



**WOMEN
FOR WOMEN
POLITICAL
PRISONERS
JERUSALEM**



**SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT
JANUARY — JUNE 1990**



**WOFPP, P.O.B. 8537
JERUSALEM, 91083 ISRAEL**





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LIST OF TERMS

Shabak — Hebrew acronym for General Security Services.

Hazana (closet) — A bad smelling cell measuring about 100x80 cm, where there is no possibility to stand upright or to straighten the legs while sitting. Sometimes the detainee's hands and legs are tied. The detainee is not permitted to leave to use the toilet or to wash. Those remaining for long periods receive a quarter of a loaf of bread stuffed with spoiled food.

Shabah — A filthy opaque sack placed over the detainee's head. The suspect's hands are tied either to a railing behind her back or above her head.

Zinzana (lock-up) — Solitary confinement in a dark cell 1x1.5 meters, with or without running water.

RESPONSES TO THE WOFPP BOOKLET 1989

The booklet which "Women for Women Political Prisoners — Jerusalem" published in December 1989 (under the name of "Women for Support of Women Political Prisoners") on the detention center in the Russian Compound in Jerusalem (the Moscobiyyeh) drew a wide range of responses. Many requests arrived for the purchase of additional copies and several people sought more information on the subject. Others sent letters of encouragement and some joined our group. Considering the group's limited ability to distribute the booklet, we attribute special importance to the responses which appeared in the Israeli press.

One of our aims is to inform the wider public on the conditions at the detention center and to arouse it to respond to the cries of injustice, cruelty and arbitrariness from within the walls of the detention cells of the Russian Compound. The following brief summary of items which appeared in the press indicates that the booklet succeeded in disturbing the complacency of the public and in raising demands for a response from the police and the **Shabak** to the accusations lodged.

Yoram Levi's article (Davar, 26 January, 1990) unleashed a wave of responses to the publication of the booklet. The article cites four of the nine testimonies included in the booklet and includes the responses of the spokesperson of the Southern District of the Jerusalem Police. He states, among other things, "The detention center is under the constant supervision of external public bodies, like the Committee of the Knesset, Members of Knesset, the Red Cross and others, in addition to the internal police review. All inspections praised the high standards of maintenance, food and medical treatment received by the detainees".

The statement of the police spokesperson did not convince S. Yizhar, a renowned Israeli author, who, in his earlier short stories, exposed wrongs committed against the Palestinians forty years ago. In relating to the methods of interrogation and torture described by WOFPP, Yizhar appeals to the **Shabak**

interrogator and demands, "And if nonetheless, all of this is true, whereas a non-refusal may be construed as an admission, in whose name do you perpetrate these acts? And if indeed all of this is true — how does the earth support you?" (Davar, 2 February, 1990).

Journalist Yossi Dahan, under the headline "Let the Minister of Police and the Prime Minister Step Forward to Deny," also states, "We are not speaking here of individual cases considered deviations from accepted procedure. We speak here of an entire network for which breaking the law has become the norm. The daily infliction of injury to the bodies and to the dignity of these women has become an acceptable work method. Torture, humiliation and cruel punishment have come to replace fair legal procedure" (Hadashot, 18 February, 1990). Therefore Dahan demands, if no denial is forthcoming, "A public investigation commission should be established to find out what transpires behind the steel doors of the Russian Compound, and the perpetrators of these crimes should be prosecuted and punished... Women for Women Political Prisoners has presented us with the facts to ensure that we will not be able to evade the issue in the future by claiming 'We didn't act because we didn't know'".

Following the appeals of journalists, the Prime Minister's Military Advisor Uziel Nevo was forced (Kol Hair, 23 February, 1990) to acknowledge the existence of so-called "waiting cells" (**zinzanas**) in the **Shabak** interrogation facilities, but denied the existence of "narrow boxes" popularly termed by the women detainees and in the WOFPP booklet **hazanas** (closets) in which detainees are held for long periods, standing or in fetal position, to elicit a break-down or a confession.

It is not unwarranted to assume that the decision of a Knesset delegation to visit the Russian Compound on 26 February, 1990, was prompted by these publications. These MKs, whose request to visit the **Shabak** wing was denied, were amazed at what they saw during

their guided visit, and summed up the visit with one word — "shocking".

The reactions to the booklet reached a peak with the response of MK (Labour) Shevach Weiss, who was deeply shocked by the testimonies. He wrote to the Prime Minister, who is ministerially responsible for the **Shabak** that he does not believe that such sadists exist within the ranks of the Security Service, and even if part of what was reported is true, those responsible should be prosecuted. Following his appeal, MK Weiss was invited to meet with senior members of the Security Service and was taken on a guided tour of the facilities which were made ready for his visit. He saw clean, whitewashed cells, met with happy detainees and was promised that any time an interrogator decides to slap a woman detainee he must first obtain personal permission from his superiors. The MK was, of course, assured that in treatment of the women detainees care is taken to fully comply with religious rules, that no interrogation takes place without the presence of a policewomen, and that no physical violence is used against women. It was further explained to him that all claims of torture were refuted in interim trials*, and that two interrogators were

dismissed for deviations from the norm in order to uphold the high standards of the Services.

