



October 17, 2011

The Meir Amit Intelligence and  
Terrorism Information Center

## **Implementation of the Agreement for the Liberation of Abducted Israeli Soldier Gilad Shalit – Update and Supplement to the Initial Report<sup>1</sup>**

### **Overview**

1. On **Tuesday, October 18**, the first stage of the agreement for the liberation of abducted Israeli soldier Gilad Shalit is scheduled to be carried out: he will be transferred to Egypt and in return Israel will release 450 male and 27 female Palestinian terrorists. They are currently serving extended prison terms for terrorist activity involving the murder of hundreds of Israeli citizens. Israeli and Hamas sources close to the negotiations have reported that the arrangements have been finalized and that no further obstacles remain.

2. Preparations for the exchange (Operation Beit Hashoevah)<sup>2</sup> are being made in **Israel, Egypt, the Gaza Strip and Ramallah**. On October 16 the male and female terrorists were transferred to the Ketziot prison in the south and Ofer prison in central Israel, and from there will be deported. On October 17 the Supreme Court deliberated the appeals to prevent the agreement from being implemented, lodged by organizations representing victims of terrorism and by private individuals. The appeals were rejected on the grounds that the considerations of the agreement were fundamentally political.

### **Preparations for the Liberation of Gilad Shalit – Israel**

3. On October 16 **David Meidan, the Israeli prime minister's special envoy, returned from a last round of talks in Cairo**. He met with high-ranking Egyptian intelligence officials and finalized the arrangements for implementing the agreement.

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<sup>1</sup>Supplement to the October 12 bulletin, "The Agreement for the Liberation of Abducted Israeli Soldier Gilad Shalit – Initial Report," at [http://www.terrorism-info.org.il/malam\\_multimedia/English/eng\\_n/pdf/ipc\\_e231.pdf](http://www.terrorism-info.org.il/malam_multimedia/English/eng_n/pdf/ipc_e231.pdf)

<sup>2</sup>The festival of drawing water during the Jewish holiday of Succot (currently being celebrated).



**Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and David Meidan after his return from Egypt (Photo by Amos Ben-Gershon, courtesy of the Israeli Government Press Office, October 16, 2011).**

4. Based on the agreements reached in Egypt, **the IDF completed its plan for the liberation of Gilad Shalit**. The plan was presented to the defense minister and authorized on the evening of October 16. It is meant to ensure the coordinated, guarded transfer of the terrorist prisoners from their various locations and the transfer of Israeli soldier Gilad Shalit to Israel (IDF Spokesman's Website, October 17, 2011).

5. In preparation for the transfer, on **October 16 the terrorists were concentrated in two sites**: 430 males to the Ketziot jail in the **south** and 20 males and 27 females to the Hasharon jail in the **center of the country**. There they were identified and registered, and met with representatives of the Red Cross who examined them and told them where they would be released to.



**The first convoy of Palestinian terrorists leaves Damoun jail on Mt. Carmel north for the Hasharon jail the center of the country (Photo by Max Yelinson, October 16, 2011).**



**The first convoy of Palestinian terrorists arrives at the Ketziot jail in the south of Israel (Photo by Yehuda Lahiani, courtesy of NRG, October 16, 2011)**

6. On the afternoon of **October 17 the Israeli Supreme Court deliberated on an appeal from Almagor, an organization representing the victims of Palestinian terrorism, and three independent appeals**. The appellants claimed that they did not have enough time to organize and examine the list of terrorists, that the agreement was not proportional and that its implementation would endanger the security of Israeli citizens. The State's Attorney, however, claimed that the considerations of the agreement were political and security-related and that it was not within the province of the Supreme Court to intervene. The state was joined in its claims by the Shalit family, which claimed that any

change in the arrangements for implementing the agreement would endanger Gilad's life.

