

# National Organization for Human Rights



**NOHR-S**

## Annual report 2007

National Organization for Human Rights -Damascus

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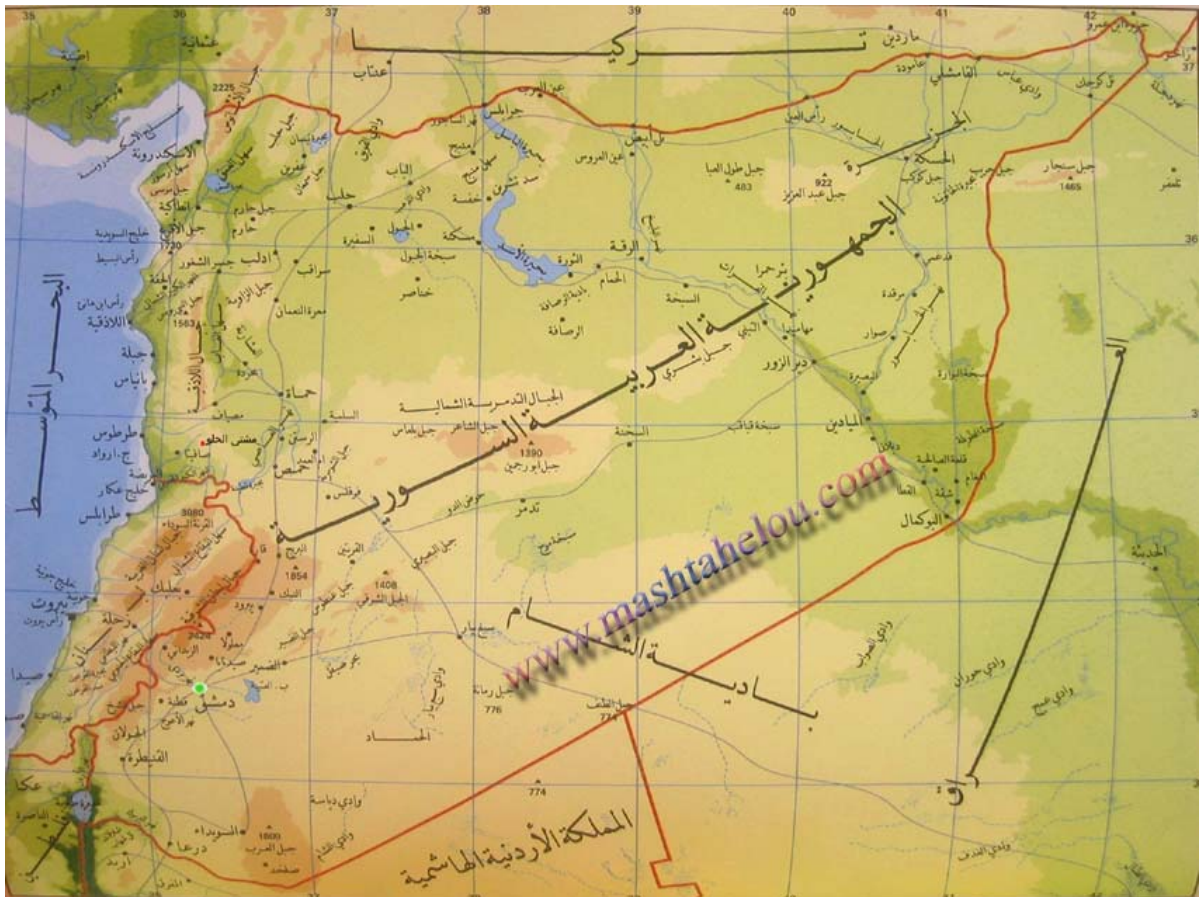
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**Syrian Flag**