The testimony of Weiss which whitewashed the **Shabak** was met with derision by Silvie Keshet (Yediot Achronot, 9 March, 1990) and Gabi Nitzan (Hadashot, 13 March, 1990). In the weekend supplement of the local weekly "Jerusalem" on 9 March, 1990, Yehoyakim Stein from the "Public Committee Against Torture in Israel" and Michel Warschawski, who personally underwent **Shabak** interrogations at the Russian Compound, responded to the ingratiating MK. On 16 March MK Weiss reiterated and reconfirmed his faith in the **Shabak's** decency, rejecting the criticism his remarks drew. This is the state of things until the present; testimonies of hundreds of detainees against the "word of honor" of anonymous **Shabak** personnel to an ingratiating member of Knesset.

In summary, the booklet aroused public awareness and criticism of the conditions at the Russian Compound. This pressure, however, is insufficient to change the methods of interrogation, to cause the establishment of an investigation commission, or to mandate real public supervision of the conditions in the detention center at the Russian Compound.

* An interim trial may be requested by a defendant — prior to the commencement of the trial proper — to establish the admissibility of evidence i.e. a confession extracted under torture.

WOMEN DETAINEES AT THE RUSSIAN COMPOUND — CONDITIONS OF DETENTION AND INTERROGATION

Between January and June 1990 we were informed of 87 cases of women held in the detention center at the Russian Compound for various periods of time. This number does not include those arrested or detained for interrogation and released within 24 hours (for example many girls, teenagers and women from Tzur Baher, who were brought in recently, to the detention center, for a few hours for questioning).

Of those detained at the Russian Compound in the last six months, 55 were under the age of 18.

Of the 87 women arrested, 56 were released (most of them on bail) and so far they have not been charged.

18 stood trial and were sentenced to prison terms. Among these 14 are still serving time in prison, 4 were released after completing their sentences.

2 underwent trial and were acquitted.

11 are awaiting trial.

The testimonies of the detainees who were interrogated at the **Shabak** wing present an identical picture to that described in the WOFPP booklet in December 1989: the conditions of solitary confinement, the filth and inedible food, deficient medical treatment, the beatings, the sexual harassment and threats of rape — all of these are recurring themes in the women's testimonies. Especially consistent are the descriptions of the methods of torture regularly used by the **Shabak** interrogators — the **shabah**, the **hazana** (closet) and the **zinzana** (lock-up).

Neither have conditions improved in the detention cells of the regular police wing in recent months. From testimonies we gathered, most blatant are the occurrences of harassment and humiliations by some of the policemen and policewomen who beat, abuse and disgrace the

women detainees at their pleasure with no one supervising, restraining or punishing their behavior.

A hunger strike in the wing of the women detainees at the Russian Compound is not an everyday occurrence. The detainees' stay is temporary, the turnover is high, many of the detainees are minors who lack experience and do not know how to defend their rights and many of them are exhausted after prolonged periods in the **Shabak** wing. The outbreak of a hunger strike means that the conditions and the treatment have become unbearable. Experience has shown that temporary improvement in the conditions of detention follows such struggles, yet such improvements do not last. It is therefore necessary to be on guard at all times.

On 25 March, the women incarcerated in the cell (5 minors and 2 adults) began a hunger strike. The strike began during the month of Ramadan (a month-long Muslim holiday in which believers fast during the daytime) after their demand to meet with the commander of the detention center was refused. The women detainees demanded the cessation of the endless torment of one of the women detainees by the police, an end to the imposition of collective punishments, permission for family visits in the morning hours during the month of Ramadan and permission to receive regular medical treatment.

The response of the detention center authorities to the strike was: the removal of all belongings from the cell, including mattresses, blankets, washing utensils and toilet paper for long hours, the cancellation of family visits and prohibition of the reception of parcels. Later in the hunger strike the women were transferred into one cell and ordered to undress for a search. When they refused to do so they were threatened that they would be forcibly undressed. Only then did they agree to remove

their clothes and thus remained totally naked. After exhausting negotiations the commander of the detention center met with the strikers and accepted their demand to alter family visiting hours during Ramadan. The commander promised to review their complaints, and the women ended their strike.

A month later, on 26 May, the women detainees began yet another hunger strike, this time for only one day. They protested the prohibition of conversation in the dining room during meals, demanded protection from the criminal women detainees in the cell adjacent to theirs, and protested against the aggressive and humiliating treatment by the policemen and policewomen. The deputy detention center commander, who met with the hunger strikers, promised to comply with their demands.

The recurring hunger strikes attest to the fact that not only have the conditions of detention not improved, they have, in fact, worsened.

It is worthy to note a few technical and organizational improvements introduced during recent months in the detention center which can, to some extent, be attributed to WOFPP activities:

■ A shed was erected and benches installed for the convenience of the families waiting to visit their loved ones. Over a year ago WOFPP brought the lack of adequate waiting facilities to the attention of City Council members, and also

raised this issue with the Deputy Police Commander of the Jerusalem Region, the Commander of the Detention Center at the Russian Compound and senior officers.

■ An alteration in the visitation arrangements: a regular visitation day was set for every detainee who is entitled to meet with his/her family members and the family then was notified. This arrangement enables the distribution of visits at the detention center over most weekdays, whereas in the past all visits took place on Friday only and then for a limited number of hours. Consequently many families did not have the opportunity to visit with their detained relatives.