**(Note:** On the evening of October 17 the Supreme Court rejected the appeals.)



Files relating to the petition transported to the Supreme Court (Photo courtesy of Israel Channel 2 TV, October 15, 2011)

**7. On Tuesday, October 18, the first stage of the agreement will be carried out:** So far, Hamas has maintained a media blackout regarding the details. **Our information is based primarily on reports in the Israeli media,** as follows:

1) In the morning, Gilad Shalit will be transferred by Hamas to Egyptian territory (most probably through the Rafah crossing.) He will be turned over to the Egyptian authorities and International Red Cross representatives, who will confirm that he is alive.

2) **Concurrently, the release of the Palestinian terrorists and their transfer will begin.** Their destinations are Egypt, the Gaza Strip, Judea and Samaria, Israel and abroad (through Egypt).

3) Gilad Shalit will be transferred from Egypt to Israeli territory through one of the land crossings (possibly the Kerem Shalom crossing) and **from there he will be flown to the Tel Nof Israeli Air Force base in the center of the country.**

4) At the base he will be examined by Israeli doctors and then meet with **members of his family, the prime minister, the defense minister and the IDF chief of staff.**

5) From there **he will be flown by helicopter to his home in the village of Mitspeh Hila in the Western Galilee.**

### **Preparations for the Release of the Terrorists – The Gaza Strip**

**8. On October 12 a Hamas delegation headed by Ahmed Jaabari,** commander of Hamas' military-terrorist wing, arrived in Cairo to finalize the details of the agreement (Al-Hayat, October 12, 2011). Apparently Hamas activists remained in Cairo to accompany the implementation of the agreement.

9. At 23:03 hours on October 15 the Hamas information bureau published the names of the 450 male and 27 female terrorists who would be released in the first stage (Website of the Hamas information bureau). An identical list was issued on October 13 by the Popular Resistance Committees, the terrorist organization which collaborated in abducting Gilad Shalit.

### The Hamas List

قائمة الأسيرات 27

الاسم	تاريخ الاعتقال	مدة الاعتقال	مكان السكن	مكان الإفراج	الميلاد	المنطقة
1 رنده محمد شحادة	2009	4 سنوات وشهرين	الخليل	إلى البيت	1985	الضفة
2 عبير عيسى عمرو	2001	15 سنة و3 شهور	الخليل	إلى البيت	1981	الضفة
3 ايمان محمد غزاوي	2001	13 سنة	نابلس	إلى البيت	1975	الضفة
4 أمل فوزي محمود	2004	11 سنة	نابلس	إلى البيت	1969	الضفة
5 مريم سليم ترابين	2005	8 سنوات وشهرين	أريحا	إلى البيت	1986	الضفة
6 عبير محمد عودة	2009	مدى الحياة	طولكرم	إلى البيت	1982	الضفة
7 فنان السعدي	2008	4 سنوات	جنين	إلى البيت	1984	الضفة
8 وفاء سمير البس	2008	12 سنة	غزة	إلى البيت	1984	الضفة
9 لنان يوسف ابو غلعة	2010	مدى الحياة	نابلس	إلى البيت	1980	الضفة
10 سناء يوسف	2008	3 سنوات و4 شهور	نابلس	إلى البيت	1989	الضفة
11 فنان مصطفى ابو عيش	2006	15 سنة	نابلس	إلى البيت	1985	الضفة
12 عائشة محمد عبيات	2009	3 سنوات	بيت لحم	إلى البيت	1986	الضفة
13 حنان احمد علي	2010	مدى الحياة	بيت لحم	إلى البيت	1969	الضفة
14 نسرين ابو زينة	2009	سنتين و10 شهور	طولكرم	إلى البيت	1984	الضفة
15 هانا شلبي	2009	مدى الحياة	جنين	إلى البيت	1982	الضفة
16 سمود كراجه	2009	مدى الحياة	رام الله	إلى البيت	1988	الضفة
17 اريانا السراخنة	2002	20 سنة	أوكراينا	إلى البيت	1977	الضفة
18 ابسام فوزي عيسوي	2001	15 سنة	القدس	إلى البيت	1966	الضفة
19 سناء محمد شحادة	2002	مويد	48	إلى البيت	1975	الضفة
20 فاهرة سعيد السعدي	2002	مويد	رام الله	إلى البيت	1976	الضفة
21 دعاء زياد جواشي	2002	3 مويدات	طولكرم	إلى البيت	1979	الضفة
22 راما رواد دراعمة	2004	25 سنة	جنين	إلى البيت	1984	الضفة
23 لطيفة محمد ابو دارية	2003	25 سنة	نابلس	إلى البيت	1964	الضفة
24 احلام عرفات التميمي	2001	16 مويد	الأردن	إلى الأردن	1980	الضفة
25 أمية جواد منى	2001	مويد	القدس	إلى الخارج	1976	الضفة
26 عليا محمد جعفري	2011	سنة	الخليل	إلى البيت	1980	الضفة
27 رامية راتب ابو سمارة	2010	11 سنة	الخليل	إلى البيت	1980	الضفة

