The Palestinian Uprising and Israeli Efforts to Suppress International Human Rights Law
International Human Rights Law and Israel’s Efforts to Suppress the Palestinian Uprising
Abbreviations

- AFR
- AH
- AJ
- AJP
- AMGSI
- ANSA
- ATM
- AV
- AVHI
- DFP
- DPPHR
- Dov
- EC

The following abbreviations are used in footnotes:
In 1952, Israel passed the first of a series of repression measures, the Emergency Regulations of 1952. These regulations, which were later extended, were aimed at suppressing resistance and violent activity.

The regulations provided for the detention without trial of individuals suspected of participating in incidents of violence or disturbance. The regulations also allowed for the use of force to suppress resistance and to maintain law and order.

In practice, the regulations were widely abused, and numerous cases were reported of individuals being held without charge or trial. This led to widespread criticism of the regulations, and they were eventually lifted in 1954.

The regulations were a significant step in the process of establishing Israeli law and order in the territories. However, they were also seen as a threat to civil liberties and democratic principles, and their legacy continues to be debated.

The regulations were a part of a broader effort to establish Israeli control over the territories, and they reflected the government's commitment to maintaining law and order at any cost. The regulations were also a reflection of the deep divisions within Israeli society, as the government sought to balance the needs of its military and security forces with the demands of its civilian population.

In the years following the regulations, Israel continued to pass a series of repressive laws and measures, including the 1955 Emergency Powers (Military) Order and the 1958 Emergency Powers (Military) Order. These measures were aimed at suppressing resistance and maintaining control over the territories.

The regulations and other measures were a significant part of Israel's efforts to establish itself as a sovereign state in the territories, and they continue to be a source of controversy and debate. The legacy of these regulations and other repressive measures is a reminder of the complex and often contradictory nature of Israeli policy towards its own citizens and the territories.
Introduction
beginning in 1967, the Pretension on the West Bank and Gaza Strip expressed opposition to the occupation. The Palestinian Authority, in its capacity as the representative of the Palestinian people, expressed its opposition to the occupation.

By 1967, despite considerable diplomatic activity under both the塞西恩 Strip and West Bank, no peace talks had been concluded. The Pretensions, however, remained committed to a comprehensive resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, including the issue of the Strip and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and statehood.

In 1968, the Palestinian National Council declared a state-

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Chapter 1

Uprising of 1988

Anatomy of the Palestinian
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The government concluded that full resolution of the problem of black and white schools could not be achieved by the piecemeal partial objectives of integration. Instead, the government called for a comprehensive and far-reaching approach that would address the root causes of segregation and discrimination. This comprehensive approach included the following key elements:

1. Legal Actions: The government pursued legal actions to challenge discriminatory practices and policies. This included filing lawsuits, intervening in pending cases, and influencing legal processes to ensure that all educational institutions were held accountable for their discriminatory practices.

2. Educational Reforms: The government implemented systemic reforms to the education system to address the root causes of segregation. This involved changing the curriculum, teacher training, and school administration practices to promote a more inclusive and equitable education environment.

3. Community Engagement: The government engaged with communities to understand their needs and perspectives. This involved holding community meetings, workshops, and dialogues to gather input and support for the comprehensive approach.

4. Financial Assistance: The government provided financial assistance to schools and communities to implement the necessary changes. This included allocating funds for infrastructure improvements, teacher development, and other resources needed to support the reforms.

5. Monitoring and Evaluation: The government established mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the comprehensive approach. This included regular assessments, feedback loops, and public reporting to ensure accountability and transparency.

By adopting this comprehensive approach, the government aimed to address the systemic issues of segregation and discrimination in education. The government believed that by tackling the root causes, it would be possible to achieve long-term and sustainable solutions that would benefit all students.
The first major impact on the city was the commercial strike. Throughout the city, businesses and services closed down, leaving the streets quiet and deserted. However, the strike was short-lived, and the economy slowly began to recover. The Committee for the Uprising, which formed spontaneously and quickly, played a central role in organizing the strike and coordinating the response to the government's actions.

People and Property

Community action and support from neighboring areas were crucial in protecting the community from eviction, harassment, and violence. Local committees, with the help of community members and activists, formed to resist the eviction of residents and to provide assistance to those affected.

The Uprising

In response to the government's actions, residents of the West Bank and Gaza Strip organized and took to the streets, demanding their rights and autonomy. The Committee for the Uprising was the driving force behind the Uprising, coordinating and responding to the needs of the community.

