

## CHAPTER THIRTY

### ISRAELI WAR CRIMES COMMITTED IN LEBANON IN 1978 AND 1982

#### THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST LEBANON WAS ALREADY IN EXISTENCE IN 1951

Lebanon's national identity, indeed its national existence, has been held in utter contempt by the Zionists since Israel's inception. Israel has never hesitated to violate Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity. David Ben-Gurion conceived of Nazi-style intervention in Lebanon in order to destroy that peaceful country and expand Israeli hegemony.

That David Ben-Gurion possessed a Nazi-style mentality and ambition was admitted by some of his erstwhile colleagues from the religious bloc in a proclamation issued after they left his coalition government in 1951. In this proclamation Ben-Gurion was referred to as "the dictator — may his name be wiped out — whose supporters, the family of sin, the Jewish Nazis — have declared to be the 'new Messiah' to whom they shout 'Heil Hitler.' May his new order perish from the face of the earth...."<sup>1</sup>

Ze'ev Schiff and Ehud Ya'ari confirmed Ben Gurion's plans against Lebanon:

In 1951 Israel's foreign minister, Moshe Sharett, had to fight tooth and nail to scotch a plan conceived by David Ben-Gurion and Moshe Dayan to "buy" a Maronite officer who would then "invite" Israeli intervention in Lebanese affairs and enable Israel to establish its control over Lebanon.<sup>2</sup>

On February 27, 1954, Ben-Gurion wrote a letter to foreign minister Moshe (Shertok) Sharett, in which he stated:

Perhaps now is the time to bring about the creation of a Christian State in our neighborhood. Without our initiative and our vigorous aid this will not be done. It seems to me that this is the central duty, or at least one of the central duties, of our foreign policy. This means that time, energy, and means ought to be invested in it and that we must act in all possible ways to bring about a radical change in Lebanon.

The goal will not be reached, of course, without a restriction of Lebanon's borders. But if we can find men in Lebanon and exiles from it who will be ready to mobilize for the creation of a Maronite state, extended borders and a large Muslim population will be of no use to them and this will not constitute a disturbing factor.<sup>3</sup>

Ben-Gurion was supported in his aggressive designs against Lebanon by others, like Moshe Dayan, Chief of Staff, who during a joint meeting of senior officials of the Israeli Defense and Foreign Affairs ministries, said:

The only thing that is necessary is to find an officer, even just a Major. We should either win his heart or buy him with money, to make him agree to declare himself the savior of the Maronite population. Then the Israeli army will enter Lebanon, will occupy the necessary territory, and will create

a Christian regime which will ally itself with Israel. The territory from the Litani southward will be totally annexed by Israel.<sup>4</sup>

Even after waging wars of aggression against Lebanon in 1978 and 1982, Israel continued to hold fast to its policy of destroying Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity. In 1982, Oded Yinon, a former official of Israel's Foreign Ministry, published an authoritative article, "A Strategy for Israel in the Nineteen Eighties," which appeared in *Kivunim (Directions)*, an official organ of the World Zionist Organization. In this article Yinon admitted continued Israeli designs on Lebanon:

Lebanon's total dissolution into five provinces serves as a precedent for the entire Arab world including Egypt, Syria, Iraq and the Arabian peninsula and is already following that track. The dissolution of Syria and Iraq later on into ethnically or religiously unique areas such as in Lebanon, is Israel's primary target on the Eastern front in the long run, while the dissolution of the military power of those states serves as the primary short term target.<sup>5</sup>

Mossad, Israel's intelligence service, was given primary responsibility for interfering in Lebanon's internal affairs for the purpose of fracturing the country into puppet mini-states. This was admitted by Uri Dan, press attache to Defense Minister Ariel Sharon: "The Mossad was in charge of Israel's relationship with the leaders of the Christians of Lebanon."<sup>6</sup>

After preparations by Col. Benyamin Ben-Eliezer, a high-ranking Israeli intelligence officer, Premier Yitshak Rabin personally directed massive covert Israeli interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon starting in August 1976.

The Maronites soon began to receive American M-16 rifles, LOW antitank rockets, and Sherman tanks. Within a few months, responsibility for funding the venture was transferred from the Mossad, a branch of Israeli intelligence, to the Defense Ministry, and under Shimon Peres' tutelage the aid package burgeoned. It was later estimated that during the three-year term of Yitzhak Rabin's government, close to \$150 million was invested in building up the Maronite militias in Lebanon.<sup>7</sup>

The Lebanese people were not the only victims of Israel's aggression against Lebanon. Those Christian and Muslim Palestinians who had found refuge in Lebanon after their exile were to be the victims of bombardment and massacres perpetrated by the Israeli forces and their Lebanese puppets.

That the Israelis and their Phalangist quislings envisaged a "final solution" for the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon through the implementation of Nazi-style atrocities was admitted in sworn testimony in an American court by David Halevy, a lieutenant colonel in the Israeli Defense Forces who

had been a paratrooper, intelligence officer and tank battalion commander:

Relating to the Phalangists' plans, I am using a word which I am very hesitant to use, but "final solution" for the Palestinian problem in Lebanon.<sup>8</sup>

The inhuman barbarism planned against Palestinian civilians was admitted by journalists Ze'ev Schiff and Ehud Ya'ari:

With ghoulish delight the Phalangists bragged of the slaughter they would visit upon the Palestinians. For instance, one of the authors was invited by Jesse Sokar, the Phalangist liaison officer attached to the IDF's paratroop division, to join him when his men entered West Beirut. "It's time you learned how to use a knife properly!" he teased, his eyes shining. "But note, no rape of girls under the age of twelve is allowed!"<sup>9</sup>

To implement its plans for the dismemberment of Lebanon in 1978 and 1982 Israel pursued the following specific objectives:

1. To extend its *de facto* boundaries to the Litani River in order to divert the Litani's waters for its own use in occupied Palestine;
2. To support those Maronite Christians who would be willing to serve as puppets for the Zionists and to establish a quisling regime in Lebanon;
3. To control Lebanon and thereby divide the Arab countries as part of a plan to fracture all Arab countries into minute sectors warring against each other;
4. To destroy the Palestinian resistance movement and national spirit and to wreak "vengeance" against all Palestinians in general, and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) specifically;
5. To destroy the lives of the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and to totally eradicate their existence there by means of mass slaughter and the demolishing of homes, and by so humiliating and debasing them that they would disperse into other countries.

The first Israeli war of aggression against Lebanon in 1978 was preceded by numerous acts of aggression from 1948 on. These are itemized below:<sup>10</sup>

### ISRAELI WAR CRIMES AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY COMMITTED AGAINST LEBANON 1948-1978

On October 30, 1948, Israeli forces occupied the Lebanese villages of Meis al-Jabal, Bleeda, Muhaybeb, Markaba, Taybeh, Deir Seriyen, Kfarkala, Tall Nhass, Hamames and Yaroun. On February 15, 1949, the Israeli forces finally withdrew from Tall Nhass and Hamames, and from the other villages on April 2, 1949.

During October of 1948, several dozen Arab civilians under guard in an undefended Lebanese village were mur-

dered. Haganah officer Shmuel Lahis was convicted for the murders and received a seven-year prison sentence, but was immediately amnestied. Later he was granted a second amnesty which "denies the punishment and the charge as well" and was granted a lawyer's license by the Israeli Legal Council on the grounds that his act carried "no stigma." From 1978 to 1981, Shmuel Lahis was General Director of the Jewish Agency.<sup>11</sup>

On July 24, 1950 an Israeli fighter plane fired at a Lebanese civilian DC-3 flying over Lebanese territory and two of its 27 passengers were killed and eight were wounded.

On May 18, 1959 a Lebanese plane transporting United Nations officials was forced to land inside Israel.

On May 27, 1959 a Lebanese military aircraft was forced to land inside Israel.

On November 19, 1959 a Lebanese commercial aircraft on a flight from Beirut to Cairo was forced to land inside Israel.

On August 27, 1965 Israeli forces penetrated Lebanese territory and blew up two houses and three water towers. One woman was killed.

On June 14, 1968 the Lebanese village of Meis el-Jabal was bombarded by Israeli artillery, wounding 56 persons.

On December 26, 1968 Israeli commandos carried out a lightning raid against Beirut International Airport. They destroyed 13 Lebanese aircraft, including eight belonging to Lebanon's Middle East Airlines, whose hangars were also badly damaged.

In 1969 the Israelis conducted attacks in South Lebanon on July 30, August 11 and 13, September 1 and 5, and on December 3 in the Arqoub area in which 11 persons were killed.

On January 3, 1970 the Israelis crossed the Lebanese border and seized 10 Lebanese soldiers and 11 civilians in Qoleyaa.

On March 6, 1970 the Israelis destroyed five houses in Aita Shaab.

On May 12-13, 1970, Israeli forces attacked the Arqoub area, killing nine Lebanese and wounding 19.

On May 22, 1970 the Israelis shelled Lebanese border villages, killing 20 civilians and wounding 40. They destroyed 83 homes in the shelling.

On December 27-28 Israeli forces shelled the villages of Khiyam and Kfarkala in southeast Lebanon, killing 10 Palestinians and wounding many others.

On February 25-28, 1972 Israeli forces invaded the Arqoub, killing 47 and wounding 64 persons.

On June 21, 1972 the Israelis bombarded the village of Hasbaya in South Lebanon, killing 48 and wounding 5 persons.

On June 23, 1972 the Israeli forces bombarded Deir al-Acha'er in the Beqaa valley, killing 19 and wounding 10 persons.

On September 8, 1972 the Israelis launched air raids against the Nahr el-Bared Palestinian refugee camp and Palestinians in Rafed and Rashayya al-Wadi, killing 59 and wounding 40 persons.

On September 15-16, 1972 Israeli forces crossed the Lebanese border and captured 18 border villages. They blew up 150 houses and destroyed two bridges over the Litani river. They killed 118 and wounded 46 persons.

On February 21, 1973 Israeli commandos landed near Tripoli and raided the Nahr el-Bared and Beddawi Palestinian refugee camps, killing 30 and wounding 60 persons.

On April 10, 1973 Israeli forces raided Lebanon in the very heart of Beirut, attacking the Sabra camp, Tall el-Zaatar camp, the Ouzai slum area, and the houses of three prominent PLO figures on Verdun Street, killing Kamal Nasser, Mohamed Yusef Najjar and Kamal Adwan, as well as Najjar's wife, along with 40 other Palestinians and 33 Lebanese killed or wounded.

On October 9, 1973 the Israeli air force bombed the Barouk radar station, killing nine Lebanese Army soldiers.

On October 22, 1973 the Israeli air force bombed the Beirut-Damascus railway and destroyed the Arida bridge on the Syrian-Lebanese border in North Lebanon.

On November 6, 1973 the Israelis shelled Rashaya al-Fukhar with phosphorous bombs.

On November 7-8, 1973 the Israeli forces shelled Shebaa with phosphorous bombs.

On November 18-19, 1973 Hasbaya and Shebaa were bombarded by Israeli artillery.

On April 12-13, 1974 Israeli artillery bombarded six villages in South Lebanon, Taybeh, Muhaibab, Bleeda, Zahira, Yareen and Aitaroun, killing two persons. 12 civilians were seized as hostages.

On May 2, 4, 9 and 15, 1974 Israeli planes strafed the Lebanese border area. Four Palestinians and four Lebanese were killed and five children wounded.

On May 16, 1974 the Ain el-Helweh and Nabatiyeh Palestinian refugee camps came under Israeli naval, air and land bombardment, killing 50 and wounding 170 persons.

Between June 18 and 21, 1974 Israeli planes bombed the Ain el-Helweh and Rashidiyeh Palestinian refugee camps, killing at least 100 and wounding over 200 others.

On July 8, 1974 the Israelis perpetrated naval and air attacks against Safarafand, Sidon and Tyre.

In August 1974 the Israelis commenced almost daily attacks on Lebanese border villages.

On November 11, 12, 29 and 30, 1974 the Israeli air force bombed the Arqoub, killing six and wounding eight persons.

On November 14, 1974 the Israeli air forces bombed Nabatiyeh, killing six and wounding 29 persons.

On December 10, 1974 the PLO headquarters, the Palestinian Research Center and a Fateh office in Beirut came simultaneously under rocket attack from cars parked nearby in a Mossad operation. Six persons were wounded.

On December 12, 1974 the Israeli air force strafed the Sabra camp in Beirut, killing one and wounding 10 persons, and bombed the camp in Nabatiyeh, wounding 10 persons and destroying 100 homes.

In the first week of January, 1975 Israeli forces made incursions into Aitaroun and Yareen and Israeli planes

bombed Taybeh and Nabatiyeh, killing seven Lebanese.

Between January 11-17, 1975 Israeli forces almost completely destroyed the village of Kfarshouba in repeated raids.

Between May 11-13, 1975 Israeli forces conducted incursions against Aitaroun, Aita Shaab and Yareen.

On May 25, 1975 the Israelis bombed Aita Shaab while conducting a raid into Lebanese territory, killing seven Lebanese.

On June 15, 1975 the Israelis conducted air and land attacks against Kfarshouba.

On June 16, 1975 the Israeli forces subjected Nabatiyeh, Rashaya el-Foukhar, Majdal Sleem and Khiyam to artillery bombardment.

On July 5 and 7, 1975 the Israelis attacked the Rashidiyeh Palestinian refugee camp.

On July 23, 1975 Israeli forces made an incursion into Lebanese territory at Kfarkala.

On August 5, 1975 Israeli naval bombardment of the Tyre area killed 19 and wounded 28 persons.

On August 20, 1975 Israeli airplanes bombed the village of Ham in the Beqaa, killing 12 and wounding 28 persons.

On November 10, 1975 Israeli forces penetrated Lebanese territory to the Marjeyoun-Adaysseh road.

On November 27, 1975 Israeli forces raided Kfarkala.

On December 2, 1975 Israeli airplanes made raids against the Nahr el-Bared and Beddawi Palestinian refugee camps in North Lebanon, killing 92 and wounding 160 persons.

On December 3, 15, 17, 21, 22 and 29 the Israelis conducted a series of attacks and raids against Lebanese border villages.

On January 23, 1977 Israeli artillery supported their Lebanese puppet forces under Major Haddad to capture Adayseh.

On January 27, 1977 Israeli artillery support enabled Major Haddad's puppet forces to capture Khiyam.

On February 20, 1977 Israeli artillery support enabled Major Haddad's puppet forces to capture Ebl el-Saqi.

On September 18, 1977 Israeli troops entered Lebanon and after receiving reinforcements on the 20th and 21st took up positions in the villages of Houra, Deir Mimas, Kfarkala and on a hill overlooking Khiyam. Israeli artillery bombarded Tallet Rishan in the Jezzín region and Sohmor, near the Qaraoun dam on the Litani river.

On September 22, 1977 Israeli forces occupied a new position in the Kfar Hamman sector.

On September 23, 1977 Israeli forces attacked Khiyam in fighting which spread to Ebl el-Saqi.

On November 5, 1977 the Israeli navy sank a fishing boat off Naqoura, killing three persons.

On November 8, 1977 Palestinian refugee camps Rashidiyeh, Borj el-Shemali and Bass came under heavy Israeli artillery fire, following a further attack against Nahariya in which one person was killed and five wounded. Nabatiyeh, Tyre, and thirteen neighboring villages were also shelled.

On November 9, 1977 Israeli airplanes razed the village

of Azzieh to the ground, killing 65 and wounding 68 persons.

On November 11, 1977 Israeli airplanes bombed Borj el-Shemali and Nabatiyeh.

On March 4, 1978 the Israeli navy shelled Sarafand and Adloun.

