GAZA 1971

TWO ASPECTS OF ISRAELI OCCUPATION

I THE POLICY OF
SUBJUGATION AT GUN POINT
(January- February 1971)

II THE POLICY OF
SUBJUGATION BY DISPERSAL
(July-August 1971)

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I THE POLICY OF SUBJUGATION AT GUN POINT

(January - February 1971)

The Israeli authorities imposed a total curfew on the Gaza Strip following the explosion of a handgrenade which killed 2 Israeli children and wounded their mother. Search operations were launched.

(Al-Ittihad, 5 January 1971)

The Israeli authorities decided on the 5th of January, to impose exceptionally severe new measures of security on the Gaza Strip in an attempt to reduce the number of incidents in the area. A military spokesman declared: "We suggest that Israeli civilians do not circulate individually and we suggest that soldiers do not walk unarmed in the Gaza Strip."

(Le Monde, 7 January 1971)

The mounting atmosphere of tension in the Gaza Strip brings to mind Dayan's statement in Haifa last week in which he said that the occupation forces have been given precise orders to shoot at any target from which firing emanates even if the victims should be innocent civilians.

(Houtan, 8 January 1971)

Shops were closed here yesterday for the second day following the spate of grenade attacks over the week-end.

Most schools were also closed yesterday, partly because students chose to stay at home and partly because some teachers - working in the Shati' refugee camp - were confined by the curfew.

It is believed the students are staying out in protest against the curfew and in solidarity with "terrorists" in Jordan.

(Jerusalem Post, 11 January 1971)

The Israeli authorities continue their search operation in the Gaza Strip and the Jebalia refugee camp has been under total curfew for a whole week. During the last four days, 16 persons were killed or wounded in the Strip. All but one Israeli soldier were local residents.

(Al-Ittihad, 12 January 1971)

Border police units have been moved into Gaza town to aid the Military Government security operations. They will not deal with purely police matters, such as investigations, charges and interrogations.

Most shops were open yesterday after the shut-downs on Sunday. Some 40 shopkeepers who remained shut were brought before a court and each fined IL500. Six more were fined IL1,000 and further fines are expected tomorrow.

Mr. Dayan's visit to Gaza yesterday was explained in Tel-Aviv as a routine inspection.

Anti-terrorist operations by the military and security services have been, however stepped-up and the Border Police have been called in to help in the sieving operations. These are expected to take some time and the present dragnets extended throughout the Strip will leave no stone unturned and need not necessarily be the last of their kind.

The introduction of the Border Police Unit, known for their toughness, should be interpreted as a sign that the patience of the Military Government is beginning to wear thin.

(Jerusalem Post, 12 January 1971)

Border Police patrols operating here for the first time, shot and wounded two local people yesterday.

At eight o'clock in the morning a Border Police patrol challenged a man whom they saw acting suspiciously. He ignored them and ran off. They fired warning shots, but he continued and finally they shot at him, but hit a local girl.

Half an hour later another patrol noticed two youngsters inciting local shopkeepers to stay closed. The patrol challenged them, but was ignored and eventually they opened fire, injuring one youth and apprehending them both.

A similar incident occurred in Khan Yunis involving an army patrol which shot and wounded a man before dawn. He too failed to stop when challenged.

Another five shopkeepers were yesterday fined IL500 each by the military judge for remaining closed. The prosecutor told the accused that a new order has been issued by the O/C Gaza Strip and Northern Sinai empowering military courts to keep shops closed for certain periods or completely withdrawing the licences of those disobeying a 1967 order that they must remain open on workdays.

(Jerusalem Post, 13 January 1971)

A young man who failed to heed an order to stop was wounded by an army patrol in Rafah yesterday. The patrol thought the man was acting suspiciously. He later died from his wounds at the Khan Yunis hospital.

(Jerusalem Post, 14 January 1971)

For the past 11 days a curfew has been imposed on all refugee camps of the Strip. The occupation authorities cut off water supplies from the camps and some sections of Gaza town. Electricity has also been cut off from some sections of the town. The authorities asked Red Cross representatives to leave the Strip and prevented UNRWA from supplying further food to the refugees.

Three civilians including a girl were wounded by shots fired by Border Guards.

(Al-ittihad, 15 January 1971)

Tension ran high here yesterday and complaints were received that the Border Policemen who were called in to reinforce the existing security forces had beaten up local residents. Six more persons were shot yesterday by security forces. One of the men wounded, died of his injuries yesterday.

Security forces are continuing their intensive search for terrorists and terrorist hide-outs and arms caches. Curfew is routinely clamped down on a refugee camp or urban residential quarter while troops scour the arae. They then move to the next area to be searched.

Five Gaza residents were wounded yesterday. The patrol had orderedseveral suspicious-looking persons to halt and identify themselves, but the men disappeared into a civilian bus that had begun to pull away. The patrol opened fire on the bus itself, and wounded five passengers. Ten original suspects were later questioned, but were not detained.

Three of the injured - all suffering bullet wounds in their feet - claimed that the bus was not moving when the shots were fired.

The army reported yesterday that two more persons were wounded by security forces on Wednesday. One man was challenged in Rafah. He was taken to Khan Yunis hospital and died there yesterday morning.

A 19-year-old girl from Jabalia, hospitalised at Nasser Hospital, told the Post yesterday she was crushed against the wall of a building by a passing Army jeep. She was suffering from a cut on one arm and abdominal hemorrhage.

The Baptist Hospital yesterday treated six men in the out-patient clinic for lacerations which doctors said had been caused by beatings. At Shifa Hospital, Dr. Tarazi pointed out two male patients who said they had been beaten "by soldiers".

A delegation of merchants and lawyers on Wednesday called on the Commander of the armed forces in the Gaza Strip to complain about harsh treatment of local residents by border policemen.

The curfew introduced in the Shati' camp in Gaza and on the main road between Medina Square and Beit Lahiyeh on January 3rd is still in force. Persons who live in the areas under curfew and who work outside have been allowed to leave the area- but sources in the Military Government confirmed that they are not allowed to return to their homes once they have left.

The Director of Nasser Hospital added that there were six women who delivered babies recently, but who could not be discharged because they live in Shati' camp.

31 merchants who kept their shops closed were fined yesterday - fines ranged between IL 150 - 650. The business licences of three of them were suspended.

(Jerusalem Post, 15 January 1971)

In another development Israeli military authorities have expelled eight Arabs from the occupied Gaza Strip to Jordan and all of them had scars of physical torture on their bodies, the Jordanian Government said Friday.

It said the deportees crossed the border south of the Dead Sea on Thursday night.

(Agencies, Daily Star, 17 January 1971)

A soldier and two policemen were injured yesterday afternoon when a grenade was thrown at a civilian vehicle.

A curfew was immediately clamped down on the area and the security forces began a search for the assailant.

Another 40 Gaza merchants were fined iL200 each for not opening their shops.

(Jerusalem Post, 19 January 1971)

Water has been cut off from the Shati' camp and it has been reported that refugees are being forcibly transferred into Jericho. Davar wrote on 17 January that about 45 Gaza businessmen have been brought to trial for taking part in the general strike in protest against the behaviour of the occupation forces. Their shop permits were withdrawn and they were fined. Sixty other businessmen are also awaiting trial.