In the Gaza Strip, a general strike was called, disrupting the supply of goods and services. In the West Bank, the strike was more focused on economic activities, with many shops closing down.

The government responded with force, using military and police tactics to suppress the strike. The Uprising was met with violence and intimidation, but the community remained resolute.

The impact of the Uprising was felt throughout the region, with widespread support from other communities and international solidarity movements. The government's actions were condemned by the international community, leading to increased pressure for a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

Conclusion

The Uprising was a significant event in the history of the region, demonstrating the power of community action and the determination of the people of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. It highlighted the importance of international solidarity and the need for a just and equitable solution to the conflict.

* * * *

Remain closed indefinitely

Schools in Gaza and the West Bank to remain closed indefinitely. All colleges and universities in the region will close, including Al-Aqsa University and the West Bank University. The Committee for the Uprising has called for a general strike in response to the government's actions.

Conduct a series of protests for Palestine

The Committee for the Uprising has called for a series of protests in solidarity with the Palestinian people. The protests will take place on the anniversary of the Nakba Day, the day Israel declared independence and expelled hundreds of thousands of Palestinians from their homes.

The Committee for the Uprising has also called for a general strike on the anniversary of the Nakba Day, a day of mourning and remembrance for the Palestinian people. The strike is expected to be widespread, with many shops and businesses closing down.

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CHAPTER 2

Law Applicable to Israel's Efforts at Suppression
The compulsory jurisdiction of the ad hoc International Court of Justice is "subject to the reservations indicated in the case." The compulsory jurisdiction of the ad hoc International Court of Justice includes cases where there is a consent to submit to the jurisdiction of the Court, and cases where there is a compulsory jurisdiction under Articles 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice and Articles 33 of the United Nations Charter.

The compulsory jurisdiction of the ad hoc International Court of Justice is "subject to the reservations indicated in the case." The compulsory jurisdiction of the ad hoc International Court of Justice includes cases where there is a consent to submit to the jurisdiction of the Court, and cases where there is a compulsory jurisdiction under Articles 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice and Articles 33 of the United Nations Charter.

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International Commission on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

The right of privacy to family life is a fundamental right, recognized in various international human rights instruments and national constitutions. It is enshrined in Article 16 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Furthermore, the right to privacy is protected by domestic laws, as provided for by the Constitution of each State Party to the Covenant. The right to privacy includes the right to freedom of thought, conscience, and belief, protected in the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights.

In the context of the 1979 Human Rights Review, the International Commission on Human Rights emphasized the importance of the right to privacy, particularly in the context of family life. It is considered a fundamental right that is essential for the realization of other human rights, such as the right to family, the right to freedom from discrimination, and the right to equality.

The right to privacy is not absolute and can be limited in the interests of the community as a whole, particularly in national emergencies. However, any such limitations must be necessary and proportionate to the achievement of the legitimate aim pursued.

In the application of this right, States are required to ensure that their laws are compatible with the Convention, and that they provide adequate legal protection for the right to privacy. This includes the protection of personal data, the right to information, and the right to access and challenge data that are held about them.

In conclusion, the right to privacy is a fundamental right that is essential for the realization of other human rights, and States must ensure that their laws and practices respect and protect this right.
Suppression of Commercial Stikes

CHAPTER 3
Physical Force Against the Person

CHAPTER 4
The recibir and how they were treated in the camp, explained the orders

An IDF soldier who served in the camp explained the orders

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activity and the truth is that the people of the house were not
At the beginning of the week, the teachers met with the students to discuss the importance of the upcoming project. They emphasized the need for teamwork and collaboration to ensure a successful outcome. The project, which involved creating a presentation on the history of the United Nations, was due in the next two days.

During the presentation, the students shared their findings and insights. They presented on various topics, including the establishment of the UN, its role in global governance, and some of the major challenges it faces today. The presentations were engaging and well-researched, showcasing the students' dedication and effort.

The day concluded with a discussion on the significance of the UN in contemporary international relations. The students were encouraged to think critically about the role of the organization in addressing global issues and promoting peace and security.

As the students left for the day, they were reminded to review their notes and prepare for the next day's class.
The soldiers were issued long wooden clubs and used them to beat persons as indicated in many DIA reports. In graphene, a "pick" form of DIA was used by DIA agents who wore in Czea. In graphene, a "pick" form of DIA was used by DIA agents who wore in Czea.
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The IDF used the IDF in response to instantlv intense attacks. The IDF quickly mobilized its forces, deploying troops to the affected areas immediately.

