arrest) and immediate rights concerning detention itself. Apart from the actual causes of detention (which I shall not deal with here), Israeli law determines that a detainee is to be brought to court within 48 hours in order for his detention to be prolonged.

In the case of detainees from the occupied territories, the Order in force states that a detainee must be brought to a military court for extension of detention within 18 days.

The law requires that the detainee's family or a close relative be informed immediately of the detention. This holds for detainees from Israel (including East Jerusalem), as well as detainees from the occupied territories. (According to the law, in certain irregular cases it is possible to postpone the announcement of detention for a short period, following special authorization. However, this practice is usually not followed.) In the case of detainees from the occupied territories, the authorities (both army and police) do not usually fulfill the obligation of informing the families of the arrested detainees.

The law also states that the detainee has the right to consult with a lawyer. The meeting with the lawyer can be delayed in cases when the detainee is charged with security offences. (The definition of this term is very wide and includes any violation of the security regulations in the occupied territories and certain security offenses in Israel.)

If the detainee is an Israeli citizen, the meeting with the lawyer can be postponed by 7 days, and this postponement can be extended by another 8 days. If the detainee is from the occupied territories, the meeting can be postponed for 15 days, and this postponement can be extended by another 15 days.

Court permission must be obtained in order to postpone the meeting. The postponement must be made by a written document and confirmed by the level (investigation or police) stated in the law. Without such a document it is illegal to prevent a detainee from meeting with a lawyer.

Concerning these basic rights there ought to be no difference (in terms of legal status) between detainees held in the SHABAK (security services) branch, and detainees in the police detention centre. The obligation to inform of the detention and the right to see a lawyer are granted irrespective of the interrogating authority, i.e. the police or the SHABAK. The authority holding the detainee – the police – is responsible for the fulfilment these obligations as long as the detainee is held in its premises.

It is well known that in reality this is not the case. The status of detainees interrogated by the SHABAK is inferior to the status of "regular" detainees.

On the matter of rights connected with the actual conditions of detention, detainees – other than detainees and prisoners held in Prison Service compounds – lack any legal status. A detainee arriving at a Prison Service compound is subject to various legal orders which regulate the right to receive visits, parcels, mail, vacation, the right of breastfeeding detainees to keep their children up to the age of two, objects permitted in the cell, telephone calls, canteen services, recreation, etc.

Given the absence of similar regulations for detainees in police detention compounds, such detainees are in effect subject to the policy of the detention centre's authorities, and to the conditions prevailing in the compound itself concerning detainees' requests and needs.

On various occasions, the Supreme Court has dealt with the issue of conditions of detention and imprisonment, and it has established a number of basic principles on the matter. The court declared that prisoners and detainees have the right to be treated humanely and with dignity by those in whose custody they are being held. This declaration of principle entails other rights, such as the right not to be held in unreasonably crowded conditions, the right to adequate medical treatment, the right to security, etc.

However, the implementation of these rights is not always easy, and occasionally it is necessary to apply to legal bodies in order to ensure that they are implemented.

In principle, there is an urgent need for a regulation concerning the rights of detainees, whose status – according to all opinions – should be superior to the status of prisoners serving a prison sentence, since they are to be considered innocent until they have been convicted.

Women for Support of Political Prisoners – Jerusalem: Objectives and Activities

The Women Organization for Political Prisoners (WOFPP) consists of Israeli women, both Jewish and Palestinian, united in their resistance against occupation. The aim of the group is to defend the human and democratic rights of Palestinian and Israeli women imprisoned because of their social and political activity in the legitimate struggle against the occupation.

WOFPP's daily work, often strain and difficult, is done on a voluntary basis, and each member contributes her time according to her ability.

WOFPP's first group was established in Tel Aviv in May 1988 in reaction to the increased repression that accompanied the outbreak of the Intifada, which included an increasing number of arrests and harassment of women. The WOFPP Jerusalem group was founded in early 1989, concentrating on the city's Russian Compound, known for its harsh conditions, the brutal treatment of detainees and for its fragile legal definitions and procedures concerning their rights.

The largest detention centre for women from Jerusalem and the West Bank is the Russian Compound run by the Jerusalem police. It houses a branch for investigations controlled by the security service (SHABAK). This investigation branch applies various pressures to squeeze confessions from the detainees. Detainees are held in total isolation and are not permitted to see a lawyer, or any human being other than their investigators.

The first few days are crucial for the detainee's fate, since a confession often serves as the core of the prosecution's argument. This, and the arbitrary granting and withholding of detainees' rights, require WOFPP's constant vigilance to remain informed about the events within the Russian Compound.

The gravity of the situation in the Russian Compound concerning the withholding of basic rights is not known to the wider public. Therefore WOFPP's work in the detention centre is especially important, as has a "watch-dog" function.

The group's activities focus on caring for the detainees' personal and physical well being, defending their human rights and personal dignity, supporting their families (as far as possible), and waging public struggles in cases of especially severe human rights violations concerning individual detainees or detainees as a collective.

These activities, launched in close cooperation with the detainees' lawyers and families, concentrate on the following areas:

Collection of Information and First Aid

As soon as possible WOFPP activists collect information about the detainees' identity, circumstances of arrest, lawyer's name (if hired by the family), type of accusation and legal details, e.g. the scheduled date for the prolongation of the detention and the date of the hearing by the judge and the court.

WOFPP also gathers information concerning violations of the detainees' group rights: collective punishment, as well as sudden and arbitrary deteriorations of "rights" already granted.

WOFPP members are present at the Russian Compound every day, delivering parcels containing basic items not provided by the detention centre, e.g. sheets, towels, soap, shampoo, toilet paper, hygienic pads, writing material and newspapers. These parcels do not always reach the detainees.

During their daily visits WOFPP women meet with detainees' families and relatives; these meetings at the gate of the detention center have become another source of information on the detainees. WOFPP's daily presence at the gate enables the group to assist the families there, who are confronted with frequent and arbitrary attacks and harassment. Sometimes ambiguity can be smoothed by sending a parcel into the detention centre, thereby clarifying the situation of a detainee, by delivering a telephone complaint to the officer in charge, or by organizing a picket in protest against the withholding of parcels or other items usually permitted for delivery. But sometimes all of this is not enough.

Visits by the Lawyer and Legal Support

The group has a woman lawyer on call who provides information about the detainees, and counsels on WOFPP activities. The lawyer visits the detention centre two or three times a week, meeting with the detainees either immediately following their arrest, or as soon as they are transferred to a "normal" cell after having investigation has been completed by the security services (Shabak). She takes affidavits, inquires about the circumstances of their arrest and the conditions during investigation, represents detainees who do not have a lawyer of their own at the hearings for prolongation of detention, and, if possible, arranges their release on bail.

The group lawyer also delivers complaints to various parties – to the detention center's authorities, to the Security Service Commission, to the Officer for Complaints in the police headquarters and others – concerning harassments and infringement of detainees' rights. She advises WOFPP on procedure and action, and handles the group's legal defense.

Publishing and Public Struggles

Information gathered by WOFPP activists indicating severe violations of the detainees' rights or of infringements of their dignity, as well as sexual insults and collective punishment, is sent to the media for publication.

The information is forwarded to organizations and public figures, such as the Civil Rights Association and members of the Knesset, in order to recruit their support assisting contact the authorities or in a public campaign. WOFPP also turns to international organizations, such as Amnesty International, the Red Cross, and human rights organizations, for support.

In the framework of its public campaign, WOFPP also organizes protest pickets outside the Russian Compound. In the protest pickets held so far, the demonstrators turned directly to the police-authorities responsible for the recurring assaults in the detention centre, thereby stirring public opinion.

Presence in Court and Visits in Detainees' Homes

Solidarity activities and support of the detainees and their families also include the presence of WOFPP members during the detainees' trials in the civil and military courts within Israel and the West Bank. This presence in court and at the detention centre's gate is designed to raise the spirits of the detainees and their families.

Especially in the remote military court in Ramallah, it is important to deliver the message that there is "a public eye", a body watching and taking note of what is happening.

Although the authorities are not always happy to allow WOFPP activists to enter, the public character of the trials and the citizens' right to be present in the courts are protected by the law.

Recently WOFPP has begun a series of visits with former prisoners, either released on bail or having completed their sentences. During these visits detailed affidavits are taken, beginning with the arrest itself, and including the investigation and the conditions in the detention centre, as well as the circumstances of the detainee's final release.

Summary

WOFPP's achievements are not always measurable in concrete terms. Detainees have mentioned that mere presence at the Russian Compound and the daily delivery of necessary items and newspapers, – sometimes WOFPP arrive before the families or the lawyers – are an important source of moral support.

Improvements in conditions of detention, minute as they are, should not be belittled. In cooperation with other organizations, the number of weekly visiting hours has been increased from two to four. Recently, a shelter for visitors has been built, which will ease the long hours of waiting until a parcel is delivered or a visit made.

On the other hand, visiting arrangements and conditions, collective punishments and the stubbornness of the authorities counter these achievements.

In a few cases, public campaigns did influence the release of detainees who are ill, detainees against whom there was no evidence or of breastfeeding detainees denied access to their babies. This type of struggle also facilitated the provision of medicine and the granting of adequate medical treatment inside the detention centre.

WOFPP's most important achievement, however, lies in its existence as a "public eye" examining and reporting, are countering the prevailing indifference towards the negation of political prisoners' basic rights.

The basic, critical struggle – against detainees' complete lack of legal status and against the prison authorities' negligence towards what is happening inside the security service branch – remains to be won.

The activists of WOFPP feel that now, after one year of gathering experience and understanding, we are able to proceed with this struggle.

Political Detainees in the Russian Compound in Jerusalem: conditions of detention

The Russian Compound in Jerusalem (the Moscobieh) is the detention centre used for holding the majority of women arrested on political grounds in Jerusalem and the central and southern parts of the occupied territories. Since the beginning of the Intifada, the number of Palestinian women transferred to the Russian Compound because of suspected violations of security and public order has increased enormously.

Among the detainees are 14 year old girls, young women, breastfeeding mothers, as well as adult and old women arrested in various places: in the street, in the market, in school, at their place of work, on the bridges to Jordan, or in their homes. They are brought to the Russian compound for interrogation and detention. Some of these women are detained as hostages, so that their husbands or sons will give themselves in to the police. There are mothers arrested because they do not have the money to pay the fine imposed on their child for throwing a stone, or because they verbally confronted security forces arresting their children.