(Al-Ittihad, 19 January 1971)

At a Knesset meeting, three Israeli deputies categorically stated that the activities taking place in Gaza are both brutal and heinous. Details of the Knesset meeting were reported in Maariv of 21 January 1971.

According to the above-mentioned report, havoc broke loose when deputy, Meyer Wilner of Rakkah attempted to refer to the current situation in Gaza, strongly censuring the Border Guards and security forces for the manner in which they maintain order in the trouble-ridden Strip.

Wilner said that "simple colonisation will not induce a political settlement nor peace". He considers settlements on the outskirts of Rafah are intended to create a fait accompli for the annexation of the Gaza Strip. In his view, those people waving banners that say "down with settling" are the real Israeli nationalists.

Wilner also strongly reprimanded the barbaric means of torture practiced against the population of the Gaza Strip. He claimed that the incident in which two Jewish youths were killed is being politically exploited for the eventual annexation of the Strip.

While Wilner was making his statement he was continuously being interrupted from the floor. However, he went on to say: "At this very instant, ugly acts are being implemented - firing on women and children." At this point, the speaker of the House told Wilner to stick to the subject and not to filibuster. Wilner nevertheless continued and said, "They have brought into the Strip the Border Guards who are undertaking operations that the regular army refused to do."

Deputy Mordachai Sorkis interrupted Wilner by saying, "You are being provocative, you are living here because of the Border Guards. You should have been left a prey for the Arabs of Gaza."

Sorkis told Wilner that his accusation that the Border Guards are firing on women and children is a fabrication and lies.

Tewfik Tobi of Rakkah supported Wilner and said that the latter was telling the truth and that the picture he is drawing of the Gaza situation is real. Wilner, who

claimed that the Border Guards were contravening the Geneva Convention, requested that a parliamentary commission of inquiry be formed and immediately sent to the Gaza Strip and that all heinous acts be stopped.

At this point, Uri Aveneri took the floor and continued in the same vein as Wilner, but using more moderate language. He also affirmed that Border Guards are being sent to execute orders refused by the regular army. He quoted the Minister of Defense as having said that the soldiers of the defense army are not prepared to execute these orders and therefore, the Border Guards were sent to the Strip. Atrocities are being enacted against innocent people - Border Guards are beating people indiscriminately all the time, at times using whips.

(Ma'ariv, 21 January 1971)

Since the present wave of increased violence first shock the Gaza Strip about a fortnight ago, between 10 and 15 people have been detained for interrogation.

(Agencies, Daily Star, 21 January 1971)

In its last issue, Ha'olam Hazeh published reports of inhabitants being flogged and children fired at in the Gaza Strip and added that Israelis working in the Strip are complaining about the behaviour of the Border Guards.

(Al-Ittihad, 22 January 1971)

Ha'aretz wrote on 19 January that "emigration from the Gaza Strip into Judea and Samaria in the West Bank has been going on for a long time but has increased noticeably during the past two months.... It is difficult to estimate the number of refugee emigrants but according to unofficial estimates not less than 2,000 people have emigrated during the past two months."

(Al-Ittihad, 22 January 1971)

On the 26th of January, the chairman of the League for Human and Civil Rights, Dr. Israel Shahak charged in a press conference called by the League, that the recent crack-down in the Gaza Strip was an "inhuman operation". (For full details see Israeli Human Rights Report, attached).

Commenting on this conference, the evening newspaper Ma'ariv of 26 January said:

"It must be clarified that these rumours are untrue. Anyone who circulates in Gaza today will find a quiet, calm city, full of life and open stores where the situation is normal."

There were no complaints to the police of any incidents of ill-treatment or robbery or killing on the part of the security forces. Since the new regulations came into force, two weeks ago, life has gone back to normal. No murders have been reported and no grenades thrown on civilian gatherings. Acts of robbery and rape practiced by the "terrorists" have stopped.

Schools are closed now in the Gaza Strip because of the winter holidays.

(Ma'ariv, 26 January 1971)

Chief of Staff, Gen. Haim Bar-Lev yesterday appointed a senior office to investigate reports that came to his attention regarding the behaviour of army personnel in the Gaza Strip.

Minister without Portfolio, Israel Galili said he was sure that if any physical violence of the type mentioned in the rumours had taken place, it was in total contradiction of government policy and the orders given to the security forces.

Mr. Galili said the Cabinet had not taken up the matter, but the rumours were scrupulously checked, in line with government policy.

(Jerusalem Post, 27 January 1971)

There are no differences of opinion between the military administration and the Army command concerning policies adopted to suppress terrotism in the Gaza Strip, the Jerusalem Post learned here yesterday from well-informed sources.

The Chief of Staff's announced decision to have a senior officer investigate allegations of improper behaviour be Army personnel in the Gaza Strip was seen here as a routine response. The probe is limited to Army activities, since the Border Police are not directly answerable to the Army command in disciplinary matters.

(Jerusalem Post, 28 January 1971)

A terrorist was shot and killed yesterday morning in the Shati' refugee camp. He was challenged by the patrol and, when he ran off, was cut down by gunfire. He was identified as a long-sought-after terrorists, aged 25.

The curfew on the road from Medina Square to Beit Lehiyeh and from Medina Square through "grenade alley" in the Sejiah Quarter is still in force, but local vehicles are now permitted to travel through the area. Pedestrians are still barred and all shops in the area must remain shut.

(Jerusalem Post, 29 January 1971)

In its last Tuesday issue, Ha'aretz related same of the charges brought against the Border Guards and the Israeli Army in the Gaza Strip. The paper wrote that many people were brought to hospital suffering from broken bones. At army aid stations, it was seen that many people had been flogged on their bare backs, resulting in dangerous blisters Search patrols pull down houses, destroy furniture and property and plunder watches and jewelry. Members of patrols and Border Guards, claiming they are searching women, strip them and leave them naked in the streets. Some nurses driving in a bus on their way to hospital were searched in this way. The Red Cross protested against this treatment, with the result that later women were stripped in side streets and refugee camps rather than in the main streets. Security men prevent doctors from taking the injured into hospitals.

Detainess are tortured and as a result, many have died and have been thrown into the sea... One method of torture is to submerge a person in the sea, up to his neck and then to shoot him down.

A very large detention camp has been built in Sinai near el-Qusseimah settlement and plans are being drawn to send thousand of men there.

One of the doctors of Nasser Hospital told the correspondent that when pregnant women were brought to the hospital for delivery, one of them miscarried because she was beaten on her stomach, she said. The other women cannot be checked out because curfew has been on in the Shati' camp for the past three weeks. The correspondent added that a detention camp has been set up in Sinai because prisons are full. He wrote also that destroyed houses will be rebuilt but construction has been postponed because no cement is available.

(Al-Ittihad, 29 January 1971)

In an article by Haim Ayouk published in Davar of 2 February 1971, Colonel Aviram, the Commanding Officer in the Gaza Strip, is quoted as saying: "Finding saboteurs and arms caches is a difficult operation in view of the high density of the population, especially among the 220,000 refugees in the narrow alleys of the camps.

Other difficulties are posed by the densely planted Gaza orchards and the assistance given by the people to the saboteurs. He also referred to the help given the latter by women and widows in particular.

Answering a question about the 27 families (164 persons) transferred to Sinai within the 2-3 past months, Aviram said that this was because they were giving assistance to saboteurs. Every one of these families has at least one male member in it, and to each family belongs a man who was either killed or arrested.