The aforementioned incidents, each in violation of international law, provide the background for the invasion of Lebanon begun on the night of March 14, 1978 when an Israeli army 30,000 strong crossed the Lebanese border.<sup>12</sup>

### THE WAR OF AGGRESSION AGAINST LEBANON IN 1978

The blitzkrieg launched by Israel in its invasion of Lebanon in 1978 represented the culmination of a long-standing conspiracy constituting a crime against peace by the top Israeli leadership. This conspiracy is documented in the chapter on Israeli Crimes against Peace.

The Likud government of Menachem Begin inherited this preparation for the invasion of Lebanon from its Labor predecessors. It added flagrant violation of international law by committing an open war of aggression against its neighbor. Yet it still attempted by subterfuge to camouflage its invasion by 30,000 Israeli troops.

On the day after the invasion, March 15, 1978, Defense Minister Ezer Weizman stated that "Israel had no intention of occupying South Lebanon."<sup>13</sup>

The Israeli forces advanced into Lebanese territory along the following axes:

1. Western sector of the border: Naqoura-Ras al-Bayada, Yareen-Teir Harfa. A unit landed south of Tyre and headed for Azzieh.
2. Central sector of the border: Dovev (Israel)-Maroun el-Ras and Bint Jbeil.
3. Eastern sector of the border: Metulla (Israel) — Adayseh and Taybeh; Marjeyoun-Khiyam, Ebl el-Saqi and Blat; Kfarshouba-Rashaya el-Foukhar.

Chief of Staff General Mordechai Gur revealed that Israel wanted "to establish a security belt along the 100-kilometer long Lebanese border by connecting the three Christian enclaves of Marjeyoun and Qoleyaa to the east; Rmeish, Ain Ebel and Debel in the center; and Alma Shaab to the West."<sup>14</sup>

Although Israel's Defense Minister had claimed his forces would not penetrate beyond the 10 kilometer-deep zone occupied by the invading Israeli army, on March 17, 1978 an Israeli commando group landed at Adloun north of the Litani River, killing 23 Lebanese civilians.

On March 18 the Israel again disproved Weizman by launching a new offensive beyond the ten kilometer claimed limit. The Israeli army took Tebneen and then advanced toward Tyre.

On March 19 Israel practically completed its occupation of the entire region south of the Litani river, and its air force used illegal cluster bombs for the first time, in the Tyre area.<sup>15</sup>

Cluster bombs are among the most inhuman lethal weapons devised by man.

Cluster bombs arouse great concern because they are especially lethal weapons when used for anti-personnel purposes. The term "cluster bomb" refers to a special type of explosive device which spreads its contents, usually shrapnel, over a wide area. A large canister is opened by an explosive charge and releases hundreds of projectiles, essentially tiny bombs, which explode upon impact spewing forth steel shards in all directions...

Israel's use of cluster bombs is not only a violation of agreements between Israel and the United States. The use of these weapons also is a violation of international law. Specifically, use of cluster bombs against civilians is a violation of the Geneva Convention for the Protection of War Victims of 1949, for Article 33 of that convention prohibits the use of "terror" such as mass bombings of civilian areas. Most states, including the United States, have accepted that cluster bombs, if used as an anti-personnel weapon, are prohibited by the Hague Convention of 1907 (IV) which bars the use of weapons "calculated to cause unnecessary suffering."<sup>16</sup>

Thus Israel has compounded the crime of its wars of aggression against Lebanon by using weapons prohibited under international law.

### DESTRUCTION CAUSED IN LEBANON IN 1978

On March 20-21, the Israeli armed forces halted their advance and began consolidating their positions while continuing to bomb the Arqoub and Tyre.

The area occupied by Israel totalled 1,100 square kilometers, including the entire administrative districts of Bint Jbeil, comprising 255.6 square kilometers, and Marjeyoun, comprising 313.6 square kilometers as well as much of the administrative districts of Tyre (350 square kilometers out of 415.1 square kilometers), and Hasbaya (150 square kilometers out of 218.8 square kilometers).

The Lebanese authorities estimated the total number of Lebanese and Palestinians killed by Israel as 1,168, almost half of them civilians.

Some 285,000 people were made homeless in South Lebanon. An investigation by the International Committee of the Red Cross estimated that 80% of the villages and towns in the South were damaged.<sup>17</sup>

The *Washington Post* reported on March 25, 1978 that "the scope and sweep of the damage here makes a mockery of Israeli claims to have staged surgical strikes against Palestinian bases and camps. The Israelis concentrated heavy firepower and air strikes to blow away all before them — be they enemies or civilians — in order to hold down their own casualties."<sup>18</sup>

The withdrawal of the Israeli armed forces from Lebanon was not completed until June 13, 1978, when the lands occupied by Israel were handed over to the Lebanese quisling forces of Major Haddad.

In three towns — overrun thanks to the Israelis during the Litani invasion — Haddad's forces massacred more than a hundred Shia Moslem men, women, and children. The worst outrage took place in Khiyam, near the Israeli border, once the most prosperous and populated town of Southern

Lebanon. The Shia victims were herded into a mosque. "We sank to Haddad's level," an Israeli military specialist said, ashamed. "I watched his men shoot seventy people in cold blood in Khayam."<sup>19</sup>

### UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS CONDEMNING ISRAEL'S WAR OF AGGRESSION AGAINST LEBANON IN 1978

The United Nations Security Council met on March 17, 1978 to examine complaints submitted on March 15th. The Lebanese delegate called for the immediate cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of Israeli troops. On March 19th, the Security Council adopted Resolution 425, which called for "strict respect for territorial integrity, within its internationally recognized boundaries," and for "Israel immediately to cease its military action against Lebanese territorial integrity and withdraw forthwith its forces from all Lebanese territory." It decided "in the light of the request of the government of Lebanon, to establish immediately under its authority a United Nations interim force for southern Lebanon (UNIFIL) for the purpose of confirming the withdrawal of Israeli forces, restoring international peace and security and assisting the government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area."

Welcomed by the Lebanese, Resolution 425 was supplemented by UN Security Council Resolution 426 defining UNIFIL's role, which was adopted on March 20, 1978. UNIFIL forces were thereupon deployed in southern Lebanon.

*Resolution 425 (1978)*, as proposed by the United States /S/12610, adopted by the Security Council on 19 March 1978, meeting 2074, by 12 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia and USSR) (China did not participate in voting), was as follows:

#### *The Security Council,*

*Taking note* of the letters from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon and from the Permanent Representative of Israel,

*Having heard* the statements of the Permanent Representatives of Lebanon and Israel,

*Gravely concerned* at the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East and its consequences to the maintenance of international peace.

*Convinced* that the present situation impedes the achievement of a just peace in the Middle East,

1. *Calls* for strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

2. *Calls upon* Israel immediately to cease its military action against Lebanese territorial integrity and withdraw forthwith its forces from all Lebanese territory;

3. *Decides*, in the light of the request of the Government of Lebanon, to establish immediately under its authority a United Nations interim force for southern Lebanon for the purpose of confirming the withdrawal of Israeli forces, restoring international peace and security and assisting the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective

authority in the area, the force to be composed of personnel drawn from Member States;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council within twenty-four hours on the implementation of the present resolution.<sup>20</sup>

*Resolution 426 (1978)*, as proposed by the United Kingdom, S/12612, adopted by the Security Council on 19 March 1978, in meeting 2075, by 12 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia and USSR) (China did not participate in voting), was as follows:

#### *The Security Council*

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978), contained in document S/12611 of 19 March 1978;

2. *Decides* that the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon shall be established in accordance with the above-mentioned report for an initial period of six months, and that it shall continue in operation thereafter, if required, provided the Security Council so decides.<sup>21</sup>

### ISRAELI WAR CRIMES AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY COMMITTED IN LEBANON BETWEEN 1978-1982

After 1978, Israel reverted to its previous tactics of warfare by proxy, wanton bombings and raids, and covert operations.

The following is an itemization of Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon committed between 1978 and the invasion of 1982, which was to eclipse the first war of aggression in the size of the invasion force, the amount of Lebanese territory occupied, the duration of the war, and in the number and ferocity of atrocities committed by the Israeli forces and their Lebanese puppets:<sup>22</sup>

On July 8, 1978 Major Haddad's quisling forces shelled Nabatiyeh.

On August 13, 1978 the Mossad blew up an eight story apartment building in the Fakhani area of West Beirut, killing over 120 persons.

On August 19, 1978 forces under Major Haddad shelled Hasbaya.

On August 21, 1978 Israeli airplanes attacked the Burj al-Brajneh Palestinian refugee camp in Beirut, killing 5 and wounding 25 persons.

On August 22, 1978 Major Haddad's forces shelled Hasbaya.

Between September 7-12, 1978 Major Haddad's forces shelled Nabatiyeh.

Between September 21-23, 1978 Major Haddad's forces shelled Nabatiyeh.

On November 1, 1978 Major Haddad's forces again shelled Nabatiyeh.

On December 20, 1978 Israeli airplanes attacked Palestinian refugee camps in Tyre and Sidon, killing 2 and wound-

ing 11 persons.

On December 21, 1978 Major Haddad's forces again shelled Nabatiyeh.

On December 31, 1978 Israeli naval vessels shelled Tyre.

On January 19, 1979 Israeli forces attacked Arnoun and Aishiyeh, and the Rashidiyeh and Burj al-Shemali Palestinian refugee camps, killing 23 and wounding 36 persons.

On April 10, 1979 Israeli airplanes attacked Damour, killing 4 and wounding 20 persons, and Rashidiyeh, killing 7 and wounding 50 persons.

On April 11, 1979 Israeli airplanes attacked the Burj al-Brajneh Palestinian refugee camp.

On April 12, 1979 the Israelis shelled Nabatiyeh and Rashidiyeh, killing 9 and wounding 33 persons.

On April 22, 1979 Israeli naval vessels shelled Nahr el-Bared, a Palestinian refugee camp near Tripoli, killing 3 and wounding 10 persons.

Between April 22-25, 1979 Israeli forces launched air, land and sea attacks on Tyre and Nabatiyeh, killing 60 and wounding 120 persons.

On May 18, 1979 Israeli naval vessels shelled Adloun.

On June 8, 1979 Israeli airplanes bombed targets near Nabatiyeh, killing one person and wounding ten others.

Between June 18-20, 1979, Israeli airplanes attacked Tyre while Major Haddad's quisling forces attacked Nabatiyeh.

On June 25, 28 and 30, 1979, Israeli airplanes struck the Sidon-Tyre road and shelled Nabatiyeh and Hasbaya.

On June 27, 1979 Israeli airplanes attacked Damour.

On July 12, 1979 Israeli naval vessels shelled Tyre.

On July 17, 1979 Israeli naval vessels shelled Adloun.

On July 22, 1979 Israeli airplanes bombed Damour and Naameh, killing 15 persons.

On July 27, 1979 Israeli artillery shelled Tyre, Nabatiyeh and Hasbaya.

On August 15, 1979 Israeli commandos made an amphibious landing at Adloun and ambushed a car containing Palestinians.

On April 9, 1980 a Israeli force of 350 soldiers, with 33 tanks, entered the Adayseh area, occupying it until April 13.

On April 18, 1980 Israeli naval vessels shelled Sarafand, killing 18 and wounding 10 persons.

On May 7, 1980 Israeli commandos staged amphibious landings at Damour, Sarafand and Saksakiyeh, killing 7 persons and wounding one.

On May 8, 1980 Israeli airplanes attacked Tyre.

On June 4, 1980 Israeli naval vessels shelled Sidon, killing 11 and wounding 3 persons.

On June 30, 1980 Israeli commandos staged an amphibious landing at Kasmiyeh, killing 13 and wounding 29 persons.

On August 1, 1980 Israeli forces landed at Saadiyat, killing 5 and wounding 18 persons.

On August 15, 1980 Israeli forces bombed and shelled Tyre and staged an amphibious landing at Sidon, killing 15 and wounding 6 persons.

On August 19, 1980 Israeli commandos staged a helicopter

raid on Beaufort Castle and the village of Arnoun, killing 40 persons.

Between August 20-23, 1980 Israeli forces bombarded targets throughout southern Lebanon, concentrated in Arqoub.

Between August 23-25, 1980 the Israeli forces fired 950 shells against Lebanese targets.

Between September 17-23, 1980 the Israeli forces shelled Tyre, destroying or damaging more than 600 houses.

On October 17, 1980 Israeli commandos staged a helicopter raid on Nabatiyeh.

On October 22, 1980 Israeli airplanes attacked Naameh, Damour and Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut's southern suburbs.

On November 7, 1980 Israeli airplanes attacked Tyre and Nabatiyeh, killing 3 and wounding 22 persons.

On November 11, 1980 Israeli artillery shelled Tyre.

On November 17, 1980 Israeli artillery again shelled Tyre.

On November 20, 1980 Israeli commandos staged operations in the Tyre region.

On December 18, 1980 Israeli forces attacked the villages of Baraasheet, Majdal Sleem, Majdal Zoun, Shaqra and Yater, killing 13 and wounding 5 persons.

On December 31, 1980 Israeli airplanes bombed Tyre and Nabatiyeh.

On January 29, 1981 Israeli airplanes bombed Tyre, Sidon and Nabatiyeh, killing 10 and wounding 30 persons.

On February 3, 1981 Israeli commandos staged an amphibious raid near Sidon, killing 1 and wounding 4 persons.

On February 11, 1981 Israeli forces staged an air and sea attack against Tyre.

On February 23, 1981 Israeli paratroopers attacked the village of Kfour, killing 7 persons.

On March 2, 1981 Israeli airplanes attacked the villages of Abu Aswad and Adloun, killing 15 and wounding 40 persons.

On April 1, 1981 Israeli commandos attacked the village of Toulin and dynamited three houses.

On April 9, 1981 Israeli forces bombarded targets along the Sidon-Tyre road, killing 9 and wounding 12 persons.

On April 10, 1981 Israeli airplanes attacked Arab Salim and Damour, killing 16 and wounding 32 persons.

On April 21, 1981 Israeli forces shelled Tyre, killing 3 and wounding 50 persons.

On April 26, 1981 Israeli airplanes bombed Sidon and Nabatiyeh, killing 22 and wounding 689 persons.

On May 28, 1981 Israeli airplanes attacked Damour, killing 32 and wounding 110 persons.

On June 2, 1981 Israeli airplanes attacked Tyre, killing 6 and wounding 10 persons.

On July 10, 1981 Israeli airplanes attacked Nabatiyeh and Zahrani, killing 1 and wounding 6 persons.

Between July 11-19, 1981 Israeli forces conducted a nine day artillery bombardment of Nabatiyeh.

On July 12, 1981 Israeli forces raided Damour and Naameh, killing 5 and wounding 25 persons.

On July 14, 1981 Israeli forces attacked Nabatiyeh and the

Shouf, killing 10 and wounding 30 persons.

On July 16, 1981 Israeli forces bombarded Sidon, the Tapline Refinery and six bridges in southern Lebanon, killing 35 and wounding 114 persons.

On April 21, 1982 Israeli airplanes bombed Damour, Naameh, Aramoun, Saadiyat and Doha, killing 20 and wounding 60 persons.

On May 9, 1982 Israeli airplanes bombed Damour and Zahrani, killing 11 and wounding 22 persons.

On June 4, 1982 Israeli airplanes bombed Beirut, Nabatiyeh, Arab Selim and Wadi al-Akhadar, killing 60 and wounding 270 persons.

On June 5, 1982 Israeli airplanes bombed Damour, Beaufort Castle and bridges in southern Lebanon, killing 130 and wounding 250 persons.