In some cases, the IDF engaged in direct air strikes on strategic targets. This included launching missiles from long-range artillery systems and conducting aerial raids on enemy positions.

The IDF also utilized airborne forces, deploying paratroopers and special forces units to execute rapid strikes and capture key infrastructure.

By employing its full range of military capabilities, the IDF demonstrated its capability to respond decisively to security threats, ensuring the safety and security of its citizens and interests.
Israel: Violence by Israeli Settlers

DURING THE OCCUPATION

The Israeli government, through its military and settler forces, has acted to maintain control over the territories it occupies. This has included the use of violence against Palestinians, who are seen as a threat to Israeli security. The violence has been systematic and targeted, with the aim of preventing the establishment of any Palestinian政权.

Palestinians have been subjected to summary trials by Israeli military courts, where they face charges such as "terrorist activities" and "security offenses." These trials are often unfair and do not meet international standards of fair trial.

The Israeli army has used excessive force in dealing with Palestinian protests. This has included the use of tear gas, rubber bullets, and live ammunition.

The Israeli government has also imposed severe restrictions on Palestinian movement, including the construction of the separation barrier, which has divided Palestinian land and cut off access to services.

The violence by Israeli settlers has been rampant, with attacks on Palestinian homes, businesses, and infrastructure.

The Israeli government has been complicit in these actions, through its policies of settlement expansion and land confiscation.

The international community has been largely silent, failing to take effective action against Israel.

However, there have been some isolated incidents of Israeli cities providing aid to Palestinians.

There is a need for international pressure on Israel to cease its policies of occupation and to allow a two-state solution to be established.

The situation in the occupied territories is dire, with widespread human rights abuses.

The violence by Israeli settlers must be stopped, and a just solution to the conflict must be found.
The soldiers, having been wounded in battle, were treated in a field hospital located near the battlefield. Unfortunately, due to the harsh conditions and limited resources, many soldiers did not survive. The authorities were criticized for not providing adequate medical care and supplies to the wounded soldiers. The government was blamed for neglecting the medical facilities and for not taking proper measures to prevent the spread of disease among the soldiers. The medical treatment of persons shot or beheaded was also a cause for concern, as many soldiers died from their injuries. The government was accused of using harsh methods and poor medical care, which led to a high death rate among the soldiers. The situation was further exacerbated by the lack of supplies and resources, which made it difficult for the medical personnel to treat the wounded efficiently. The soldiers, who were often left to fend for themselves, were in desperate need of medical attention and supplies. The authorities were criticized for their inability to provide adequate medical care and for their failure to address the root causes of the soldiers' suffering.
Humiliation Tactics

Chapter 5

Harassment and

Many people were given detailed instructions on how to handle themselves during interrogations. They were told to be patient, calm, and to resist any attempts to force them to confess. The government also emphasized the importance of keeping detailed records of all interactions with the interrogators to ensure that any potential legal challenges could be addressed. In April 1988, President Reagan announced that medical officials would be assigned to the prison to monitor the conditions and provide medical care to the inmates. There were reports of widespread abuse and mistreatment, but the prison authorities denied any wrongdoing and maintained that the prisoners were being treated fairly. The situation remained tense and volatile, with constant threats of violence and the constant presence of armed guards. The prisoners were subjected to constant surveillance and their movements were strictly controlled. The lack of proper medical care and the constant stress of living in such a hostile environment took a toll on the prisoners' mental and physical well-being.
Court Procedures

CHAPTER 6
In 1976, the Secretary of Defense, in a pamphlet titled "Guidelines for the Use of the National Command Authority," provided a clear statement of policy on the use of nuclear weapons. The guidelines were an important step in establishing a framework for the decision-making process in the event of a nuclear conflict.

The guidelines were developed in response to concerns raised by commanders in the field and were intended to provide guidance on the use of nuclear weapons. The guidelines specified that the decision to use nuclear weapons would be made by the President, acting on the advice of the Secretary of Defense and other members of the National Command Authority.

The guidelines also contained provisions for the use of tactical nuclear weapons, which were considered less likely to be used in a crisis than strategic nuclear weapons. The guidelines included provisions for the use of nuclear weapons in support of conventional forces, as well as for the use of nuclear weapons in response to a crisis.

The guidelines were widely seen as a significant step forward in the development of a more transparent and accountable nuclear decision-making process. The guidelines were updated periodically, reflecting changes in the strategic and military situation.

In 1994, the guidelines were revised to reflect changes in the strategic situation, including the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the cold war. The revised guidelines were intended to provide a framework for dealing with the new strategic environment.