Reporting on a visit to the Shati' refugee camp, the visitor said that he heard many complaints from the population. Hundreds and even thousands of children, women and young men pointed at their hands or heads as having been beaten by Israeli soldiers, who wounded and robbed them. One woman held her child out to the assembled correspondents and showed them his injured head. Many told stories of destruction and ill-treatment.

The real extent of the activities of the Israeli army was made evident when the writer visited the Shifa hospital in Gaza and interviewed many of those who had been subjected to beatings and shooting.

(Davar, 2 February 1971)

A few local residents complained to visiting reporters that they had been treated roughly by security forces during the curfew. Officers of the security forces, on the other hand, claimed that tougher-than-usual tactics had achieved a vital end: numerous residents of refugee camps now refuse to give shelter to known terrorists, they said.

Speaking to journalists, Tat-Aluf Aviram admitted that there had been several cases of Israeli troops beating up and robbing Arab suspects, and said the men responsible were disciplined in every case after the charges were substantial. He said that one officer of the Border Police had been suspended from the force for the duration of a disciplinary investigation initiated by complaints that he had "exceeded his authority."

Turning to the question of prisoners, the commander said Gaza's local lock-ups were filled to their 7oo-bed capacity. There are now 160 Gazans - mostly administrative detainees - in a prison camp in the Sinai.

In addition, there are 24 families of wanted terrorists living in specially constructed quarters in Sinai. These people have been exiled to prevent them from aiding and abetting their terrorist relatives, he said. As soon as the wanted men are captured - as has already occured in three cases - the families are returned to their homes.

Tat-Aluf Shlomo Gazit, who is in charge of all the administered territories, flatly rejected journalist requests to visit the Sinai detention camp.

(Jerusalem Post, 2 February 1971)

Two correspondents wrote in Ma'ariv, 29 January: "The government decided to tighten their grip on the Gaza Strip... Results were immediate. A caravan of Border Guard cars moved along the streets at a frightening slow speed with machineguns pointed in every direction... A large number of shops were painted with a big letter "S" for shut down in Hebrew. These shops were closed down by the authorities, in preparation for bringing their owners to trial for participating in prohibited strikes... It seems that the border guards have taken the orders to impose a strong hand-over seriously and have implemented them literally."

Amos Ellon wrote in Ha'aretz, 29 January that many people whom he met have confirmed that "the Israeli administration has taken a tough attitude to the inhabitants of the Strip... This is reflected in the way the soldiers stop cars in the streets, order passengers down and search them and pull them by the ears." Amos related instances where inhabitants of Shati' camp were prevented from going back to their homes, and that those who tried to were beaten up. Amos wrote also that the director of Nasr hospital has confirmed and provided names of those wounded by bullets fired at them, including a 12-year-old boy called Darwish Akila. The inhabitants of the camps are allowed out of their huts for four hours daily but exit or entry into the camps is absolutely forbidden.

(Al-Ittihad, 2 February 1971)

Hundreds of people belonging to militant groups demonstrated in Jerusalem against the "terrorism" organized by Israeli Security Forces in the Gaza Strip. Members of Uri Avneri's group walked through the streets. In the meantime, some 300

members of the Rakkah (communist pro-Arab) party and the Matzpen (leftists) gathered in front of the Knesset. They were carrying placards with slogans hostile to the Security Forces in Gaza.

In the press conference, General Aviram had admitted some excesses on the part of his troops, but said that these had been greatly exagerated. He said that the soldiers responsible had been punished and the money stolen returned.

The AFP correspondent describes the effect of the curfew imposed a month ago on the Shati' refugee camp. He says that during this whole period, 32,000 people had not been allowed out for more than four hours a day.

(Le Monde, 3 February 1971)

Four members of a Nahal group wrote to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Defence that some of their men could not "control their instincts" while operating in the Strip.

(Al-Ittihad, 5 February 1971)

The speaker of the Knesset adjourned the meeting on Wednesday, 3 February, to prevent the communist deputy, Tawfic Tubi from talking about the savage behaviour of the Border Guards and other government forces in the Gaza Strip.

(Al-Ittihad, 5 February 1971)

The military spokesman said that upon the conclusion of an investigation conducted by a senior Israeli army officer of complaints against the behaviour of Israeli troops in the Gaza Strip, it was found that one unit, entrusted with curfew enforcement and searches had used unwarranted violence in the use of sticks and truncheons against Arab residents and caused damage to dwellings, in contravention of their instructions.

A similar investigation, ordered by the inspector general of the police is being held into the behaviour of border police units stationed in Gaza.

The complaints followed a decision by the Israeli authorities to adopt a tougher policy in the Gaza Strip to combat a recent upsurge of terrorist activities - mainly directed against the local population, in the Gaza Strip.

(Daily Star, 10 February 1971)

The curfew imposed on the Gaza Strip on 2nd January has now entered its 45th day.

(Reuter, Daily Star, 11 February 1971)

Amos Ellon wrote in Ha'aretz, 5 February, 1971: "A bulldozer passed through Sahti' camp, cutting through houses, walls and grounds. A number of arms caches have been discovered. Quite a number of suspects were detained on charges of belongimg

to Fateh or the PLO and deported to south Sinai...
After the curfew was lifted, journalists went around the camp. Some of the houses looked as if there had been an earthquake. Walls were broken, property smashed and floors destroyed."

Ellon adds:"Israel is very small... and the stories that pass from mouth to mouth about unprecedented savagery of the Israeli army during the past weeks cannot be hushed up... There is reliable evidence of uncalled for beating up of children and adults, of embarrassing robberies from refugee camps and of damage to property."

Ellon writes further: "Even this week there have been brutal incidents and it seems that they have become routine. I myself have seen two incidents. In the first one, border guards ordered passengers out of a local car, searched and identified them and kicked them before they were allowed back into the car.

In the second incident, I saw three soldiers searching the luggage of a 14-year-old child. One of the soldiers pulled him by the hair and ordered him to ben down. Another searched his pockets while the third beat him with a rifle butt until he cried with pain."

(Al-Ittihad, 12 February 1971)

Defence Minister, Moshe Dayan declared in the Knesset that during the period June 1967 - February 1971 there have been 1,277 acts of sabotage in the Gaza Strip which resulted in 1,596 casualties, including 251 killed. He added that during this same period 228 local residents were killed and 1,121 wounded; the Israeli casualties were 23 killed and 224 wounded.

He also declared that from January 2nd to 14 February, 139 persons were arrested in the Strip and 8 Fedayeen were killed.

(Al-Ittihad, 19 February 1971)

The Israeli Minister of Defence admitted that there have been some excesses committed by security forces in his country which had resulted in some 30 casualties. He said that very strict orders had been given to all units in charge of order and implementing the curfew to prevent the repetition ofsuch acts.

(Le Monde, 19 February 1971)

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II THE POLICY OF SUBJUGATION BY DISPERSAL

(July - August - 1971)

> From time to time one can hear even about women and children killed or wounded 'because they refuse to stop when called' or 'because they ran away'. Never is there the smallest public inquiry.
>
> No alleviations are allowed, and some of the women killed or wounded by the army are simply those who after some days of curfew could not contain themselves and made a dash to the latrine.
>
> Sometimes for improvement the Arabs are taken into a 'stretch of marshy ground' or into a place where tidal sea water overflows and are held there partially submerged in the water.
>
> (From a pamphlet by the Israeli writer, Amitay Yona - Reproduced by AWIC)

INTRODUCTION

The policy of "Subjugation at Gunpoint" had failed. Tension and violence were on the increase. The toll of casualties was mounting.