Each of the aforementioned crimes remains unpunished. When war criminals can commit such acts with impunity, the principles of national sovereignty, the comity of nations being bound in their behavior by the principles of international law, and the safety of human beings to live other than by the most primitive law of the jungle, remain without foundation. But the crimes perpetrated by Israel against Lebanon from the founding of the State in 1948 until June 6, 1982 were dwarfed in magnitude by the invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

### THE INVASION OF LEBANON IN 1982

On June 6, 1982 the long-planned Israeli invasion of Lebanon began. To it the Zionist war criminals committed 90,000 troops, a force, considering the size of Lebanon, proportionally equivalent to the size of the German army which invaded Russia in June, 1941.

The objectives of the Israelis in 1982 were essentially the same as in 1978. The differences were in how much barbarism they were prepared to commit to achieve their objectives. Abba Eban, former Foreign Minister of Israel, summarized the objectives of General Ariel Sharon and General Rafael Eitan in his introduction to the complete *Kahan Commission Report*:

What is certain is that a local operation was never any part of Mr. Sharon's thinking, nor did it figure in the calculations of the chief of staff, Lieutenant General Rafael Eitan. They saw the move into Lebanon on June 6 as the first phase in a great design that would radically change the Middle Eastern scene and Israel's place within it. They envisioned a wide range of repercussions resulting from the war, and the Israeli people and the world would hear a great deal of them in the ensuing months:

"The PLO would be physically destroyed in Lebanon and would cease to be an influential actor in regional politics;

Free of the intimidation of PLO terror the Palestinian Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza would come forward and negotiate agreements on the basis of the Camp David agreement as interpreted by Mr. Begin (autonomy as a prelude to permanent incorporation into Israel);

A stable, strong government would arise in Lebanon capable of extending its authority over the whole country;

A Lebanese president would be elected with a commitment to conclude a peace treaty with Israel by the end of 1982;

There would be free movement of people and goods from Egypt across Israel to Lebanon, creating a "triangle of peace" as a basis of a new regional order;

The United States would rejoice in Israel's defeat of the pro-Soviet PLO and Syria, and a better relationship would develop between Israel and America;

Security arrangements would be agreed in Southern Lebanon enabling close Israeli participation in the policing of the area to insure absolutely that no mortar bomb or grenade could ever come within range of an Israeli life or home;

There would be a sharp reduction of Soviet involvement and influence in the Middle East."<sup>23</sup>

The Israelis also desired to *de facto* annex the Litani River basin in order to divert its water resources for their colonization schemes in Occupied Palestine. They desired to establish a puppet regime in Lebanon, to destroy the PLO and above all to dispossess the Palestinian refugees of their haven in Lebanon and to commit barbaric acts of "revenge" against the Palestinian civilian refugee population in order to deter them from pursuing their just cause.

### ISRAELI MILITARY OPERATIONS IN 1982

The three war criminals most responsible for the 1982 war were Ariel Sharon, Menahem Begin and Rafael Eitan.

As the first wave of Israeli airplanes flew overhead towards their invasion targets in Lebanon, a member of the Israeli cabinet was overheard making the comment: "The country is being led by two maniacs." His companions understood that he had referred to Sharon and Eitan."<sup>24</sup> By the summer of 1982, Zionism had reached the stage where it might easily have brought about nuclear catastrophe. As Benjamin B. Ferencz, Chief Prosecutor at the Trial of the Nazi Einsatzgruppen in Nuremberg in 1947, said in his opening statement: "Death was their tool and life was their toy. If these men be immune, then law has lost its meaning and man must live in fear."<sup>25</sup>

The first wave of Israeli ground forces, some 20,000 strong, crossed the Lebanese border in an operation ironically named "Operation Peace for Galilee." Jesus Christ was often referred to as the "Man of Galilee" in his time. That the "Prince of Peace" should have the name of his province given to the criminal invasion of a neighboring land is a travesty. It would have been more appropriate to have named it "Operation Habakkuk" after the Old Testament prophet who said "For the violence of Lebanon shall cover thee."<sup>26</sup>

The invasion of Lebanon in 1982, from beginning to end, was marked by lies and deception on the part of the highest levels of the Zionist leadership. On the very day of the invasion arch-terrorist Menachem Begin said: "We do not covet one inch of Lebanese territory."<sup>27</sup>

The falsity of this statement by Begin was to be proved by the Israeli actions themselves.

Even arch-war criminal Ariel Sharon, the architect of the 1982 invasion of Lebanon and the atrocities committed therein said "the government offices in Jerusalem" are characterized "only by cynicism, deception and lies."<sup>28</sup>

The facts of the war crimes committed in the 1982 war of aggression against Lebanon could not be hidden. Following is an itemization of these crimes:<sup>29</sup>

On June 6, 1982 massive concentrations of Israeli troops moving along three axes crossed the Lebanese border, violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

On June 7, 1982 Israeli troops occupied Tyre, Nabatiyeh, Hasbaya and many other Lebanese localities. Israeli airplanes attacked Damour, Naame, and West Beirut.

On June 8, 1982 Israeli forces occupied Sidon and the Shouf province of Lebanon.

On June 9, 1982 Israeli tanks reached ten kilometers south of Beirut and Israeli airplanes bombed the Beka'a valley.

On June 10, 1982 Israeli airplanes bombed southern Beirut.

On June 11, 1982 Israeli forces attacked south Beirut and Beirut airport by air, land and sea. They established a bridgehead at Khalde.

On June 12, 1982 Israeli forces and their Lebanese puppets attacked in the southern outskirts of Beirut.

On June 13, 1982 Israeli forces joined up with their Lebanese puppet forces in Baabda, the locale of the Lebanese Presidential Palace, and began a blockade of West Beirut. Many atrocities were committed in so-called "mopping up" operations in southern Lebanon.

On June 14, 1982 Israeli forces reached the Beirut-Damascus Highway and lined up with the Christian militia in East Beirut.

On June 15, 1982 Israeli forces overran the Palestinian refugee camp of Ain el-Hilweh.

On June 16, 1982 Israeli forces advanced near Beirut airport.

On June 17, 1982 Israeli forces bombarded the airport and southern suburbs of West Beirut by air, land and sea.

Also on June 17, Israeli forces bombarded the town of Aley in the Shouf province of Lebanon.

On June 18, 1982 Israeli forces moved into the "Green Line" dividing East and West Beirut. Israeli airplanes bombed the southern suburbs of Beirut.

On June 19, 1982 Israeli forces shelled residential areas and southern suburbs of West Beirut.

On the night of June 20, 1982 Israeli forces shelled residential areas and southern suburbs of West Beirut.

On June 21, 1982 Israeli forces continued heavy shelling and bombing of West Beirut.

On June 22, 1982 Israeli forces continued heavy shelling of West Beirut.

On June 23, 1982 Israeli forces advanced into the mountains and shelled dozens of Lebanese villages.

On June 24, 1982 Israeli forces shelled West Beirut with intense fire. Israeli forces occupied Bhamdoun, controlling the Beirut-Damascus highway.

On June 26, 1982 Israeli airplanes dropped leaflets on West Beirut urging civilians to flee.

On June 30, 1982 Israeli troops partially cut off water and electricity in west Beirut.

On July 2, 1982 Israeli artillery shelled the southern suburbs of West Beirut.

On July 3, 1982 Israeli forces completed a total blockade of West Beirut.

On July 4, 1982 Israeli forces totally cut off electricity and partially cut off water supplies of West Beirut.

On July 5, 1982 Israeli forces heavily bombarded West Beirut.

On July 6, 1982 the Israeli heavy bombardment of West Beirut continued.

On July 7, 1982 heavy Israeli bombardment of West Beirut continued.

On July 8, 1982 Israeli artillery shelled the southern suburbs of West Beirut.

On July 9, 1982 the Israelis did the worst shelling of West Beirut since the invasion began./ep

On July 11, 1982 the Israeli shelled West Beirut intensively.

On July 21, 1982 Israeli airplanes attacked West Beirut and the Beka'a valley.

On July 22, 1982 Israeli airplanes and artillery bombarded West Beirut.

On July 23, 1982 Israeli airplanes and artillery bombarded West Beirut.

On July 24, 1982 Israeli airplanes and artillery bombarded West Beirut.

On July 25, 1982 Israeli forces attacked Beirut and the Beka'a valley by air, land and sea.

On July 26, 1982 Israeli forces bombarded West Beirut by air, land and sea.

On July 27, 1982 there were intensified raids and shelling of West Beirut by the Israeli forces.

On the night of July 29, 1982 Israeli forces shelled West Beirut, during its fifth day without any water or electricity.

On July 31, 1982 Israeli forces bombarded West Beirut by air, land and sea.

On August 1, 1982 Israeli forces fired 185,000 shells on West Beirut and occupied the airport.

On August 2, 1982 there was sporadic Israeli shelling of West Beirut and Israeli tanks moved into central Beirut close to the "Green Line."

On August 3, 1982 Israeli forces shelled the southern suburbs of West Beirut.

On August 4, 1982 Israeli forces intensified artillery shelling and bombing of West Beirut by air. Israeli forces advanced on three axes.

On August 5, 1982 Israeli artillery shelled southern suburbs of West Beirut.

On August 6, 1982 Israeli planes bombed residential areas of Beirut and there was heavy fighting around the museum crossing point.

On August 8, 1982 Israeli artillery shelled the Palestinian refugee camps in West Beirut.



On August 9, 1982 Israeli airplanes and artillery bombarded West Beirut until well into the night.

On August 10, 1982 Israeli forces bombarded West Beirut by air, sea and land.

On August 11, 1982 Israeli forces continued bombardment of West Beirut by air, land and sea, and Israeli troops were deployed in Phalangist-controlled areas.

On August 12, 1982 Israeli forces, in the heaviest shelling of West Beirut since the invasion began, bombarded for eleven straight hours.

On August 14, 1982 there was sporadic Israeli shelling of the southern suburbs of West Beirut.

On September 13, 1982 Israeli airplanes bombed the Beka'a valley.

On September 15, 1982 the day after President-elect Bashir Gemayel was killed in a bomb blast, Israeli troops entered West Beirut.

On September 16, 1982 there was nearly total Israeli occupation of West Beirut and encirclement of the West Beirut Palestinian refugee camps.

On the night of September 16, 1982 until the 18th of September, 1982 Phalangist militia puppets of the Israelis committed the worst massacres of the 1982 war of aggression against Lebanon, in collusion with the Israeli forces, in the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps.

On September 26, 1982 Israeli forces pulled out of West Beirut.

#### EXAMPLES OF MASS DESTRUCTION, MASSACRES, HOMELESSNESS AND TORTURE CAUSED BY THE 1982 INVASION

The aforementioned facts do not mark the end of Israeli war crimes in Lebanon. Thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners were incarcerated in concentration camps in which prisoners were mistreated, tortured and even murdered by their captors. The most infamous of these camps was the Ansar concentration camp. As many as 10,000 inmates were held in Ansar concentration camp at one time.

The sadism of the Israeli guards at Ansar rivaled the SS of World War II. Prisoners were forced to "bark like the dogs you are" and to shout "Long live Begin, long live Sharon." The Israelis pulled into the jaws of Ansar every male Palestinian in Lebanon they could get their hands on. "There appeared to be virtually no Palestinian men between the ages of 16 to 60 left free in southern Lebanon." One of these prisoners, who was held in Ansar for 155 days, testified that prisoners were laid "on special tables that have holds for legs and arms," and then beaten with sticks and iron rods. He saw deaths as the result of torture. The bodies of seven young men killed in an Israeli detention camp near Sidon in the early weeks of the invasion were found with hands tied and signs of having been beaten to death by an Israeli guard. One Lebanese witness saw a prisoner beaten to death by an Israeli guard.<sup>30</sup>

A Lebanese prisoner in Ansar testifies that "prisoners were interrogated while being beaten with heavy clubs." The most

severe beatings were reserved for teachers, businessmen, students and journalists. These "interrogation sessions" lasted from ten minutes to half a day at a time, according to the whims of the interrogator-torturers. Prisoners were forced to sleep on the ground, without blankets in the cold nights.

Some were sent to other camps in Israel. There prisoners were attacked by guard dogs, and those who tried to defend themselves from being bitten by these vicious dogs were beaten by their Israeli captors.

Many prisoners were beaten with iron bars on the genitals, on the hands, and on the soles of the feet. One had four fingers broken. This man was hung by his feet "and they used me as a punching bag," he testified. When prisoners begged for water they were given urine to drink. Prisoners were forced to run like cattle while being beaten with clubs. Once they were made to sit for a solid week, most of the time with hands on their heads.

The worst times were Friday night and Saturday, when the guards celebrated the Jewish Sabbath by getting drunk and selecting some prisoners for special punishment, "to the accompaniment of laughter, full of hate."<sup>31</sup>

Objective news correspondents in Lebanon reported the horrors to which prisoners were subjected. One *Reuters* reporter gives this eyewitness account after seeing prisoners under guard:

Flicking a two-tonged leather whip, an Israeli soldier moved through the lines of suspected guerillas squatting on a lawn outside the Safa Citrus Corporation. Nearby, a row of eight men stood with their hands in the air as a green-bereted Israeli border guard, an Uzi sub-machine gun slung over his shoulder, inspected them. The border guards barked out orders in Arabic and refused to let journalists linger at the gates of this depot on the southern outskirts of Sidon. Through the bars, about one hundred prisoners could be seen on the lawn while a queue waited to enter the depot, apparently for questioning. A Lebanese reports that "prisoners had to stand or sit in the sun all day. The only water they got was poured on the ground, and they had to lap it up like animals."<sup>32</sup>

Prisoners were placed in "the hole," a tin box too small to permit them to sit or lie down, with gravel and pieces of iron on the floor. There they would be kept for hours until they fainted and were covered with wounds on the soles of their feet. Prisoners were forced to sit with their heads between their legs, beaten if they moved, while guards shouted at them: "You are a nation of monkeys, you are terrorists, and we will break your heads. You want a state? Build it on the moon."<sup>33</sup>

Israeli forces in Lebanon and their Lebanese puppets continued to kill civilians and destroy buildings in Lebanon long after these chronicled events. The facts and the aftermath of the 1982 war of aggression against Lebanon destroyed a once peaceful and prosperous nation, reducing it to destruction and internal disruption, all originating in Israeli interference in its internal affairs, coupled with naked military aggression in total disregard of Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The facts hereinbefore cited were accompanied by numerous war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide testified to by eyewitness testimony and admissions by Israeli personnel themselves:

On the day after the Israeli occupation of Sidon, its "hospitals were reported to be overflowing with wounded and the city was short of medicine, food, water, fuel and electricity."<sup>34</sup> "In its first days of Israeli occupation Sidon is a scene of desolation, destruction and massive military might. An International Red Cross spokesman said he feared 1,200 residents of Sidon were in urgent need of medical attention."<sup>35</sup>

In Tyre "not a single building was untouched by the flying shrapnel. Some high-rise apartments had collapsed like houses of cards, some villas were chewed into piles of dust and rubble."<sup>36</sup>

"Some 3,400 were listed as wounded in Sidon, Tyre and Jezzín."<sup>37</sup>

"Close to 50 percent of the houses and facilities in the six Palestinian refugee camps near Tyre and Sidon (Ein el-Hilweh, Nabatiyeh, Mieh Mieh, El Buss, Rashidiyeh and Burj el-Shemali) were destroyed, and 40 percent of the refugees had fled."<sup>38</sup>

Israeli troops "systematically destroyed many of the Palestinians' houses that survived the battles, increasing the number of homeless families, many of them with children."<sup>39</sup>