Some detainees are held in the police station, interrogation branch, or a cell for hours or days only; others are kept there for months. Children and babies – even those who are still breastfed – arrive at the Russian Compound with their mothers, but are separated from them and handed over to a relative or to the Mukhtar of the village called to the prison by the police.

Sometimes it happens that the detainee's family does not know about her arrest at all, because the police informs the families only sporadically, and only in cases concerning Jerusalem residents.

The detention centre in the Russian Compound is known for its extremely harsh conditions. Within the same building there is a separate branch for interrogations by the SHABAK (General Security Services), which is managed independently from the police and the detention centre authorities. Frequently a detainee disappears, after her presence in the Russian Compound has already been confirmed. This means that she was transferred either to the security service branch in the Russian compound or to the security service branch in another town, without her lawyer and family being notified. Thus, when the lawyer requests information in order to find her, he does not receive an answer.

In the last year, many affidavits have been collected from women who spent periods of various length inside the security service branch or in a regular cell of the detention centre in the Russian Compound. Some of these women were released without an accusation sheet; others were accused and sent to prison in order to wait for trial, or to complete their term of arrest following conviction.

The following pages summarize the information gathered from these affidavits. In a separate chapter we describe some of the cases, based on evidence taken from the detainees.

The Interrogation of Detainees

The interrogation of political detainees in the Russian Compound takes place in the police station as well as in a separate interrogation branch run by the interrogators of the SHABAK. The interrogation tries to extract a confession from the detainee condemning herself and/or others. Attacks and torture push the women into quick confessions. Sometimes the physical condition of the interrogated detainee deteriorates to a degree requiring immediate hospital treatment.

Beatings and assaults, sexual harrassments and insults, and even threats of rape are frequent measures from the moment a suspect is arrested and brought to the Russian Compound. They are applied during interrogation in the police station or in the SHABAK-branch. Many of the suspects experience systematic beatings on their heads or necks and long hours of standing, often on one leg, with their hands on their head, with the other leg tied to a door handle. The women are also exposed to swearing and obscene gestures from the prison staff.

All registration and writing during interrogation is done in Hebrew. The interrogator translates orally the content of the document, which the detainee is requested to sign. There is no way to investigate detainees' recurrent complaints that interrogators tell them they are signing a denial of accusations which is really a confession.

The Security Service Branch

Conditions of Isolation:

Throughout interrogation by the security services detainees are kept in complete isolation. They are not allowed to meet, call, or write to anybody. Sometimes they are kept within this branch for weeks. They can hear the voices of other persons also interrogated in the same branch, but they cannot see them (unless the interrogators are interested in a confrontation between detainees). As long as a detainee is under interrogation, she is not allowed to receive parcels from her family.

Any request by the detainee to see a doctor or to receive medical treatment is used by her investigators as a means of pressure to attain a confession.

Hygenics and food:

During interrogation detainees are not allowed to take a shower, and they do not receive a change of clothes. Menstruating women are not supplied with hygenic towels; in some cases women were forced to use pieces torn off a dirty blanket or mattress instead. There is no toilet paper and the filth in the tiny cells is unbearable.

The food provided – a quarter of a loaf of bread stuffed with something edible – is disgusting. There is a lack of air; heat or cold – depending on the season – is extreme.

Torture:

- a) "SHABBEH" : The suspect's hands are tied to a railing behind her back or above her head and a filthy, opaque bag is put over her head. Detainees who were ordered to sit "SHABBEH" during the whole night said that every time they could not keep up their head from fatigue, they were hit in the face by the guard standing beside them. Others were splashed with cold water while sitting "SHABBEH".

- b) "HAZANA" (arabic: cupboard): The detainee is thrown into a stinking cell measuring about 100 x 80 cm; there is no possibility to stand upright or to straighten the legs while sitting. Sometimes the detainee's hands and legs are tied, sometimes not; she is not allowed to leave the "HAZANA" in order to go to the toilet or to wash. For many hours she does not receive food or drink. If a detainee is kept in the "coffin" for a long period, she is given a quarter of a loaf of bread stuffed with filthy and spoiled food.
Some detainees were forced to stay in the "coffin" for a whole week without a break, except for the times they were taken to interrogation at varying hours of the day or the night.
- c) The "TZINOK" is a tiny cell with a hole in the floor which serves as a toilet and is usually filled up or flooding the cell. In the wall, very low and close to the hole is a pipe which very often does not supply water, a thin, bare rubber mattress and one blanket.
The "TZINOK" is kept in a state of filth on purpose. Detainees who cleaned the cell with pieces of food or a blanket and water found upon their return from interrogation, that dirt was thrown in during their absence. In the ceiling of the cell is an opening barred by a metal net and connected to the ventilation duct, from which dead mice fall down into the cell every once in awhile.

Conditions of Detention in the Regular Branch

When the interrogations are finished the detainee is transferred from the "TZINOK" in the security services branch to a regular police-detention cell. There she is supposed to be granted the right to see her lawyer, to receive a visit from her family after 30 days of detention or as soon as the accusation sheet against her is completed, and to receive parcels.

Overcrowding and Density:

Political detainees are held in a room measuring around 4 x 4.5 m. Part of the space is taken by showers and a toilet without any partition. In this room, originally planned for 8 people, around 15 women have been kept frequently during the last two years – including youngsters, ill and old women. Sometimes the number of detainees in the room is even higher; in the month of July this year, there were days when the number of women reached 26.

Irrespective of the season of the year, the air in the room is thick and mouldy. In summer the heat, the density and the lack of air are unbearable. There is one ventilator, high up near the ceiling, which is the only source of fresh air. On very hot days the detainees take turns sitting close to the grid in the entrance of the room, breathing the little amount of air entering through the space between the grid and the door.

In another room there are two "sofas" of concrete, each with two levels, which are supposed to serve as beds. Every detainee receives one thin mattress and three blankets, one of which is used as a pillow. During the Jerusalem winters the cold in the room is fierce, but the detention centre authorities do not respond to the detainees' requests for additional blankets. Sometimes a beaten or fainting detainee is left without a mattress until the early hours of the morning, and her screams for the guards are not answered.

Medical Treatment:

Some of the women arrested arrive at the Russian Compound in poor physical condition, due to chronic or other illnesses or injuries sustained in arrest and interrogation. There are pregnant women in need of additional nutrition. The cases brought to our attention show that medical treatment is slow to arrive, and once it is provided, it is limited to supplying Akamol (a kind of aspirin).

Alimentation:

The food is served in the dining room, which is used also by detained youth at different hours. The food is served on plastic trays with holes for different items. Detainees complain about the extremely bad quality of the food, as well as about the insufficient quantity. Most of them point out that they had been hungry much of the time. According to one affidavit, the menu consists of: for breakfast, an egg, dirty bread in limited quantity, and some olives; sometimes there is also jam or cheese. Lunch includes a small piece of meat and a little cabbage and noodles; fruit is served very on rare occasions. In the evening prisoners sometimes get an egg, but most of the time they receive leftovers from lunch. The tea served with the meals is cold and without taste. The menu does not include fresh vegetables and fruit. Dinner is served between 4 and 5pm, and from this hour until the next morning there is no warm drink or food at all.

Walks and Recreation:

In the cell it is forbidden to keep a radio or a television set. There are no books available and their provision from outside is forbidden. Until recently it was forbidden to forward paper, pens and pencils. Newspapers cannot be delivered regularly; permission depends on the arbitrary decision of the ward. Every once in awhile the Red Cross supplies the cells with games, such as dominos, and backgammon.

Time granted for walks outside is limited. Certain detainees stayed in the Russian Compound when an outdoor walk was permitted only once every 4 or 5 days. According to detainees staying there at a different period, they were taken for a walk once every day for 20 to 30 minutes. On Fridays and Saturdays there are no walks at all.

Collective Punishment and Attacks:

The police – men and women – beat, kick and enter the detainees' room screaming and swearing almost regularly. Sometimes policemen enter the women's room during the night without any previous announcement.

In addition to the insulting treatment and to attacks launched without any visible reason, the authorities impose collective punishment on all the women under detention: for instance, the denial of visits for the period of one week, two weeks or more; the denial of the right to receive parcels from the family; the denial of walks outside the cell. These collective punishments are imposed in various circumstances: for example, as a response to the detainees' singing inside their room, with the rationale that they violated the order prohibiting national songs; or following shouting through the cell bars, between a detainee and her family, whose visit had been refused; or as a consequence of a fight between a criminal (Jewish) detainee and a Palestinian, usually caused by provocations launched by the Jewish detainees during mealtimes.

Visits by the Family and Receiving Parcels:

Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Thursday at 2.30pm are the times reserved for the delivery of parcels to the detainees. (On Fridays parcels are permitted only for detainees eligible for visits.) Usually, delivery of the parcels is not started at the hour scheduled, and families have to wait for long hours in sometimes difficult weather without knowing when the door will actually open and if their parcel will be accepted. Again and again the guard suddenly chases away families that have come to deliver their parcels.

Every parcel passes control and parts of its content are returned to the family without any further explanation. This happens even though there is a detailed list issued by the detention centre authorities of products allowed for delivery. Actually, the guard in charge denies and accepts delivery according to his mood. Recently the delivery of fruit and vegetables has been forbidden without previous notice.

Sometimes the parcels that were accepted at the entrance, or part of their content, do not arrive to the detainees.

Visits to women and youngsters are arranged every Friday between 9 and 11 am. The right to receive a visit is granted to women detained more than 30 days, or following the completion of the accusation sheet. This right is not protected; frequently a family coming to see a detainee is refused entrance on the grounds that the detainee is under punishment.

Dozens of families gather outside, in front of the detention centre, some of them arriving from great distances. There is no special place for the families waiting their turn for a visit, and they have no way of knowing who will be actually granted entrance following the long hours of waiting. The disorganized management of visits is always accompanied by screaming, shouting, swearing and threats against the families.

When the guard steps out of the gate, he holds a piece of paper carrying the names of the detainees permitted a visit, and reads out their names. Because of the large number of people waiting, the disorder and the traffic in the street, it is impossible to hear the names he reads. The police refuse to use a megaphone, in order to protect the "right of privacy".