The month of June brought the heaviest toll ever known in the Gaza Strip, with 39 Arabs killed and 254 wounded and 2 Israeli soldiers killed and 22 wounded. During that whole month, the Israelis were unable to arrest more than 13 suspects.

It was then that the Israeli authorities decided on their policy of subjugation by dispersal: Hundreds of houses were bulldozed, thousands of people were uprooted, families were separated, heavy sentences were imposed on an unparalleled scale.

(For full details of casualties, people deported, destruction, sentences, see Tables at the end of Part II)

The Israeli Ministry of Defense has asked all Israeli societies and institutions concerned with development to prepare a five-year plan concerning the economic development of the Gaza Strip, its expansion and its economic integration into Israel.

These development files will extend over its irrigation, industrialisation, electrification, orad development and its linking to the Israeli network as well as the building of lodgings for the refugees.

(AFP, L'Orient-Le Jour, 12 July 1971)

Henceforward, residents of refugee camps will not be able to leave their homes without a permit. These will not be issued except for work or medical purposes. An order issued by the Security Forces recently requires all owners of orange groves bordering the large route which cuts accross the Gaza Strip to start cutting down their trees to allow a visibility of at least 30 yards inside their groves.

(AFP, Daily Star, 14 July 1971)

The World Bank announced a $30 million loan to Israel to assist the expansion and improvement of the country's road network.

(Reuter, Daily Star, 17 July 1971)

Some Palestinian Arab Refugees have been evacuated recently from the Jabalia camp in Gaza. There has been talk in Tel-Aviv of a plan to "thin out" the population of the congested slum which the Israel military government has found ungovernable.

The first Arabs to be dispalaced were families living along the routes of projected roads which are to be laid through the slum to facilitate affective police control.

The displaced families have been moved to these smaller camps. They have been compensated for improvements and extensions they made to their quarters.

The Israelis are now reported to be planning more stringent policies to fight the lawlessness in the Strip. The best solution, it is believed here, would be to transfer the surplus population from the Gaza Strip to the West Bank of the Jordan.

(The Times, 22 July 1971)

The Israelis shifted 30 Palestinian refugee families from their Gaza Strip camp to a town 45 miles away on July 23rd in an effort to decrease terrorism in the camp.

The families were transferred from their homes in Jabalia, outside Gaza, to el-Arish on the Mediterranean coast of the Sinai Peninsula, an Israeli spoksman said. They had lived in Jabalia for 23 years.

He added that each family left willingly and was paid 500 pounds (143 dollars) compensation.

(AP, Daily Star, 24 July 1971)

Some tens of Arab women demonstrated outside the UNRWA headquarters in Gaza yesterday in protest against the demolition of houses in the Jabalia camp to make way for a new road. A delegation of the women was received by an UNRWA official and the demonstrators then dispersed quietly.

A terrorist was fatally wounded when he was apprehended by an Army patrol at the Muazi refugee camp on July 23rd. The man was rushed to hospital where he died after admission.

(Jerusalem Post, 25 July 1971)

After employing the refugees to pave roads, to maintain streets in the Strip, and to pick and pack fruits, the first group of refugees were transferred to work camps in the West Bank near Jeriche. Later the Strip refugees were employed for work within Israel.

A new project to solve the problem of the refugees has been put forward: 'thinning out' the number of inhabitants in the two big camps, and transferring refugee families to other places in the Strip and North Sinai. This is in keeping with international law, the Geneva Conventions and the principles of the Red Cross.

(Maariv. 26 July 1971)

Recently, work started on a road where tens of houses stood. Their renters had left willingly . After receiving financial compensation for their property, animals and plantations. They were lodged in apartments bigger in area than their old homes, in other places in the strip... The number of those leaving Jabaliya camp will increase. Security roads are being built and overcrowded houses demolished. It won't be long before the 'thinning out' of inhabitants in Jabaliya leads to the end of the saboteur organizations in the Strip and the beginning of the implementation of a plan to settle the refugee problem.

(Maariv, 26 July 1971)

The number of persons who have left the Gaza Strip to the West Bank, Jordan and the Arab World since June 1967 has reached 70,000. This figure does not include the 80,000 persons who have left the Strip for education, trade and other purposes. This was announced in Haaretz, the Israeli daily.

(Al-Ittihad, 27 July 1971)

Thirty families from the Jabalia refugee camp were moved to el-Arish yester day and housed in buildings previously occupied by refugees from Kantara. Every one of the 30 family heads was reportedly provided with employment immediately upon arrival to al-Arish.

A total of 700 persons have now been moved, in a Government plan to resettle families from Jabalia in other parts of the Strip. Some of them will be moved to towns, and others will be settled on undeveloped Government lands throughout the Strip. Families that are moved are given compensation up to IL 700 for any improvements they made at their UNRWA huts in which they lived in the camp. (These"improvements" in reality, range from fruit trees to chicken coops to additional rooms added to the huts.)

Some of the families who were scheduled to be resettled have disappeared and are believed to be hiding out with friends and relatives in the camp. The property of these families- who have declared that they would rather die in Jabalia than move anywhere else- has been inventoried and stored by the police. Their homes have been destroyed.

A group of about 100 women and children from the refugee camp (population 40,000) demonstrated outside the UNRWA offices here yesterday, protesting against the resettlement, while some 250 local UNRWA employees staged a one-day strike to register their own protest. (UNRWA yesterday denied that it had agreed to the resettlement idea as published earlier.)

(Jerusalem Post, 28 July 1971)

Another 30 familes have been moved from the Jabalia camp near Gaza, bringing the total to 110 families consisting of over 600 persons, local residents said.

(Agencies, DailyStar, 29 July 1971)

Nearly 400 shouting Arab demonstrators gathered at United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) headquarters in Gaza Wednesday to protest Israel's resettlement of Arab refugees from camps in the Gaza Strip.

The demonstrators, most of them black-dressed women, shouted slogans including "We don't want to leave the camps, Where is the United Nations? Where is justice? "

The protesters dispersed when a large force of Israeli border troopers and police arrived and cordoned off the UNRWA office. About 240 Arab employees of UNRWA continued to strike against the agency to protest the Israeli move. UNRWA adminsters Gaza's eight crowded refugee camps.

(Agencies, Daily Star, 29 July 1971)

Bulldozers have started carving wide roads through the sprawling Jebalia camp, demolishing some of the jampacked mud and concrete hovels in which some refugees have been living in rabbit-warren squalor on a United Nations dole for the past 20 years.

Concurrently, the residents of those destroyed huts are being moved into newer, larger, Israeli-built concrete houses elsewhere in the 25-mile-long, five-mile-wide Gaza Strip, or in the adjoining area west to el-Arish, an Israeli-occupied Egyptian town and oasis on the Mediterranean coast of the nothern Sinai Desert.

(I. Herald Tribune, 29 July 1971)

Making the camps a military area means that they are closed to journalists. It was explained that Jabalia- and also beach camp (Shati') - were closed " to prevent people from demonstrating for the benefit of foreign journalists".