Names of the 27 women terrorist operatives to be released, posted on the Hamas website (Hamas' Palestine-info website, October 16, 2011)

10. Preparations are being made in the Gaza Strip to give the terrorists a popular reception. The de-facto Hamas administration has declared the October 18 a "national holiday" on which administration offices and official institutions will be closed (Hamas' Palestine-info website, October 16, 2011). While high-ranking Hamas figures promote the "national" aspect of the agreement, in effect **Hamas seeks to make as much political and propaganda capital as it can from the terrorists' release.**

11. The terrorists will be taken to the Kerem Shalom crossing and enter the Gaza Strip through the Rafah crossing, where an official rally will be held attended by close to 200 people, among them Hamas figures, leaders of the other Palestinian terrorist organizations and public figures from the Gaza Strip. From there **they will leave for the central Katiba**

قائمة الأسرى 450

الاسم	تولد	تاريخ الاعتقال	الحكم	مكان السكن	المنطقة	مكان الإفراج
1 يحيى ابراهيم عبد الحفيظ دعامسة	1962	8/7/2002	99	ارطاس	الضفة	الإفراج إلى غزة
2 اكرم محمود طائب	1978	12/14/2001	99	دورا	الضفة	الإفراج إلى غزة
3 امير جابر شريف سولمة	1974	6/19/2003	99	مخيم بلاطة	الضفة	الإفراج إلى غزة
4 امين يوسف اسماعيل الخليل	1979	11/3/1999	99	الظاهرية	الضفة	الإفراج إلى غزة
5 منجد حسن رجب ابو قطيش	1970	6/5/1993	99	القدس	الضفة	الإفراج إلى الخارج
6 جهاد محمد شافر بصور	1967	10/14/1994	99	القدس	الضفة	الإفراج إلى الخارج
7 زيد عريسان حافظ الكيلاني	1973	7/1/2001	99	ام ربحان	الضفة	الإفراج إلى غزة
8 سلامة عزيز محمد مرعي	1972	4/1/1993	99	قراوة بني حسان	الضفة	الإفراج إلى غزة
9 سلمان احمد حسن ابو عبد	1964	5/13/2003	99	بدو	الضفة	الإفراج إلى منزله
10 عبد الرووف امين عبد الله الشلبي	1970	9/14/1995	99	مخيم جنين	الضفة	الإفراج إلى غزة
11 عبد الله احمد محمود ابو سيف	1983	5/9/2003	99	الخليل	الضفة	الإفراج إلى غزة
12 علاء محمد فياض قفيشة	1973	7/14/2004	99	الخليل	الضفة	الإفراج إلى غزة
13 معمر مرشد فائق غواردة	1983	11/27/2003	99	بيير الباشة	الضفة	الإفراج إلى منزله
14 فراس فوزي سليم قطيشي	1976	11/25/2002	99	بيت وزن	الضفة	الإفراج إلى غزة
15 فرج احمد عبد المجيد حامد	1976	12/20/2003	99	سلواد	الضفة	الإفراج إلى غزة
16 لطفي محمد حسن درابيع	1976	12/29/1993	99	خربة امريش	الضفة	الإفراج إلى منزله