The five families (three representatives of each family) entering at a time are allowed to stay with the detainee no more than ten minutes. The visiting room is extremely crowded (with about 20 persons present at the same time – 15 visitors and 5 detainees). Two narrow wire fences, one placed at a distance of more than one meter from the other, separate the visitors and the detainees. Therefore conversations are had by screaming, and physical contact between mothers and their children is impossible.

Summary

The detention centre authorities possess full autonomy in decisions concerning all the conditions of detention. Constant changes of procedure and regulations are the result. This situation opens the gate to the arbitrariness of the guards. Political detainees are the main victims of arbitrary assaults in the Russian Compound. The Jewish criminal detainees kept in an adjacent cell enjoy better conditions and treatment concerning, for example, the subject of parcels and visits, the right to inform the family about the detention, and the hours of walks in the yard.

The constant, arbitrary changes of procedure facilitate oppression against the detainees and leave little possibility for proof and criticism. Everything happens behind closed doors.

Concerning a detainee's conditions during interrogation – when she finds herself in the hands of the SHABAK – there is no controlling body, not even the police, that can be addressed and held accountable to the public, as long as it remains possible to prohibit visits by the lawyer. Thus, it is completely impossible to bar the illegal means of pressure, threats and torture applied in attaining confessions from the detainees.

The Story of Terry Bullata

Terry Bullata, born in 1966, was arrested the first time on November 4, 1987. When she was put into the "HAZANA" (the "cupboard") following a harsh interrogation, she collapsed and fainted.

In her testimony given later to the lawyer Felicia Langer, Terry Bullata said: "In the Jerusalem detention centre I was interrogated in a brutal manner by the SHABAK. I was kept in the 'HAZANA' which reminded me of a grave. I was bleeding and then I fainted, because I had passed biopsy shortly before my arrest."

Terry Bullata was transferred to Hadassa Hospital where the doctors decided that she had to remain under close medical supervision. She stayed in the hospital until her release on bail without accusation on January 7, 1988, following an expertise given by the doctors. They had discovered symptoms of an acute and dangerous liver disease.

Although no charge sheet against her existed, and in spite of the fact that she had been released for the need of a series of medical checkups, she was arrested again on November 15, 1988. Medical documents provided by the Red Cross and her lawyer could not change this brutal decision.

One and a half hours after her arrest, she began to feel dizzy and her liver ached. Her hands and her legs were swollen and she vomited several times during the night. On the following day the judge prolonged her detention by 10 days, stating that she should be released if her medical situation deteriorated. At night she was taken to Hadassa for a medical checkup. She stayed in the hospital until her release on November 17, 1988.

On February 12, 1989 at midnight Terry Bullata was arrested for the third time, after the prosecution claimed to possess five new pieces of incriminating evidence. A judge prolonged her detention by 24 hours, and requested the prosecution to forward its new evidence. He declared that Terry should be sent to Hadassa Hospital on the morning of February 15th.

In spite of this court decision, Terry Bullata was not transferred to the hospital, neither was the new "evidence" brought forth. Disregarding all these facts, the judge renewed and prolonged her detention (following two further court sessions) by another five days, in order to enable the prosecution to provide its new evidence. Bullata's sentence was based on the prosecutor's claim that Dr. Deganit Dinur of Hadassa had informed him by telephone that Terry Bullata was capable of standing the conditions of detention. This claim turned out to be a lie.

A conversation between WOFPP activists and Dr. Dinur showed that the prosecutor had never, in fact, even spoken with the doctor, but with a nurse. According to the doctor, the nurse had been instructed that checkups on Terry were scheduled for the 2nd of February, and that she would have to pass certain preparatory checkups, in addition, previous to that date. The doctor never stated that Terry could withstand the conditions of further detention. Since her disease includes extremely critical periods, and periods comparatively less dangerous, and since the swelling of her arms and legs might indicate a deterioration of her condition, the doctor insisted that unless she saw and examined Terry, she could not confirm her fitness for detention.

On February 19, 1989 the prosecution suddenly changed its mind and decided not to present new evidence. However, the prosecution informed that the accusation sheet against Terry had been completed.

On February 23rd Terry was released on bail. Her lawyer requested that she be put under house arrest, and that she sign in at the police station twice a day, due to her need for medical treatment. In the court hearing of March 8, 1989 this request was denied. The court ruled that she must remain under detention until the legal procedures were finished. As a result on the following day, Terry was transferred to Sharon prison. Her parents were not allowed to see her on regular visiting days, and prisoners reported that she was kept under solitary confinement – a punishment for her “misbehavior”.

Billinson Hospital offered during this period to accept Terry Bullata for medical treatment, under the supervision of senior Israel liver specialists. Although this offer was presented to the authorities, no answer was received.

Throughout this period Terry Bullata suffered from extreme pain in her muscles and joints, so acute that even walking became difficult. Her legs and arms were swollen, and a rash appeared on her body and face.

In a testimony to her lawyer Felicia Langer on March 31, 1989 she said: “All this affects me, and it depresses me that although I am young, the disease I am suffering from endangers my future...”

“4. In addition I was told that a final diagnosis of my disease and/or its consequences has not yet been made, so that I am not receiving adequate medical treatment. This worries me a lot, especially in prison.

“5. Moreover I was told that I am suffering from a chronic liver infection which can only be cured with Cortisone. Although I will not die immediately, a life dependent on Cortisone – considering the severe side effects – is no life. And still worse, I will not live for long and I will suffer from additional diseases.

“6. Life in prison is extremely difficult. I don't have a special diet. I suffer from cold, and the humidity I can feel in the air affects me immediately in my joints. I am afraid that I will remain crippled. When my lawyer simply touched my arm, it hurt me terribly.

“7. It is true that there are days when I feel better. On one of these days I was checked by Dr. Emanuel Teodor. But they are very rare, and I long for them. Except for these days, I suffer continuously. At night I cannot sleep because of the pain.

“8. Right now I don't receive any medication, not even tranquilizers, and I am awake all night long fighting against the pain.

“10. I call on all the conscientious people in this country and in the world, for the sake of the belief in the good in man and peace, to support my release on bail, because I am only 22 years old, and every additional day is a torture to me and reduces my chance to be healed in the future.”

On March 3, 1989 Dr. Dinur declared in a letter that Terry Bullata was not to be kept in conditions of cold and humidity. She explained that the doctors had not yet come to a final diagnosis of her disease, and that her imprisonment delayed the necessary intensive checkup program. Prof. Emanuel Teodor of Tel Hashomer Hospital also offered his professional expertise: “This is a disease rarely encountered by average doctors. They would offer treatment only under the guidance of a specialist.” He added that the conditions prevailing in prison are apt to cause a severe deterioration of Terry Bullata's fragile state.

The struggle for Terry showed results, especially after it was found that one of her frequent complications consisted of a liver cyrhosis that could not be treated in prison. A committee for solidarity with Terry Bullata was established; it tried to recruit support from local and foreign personalities. Following the death of the prisoner Omar al-Qasem, caused by a neglected liver and kidney disease after 22 years in prison, his brother Ali al-Qasem joined the committee for Terry Bullata. Also influential forces in Europe and the United States joined the struggle for her release.

The intervention by Danielle Mitterand, wife of the French president, was the final decisive step. On June 13 the lawyer F. Langer presented an urgent request for Terry Bullata's release. The following day she arrived at the court supported by relatives on both sides, and the prosecution withdrew its case.

According to a communique released by the Ministry of Security, "The Minister of Security, Yitzhak Rabin, has responded to Mrs. Danielle Mitterand's personal request to facilitate Terry Bullata's trip to France for medical checkups."

Terry Bullata was released on June 14, 1989, and as these lines are written she is receiving medical treatment abroad.

Testimony of Eiman Jadala

20 years old, from Beit Tsafafa/Jerusalem; detained on August 28, 1989 and released on bail on August 31.

On the night of August 27, many soldiers gathered in Beit Tsafafa. That same night we were informed of the death of a martyr, and about the fact that the soldiers had delayed his transfer to hospital. The village was filled with soldiers and police, some of them positioned on the roof of my house.

The following day, on August 28, a symbolic funeral march (without the body) was organized. When two Palestinian flags were waved, the police attacked the crowd of mourners. One police man grabbed my arm, twisting it and dragging me out of the crowd. He held me in this painful position for 15 minutes. Then my hands were cuffed behind my back.

People participating in the march tried in vain to have me released. The children threw stones at the soldiers and the police, and those holding me positioned me in such a way that I was hit by the stones.

I was placed in a police van where I waited for about two hours. More and more detainees were placed in the van, among them members of the martyr's family. (A picture of Eiman's detention was published in Yediot Ahronot, August 29.) The fat policeman who detained me remained near the van, beating me from time to time all over the body, and also beating my head with his fist. Whoever passed near the van or entered it beat me, kicked me and cursed me. They beat me with clubs on the back of my knees, on my neck, my shoulders, my spine and on my belly.

The van took us to the Moscobieh; there they continued to beat us. The young men were lined up against the wall, and I was taken to a small room. Soldiers walked in and out, cursing, kicking and beating me with clubs. All this time my hands were tied behind my back.

Later I was taken into the interrogation room. The interrogator was a Druze named Majed; there were also two policemen and a person in plain clothes. I asked Majed to let me call my mother. He agreed, and I informed her of my detention. Majed kept asking questions, and when I did not answer everyone in the room beat and cursed me. After a while the three people left. Majed told me that I was charged with waving the flag and throwing stones which damaged a car. I answered that since I had spent all the time inside the police car, there was no way that I could have caused any damage. I was questioned about whether I was married, about my work and about the scholarship I had been granted for my Engineering studies in Moscow.

Majed demanded that I confess, but I denied the charges. They threatened me by claiming that they had filmed the funeral, and that this film was evidence against me.

When Majed left the room for a short while during the interrogation, the soldiers entered, kicked me in the behind, beat me with clubs, pulled my hair and banged my head against the wall. Majed had been writing during the whole interrogation, and then he translated what he had written for me. He argued with me for a long time, trying to persuade me to sign. But I wrote that I rejected all the charges, and only then I did sign. Majed himself did not curse or beat me.