Some, it was reported today, have been moved as far as the West Bank. Moving Gaza refugees to the W. Bank was one of Israel's early objectives after the six-day War, but it was abondoned after opposition from guerrillas and Arab civilians. Mr. Shimon Peres, the Minister of Transport, who had charge of refugee affairs for three years after the six-day War and who is a member of the new committee, said tonight that while a solution to the refugee problem had to await a peace settlement, he was "against stagnation and against the status quo." The size of the camps had to be reduced "for sociological reasons."

(Guardian, 30 July 1971)

200 families in the Jabalia Refugee camps in the Gaza Strip have been evacuated from huts torn down to make room for roads.
Fifty-four families have been taken to el-Arish, where more than 800 empty flats have been renovated and supplied with running water. They will soon have electricity.

The rest of the evacuees elected to accept the compensation offered by the authorities -up to IL200 per family ($40)- and found accommodations on their own, some in empty huts in the camp and others in different parts of the Gaza Strip. The operation has so far proceeded" very smoothly."

Meanwhile UNRWA officials have been informed by the Defence Minister of Israel's intention to divide the camp into sections by constructing wide, lighted roads. The need for this was the difficult security situation in the camp, where small huts are so close together that a grenade-throwing terrorist can disappear between them and never be found.

Security authorities would like to create 'mangeable' units, which could be sealed off and searched if and when an incident occurs. Their first step was to clear a road between the camp and the adjoining citrus grove, through which terrorists could easily slip out of the camp.

(Jerusalem Post, 30 July 1971)

Ha'aretz wrote two days ago that 110 fam ilies of the Jabalia camp had been moved during the past two days from their camp to el-Arish. The paper added that tens of families whose houses were demolished have "disappeared" and did not come to demand compensation for their demolished houses.

Women and children demonstrated two days ago in the Jabalia camp and gathered in form of the UNRWA offices in protest against the transfer of some families from the camp. The demonstrators hurled stones at Israeli vehicles. The army intervened and dispersed the demonstrators by force.

The daily, el-Quds, wrote two days ago that 30 families of the Jabalia camp have been notified that they would be transferred to other places. The authorities confiscated their identity cards and 50 Arab trucks were used to transfer these families.

(Al-Ittihad, 30 July 1971)

Commenting on the recent transfer of 1.200 people from the Gaza Strip to el-Arish the destruction of 400 of their houses, the military correspondent of "Yediot Ahoronoth" said that these families were " agreably surprised to find three-room apartments in el-Arish. ".

" These transfers", the correspondent adds, " went off without any incidents."

(AFP, Tel -Aviv, 30 July 1971)

Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan had proposed improving security conditions in the occupied Gaza Strip by transferring some of the inhabitants of the densely-populated refugee camps to smaller camps, and to northern Sinai.

Among measures already being implemented is the construction of new roads inside the camps to facilitate policing.

(Reuter, Daily Star, 30 July 1971)

In a radio interview, General Shlomo Gazitt, coordinator of activities in the Gaza Strip, said the Israel did not have to account for the "thinning out" of the refugee camps or ask for the authorisation of UNRWA or anyone else.

General Gazitt said that 320 houses had so far been destroyed and 1.500 people deported. One third of these had accepted lodgings provided by the Israelis, the others had proposed to find their own places of lodgings. These, Gazitt said, were of no concern to the Israelis.

The "thinning out", Gazitt said, was a long term policy that would probably extend over several years to include all refugee camps in the Gaza Strip. This, he hoped, would limit the operations of the "terrorists ".

(AFP, Tel-Aviv , 31 July 1971)

As a straight security operation, Gaza turned out to be a costly failure. Up to the beginning of July , 206 Arabs and 43 Israelis were killed. 1,284 Arabs and 336 Israelis wounded by the grenades, mines and bullets of the guerrillas.

Families of wanted people have recently been deported to Abu Zneima, a lon ly , abandoned Egyptian port on the eastern Sinai coast, to stop them from giving aid and comfort to the wanted men. The 60 families at Abu Znaima refuse to accept jobs or send their childem (about 150 of them) to school . They are fed by the Israeli Army.

(Observer, 1 August 1971)

One of the biggest camps in Gaza was sealed off for a month for a house-to-house search in the camp and out in the streets baton-happy, and occasionally trigger-happy soliders and border police filled up the hospital wards in a week which, by the benevolent standards of Israeli military rule, is remembered as a week of terror.

After another week came the crackdown on the crackdown. Three senior officers received ' administrative reprimands' - which spoil their chances of promotion- for inadequate supervision and instruction of their men. Three non-commissioned officers were dismissed from their training school and imprisoned for 35 days for 'baton-happiness.' The files at the Israeli High Command in Tel-Aviv show that during one month 35 Gaza civilians were admitted to hospital or visited by a doctor after rough handling. Seven had fractures from blows. One is listed as having died from stray Israeli bullets fired at fleeing suspects.

(Observer, 1 August 1971)

Decribing the porject of Defense Minister Dayan for the Gaza Strip, Ammnon Rubenstein writes: "The project requires the uprooting of a large number of inhabitants from their huts in specified areas and their transfer to new camps. To an outside observer, this uprooting might seem a secondary problem , but we have to stats that for more than half the population in the Strip, actually, for all those under 25, the refugee camp is considered home. A citizen who is transferred from Jabalia camp to Khan Ynis, for example, feels that this uprooting has far-reaching implications. If the transfers were accompanied by a marked economic change, it would then seem to be an improvement. But the new camps and the meagre financial compensations are not particularly inviting. Newspapers have published articles giving the impression that the transfer of Jabalia inhabitants was conducted in an atmosphere of good will, but it is doubtful that any intelligent reader believed this.

" In the camps themselves, Nuseirat for example, where roads were paved and new quarters constructed, there is no noticeable imporvement in sabotage.

(Ha'aretz, 1 August 1971)

John de St. Jorre the "Observer" correspondent reports from Gaza: "The occupants of the houses had been warned beforehand but many refused to leave their homes. In order to avoid burrying them alive, the Israeli soliders went into the houses and drove them out... the women and children proved especially obdurate... with blows from sticks and batons. Within a few days a swath, 30 yards wide and 100 long, had been cut along one edge of the camp. Fifty houses had crumbled into dust and 500 people, half of them young children, were homeless. On the Sabbath the soliders... and the bulldozers... rested."

The camp looked as if it had been struck by plague. Rendering homeless hundreds, possibly thousands, by now in the Jabalia demolition scheme is not going to help anyone. As an act of callous, mindless brutality, it is unparallelled even in the bitter history of the Strip.

For there is, without a shadow of a doubt, a retributive aspect linked to the new plan for ressettlement.

The governor has warned that if the camp did not behave itself, there would be widescale depOrtations to Jordan.

The offer of resettlement in Arish shows a continuous desire to reduce the population of Gaza.

As the Israeli authorities have made plain, security is not their only consideration.

The Israelis have made no secret of their desire to hold on to Gaza-- Moshe Dayan, the defense Minister, restated it two months ago on Gaza Beach-- but have no wish to incorporate its 400,000 Arabs.

With 400,000 people crammed into 140 square miles, the Strip is the most densely populated place on earth.

The same correspondent adds:

" A few days later, another 20 houses had vanished; another 200 people were homeless.