The June 11, 1982 shelling of downtown Beirut "indiscriminately killed at least twenty persons and wounded many others."<sup>40</sup>

"Hospitals in Beirut were jammed with wounded after Israeli artillery and warplanes attacked Beirut."<sup>41</sup>

"Israeli warplanes dropped cluster bombs on Burj al Brajneh, a Palestinian refugee camp near Beirut, and on a sanitarium in the town of Azzouniyeh."<sup>42</sup>

"From all accounts, including those of Israeli officers and soldiers interviewed here in the last few days, the heavy Israeli sea, air and land bombardments of suspected Palestinian positions, plus the generous use of 2,000 pound bombs, cluster bombs and big rockets, have had a devastating impact on the civilian population."<sup>43</sup>

"The U.S. State Department's Agency for International Development (AID) reported 600,000 people affected by the Israeli invasion."<sup>44</sup>

"The bodies of more than 80 Lebanese civilians were found under the rubble of two buildings in Sidon."<sup>45</sup>

"Civilian casualties from Israeli air raids in the Beka'a valley are estimated at as much as 1,200."<sup>46</sup>

"A doctor at Beirut's Gaza Hospital was quoted as saying that the mortality rate of the wounded was 30 to 50 percent."<sup>47</sup>

"Thirteen direct hits were reported at Acre Hospital in West Beirut from Israeli shelling."<sup>48</sup>

"Seven were killed and 66 injured in the Israeli shelling of West Beirut on June 21, 1982."<sup>49</sup>

On June 22, 1982 Israeli demolition teams dynamited more buildings in the Rashidiyeh refugee camp, which was so devastated that no walls stood more than a few feet high."<sup>50</sup>

"27 Lebanese were killed and 80 injured in renewed Israeli

bombing of Beirut on June 22."<sup>51</sup>

"Two Norwegian relief workers in Sidon had witnessed 10 prisoners beaten to death by Israeli soldiers."<sup>52</sup>

"On June 24th, the day's dead in Beirut was reported at 100, with 275 wounded."<sup>53</sup>

On June 25, 1982 Israeli Chief of Staff General Rafael Eitan inadvertently admitted Israeli use of illegal cluster bombs in an order to his soldiers not to pick up cluster "bomblets" as souvenirs. Eight Israeli soldiers had been killed when doing so.<sup>54</sup>

"90 percent of casualties in Beirut caused by Israeli bombardment were civilian men, women and children."<sup>55</sup>

"The Palestinian refugee camp of Ein el-Hilweh was razed. 'It doesn't exist anymore,' according to Olof Rydbeck, UNWRA commissioner general."<sup>56</sup>

"On Beirut's Farshukh Street, in a working class district, 73 bodies were pulled from the rubble of a single apartment building."<sup>57</sup>

"On July 4, 1982 the Israeli military cut electrical and water supplies to the 600,000 residents of West Beirut. Shipments of food and gasoline were also denied. Israeli tanks fired at apartment complexes in Beirut's Lailake and Burj al-Brajneh districts."<sup>58</sup>

"As the blockade of food, water and electricity continued, Israeli gunboats and artillery pounded Palestinian camps and residential neighborhoods of West Beirut."<sup>59</sup>

"On July 6, 1982 Israeli tanks and artillery shelled West Beirut."<sup>60</sup>

"On July 9, 1982 the West Beirut districts of Berbir and Mazraa were particularly hard hit by Israeli artillery and rocket attacks."<sup>61</sup>

"On July 10, 1982 50 were killed and 200 wounded by Israeli rockets and shelling in West Beirut."<sup>62</sup>

"On July 11, 1982 Israeli rockets were landing in West Beirut at a rate of 30 a minute and 5 patients were killed at Berbir Hospital."<sup>63</sup>

"At least 82 persons in all were killed and 211 wounded by Israeli artillery fire against West Beirut on July 11, 1982."<sup>64</sup>

"On July 19, 1982 250 were killed and another 900 wounded in Lebanon in renewed Israeli attacks. Most of the casualties were Palestinian and Lebanese civilians."<sup>65</sup>

On July 22, 1982 60 persons were killed in West Beirut."<sup>66</sup>

"The Fakhani district of West Beirut was a scene of smoldering apartment buildings. As in all of the Palestinian neighborhoods, the poor have nowhere else to go. Whenever the shooting stops, old women carrying bags of food can be seen shuffling between buildings."<sup>67</sup>

"On July 24, 1982 56 were killed or wounded in West Beirut."<sup>68</sup>

"On July 25, 1982 12 were killed or injured in Palestinian districts of West Beirut."<sup>69</sup>

"On July 26, 1982 54 civilians were killed or wounded in West Beirut and its southern suburbs."<sup>70</sup>

"On July 27, 1982 100 were killed and 200 wounded in Israeli air-raids on West Beirut."<sup>71</sup>

"Eighty people were killed in the Israeli bombing of an eight story apartment building on July 27th."<sup>72</sup>

"On July 30, 1982 20 were killed and 50 wounded in Israeli shelling of West Beirut."<sup>73</sup>

"On August 1, 1982 Israeli shelling killed 200 and wounded 400 in West Beirut. There were many civilian casualties. Scores of apartment buildings, office buildings and small houses and shops were severely damaged or gutted by the bombing."<sup>74</sup>

"On August 4, 1982 Israeli forces rained shellfire all across West Beirut, killing 250 civilians and wounding 670."<sup>75</sup>

"On August 6, 1982 an Israeli air strike destroyed a six story apartment building in the Sanaya Gardens district of West Beirut, killing 150 persons. Many of the bodies pulled from the rubble were women and children."<sup>76</sup>

"On August 12, 1982 Israeli aircraft attacked West Beirut for eleven hours non-stop. In the basement of one building in Bourj al-Barajneh 70 bodies were found. Families in the area said another 31 bodies lie under the rubble."<sup>77</sup>

During the night of September 16-17, 1982 Israeli forces fired illumination flares over the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps to assist Phalangist gangs which committed mass slaughter in the camps. The International Committee of the Red Cross gave a body count of 2,750 on September 23, 1982.<sup>78</sup>

The culmination of the war of aggression against Lebanon in 1982 was the infamous massacre of the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps. The Nazi massacre of Lidice in Czechoslovakia pales by comparison. Only Babi Yar, where thousands of Ukrainians and Jews were murdered by the Nazis is of comparable brutality.

The Sabra and Shatila massacre caused world-wide indignation. President Mitterand of France expressed a "reaction of horror," and President Ronald Reagan of the United States expressed "a general feeling of anger and indignation."<sup>79</sup>

Excluding the victims of the Sabra and Shatila massacre, the Lebanese Red Cross reported on November 30, 1982 that 19,085 persons had been killed and 31,915 wounded in the Israeli invasion, and that in West Beirut, for example, 80% of the casualties were civilians and one third of the casualties were less than 15 years old.<sup>80</sup>

By June 17, 1982 800,000 people had been displaced because of the Israeli invasion. 100,000 refugees were made homeless because of the destruction of the Palestinian refugee camps in the south.<sup>81</sup>

The Council for Development and Reconstruction of Lebanon estimated the damages caused by the Zionist invasion as of December 1982 at 6,351,824,000 Lebanese Pounds, of which 5% was to schools, 7.2% to Health facilities, 0.9% was to drinking water facilities, 0.3% to irrigation works, 2.4% to municipal buildings, 12.8% to agriculture, 36.2% to housing, and 32.9% to trade. Only 2.1% of the damage caused by the Zionist invasion was to military buildings.<sup>82</sup>

The wanton destruction of Lebanese national life and its economy caused by the Zionists and their crime of genocide

against the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon cannot be whitewashed by Zionist propagandists, no matter how hard they try.

As in 1978, the Zionist forces used illegal cluster bombs against the Lebanese and Palestinian people in Lebanon. In 1982 they used insidious phosphorous shells as well. In the last two weeks of July 1982 the Zionist forces "fired hundreds of phosphorous shells into Beirut alone."<sup>83</sup>

The use of phosphorous bombs by the Israeli army has been condemned by relief workers in Lebanon who have seen its effects. The only way to stop the burning caused by phosphorous shells is either to cut the burning tissue away or amputate.

Relief workers are reporting an unusually high incidence of amputations in West Beirut, particularly among civilians. Phosphorous reportedly continues to burn for up to 24 hours.

Dr. Troy Rusli of Norway said he treated about 50 cases of phosphorous burns in five weeks. One of the last groups he cared for was a family of seven. The hair on their heads had been singed off and the features on each of their faces was no longer discernible.<sup>84</sup>

### NEUTRAL EYEWITNESS TESTIMONY

Swedish nurse Margarete Carlsson testifies: "We could see that 75 percent of Rashediyeh Palestinian refugee camp was in ruins."<sup>85</sup>

Swedish physician Dr. David Henley testifies: "During the time that I was at Rashediyeh camp, there were several episodes during which cluster bombs were exploding in the air and sent down a kind of shrapnel."<sup>86</sup>

Norwegian Physician Dr. Ebba Wergeland testifies: "I visited the clinic in Borj el Shamali on 28 June. Around the building pieces of furniture, apparently beds, were spread around, smashed. Two dental chairs and a few toilets, pieces which could not be torn away, were smashed. The shelter behind the clinic was full of rubble apparently destroyed by an explosion inside."<sup>87</sup>

Finnish photographer Leena Saraste testifies: "I have seen with my own eyes evidence of hundreds of residential buildings, schools, hospitals and shops directly hit by Israeli bombardment and shelling."<sup>88</sup>

American journalist Mya Shone testifies: "I can confirm that Ain el Helweh camp is virtually destroyed. There are very few houses standing. We found no house untouched."<sup>89</sup>

American journalist Ralph Schoenman testifies: "In this process of destruction, hospitals were always primary targets, particularly the hospitals of the Red Crescent and those facilities which were available to the Palestinians and to the Lebanese poor."<sup>90</sup>

Danish nurse Berit Fiksdal testifies: "We went to the beach area near the old city of Sidon. This area was completely bombed and destroyed. In this area lived the poorest Lebanese."<sup>91</sup>

Norwegian nurse Liv Berit Bredby testifies: "We were not able to help the injured because the Israeli authorities gave the order to close the hospital."<sup>92</sup>

Belgian physician Francis Capet testifies: "I asked the Israeli soldiers and officers why they let the people come back to the Ain el Helweh camp which was to be bombed. We said, 'You can stop them, they will die.' They answered, 'They do not listen and anyway they are too stupid.'"<sup>93</sup>

Norwegian physician Dr. Berit Schei testifies: "When we left there were still patients whose lives depended upon immediate transfer to a hospital. There were ambulances present, but we were told by Israeli soldiers they were not permitted to go out searching for wounded."<sup>94</sup>

Swedish physician Dr. Bern Heger testifies: "At times I found no external injuries, but when I intubated the patients to free their larynxes, I found their lungs filled with blood. They had been crushed by the pressure of the explosion."<sup>95</sup>

Norwegian physician Dr. Mads Gilbert testifies: "During the blockade by the Israelis of West Beirut quite often operations had to be cancelled because instruments could not be properly washed between operations. Wound and bone infections were extremely common and in some cases we discovered large amounts of worms in gangrenous wounds."<sup>96</sup>

Norwegian physician Dr. Terje Lund testifies: "The shelter was the only shelter in the surroundings and we had only civilians in the shelter when the Israelis shelled the building."<sup>97</sup>

"Greek physician Dr. Constantios Alexiou testifies: "I was also witness to merciless, simultaneous carpet bombing from aircraft, artillery and gun boats. Even during the cease-fire they were brought in systematically. I saw total devastation of the West Beirut residential districts such as Sabra, Shatila, Fakhani and Mazda'a."<sup>98</sup>

British relief representative Pamela Cooper testifies: "Belgian, French and Norwegian surgeons operated and amputated limbs under appalling conditions caused by Israeli cluster and phosphorous bombs and shelling. It might be a child or a woman or old man pulled out of the rubble of a building that had been hit by the most up to date deep penetration weapon."<sup>99</sup>

Italian physician Dr. Franco Concellieri testifies: "The signs of the wild Israeli attacks were evident on the poorer quarters of West Beirut and on the refugee camps."<sup>100</sup>

Finnish physician Dr. Mariut Helminen testifies: "In one case, Israeli soldiers poured out seven blood units when blood and medicine were difficult to obtain."<sup>101</sup>

Greek physician Dr. Loucas Floros testifies: "The Israelis didn't kill just for the sake of killing. They killed to be able to promote their expansionism."<sup>102</sup>

British relief representative Major Derek Cooper testifies: "The Israeli tactics were to keep up the creeping barrage of destruction and death from land, sea and air, driving the inhabitants into the already congested central and northern area of West Beirut."<sup>103</sup>

British Labour Party delegate Howard Brenton testifies: "Dar El Ajazah El Islameih mental hospital had been hit twice. Its top storey had been blown away. It housed 500 patients, mostly old and without families or severely disturbed children orphaned by the war. There are no hospitals

elsewhere to take them, for they are full of the sane but wounded."<sup>104</sup>

Englishman Tony Simpson testifies: "Suddenly this place became a scene of slaughter as Israeli aircraft roared in and let loose a bomb close by. We ran towards the school's central corridors. Casualties of this latest Israeli assault, all of them children, one streaming blood from her head and legs, were rushed in from cars and ambulances."<sup>105</sup>

United States Ambassador Robert S. Dillon testifies: "Simply put, tonight's saturation shelling was as intense as anything we have seen. There was no 'pinpoint accuracy' against targets in 'open spaces.' It was not a response to Palestinian fire. This was a blitz against West Beirut."<sup>106</sup>

Canadian Ambassador Theodore Arcand testifies: "The destruction in West Beirut would make Berlin of 1944 look like a tea party."<sup>107</sup>

Greek physician Dr. Thanasis Papageorgiou testifies: "In sheer contempt for fundamental international conventions and regulations, the Israelis prohibit the entry of medical supplies as well as blood destined for the Palestinian Red Crescent, the Lebanese Red Crescent and the Lebanese Red Cross."<sup>108</sup>

French physician Dr. Claude Pierre Lien testifies: "In Sidon we saw 2,200 people living in a small two-floor school, without food and in unsanitary conditions. They were mainly children, women and old people."<sup>109</sup>

Finnish journalist Mikko Lohikoski testifies: "What is very clear is that the houses, our hotel and other hotels included, were certainly not military targets. So I am positively confident that the Israeli aim was to hit civilian targets and not military targets."<sup>110</sup>

Belgian Professor Paulette Pierson-Mathy testifies: "The weapons most used by the Israelis were fragmentation bombs and phosphorous bombs and shells, as well as booby-trapped toys. One explosive doll had caused the death of several children and horribly wounded some others."<sup>111</sup>

Dutch nurse Tinefk Vlug testifies: "An apartment building 200 metres away from our hospital, in which refugees took refuge, was bombed and completely destroyed. More than a hundred were killed and nearly 200 injured."<sup>112</sup>

American physician Dr. Kevin M. Cahill testifies: "The Israeli occupying forces refuse, however, to accept any direct assistance for Palestinians, stopping even food and medicines from being taken to the ravaged, rat-infested ghettos of West Beirut."<sup>113</sup>

American journalist T. Elaine Carey testifies: "Only 12 of West Beirut's 17 hospitals and emergency centers are operating. Half of those have been hit by shellfire."<sup>114</sup>

Cypriot journalist Alex Efty testifies: "Minutes later a taxi, its horn blaring continually, arrived with a shocked woman holding a child about 5 or 7 years old with the back of his head missing. In the next half hour a stream of ambulances, taxis and private cars and trucks arrived in quick succession, bringing more casualties."<sup>115</sup>