This interrogation lasted for about one hour, and it took place immediately after my arrival at the Moscobieh. Afterwards they took me to a corridor where I waited for almost three hours with my hands still cuffed. I was returned to Majed's room, and was told that I would join the women in the cell. Two soldiers took me and handed me over to the police. These soldiers also beat me.

Two policemen took me into a small cell and freed my hands. It took them a long time to take off the cuffs on my feet, and they kept punching my belly with their fists, cursing me and slapping my face from right to left with a wooden ruler. They asked me whether I was pregnant while they banged my head against a concrete seat. One of them said "You stink", and I answered that this was the smell of the room.

I did not see them again. A police woman took me to the cell where the other women detainees were. I was very tired, and no longer capable of speaking. I did not have a mattress. When I was brought to the cell, the detainees were lying on their mattresses, but they were not asleep. I could not sleep because of the pain. A woman detainee offered me her mattress, and only four hours later did they bring one for me. The girls suggested that I call a doctor, but I refused. My elbow hurt terribly, and I was worried that my arm had been broken. My neck was stiff, and I could not move my head. Two women placed a wet towel on my wounds to soothe them.

At noon the following day, I was taken to see Majed again. He told me that I would be brought to court for prolongation of detention. He asked me the same questions again, and again I denied everything. This time Majed did not write anything down. I was returned to the cell, and later taken to court where my detention was prolonged for 48 hours. I was interrogated a third time and again rejected all charges.

When I was taken to court the second time, I saw my mother standing outside. The court decided that I had to pay a fine of NIS 300 and sign a NIS 5000 personal bail for the period of one year. I requested not to pay the fine, and to remain in jail instead. But my village paid the fine, because the people did not want me to stay in jail.

Testimony of Hiba A. Shweiki (not her real name)

A 45 year old widow.

When I returned home, I noticed that the glass of one of the windows had been broken. Neighbors told me that soldiers had come, knocked on the doors violently, and smashed the window. As I was very afraid, I went to tell my daughter what had happened. Upon my return I found an order pinned to the door calling me to report to the police. Since the note was written in Hebrew, someone translated it for me.

I did not report to the police, but went to sleep. At 11 o'clock at night soldiers knocked on the door. I said: "Excuse us, it's a mistake", and they left. However, five minutes later they returned – more than 10 soldiers and one woman soldier, led by Captain Salim. He ordered me to put on my clothes and to come for interrogation. He promised that I would be asked a few questions only, that it would take only a few hours, and that I could return home afterwards.

Captain Salim is the person who had detained my son a month earlier. He also told him that he merely wanted to ask a few questions, but my son has not returned since then! When I reminded Salim of this, he shouted at me: "If you refuse to come, I will tell the woman soldier to do what she has to do!" The house was surrounded by soldiers and I could not get dressed in privacy, so I wrapped myself with just a scarf. Then I was put onto the back seat of a private car. I was sitting on a pile of clubs. In the car with me were two soldiers, one man and one woman.

When we arrived at the Russian Compound, I was registered. Then I was taken into a room, and a policewoman entered and ordered me to undress completely. When I asked her why, she said: "This is my job." She made me turn out every piece of clothing I took off, including my underwear. Before she left, she told me to get dressed; but she left the door open, so that everybody could see me.

The policewoman came back with a policeman and they took me to a tiny cell, hardly bigger than the mattress on the floor. The mattress was bare and made of rubber. A hole in the floor served as a toilet, and it was flooding the room. Near the hole was a pile of garbage – leftovers from food. Above the hole, very low and close by, was a water pipe for washing and drinking. Sometimes the pipe supplied water, sometimes not. The room had no windows, except for a hole in the ceiling covered by an iron grid.

On the floor I saw pieces of clothing which I identified as the clothes of my three sons who had been detained earlier. (One son was detained wounded in the hospital.)

They served me food: a loaf of bread stuffed with a boiled egg, jam or sardines, and tomatoes. The food was disgusting. I could not eat it and was forced to throw it away. When I asked for a bag to collect the garbage scattered in the room they just laughed at me.

During the first three days in solitary confinement, nobody talked to me or explained why I was there. I was only served food.

On the third day I was transferred to another cell for another spell of solitary confinement; I spent about one day there. I began to feel weak and dizzy, my stomach ached, and I was about to faint.

In the tiny cell next to me, a man had a terrible fit, and then suddenly stopped. I heard people in other cells saying that they were afraid something happened to him. They called a guard and told him that two people had fainted – the man and I. I asked the guard if I could see a doctor. He said "Ok", and took me to interrogation. The interrogator, Abu Nihad, began by saying: "Ahalen, Umm Shahid!" (Welcome, mother of the martyr). He referred to my wounded son who was taken from the hospital. When I asked Abu Nihad what he meant by that, he did not answer. Then he ordered me to remain silent and to listen to him.

For approximately one hour, Abu Nihad talked about the charges against me. I said that as far as I was concerned, there was no point in talking, since he would not believe me. But he insisted that I talk. When I told him that there was no truth in his words, he called me a liar.

When I rejected his suggestion to eat and drink, he left, and I remained alone for about 12 hours. I was not cuffed, but locked inside. Finally Abu Nihad returned and ordered the policeman to take me back to the tiny cell I had occupied previously. I lay down on the mattress and almost fell asleep, but was woken by two detainees talking in the adjacent cell. Their voices passed through a pipe in the shower. I asked them to stop talking, because I did not feel well.

After a while the two men were removed. I felt very bad, I felt a pain in my stomach and was about to faint. I started to shout and to call the policemen. But nobody came. A little bit later a doctor, a male nurse and a policeman arrived. As far as I understood, the doctor scolded the guard for not calling him. I was suffering from decreasing blood pressure, and it was very difficult for me to walk to the clinic; I could walk only by supporting myself on the wall. In the clinic the doctor examined me, gave me a pill, and I felt better. Then he phoned Abu Nihad, but I don't know what he said.

Later Abu Nihad and the policeman wanted to return me to my cell for solitary confinement. But I told them that I would rather be shot dead than enter this cell again. I refused to enter, so Abu Nihad took me to another tiny cell. I stayed there for two days in complete isolation. Nobody came in, nobody talked to me.

In the morning of the third day I was taken for interrogation. When I refused to confess, Abu Nihad started to shout at me: "In-al-dinek!" (Damn you and your religion!). He slammed his fist on the table and threatened that unless I confessed, he would order the detention of my 12 year old daughter Intisar. He picked up the telephone and ordered Intisar's arrest. Then five more interrogators entered the room.

The first one rested his foot on the empty chair in front of me and slapped my right cheek. He said: "You are a liar, you have to confess!" Then they all gathered around me, repeating: "Confess! There are others who have confessed already. They told on you, so you had better confess!" They continued shouting at me, and I kept answering that I felt ill and in need of a doctor. Abu Nihad answered: "If you confess, we will take care of you."

I became desperate, and said: "Ok, prepare the confession you want." He showed me a text written in Hebrew and demanded that I sign it. I refused. I told him I would not sign, since I do not know how to read and write, and I was not going to sign something I couldn't understand. They continued saying that people had told on me. So I told them: "Bring them here, and I will clarify it with them."

Later, I was informed that at precisely at same time my 16 year old son Jamal was being interrogated next door. He heard me saying "Bring them." and recognized my voice.

Following the end of the interrogation I was taken to another cell for solitary confinement. In the adjacent cell there was a man who told me that he was from Bethlehem. Suddenly I heard the door open, and someone cried: "Mother, mother!" This was my son Jamal. We cried together. He asked me what I was doing there, and I told him that I was arrested. He begged me to eat and drink, even though the food was disgusting. He told me to close my eyes while eating, and he managed to convince me. Then he said that he had an idea that they would come to take one of us soon. And indeed, 5 minutes later they took me to another cell.

On my second day in this cell, another woman was brought in, and on the next day, a third woman joined us. We were together the whole day. When they came to count us, they noticed that there were three of us in this tiny cell, so they took us to a larger cell. I was put alone in a TZINOK (tiny cell) containing 4 beds on two levels. This cell was cleaner, and there was also a sink.

Throughout all this time, I was not able to take a shower, and had received neither toilet paper, a towel, soap, or a change of clothes. I was constantly afraid that I would get my period, because there was nothing except for a woolen blanket. I stayed in this cell for two days.

On the second day I was taken to court for a prolongation of detention. My lawyer did not arrive. When the charge sheet was translated to me, I was shocked to hear what I was accused of. The judge told me that he would prolong my detention by 60 days, and asked: "What do you request from the court?" I asked to be released on bail. The judge said he was ready to prolong my detention by only 30 days, and he told me to ask my lawyer to request my release on bail. I answered that I did not have any way to contact my lawyer. After the trial I was placed in solitary confinement for one night. The following day I was transferred to a regular cell.

When I arrived at the cell I took a shower for the first time and changed my clothes. Three days later I met attorney Lea Tsemel and a Red Cross representative. Up to then I had not seen a lawyer, nor officials of the Red Cross. The next day I met my lawyer's assistant. While under solitary confinement I received a parcel from the Women for Support of Political Prisoners.

I remember the time when the Jewish criminal women detainees started to sing loudly. We called the policewoman to ask them to lower their voices, but she refused. So we also started to sing. A few minutes later about 20 soldiers and two civilians entered, with clubs and gas grenades in their hands. They screamed at us: "Who is the one singing national songs?" When we answered that the criminals had started the singing, they shouted and threatened to throw the gas grenades into the cell if we continued. Then they left.

The next day, they came for a woman detainee in order to take her fingerprints despite the fact, that they had already been taken. The police-woman returning her asked her for her name. The detainee answered: "You know my name, and besides my name is written in the file." The policewoman shouted that she had to answer, and that from now on she was not allowed a walk outside.

We were 13 women in the cell. When this detainee told us what happened, we decided to collectively refuse the walk. I told the policeman that none of us would go outside, unless the punished woman was also granted the walk. A policewoman separated us and announced that I was being punished: no visitors, no walks, no cigarettes. I stayed under solitary confinement the whole day. When I was returned to the cell the Red Cross representative informed us that we were under collective punishment. In response to the punishment, all the women decided to go on hunger

strike. Two days later, following 18 days of detention, I was released on bail. From then on, I don't know what happened to the other detainees.

Testimony of Laila (not her real name)

Laila is 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ years old. She is from El-Azaria near Jerusalem, and was arrested on February 13, 1989. She was accused of throwing stones at bus number 23 on Salah al-Din Street.