■ A canteen was opened in the detention center where the families can purchase on the premises various consumer goods - previously forbidden — and pass them on to the detainees. Before the canteen opened, the transfer of parcels to the detainees was subject to random approval by the policeman on duty. Since the canteen opened, WOFPP has been engaged in prolonged correspondence with its managers and has raised two demands:

A. To require the canteen to give receipts for payment of goods transferred directly to the detainees.

B. To include among the canteen goods cheaper products also (for example, the only toothpaste sold is an imported brand and the shampoo and sanitary napkins are of an expensive variety).

WOFPP ACTIVITY JANUARY TO JUNE 1990

The activities of WOFPP continued in the framework set during the group's first year. These include:

- Daily visits to the Russian Compound to meet with the families of detainees and to gather information about new cases which have not yet come to our attention and about detainees who are held in the *zinzana* in the *Shabak* wing.
- Bi-weekly visits by the WOFPP lawyer to the detention center at the Russian Compound for on-going follow up with the women detainees. During these visits the legal counselor also receives testimonies and affidavits from women who were beaten, humiliated, subjected to threats or prevented from exercising their legal rights — at any time during their arrest, interrogation or detention, and from women whose circumstances or conditions of detention require immediate intervention.
- The filing of complaints by the WOFPP lawyer with the detention center authorities in matters pertaining to certain women detainees or in a matter which concerns all of the women detainees. From January to June 1990 seven complaints were filed in matters pertaining to five women detainees. Not one of these complaints has thus far gained consideration (we have no systematic information on complaints filed by other attorneys representing detainees). There are women who fear that filing a complaint against the authorities may do them more harm than good, and that instead of the cessation of mistreatment it would be further aggravated.
- Attendance at the courts during the trials of women detainees. For many months we were prevented from entering the military Court in Ramallah where trials of West Bank residents are held. After a protracted correspondence with the military authorities demanding to exercise the legal right of every citizen to attend the court proceedings, we ensured our right to be present as observers.
- When a case of gross breach of human rights comes to our attention, or a case which requires immediate intervention to prevent danger to the

life of a detainee, we bring it to the attention of the media in order to enlist wide coverage of the case. We also call upon bodies which deal with the protection of civil rights both in Israel and abroad, to intervene. Not all the information we forward to the press is published. From January to June 1990 the following items were published at our instigation:

A. Salwa Hodla Barghouthi on 22 December 1989.

B. The complaint of S.S. was published on 27 March 1990.

C. The hunger strike was publicized on 27 March 1990.

D. The item about the methods of torture used during interrogation of three women detainees was published on 8 June 1990.

During the period from January to June 1990 we applied to various bodies abroad to request their intervention on behalf of Ismahane Alwana from the village of Jaba'. The Methodist Church in the U.S. launched a campaign to sign a petition on her behalf which was forwarded to the President of Israel.

- In January 1990 the Public Committee Against Torture in Israel was founded. We bring to its attention testimonies and affidavits of women detainees who were tortured and harassed during interrogation, at the time of their arrest and while incarcerated.

- Visits with released women detainees (on bail, awaiting trial or after serving their sentence). These visits are held to express our solidarity and also in order to complete our information about conditions of arrest and detention.

- We continue to forward weekly parcels to the women detainees at the Russian Compound. They contain sheets, towels, underwear and also food, soap, toilet paper and sanitary pads which we are now able to purchase at the canteen.

- On International Prisoner Day we held a protest vigil in front of the detention center at the Russian Compound.

- Recently we began to sponsor Victoria David, a Jewish political prisoner who has no relatives in Israel. We share the cost of providing goods

from the prison canteen, take turns visiting her and exert pressure on the authorities to have her transferred from Neve Tirza prison (where criminal women prisoners are incarcerated) to the Sharon Prison where the political prisoners are held. Victoria David's request to be with other women political prisoners was not granted, like the request of the prisoners of "Hanitzotz" which was not granted at the time, due to care taken by the authorities to separate the Jewish and Palestinian political prisoners.

In his reply to the application of Victoria's attorney, the Commander of the Central Division wrote:

"1. In the Sharon Prison women *minority* (our emphasis) prisoners are incarcerated and are serving sentences for crimes against the security of the State.

2. Since your client does not meet all these criteria, her place of incarceration has been set at the Neve Tirza Prison".

TESTIMONIES

TESTIMONY OF G.E.A.

27 years old, a nurse working in Saudi Arabia. Arrived for a visit at her parents' home in Deheisheh Camp on the occasion of her mother's death.

I was arrested in my family's home in Deheisheh at midnight of 16 April 1990. A curfew was imposed on the camp and the Shabak officers, accompanied by about 20 policemen, entered the house, blindfolded me, and dragged me to the vehicle. I was driven to the military governor's house in Bethlehem, where they put a shabah on my head, and after about two hours I was transferred to the Russian Compound.

After a body search, I was transferred to zinzana no. 13, the size of which is 1.10x2.50 meters. A hole in the floor served as a toilet, and the faucet dripped constantly, day and night, making everything very wet. There were many flies, a heavy stink, smelly blankets, and no ventilation. The light in the zinzana was on constantly, day and night. Policemen and interrogators would occasionally knock with keys on the door, and bother me with questions and comments, preventing me from sleeping.

When I was taken from the zinzana for interrogation, a sack was placed over my head and I was roughly dragged by the cord of the sack, which caused me to bump into the walls, and be bruised. This is common practice. I was in the shabah for a day and a half, standing the entire time, with one hand handcuffed to the pipe. The interrogators would extinguish cigarettes on my arm.