American journalist Hal Piper testifies: "In the Gaza hospital bed next to the young mother is an elderly midwife

with nothing where her legs should be. She left her house to draw water from a community well when the shell hit."<sup>116</sup>

American journalist Richard Ben Cramer testifies: "In Gaza Hospital, there was a boy being shifted from a bed to a rolling stretcher. His left leg had been amputated at mid-thigh, right arm cut off below the elbow. Now he would leave the hospital to make room for others."<sup>117</sup>

English journalist Robert Fisk testifies: "'Listen,' the Israeli said, 'I know you are tape-recording this, but personally I would like to see them all dead. I would like to see all the Palestinians dead because they are a sickness wherever they go.'"<sup>118</sup>

American journalist Terry Anderson testifies: "The wounded were trapped for two hours in the cellar where they lived. Nobody could get to them because of the shelling. That's why the babies died. Phosphorous ignites on contact with the air and continues to burn as long as there is an air supply. At the hospital morgue there were two tiny bodies of five-day-old twins covered with burns. They were still smouldering when brought in and had to be left in a bucket of water overnight."<sup>119</sup>

American clergyman Rev. Donald E. Wagner testifies: "The mother went berserk when she bent down at the front doorway and picked up the scalp of her missing daughter."<sup>120</sup>

Finnish physician Dr. Juhani Pajula testifies: "On the street west of Shatila there were four Israeli tanks with guns pointed towards the camp. From that street you can have a perfect view over the camp which lies about 150 metres from the street in a valley. Two Israeli officers were speaking in English with the soldiers who were with us and gave agreement to their plans which some of us could hear."<sup>121</sup>

Norwegian health worker Vera Talseth testifies: "Men were entering houses and shooting whole families, besides killing everybody they were able to lay their hands on."<sup>122</sup>

Norwegian health worker Astrid Barkved testifies: "In the afternoon of Wednesday the Israelis started shooting from tanks from their positions on the west and east of Shatila towards the southern part of the camp. They continued this bombardment day and night until Friday."<sup>123</sup>

American nurse Jill Drew testifies: "A woman stumbles down the ward corridor, her hair in her face, one shoe missing, dress torn, babbling half-coherent: the militias have massacred the people in the camps...! She says they tied the children up like Christ. She holds her arms out and then makes a fast slashing movement with her arm across her throat. 'I can't find my daughter,' she weeps."<sup>124</sup>

Norwegian physician Dr. Per Maehlumschlagen testifies: "Most of the bodies had been shot by weapons held very near to their heads or their bodies. Some had their throats cut by knives, some were tortured in a very cruel manner."<sup>125</sup>

Canadian surgeon Dr. Christopher Giannou testifies: "I have been a witness to hospitals being shelled. The Government Hospital in Ain Halwi, was hit on five or six separate occasions. The first shell hit the water pipes on the first floor and we were obliged to drink intravenous infusions for the succeeding days. One shell hit the emergency reception area

on June 9 and killed between forty and fifty people who had taken refuge there."<sup>126</sup>

French Law professor Geraud de la Pradelle testifies: "The cemetery was in a particularly repulsive condition, cluttered with remnants, abandoned in an obviously casual way and showing recent manipulation of corpses. Some corpses were so poorly covered that gruesome pieces were showing on the ground."<sup>127</sup>

French lawyer Driss Anwar testifies: "As far as the conditions of detention are concerned, it is sufficient to recall the tortures, the deprivation of medical care, water and food. These are not 'unfortunate mistakes'."<sup>128</sup>

Bangladeshi physician Dr. Shafique Islam testifies: "An Egyptian near us, who was suffocating and asking for water and air, was warned to keep quiet or he would be killed. We thought the Israelis were simply trying to frighten him, but when he asked again for air and water, they simply shot him and his body was left on the floor of the bus."<sup>129</sup>

Bangladeshi physician Dr. Mohammed Aman Al Haq testifies:

"I met Dr. Nabih again in Safa. He was beside me. His entire body was still swollen. He could not move easily. His cheek had been punctured with a knife. You could see from the outside to the inside. His lip was hanging down to the side. He was cut over his eye. His wounds were dark, festering. They needed cleaning and there was nobody to clean them. The tissue was dead and putrified. Flies continually clustered on him."<sup>130</sup>

American journalist David K. Shipler testifies: "Israel's prison camp in southern Lebanon has become a squalid, seething sore of defiance and despair. The Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners now numbering 4,700 live in big army tents inside a compound ringed by fences, guard towers and armored personnel carriers. Some of the Israeli guards are soldiers who were court-martialed for various crimes and are serving sentences themselves."<sup>131</sup>

Finnish physiotherapist Pirkko Parviainen testifies: "Working in the hospital was difficult. Most of the doctors were arrested by the Israelis. There was no water and electricity. We asked the Israelis to provide both, but they didn't. We couldn't change the dressing of the wounded daily. The wounds got infected and the smell was terrible everywhere."<sup>132</sup>

All of the above eyewitness testimony is related by credible, neutral witnesses. They have recounted what they have personally seen and heard in Israeli-ravaged Lebanon. The gruesome inhumanity of the invasion and occupation of Lebanon is hard for civilized people to comprehend, but callous disregard for human life and suffering has always marked the Zionist war criminals.

#### ADMISSIONS BY THE ISRAELI LEADERSHIP

The Israelis themselves have provided testimony to their barbaric behavior in Lebanon and to their aggressive designs

on that country. Those self-incriminating admissions by Israeli leaders follow:

The long-standing Israeli policy of aggression against Lebanon was admitted in the spring of 1981 by General Yaakov Even, official Israeli Army spokesman: "We are the aggressors. We are penetrating the so-called border of the so-called sovereign state of Lebanon."<sup>133</sup>

On April 19, 1983, Colonel Meir Peil, former director of the Israeli Military Academy, asserted that "the only solution lies in the partitioning of Lebanon into two states, one Christian and the other Moslem."<sup>134</sup>

On February 5, 1984 Shimon Peres declared that "Lebanon will remain divided after our departure."<sup>135</sup>

In February 1985 former Israeli minister for Research and Sciences, Yuval Neeman, demanded the outright expulsion from south Lebanon of all "elements from that region who refuse to cooperate with Israel."<sup>136</sup>

On January 4, 1986 the former Chief of Staff General Raphael Eitan declared that "the Israeli army should be redeployed as far as the Litani."<sup>137</sup>

On March 18, 1985 Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin admitted that "Mercenaries serve in the South Lebanese Army."<sup>138</sup>

Israeli minister of Energy Yitzhak Berman stated that "General Eytan had put forward a plan which comprised the occupation of Beirut and the creation of a stable government in Lebanon following pressures designed to bias the presidential election."<sup>139</sup>

Defense minister Ezer Weizman introduced Major Haddad to Chief of Staff General Mordechai Gur as a "member of our forces for the past year and a half."<sup>140</sup>

General Mordechai Gur stated: "I had four villages in South Lebanon bombed without authorization, without making distinctions between civilians and noncivilians. What had the inhabitants of Irbid in Jordan done to deserve bombing by us in the war of attrition after the 1967 war?"<sup>141</sup>

Major General Menachem Meron, Israeli military attache in Washington, D.C., acknowledged that cluster bombs were widely used around the Hamra district of West Beirut and said "There is a well known fact that too high a percentage of the bomblets do not explode. They can be collected from all over the place."<sup>142</sup>

Ariel Sharon said: "The word revenge also appeared in discussions among us, and the Phalangists tended toward creating conditions so that eventually the Palestinians would leave Lebanon."<sup>143</sup>

At an Israeli Cabinet meeting General Raphael Eitan predicted "the outbreak of acts of revenge. It will be an outburst the likes of which have not been seen. I already see in their eyes what they are waiting for."<sup>144</sup>

Israeli Army Lieutenant Ave Gabowski testified, "I saw Phalangists killing civilians and one of them told me that 'pregnant women give birth to terrorists.' I reported this incident to my superior."<sup>145</sup>

General Amir Drori telephoned Sharon and told him, "Our

friends are advancing into the camps. I have coordinated their entry with their top men." Sharon answered, "Felicitations, the operations of our friends is approved."<sup>146</sup>

"The refugee camps were surrounded. 'I'd send in the Phalangists,' Sharon observed. Eitan commented, 'They're thirsting for revenge,' he said, 'and there could be torrents of blood.'<sup>147</sup>

Lieutenant Colonel David Halevy testified to "the broad knowledge of the IDF officers and the Defense Ministry officials regarding the atrocities of the Phalangists during Israel's invasion."<sup>148</sup>

Menachem Begin rejected the use of the word "invasion." He said, "Israel did not invade any country."<sup>149</sup>

General Raphael Eitan said: "Now that I have built a military machine which costs billions of dollars, I have to use it. It is possible that I will be in Beirut tomorrow."<sup>150</sup>

Labor Party Secretary General Haim Bar-Lev, former Chief of Staff, said in the Knesset debate on Lebanon on August 12, 1982, "The destruction of Beirut, the capital of Lebanon, the destruction of civilians who are not our enemies and with whom we have no war, is unacceptable to the world. The comparison the prime minister made with the bombing of Nazi German towns in World War II or with the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by the Americans is not valid."<sup>151</sup>

Former chief IDF education officer Mordechai Bar-On writes that "There is no doubt that the war's central aim was to deal a crushing blow to the national aspirations of the Palestinians and to their very existence as a nation endeavouring to define itself and gain the right to self-determination."<sup>152</sup>

Knesset member Yuval Neeman urged that Israel "establish a new order in Lebanon. The Israeli army must be prepared for a long stay in Lebanon during which Israel will have an opportunity of reaching a stage of socio-economic or technological development in the nearby region which, geographically and historically, is an integral part of Eretz Yisrael. There could be an agreement on border rectification in which Israel could integrate the strip south of the Litani into Israel's development plans."<sup>153</sup>

Former chief of military intelligence General Aharon Yariv stated: "I know in fact that going to Beirut was included in the original military plan."<sup>154</sup>

Danny Wolf, formerly a commander in the Israeli paratroopers, asked: "If someone dropped leaflets over Herzliya in Israel tomorrow, telling the civilians in hiding to evacuate the town *within two hours*, wouldn't that be a war crime?"<sup>155</sup>

Former Foreign Minister Abba Eban wrote: "Delegations of diaspora Jews came to Israel, or rather to Lebanon, and applauded the decision to make war as enthusiastically as they would have applauded a decision not to make it, in the embarrassing vulgarity of holding United Jewish Appeal fundraising appeals in occupied Lebanon."<sup>156</sup>

Dr. Haim Gordon, an IDF educational officer, describes his visit to what he called the "Ansar concentration camp. Prisoners are not permitted to leave their tents, but must lie on the ground. There are no showers in the burning July sun.

The terrible stink maddens the Israeli guards. One prisoner is an 83 year-old man, accused of renting a field to Palestinians. 'We must frighten him so that in the future he will not collaborate,' I was informed by a guard."<sup>157</sup>

Knesset Member Amnon Rubinstein brought up in the Knesset the issue of "terrifying incidents in Ansar, with intolerable conditions, that are a stain on Israel's reputation, prevailing in the camp. Prisoners walk about barefoot in the severe cold and there have been many incidents of assaults against them."<sup>158</sup>

Israeli soldier Israel Segal wrote that he witnessed "degradation and beating of prisoners who were bound and blindfolded, forced to crouch on the floor for long hours. Even worse than the behavior of the Border Guards (with the knowledge of their officers, who did nothing) was that of the Haddad forces who had free access to the IDF base. In one case a young woman, completely bound and crying from pain wherever they touched her, was repeatedly raped by Haddad soldiers who also attempted to force her to copulate with a dog."<sup>159</sup>

Cabinet Minister Yaakov Meridor, said: "You must drive the Palestinians East, towards Syria, and not let them return."<sup>160</sup>

Yigal Lev, an Israeli soldier present at Beirut before the Sabra and Shatila massacre, said: "I happened to make friends with one Phalangist. I cannot forget two pictures that he showed me with real pride. In one he stood holding in his hands two full jars with ears of terrorists. In the other he was standing holding in each hand a head that had been cut off and between his legs a third! He explained to me with great self-importance that these were the heads of Palestinians he had decapitated."<sup>161</sup>

Zionist military historian and strategic analyst Amos Perlmutter writes: "Begin and Sharon share the same dream: Sharon is the dream's hatchet man. That dream is to annihilate the PLO, do away with any vestiges of Palestinian nationalism, crush PLO allies and collaborators in the West Bank and eventually force the Palestinians there into Jordan and cripple, if not end, the Palestinian nationalist movement. That, for Sharon and Begin, was the ultimate purpose of the Lebanese war."<sup>162</sup>

Military affairs expert Ze'ev Schiff reports: "An authorized investigation after the massacres showed that they were not a case of revenge killings after the Gemayel assassination, but were a premeditated attack which was designed to cause a mass flight of Palestinians from Beirut and from the whole of Lebanon."<sup>163</sup>

Zionist novelist A. B. Yehoshua said: "What happened in the refugee camps in Beirut is the logical consequence of all that took place in the last months. Even if I could believe that IDF soldiers who stood at a distance of 100 meters from the camps did not know what happened, then this would be the same lack of knowledge of the Germans who stood outside Buchenwald and Treblinka and did not know what was happening! We too did not want to know."<sup>164</sup>

Professor Yeshayahu Leibovitz of Hebrew University and editor of the *Encyclopedia Hebraica*, wrote: "The massacre

was done by us. The Phalangists are our mercenaries, exactly as the Ukrainians and the Croats and the Slovaks were the mercenaries of Hitler, who organized them as soldiers to do the work for him. Even so have we organized the assassins in Lebanon in order to murder the Palestinians."<sup>165</sup>

Yoel Marcus of *Ha'aretz* writes: "In the matter of Sabra and Shatila a large part of the community, perhaps the majority, is not at all troubled by the massacre itself. Killing of Arabs in general, and Palestinians in particular, is quite popular, or at least doesn't bother anyone, in the words of the youth these days. Even since the massacre I have been surprised more than once to hear from educated, enlightened people, 'the conscience of Tel Aviv,' the view that the massacre itself, as a step towards removing the remaining Palestinians from Lebanon, is not terrible. It is just too bad that it happened in our neighborhood."<sup>166</sup>

Former Cabinet Member Moshe Kol says: "I observed that the refugees in the camps destroyed by the IDF are living in sub-human conditions — in orchards, on the streets, in shattered buildings, corners and cellars."<sup>167</sup>

Major General Avraham Tamir declares: "Nobody is going to influence us on matters of our defence. We will do what we please."<sup>168</sup>

Journalist Boaz Evron writes: "Sharon is now offering to set up a 'millet' system in which each religious-ethnic group has its own internal administration. Moreover, since the 'millet' is not territorial, but organized along religious and ethnic lines, it can have no clear boundaries. This plan aims at a breakdown of the national state system in the Middle East. In Lebanon, the plan is to set Maronite, Sunnite and Shiite Muslims and Druze against one another. Israel will help each group to maintain itself in the perpetual civil wars that will result, based ultimately on the main, basic dispute between the ruling groups and the oppressed Muslims, extending this system beyond Lebanon into Syria, which will also be dismembered."<sup>169</sup>

Israeli War Hero Lt. Col. Dov Yermiya writes: "Those who planned this huge military operation...did not prepare water and food for so many prisoners and for so large a population, part of which lost its homes and all of its property. Yet the cost of supplying water and bread to this population for one or two days would not even equal the price of one bombing sortie of a single plane."<sup>170</sup>

Colonel Yermiya quotes his superior officer, "It's better for a thousand Arabs to die, rather than have a single one of our soldiers killed."<sup>171</sup>

Colonel Yermiya's operations officer reported: "The march of the prisoners was a picture that reminded me of the death march of the Jews in Auschwitz. Oi vavoi, what have we come to?"<sup>172</sup>

Colonel Yermiya heard an Israeli soldier begging a military policeman, "Give me a chance to go into the prison compound. I'll show them how to beat up those bastards. I'll kill them with my blows."<sup>173</sup>

Colonel Yermiya describes the Christian village of Ruwayeh destroyed by the Israeli army: "I see with my own

eyes, how families are dragging out their dead from among the ruins."<sup>174</sup>

Colonel Yermiya testifies: "The Israeli Army's indifference to the fate of the non-fighting population has taken on unprecedented monstrous proportions. In all the discussions of the unit to aid the civilian population it is repeatedly stressed that assistance should only be given to the Lebanese. The children, babies, women, elderly and non-combatant Palestinian men are to be punished. Vengeance should be taken on Palestinian families, so that they will remember what the IDF did to them."<sup>175</sup>

As a result of the publication of the above testimony in his *War Diary*, Lieutenant Colonel Dov Yermiya was expelled from military service.