She was detained until her trial, and sentenced on July 7, 1989, to one year in jail and 18 months suspended.

Due to her young age (she is a minor), her sentence was reduced by 3 months.

The following testimony was given to her lawyer while she was detained in the Russian Compound.

I was standing on a side road, when I saw several girls running and four civilians carrying pistols chasing them. I was afraid and started to run too, but I fell. I was caught and put in a car where I met a girl friend from school who had been caught just before me. In the car the men ordered us to open our legs, and they beat us between our legs; they even tried to penetrate me with their clubs. When I resisted, they tore the zipper of my pants.

One of the soldiers had a metal wire. He bent the edge and placed the wire around our necks, pulling our heads back and forth.

During the interrogation my hands and my legs were cuffed, and my wrists started to bleed. When I refused to sign a form written in Hebrew, the content of which was not translated to me, a woman interrogator named Marcelle hit my fingers with a metal ruler until they began to bleed.

One day, while I was staying in a regular cell, my friend was removed. After a while we began to worry, and asked a policewoman called Ruhama what had happened to her. Ruhama told us our friend had died. We continued to ask her, until she took me to the dining room. My feet were cuffed, and my hands were tied to an iron railing above my head, my face touching the wall. Ruhama and some other policemen beat me violently.

The night before my trial, I was taken into a small room. Three men threatened to rape me, unless I confessed to throwing stones. They brought a metal wire and threatened to insert it into my vagina, unless I confessed. The day of the trial, while we were walking along the corridor of the detention centre, one of the soldiers tripped me. When I fell down he started to "ride" on top of me.

Testimony of Em-Soumoud

A 23 year old woman from Dourah.

At noon, a large military force, including one woman soldier, arrived. I was informed of my arrest and told to prepare myself accordingly.

My mother-in-law told the woman soldier that I had done nothing wrong. She said that I was pregnant, and that they would be responsible if something happened to me. Then all the family was brought into one room, and no one was allowed to leave.

The policeman asked me about my sister. (She was arrested shortly afterwards). Before we left, they said they would come back to detain my husband.

In the police van with me were the woman soldier, Abu Jamil (in plain clothes) who is responsible for the Bethlehem area, and Captain Claude. They cuffed my hands, and took me to Hebron. From there, I was taken to the Russian Compound. Claude and Abu Jamil abused me with sexist language.

In the Moscobieh they asked me: "If you married your husband only recently, how can you be pregnant already? Maybe you became pregnant before your marriage?" Someone called Nahari beat me with a club. I fainted, and woke up in the Hadassa Hospital. There they did a gynaecological checkup on me. My leg-cuffs were released and I remained only with my hands tied. At about one o'clock at night I was returned to the Moscobieh (still tied) and placed in solitary confinement. I was not interrogated that night, and my hands were free.

At 8 o'clock the next morning I had my first interrogation with Abu Nihad. He read a long list of accusations, including meetings with Abu Jihad and Abd-ul-Aziz Shahin, transfer of letters, and membership in an illegal organization since 1983. He mentioned the names of the persons who told on me. I was returned to solitary confinement uncuffed. At 6 o'clock a guard arrived, cuffed me and took me to the "HAZANA" (cupboard).

I stayed there for three days, my legs cuffed and my hands tied to the wall behind my back. As a result, I was forced to stand the whole time. In the ceiling of the "HAZANA" was a tiny window. It was very cold.

Before I was placed in the cell, I asked for water. The guard brought me water with a fly in it. I spilled the water on the floor, hoping that later I would be able to lie with my head on the empty bucket. But the guard cuffed me, and I was forced to stand. I asked the guard to tell Abu Nihad that I was on hungerstrike until my conditions were changed.

The following day at 6 o'clock in the morning, I had my second interrogation. In the interrogation room were a number of persons, among them Abu Nihad and a police-woman dressed in plain clothes. This time their speech was much harsher, and they repeated their accusations. I did not confess.

In the meeting with the interrogator I was vomiting regularly, and I asked for medicine. I was given Akamol (Aspirin) and Asival (Valium). They asked me why I was on hungerstrike. I answered that I wanted medicine, release from the cuffs and a change of living conditions. They said that would receive all of that if I confessed.

I was returned to the "HAZANA" and continued my hungerstrike. To and from the interrogations I had to walk cuffed, with a sack covering my head. The hand cuffs were very painful. Once, while I was in the "HAZANA", I was able to release one of my hands. But this was discovered and I was given smaller cuffs.

During the third interrogation they demanded that I confess, cursing and threatening me. Abu Nihad said that he would bring in some men who would "screw me". This is exactly what he said. He also said that the men who were going to rape me were those who had told on me. He threatened to strip off my clothes, and induce an iron wire into my vagina. He ordered me to take off my clothes, but I refused. Then I was returned to the cell.

In the fourth interrogation they brought the persons who – according to the interrogator – had told on me. These men repeated their stories in my presence. I called them liars and tried to slap one of them, but I could not reach him. Instead, I hit the wall violently and fainted.

When I woke up, I was tired and dizzy. I couldn't understand what I was being asked, and I answered "yes" and "no" without realizing the questions. Then Abu Nihad took my hand and pressed my finger on a text he had written. He did not even ask me to sign, but took advantage of my condition, and made me sign with my finger. I didn't know what I was being made to sign. They did not read the content of the confession to me.

I was returned to the "HAZANA", my head covered with a sack. I had to stand – tied to the wall, and continued my hunger strike. The next day, during my fifth interrogation, Abu Nihad read out the content of the confession I had been forced to sign the day before. I said I could not remember anything, and that I did not know what I was signing. Then I decided to stop speaking – they continued to talk to me, but I did not answer.

Later on, I was transferred to a larger cell with water and a toilet for solitary confinement. Once, by mistake, they tried to bring in a man, but they apologized. I was taken to interrogation on two additional occasions, but I did not say a word.

While I was in the "HAZANA" I soiled my pants. One time, when I was in the larger room, I asked them at 8 o'clock in the morning to remove the cuffs so that I could go to the toilet. They didn't come until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Another time a mouse was circling me and I screamed. But then I remembered that I was on speaking strike, and I stopped screaming.

I began to vomit more frequently, and eventually I was taken to a doctor. (I think it was due to the publication of my case and the campaign outside.) In the clinic they measured my blood pressure which was then 60/40. The doctor recommended that I be removed from solitary confinement, and I was placed in a regular cell.

In the cell I continued to feel ill, and I requested a daily blood pressure examination. But they measured it only once a week.

I was interrogated twice about my sister, who was placed in solitary confinement when I was transferred to the regular cell.

I stayed in the Russian Compound for a period of 55 days, and then I was taken to Tel Mond Prison. In the third month of my pregnancy I was losing liquid, and I was taken to the hospital at Kfar Saba. There I was told by the doctor that I had a sore in my womb which would not allow the continuation of my pregnancy. He said I would have to have an abortion. I refused. My lawyer later met with this doctor, and he denied having told me to abort. But a woman guard had been present when he told me that I should have an abortion, and she heard him say that.

My trial took place in Ramallah. In the end I was sentenced to 6 months in jail with two and a half years suspended. In the 7th month of my pregnancy I was released.

On July 25, 1989, my daughter was born.

Testimony of Majdolen Jandieh Muhamad Abu Atwan

Majdolen Abu Atwan is 20 years old, and lives in Dourah, near Hebron. She was detained on the bridge crossing the Jordan river when returning home from Amman on April 28, 1989. She was released on May 3, 1989. Her husband was detained during her visit to Amman.

While I was in Amman, I read a newspaper report about my husband's detention. On the bridge – returning from Amman – I was detained and placed in solitary confinement. I was 8 months pregnant. They made me take off my clothes, and a woman soldier conducted a body search, claiming I had weapons and bombs.

They also searched my luggage, but they didn't find anything. They cuffed my hands and feet, and covered my eyes with a piece of cloth. When I asked what had happened to the luggage I had brought with me, they said I should not bother asking. To this day I do not know what happened to my luggage.

A woman soldier ordered me aggressively to climb into the jeep, in spite of the fact that I was cuffed and that my eyes were covered. I had to drag myself across the floor of the car in order to be able to climb in. The jeep drove to Jericho police station; I sat on the floor of the jeep for the whole journey.

In Jericho they removed the cloth from my eyes, but they forced me to remain with my head bent down, so I could not see anything. I was left alone in this position sitting on the floor of the jeep for half an hour. Then I was taken to Jerusalem.

In the Russian Compound they removed the cuffs from my hands and legs, and registered me. I had to take off my clothes again, and I went through another body search. Everything I had with me was taken. I told them that I was pregnant, but they didn't believe me, because my belly wasn't that prominent. I demanded to see a doctor, since I felt ill, as a result of the Jeep ride.

They took me to Hadassa Hospital with my hands cuffed. The examination was done in the presence of a woman soldier and a guard waiting outside the room. The policeman did not take off my hand cuffs, and the doctor did not say a single word; he did not ask them to remove the cuffs during the examination.

They took me back to the Moscobieh, covered my head with a sack, and placed me in solitary confinement. When we came to the tiny cell, they took the sack off my head and released my hand cuffs.

The cell was very small; the mattress on the floor took up all the space. It was extremely filthy, and there was a hole serving as a toilet. Above the hole, positioned low down on the wall, was a water pipe.

I stayed there for two days without talking to anyone. Then I was taken for interrogation. An interrogator named Gabi asked me about my family and my husband, where I had been and what I was doing in Jordan, and where my husband had received the weapon. The interrogation lasted for half an hour, and I was not asked to sign anything. I didn't understand why they hadn't asked me these questions on the bridge, and why they had to take me to the Russian Compound.

I was taken to a regular cell, and the following day I was interrogated again. I could hear my husband's voice in the other room saying that I was his wife. They allowed me to see him. Later, my husband told me that the interrogators had threatened him that they would beat and torture me until I would lose my baby, unless he confessed.

Again I was asked questions about myself and my husband, but I was not accused of anything.

My daughter Benazir (named after Benazir Bhutto) was born 15 days after my release. When I was released, I learned that my family hadn't been informed of my detention. A female relative crossing the bridge with me had let them know.

