



October 18, 2012

A festive ceremony was held in Jenin to award a plaque from the Cairo-based Arab Lawyers Union to the family of suicide bomber Hinadi Jaradat. It was another example of the glorifying of suicide bombers and turning them into role models in Palestinian and Arab society.



A member of the Arab Lawyers Union presents a framed plaque to the family of suicide bomber Hinadi Jaradat (Hamas forum, October 13, 2012).

1. A delegation of four lawyers from the Arab Lawyers Union (ALU) went to Jenin on October 12 to hold a ceremony to mark the anniversary of the death of suicide bomber **Hinadi Jaradat**. She belonged to the **Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ)** and carried out a suicide bombing attack in the Maxim restaurant in Haifa, killing 21 Israeli civilian and wounding about 50, on October 4, 2003.

2. The ceremony was held in the family's home on October 13. The ALU delegation expressed its pride in and appreciation for the attack by presenting the family with a framed plaque. The family also received congratulations from the chairman of the ALU, Omar al-Zaban, and the chairman of the ALU's Palestine Committee, Sayed Abd al-

Ghani. According to lawyer **Ayman Abu Aisha**,¹ a delegation member from the ALU's Palestine Committee, the Committee had decided to award the family with the plaque during a meeting held in Cairo on September 8, 2012 (Al-Ayam, October 3, 2012).

3. Presenting the family with a plaque was another example of **turning terrorists into role models for Palestinians and the Arab-Muslim world** in general. A book of poems about Hinadi Jaradat was issued in 2005, published in her honor by the Palestinian Authority. At the time it was chosen as book of the month by the Palestinian's ministry of culture (Al-Ayam, August 22, 2005).

4. Throughout the PA it is customary to glorify the names and actions of terrorist operatives who carried out showcase terrorist attacks such as suicide bombings. Streets are named after them, as are town squares, schools, cultural institutions and summer camps for Palestinian children. For example, in March 2010 a town square in the center of Ramallah was named for Dalal al-Magribi, the terrorist operative who was involved in the notorious Coastal Road Massacre in 1978.² In April 2010 Ramallah's main street was named for Yehya Ayash, one of the founders and heads of the Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades, Hamas' military-terrorist wing, who was responsible for suicide bombing attacks in which scores of Israeli civilians were murdered and hundreds wounded.³

¹ **Ayman Abu Aisha** is a lawyer from the Gaza Strip, a graduate of the Gazan Al-Azhar University's law school. In 2011 he tried to leave the Gaza Strip twice through the Rafah crossing but **was refused exit because his name appeared on a list of people Egyptian General Intelligence had forbidden to enter the country** (Al-Jazeera, January 1, 2011). In February 2012 he went on a hunger strike in solidarity with Adnan Khader, a Palestinian Islamic Jihad terrorist operative in Judea and Samaria who was on a hunger strike in an Israeli jail (Palestine News Network, February 15, 2012).

² For further information see the March 21, 2010 bulletin "[Turning Shaheeds in Role Models: Fatah unofficially inaugurated the Dalal al-Magribi Square in Al-Bireh, named after a Fatah terrorist who participated in the mass-murder attack on Israel's Coastal Road \(1978\).](#)"

³ For further information see the April 11, 2010 bulletin "[The Palestinian Authority still allows and even encourages shaheeds to be turned into role models.](#)"



The plaque presented to Hinadi Jaradat's family by the Arab Lawyers Union. It reads, "Presented by the Arab Lawyers Union/Palestine Committee to the family of the suicide bomber [terrorist], the lawyer Hinadi Jaradat, to commemorate the day she carried out the suicide bombing attack.⁴ [Signed] Sayed Abd al-Ghani, Lawyer, head of the [Palestine] Committee chairman" (Hamas forum, October 13, 2012).

5. The Arab Lawyers Union is an NGO founded in 1944. Its headquarters are located in Cairo, Egypt. It is an umbrella organization for lawyers from 15 Arab-Muslim states (including "Palestine") and 27 organizations, and has more than 200,000 lawyers as members. **The ALU is an advisory board to both the UN's Economic and Social Council and UNESCO.** It is also a member of the lawyers' union of the International Criminal Court (ICC), and belongs to the French International Union of Lawyers and the International Legal Assistance Consortium (See Appendix II).

⁴ *Al-istishhadiya* in Arabic. The term *istishhady* means "suicide bomber who died during the conflict with Israel." For further information see the December 25, 2005 bulletin " [Suicide bombing terrorism during the current Israeli-Palestinian confrontation \(September 2000-December 2005\).](#)"

Appendix I

The Suicide Bombing Attack at the Maxim Restaurant

1. On Saturday, October 4, 2003, Hinadi Jaradat, a suicide bomber from Jenin, blew herself up in the Maxim restaurant at the southern entrance to the Israeli city of Haifa. **The blast killed 21 Israeli civilian and wounded an estimated 50.** Among those killed were **two families and four children, including a one-year old baby girl.** Four restaurant employees, Israeli Arabs, were also killed.

2. **Hinadi Taysir Abd al-Malek Jaradat**, 29 at her death, was born in the village of Silat al-Harthiyah in the Jenin district, the oldest of the nine children. Apparently the family later moved from the village to Jenin. **Hinadi Jaradat received a degree in law and began working in a law office in Jenin.** Her brother Fadi and her fiancé, Saleh Jaradat, who was a Palestinian Islamic Jihad terrorist operative in Jenin and wanted by the IDF, were killed in May 2003 in an IDF counterterrorism activity in Jenin. After they died, Hinadi Jaradat decided to join the PIJ.