17 محمد موسى	1971	9/20/1993	99	بيت فجار	الضفة	الإفراج إلى غزة
18 محمود عبد الله عبد الرحمن سريه	1977	1/30/1996	99	مخيم جنين	الضفة	الإفراج إلى غزة
19 نائل سعدي عبد الفتاح سفل	1977	4/15/2003	99	نابلس	الضفة	الإفراج إلى غزة
20 نضال جواد طاهر سرخجي	1979	2/6/2002	99	نابلس	الضفة	الإفراج إلى الخارج
21 نمر مصطفى نمر محمد	1963	7/18/2006	99	بيت فوريط	الضفة	الإفراج إلى غزة
22 ايمان محمد عبد الرحيم ابو خليل	1972	8/12/1994	99	القدس	الضفة	الإفراج إلى الخارج
23 ياسر حسن محمد حماد	1977	12/26/2003	99	سلواد	الضفة	الإفراج إلى غزة
24 انيس محمود طلب المنورة	1976	7/16/2001	99	دورا	الضفة	الإفراج إلى غزة
25 اباد دياب احمد ابو خيران	1971	10/3/1991	99	مخيم الفارعة	الضفة	الإفراج إلى غزة
26 جميل خميس محمد طرخان	1958	8/16/1998	99	عزبة بيت حانون	غزة	الإفراج إلى منزله
27 حسام يوسف مصطفى براري	1966	9/24/2003	99	الزيبدة	الضفة	الإفراج إلى منزله
28 حسن يوسف حسن زيد	1983	4/29/2003	99	نزلة زيد	الضفة	الإفراج إلى 3 سنوات غزة
29 ربيح سليمان محمود بشرات	1977	11/18/2002	99	طمون	الضفة	الإفراج إلى الخارج
30 شادي ياسين محمود ياسين	1977	3/9/2002	30	مخيم طولكرم	الضفة	الإفراج إلى غزة
31 طارق ابراهيم محمد عز الدين	1974	6/19/2002	99	عرابة	الضفة	الإفراج إلى غزة
32 طارق اسعد عبد اللطيف ابو مريم	1980	7/4/2002	99	قليلية	الضفة	الإفراج إلى غزة
33 قطاب محمد اسماعيل ابراهيم ابو مصطفى	1980	7/4/2002	99	قليلية	الضفة	الإفراج إلى منزله
34 مازن محمد اسماعيل جراد	1973	4/30/1993	99	بيت حانون	غزة	الإفراج إلى منزله
35 ماهر حسين محمد ابو كرش	1972	4/20/1993	99	مخيم الشاطئ	غزة	الإفراج إلى منزله
36 محمد عبد الرحمن رضوان زيد	1980	1/16/2003	99	طوباس	الضفة	الإفراج إلى غزة
37 محمد طيفق عاشور الفار	1965	8/16/1993	99	الشيخ رضوان	غزة	الإفراج إلى منزله
38 محمد عودة محمد سكران	1971	5/10/1993	99	البريج	غزة	الإفراج إلى منزله
39 محمد نايح محمد جراد	1982	6/22/2002	99	وادي برقين	الضفة	الإفراج إلى الخارج
40 ناصر يوسف محمود فادي	1973	6/9/1993	99	مخيم خان يونس	غزة	الإفراج إلى منزله

Names of the first 450 male terrorist operatives to be released, posted on the Hamas website (Hamas' Palestine-info website, October 16, 2011)



**al-Khadraa Square in Gaza City, where the main ceremony will be held** (Website of Al-Aqsa TV, October 16, 2011).



**Construction of a stage for the ceremony to welcome the released terrorists ( Hamas' Palestine-info website, October 17, 2011)**