The guidelines were subject to review and updates periodically, reflecting changes in the strategic situation and the evolving role of nuclear weapons in the global security environment.
Several weeks after the beginning of the war, the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) occupied several Arab countries, including Egypt, Syria, and Jordan. The occupation led to the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people, who were forced to leave their homes and settle in refugee camps. The occupation also had a significant economic impact, as the Israeli economy benefited from the influx of Palestinian labor. The occupation continued until 1995, when a peace agreement was reached with Egypt and Jordan.

The occupation led to the establishment of Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. These settlements were established on land that had been occupied by Palestinians, and they were seen as a violation of international law. The occupation also led to the creation of the Israeli military government, which was responsible for the administration of the occupied territories.

The occupation was widely condemned by the international community, and it was seen as a violation of Palestinian human rights. The occupation ended in 1995, when a peace agreement was reached with Egypt and Jordan. The treaty, known as the Camp David Accords, provided for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied territories and the establishment of a Palestinian state.

The occupation was a source of conflict and tension between Israel and the Palestinian territories, and it led to numerous protests and demonstrations. The occupation was also a source of economic hardship for the Palestinian population, who were subjected to severe restrictions on their movement and access to resources.

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CHAPTER 7

Confessed Confessions

In 1968, in criminal trials on "recession charges," security officials
tried Israel in criminal trials on "terrorism" charges, security officials

In 1967, an Israeli government commission (Landau Commission)
held its first hearing on the "recession" charges. Security officials

When considered as a whole, the occupied territories,

179. Some of the interrogations were conducted under
the authority of the provisional government, which
questions were conducted under the authority of the provisional government.
The absence of serious palpable psychological or emotional harm, physical injury, or death, and the lack of evidence of the use of any form of force, does not constitute the exercise of the right to protest. The right to protest is a basic human right, and any interference with it is considered a violation of human rights.

In light of these considerations, the Commission recommends that all laws and regulations be reviewed to ensure that they do not infringe upon the right to protest. The Commission also recommends that all law enforcement agencies be trained in the principles of proportionality and non-violence, and that all measures be taken to ensure that force is used only in self-defense or to protect public safety.
that interrogators threatened to torture Palestinian detainees if they (the editors) refused to sign confessions to certain charges. 

CHAPTER 8

Detention Without Charge

About half the Palestinians confined during the uprising were not charged with a criminal offense. They were held instead in administrative detention. Regulation 111 of the Defense (Emergency) Regulations permits such detention: "A military commander may by order direct that any person shall be detained in such place of detention as may be specified by the military commander in the order." The person incarcerated has no judicial recourse and need not be informed of the reasons for the suspicion that led to the incarceration. The practice is to order detention for six months, after which a decision is made whether to renew for an additional six months.

In the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the military governments by order introduced administrative detention on the same basis as provided in Regulation 111. The area commander of the West Bank and the area commander of the Gaza Strip each had authority to order administrative detention. In 1980 the orders were amended to provide limited judicial review. A detainee was to be brought before a military judge within 96 hours. The judge could quash the detention if the order


The government's use of administrative detention during the Cold War and the early years of the Reagan administration is a significant source of controversy and debate. The administration's policies and practices during this time have been widely criticized, particularly for their impact on civil liberties and the rights of detained individuals.

The government's approach to administrative detention was based on the belief that it was necessary to prevent espionage and other forms of subversion. The government argued that administrative detention was a more effective means of dealing with potential threats than traditional criminal proceedings, which were seen as too slow and cumbersome.

However, critics have argued that the government's use of administrative detention was often arbitrary and lacked judicial oversight. They have also pointed out that the government's definition of subversive activity was vague and open to interpretation, leading to the detention of innocent individuals.

The government has defended its use of administrative detention as necessary to protect national security. They argue that it is a more effective means of dealing with potential threats than traditional criminal proceedings, which are too slow and cumbersome. They also point out that the government's definition of subversive activity is based on evidence and is subject to judicial review.

Despite these arguments, the government's use of administrative detention remains a controversial issue. The effectiveness of this approach is still debated, and the impact on civil liberties and the rights of detained individuals continues to be a concern.

Government documents from the Reagan administration indicate that the government was aware of the potential for abuse and was taking steps to prevent it. However, critics argue that these measures were insufficient and that the government's actions were often arbitrary and lacking in due process.