From the inhuman expulsion of the Palestinian Arabs from their homes in 1948, to the attempted expulsion of the Palestinian refugees from Lebanon, the Zionists finally reached full circle — expelling their own Colonel Dov Yermiya for having a spark of decency left in his breast.

All of the above cited Israeli admissions, along with the physical evidence of the destruction that they have wrought in Lebanon and the objective testimony of eyewitnesses to the brutality of their invasion, shows such an overwhelming preponderance of evidence indicting the Israeli leaders for war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide perpetrated in Lebanon that it would be impossible for any fair defence counsel to be able to successfully defend them.

### UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS CONDEMNING ISRAEL'S WAR OF AGGRESSION AGAINST LEBANON IN 1982

Between June 4, 1982 and September 19, 1982 the Security Council of the United Nations adopted resolutions concerning Lebanon. Between June 26 and December 17, 1982 the General Assembly discussed the Lebanese situation on three occasions, also condemning the Zionist invasion of Lebanon.

On June 5, 1982 the Security Council passed Resolution 508 calling for the ceasing of "all military activity in Lebanon."<sup>176</sup>

On June 6, 1982 the Security Council adopted Resolution 509 reaffirming the "necessity of respecting the territorial integrity, the sovereignty and the political independence of Lebanon" and for "Israel to withdraw immediately and unconditionally all its military forces outside the internationally recognized frontiers of Lebanon."<sup>177</sup>

On June 19, 1982 the Security Council adopted Resolution 512 calling for respect of "the rights of the civilian populations, and to refrain from all acts of violence against these populations."<sup>178</sup>

On June 26, 1982 the General Assembly adopted a Resolution which "condemns Israel for not having complied with the resolutions 508 and 509 of the Security Council."<sup>179</sup>

On July 4, 1982 the Security Council adopted Resolution 513 stating that the Council was "alarmed by the continuous suffering endured by the civilian Lebanese and Palestinian populations in South Lebanon and West Beirut."<sup>180</sup>

On July 29, 1982 the Security Council adopted Resolution 515 which demanded "that the Government of Israel lift immediately the blockade of the city of Beirut."<sup>181</sup>

On September 19, 1982 the Security Council adopted Resolution 521 stating, "Horrified by the massacre of Palestinian civilians in Beirut," the Council "condemns the criminal massacre" perpetrated in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila.<sup>182</sup>

On September 24, 1982 the General Assembly adopted a Resolution "condemning the criminal massacre of civilian Palestinians and others in Sabra and Shatila."<sup>183</sup>

On December 16, 1982 the General Assembly denounced the Sabra and Shatila massacres "in the most vigorous terms," qualifying it "as genocide."<sup>184</sup>

In an irony of history, "genocide," a word formulated as a result of the Nazi persecution of the Jews in World War II, was among the crimes committed by the Zionists against the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.

Some Zionist leaders, such as Yitzhak Shamir, who had aided and abetted the Nazis in committing genocide against the Jews, now committed that most infamous of international crimes against their Palestinian victims, and the General Assembly of the United Nations formally condemned the Zionist State for committing that crime.

Following are the full texts of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly Resolutions just cited:

#### SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

##### Security Council resolution 508(1982)

5 June 1982, Meeting 2374, Adopted unanimously

Draft by Japan (S/15168)

*The Security Council*

Recalling its resolutions 425(1978), 426(1978) and its ensuing resolutions and, more particularly, resolution 501(1982),

Taking note of the letters of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon dated 4 June 1982,

Deeply concerned at the deterioration of the present situation in Lebanon and in the Lebanon-Israeli border area, and its consequences for peace and security in the region,

Gravely concerned at the violation of the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon,

Reaffirming and supporting the statement made by the President and the members of the Security Council on 4 June 1982, as well as the urgent appeal issued by the Secretary-General on 4 June 1982,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,

1. Calls upon all the parties to the conflict to cease immediately and simultaneously all military activities within Lebanon and across the Lebanese-Israeli border and not later than 0600 hours, local time, on Sunday, 6 June 1982;

2. Requests all Members of States which are in a position to do so to bring their influence to bear upon those concerned



so that the cessation of hostilities declared by Security Council resolution 490(1981) can be respected;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake all possible efforts to ensure the implementation of and compliance with the present resolution and to report to the Security Council as early as possible and not later than forty-eight hours after the adoption of the present resolution.<sup>185</sup>

**Security Council resolution 509(1982)**

6 June 1982, Meeting 2375, Adopted unanimously

Draft by Ireland (S/15171).

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 425(1978) and 508(1982),

*Gravely concerned* at the situation as described by the Secretary-General in his report to the Council,

*Reaffirming* the need for strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries,

1. *Demands* that Israel withdraw all its military forces forthwith and unconditionally to the internationally recognized boundaries of Lebanon;

2. *Demands* that all parties observe strictly the terms of paragraph 1 of resolution 508(1982) which called on them to cease immediately and simultaneously all military activities within Lebanon and across the Lebanese-Israeli border,

3. *Calls* on all parties to communicate to the Secretary-General their acceptance of the present resolution within twenty-four hours;

4. *Decides* to remain seized of the question.<sup>186</sup>

**Security Council resolution 512(1982)**

19 June, Meeting 2380, Adopted unanimously

Draft by France (S/15240)

*The Security Council,*

*Deeply concerned* at the suffering of the Lebanese and Palestinian civilian populations,

*Referring* to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and to the obligations arising from the regulations annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907,

*Reaffirming* its resolutions 508(1982) and 509(1982),

1. *Calls upon* all the parties to the conflict to respect the rights of the civilian populations, to refrain from all acts of violence against those populations and to take all appropriate measures to alleviate the suffering caused by the conflict, in particular, by facilitating the dispatch and distribution of aid provided by United Nations agencies and by non-governmental organizations, in particular, the International Committee of the Red Cross;

2. *Appeals* to Member States to continue to provide the most extensive humanitarian aid possible;

3. *Stresses* the particular humanitarian responsibilities of the United Nations and its agencies, including the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, towards civilian populations and calls upon all the parties to the conflict not to hamper the exercise of those responsibilities and to assist in humanitarian efforts;

4. *Takes note* of the measures taken by the Secretary-General to coordinate the activities of the international agencies in this field and requests him to make every effort to

ensure the implementation of and compliance with the present resolution and to report on these efforts to the Security Council as soon as possible.<sup>187</sup>

**Security Council resolution 513(1982)**

4 July 1982, Meeting 2382, Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared among Council members (S/15273).

*The Security Council,*

*Alarmed* by the continued sufferings of the Lebanese and Palestinian civilian populations in southern Lebanon and in west Beirut,

*Referring* to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and to the obligations arising from the regulations annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907,

*Reaffirming* its resolutions 508(1982), 509(1982) and 512(1982),

1. *Calls* for respect for the rights of the civilian populations without any discrimination and repudiates all acts of violence against those populations;

2. *Calls further* for the restoration of the normal supply of vital facilities such as water, electricity, food and medical provisions, particularly in Beirut;

3. *Commends* the efforts of the Secretary-General and the action of international agencies to alleviate the sufferings of the civilian population and requests them to continue their efforts to ensure their success.<sup>188</sup>

**Security Council resolution 515(1982)**

29 July 1982, Meeting 2385, 14-0

Draft by Spain (S/15325)

*The Security Council,*

*Deeply concerned* at the situation of the civilian population of Beirut,

*Referring* to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and to the obligations arising from the regulations annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907,

*Recalling* its resolutions 512(1982) and 513(1982),

1. *Demands* that the Government of Israel lift immediately the blockade of the city of Beirut in order to permit the dispatch of supplies to meet the urgent needs of the civilian population and allow the distribution of aid provided by United Nations agencies and by non-governmental organizations, particularly the International Committee of the Red Cross;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to the Government of Israel and to keep the Security Council informed of its implementation.<sup>189</sup>

**Security Council resolution 521(1982)**

*Adopted by the Security Council at its 2396th meeting on 19 September 1982*

*The Security Council,*

*Appalled* at the massacre of Palestinian civilians in Beirut, *Having heard* the report of the Secretary-General (S/15400),

*Noting* that the Government of Lebanon has agreed to the dispatch of United Nations observers to the sites of greatest human suffering and losses in and around that city,

1. *Condemns* the criminal massacre of Palestinian civilians in Beirut;

2. *Reaffirms* once again its resolutions 512 (1982) and 513 (1982) which call for respect for the rights of the civilian population without any discrimination and repudiates all acts of violence against that population.

3. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General as an immediate step to increase the number of United Nations observers in and around Beirut from 10 to 50 and insists that there shall be no interference with the deployment of the observers and that they shall have full freedom of movement;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon, to ensure the rapid deployment of those observers in order that they may contribute in every way possible within their mandate, to the effort to ensure full protection for the civilian population;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General as a matter of urgency to initiate appropriate consultations and in particular consultations with the Government of Lebanon on additional steps which the Council might take, including the possible deployment of United Nations forces, to assist that Government in ensuring full protection for the civilian population in and around Beirut and requests him to report to the Council within forty-eight hours;

6. *Insists* that all concerned must permit United Nations observers and forces established by the Security Council in Lebanon to be deployed and to discharge their mandates and in this connection solemnly calls attention to the obligation on all Member States under Article 25 of the Charter to accept and carry out the decisions of the Council in accordance with the Charter;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed on an urgent and continuing basis.<sup>190</sup>

#### General Assembly resolution ES-7/5

26 June 1982.

### QUESTION OF PALESTINE

#### *The General Assembly*

*Having considered* the question of Palestine at its resumed seventh emergency special session,

*Having heard* the statement of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,

*Alarmed* by the worsening situation in the Middle East resulting from Israel's acts of aggression against the sovereignty of Lebanon and the Palestinian people in Lebanon,

*Recalling* Security Council resolutions 508(1982) of 5 June 1982, 509(1982) of 6 June 1982 and 512(1982) of 19 June 1982,

*Taking note* of the reports of the Secretary-General relevant to this situation, particularly his report of 7 June 1982,

*Taking note* of the two positive replies to the Secretary-General by the Government of Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organization,

*Noting with regret* that the Security Council has, so far, failed to take effective and practical measures, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to ensure implementation of its resolutions 508(1982) and 509(1982),

*Referring* to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva

Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and to the obligations arising from the regulations annexed to the Hague Conventions of 1907,

*Deeply concerned* at the sufferings of the Palestinian and Lebanese populations,

*Reaffirming once again its conviction* that the question of Palestine is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region will be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights,

*Reaffirming further* that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as the representative of the Palestinian people,

1. *Reaffirms* the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force;

2. *Demands* that all Member States and other parties observe strict respect for Lebanon's sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. *Decides* to support fully the provisions of Security Council resolutions 508(1982) and 509(1982) in which the Council, *inter alia*, demanded that:

(a) Israel withdraw all its military forces forthwith and unconditionally to the internationally recognized boundaries of Lebanon;

(b) All parties to the conflict cease immediately and simultaneously all military activities within Lebanon and across the Lebanese-Israeli border;

4. *Condemns* Israel for its non-compliance with resolutions 508(1982) and 509(1982);

5. *Demands* that Israel comply with all the above provisions no later than 0600 hours (Beirut time) on Sunday, 27 June 1982;

6. *Calls upon* the Security Council to authorize the Secretary-General to undertake necessary endeavours and practical steps to implement the provisions of resolutions 508(1982), 509(1982) and 512(1982);

7. *Urges* the Security Council, in the event of continued failure by Israel to comply with the demands contained in resolutions 508(1982) and 509(1982), to meet in order to consider practical ways and means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

8. *Calls upon* all States and international agencies and organizations to continue to provide the most extensive humanitarian aid possible to the victims of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to delegate a high-level commission to investigate and assess the extent of loss of human life and material damage and to report, as soon as possible, on the result of this investigation to the General Assembly and the Security Council;

10. *Decides* to adjourn the seventh emergency special session temporarily and to authorize the President of the latest regular session of the United Nations to resume its meetings upon request from the Member States.

Recorded voted in Assembly as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil,

international law which the civilized world condemns, and for whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds - are punishable.

Referring to the provisions of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 1948, recalling the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,

Appalled at the large-scale massacre of Palestinian civilians in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps situated at Beirut,

Recognizing the universal outrage and condemnation of that massacre,

Recalling its resolution ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982,

1. *Condemns* in the strongest terms the large-scale massacre of Palestinian civilians in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps;

2. *Resolves* that the massacre was an act of genocide.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, 194

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, 194

## RESOLUTION 37/134. ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

General Assembly Resolution 37/134, 17 December 1982.

*Against:* Israel, United States, 192

Zimbabwe,

Zimbabwe, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United Arab Emirates, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sin-

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolution ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 512(1982) of 19 June 1982,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/48 of 27 July 1982,

Expressing its deep alarm at the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, which claimed the lives of a very large number of civilian Palestinians,

Horrified by the Sabra and Shatila massacre,

Nothing with deep concern the dire need of the Palestinian victims of the Israeli invasion for urgent humanitarian assistance,

Noting the need to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people,

1. *Condemns* Israel for its invasion of Lebanon, which inflicted severe damage on civilian Palestinians, including heavy loss of human life, intolerable suffering and massive material destruction;

2. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/48;

3. *Calls upon* Governments and relevant United Nations bodies to provide humanitarian assistance to the Palestinian victims of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon;

4. *Requests* the relevant programmes, agencies, organs and organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts, in cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people;

5. *Also requests* that United Nations assistance to the Palestinians in the Arab host countries should be rendered in cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization and with the consent of the Arab host Government concerned;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

109th plenary meeting, 17 December 1982, 193

General Assembly resolution 37/123 D

16 December 1982.

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolution 95(1) of 11 December 1946, in which it, *inter alia* affirmed that genocide is a crime under

## AN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS CONDEMNS ISRAEL FOR WAR CRIMES AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY COMMITTED IN LEBANON

A Commission of distinguished international jurists held sessions in London from August 28 to November 29, 1982 to investigate the Israeli war of aggression in Lebanon. They heard many witnesses and representatives of organizations in Lebanon, Jerusalem, the West Bank, Amman, London, Oslo, Damascus and Cyprus. The Commission was composed of the following distinguished jurists:<sup>195</sup>

### Chairman:

Sean MacBride, SC  
President, International Peace Bureau, Geneva  
Member of International Commission of Jurists  
former Minister for External Affairs, Ireland  
former Assistant Secretary-General, United Nations  
former UN Commissioner for Namibia  
Nobel Peace Prize, 1974  
Lenin International Prize for Peace, 1977  
America Medal for Justice, 1978  
Dag Hammarskjold Award, 1980

### Commission:

Richard Falk  
Albert G. Milbank Professor of International Law  
and Practice, Princeton University and  
Vice-Chairman of the International Commission

Kader Asmal  
Senior Lecturer in Law and  
Dean of the Faculty of Arts (Humanities),  
Trinity College, Dublin

Brian Bercusson  
Lecturer in Laws  
Queen Mary College, University of London

Geraud de la Pradelle  
Professor of Private Law  
University of Paris

Stefan Wild  
Professor of Semitic Languages and  
Islamic Studies, University of Bonn

The terms of reference of the Commission, as agreed at its constituting session in London on 28 August, 1982, are to answer, among others, the following questions, which seem to be the principal questions arising from the invasion of the Lebanon by Israel:

1. Has the Government of Israel committed acts of aggression contrary to international law?
2. Have the Israeli armed forces made use of weapons or methods of warfare forbidden by international law, including the laws of war?