3. Hinadi Jaradat appealed to Sami Jaradat, a relative, and asked to carry out a suicide bombing attack in Israel. She begged him to introduce her to Amjad Obeidi, a senior terrorist operative in the PIJ. Having met and listened to Sami Jaradat, **he told Hinadi that she had officially been enrolled as a PIJ member.** Two months later the two informed her that she was to enter Israel on the pretext of looking for medical care for her father (who had cancer). They could not decide between Jerusalem and Haifa as the target for the terrorist attack, eventually reasoning that there were fewer roadblocks on the way to Haifa than Jerusalem and that they had a greater chance of reaching it.

4. At the end of September Hinadi Jaradat was informed that her explosive belt was ready and the two bought her a large bag to carry it in. Sami video taped her reading her "testament" and said she should wear a shirt and pants and allow her hair to be uncovered (in order not to arouse suspicion). On Saturday, October 4, 2003, she crossed the Green Line in the village of Barta'a in northern Samaria and from there continued with an Israeli Arab taxi driver who illegally drove Palestinians from Judea and Samaria into Israel.

5. Initially, the two drove to Hillel Yaffe Hospital in Hadera. When they arrived she asked him to take her to Rambam Hospital in Haifa. When they reached the southern entrance to Haifa she said she wanted to eat something and they went to the Maxim restaurant where she ate a full meal and then detonated her explosive belt (According to the indictment against her two handlers, Walla! News, January 30, 2004).



Suicide bomber Hinadi Jaradat

6. The PIJ praised Hinadi Jaradat, calling her "the bride of Haifa," noting that "the wedding in Haifa will teach the Zionists a lesson they will never forget." The family refused to erect a mourning tent and said rather that they were proud of what she had done (Vered Levy Barzilai in Haaretz, October 13, 2003).



The site of the suicide bombing attack (Photo by Nir Elias for Reuters)

The Victims



Ruth Almog, 70, from Haifa. Survived by her two daughters and grandchildren.



Moshe Almog, 43, from Haifa. Survived by his wife, two children and two sisters.



Admiral Ze'ev Almog, 71, from Haifa. Survived by his two daughters and grandchildren.



Mark Bianco, 29, from Haifa. Survived by his parents and a sister.



Zvi Bahat, 35, from Haifa. Survived by his wife, two children, parents and a sister.



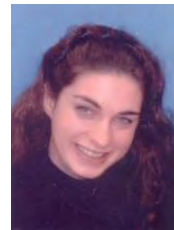
Tomer Almog, 9, from Haifa. Survived by his mother, brother and sisters.



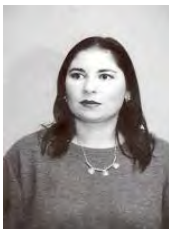
Bruria Zer-Aviv, 59, from Kibbutz Yagur. Survived by her two daughters.



Bezalel Zer-Aviv, 29, from Kibbutz Yagur. Survived by his father and two sisters.



Naomi Velovski Bianco, 25, from Haifa. Survived by her parents and brother.



Keren Zer-Aviv Almaqyes, 29, from Kibbutz Yagur. Survived by her parents and four brothers.



Noya Zer-Aviv, one year old, from Kibbutz Yagur. Survived by her grandparents.



Liran Zer-Aviv, 4, from Kibbutz Yagur. Survived by her grandparents.



Osama Najjar, 28, from Haifa. Survived by his wife and daughter, mother and three brothers.



Mutanas Jiris Karkabi, 31, from Haifa. Survived by his wife, parents and four brothers and sisters.



Sharbal Matar, 23, from Fassouta. Survived by his brother and three sisters.



Nir Regev, 25, from Nahariya. Survived by his parents, brother and sister.



Hana Francis, 39, from Fassouta. Survived by his parents, brother and two sisters.



Irena Sofrin, 38, from Kiryat Bialik. Survived by her husband and two children, parents and two sisters.



Lydia Zilberstein, 56, from Haifa.



George Matar, 59, from Haifa.



Asaf Steier, 10, from Haifa. Survived by his parents and brother.

Appendix II

The Arab Lawyers Union



The Arab Lawyers Union logo

1. The Arab Lawyers Union is a NGO founded in 1944 whose headquarters are in Cairo, Egypt. It is an umbrella organization for lawyers from 15 Arab-Muslim states (including "Palestine") and 27 organizations, and has more than 200,000 lawyers as members. The Arab Lawyers Union advises both the UN's Economic and Social Council and UNESCO. It is also a member of the lawyers' union of the International Criminal Court, in the French International Union of Lawyers (IUA), and in the International Legal Assistance Consortium (ILAC).

2. According to its website, the Union's mission is "To develop the profession of lawyer in the Arabic countries to make it a true auxiliary of justice, to work for the independence of the judiciary power, contribute to the development of the law and to the unification of laws and legal nomenclature in Arab countries, promote and protect human rights, basic freedoms and the primacy of law, [and] participate in the decolonization of the Arab Countries, to their liberation and the establishment of social justice."⁵

3. Despite the website's rhetoric, statements made by senior members of the organization indicate its hostility to Israel. Examples are the following:

⁵ http://erc.unesco.org/ong/en/directory/ONG_Desc.asp?mode=gn&code=894

1) In July 2006 (during the Second Lebanon War) Abd al-Azim al-Maghribi, the Union's deputy secretary, was quoted as saying, in response to a statement made by the American Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, that the Union also wanted a new Middle East, but "a Middle East without Jews" (Fxp.co.il website, July 27, 2006).

2) In August 2006 the Union considered filing a suit against Israel in the International Court for so-called "crimes against Lebanon" (Al-Ukaz, August 17, 2006).

3) In April 2010 Abd al-Azim al-Maghribi accused Israel of developing a hepatitis virus and injecting it into 400 Palestinian prisoners (Al-Manar TV, Lebanon, April 21, 2010).