After spending 25 days in zinzanas and after I admitted to some of the accusations, I was transferred to a cell in the regular wing. I slept on the floor, since the sleeping benches were occupied. At night the policemen used to enter the cells, kick the women sleeping on the floors, and swear and curse. The Jewish criminal detainees in the adjacent cell used foul language and cursed the political detainees, while the policemen and policewomen allowed them to do anything they wished.

TESTIMONY OF MAYSOON

Maysoon (not her real name) is a minor 15 years old, an eighth grade student. Arrested at the Dahariya Junction on 16 April on suspicion of throwing stones.

I spent one day in the zinzana. During interrogation, one of the interrogators tried to break my finger. Afterward, I was transferred to a regular cell. I was subjected to frequent beatings by policemen and policewomen. About a month after my arrest, during a daily walk outside, a policeman noticed me talking with one of the detainees. Policewoman Dalia and policeman Motti took me to the room where we meet with our attorneys, demanded that I lift my hands, and Motti beat me. From there I was taken to the dining room, where policewoman Vered hit me on my left hand with a large and heavy key. In addition to being subjected to frequent beatings, I was forbidden to use the canteen, and visits from my family were cancelled.

TESTIMONY OF N.D.H.

Nineteen years old, from Kalandia. Detained on 1 May, 1990 on the Allenby Bridge, on her way home from a visit to Jordan.

I was brought from the bridge to the Russian Compound, my hands and feet were bound and my head placed within a sack.

I was held in the interrogation wing for 21 days, in several zinzanas (nos. 5, 4, and 13) of various sizes. One of them was 2x2.5 meters high, with a hermetically sealed steel door which has a small opening which is also hermetically sealed from outside. There was a small hole in the ceiling, closed as well. A strong yellow light was on in the zinzana at all hours of the day and night. In the zinzana's floor, there was a hole for a toilet.

There are zinzanas without running water, where the detainees receive water in bottles. I received two bottles, one for washing, and one for drinking. There were days when I received only

one bottle. The quantity of water was subject to the arbitrary decision of the guard. The mattress and blankets in the *zinzana* stunk and the floors were covered with food remains and insects.

During interrogation, the interrogators pushed me roughly against the wall, and my head was bruised. The interrogator spat in my face and stepped on my feet. About 10 days after my arrest, my head was covered by *shabah* for about two hours. Afterwards, I was placed in the *hazana*, with my hands tied behind my back. The *hazana*, 70x70 cms in size and about two meters high, is totally dark and stinks strongly of animal carcasses. I was held in the *hazana* for a whole night, with my hands tied behind my back.

TESTIMONY OF A.M.J.

Below is a translation of an affidavit by A.M.J., of Beit Anan, delivered under oath on 26 March 1990 to attorney Ahlam Haddad.

1. I am 23 years old. I was arrested on Saturday 4 March 1990, at 1:00 a.m. I was brought to the detention center at Beitunia. From there I was transferred to the Military Government Compound and later to the Russian Compound. I was accompanied by Secret Service officers and military officials.

2. In the Russian Compound I was placed in *zinzana*. In the morning they began to interrogate me. A *shabah* was placed on me, that is, a sack covered my head, and my hands were cuffed behind my back. I was laid out on cold water, and was kept thus throughout the interrogation, which continued for four whole days.

3. The treatment in the *zinzana* was very bad. They used to curse me all the time. I remained 18 days in the *zinzana*, and later my detention was extended by 50 days.

4. They extracted a confession from me by means of collaborators (termed by Palestinians "birds").

5. We all suffer — I and my young friends at the detention center in the Russian Compound — from collective punishments such as ignoring our requests to see a doctor, the confiscation of mattresses and sheets, thus leaving us to sleep on the floor. A policewoman called *Ruhama* beat me when I was in the room and cursed me calling me a "sharmuta" (Arabic meaning whore). A

policeman came and dragged me outside the room, and the policewoman pulled my hair. The policeman disengaged her from me. I was taken by myself into the attorneys' waiting room, and later, when the rest of the girls protested my removal from the room, they brought them as well. We remained there for a few hours. This was Friday night.

6. We appeal to all the forces of peace all over the world. We began a hunger strike for the following reasons:

a. We requested to meet with the commanding officer at the detention center and our request was denied.

b. We requested an improvement in the manner policemen and policewomen treat us and the cessation of the curses shouted at us all day.

c. Our sheets, clothes, and canteen privileges were taken from us, and now we sit on the cold floor in a very cold and damp room where there is never any sunlight.

d. Because of our refusal to eat, policewoman *Dalia*, policeman *Uzi*, and another officer entered the women detainees' room, took all of us out, brought us all into the attorneys' waiting room, and then *Dalia* ordered that we undress for a body search. We were forced to stand facing the wall and to remove all of our clothes. After being threatened, we removed all our clothes and remained totally naked.

e. We demand the cessation of vengeful maltreatment of the detainee *S.S.* and her persistent, almost daily, harassment, especially during the night.

We request here from the democratic forces to gain freedom and to improve the conditions of detention at the Russian Compound.

TESTIMONY OF SALWA HODLA BARGHOUTH

The following is a translation of the sworn affidavit of Salwa Ahmad Hodla Barghouthi, 29 years old, from Beit Rima, in the Ramallah region. The affidavit was taken on 28 December 1989 in the Detention Center at the Russian Compound by attorney Ahlam Haddad.