3. Have Palestinian and Lebanese, or other, prisoners been subjected to treatment forbidden by international law, including inhuman or degrading treatment? Has there been a violation of international law arising out of the classification of or denial of status to Palestinian prisoners or detainees?

4. Has there been deliberate or indiscriminate or reckless bombardment of a civilian character, for example: hospitals, schools, or other non-military targets?

5. Has there been systematic bombardment or other destruction of towns, cities, villages or refugee camps?

6. Have the acts of the Israeli armed forces caused the dispersal, deportation, or ill-treatment of populations, in violation of international law?

7. Has the Government of Israel valid reasons under international law for its invasion of the Lebanon, for the manner in which it conducted hostilities, or for its actions as an occupying force?

8. To what extent, if any, were the Israeli authorities or forces involved, directly or indirectly, in the massacres or other killings that were reported to have been carried out by Lebanese militia men in the refugee camps of Sabra and Chatila in the Beirut area between the dates of 16 and 18 September?<sup>196</sup>

## CONCLUSIONS

The principal and essential judgements of the Commission are concerned and connected with the eight questions which constituted the Terms of Reference of the Commission. In addition, evidence presented to the Commission has led it to formulate additional conclusions. The general conclusions are first related to the eight questions, with the additional conclusions following:

1. Has the Government of Israel committed acts of aggression contrary to international law?

The Commission considers that Israel has been guilty of aggression against the sovereignty of Lebanon and the rights of the Palestinian people. Such aggression has taken place contrary to the provisions of the Charter of the UN and other fundamental principles of international law. Such a violation of international law has been described by the principle legal body of the UN, the International Law Commission, as a crime under international law, since the wrongful act results from a breach of an international obligation 'essential for the protection of the fundamental interests of the international community as a whole.'

The Commission considers that Israel is also in breach of the international obligation to safeguard the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people and of the rules of law prohibiting the establishment or maintenance by force of colonial domination. The Commission is convinced that until Israel recognises the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, including the right of self-determination, there can be no lasting peace in the Middle East or an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict. These crimes of State give rise to criminal liability as far as the State of Israel is concerned. The Commission wishes to draw attention to the legal and political responsibility of other states, international bodies and public and private organisations which assist in the commission of various crimes, but especially the crime of aggression.

Israel has persistently violated the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and has systematically refused to "agree

to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council" in accordance with Article 25 of the Charter. Decisions of the Security Council are not limited to the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter where the Security Council determines that there is a "threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression." Such a determination by the Security Council has not been made because of the use or threat of the use of the veto by the United States. However, Israel is obliged to carry out the decisions of the Security Council which fall within the competence of the appropriate organ of the United Nations.

The refusal by Israel to withdraw from Lebanon, to lift the blockade of Beirut and to allow free movement to UN observers as requested by the United Nations, especially as these illegal activities were taking place in the territory of another sovereign state, Lebanon, are serious attacks on the integrity of the United Nations.

Israel, in addition, has systematically refused to settle its disputes peacefully, contrary to the international obligations undertaken under Article 2(3) of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Commission draws the attention of States to the important legal duty not to recognise in any way the consequence of Israel's illegal action in the Lebanon, especially as they may relate to the continued illegal occupation of Lebanese territory.

As the commission of an intentionally wrongful act entails a State's international responsibility, Israel is under obligation to make reparation for the consequences of its wrongful actions. The International Law Commission has described this proposition of law as "one of the principles most deeply rooted in the doctrine of international law." Reparation or compensation is an indispensable complement of a failure to respect rules of law. Israel therefore owes a duty of reparation to the State of Lebanon for the physical destruction, loss of lives and general damage caused. In addition it is obliged to compensate the Palestinian people for the direct and indirect consequences of the war of aggression.

2. Have the Israeli armed forces made use of weapons or methods of warfare forbidden by international law, including the laws of war?

The Commission concludes that the use made of fragmentation and incendiary weapons by the Israeli armed forces violated the international legal principles of proportionality and discrimination. Acts of violence were directed against refugee camps, hospitals, schools, cultural, religious and charitable institutions, commercial and industrial premises, Lebanese Government and PLO offices, diplomatic premises and urban areas generally, which were not justified by the principle of military necessity. The damage and destruction to civilian objects and the casualties among the civilian population were, in the Commission's view, the consequence of violations by the Israeli forces of the legal principles governing the conduct and method of war.

3. Have Palestinian and Lebanese, or other, prisoners been subjected to treatment forbidden by international law, including inhuman or degrading treatment? Has there been a violation of international law arising out of the classification or denial of status to Palestinian prisoners or detainees?

The Commission concludes that Israel violated interna-

tional rules dealing with prisoners, both civilians and fighters, particularly by denying Palestinian and Lebanese fighters prisoner-of-war status, as provided under Geneva Convention III of 1949 and the Additional Protocol I of 1977, and by subjecting these prisoners to unlawful treatment which included degrading treatment and brutality, on occasion leading to death, during arrest and transportation. Forbidden interrogation of detainees, both of prisoners-of-war and civilians, was often conducted with violence and sometimes torture, contrary to the Geneva Conventions. Detainees were intentionally deprived of medical care in camps both in Israel and at Al Ansar in Lebanon and have been kept in degrading conditions, all of which are contrary to the Conventions and the Protocol.

4. Has there been deliberate or indiscriminate or reckless bombardment of civilian targets, for example: hospitals, schools or other non-military objectives?

The Commission concludes that the bombardment by the Israeli forces displayed at best a disregard for civilian objects such as hospitals, schools and dwellings; that on many occasions, the Israeli forces were careless in their bombardment of any distinction between military and civilian targets; and that at least some of the damage and destruction wrought was a consequence of deliberate and intentional bombardment of objects which could only have been perceived as civilian in nature. There were, therefore, clear violations of the laws of war.

5. Has there been systematic bombardment or other destruction of towns, cities, villages or refugee camps?

The Commission's view is that the attacks and the bombardment by the Israeli forces of centres of population were, in many cases, disproportionate in their effects on civilian objects and population relative to any military advantage gained. The Commission concludes that there were violations of the principle of proportionality and acts of violence contrary to the laws of war. The responsibility for these violations lies upon those commanders of the Israeli forces and their political superiors who planned and decided upon attacks which could be expected to and did cause civilian casualties and damage and destruction to civilian objects excessive in relation to the military advantage, if any, anticipated.

6. Have the acts of the Israeli armed forces caused the dispersal, deportation, or ill-treatment of populations, in violation of international law?

The Commission concludes that one of the principal aims of the invasion of Lebanon was to ensure the dispersal of the Palestinian population which was pursued through the destruction of the refugee camps and the massacres at Sabra and Chatila. The terror bombing of civilian areas, especially in Beirut, was partly motivated by a desire to ensure the dispersal of the population. As for the ill-treatment of the population, the practice of the forcible assembly of the population on the beaches at Tyre and Sidon resulted in the deprivation of food, water and medical attention for days and exposures in the sun. Thousands of persons, especially males between 14 and 60 were systematically detained, many of whom were deported to Israel to be imprisoned. These prac-

tices are in serious breach of the Geneva Conventions and Protocol I.

7. Has the Government of Israel valid reasons under international law for its invasion of Lebanon, for the manner in which it conducted hostilities, or for its actions as an occupying force?

The Commission considers that the invasion of Lebanon by Israel is one of the most serious breaches of the international legal order in recent years. It has been attended by violence, death and destruction of enormous proportions and the gruesome massacres of September that followed the invasion are the direct consequence of the invasion. The invasion has no validity in international law as Israel did not have any grounds to rely on the provision of the Charter of the United Nations concerning self-defence, while the means used to effect the invasion totally lacked proportionality. The cease-fire of July 1981 had been observed scrupulously. The objective of the war, therefore, was to achieve certain political and strategic aims at a high cost, which included breaches of some of the most fundamental rules of international law.

As for the Israeli justification for the conduct of hostilities, the principle of military necessity cannot excuse the massive destruction of buildings and the number of civilian casualties which resulted from Israeli operations. As for its actions as an occupying power, Israel's need for security does not justify its violation of the territorial sovereignty of Lebanon or its ill-treatment of the civilian population and protected persons such as prisoners-of-war.

8. To what extent, if any, were the Israeli authorities or forces involved, directly or indirectly, in the massacres or other killings that were reported to have been carried out by the Lebanese militiamen in the refugee camps of Sabra and Chatila in the Beirut area between the dates of 16 and 18 September?

The Commission concludes that the Israeli authorities bear a heavy legal responsibility, as the occupying power, for the massacres at Sabra and Chatila. From the evidence disclosed, Israel was involved in the planning and the preparation of the massacres and played a facilitative role in the actual killings.

The Commission draws attention to the fact that unlike crimes of State, such as the crime of aggression, where only the State is liable, crimes against peace, war crimes and crimes against humanity, as identified in paragraphs 1-8 above, invite individual responsibility, with an obligation on States to punish individuals or organisations in accordance with the rules of their internal law.

The Nuremberg Principles, which are now part of customary international law, identified 'leaders, organisations, instigators and accomplices, participating in the formulation or execution of a common plan or conspiracy to commit' these crimes, as responsible for all acts performed by any person in execution of such a plan.

Under the Geneva Conventions of 1949, as supplemented by Protocol I of 1977, States party to the Conventions are obliged to prosecute individuals, regardless of nationality, for serious breaches of specific provisions of the Conventions.

The Commission, having considered the evidence and the relevant rules of law, concludes, in relation to the questions posed in its terms of reference, that:

1. The Government of Israel has committed acts of aggression contrary to international law.

2. The Israeli armed forces have made use of weapons or methods of warfare forbidden by international law, including the laws of war.

3. Palestinian, Lebanese and prisoners of other nationalities have been subjected to treatment forbidden by international law, including inhuman and degrading treatment. In addition, there has been a violation of international law arising out of a denial of prisoner-of-war status to Palestinian prisoners or detainees.

4. There has been deliberate or indiscriminate or reckless bombardment of a civilian character, of hospitals, schools and other non-military targets.

5. There has been systematic bombardment and other destruction of towns, cities, villages and refugee camps.

6. The acts of the Israeli armed forces have caused the dispersal, deportation and ill-treatment of populations, in violation of international law.

7. The Government of Israel has no valid reasons under international law for its invasion of the Lebanon, for the manner in which it conducted hostilities or for its actions as an occupying force.

8. Israeli authorities or forces were involved, directly or indirectly in the massacres and other killings that have been reported to have been carried out by Lebanese militiamen in the refugee camps of Sabra and Chatila in the Beirut area between 16 and 18 September.<sup>197</sup>

### ANOTHER INDEPENDENT INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ARRIVES AT THE SAME CONCLUSIONS

Another independent International Commission of Inquiry was set up by the initiative of John Platts-Mills, Barrister at Law of London. His initiative was supported by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus. The Commission's objective was to collect, elucidate and evaluate facts and events regarding the Israeli crimes against the Lebanese and the Palestinian people.

It was composed of the following distinguished world figures and jurists:<sup>198</sup>

#### MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

##### 1. Presidential committee of the Commission

Mr. John Platts-Mills      Barrister; Queens's Counsellor;  
(United Kingdom)

Mrs. Dorothy Crowfoot-  
Hodgkin                      Scientist; Nobel Prize Laureate  
(United Kingdom)

Mr. D. A. Desai              Justice of the Supreme Court, (India)

Mr. Lars Carlzon            Bishop of Stockholm, (Sweden)

Mr. Mikis Theodorakis Member of Parliament; Composer  
(Greece)

Mr. Boubcar Seck Member of Parliament; (Senegal)

Marshal Francisco da Costa Gomes Former President of the Republic of  
Portugal (Portugal)

Mrs. Pirkko Tyolajarvi Vice-Chairman  
of the Social Democratic Party, (Finland)

#### II. Secretary General of the Commission

Mr. John Platts-Mills Barrister; Queen's Counsellor;  
(United Kingdom)

#### III. Members of the Secretariat

Mrs. Paulette Pierson-Mathy Professor  
of International Law (Belgium)

Mr. Alexander Berkov Doctor  
of Constitutional Law; (USSR)

Dr. Gerhard Stuby Professor of Law (FRG)

#### IV. Members of the Commission

Dr. John Takman Physician (Sweden)

Prof. Vladimir Kudriavtsev Director,  
Institute of State and Law  
of the Academy of Sciences (USSR)

Dr. Gerald Horne Professor of Law (USA)

Mr. Jaya Pathirana Former Judge  
of the Supreme Court (Sri Lanka)

Mrs. Monique Chemillier-Gendreau Professor  
of International Law (France)

Mr. Evangelos Maheras President  
of the Lawyers Association (Greece)

Dr. Florence Hetzler Professor of Philosophy (USA)

Dr. Miguel d'Estefano Pisani Professor  
of International Law (Cuba)

Dr. Willi Sommerfeld Doctor  
of International Law (GDR)

Mr. Jules Borker Lawyer (France)

Mr. Slavtcho Transki Member of Parliament;  
One of the leaders  
of the resistance against Fascism  
during World War II; (Bulgaria)

Mr. Ervin Reti Expert on Middle East Affairs,  
(Hungary)

Mr. Ernie Ross (Observer) Member of Parliament;  
(United Kingdom)

### FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

On June 6, 1982, the regular Israeli troops invaded Lebanon and committed aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese people. The goal of this invasion was to liquidate the Palestine Liberation Organisation primarily by killing as many Palestinians as possible. The aggressors killed, wounded and maimed dozens of thousands of the Lebanese and Palestinians, predominantly women, children and old people; thousands upon thousands of people are missing, while close to a million people have been left homeless or have been forced to flee from their native cities and villages. It was in cold blood that the invaders destroyed fourteen Palestinian refugee camps, three major cities in Southern Lebanon, and 32 villages.

The International Commission of Inquiry into the Israeli Crimes against the Lebanese and Palestinian Peoples met in Nicosia, Cyprus, on the 15th and 16 August, 1982. The Commission met at a time when events of an exceptional gravity which violate all rules of international law such as to upset the human conscience are taking place in Lebanon due to the war of aggression and extermination made by Israel against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

The Commission is an independent body responsible for its own activities and decisions. Its members took part in the Commission as individuals, not as representatives of organisations or states. The functions of the Commission are to collect, hear and evaluate evidence of facts and events within the scope of the inquiry for which it is constituted and come to the conclusion on the evidence.

The Commission was much impressed with the quality, truth and integrity of the witnesses who gave evidence before it and of the authenticity and genuineness of the documents produced before it. In reaching its conclusions and findings, the Commission made it a point to be satisfied beyond doubt before doing so.