12. **For security reasons, Hamas imposed a media blackout on the details of the exchange.** A high-ranking Hamas source told Al-Sharq Al-Awsat on October 16 that Hamas had **erected a "wall of secrecy" around the release**, saying that "We regard it as a military operation similar to the abduction [of Gilad Shalit]. It is a very complicated action because the skies or Gaza are under [Israeli] observation day and night. **We have worked hard not to reveal where in the Gaza Strip Shalit is being held because it is a military secret.**"

### **Preparations for the Release of the Terrorists – Judea and Samaria**

13. The terrorists released to Judea and Samaria pass through **the Ofer Crossing in the center of the country and from there will be transferred to Ramallah.** A rally will be held in front of the Muqataa in Ramallah with speeches expected from Mahmoud Abbas and Hassan Yussef, a Hamas member of the Palestinian Legislative Council (Paltoday channel, October 16, 2011). **The Palestinian Authority wants to give the events a "national" Palestinian character, not merely one of Hamas.** Hamas claims that the Palestinian Authority forbade the movement from flying its flags or showing its posters during the reception for the terrorists (Filistin al-Aan website, October 16, 2011).

### **Hamas and the Palestinian Authority Clash over the Agreement**

14. Palestinian discourse as it appears in the media since the agreement generally indicates **congratulations for the achievement alongside various degrees of criticism and reservation** (along the lines of "the prisoner exchange deal is excellent, but...", "the prisoner exchange deal is an accomplishment, but..."). Along with the achievement of obtaining the release of more than 1,000 terrorist prisoners there are **disappointment and even anger and shock, especially for those who were not released.** Moreover, the

agreement also brought to the fore the old hatreds and hostilities between the Palestinian Authority (and Fatah) and Hamas.

15. On October 12 Mahmoud Abbas, while in Paris, received a phone call from Khaled Mashaal, head of the Hamas political bureau in Damascus, updating him on the agreement. Mahmoud Abbas praised the deal, said he hoped all the prisoners would be released from Israeli jails, and expressed his appreciation for the efforts invested by Egypt in reaching the agreement (Wafa News Agency from Paris, October 12, 2011). On another occasion Mahmoud Abbas said that the deal was good and that he would "work to release all the prisoners in Israeli jails" (AKI News Agency, October 15, 2011).

16. However, **high-ranking figures in Fatah and the Palestinian Authority expressed criticism**, sometimes open and sometimes veiled, of the agreement. **They were critical of the timing of the deal, Hamas' motives, Hamas' agreeing to the deporting of released prisoners from Judea and Samaria and the absence of the names of key Fatah and Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine figures from the lists.** Hamas **was quick to issue a harsh response** and the matter became the subject of another clash between Hamas and the Palestinian Authority.

17. For example:

1) **Riyadh al-Maliki**, foreign minister of the Palestinian Authority government, praised the deal **but criticized the deporting of some of the prisoners** who came from the West Bank to the Gaza Strip and abroad because "we should not have agreed to the deportation of one single Palestinian, of any Palestinian citizen from his country, regardless of the deal." **He was critical of the timing of the deal**, hinting it was linked to the Palestinian move in the UN, saying "...There are people who say that Hamas, which opposed the application to the UN, feels that the rise in Mahmoud Abbas' popularity influenced its own popularity, and therefore both sides [i.e., Israel and Hamas]... found they had a common interest and that is why they made the deal. There are people who say that" (France 24 TV and Radio Monte Carlo, October 13, 2011).

2) **Issa Qaraqa**, minister for prisoner affairs in the Palestinian Authority, claimed that **a better deal could have been made**. He said the agreement was important but that he was sorry it did not include Marwan Barghouti and Ahmed Saadat, which meant a surrender to Israeli conditions (Interview on the Voice of Palestine Radio, October 12, 2011). He said that 80% of the prisoners who would be released belonged to Hamas. He also claimed that Hamas had not coordinated with the Palestinian Authority's ministry of prisoner affairs regarding the names of the prisoners and hinted that Hamas was wrong when it claimed that all the female Palestinian prisoners would be released (Voice of Palestine Radio, October 15, 2011).

