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**ISRAEL AND THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES**

**MUHAMMAD KHALED AL-BAYDU - ADMINISTRATIVE DETENTION**

Muhammad Khaled al-Baydu (ID number 95450731) is a 50-year-old man from Ramallah on the West Bank. He was arrested on 16 September 1990 and issued with a five-month administrative detention order. He is currently held in the Ketziot detention centre in southern Israel. This is apparently the first time he has been arrested.

Muhammad Khaled al-Baydu appealed against his order. The non-classified evidence revealed to Muhammad al-Baydu and his lawyer apparently alleged that he was active in furthering the aims of the intifada. Muhammad al-Baydu's lawyer reportedly asked questions about the precise meaning of this allegation. The General Security Service representative was reportedly unable to answer any of her questions, apparently, because of a lack of information in Muhammad al-Baydu's file. All that was revealed was that his activities were more serious than throwing stones or organizing and inciting the people. Muhammad al-Baydu's appeal was rejected. He is due for release on 15 February 1991.

Muhammad al-Baydu apparently suffers from heart disease. He has had a heart attack in the past and is in need of medication, a special diet and proper medical care. According to his lawyer, in the six months prior to his arrest Muhammad al-Baydu underwent two operations and spent most of the time confined to bed.

Amnesty International does not have enough information to determine whether Muhammad Khaled al-Baydu is a prisoner of conscience, detained solely on account of his non-violent exercise of the right to freedom of expression and association. If this is the case, it calls for his immediate and unconditional release.

Amnesty International is also concerned that Muhammad Khaled al-Baydu, may not have been given an adequate opportunity to exercise effectively his right to challenge his detention order. It believes that unless he is given that opportunity he should be released without delay.

**ADMINISTRATIVE DETENTION IN ISRAEL AND THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES**

In Israel and the Occupied Territories, administrative detention orders can be issued by the Minister of Defence or a military commander if they believe that security reasons so require.

In Israel itself (ie excluding the Occupied Territories), administrative detention orders are issued by the Minister of Defence for up to six months, renewable. They must be reviewed within 48 hours by a District Court, which has the power to uphold, shorten or cancel the order. The detainee can petition the High Court against the decision of the District Court. The District Court is also required to automatically review the order no later than three months after the first judicial review.

In the Occupied Territories, administrative detention orders are issued by military commanders. Since March 1988 administrative detainees only appear before a military court judge if they decide to appeal against their detention order. The military court judge has the same powers regarding administrative detention as the District Court judge in Israel. Detainees can go on to petition the High Court against the decision of the military court judge.

Since August 1989 each order can be issued for a maximum period of 12 months, but can be renewed indefinitely thereafter for further periods of up to 12 months. In August 1989 an automatic judicial review was introduced if the detainee did not appear before a military court judge for a period of six months.

Since the outbreak of the Palestinian uprising in December 1987, more than 12,000 Palestinians have spent some time in administrative detention. These have included students, labourers, human rights workers, journalists, trade unionists and teachers. The vast majority have been held in a military detention centre at Ketziot, in the desert of southern Israel where family visits do not take place and conditions are harsh.

#### AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL'S CONCERNS

Amnesty International believes that the practice of administrative detention in Israel and the Occupied Territories violates fundamental human rights.

Administrative detention can and has been used by the Israeli authorities to detain prisoners of conscience, held for their non-violent exercise of the right to freedom of expression and association. This is facilitated by the broad formulation of the grounds for detention.

Existing procedural safeguards are insufficient to prevent abuse of the detainees' right to challenge their detention, particularly their right to be informed promptly and fully of the reasons for their detention. In many cases the first if not the only opportunity detainees have to find out why they are detained is at an appeal hearing which they have to initiate themselves. It takes place several weeks, sometimes months, after arrest.

Even then in almost every case detainees and their lawyers are not given sufficient information to enable them to exercise effectively the right to challenge the detention order.

Amnesty International is urging that all administrative detainees held on account of their non-violent political opinions or activities be released immediately and unconditionally, and that the others should be given an adequate opportunity to exercise effectively their right to challenge their detention -- taking into account strict safeguards aimed at protecting detainees' internationally recognized rights -- or be released.

Amnesty International is also urging the Israeli authorities to review the appropriateness and necessity of maintaining the practice of administrative detention without charge or trial. It believes that administrative detention should not be used as a substitute for, and a means of avoiding the safeguards of, a criminal justice system.