Testimony of Ahlam Abu Laban (not her real name)

In the 23rd of April 1989 at midnight I was stopped by soldiers in my neighborhood Ras-el-Amud and I was pushed into a car, in which a police officer named Mustafa and several soldiers were sitting.

Upon our arrival at the Russian Compound the officer took me into a room with a bed and screamed that unless I confessed to painting slogans he would push me onto the bed and rape me.

I begged him not to do this. Then he took me into another room with a pile of mattresses. One soldier lay on the mattresses, another – the interrogator – stood nearby, and the officer who brought me in remained there as well. The officer began to question me, accusing me of painting slogans. When I denied this, he grabbed me by the arm, pulled me from my chair, and told me to sit on a chair next to the soldier on the mattresses. He said that he wanted to film me with that soldier. When I refused, he pushed me and tried to topple me onto that soldier. But I held on to the wall and did not fall.

Meanwhile, the soldiers ridiculed me and cursed at me with dirty language. Afterwards, I returned to the chair I was sitting on before, and the officer screamed and threatened again to rape me if I would not confess. He repeated this many times. He approached me moving the lower part of his body several times, as if he really intended to rape me.

I was frightened. I was afraid that he was going to rape me, and then I signed the confession.

Testimony of Manal Ghanem of Beit Sahour

22 years old, given to the lawyer Mary Rock:

On the 8th of March 1989 around 4.30 pm, while staying at the house of my uncle, Sami Ghanem, I heard my uncle's daughter Iman calling her mother and asking her to bring her I.D., since soldiers were about to arrest her.

We went out and saw that one of the soldiers was holding my cousin and her friend Rene across the street.

I was the first to reach them. I approached the soldier who was holding them and asked whether he understood Arabic. When he answered positively I told him that Iman lived in this house, and asked him why he wanted to arrest her. He did not pay attention to me and took the two girls to the jeep. I gently held him at his shirt and asked him to listen to me. A soldier came unexpectedly from my back, turned me towards him and slapped me in my face, and cursing with four-letter-words. When I asked him why he was beating me, he took his club and threatened to hit me. A third soldier came and started to beat me fiercely on my hands and legs. He continued hitting me, even after his club had broken on my body. Then a fourth soldier came; he

grabbed me and ordered me to join him to the jeep. Then he told me that I was under arrest.

I told him I would come, but that I wanted to complain to the people in charge about the soldier who had beaten me.

We were three women on the vehicle. Iman, Rana and I were sitting on one seat, two soldiers were sitting opposite. They were swearing and making dirty gestures during the ride. One of the soldiers tried to touch my leg with his leg, and forced me to move till I nearly fell from the car.

A military truck was driving behind us. Two soldiers sitting next to the driver made obscene movements the whole way. One of them unzipped his trousers, intending to pull out his penis. We turned our heads aside.

At 5.15pm we arrived at the "El Bassah" detention camp in Bethlehem. When we entered we were told to wait and not to talk. At about 5.30pm a group of soldiers gathered around us and started to mock us. During all this time I suffered from pains all over my body, as a result of the previous beatings and I cried from the pain.

45 minutes later they started to collect our testimonies. The first to come in were the two soldiers who had been in the car with us. After they had left, we were called for interrogation one by one. When my turn arrived, the investigating officer saw me crying and asked them to take me to the nurse (a male nurse). When he saw my hands and legs he told a woman soldier who accompanied me to apply iodine to the sensitive areas, and gave me two pain relieving pills.

I went to continue my testimony. When I finished the interrogator asked me to sign a document written in Hebrew. I refused, since I did not understand its content.

We stayed at El Bassah almost 4 hours. At about 10.15pm we arrived at the Russian Compound. We were not interrogated there. Before they moved me to the detention room I was brought to the nurse. After I had told him the details of my case, he claimed that nothing could be done to help me.

We were taken to a room in which there were 6 other women detainees. It was extremely cold there. They gave us two thin mattresses and they said, that there were no blankets for us. The other detainees gave us some of theirs.

That night I could not sleep at all, because of the cold, the lights which we were not allowed to turn off, and because of the severe pains from which I was suffering.

Testimony of Gezina Schultz

Gezina is a German volunteer working in the orphanage of El-Azaria. She was detained in Jerusalem, near the post office in Salah al-Din Street.

Two soldiers approached me and demanded that I remove a cloth bracelet made two centimeters wide, displaying the Palestinian flag. The bracelet was tight and I could not remove it. More soldiers and policemen arrived and tried to forcibly remove the bracelet, but they did not succeed. One of the policemen used a cigarette lighter to try to burn it off. When I pulled away my hand because of the heat, another policeman pointed his gun at my hand, and threatened to shoot the bracelet off.

In the jeep a policeman accompanied me. I asked him about my rights. He slapped and threatened me, and said that I had no rights, and that there was no democracy here. He refused to give me his name. Since I did not believe I would be detained, I did not demand a lawyer.

Following the interrogation they translated a document for me and I signed it. Then I was told that I was being detained. I phoned my home in Azaria and informed the people of my detention. The people whom I live with called the church official taking care of the Germans here. He was told that I would be released on Sunday, but was not allowed to visit me.

When I entered the detention room, a policeman shouted at me with a vicious expression on his face. He tore off two necklaces without waiting for me to take them off. He demanded that I take off my clothes. I was shocked, and I told him that this was against the law. In the room there was a policewoman who seemed frightened by the policeman. She took me to another room where I removed my clothes, and the policewoman body-searched me.

Then I was taken to a very hot room with, and the air inside was thick. In the room a greenish-yellow light shone for 24 hours, and there was a tiny window high up in the wall. It was difficult to distinguish between day and night.

In the room were 14 women, two of them elderly (around 50), and one of them with ten children at home. I was not given a towel, washing materials or a change of clothes. The air in the room was suffocating. There were mattresses on the floor. On Saturday, two women fainted and the women detainees shouted to be let out of the room. The policeman came, but did nothing. Because of the heat, the women splashed water on themselves and took turns sitting near the door, because here there was a little more air.

There was nothing to read – no newspapers, no books, no paper or writing materials and no radio. From the closed room of the Jewish criminal women detainees we could hear constant sound of the radio.

On Friday night at 12 o'clock, when we were just about to go to sleep (until then we were not able to sleep because of the screams of a drug addict in a closed room nearby), we suddenly heard the sound of a key in the door. A policeman entered, with a big keyring in his hand. When he was asked what he was doing in the womens' room, he began beating some women lying on the floor indiscriminately.

The food is the same as that served to the criminals. When the political detainees are called to eat, the policemen shout: "Intifada, come to eat!" There is too much bread, and the cooked meals are always cold. Breakfast is scheduled to last for only five minutes.

After 48 hours of detention I was released without charge.

Women Detainees in the Russian Compound

December 1, 1988 – December 6, 1989

This list might not be complete. Names of detainees below the age of 18 are abbreviated, as required by the Israeli law.

December 1988

1. S. K. (15); arrested on Dec. 12, released after 15 days of detention.
2. Hanan Ayad (20), Kalandia refugee camp; released on bail.
3. E. Z. (15), Shoafat refugee camp; arrested on Dec. 24.
4. Nahiya Kan'an Muhammad el-Ratrout (20), from El-Bireh; arrested on Dec. 18.
5. Nadya Muhmmad Ali (18), from Shoafat refugee camp; arrested on Dec. 24.
6. Mouna Elyas Ali Kan'an (22), from Bethlehem; arrested on Nov. 27 until the end of legal proceedings.
7. M. R. (16), from Shoafat refugee camp; arrested on Oct. 15, released on bail after 10 days.
8. S. A. (15), from Jerusalem.
9. M. A. S. (15), from Jerusalem.
10. B. A. (14), from Jerusalem.
11. Amounah Abdallah Jaber al-Darwish (29), from Dourah; arrested on Dec. 26 until the end of proceedings, accused of attempting to possess weapons, and sentenced to 5 months in prison.
12. Hourrieh Abdallah Jaber al-Darwish (23), from Abu Dees, married; one month pregnant at the time of her arrest until the end of procedures. Accused of providing services to an illegal organization and sentenced to 6 months in jail.
13. Terry Bullata (23), from Beit Hanina, student; arrested on Dec. 2, released on bail after 12 days. (She had been arrested twice before: from Nov. 4, 1987 to Jan. 7, 1988 and from Nov. 11 until Nov. 17, 1988 when she was released because of bad physical condition.) On March 3, 1989 arrested until end of proceedings and on June 14, 1989 released from prison for medical treatment following interventions by international institutions and personalities.

January 1989

14. Iman Ibrahim Salameh al-Hamid (22), from Deheishe refugee camp; arrested on Jan. 1.
15. Samira Naser al-Din Muhammad Youssuf, from Beitunia, married; detained for a number of hours and released on a personal bail of 1 600 NIS (US-\$ 800).
16. R. T. (16); arrested on Jan. 15, released after 6 days.
17. M. B. (16), from Abu Dees; arrested on Jan. 3, released after 24 hours.
18. M. A. (14), from Beit Hanina; arrested on Jan. 25, released after 6 days.
19. H. S. (17), from Deheishe refugee camp; arrested on January 10.
20. Aziza 'Aissa, mother of 8 children, the youngest child being 4 months old.
21. M. A. H. (16), from Beit Hanina; arrested on Jan. 25.

February 1989

22. N. N. (16), from Jerusalem; arrested on Feb. 1, released after 24 hours.
23. Amal Haili Haninieh (23), from Bethlehem; arrested on Feb. 2, released after 3 days.
24. Tayasir Madah (30), mother of two; arrested on Feb. 13, administrative detention for 6 months.
25. Lamis Mahmoud Arafeh (33), teacher, from Jerusalem; arrested on Feb. 22 until end of proceedings, accused of membership in an illegal organization.
26. R. A. H. (15); arrested on Feb. 18, released after 6 days on bail of NIS 1 000 (US-\$ 500).
27. R. S. (17), from Kazoura refugee camp; arrested on Feb. 16.
28. Ennas Mussa Abu Shakra (18), from Kazoura refugee camp; arrested on Feb. 16.
29. Sausan Ri'ad el-Roum (26), from Kazoura refugee camp; arrested on Feb. 16.
30. I. A. R. (15); arrested on Feb. 18, released after 6 days on bail of NIS 1 000 (US-\$ 500).
31. R. D. (16), from Ramallah; arrested on Feb. 23, released after 24 hours.