3) **An Al-Hayat correspondent in Ramallah** reported that for Fatah **the joy at the agreement's having been achieved had turned to anger**. He wrote that **Issa Qaraqa**, the minister for prisoner affairs, said that he was bitterly disappointed when he learned that the list did not include [Ahmed] Saadat, Marwan Barghouti, Ibrahim Hamid and others. **Qaddura Fares**, chairman of the Palestinian prisoners' club, said that Hamas could have gotten the same agreement three years ago and the fact that it was now accepting something it had rejected years ago **raised questions regarding its motives** (Mahmoud Yunis, Al-Hayat correspondent in Ramallah, October 13, 2011).

4) **Nimr Hamad**, Mahmoud Abbas' political advisor, praised "the release of every Palestinian prisoner," but added that "**we were surprised by the timing of the deal...**and we wondered about an agreement between the Hamas movement and the occupation government [i.e., Israel] at a time when Mahmoud Abbas was making an effort to enlist international support for the acceptance of Palestine as a member of the UN. **In the opinion of political observers, it was an Israeli attempt to siphon from the PLO and draw attention away from the political-diplomatic issue**. In addition, the deal did not secure the release of the top leaders imprisoned in Israel..." He also criticized the fact that dozens of prisoners would be deported to foreign countries or to the Gaza Strip (Interview with the the Saudi Arabian newspaper Okaz, October 16, 2011).

## Hamis Responses

18. The Palestinian Authority criticism brought harsh responses from Hamas:

1) **Ahmed Bahar**, Hamas activist and chairman of the Palestinian Legislative Council, denounced al-Maliki's remarks and **called on Mahmoud Abbas to expel him from Palestinian Authority institutions**. He said that "we were surprised by the foreign minister in **the illegal Ramallah government**" and wondered if "**the move [in the UN] in September is more important than the prisoner exchange deal...**" He accused the Palestinian Authority of trying to render the deal meaningless and "confuse Palestinian public opinion," adding that al-Maliki was a threat to efforts to achieve national unity (Hamas' Palestine-info website, October 14, 2011).

2) **A high-ranking Hamas figure** (who preferred to remain anonymous) expressed wonder at al-Maliki's remarks. He said that "Riyadh al-Maliki, who invested no effort at all in the release of our prisoners, makes public statements like these which are incompatible with the overall national cause." He added that by making such remarks al-Maliki was divorcing himself from national Palestinian unity, which was being expressed by the joy shown over the consummation of the deal (Hamas' Palestine-info website, Cairo, October 13, 2011).

3) **Talal Nissar, high-ranking Hamas figure in Damascus**, said he was surprised by Nimr Hamad and all those who were "whining" at the expense of Palestinian interests. He asked who had turned Ahmed Saadat and Marwan Barghouti over to Israel. Who had coordinated with the "occupation" [Israel] to make it possible to capture fighters, Hassan Salameh among them? **It was the Palestinian Authority that was aiding Israel**. Enough, he said, crying and whining. If they were serious, they should release the Palestinian prisoners from the Dayton prison in the West Bank [i.e., release the Hamas prisoners held by the Palestinian Authority security forces] (Sawt al-Aqsa, October 16, 2011).

### **Additional (Unconfirmed) Information from Saleh al-'Arouri, Holder of the Prisoners' File for Hamas**

19. **Saleh al-'Arouri**, holder of the prisoners' file for Hamas, was interviewed about the agreement and said the following (Safa News Agency, October 13, 2011):

1) **Forty** of the 450 prisoners **will be released beyond the borders of the Palestinian territories**. The Hamas leadership, headed by Khaled Mashaal, had been in contact with many countries to obtain their agreement to "host" the prisoners.<sup>3</sup>

2) **Eighteen prisoners from the West Bank, who would be released to the Gaza Strip, would return within a year**; 18 others would return within two to three years; 15 within 10-15 years.