1. I was arrested on Friday 8 December 1989 at

the Allenby Bridge, upon returning from Jordan, and was transferred to the Russian Compound. I was not interrogated that day, nor the following day, Saturday. The interrogation began on Sunday, 12 December, and from that day onwards I stayed in the *zinzana* for 22 days.

2. An interrogator known as Avi al-Assad began to interrogate me for three days.

3. An interrogator known as Roni hit me on the head. He used to begin the interrogation in the afternoon and would continue well into the night, and then take me out to the yard. In the yard, I was ordered to raise my hands, to remove my outer clothing and my head covering, and I was left in the cold for about four hours. They did this twice.

4. During this period I began to menstruate. I did not have sanitary pads, and all my clothing was soiled and covered with blood. Throughout this time I was in interrogation, and even now, I am sick from the fear and the beatings and am currently taking medications.

5. I was placed in the *zinzana*, which had a strong bad smell. It had no water and I could not eat in there. This continued throughout the interrogation.

6. I was also placed in a dark *zinzana* for five hours, and I slept on the floor without a blanket. Before they took me in, I was told I was entering "a grave".

7. They humiliated me and cursed me, especially the interrogator Roni, who told me, among other things, "Hey, *sharmuta*" (whore) and "I know how many pubic hairs you have".

8. Roni threatened me that he would sleep with me and remove my clothes. He told me, "I want to screw you".

9. During the interrogation, upon completion of the session, I was left alone on the chair while the air-conditioner was turned on. One night I slept seated on the chair, and one night I slept like this on the floor.

10. I have not yet met with an attorney for consultation on legal matters concerning the interrogation methods I was subjected to, and on my detention in general.

Following the interrogation, Salwa Barghouthi signed a statement in Hebrew, none of which she understood.

TESTIMONY OF ITAFF

Itaff (not her real name), a 15-year-old high school pupil from Shuafat refugee camp, was arrested on 26 February 1990 upon leaving her school in Sheikh Jarrah. She was arrested on the suspicion of throwing stones at a no. 27 Israeli bus.

In the car that took me to the Russian Compound, they all slapped my face, spat on me, cursed me, and threatened to hit me and to detain me for a long period. When I arrived at the Russian Compound, the interrogator thrust my head against the wall and threatened to abuse me sexually.

Afterwards, I was placed in a filthy cell. There, I was held without food or water until noon the following day. On the following day, the threats and beatings continued. I was beaten in the face, and policemen pulled at my long hair. The man who photographed me (for the police files) hit me on my feet, face, and eyes, and on my back and neck.

On 2 March, I was taken out to the yard, in the rain and cold, for half an hour. Since then, I have been coughing. That day, at about four o'clock, I was taken by a policewoman and two policemen to the attorneys' waiting room. There, I was again hit by a policeman, especially on the ear. The three pulled at my hair and cursed me. The policeman who beat me threatened to tie me up and hang me from the lamp.

Attorney Haddad saw me again in the courtroom, where I told her that after she concluded her visit with me on 2 March, the beatings continued until evening. I was injured in the leg, but the beatings continued on the injured foot as well.

I stopped going out to eat, I was detained in a separate cell, and I suffered from pains and stomach problems. I lost weight and my physical condition has deteriorated.

Following Itaff's testimony, attorney Ahlam Haddad lodged a complaint on 15 March with the director of the detention center in Jerusalem. She demanded an end to the maltreatment of Itaff and an immediate medical examination of her.

No reply to the complaint has been received yet.

LIST OF DETAINEES JANUARY — JUNE 1990

The following are the names of the women who were detained in the Russian Compound in the period January to June 1990. The list, which contains the names of 87 women, is not a complete one. For various reasons, WOFPP was not always able to obtain the names of all the women who were detained during this period. According to Israeli law, it is forbidden to publish the names of women detainees who are under the age of 18; they are therefore listed by their initials.

JANUARY

- 1** S.Sh., 18, from A-Tur (near Jerusalem), student. Arrested on 10 December 1989 on suspicion of throwing stones and empty bottles at a police car. Her trial took place on 4 February 1990 and she was released without punishment or fine.
- 2** L.F., 18, from Issawiya, student. Arrested on 14 December 1989 near Damascus Gate on her way home from school. She was released on bail the next day.
- 3** H.M., 18, from Bethlehem. Arrested on 16 December 1989. She was released after 18 days in detention.
- 4** Hitham Salah, 24, from Jalazoun refugee camp. Arrested on 7 January 1990, released the next day.
- 5** B.S., 14, from A-Tur. Arrested on 11 January 1990 as she was leaving school. During the arrest, she was beaten all over her body, especially on her back. She was kept all night in the *zinzana* and released on bail on 12 January.
- 6** Zeinab Yusef al-Sayyad, 26, from A-Tur. Arrested on 11 January 1990 along with two female relatives, following a clash with soldiers. Released.
- 7** K.S., 14, from A-Tur. Arrested 11 January in school following a clash with soldiers. Released.
- 8** A.D., 18, from Ramallah. Arrested on 14 January on suspicion of throwing stones at soldiers. She denied the accusation. Was released after 10 days of detention, with neither bail nor trial.
- 9** M.A., 17, from Salfit. Arrested on 19 January along with her father. They both were

ordered to report to the military headquarters where they were arrested. Her father was released, but she was kept in detention. On 1 February she was transferred to Jalame detention center. Released.

10 K.M., 16, from Qalandia refugee camp. Arrested on 21 January. Charged with throwing stones at a military vehicle. Sentenced to seven months in prison.

