

matters (both when the injunction was cancelled and permitted to stand) gave a green light to the State to interrogate according to its discretion. Several petitions are still pending in the court, toward a principled hearing that may be held in the future concerning this subject.

In addition to petitions to halt the torture of individual prisoners, HaMoked petitioned through Attorney Rosenthal to also try the interrogators of Abd a-Samed Harizat, who died in April 1995 due to being shaken in the interrogation facility of the GSS.

* At the end of March 1996, HaMoked published an interim report on the detainees of the wave of arrests following the attacks.

* In May 1996, HaMoked published an interim report concerning interrogations and torture of these detainees.

* HaMoked is currently compiling a comprehensive report on torture which gathers and analyzes the findings and means of action of the Detainee Rights Project in the difficult period following the wave of arrests of 1996.

***The Project to Halt Torture was renewed in March 1997.**

In addition, HaMoked participates in a coalition of human rights organizations concerning the subject of legislation proposed by the Knesset: the law against torture and the GSS law.

2. Destruction of Homes

The wave of attacks which began at the end of February 1996 brought with it also the decision to demolish homes of families of the perpetrators of the attacks.

- a. Mrs. Marim Sarhana and her sons, from the Fawar Refugee Camp in the Hebron region: According to the State, her son Ibrahim blew himself up at a bus stop in the city of Ashkelon on 25 February 1996, and caused the death of a soldier and the injury of 29 additional persons.
- b. Dodin family from Hirbat al Bira in the Hebron region: Their family member Abad alMajid, according to the State, located another person and introduced him to someone who convinced him to blow himself up on 21 August 1995 on bus 26 in Jerusalem.
- c. Abu Varda family from the Fawar Refugee Camp in the Hebron region: Their son Majid, according to the State, committed the suicide attack on 25 February 1996 on bus 18 in Jerusalem. The petition was presented by Attorney Leah Tsemel with HaMoked.

Seven of the eight families against whom the military government issued injunctions to demolish their homes petitioned the High Court. The High Court combined the discussion on these petitions and ruled to reject all of them. The decision was awarded on 19 March 1996.

The eight homes were completely demolished.