32. R. Z. (14), from Abu Dees; arrested on Feb. 1, released after 24 hours.
33. F. A. (15), from Silwan; arrested on Feb. 1, released after 24 hours.
34. Hanan Banura, from Beit Sahour, senior nurse in the children's department of El-Makassed Hospital.
35. J. A. Gh. (16), student from A-Tur/Jerusalem; arrested on Feb. 13, until the end of proceedings. On July 7 she was accused of throwing stones at a bus driving along Salah al-Din Street in East Jerusalem, and sentenced to 33 months in jail with 18 months suspended. Because of her age, the sentence was reduced by 3 months.
36. L. B. (16), student from El-Azaria; arrested on Feb. 13, until the close of proceedings. On July 7 she was accused of throwing stones at a bus driving along Salah al-Din Street and sentenced to 30 months in prison with 18 months suspended. Because of her age, the sentence was reduced by 3 months.
37. Dalal Abd-el-Aziz Be'irat (18), from Silwan; arrested on Feb. 6, until the end of proceedings.
38. M. B. (15), from Silwan; arrested on Feb. 9, under home arrest from Feb. 10 until June 15. Then returned to the Russian Compound; July 10 convicted for throwing a molotov cocktail at a bus and sentenced to 15 months in prison, with 6 months suspended.

March 1989

39. Kh. S. (16), from Jabal el-Mukabbar/Jerusalem; arrested on March 21, released after 10 days.
40. S. M. (12); arrested on March 12, released after 24 hours.
41. Na'imeh Abu Sou'ad, mother of ten from Khader village near Bethlehem; arrested on March 1, released after 6 days.
42. Maissa Abu Laban, from A-Tur/Jerusalem; arrested on March 7, released after 3 days.
43. I. B. (15), from Ramallah; arrested on March 7;
44. Samar Darwish; arrested on March 8, released after 2 days.
45. M. K. (17), from Ramallah; arrested on March 7, released after 3 days.
46. Sana Zaki Khweiss, from A-Tur/Jerusalem; arrested on March 7, released after 10 days.
47. M. N. (13); arrested on March 4, released after 24 hours.
48. L. Kh. (16); arrested on March 29, released after 24 hours.
49. S. R. (16), from Nablus; arrested on March 7.
50. W. H. (16), from Neimeh near Ramallah; arrested on March 7.
51. S. Sh. (16), student from Silwan/Jerusalem; arrested on March 23, released on bail of NIS 500 (US-\$ 250).
52. Touhfeh Ramadan El-Mulla (18), from Jericho; arrested on March 30, and released on bail of NIS 2 000 (US-\$ 1 000) after 14 days, accused of cursing and spitting at a soldier.
53. Yasmin Far'oun (18), from Azaria; arrested on March 21, released after 11 days.
54. Manal Jamal Ghanem (22), from Beit Sahour; arrested on March 8, released on bail of NIS 600 after 9 days. Accused of causing public disturbance, the erection of a road blockade, singing national songs in a demonstration. She was convicted on June 11, 1989 and sentenced to 9 days in prison (equaling her detention) and a fine of NIS 600 (US-\$ 300).
55. R. A. (15), from Beit Sahour; arrested on March 8, released on bail of NIS 600 after 9 days. (Accusations and sentence equal to 54;) She was sentenced on July 31, 1989.
56. Iman Sami Ghanem (21), from Beit Sahour; arrested on March 8, released on bail of NIS 600 after 9 days. (Accusations and sentence equal to 54;) She was sentenced on July 31, 1989.
57. Fahmieh Ansari (21), from Ras-el-Amud/Jerusalem; arrested on March 21, until the end of proceedings. On September 19, she was convicted of throwing stones at a bus, and sentenced to 42 months in jail, with 18 months suspended and a fine of NIS 5 000 (US-\$ 2 500).

April 1989

58. M. F. (15), from Al-Ram; arrested on April 25 until the end of proceedings. She was accused of throwing stones at a bus, and sentenced on June 26 to 18 months in jail with 12 months suspended.
59. S. D. (16), from Jerusalem; arrested on April 4, and released after 8 days.
60. R. A. Z. (14), from Al-Tur/Jerusalem; arrested on April 17, and released after 7 days.
61. B. H. (16), from Shoafat refugee camp; arrested on April 13, and released after 24 hours.
62. R. Gh. (14), from Jerusalem; arrested on April 23, and released after 4 days on bail of NIS 1 000 (US-\$ 500).

63. Fatmeh Abd-el-Hamid Abu Awad (46), from Beit Omar near Hebron; mother of eight, the youngest child being 2 1/2 years old. She was arrested on April 30, and released after 18 days on bail of NIS 2 500 (US-\$ 1 750) and a fine of NIS 1 200 (US-\$ 600). She was arrested again on June 19, and placed in administrative detention for 6 months. Following an appeal by the Human Rights Association, her detention was reduced by 2 months.
64. Majdolen Muhamad Abu Attwan (20), from Doura village near Hebron; arrested on April 28, in the 8th month of her pregnancy. She was released after 6 days.
65. S. R. (16), from Shoafat refugee camp; arrested on April 5, released on bail of NIS 1 000 (US-\$ 500) after 7 days.

May 1989

66. Sou'ad Maraja (18), from Silwan/Jerusalem; arrested on May 20, until the end of proceedings. She was accused of erecting a road-block of stones and burning tires and of throwing stones and molotov cocktails. On July 19, she was sentenced to 41 months in jail with 18 months suspended.
67. Nadira Elyas Antoun Mansour (23), from Beit Sahour; arrested on May 28, released on bail of NIS 5 000 (US-\$ 2 500) after 67 days.
68. Rab'a Abu Souha (55), from Nablus; arrested until the end of proceedings.
69. Khawala Manasra, from Hasan village near Bethlehem;
70. R. F. (16), from Jerusalem; arrested on May 14, released on bail of NIS 10 000 (US-\$ 5 000) after 16 days, and placed under home arrest until her trial.
71. H. Sh. (17), from Bourkin near Jenin; arrested on May 21, until the end of proceedings. On July 26, she was convicted of possessing a knife, and sentenced to 12 months in jail with 8 months suspended.
72. Feryal Mou'ammr (22), from Beit Sahour; arrested on May 7, released after two days.
73. A. A. (16), from Kalandia refugee camp; arrested on May 1, released after 10 days.
74. Faideh El-Massri (33), from Nablus; arrested on May 30, until the end of proceedings.
75. Hilweh Jamil Abu Hadid (22), from Jabal Mukabbar/Jerusalem; arrested on May 7, and released on bail of NIS 2 500 (US-\$ 1 250) and a personal bail of NIS 250 after 6 days.
76. Iftikhar Ali Hassan Shekirat (21), from Jabal Mukabbar/Jerusalem; arrested on May 5, until the end of proceedings. On June 25 she was acquitted from one accusation (throwing a stone on a border policeman), but convicted for throwing a stone at a helicopter. Her term of detention was converted to imprisonment.
77. Samiha Fakhri Abd-el Haq (43), from Nablus; arrested on May 30, until the end of proceedings.
78. Na'ame Hawamdeh (18), from Samou'a near Hebron; arrested on May 7, until the end of proceedings.
79. Sara Tmeizi (20), from Idna near Hebron; mother of a 3 year old daughter; arrested on May 19, until the end of proceedings.
80. Reem Shaloudi (18), from Silwan; arrested until the end of proceedings. On June 19, she was convicted of participation in illegal assemblies and riot, attempted attack on policemen, and throwing stones, and sentenced to 6 months in jail with 3 months suspended.
81. Fathieh Ibrahim Zahran (45), widow and mother of eight from Ramallah; arrested on May 8, and released on bail of NIS 1 500 (US-\$ 750) after 18 days. Three of her sons were arrested at the same time, two of them in the Russian Compound and one in Nablus.
82. Wadha El-Shoubaki (70), from Idna near Hebron; arrested on Damieh Bridge on her way to Jordan. She was beaten violently during interrogation by 7 men and had to receive medical treatment in Hadassa Hospital. She was released after 18 days of detention following an intervention by three members of parliament.

June 1989

83. Sara Rifa'i Karaji (20), student from Hebron; arrested on June 13, until the end of proceedings. On August 29, she was convicted of supporting an illegal organization, and sentenced to 16 months in jail with 11 months suspended and a fine of NIS 550 (US-\$ 275).
84. Mouna Abu Ghosh (26), from Beit Jalla; arrested on June 21, and released on bail after 48 hours.
85. Mariam Awad.
86. Marwat Awad, daughter of Mariam; both were arrested and released in the month of June.
87. Mouna 'Aissa Sakan (25), from Bethlehem; arrested on June 26, released after 96 hours.

88. Houda Matar (24), from Jabal Mukabbar/Jerusalem; arrested on June 26, and released after 48 hours.
89. Jara Shekirat (21), from Jabal Mukabbar/Jerusalem; arrested on June 26, and released on bail of NIS 2 000 (US-\$ 1 000) after 48 hours.
90. Fatmeh Shadeh Jaffar (40), mother of three from Deheishe refugee camp; arrested on June 13, until the end of proceedings. On July 11, she was sentenced to 9 months in jail with 6 months suspended and a fine of NIS 1 000 (US-\$ 500).
91. Mariam Abed Moussa Jaffar, from Mazra el-Sharkieh; arrested on June 23, together with her three children. In the Russian compound the children were separated from her and sent home. She was released after 10 days, and 2 days later, her husband was detained.
92. Basima Hassan Otthman Sarir (26), from Hebron; arrested with her husband on June 5, when she was in the first month of her pregnancy. She was released after 15 days, and obliged to report once every two weeks at the Russian Compound and not to leave the country for two months.