Most of the houses now exploding into dust before the daily onslaught of the bulldozer are real, if humble, homes and tended with the same pride, love and care that people throughout the world lavish on the buildings in which they live.

We were invited to have a look at some of the condemned houses in Jabalia. All, without exception, were clean and neat, though invariably overcrowded. Most had small gardens.

The "new" accommodation consisted of half a dozen tumbledown and derelict houses, most of them without roofs.

The israelis have agreed to compensate occupants who had built on more rooms and made other improvements to their old homes, but people I spoke to said no such compensation had yet been paid. How do you rate compensation for a vine that has taken 15 years to grow ? And how do you restore the pride and dignity of a man who has put two decades of his life into making a decent home for himself and his family".

(Observer, 1 August 1971)

The thinning out of the refugee camps in the Gaza Strip was decided upon for security reasons only, and wasn't intended to be part of a general solution to the refugee problem. Tat-Aluf Shlomo Gazit, coordinator of activities in the administered areas, said.

(The army spokesman said last night that so far 1,431 persons have been evacuated from the Jabalia camp, or a total of 201 alternative housing arrangements. Of the remainder, 54 families accepted housing in El Arish, 38 in Gaza and nine elsewhere in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank).

Gazit explained that the demolition of the houses (some 230 thus far) is being carried out according to a master plan whereby each house situated on a planned thoroughfare has to come down. He stressed that each evacuee is given the choice of accepting alternative housing or making his own arrangemants.

Since the evacuation was a security measure, there was no obligation to coordinate the operation with UNRWA, he said. However, he added, the military authorities did notify UNRWA of its intention "because we were interested in practical cooperation with the agency on the operational level."

(Jerusalem Post, 1 August 1971)

The transfers aimed at facilitating security supervision in Jabalia and Shati' refugee camps continued yesterday, with another 30 families being moved away. Some went to El-Arish and others to places in the West Bank. The Shati' residents who were moved had lived in seashore huts, from which they might give potential aid to terrorists arriving by sea, it was suspected.

Meanwhile, the demolition of houses around Jabalia was completed yesterday, leaving an empty strip some 5 kms. long surrounding the camp. It is between 20 and 40 meters wide. Another 5 to 6 kms. of roads will be cleared inside the camp, in an intersecting network.

(Jerusalem Post, 3 August 1971)

The Israelis continued the demolition of houses in the Jabalia Refugee camp to make way for security roads.

The evicted inhabitants are being resettled elsewhere in the Strip -El-Arish in the northern Sinai and in the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

A three-mile long cordon sanitaire around the camp was completed. Part of the Strip eventually will be paved.

Another three to four miles of roads will be cleared inside the camp, just north of Gaza town.

(Agencies, Daily Star, 4 August 1971)

Demolition of houses, building security roads and the deportation of refugees to the Sinai desert continues on grounds of relieving the camps from overcrowding, so does the pursuit of Fedayeen in order to arrest and kill them and massive house-to-house searches throughout the Strip.

At a meeting with 15 Mukhtars from the Jabalia and the Shati' camps two days ago, Def. Minister Dayan refused to give a promise to desist from deporting refugees from the Strip. Dayan said: "These operations will continue...We are the ones responsible for maintaining order in the refugee camps, and the building of roads will be completed. The refugees are given only 48 hours notice that they are to be transferred.

(Al-Ittihad, 6 August 1971)

Currently, 1200 families are being removed from the Jabalia and from the Shati' camps.

(Davar, 6 August 1971)

Our Military Correspondent adds:
The recent successes in dealing with the terrorists in the Gaza Strip are due to a change in Army tactics. Instead of trying to catch the terrorists after they act, the Army goes out to seek them in their hideouts. The authorities have a list of wanted terrorists, and try to discover their whereabouts. Fairly large contingents of men are involved.

The army now patrols not only the streets of towns and refugee camps, but also the adjoining citrus groves and woods.

Terrorists are never sure where the Army might surprise them. Another factor is the almost hermetic closure of the Strip from all sides. A wire fence, nearing completion, stops unauthorized crossings between the Strip and the countryside to north, east and south, while the Navy patrols the sea to the West. All vehicles coming from Sinai are checked, as well as the camel caravans along the coastal road.

(Jerusalem Post, 11 August 1971)

The Israeli authorities are in the process of isolating the Gaza territory by setting up a wire fence. A photograph published in Ha'aretz shows this fence to be about three meters high. The decision to isolate Gaza taken after long hesitation, wa- in response to the demand ofabout twenty kibboutzim which were being threatened by acts of terrorism emanating from the Gaza Strip.

(AFP, 11 August 1971)

Leaflets distributed by commando organizations throughout the Israeli-held Gaza Strip this week have called for a general strike and a self-imposed curfew next week, according to local residents. The action is aimed as a demonstration against removal of refugee camp occupants to other homes and the destruction of their homes for construction of wide security roads through the camps.

The leaflets call on inhabitants to close shops, not to go to work and to remain indoors throughout the next week.

(Agencies, Daily Star, 14 August 1971)

The strikes were effective through most ofthe 25 mile (40km) long strip for the first few hours. The streets were deserted except for Israeli army patrols. All stores remained padlocked and transportation halted.

Employees of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) stayed home. Observers said they could not recall a more total shut down since the 1967 Middle East War.

(Agencies, Daily Star, 14 August 1971)

Automatic weapons ready, Israeli soldiers were out in force to frustrate the most important strike organised by the Arab population in the Gaza Strip since the 1967 six-day war.

The general strike which began Saturday was called for by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the "United Organisations for Liberation" to protest against recent operations by the Israeli security forces in the Gaza Strip and the evacuation of hundreds of homes inhabited by refugees.

All shops, offices and schools were closed. Journalists in Gaza compared it to a phantom town - the streets deserted of all pedestrians and cars with the exception of Israeli patrols. An hour after the strike began, jeep-borne Israeli soldiers equipped with welding torches, hermetically sealed the iron shutters of about fifty closed shops. The military authorities declared that all shops which remained shut will be opened by force.

Should the transportation strike continue, punitive measures will be taken against transportation companies by the Israeli military authorities.

Regarding the forceful evacuation of refugee families in Gaza, Minister of Transport Shimon Peres said that 10.000 refugees have already been transferred from the Strip to El-Arish and that 20.000 more will be resettled in the northern Sinai.

(UPI-AFP, L'Orient-Le Jour, 15 Aug.1971)

The ostensible reason for these operations is one of security to provide the Israeli troops with broad open high-ways, criss-crossing Jabalia and Beach camps - and possibly the biggest camp of all at Rafah on the southern boundary of the Strip - so that they can pursue saboteurs into the camps and improve security. But even the Israelis themselves seem to be in two minds as to what they are about. They emphasize the security problem - 31 incidents, leading to 20 deaths in July, nine incidents and nine deaths in the first nine days of August - and a growing sense of unease in the camps.

The Palestinians tell you that this is only the latest phase in a long campaign of harassed designed to drive the refugees out of the Gaza Strip forever, in preparation for Israeli annexation. If the sole objective were security, they say, then adequate roads through the camps could, in many instances, have been provided by cutting down the citrus groves which border them. They discount the urgency of the security problem, and they say it is no worse than it was last year.