**State Banner**



**Syria Map**

# Information about Syria

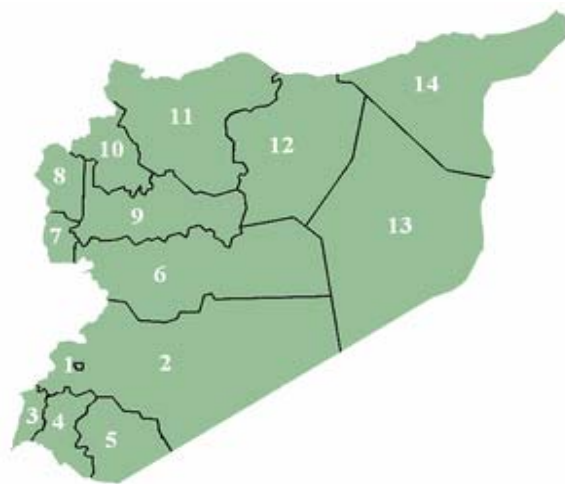
<b>Full name</b>	Arab Republic of Syria
<b>short form</b>	Syria
<b>Capital</b>	Damascus
<b>Independence day</b>	/ /
<b>Location</b>	Middle East, bordered by the Mediterranean Sea, between Lebanon and Turkey
<b>Total Area</b>	km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Land area</b>	km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Water area</b>	km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Percentage of lands reclaimable</b>	%
<b>Area of irrigated land</b>	km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Climate</b>	Mostly desert; hot, dry, sunny summer (June to August) and mild, rainy winter (December to February) along the coast; cold weather with snow or sleet intermittent Falls on Damascus
<b>Natural resources</b>	Oil, phosphate, chromium, manganese, asphalt, iron ore, rock salt, marble, gypsum

Statistics of Population in 2005	١٨٠٤٤٨٠٧٠٢
Population density	٩٣ km2
Age distribution 0 – 14 in 2001	%٣٩,٣
Age distribution 15 – 64 in 2002	%٥٧,٥
From 65 years old and up in 2002	%٣,٢
Growth rate	(٢٠٠٢) %٢,٥
Racial distribution	90.3% Arabs, Kurds and Armenians, and another 9.7%%
Language	Arabic, Kurdish, Armenian, Aramaic, Circassian, French, English
Religion	Sunny Muslims 74%, Alawy, Druze and other sects 16%, 10% Christians, a small Jewish minority concentrated in Damascus and Halab
Percentage of birth per 1000	(٢٠٠٢) %٣٠,١١
Death rate per 1000	(٢٠٠٢) %٥,١٢
Children death rate per 1000	(٢٠٠٢) %٣٢,٧٣
Share of individual of calories	٣٣٣٩
Health expenses per individual	\$١١٩
Education rate	%٧٠,٨
Rate of expense on education of the national income	%٤,٢
Development rate	Normal
<b>Governance, administration and economy</b>	
Political system	Republican
Administrative division	١٤ governorates
Share of agriculture sector of the national income	%٢٧
Share of industry sector of the national income	%٢٣
Share of services sector of the national income	%٥٠
Percentage of population under poverty line	%٢٤
Inflation	(٢٠٠١) ٠,٣
Manpower	(١٩٩٨) ٤٧٠٠٠٠٠
Unemployment rate:	(٢٠٠٤) %٣٠
Currency	Syrian Lira
Internet network services	١
Internet code	.sy
International calls code	٠٠٩٦٣
Time difference	+ 2 winter + 3 summer
National income	\$٥٨٠٠١٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠
National income for individual	\$٣,٥٠٠

## **Most important cities:**

Syria is divided into 14 provinces, (governorates are numbered in the map as administrative division of Syria):

1. Damascus
2. Rural Damascus
3. Quneitra
4. Suweida
5. Daraa
6. Homs
7. Tartus
8. Latakia
9. Hama
10. Idlib
11. Halab
12. Raqqa
13. Dayr Azzor
14. Hasakah



### **Administrative divisions:**

Land in Syria is apportioned to 14 provinces and each province is divided generally into regions and each region to districts. The district includes a cluster of villages that is the smallest administrative unit. A governor heads the province and the region manager heads the region. The village is represented by a chaired by Mukhtar who oversees the village and its farms. Governors are appointed by a decree and the Ministry of the Interior appoints regions and districts managers, as to Mukhtars they are connected administratively by the Governor.