11 Fadwa Shawar, 20, from al-Bireh, works with the Arab Studies Society. Arrested on 21 January at her home. Released the next day.

12 Samira Farraj, from Nablus.

13 A.Sh., 15, from Qalandia refugee camp, student. Arrested on 22 January on suspicion of throwing stones at a bus. Released on bail of NIS 5,000 on 4 February, after 14 days of detention. She was put under house arrest for 102 days, until 17 May, when her trial was held. She was sentenced to five months in prison, with no deduction for the days of house arrest.

14 H.J., 17, from Bethlehem, student. Arrested on 24 January while leaving school, by a settler who pointed his pistol at her head while he pulled her into his car. She was soon transferred to a police car that took her to the Russian Compound. Released on bail.

15 Fatma Shamayel, from Am'ari refugee camp, mother of baby. WOFPP was notified of her arrest on 25 January. Released.

16 H.S., 18, from Silwan. Arrested on 30 January and kept in *zinzana* for eight days. During interrogation, she was beaten with fists all over her body. Her head was covered with a sack and smashed against a wall. Her interrogators pressed down hard on her eyes while they were covered. She was charged with carrying a molotov cocktail and participating in

a demonstration. Sentenced to 15 months in prison.

17 Sukayna Jerayeb, 44, from Beit Ijza (near Ramallah). Was released 24 hours after arrest.

FEBRUARY

18 N.D., 16, from Aqab (near Ramallah), student. Arrested on 6 February near her school. Released on bail of NIS 2,500 after six days of detention. She was put under house arrest until 4 July. During this period she suffered a nervous breakdown. A week before her scheduled trial date, her mother went to the court and asked for a postponement because of her daughter's condition. The judge agreed to postpone the trial for one week. On 4 July she was sentenced to five months in prison for throwing one stone. (The charge sheet originally read "throwing stones"; it was changed to read "one stone".)

19 Su'ad Hamdan Manasra, 24, from Bani Na'im (near Hebron), married. Arrested on 23 February on the bridge to Jordan. Released after five days in detention.

20 S.S., 16, from Shuafat. Arrested on 27 February. She was beaten regularly while in detention. Charged with throwing stones at a car. Sentenced to eight months in prison and 12 months suspended sentence.

21 B.S., 15, from A-Tur. Arrested on 27 February on the way to school, on suspicion of throwing stones. She was beaten while being arrested. On 12 March she was released on bail of NIS 5,000. On 5 June she was arrested again at her school. She was taken to the forest near Augusta Victoria Hospital, where soldiers beat her and cursed her. Her mother was present at this time. She is detained until the end of legal procedures. Her trial is scheduled for 13 August.

22 R.Kh., 13, from Shuafat. Arrested on 28 February on suspicion of building a barricade and throwing stones at a police car. She denied the accusations. During interrogation she was beaten on the head with a stone and with a metal punch. She was released after five days in detention with no bail or fine. Her interrogator apologized for the false detention.

MARCH

23 J.S., 16, from A-Tur, student. Arrested on 3 March on the way to school. Her interrogators continually cursed her. She was released on bail after seven days.

24 Z.A., 18, from Birzeit. Arrested in A-Tur on 8 March. Released.

25 S.A., 16, from Beit Hanina, student. Arrested on 10 March at school, on suspicion of stone-throwing. Released.

26 R.B., 14, from Silwan, student. Arrested on 10 March from a bus on her way to school. Released on bail the next day.

27 Nida al-Hreish, from East Jerusalem. Arrested on 10 March. Released after seven days of detention.

28 S.J., 16, from Azzariya, student. Arrested on 10 March with three other female students. Released on bail on NIS 2,000 after seven days in detention.

29 N.Sh., 16, from Beit Hanina. Arrested on 14 March on suspicion of throwing stones at a bus. She was detained until the end of legal procedures, on 9 May. She was acquitted and released.

30 M.A., 15, from Shuafat, student. Arrested on 14 March at the entrance to her school. She was released on bail of NIS 3,000 after 21 days in detention. Since that time she has been held under house arrest. She is forbidden to go to school. She was charged with throwing stones at a police car. Trial is scheduled for 26 September.

31 S.Ch., 15, from Shuafat, student. Arrested on 14 March on the way to school. She is detained until the end of legal procedures. Her trial is set for 26 September. She is charged with throwing stones at a police car.

32 Aida Jumroul, 23, from Beit Anan (near Ramallah). Arrested on 14 March at her home late at night. She was held in *zinzana* for 9 days and beaten regularly during her interrogation. She is detained until the end of legal procedures. Trial is scheduled for 15 July.

33 Iman al Maali, 20, from Bethlehem.

Arrested on 14 March and released after 48 hours in detention.

34 A.S., 17, from Ras al-Amud. Arrested on 16 March. While in detention she was treated with medication that caused dizziness and disorientation. She was beaten in the yard of the detention center during the daily walk. After this she was left in an empty cell where a policeman hit her and broke her finger. On another occasion, she was left in an empty cell where she was denied food. She was charged with carrying a molotov cocktail and was sentenced to 20 months in prison and 18 months suspended.

35 Sh.G., 16, from Abu Dis. Arrested on 20 March for wearing a sweater which contained the colors of the Palestinian flag. On 27 March she was sentenced to 7 days imprisonment which was equal to the number of days she had already been detained, fined NIS 500 and made to sign a legal obligation not to commit the same offense.