They claim that people are being expelled from homes they have occupied for more than 20 years at 24 hours' notice, and then forced with a choice beteeen acceptance of housing at El-Arish, where there is no work for them, and no one to feed them,

and disappearance in Gaza town where they may be able to keep jobs they previously had outside the camps, and to get food from friends and relatives, but where they have no shelter.

The demolition program does seem to be carried out with excessive ruthlessness and scant consideration for those uprooted.

Many Palestinian have been dumped down miles from their friends in what almost amounts to a ghost town, deserted by its Egyptian inhabitants. When that is gone it is not clear who will take responsibility for them; UNRWA is reluctant to spread its duties to include what is internationally regarded as a town in Egypt. For there the Palestinians sit disconsolately on the bare floors of three or four roomed flats, with nothing but dangling electric light wire to remind them of the former Egyptian owners.

Most serious of all, however, to my mind is that there are several hundred more empty houses at El-Arish standing ready for reoccupation. In view of the "colonisation" of the West Bank by Israelis, the fears of the Gaza refugees that they are gradually to be dispersed to Sinai cannot be dismissed as groundless.

If the demolitions in the camps are genuinely a security operation, then they have already gone far enough.

If the Israelis have in mind long-term resettlement of refugees in smaller groupings into the Gaza Strip, then further demolitions can wait until fresh houses are available there, and there is no urgency about it. But if the deportations to El-Arish continue, it will be time for the Western nations, and first and foremost The United States, to remind the Israelis as forcibly as may be, that they cannot dump this problem on the edge of the Sinai desert and forget about it.

(Guardian, 16 August 1971)

On the second day of the general strike organised by the Palestinian resistence movements protesting the "campaign of terror" launched by the Israeli authorities, only a very small proportion of the 20.000 labourers working in Israel have returned to work on Sunday. Buses and collective taxis have not resumed their activities.

On the other hand, press correspondents report that evacuation of refugees from the territory's three largest camps continued Sunday and that several families from the Shati' and Jabalia camps are on their way to their new accommodations.

(Agencies, L'Orient-Le Jour,16 Aug.1971)

Border police were much in evidence in Gaza's main street, but patrols were back to routine size, as the day wore on. Road building continued normally in the Shati'and Jabalia camps. Twenty families from the last-named camp were moved yesterday to homes in El-Arish.

"Thinning out" of the Rafah and Khan Yunis camps will start as soon as adequate housing for the refugees is available elsewhere. Rafah has 39.000 refugees has 39.000 refugees and Khan Yunis 24.000.

(Jerusalem Post, 16 August 1971)

The first phase of the Military Government plan to shift refugees entails filling the already available accomodation in El-Arish, as well as in smaller strip camps. A budget is available till next March 31 for this phase.

The Military Government is working on long-term plans which include building of many new homes and refugee transfers to them, which could last for years.... The guiding factor in the transfers would remain security needs.

Israel makes no legal distinction between the Strip and Northern Sinai. However, once the empty El-Arish flats were all renovated and occupied, future transfers would all be to the Strip only. In any case, El-Arish did not have enough job openings for additional transfers.

(Jerusalem Post, 17 August 1971)

Against the background of more than 3,700 hours under curfew during 1970 the Gazans have shown strong support for the resistance movement, usually reflected in reports published in the international press. The strike last week-end in Gaza was created out of a popular movement.

The methods used by occupation troops to break the strike, namely the welding down of the shop shutters, must have appalled all who support the labour movement in Britain. And the announcement by the Israeli authorities that these shops, which provide a livelihood for Gazan families, would be permanently closed, and the withdrawal of taxi license plates, is a technique of intimadation which shows appalling disrespect for civil and human rights.

(Guardian, 18 August 1971)

The correspondent of the "Guardian" is Israel, Walter Schwarz describes as follows a visit to some of the families who had been moved to el-Arish:

" The refugees looked dazed and exhausted after working around the clock to take their homes to pieces against the dealine. Some are angry, others are in high-pitched voluble despair.

But the dominant mood is bewilderment. Why? Why to El-Arish which is in Egypt? What will become of us here? Nobody has the slightest idea.

A cheerful Israeli said this mood was only to be expected. " We used to feel the same when we got to an immigrant town miles from nowhere. We spent weeks wailing about the lovely homes and jobs and cities we had exchanged for mere huts in the desert. But we cheered up, and so will they. It's for their own good."

The Israelis have taken the first concrete steps for 23 years to resettle Arab refugees: a radical change.

The correspondent adds: My guess is that part of it was General Dayan's pique over the fact that only in Gaza, of the occupied territories, were the commandos able to defy him.

That there was a punitive element in the new policy seems to have been betrayed by the Defence Minister.

It was a pretext because naked " resettlement" would have been fiercely opposed by the United Nations, which runs camps, because its resolutions have precluded this as a substitute for a settlement. Moving occupied populations also infringes the Geneva Convention; to which Israel is a signatory. All this can be got round in the name of security.

What seems to have occured to nobody is that after 20 years even a hut in a refugee camp becomes home. It grows, it adds extra rooms and a garden, with perhaps a vine for shade. Camps become like rooted villages. It is ironical that Arab refugees, who have deafened the world with complaints about their camps, should now be demonstrating in defence of their "homes".

Other people are being put into hovels far worse that the huts they left behind. I saw an old man, almost incoherent with indignation and despair, who had been put into a filthy room without even a window.- less inviting than a prision cell.
(Guardian, 19, August 1971)

Brig. Gen. Shlomo Gazit, the Defence Ministry's coordinator of the occupied areas, said Israel plans to resettle between 60,000 and 70,000 persons- about one third of the Gaza refugees- in other housing.

The Israeli scheme was aimed at cutting down violence in Gaza and in the camps by creating a series of patrol and security roads in and around the enclaves.

The spokesman said about seven miles of roadway have been built in the Jabalia Camp where the plan was first implemented last month. About 5,554 persons were moved from the camp which had a population of more than 39, 000. Work ended there on August 22.

Resettlement was also completed in the Shati' camp where about 3,546 persons weremoved to make way for four miles of roads. The program is continuing at the Rafah centre where nearly 1,800 persons have been relocated so far.
(AP, Daily Star, 25 August 1971)

The evacuation of refugees from the Rafah camp is continuing at an accelerated rate, according to a Ha'aretz report. Of a total population of 40,000 , 3,000 families or about 15,000 persons are to be evacuated.
(AFP , 25 August 1971)

About 1,700 families constituting 6% of the camp population in the Gaza Strip have been transferred and resettled since the end of July last.
(AFP, 25 August 1971)

Secretary -General U Thant has sent a note to Israel about the displacement of Arabs from the Gaza Strip, it was learned yesterday. Israeli authorities have already resettled 250 families from the Rafah refugee camp.

Althogther, 1,615 families from Shati' and Jabalia refugee camps have been resettled and the demolition work in these two camps in the Gaza Strip has now been concluded. Thirty kms. of 40-meters-wide paved roads now crisscross the two camps in the Gaza Strip. A similar grid is being cut through the Rafah camp.

(Reuter, Daily Star, 26 August 1971)

What the Israeli's describe as being "security roads" are in effect among the widest highways in the world. The wreckage of bulldozed refugee homes are like little islands in a sea of stones.

General Gazit, commander of the occupied territories has been talking about reducing the Gaza population by a third. In Dayan's view, "it is possible for 100,000 or 150,000 Palestinian refugees from the Gaza Strip to be assimilated into the West Bank which has a chronic shortage of labour."