Mukhtar is usually responsible to the Districts Director, the Districts Director is responsible to the Region Director and the former in turn is accountable to the Governor. Moreover, the province centers are located in cities where they have been called after them and region centers are towns which regions are named after them. The number of areas is 61 with the areas of the Governorate center amounting 14 regions and the number of districts is 210.

### **Climate:**

The climate in Syria is Mediterranean region which is rainy winter and dry summer punctuated by two short transitional seasons.

thousands of years ago, variety of ancient civilizations were fused to on the Syrian land including: the Assyrian - Canaanite - Aramaic - Phoenician - Syria and the civilization of Ibla where the first alphabet in the world discovered (Ugarit alphabet), so it is called the land of civilizations as it embraces citizens from ethnic and religious origins. The population of the Arab Syrian Republic according to statistical estimates for the year 2003 estimated as 17,340 million, with a number of 8,874 million male, and 8,466 million female. The proportion of the rural population is 52%, the population of urban areas is 48%, and thousands between 1995-2000 equivalents to 0,027 estimates the rate of annual growth. As to the fertility rate, it has reached 3.8 thousands in 2001. As a result of the Israeli occupation to Arab lands, the Syrian demographic distribution was affected by disorder, the occupation forces forced more than 150 thousand people to leave in 1967, and now their number has become 305,661 as a result of natural population increase till the beginning of 2004 and 5% of the population in the villages of the far north Golan These villages are: Masada - Buqata - Ein Qunya – Roma, their population is estimated as 25000 people in 2003. In 14/12/1981, Israel has taken the occupied Syrian territories in Golan and imposed its identity and laws. As a result, the Security Council issued resolution No. 497 in 1981, which considers the seizure of the Syrian territory null and void. In addition, the occupation forces turned villages and agricultural

land into areas for building around 44 settlements since 1967. Israel works on increasing these settlements to settle 4500 new families of Jews and immigrants in the next ten years.

**Constitution:**

The Constitution in force of the Syrian Arab Republic is issued on 13/3/1973. It is consisted of an introduction and four parts including 150 articles distributed as follows:

Part I: Basic Principles, which is consisted of four Chapters: basic principles of economy, education and cultural rights, freedoms and duties (Article 1- 49).

Part II: State authorities consist of three chapters: the legislative, executive and judicial authorities (Article 50 - 148) of the Constitution.

Part III: the amendment of Constitution, which consists of 1 article, article 149.

Part IV: General and transitional provisions which consist of one article, and articles 150 – 156. It is mentioned at the foreword that is based on main principles and the most important key is that freedom is a sacred right and citizen freedom is not complete only by his economic and social freedom.



## **The International conventions on human rights, which the Arab Syrian Republic has joined**

Syria is a party to a number of international conventions, which provides a set of rights and obligations to respect human dignity and fundamental rights, following are some of them:

- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights issued on 16/12/1966, joined in 21/4/1969.
- The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights issued on 16/12/1966. joined in 21/4/1969.
- Slavery Convention in 1926. joined in 25/6/1931.
- Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, signed in Geneva 7/12/1953. joined in the 4/8/1954.
- Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Similar Practices issued in 7/9/1956. joined in 17/9/1958.
- The four Geneva Conventions in 1949, joined in the 2/11/1953.
- Additional Protocol I to the four Geneva Conventions in 1977, joined in the 14/11/1983, and acceded to the Additional Protocol II.
- International Convention for the Suppression of the Crime of Apartheid and Punishment issued 31/12/1965,
- The International Convention for the Prevention of All Forms of Racial Discrimination issued on 31/12/1965, joined in 21/4/1969, accepted by amending the eighth paragraph in 1998.
- The International Convention against Apartheid in Sports issued in 10/12/1985, joined in 28/11/1988.
- The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide issued by 9/12/1949, joined in 25/6/1955.
- The International Convention for the suppression of illicit trafficking in women and children signed in Geneva on 30/9/1921, and amended by the Protocol signed in New York 12/11/1947, joined in 17/11/1947.
- Convention for the Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Exploitation of Prostitution of Others, and its final communiqué issued in New York 21/3/1950, Syria acceded to the Convention and its Protocol in the final 12/6/1959.

Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.

Protocol amending the Convention on the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children concluded in the Geneva Convention on 3/9/1921 and suppression of illicit Full concluded in Geneva 11/10/1933, 17/11/1949 joined Syria.

- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women 28/12/1979 joined Syria in 27/3/2003.
- Convention on the Rights of the Child issued on 30/11/1989, Syria joined in 15/7/1993.
- The First Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child relating to the involvement of children in armed conflict, Syria joined in 17/10/2003.
- Second Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on selling children prostitution and child pornography, Syria joined in 17/10/2003.
- The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, Syria joined in 1/7/2004
- Convention for the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families on 18/12/1990, Syria joined in 10/4/2005.

**In addition, Syria joins 58 Conventions related to rights of workers and trade union freedoms that have been adopted within the framework of the International Labor Organization, including:**

Convention No. 1 of the determination of working hours 1919.

Convention No. 2 of combating unemployment 1919.

Convention No. 11 of the Right to Union Organization of agricultural workers 1921.

Convention No. 14 of the application of weekly rest in the industrial fields 1921.

Convention No. 17 of the compensation for work injuries 1925.

Convention No. 29 of prohibiting forced or compulsory laboring 1930.

Convention No. 52 of the annual paid vacations 1936.

Convention No. 87 of the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize.

Convention No. 98 of the application of the principles of the Right to Organize and Collective Negotiations.

Convention No. 118 of the equal treatment of national and foreign workers and compensation in work accidents 1962.

Convention No. 182 on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor 1990.

Syria also joined a number of international conventions on human rights in the cultural and intellectual framework of UNESCO.

# **National Organization for Human Rights in Syria**

## **Definition:**

The activity of the organization has been launched as a legal organization seeking to spread the culture of human rights, and address all forms of abuse against them. It is a civil organization formed by its founding members of all national Syrian categories. Its strategy has been founded on some bases made it a unique model.

The first of those bases is to use professional mechanisms in monitoring and documentation of violations according to international standards.

Secondly, the organization itself is considered with equal power between citizens and authority and there is neutrality that created credibility appeared in greatly in the adoption of everything related to human rights in Syria by many Arab and international news agencies as well as local and Arab newspapers including the news of the organization as well as its press releases and reports.

Thirdly, the national organization decided since its establishment to get away from any involvement with a political dimension, or anything rather than human rights.

Those bases aforementioned formed the right confiscating corner for the National Organization to generate a highly developed human rights activities.

In a related context, the National Organization adopted the principle of organizational activity as its methodology. Accordingly, responsibilities have been divided among members of the Governing Council and its subsidiary offices and every member became responsible and key person in his position.

It is worth mentioning here that the interest of the National Organization on the situation of abuse and combating it did not take a narrow form on the political situation of detention or trial but it extended to include all abuses perpetrated by any authority whether it is public or private taking national laws and international conventions to which Syria is a party a base to treat those buses and violations.

## **The case of licensing the organization – documents "1, 2, 3, 4"**

As respect from the members to laws and as a desire to have harmony between what it calls for of the enforcement of laws, the organization has applied for a license to the Ministry of Social Affairs and working under the active Associations' Law in Syria since 1958. Despite flaws in articles against freedoms, independency and dependency as it stipulates the

dissolution of the licensed organization anytime by the competent authorities without giving any reasons in addition to its authority to send delegates to attend the meeting of the Board of Directors of the organization.