36 Muna S'adi Younis Jarqan, 19, from Shuafat. Arrested on 27 March on Salah al Din Street in East Jerusalem on suspicion of participating in a demonstration, throwing stones, and burning tires. Released after 48 hours with no bail or fine.

37 R.Sh., 18, from Qadoura Refugee Camp (near Ramallah). Arrested on 27 March. She was taken from a bus by a man known as Ruby or Reuven. Not long before she had been arrested by the same man in the same way. At that time she was released after a few hours. At the trial the prosecution suggested a deal whereby she would be released if she admitted to participation in a demonstration and paid a bail of NIS 2000. She refused the deal out of fear that the same man would continue to arrest her regardless. She was sentenced to 3 months imprisonment.

38 F.J., 14, from Beit Hanina, student. Arrested on 29 March at the entrance to her school. Released.

39 M.K., 14, from Beit Hanina. Arrested on 29 March on suspicion of throwing stones. Released on bail after 48 hours.

40 N.S., 14, from Abu Tur, student. Arrested

on 29 March at the entrance to her school. Released.

41 Rana Halawa, 19, from Ramallah. Arrested on 31 March on suspicion of throwing stones and participating in a demonstration. She was detained until the end of legal procedures. She was sentenced to imprisonment of exactly the number of days she had already spent in detention and fined NIS 500.

APRIL

42 N.A., 16. Arrested on 1 April. Released.

43 Z.D., 14, from Jerusalem area, student. Arrested on 1 April at school. Released.

44 Dalal Abu Yameina, 19, from Silwan. Arrested on 1 April at her home. Released after 6 days.

45 H.S., 16, from Silwan. Arrested on 4 April on suspicion of throwing stones at a military patrol. Released after 6 days in detention with no bail or fine.

46 Jihad Sabah, 24, from Bethlehem, student. Arrested on 14 April on suspicion of throwing stones. She was detained until the end of legal procedures. On 19 July she was sentenced to imprisonment of exactly the same number of days she had already spent in detention and fined NIS 750.

47 Zahiya Salame, 19, from Bethlehem. Arrested on 14 April on suspicion of throwing stones. She was detained until the end of legal procedures. On 19 July she was sentenced to imprisonment of exactly the same number of days as she had already spent in detention and fined NIS 750.

48 R.A., 15. Arrested on 15 April. On 9 July she was sentenced to 7 months imprisonment.

49 Jamila al Azza, 27, living and working in Saudia Arabia. Arrested on 16 April at midnight from her family's home in Deheisheh. She was held in *zinzana* for 25 days. On 31 May she was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment and 4 years suspended sentence. The charges were membership in an illegal organization, training in weapons overseas, and participating in Palestinian political education work overseas.

50 M.D., 15, from Beit Hanina, student. Arrested on 16 April. She was beaten during interrogation and while under detention. On 10 June she was sentenced to 7 and a half months imprisonment, on charges of throwing stones at a bus (no one was injured).

51 N.D., from A-Tur, student. Arrested on 18 April. She was detained until the end of legal procedures. On 11 June she was sentenced to 7 months imprisonment for throwing a stone at a bus (no one was injured).

52 H.M., 15, from Issawiya, student. Arrested on 18 April. Released after 7 days in detention.

53 Aisha Labadi, 30, from Abu Dis. Arrested on 21 April on the bridge to Jordan. She was held in *zinzana* and forbidden to see a lawyer. Released after 5 days.

54 I.Sh., 18, from Jabal Muqabar. Arrested on 31 April, following a clash with soldiers in the village. Released on bail of NIS 1,000 after 8 days.

55 Z.Sh., 14, from Jabal Muqbar. Arrested on 31 April, following a clash with soldiers in the village. Released on bail of NIS 1,000 after 8 days.

MAY

56 Samia Hassan.

57 Basma Naji, 24, from Jericho. Arrested on 1 May. Released after 3 days.

58 Nida' Abu Habsa, 19, from Qalandiya Refugee Camp, nurse. Arrested on 1 May on the bridge to Jordan. She was held for 21 days in *zinzana* and is detained until the end of legal procedures. Trial is scheduled for 13 August.

59 A.M., 15, from Shuafat. Arrested on 3 May at home. Released the next day.

60 Nancy Abu Nameh, from Bethlehem. Arrested on 5 May. Released on bail of NIS 1500 after two days in detention.

61 A.K., 17, from Aqbat Jaber (near Jericho). Arrested on 7 May. She was beaten severely during interrogation. On 20 May following an argument with a Jewish criminal prisoner, a policeman and 2 policewomen came

to the cell. Her hands were held behind her back while the women beat her on the head with the wooden handle of a mop. She was detained until the end of legal procedures. Her trial is scheduled for 30 July.

62 A.Sh., 16, from Qalandiya Refugee Camp, student. Arrested on 7 May near her school by people wearing civilian clothes, driving in a civilian car. They did not identify themselves. Released on bail of NIS 500 after five days in detention.

63 Basima Farouk Odeh, 25, from Qalandiya Refugee Camp, nurse. Arrested on 8 May at 11:00 pm in the clinic where she works. She was held in *zinzana* for 13 days. For 2 and a half days she was held in a cell with no light. For one more day she was held in a *shabah*. On the night of her arrest she was interrogated by a man who identified himself as Ilan. He held her hands closed tightly, sat in front of her, and forced her legs closed by the force of his legs. She is detained until the end of legal procedures. No trial has yet been set.