3) According to an supplement to the deal, **an agreement had been made to improve the conditions of the prisoners in Israeli jails** and a return to the status quo ante before the abduction of Gilad Shalit.

4) "Special arrangements" between the Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades and the Egyptian security forces would be made for the transfer of Gilad Shalit to Egypt. **Al-'Arouri refused to reveal the exact location of Shalit's return**, saying that "maybe we will hand him over inside Gaza, at the Rafah crossing or in El Arish. We don't know."

5) **A Hamas-Israeli committee headed by Egypt** would be appointed and would meet within a year to examine whether or not the agreement had been implemented.

20. In a different interview al-'Arouri denied that there were any obstacles to completing the deal. He said that "things are moving in the direction we planned, the dates agreed on are basic and no change has been made in them" (Hamas' Palestine-info website, October 16, 2011).

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<sup>3</sup>Ghazi Hamad, deputy foreign minister in the de-facto Hamas administration, said that **Turkey** had agreed to take in 40 of the deported prisoners (Voice of Palestine Radio, October 16, 2011). **Qatar and Syria** were also mentioned by the media as a country which would accept deported terrorists.



## Terrorists to be Released in the Deal

21. Among the 477 Palestinian terrorists to be released are those **who were involved in murders, abductions and shootings and caused the deaths of hundreds of Israeli citizens**. Two hundred and seventy-nine were sentenced to life imprisonment, including consecutive life terms, for their involvement in the **planning and support of terrorist attacks** or for their active participation in **terrorist activity**. Prominent among the activities were the **suicide bombing attacks** during the Palestinian terrorist campaign known as the "second intifada" (2000-2005).

22. Some of the terrorists involved in suicide bombing attacks who will be released are:

1) **Ahlam Tamimi**, a Jordanian woman living in Ramallah, studied at Bir Zeit University and worked as a newspaper correspondent. Drove the suicide bomber to the **Sbarro Restaurant in Jerusalem on August 9, 2001**. Also collected intelligence before the suicide bombing attack. **Boasted** to the Israel media that she had chosen the site of the attack and led the suicide bomber to it. **Refused to express remorse for having killed innocent civilians**. Also involved in the Sbarro attack was **Muhammad Dughlas**, included on the list of prisoners to be released. On the day of the attack he brought the suicide bomber to Tamimi. **The attack was planned and directed by the Hamas network in Ramallah, and resulted in the murder of 15 civilians and the wounding of 110.**

### The Scene of the Attack



2) **Musab Hashalmoun**, **Hamas** operative from Hebron, **recidivist**, released in the prisoner exchange deal to secure the release of Elhanan Tannenbaum from Hezbollah and **returned to terrorist activities**. Led a cell which recruited two suicide bombers **who blew themselves up on two adjacent buses in Beersheba on August 31, 2004**. On the morning of the attack met with the suicide bombers and gave them explosive belts and weapons. **The attack killed 16 Israeli citizens and wounded 100. Was involved in preparing another suicide bombing attack in Jerusalem.**

### The Scene of the Attack



Photo: STE for Reuters

### The Scene of the Attack



Left: The scene of the attack at the Park Hotel after the dead and wounded were evacuated (Photo by Habakuk Levinson for Reuters). Right: Ball bearings and metal rods added to the explosives to make the bomb more deadly.

3) **Abd al-Aziz Amro**, belonged to the Hamas cell which dispatched the suicide bomber **who blew himself up at the Hillel coffee house in Jerusalem, September 9, 2003. Seven people were killed and 70 wounded.** The cell network run by Hamas headquarters in Ramallah.



Photo from Filastin al-Muslima, October 2003

4) **Walid Anjas**, sentenced to 36 consecutive life sentences for his part in **the attack on the Moment Cafe in Jerusalem** in 2002. **Eleven people were killed in the attack and 25 wounded**. The attack was orchestrated by a Hamas network in Jerusalem. Was also involved in **the attack on the Hebrew University in Jerusalem (9 killed)** and **the Sheffield Club in Rishon Letzion (15 killed and 51 wounded)**.