July 1989

93. Maya Rosenfeld, DAI LA-KIBUSH (Enough of the Occupation) activist from Jerusalem; arrested on July 27, and released on bail after 24 hours with the obligation to report for interrogations. Her home was searched for 5 hours, and papers and photographs were confiscated.
94. Najwah Hamed Salem (27), from Betin near Ramallah, mother of four, the youngest child being 8 months old; arrested on July 17, released after 4 days.
95. H. O. (14), from Deir Jerir near Ramallah; arrested on July 27, until the end of proceedings. On Sept. 29, she was convicted of stabbing a policeman and of throwing stones, and convicted to 8 months in jail.
96. Sumia 'Oude (39), from Kisra near Nablus; released after 5 days.
97. Ahlam Ahmed Da'oud Abasi (24), student from Silwan; arrested on July 7, and released after 10 days. While detained, she was not allowed to meet with her lawyer. In order to prevent the meeting, she was transferred from the Russian Compound to the detention centre at Petah Tikva, and from there to the Kishon detention centre. The lawyer's visit was granted only following a call on the High Court.
98. Hiba Mou'awia Faten Tahboub, student from Ramallah; arrested on July 9, released after 10 days. She was not allowed to meet with her lawyer, and transferred to other detention centres (see Ahlam, 97). The lawyer's visit was granted only following a call on the High Court.
99. Waffa Zouheir Kalel Barkawi (19), from Ramallah, studying in Damascus; arrested on July 23, and released after 18 days. She was not allowed to meet with her lawyer.
100. Abeer, Mohammad Saleem Al-Wahide (20), student from El-Bireh; arrested on July 20, and released after 10 days.
101. Farha Bargeeti (75), from Kobar near Ramallah; arrested on July 13, and released after 24 hours.
102. Wedad Manawel Zi'adeh (23), from Shoafat refugee camp; arrested on July 19, released on a personal bail of NIS 1 000 (US-\$ 500) after 3 days.
103. Jamila Salman Sharif (50), from Noba near Hebron; arrested on July 5, released after 3 days.

August 1989

104. Attaf Awessat, from Jabal Mukabbar/Jerusalem; arrested in the middle of August, released after 48 hours.
105. D. B. (17), from Wadi Joz/Jerusalem; arrested on August 14, released after 24 hours.
106. Reeman Abd-el-Azis Barakat (18), from Wadi Joz/Jerusalem; arrested on August 14, released on bail of NIS 1 000 (US-\$ 500) after 48 hours.
107. Na'ameh Adnaan Barakat, from Wadi Joz/Jerusalem; arrested on August 14, released after 24 hours.
108. Eiman Ibrahim Aissa Jadallah (25), from Beit Tsafafa/Jerusalem; arrested on August 28, released after 4 days.
109. Suzana Abu Aker (21), student from Ramallah; arrested on August 14, released on bail of NIS 4,000 (US-\$ 2 000) after one month. On November 6, she was convicted of possessing illegal printed material by the military court of Ramallah, and sentenced to 20 months suspended and a fine of NIS 1 500 (US-\$ 750).

110. Samira Khalil Ahmed Tnehe (20), from Silwan; arrested on August 14, until the end of proceedings. She was wounded by 6 rubber bullets when being detained. On August 31, she was convicted of "participating in an illegal demonstration", and sentenced to two months in jail.

September 1989

111. Y. D. (14), from Aza refugee camp near Bethlehem; arrested on September 19, until the end of proceedings. On November 27, she was convicted of throwing stones and of "obscene gestures", and sentenced to 10 months in jail with 6 months suspended and a fine of NIS 500 (US-\$ 250).
112. S. S. (14), from Deheishe refugee camp; arrested on September 19, released after 22 days.
113. Majeda 'Attef Younis Awajrah (21), student from Sinjal near Ramallah; arrested on September 24, released after 12 days. She was arrested again on October 30, and released after 7 days.
114. S. L. (17), from Bethlehem; arrested on September 27, released on bail of NIS 4 000 (US-\$ 2000) after 30 days. She is accused of throwing stones and a Molotov cocktail, her trial is scheduled for January 11, 1990.
115. Najat 'Attef Younis Awajrah, student from Sinjal near Ramallah; arrested on September 24, released after 12 days.
116. L. D. (15), from El-Bireh; arrested on September 17, released on bail of NIS 500 (US-\$ 250) on October 3.
117. Eiman El-Hamouri (20), from Beit Hanina; arrested on September 7, released after 18 days. Her trial is scheduled for January 30, 1990.
118. Na'ameh Aissa Mohammad Alian (44), from Beit Tsafafa; arrested on September 7, released on bail of NIS 3 000 (US-\$ 1 500) after 24 hours.

October 1989

119. Maissoun Leban (19), from El-Hader near Bethlehem; arrested on October 2, until the end of proceedings. On November 16 she was convicted of throwing stones, and sentenced to 20 1/2 months in jail with 18 months suspended and a fine of NIS 3 000 (US-\$ 1 500).
120. Taghreed Mohammad Helme Sh'abne (22), from El-Jib near Ramallah; arrested on October 18, until the end of proceedings.
121. Ra'ida Assaf (18), from Aza refugee camp; arrested on October 3, until the end of proceedings. On November 14 she was convicted of throwing stones at a car, and sentenced to 15 months in jail with 12 months suspended and a fine of NIS 2 500 (US-\$ 1 250).
122. Houssnieh Da'oud Abd-el-Kader (39), from Nablus; arrested on October 19, and placed in administrative detention.
123. Nihad Aabasi, from Ras-el-Amud; arrested on October 24, released after 24 hours.
124. Najlah Ahmed Al-Haq, from Bethlehem; arrested on October 25, released after 3 days.
125. Kareema Zeyad (36), from A-Tur/Jerusalem; arrested on October 17, released on bail of NIS 5,000 (US-\$ 2,500) after 8 days.
126. A. A. T. (16), from Sur Baher.
127. T. S. (13), from the Old City of Jerusalem; arrested on October 3, released on bail of NIS 5,000 (US-\$ 2,500) after 10 days.
128. Maha Nassar (35), from Ramallah, teacher and mother of two children; arrested on October 6, released after 12 days.

November 1989

129. Fadieh Bajes Ahmed 'Eid (47), from Jericho, mother of five; arrested on November 10, released after 48 hours. She was arrested while trying to visit her son in the Russian Compound. The visit was not granted, because of a hunger strike the youth had organized in the detention centre, and the visitors were chased away by armed policemen.
130. S. A. K. (15), student from Shoafat refugee camp; arrested on November 15 (Palestinian Independence Day), released on a personal bail of NIS 1 500 (US-\$ 750) after 6 days.
131. S. A. K. (15), student from Shoafat refugee camp; arrested on November 15, released on a personal bail of NIS 1 500 after 6 days.
132. D. A. K. (16), student from Shoafat refugee camp; arrested on November 15, released on a personal bail of NIS 1 500 after 6 days.
133. F. A. K. (17), student from Shoafat refugee camp; arrested on November 14, released on a personal bail of NIS 1 500 after 7 days.

134. H. S. (15), student from Jabal Mukabbar/Jerusalem; arrested on November 14, released on a personal bail of NIS 1 500 after 7 days.
135. M. A. S. (15), from Ras El-Amud/Jerusalem; arrested on November 14, released on a personal bail of NIS 1 500 after 7 days.
136. N. A. (17), student from Sur Baher; arrested on November 14, released on a personal bail of NIS 1 500 after 7 days.
137. R. A. (17), student from Abu Tor/Jerusalem; arrested on November 14, released on a personal bail of NIS 1 500 after 7 days.
138. F. S. (15), student from Abu Tor/Jerusalem; arrested on November 15, released after 24 hours.
139. M. A. K. (17), from Shoafat refugee camp; arrested in the second month of her pregnancy, on November 15, and released on a personal bail of NIS 1 500 after 6 days.
140. Amal Abu Teer (19), student from Antouba near Jerusalem; arrested on November 14, released on a personal bail of NIS 1 500 after 7 days.
141. H. Sh. (17), student from Ras El-Amud/Jerusalem; arrested on November 16, released on personal bail after 3 days.
142. R. K. (16), student from Silwan/Jerusalem; arrested on November 29, on bail of NIS 1 000 (US-\$ 500) after 9 days. She had been arrested twice before (on May 17, 1989 and on August 13, 1989) for a period of 7 days.
143. Amal 'Aissa Mohammad Yaseen (42), from Ein Yabrud near Ramallah; arrested on November 26.
144. Fakrieh Ahmed Hassan Hreish (45), from Ramallah; arrested on November 23.
145. Intisar Mohammad El-Kak (19), from Silwan/Jerusalem; arrested on November 12, in the second month of her pregnancy, until the end of proceedings.
146. Y. T. (17), student from Beit Fajer; arrested on November 20.
147. Kaussar Rateb Raba'eh (23), from Bethlehem; arrested on November 17.
148. I. E. (17), from a village near Hebron; arrested on November 23, released on the same day. She was sentenced without a lawyer to 10 months in jail by at the military court of Ramallah.
149. D. K. (17), from Silwan; arrested on November 29, released after 24 hours.
150. Roula El-Afghani (20), from the Old City of Jerusalem; arrested on November 30, until the end of proceedings.
151. Zahra Attouf Salman Abu Dalal (38), from Aza refugee camp; arrested on the bridge to Jordan with her baby, on November 17. She was released after 7 days.
152. Sunna El-Malak (25), from Aza refugee camp.

December 1. - December 6, 1989

153. R. A. (14), from the Old City of Jerusalem; arrested on December 5, released after 24 hours.
154. Jenifat Isma'eel Abed Kan'an (22), from Beit Reema near Ramallah; arrested on December 5, released after 24 hours.
155. Sumeira Zameel Halal Dameira (22), from Tulkarem; arrested on December 5, released after 24 hours.
156. M. A. (14), from the Old City of Jerusalem; arrested on December 5, released after 24 hours.
157. I. Z. (16), from Bethlehem; arrested on December 1, extension of detention scheduled for December 18.
158. R. H. (15), from Beitounia near Ramallah, arrested on December 1.
159. Souraida Mahmoud Abd Houssein (27), student from Kobar near Ramallah; arrested on December 5.
160. S. A. (16), from Beit Hanina; arrested on December 5; her detention was extended by another 8 days on December 6.
161. S. B. (15), from the Old City of Jerusalem; arrested on December 5; the following day her detention was extended by 8 days.
162. F. E. (15), from Beiteen near Bethlehem, arrested on December 5.
163. Hawla Hamed Houssein Shalbak (21), from Kadoun near Ramallah, arrested on December 5.
164. Z. K. (17), from the Old City of Jerusalem; arrested on December 5. On December 6, her detention was extended by 8 days.

**WOFPP, PO Box 8537 Jerusalem Israel 91083
Donations to: "Legal Aid for Women Detainees",
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