64 Nariman Ribhi Alayan, 28, from Qalandiya Refugee Camp, nurse. Arrested on 10 May in the clinic where she works. She was held in *zinzana* for one day and is detained until the end of legal procedures. No trial date has yet been set.

65 N.H., 15, from Abu Tur, student. Arrested on 16 May on her way home from school. She was beaten brutally on her face. During interrogation she was forced to stand facing the wall. The interrogator repeatedly threw a football against her neck. Another interrogator who identified himself as Majed, touched her face and breasts during interrogation. Released on bail after seven days in detention.

66 Kh.H., 15, from Ras al Amoud, student. Released on bail of NIS 500 after 4 days in detention.

67 Zeinat Mahmoud Mohammad Aramin, 22, from Anatta Refugee Camp. Arrested on 17 May at home. On the night of her arrest she was interrogated by a man who identified himself as Majed. He attempted to touch her face and breasts. Her trial is scheduled for 17 August.

68 M.A., 11, from Anatta Refugee Camp,

student. Arrested on 17 May at 7:00 pm at her home. She was released at 2:00 am the same night without bail on the condition that she return to the detention center the next morning for fingerprints.

69 N.Z., 16, from Azzariya, student. Arrested on 20 May. In the car that took her to the detention center she was beaten all over her body with clubs and fists while she was kept handcuffed. Water was thrown on her. She was released after 24 hours in detention with no bail or fine.

70 T.I., 16, from Azzariya, student. Arrested on 20 May. Released the next day with no bail or fine.

71 A.B., 13, from Azzariya. Arrested on the morning of 21 May at school following a demonstration. On the way to the detention center she was beaten by border guards and then beaten again in detention by prison guards. Released in the evening of the same day with no bail or fine.

72 A.M., 13, from Azzariya. Arrested on 21 May at school following a demonstration. She was beaten by border guards on the way to the detention center and then by prison guards while in detention. Released in the evening of the same day.

73 M.A., 14, from Shuafat. Arrested on 21 May in the street. She was beaten while in the detention center. Released after 5 days.

74 Wasfiya Abu Nadiva, 21, from Gaza. Arrested on 21 May in Jerusalem. The Jerusalem police learned from the Gaza police that she is known to be emotionally unstable and has been arrested several times before. After her arrest she was transferred to the Gaza police. She was arrested again on 8 June on suspicion of stabbing a child in a Jewish neighborhood in Jerusalem.

75 Sana', from Issawiya. Arrested on 21 May. Released the next day.

76 Fatma, from Jerusalem. Arrested on 27 May. Released the next day.

77 I.H., 16, from Qadoura Refugee Camp. Arrested for the first time on 13 January when she refused an order from border guards to remove barricades in the street where she was

walking. She was taken to the military headquarters in Ramallah where she was beaten all over her body until she fainted. Her ID card was confiscated. She was released. She returned to the headquarters to reclaim her ID card and was told to "Come tomorrow". On 31 May she returned to the headquarters with her mother and was arrested. Released after 18 days in detention with no trial, bail or fine.

JUNE

78 Wajiba Mahmoud. WOFPP was notified of her arrest on 6 June. She was arrested on suspicion of hitting a policewoman. Released after 24 hours.

79 Y.Kh., 16, from Shuafat, student. Arrested on 12 June on suspicion of throwing stones. Her interrogators slapped her on the face and cursed her. She is detained until the end of legal procedures. Her trial is scheduled for 26 August.

80 Azziya Fakhouri, 45, from Hebron. Brought to the detention cell on 19 June. She was in bad condition after being beaten brutally during interrogation. Released after 48 hours.

81 Zulfa Sawalha, 21, from Asira al Shimaliya (near Nablus). Arrested on 20 June on the bridge to Jordan. She was held in **zinzana** for 6 days. During these days the authorities claimed they had no knowledge of her arrest or whereabouts. On 1 July she was transferred to Jalame detention center. Her detention was extended until 17 August.

82 Fatma Abidat, 50. On 21 June WOFPP was notified that she was being held in **zinzana**. She was released after a few days.

83 L.K., 16, from Silwan. Arrested with her mother on 21 June at 7:30 am while they were hanging laundry in the yard. A helicopter passed over the house and a few minutes later soldiers arrived in the house and arrested them. Both were held for a few hours in the military jeep. The girl was taken to the Russian Compound and her mother was released. She was released after 24 hours.

84 Salwa Amin Shkirat, from Jabal Muqabar. Arrested on 24 June. Released after 48 hours.

85 S.A., 17, from Qatanna, student. Arrested on 26 June on suspicion of throwing stones, empty bottles and a wrench at soldiers during a demonstration at the regional school in Jib village. Released after 18 days.

86 R.Sh., 17, from Beit Sourik, student. Arrested on 26 June on suspicion of throwing stones and empty bottles at soldiers during a demonstration at the regional school in Jib village. Released after 18 days.

87 Ibtihaj Nadi Mohammad, 23, from Askar Refugee Camp. Arrested on 27 June on the bridge to Jordan. She was held for 7 days in **zinzana** which was especially filthy with sewage covering the floor. She was denied sanitary napkins. She was charged with nationalistic activity and acting as a courier of information. Sentenced to 4 months in prison, 8 months suspended and fined NIS 500.

WOFPP, P.O.B. 8537, Jerusalem, Israel 91083
Donations to "Legal Aid for Women Detainees"
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