5) **Abd al-Hadi Ghanim**, terrorist, **forced a #405 Egged bus over a cliff on the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway in 1989. Sixteen people were killed and 27 wounded**. Attacked the bus driver and wrenched the wheel, causing the crash. Both driver and terrorist were thrown clear, saving their lives. The bus caught fire on impact and some of the passengers were burned to death.

6) **Abd al-Aziz Salha**, from the village of Deir Jarir in the Ramallah district. Detained June 2001 for **his participation in the lynch and murder of IDF soldiers in Ramallah on October 12, 2000**. The two victims, Vadim Norzich and Yosef Avrahami, reserve drivers in the IDF, lost their way and arrived at a Palestinian police roadblock. The Palestinian police took them to police headquarters in Ramallah. Within minutes the rumor spread that Israeli soldiers were in the building, and a blood-thirsty mob went to the police station and lynched and murdered them in cold blood.



**Abd al-Aziz Salha waves his blood-smeared hands at the scene of the lynch and murder.**

8) **Muaz Abu Waal Taleb Abu Sharakh, Fadi Muhammad Ibrahim al-Jawabe and Majdi Muhammad Ahmed Amro** convicted of responsibility for the **suicide bombing attack on the #37 bus** in Haifa, March 5, 2003. **Fifteen people were killed and 42 people were wounded**. The attack was orchestrated by the Hamas network in Hebron.

### The Scene of the Attack



The scene of the attack in Haifa (Picture from Wikipedia)

9) **Ziyyad Kilani**, responsible for the **Hamas attack at a junction in the north of Israel** on March 1, 2001 in which a suicide bomber (critically wounded but survived) **blew himself up in a taxi**, killing one person and wounding 10. Also placed an IED in Tel Aviv and carried out a stabbing attack in Tel Aviv's Carmel Market on December 21, 2001.

23. Other terrorists scheduled to be released who were **involved in the abduction and killing of individual Israelis**:

1) **Sayid Shalalkeh Ibrahim Muhammad, killed Sasson Nuriel, 2005**. With another terrorist operative beat Nuriel, tied him up and took him to an apartment near Ramallah where the other members of the cell were waiting for them. Several hours later, fearing they had been found, they moved him to a remote area. **Shalalkeh stabbed Nuriel, still bound, dozens of times until he died**. Two days later they released a video in which Nuriel, under duress, said he had been abducted by a Hamas cell to be used as a bargaining chip for the release of prisoners.

2) **Ali Amoudi**, sentenced to three consecutive life sentences for the 1994 murder of **Israel Security Agency agent Noam Cohen**.



Noam Cohen (Picture from the ISA website)

- 3) **Yehya Sunwar Ibrahim Hassan**, one of the founders of the Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades, Hamas' military-terrorist wing. Founded Hamas' security forces in the Gaza Strip. **Involved in the abduction and murder of Nachshon Waxsman in Bir Nabalah in 1994.**
- 4) **Muhammad Sharatha Yussuf Hassan**, high-ranking Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades operative. **Headed the cell that abducted and murdered IDF soldiers Avi Sasportas and Ilan Saadon in 1989.**
- 5) **Ibrahim Shamasne Salim Mahmoud**, participated in **the murder of the youths Ronen Karamani and Lior Tubol and the murder of taxi driver Rafi Doron** in 1990. Also involved in **the murder of IDF soldier Yehoshua Friedberg** in 1993.
- 6) **Sami Yunis, 82**, oldest security prisoner. Israeli Arab, detained in 1983 and sentenced to life imprisonment for involvement in the **murder of IDF soldier Avraham Bromberg** in 1980. Bromberg, a soldier on his way home from the Golan Heights, was attacked by a group of terrorists and fought them until he was shot in the head and killed.
- 7) **Muhammad Aton**, belonged to the cell that killed Israeli policeman **Nissim Toledano in 1992.**