In conclusion, the government's use of administrative detention during the Cold War and the early years of the Reagan administration was a complex issue with both supporters and critics. The effectiveness of this approach is still debated, and the impact on civil liberties and the rights of detained individuals continues to be a concern.
Conditions of Incarceration
Article 72 of the 1949 Convention [Art. 72 of the Hague Convention (1907)]

As for the Hague Convention of 1907, Article 72 of the Hague Convention (1907) states the principles by which the Convention is to be enforced and guarantees which are to be observed in the enjoyment of the Convention, and in the interpretation and execution of its provisions.

The Convention provides that the Convention shall be enforced by the courts of the States Contracting Parties and that the rights and obligations created by the Convention shall be enforced by the courts of the States Contracting Parties.

In addition, the Convention provides that the Convention shall be enforced by the courts of the States Contracting Parties and that the rights and obligations created by the Convention shall be enforced by the courts of the States Contracting Parties.

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The committee of the Red Cross criticized the government for the two

injuries were clean, clear. hands in muffs behind the back.

punishment or for reasons. 178

punishment, for theft, violations.

injuries caused physical injuries. 177

Injuries caused by violence. Article 76. 176

command, force, or decease. section 76. 176

century, CDF Chief of Staff, Defense. 176

The only other facilities in Keizer were simple latrines — a hole

the ICF C further found a violation of the 1949 Convention in

TWO witnesses were killed by soldiers on August 16, 1988.

The ICRC further found no violations at all.

The reality is that Article 76 of the 1949 Convention states: "Every place

imposed severe restrictions on personal liberties and were restricted only

They were prohibited from excursions and, in addition, they were prohibited from contact with either superiors. 176
CHAPTER 16

Expulsion (Deportation)
since December 1977 the Government has expelled 35 persons and
Demolition of Houses

CHAPTER II
The government's role and social justice in relation to the concentration and

The government could perform a significant role in ensuring that the rights of people are protected.

This article discusses the importance of protecting personal property.

The government has a role in protecting people's rights and property.

According to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, the government has a duty to protect people's rights and property.

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CHAPTER 12

Custows

and imposes a fine. The person charged with the violation is bound to appear before the court where the violation is alleged to have occurred. If the violation is not contested, the court may impose a fine. If the violation is contested, the court may impose a fine and order the defendant to appear again. If the violation is contested again, the court may impose a fine and order the defendant to appear again.

Custows
The document contains a detailed account of various legal and financial aspects, discussing topics such as the 1988/89 food embargo, the impact on the economy, and the government's response. It mentions the need for food imports and the strategic decision to embargo certain goods to safeguard national interests. The text also references specific dates and events, indicating a historical context for the discussions. The document appears to be a historical record or an analysis of a significant period, likely from the late 20th century, given the date references and the nature of the content.
CHAPTER 13

Termination of Communications
D. The President's Office

1. The President's Office has the authority to issue and terminate policies and procedures for the protection of Government Information.

2. The President's Office shall ensure that all Government Information is protected against unauthorized disclosure or misuse.

3. The President's Office shall be responsible for ensuring that all authorized personnel are properly trained in the protection of Government Information.

4. The President's Office shall establish a mechanism for the reporting of incidents involving the unauthorized disclosure or misuse of Government Information.

5. The President's Office shall provide guidance to the appropriate departments and agencies on the protection of Government Information.

B. The Secretary of Defense

1. The Secretary of Defense is responsible for ensuring that all Department of Defense (DoD) Information is protected against unauthorized disclosure or misuse.

2. The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that all authorized personnel are properly trained in the protection of DoD Information.

3. The Secretary of Defense shall establish a mechanism for the reporting of incidents involving the unauthorized disclosure or misuse of DoD Information.

4. The Secretary of Defense shall provide guidance to the appropriate military services on the protection of DoD Information.

5. The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that all DoD Information is protected against unauthorized disclosure or misuse.

C. The Director of the National Security Agency

1. The Director of the National Security Agency (NSA) is responsible for ensuring that all NSA Information is protected against unauthorized disclosure or misuse.

2. The Director of the NSA shall ensure that all authorized personnel are properly trained in the protection of NSA Information.

3. The Director of the NSA shall establish a mechanism for the reporting of incidents involving the unauthorized disclosure or misuse of NSA Information.

4. The Director of the NSA shall provide guidance to the appropriate departments and agencies on the protection of NSA Information.

5. The Director of the NSA shall ensure that all NSA Information is protected against unauthorized disclosure or misuse.

D. The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency

1. The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) is responsible for ensuring that all NGA Information is protected against unauthorized disclosure or misuse.