In the meantime, it seems likely that Jerusalem will reject U Thant's request that the Israeli government halt the demolition of houses in the camps, the expulsion of the refugees and regulate the internal situation.

(Le Nouvel Observateur, 30 August - 5 September 1971)

The Israeli military administration in Gaza has stopped the thinning out of Arab refugee camps in the Gaza Strip, it was reported here yesterday.

The defence forces radio station said the evacuations were suspended this week after 13,336 persons had been removed. The evacuees represented about 6 percent of the refugees of the 1948 Palestine war living in the area. However, some of them spurned the alternative dwellings offered by the Israelis and returned to houses in the camps.

The Israelis have maintained that the object of the operation was security and that it has been fully achieved. The 1,857 houses that were demolished during the last month in Jabalia, Shati' and Rafah were said to have been on the designated routes of a network of roads that were built through the camp areas to enable Israeli forces to patrol them.

Defence Minister Moshe Dayan, reportedly favors a large-scale program to resettle 60,000 to 70,000 refugees, but this would require a political decision on the cabinet level and substantial funds. The evacuation just completed was considered a security operation and was implemented on Mr. Dayan's own authority.

(I. Herald Tribune, 31 August 1971)

JANUARY

ARABS				ISRAELIS		DEPORTATIONS	HOUSES DESTROYED
Killed		Wounded		Killed	Wounded		
4*	8	5*	34	1	9	8 2,000 -within 2 months	1
	12		39	1	9		

ARRESTS	PRISON TERMS		
	No.	Age, etc.	Sentence
69	1	34	Life
10-15 daily	1	20	31 Years
	45	businessmen	Permits withdrawn & Fined
	1	25	8 Years
	13	curfew breakers.	Fined IL 70
	1	25	12 Years
	1	---	3 Years
	8	shops closed	Fined IL 50-70
	2	curfew breakers	Fined IL 30 - and IL 70
	1	30	15 Years
	1	19	20 Years

*During Curfew

FEBRUARY

ARABS		ISRAELIS		DEPORTATIONS	HOUSES DESTROYED
Killed	Wounded	Killed	Wounded		
4	75**		3	24 Families	———

ARRESTS	PRISON TERMS		
	No.	Age, etc.	Sentence
Several			
Several			
4[illegible]	1	21	10 Years

*During Curfew
**Approximately

MARCH

ARABS		ISRAELIS		DEPORTATIONS	HOUSES DESTROYED
Killed	Wounded	Killed	Wounded		
1* 24	1* 3	---	---	34 Families 11	3
25	4				

ARRESTS	PRISON TERMS		
	No.	Age, etc.	Sentence
Several	1	18	10 years
	1	29	10 "
	1	23	5 "
	1	23	4 "
	1	24	5 "
	1	---	5 months
	1	21	20 years
	1	32	5 "
	2	---	10 months
	11	---	Still not charged

*During Curfew

APRIL

ARABS		ISRAELIS		DEPORTATIONS	HOUSES DESTROYED
Killed	Wounded	Killed	Wounded		
16	29	Several	6	1	-------

ARRESTS

PRISON TERMS		
No.	Age, etc.	Sentences
2	-------	9 months + 3 years suspended

*During Curfew

MAY

ARABS		ISRAELIS		DEPORTATIONS	HOUSES DESTROYED
Killed	Wounded	Killed	Wounded		
2* 14	11	4		21	1
16	11				

ARRESTS

PRISON TERMS

No.	Age, etc.	Sentences
1	26	15 Years
4	Teenagers	Life at Hard Labour
1	24	10 Years
1	24	10 "
1	16	7 Life sentences + 50 Years
1	17	2 " " " " "
		2 " " " " "

*During Curfew

JUNE

ARABS				ISRAELIS		DEPORTATIONS	HOUSES DESTROYED
Killed	-	Wounded		Killed	- Wounded		
2*	36	5*	254	2	22	16	--- ------
	38		259				

ARRESTS
14
Several

PRISON TERMS		
No.	Age, etc.	Sentences
1	17	10 Years
9	---	20 Life Terms
1	23	7 Years
1	21	10 "
1	24	Life Term
1	---	8 Years
2	---	2 Years each
1	---	5 Years

*During Curfew

JULY

ARABS				ISRAELIS		DEPORTATIONS	HOUSES DESTROYED
Killed		Wounded		Killed	Wounded		
5*	25	5*	25	1	2	1,200 70,000 (Since 5th June 1967) 200 Families	230
	30		30				

ARRESTS
4

PRISON TERMS

No.	Age, etc		Sentences
3		PFLP	Life
5		PFLP	8 Years
4	18		8 "
1	24		8 "
1	25		7 "
1	23		25 "
1	20		8
1	15		6 Months
3	20		10 - 15 Years
1		PFLP	6 Life Terms + 140 Years
1	20)		
1	23)		7 Life Terms at hard labour
1	25)		
2			8 & 11 Months
1	19)		
1	33)		Life Imprisonment
1	25)		
)	24		98 Years
)	19		63 "
8)	23		8
)	50		9
)	21		18 Months
1		PFLP	3 Life Terms + 3 years + 7 Years + 20 years.

*During Curfew

AUGUST

ARABS			ISRAELIS			DEPORTATIONS	HOUSES DESTROYED
Killed	-	Wounded	Killed	-	Wounded		
1* 20		1* 42	---		4	1,200 Families 10,000 Already Deported 2,100 Families Already moved 4,000 To be moved	1,857
21		43					

ARRESTS
45

PRISON TERMS

No.	Age, etc.	Sentences
1	22	Life
1	23	12 Years
4	---	1 - 15 Years
1	26	4 Years
1	23	50 Years at hard labour
1	21	20 Years
1	21	15 "
2	20	12 " each
1	26	12 "
1	51	30 "
1	22	15 "
1	---	20 "

*During Curfew

NEWSPAPERS

In over 90% of cases we have quoted directly from newspapers. In consequence, we are not responsible for the terminology used in many of these extracts, (e.g. the references to resistance groups as "terrorists" by the Israeli press). The newspapers from which we have quoted are as follows:

Hebrew and Israeli

Davar Al-Hamishmar Ha'aretz Hayom Ha Olam Hazeh Maariv	Israeli in Hebrew
Al-Ittihad	Israeli Arabic
Jerusalem Post	Israeli English

Local

L'Orient Le Jour	French Lebanese
Daily Star	English Lebanese
Nahar Anwar	Arabic Lebanese
Al-Difa' Al-Destour	Arabic Jordanian

French

Le Monde
L'Express
Le Nouvel Observateur

British

The Times
The Guardian
The Sunday Times
The Observer
The Economist
The Jewish Chronicle (Br. Zionist)
The Jewish Observer (Br. Zionist)

American

Christian Science Monitor
New York Times
Washington Post
International Herald Tribune
Time
Newsweek

ABBREVIATIONS

AGENCIES:

R.	Reuter	AFP.	Agence France-Press
AP.	Associated Press	MEN.	Middle East News Agency
UPI.	United Press International	JTA.	Jewish Telegraphic Agency

RESISTANCE ORGANISATIONS:

Fateh: Palestine Liberation Movement.
P.F.L.P.: Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.
P.L.O.: Palestine Liberation Organisation.

IL = Israeli Pound (about 30 cents)