The Commission heard the evidence of a wide range of witnesses, many of whom had actually observed events in Lebanon. These included three members of the Commission itself, Paulette Pierson-Mathy (Belgium), Mikis Theodorakis (Greece) and Hans Goran Franck (Sweden), who were sent to Lebanon before the meeting, members of Scandinavian, Greek, Dutch, Canadian, Finnish and French medical teams, social workers and journalists who had worked in or visited West Beirut, and experts on military matters and on the lethal effects of the sophisticated weapons used by the Israelis in Lebanon and also witnesses from inside Israel.

The most detailed account of the effects of the invasion in South Lebanon came from the doctors and social helpers who had worked in Nabatiyeh, Sidon and the refugee camp of Ain El-Helweh.

These described the terrible conditions of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, who fled when their homes were largely destroyed only to be further bombed in the refuges they had taken.

The doctors also gave the effects of different kinds of bombs, particularly cluster bombs and phosphorous bombs, on men, women and children, and the total destruction of the livelihood of people already living near the edge of existence. Dr. Christos Giannou (Canada) and Mr. Oyvind Moller (Norway) also described their arrest, together with that of Dr. Steiner Berge (Norway) by the Israeli forces and their detention in Sidon and Megido. Though they were not themselves physically assaulted, they witnessed the inhuman treatment of prisoners - Palestinian, Lebanese and other nationalities - bound after blindfolded, forced to sit all day in the sun on tarmac surface, given very little food and water, frequently beaten. Several prisoners died during the four days they spent in detention in Sidon. Dr. Franklin Lamb (USA) gave evidence of the use of cluster bombs, phosphorous bombs made in USA, against civilian population.

From the Commission members who visited West Beirut and the doctors and journalists who entered the city in the last few weeks, came detailed evidences of the bombing of the city. The widespread indiscriminate character of the destruction was shown by many slides, examples of the different kinds of bombs used had been photographed or brought to us. Many slides were also shown of the terrible wounds inflicted by phosphorous bombs and cluster bombs; the doctors described the difficulties of treating the wounds. Burning phosphorous is hard to extinguish, it penetrates deeply and continues burning until the flesh is charred and destroyed.

It was clear that the large majority of wounded and dead were civilians; it was a feature of the destruction that there were more dead than wounded. Slides showed also the difficulties of living in a city arbitrarily deprived at intervals of food and water and electricity; long queues for water, children filling vessels at polluted pools.

From Israel itself came reports of growing development of opposition to the war; a majority of the people at present support it. News on television and in the press in Israel does not show the character of the war or the effect of the bombs as it is revealed in other countries. Only slowly is information being brought by returning soldiers.

There is a considerable number of international legal acts applicable to the crimes Israel has committed in Lebanon — the Saint Petersburg Declaration of 1868, the Hague Convention of 1907 on the rules of the land war, the Charter of the International Military Tribunal of 1945 in Nuremberg, the Convention on the prevention of the crime of genocide and on its punishment of 1948, the Geneva Convention of 1949 and the First Supplementary Protocol of 1977, the Definition of Aggression of 1974 and many other international legal acts. Israel violates the ban on resorting to force in international affairs proclaimed as far back as 1928 in the Briand-Kellogg Pact.

The State of Israel and its Zionist rulers are accused of the following criminal actions:

- I — Crimes against Peace;
- II — Crimes against Humanity;
- III — War Crimes, and
- IV — Actions aimed at denying the right of self-determination to the Palestinian people.

## I. CRIMES AGAINST PEACE

Having bombed and shelled and having seized a sizeable part of Lebanon, Israel went beyond merely violating the general prohibition of the use of force in international relations, as written in Article 2, Paragraph 4 of the UN Charter. Israel has committed an aggression in the sense as it is worded in the Definition of Aggression adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 14, 1974, Resolution 3314 (XXIX).

The State of Israel and its leaders are accused of at least the following acts of aggression:

(a) Invading or attacking with the armed forces of the state the territory of another state or any military occupation, provisional as it may be, resulting from such an invasion or attack, or any annexation through the use of force of the territory of another state or any part of it,

(b) Bombing by the armed forces of a state the territory of another state or using any weapon by a state against the territory of another state,

(c) Blockade of the parts of the shores of a state by the armed forces of another state. It is committing a premeditated aggression and the occupation of the territory of a sovereign independent state, founder member of the United Nations, and a direct interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon. We are forced to conclude that Israel is trying to install a "new order" in Lebanon serving its own interests.

It should be underlined that as stipulated by Article 5, Para 1, no consideration of any nature — political, economic, military or any other — can justify any aggression. In the light of this Article, Israel's references to its right to resort to self-defence, in conformity with Article 51 of the UN Charter, appear absolutely groundless. This Article provides for a right to self-defence only in case of an armed attack on a UN member, and Israel was not the object of such actions on the part of Lebanon. As to the actions of individual Palestinians to which the Israelis refer, once these actions were justified as carrying out of their inalienable right to self-defence.

The UN General Assembly had denounced Israel's actions against the Palestinian people as an aggression (Resolution 36/226 of December 17, 1981). We can add that the Palestinian presence in Lebanon has grown since 1967, and has been based on an institutional convention called the Cairo Agreements of 1969. The presence of the Syrian troops in Lebanon as a part of the Arab Force of Dissuasion is based on the agreement concluded in the Riyadh summit held on the 15th of October, 1976 in Saudi Arabia. Six states including Lebanon and the PLO signed that agreement. The demand for the protection of Arab troops has been made by the Lebanese President. On that base every Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Syrian troops in Lebanon can be considered as an aggression against the sovereignty of Lebanon. This nature of Israel's actions was confirmed by the Security Council Resolution No. 509 of June 6, 1982 which demanded immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Lebanon.

The Israeli aggression has led to the occupation and vast indiscriminate destruction of the greater part of the independent Arab state of Lebanon. It has also endangered its political independence. The Israeli aggression has, concurrently with the above, become a serious threat to international peace and security.

Witnesses from inside Israel referred to the gradual change taking place within an influential section of the people of



Israel towards the hostile policy of their government to the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. The Commission is satisfied there is a rethinking among these sections about the justification and continuance of the aggression and brutalities committed by the invasion.

## II. CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

Having committed an unprecedented act of aggression against independent Lebanon, the State of Israel and its leaders have carried on a course of genocide against the Arab people of Palestine.

According to the definition contained in Article II of the Convention on the prevention of the crime of genocide and on its punishment of December 9, 1948, genocide is defined as actions, committed with an intent to exterminate, fully or partly, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group *per se*.

The Israelis have committed the broadest actions against the Palestinians which can be qualified as genocide.

The Israeli leaders do not conceal that the main aim of their actions is to liquidate the Palestine Liberation Organization and to exterminate or disperse the Palestinian people as a historical and ethnical entity.

As a result of the policy of genocide, the Palestinian inhabitants of Lebanon have been put into such a position which endangers their very existence.

The overall direction of Israel's criminal activities is also seen from the fact that, according to the witnesses and documents, all Palestinian males from 16 to 60 years of age have been taken prisoner.

They really are prisoners of war put into concentration camps where they are treated in a most cruel and degrading manner.

The Commission received eyewitness account of Israeli maltreatment of Palestinian prisoners of war from members of a Norwegian medical team. The Commission was informed of the extensive use of violence, of regular and systematic beatings, of degrading and inhuman treatment, of physical and mental abuse against these men.

The methods of these men conducting military actions employed by the Israelis, their treatment of Palestinian prisoners of war, the new orders they brought in with them into Lebanon's occupied regions, contradict a whole range of norms of international law and, in fact, by their very nature are war crimes.

## III. DELIBERATE WAR CRIMES AGAINST THE CIVILIAN POPULATION, BOMBING AND SHELLING OF PEACEFUL CITIES AND VILLAGES

1. The conduct by the Israelis of military actions against the civilian population, bombing and shelling of peaceful cities and villages violate:

(a) The Saint-Petersburg Declaration of 1868 which obliges both sides in a conflict to fight against the enemy's armed forces only;

(b) Article 25 of the Statement supplement to the Hague Convention of October 16, 1907 which prohibit attacking of non-defended cities;

(c) Article 6 of the "B" Section of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg which equates the destruction of cities and villages to a war crime;

(d) Article 48 and subsequent Articles of the First Supplementary Protocol of June 8, 1977 to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949 on protecting war victims.

(e) Resolutions 2444 (XXIII) and 2675 (XXV) of the United Nations General Assembly which prohibit military operations against the civilian population.

The three-member group of our Commission confirmed that as a result of the operations of the Israeli army, substantial parts of Beirut, Tyre, Nabatiyeh and Sidon, as well as of many other places, were destroyed, and whole camps of the Palestinian refugees were razed from off the face of the earth. Over 600,000 Lebanese were left homeless, and the occupied territory of Lebanon has been plunged into a critical situation. According to a report compiled by UN observers, some 300,000 Lebanese citizens and not less than 83,000 Palestinians urgently need aid and assistance.

2. Use of Cluster, Phosphorous, fragmentation and other bombs:

The use of the cluster and phosphorous bombs, and of some other weapons is a violation of the Saint-Petersburg Declaration of 1868 and the Hague Convention of 1907. They prohibit the use of arms which cause unnecessary human suffering. Quite recently these weapons were expressly added to the Supplementary Protocol to the 1949 Geneva Conventions.

All witnesses stated that these horrendous weapons of mass destruction were widely used by Israel in Lebanon, and the overall majority of those who have suffered from them were peaceful civilians. We heard rumours about ever more frightening devices such as the vacuum bomb. We have the duty to inquire further about those weapons.

3. Bombing of hospitals and clinics, protected by the Red Cross on Red Crescent insignia:

This is a violation of one of the oldest rules of humanitarian law. This is reflected in a number of documents, particularly in Articles 18 and 23 of the Geneva Convention of August 12, 1949, on the protection of the civilian population in time of war.

The Israeli military obstructed even the International Red Cross from rendering aid to the Palestinians and the population of Beirut.

4. Cutting off food, water and energy and essential medical supplies from the civilian population:

This represents actions against the civilian population prohibited by humanitarian conventions, namely by Article 1, Para I of the Supplementary Protocol which prohibits the causing of hunger among the civilian population as a method of conducting warlike actions.

Such Israeli actions were confirmed by the United Nations Security Council Resolution of July 30, 1982. The Security Council demanded in that Resolution that the government of Israel should immediately lift the blockade of the city of Beirut, so as to permit supplies necessary to satisfy urgent needs of the civilian population and to allow the distribution of aid delivered by UN Agencies and by non-governmental organizations, especially by the International Red Cross Committee (IRCC).

5. Article 51, Para 2 of the Supplementary Protocol prohibits acts of violence or threats of violence primarily aimed at terrorizing the civilian population:

The Israeli leaders widely used threats of violence, especially during the siege of Beirut.

6. The refusal to grant POW status to Palestinian fighters violates:

Article 4 of the Geneva Convention of August 12, 1949 on the treatment of prisoners of war.

The Commission was informed that the Israeli government is denying prisoner of war status and treatment to the Palestinians despite the fact that the Palestine Liberation Organization reaffirmed their intention to abide by all Geneva Conventions by informing the Swiss Foreign Affairs Minister on 7th June, 1982, of their intentions.

The non-granting to Palestinians of POW status also runs counter to the UN General Assembly Resolutions, such as No. 3101 (XXVIII) of December 12, 1973 which demands that this status be granted to those persons who fight against foreign occupation and for their right to self-determination.

7. Cruel Treatment of Palestinians, both Combatants and Civilians, Captured by the Israeli Forces:

This violates some basic provisions of the Geneva Convention on the treatment of prisoners of war and the Geneva Convention on protecting the civilian population in time of war. Article 13 of the former contains general provisions that prisoners of war should always be treated humanely. It is prohibited in particular to maim them.

8. Preventing the Authorities in the Occupied Territories from Executing their Functions:

Such actions violate Article 54 of the Convention on protecting the civilian population in time of war which forbids the captor power to alter the status of officials or judges.

9. The Israelis Systematically and Purposefully Shelled and Destroyed the Beirut-based diplomatic representations of the USSR, the CSR, Bulgaria, France, Algeria, all Arab Embassies, Canada, which traditionally enjoy protection at times of armed conflicts.

10. The Destruction of Monuments and Cultural and Scientific Institutions.

This violates the provisions of the Hague Convention of May 14, 1954 and Article 53 of the Supplementary Protocol on protecting cultural values in case of armed conflicts.

The Israelis have committed exactly such actions in Lebanon.

The Israeli planes systematically and quite deliberately destroyed the buildings of the Arab University and the Exhibition Hall of the works of art and culture of Palestinian painters.

11. Violation of Other Traditional Rules of Conducting Military Actions:

International Law prohibits, in particular, any perfidious actions (Article 37 of the Supplementary Protocol).

The Israeli troops on numerous occasions perfidiously violated the ceasefire to re-group their forces, to replenish their supplies and to fortify the captured positions.

#### **IV. DENYING THE RIGHT OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE TO SELF-DETERMINATION**

Since the United Nations General Assembly adopted, on December 14, 1960, the Declaration Granting Independence to Former Colonial Countries and Peoples, any subjugation of peoples to foreign yoke and domination, any military actions or repressive measures against people fighting for their right to self-determination should be viewed as a grave international crime. All the more the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1974 adopted the Resolution No. 3236 confirming officially the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

Israel and its leaders, by their systematic actions, primarily by their use of military force, aimed at denying the Palestinian people the right to self-determination and setting up their own state, and by their occupation of the territories that belong to this people, have committed just this crime.

#### **V. INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY**

A. The USA as an Accomplice in Israel's crimes

The United States of America is internationally responsible for the violations of international law by Israel because of the support they are rendering to Israel in committing the above international crimes.

This support included:

1. Military aid through shipments of arms and modern technology, while the US-Israeli Memorandum on Strategic Cooperation signed last year provided for coordinating their operation in the Middle East;

2. Economic aid through granting gratuitous assistance and very big loans;

3. On the political and diplomatic plane, direct support of the Israeli aggression as reflected in the use by the United States of their veto right in the Security Council when the USA vetoed Resolutions demanding the withdrawal of the Israeli forces and refused to vote for a UN General Assembly Resolution denouncing the Israeli aggression.

More than 50 per cent of the Israeli exports go to the European Economic Community (EEC) where they receive preferential custom rates and credit benefits. This form of economic support to a state which continues with aggression and occupation of Lebanon constitutes a form of indirect support. Obvious precedents show that aggression is met with immediate sanctions. We call upon the USA, the EEC in particular to take action in conformity with what has been done before.

#### **VI. ON THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE ORGANIZERS AND INSPIRERS OF THE CRIMES IN LEBANON**

The above-mentioned international legal norms violated by Israel are binding upon, either on the treaty basis (the Geneva Conventions, with regard to Israel, came into effect

on June 6, 1951), or because these norms have been formed on the habitual basis and have now become a composite part of the modern general international law, compulsory for all states without exceptions.

Israel's responsibility acquires an even graver character due to its refusal to implement the compulsory decisions of the Security Council.

The general legal principle of the inevitability of responsibility for the committed offenses should be applied to international crimes on even stricter basis, because they jeopardize international peace and security and lead to incalculable economic, moral and ethical losses for the countries and peoples and undermine the entire international law and order.<sup>199</sup>

### CONCLUSION

The above facts are sufficient evidence to indict members of the Israeli Cabinet and all officers of the Israeli Armed Forces who ordered or took part in the commission of the aforementioned war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide.

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