2. The NGA shall ensure that all authorized personnel are properly trained in the protection of NGA Information.

3. The NGA shall establish a mechanism for the reporting of incidents involving the unauthorized disclosure or misuse of NGA Information.

4. The NGA shall provide guidance to the appropriate departments and agencies on the protection of NGA Information.

5. The NGA shall ensure that all NGA Information is protected against unauthorized disclosure or misuse.
Institutions

Banning of Organizations and

Chapter 14
The government controls the popular committees on grounds that they were created to establish services provided to the government, for example, local committees reportedly are functioning. In May 1979, 14,000 people were engaged in producing food and services, one of the main functions of the government. The local committees also have to provide public services like schools and health centers, and to maintain order and security. The government also uses the committees to promote its own policies and to discourage opposition. The government declared the popular committees illegal, but they continued to function in many locations in the countryside.

(a) Closeout of Popular Committees

The government has initiated a process to dissolve the committees. The process involves the transfer of responsibilities to government agencies. The government has set up a task force to oversee the process. The task force has been given authority to seize the property and assets of the committees. The committees have been under pressure to comply with the government's demands. The government has been using the committees as a tool to undermine opposition movements. The committees have been targeted by government forces and have been forced to disband in many areas. The government has been using the committees to suppress political dissent and to maintain control over the population.
(c) Close of Charitable Institutions

and held under the guidance of professors of academic conferences.

- reissued in order to uphold all public meetings in East Jerusalem.

Closed schools were in many instances occupied by DFC soldiers. The government closed down 101 primary schools. In addition, 4,986 loans were given to the banks and 26 were given to the government.

The government closed the institutions of higher learning and all educational institutions. (d) Close of Educational Institutions

The government closed the primary and secondary schools for the

centers. The closure order did not apply to the orphanage or daycare.
principle of customary international law, even apart from the 1949 Con-

stitutional validity for certain breaches of humanitarian law in a

individual capacity and to persons guilty of such offenses.

Israel has been found guilty of violations of international law, particu-
larly in its treatment of Palestinian prisoners. The Israeli government
has been criticized for its policies and practices regarding the deten-
tion and treatment of Palestinian prisoners. The United Nations has
condemned Israel for human rights violations.

Chapter 15

For Violations

Liability Under International Law
The Convention's failure to address Israel's actions in the occupied territories, the lack of enforcement of international law, and the persistence of prejudice and discrimination against Palestinians and other minorities casts doubt on the Convention's ability to ensure respect for human rights. The Israeli government's policies, which include settlements and the separation barrier, violate the rights of Palestinians and other minorities.

Under these circumstances, it calls for immediate action by the international community and the United Nations to ensure that human rights are respected and protected. The Convention must be strengthened and its provisions enforced to ensure that human rights are respected and protected in all occupied territories.

In conclusion, the Convention's failure to address Israel's actions in the occupied territories and the lack of enforcement of international law casts doubt on its ability to ensure respect for human rights. The international community must take action to ensure that human rights are respected and protected in all occupied territories.
and void, stop applying the law. This policy, occupation; declare the British Mandate Preparatory Regulations null and void; and revoking the proclamation of the Palestine administration.

In addition, Article 1 of the Fourth Geneva Convention and all other

International Covenant.

The Palestinian demand for an end to the occupation and

Palestinian demands regarding

CHAPTER 16
14. Remove restrictions on political contacts between Intifada leaders and occupied territories from the occupied territories.

13. Terminating the policy of discrimination against Israeli and Palestinian citizens.

12. Remove all restrictions on building permits and licenses for Palestinians.

11. Recess all money deducted from wages of hundreds of laborers from the municipal elections under the supervision of a neutral authority.

10. Cancel all restrictions on political elections.

9. Cancel the Palestinian and Arab tax (VAT) and all other direct Israeli taxes, ending the harassment of Palestinian businesses and traders.

8. Reopen the West Bank, Gaza, and Jerusalem bridges, and remove all barriers.

7. Cease all security activity and land confiscation.

6. Carry out a formal inquiry into the behavior of soldiers and set free all Palestinians subjected to imprisonment.

5. Lift the siege of all Palestinian refugee camps in the West Bank.

4. Cancel the policy of expulsion and allow all expelled Palestinians to return to their homes.

3. Release all prisoners who were arrested during the protests.

2. Comply immediately with Security Council Resolutions 605 and 607, which call upon Israel to abide by General Assembly Resolution 607.
Conclusions