However, on 30-8-2006 the Minister of Social Affairs and Labor issued a resolution No. 1617 to refuse the request of the National Organization for Human Rights in Syria for a license in accordance with "the law of associations and private institutions No. 93 of 58. The competent Ministry has forwarded this resolution to the Deputy of the founders of the National Organization for Human Rights on the same day, "Document No. 1".

Since the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor did not mention in its resolution the reasons for the refusal, in addition it ignored the request submitted to register the organization in the Gazette in accordance with the provisions of "Article 10 of Associations' Law" considering the organization has completed all the papers and documents required for the license. Therefore, we consider this step a disregard for the principle of the rule of law and decided to proceed with the legal procedures within what is allowed by the competent laws. As a result, the organization has submitted a grievance to the ministry explained that it meets all of the legal requirements of registration and consistent with the provisions of law 93 of 1958 and its executive regulations. The reason that the ministry invoked is incompatible with the provisions of the associations' law on the one hand and that the organization is compatible with the International Bill of Human Rights and all documents of the United Nations and Charters and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Covenants and supplementary Protocols of the Declaration and all other conventions signed and ratified by Syria, the reason for the rejection, contrary to all these conventions and treaties. The grievance called on the ministry to modify the Resolution 1617 on 30/8/2006.

On 2-11-2006, Organization had been notified of the decision of the Ministry of Social and Labor Affairs No. CP / 4 / 1953 / judging to refuse a request for grievance "document No. 2". On 7-11-2006, the organization received the report of the Directorate of Social and Labor Affairs in the capital Damascus, No. 13085, which reports the rejection of the grievance of the organization "Document No. 3."

On 27-12-2006, the National Organization for Human Rights in Syria represented by its Chairman and Secretary aims at the elimination of decision issued by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor No. 1617 date 30/8/2006 judging refuse a request for authorization of the organization.

The lawsuit included legal reasons necessary to be accepted formally and objectively based on the emergence of the violation of the defendant to

show it is the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor of the spirit of the law and texts in three irregularities in the sale of fixed-evident reason defect in violation of the law and wrong in deviation authority, and hoped the Organization through fairly SUIT eliminate it through the proper application of the presumption of law. "Document No. 4"

In the context of the trial the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor has made at the third trial, a written note in addition to documents and papers to judges of the Administrative Tribunal. However, the organization counsel objected on the grounds that those documents are imperfect and incomplete, which called the ministry to retrieve its documents, and requested time to answer from the start of the case, noting that meetings held wait the response of the ministry of a memorandum of the case made by the national organization.

Before the end of the year at a meeting dated 27-11-2007 Damascus Administrative Court postponed the case brought by the National Organization for Human Rights in Syria against the Minister of Social Affairs and Labor in addition to her position represented by the State Department until 19/2/2008. the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor has made at this meeting two types of objections:

1 – Formal Objections: This is summarized in the imperfectness of adversarial and the absence of health status that lawsuit - as alleged by the administration - by the President and the Secretary of the General Assembly and is not a legal person has become the differences after! Note that the reality of the case is not received payment above that shown something then it shows the ignorance of the provisions of law 93 of 1958 and conditions apply publicity . The confusion between creation and advertising and no publicity on this payment Snaguib detailed memorandum pleading.

2 - Defenses objective: Administration claimed in its memorandum that the resolution 1617 and the judge complained of the refusal of the law of publicity OK from the Department supervisor on the application of the law in 1958 to 93?! And that the administration was refusing to publicity on the study requested by the General accordance with the provisions of Articles 6 and 8 of Presidential Decree No. 1330 and therefore concluded that the requirements of ((public interest)) theme is subject to the discretion of the Administration . Governed by the interests of the beneficiaries of public services Assembly, and then concluded that the decision complained of had been issued in accordance with the law?!

Here afternoon is clearly confusion cold ministry, and the organization would respond to this in detail in our note payable by pleading would be submitted to the court of peer court hearing in the case on 19/2/2008.

**Activity of organization outside Syria:**

The activity of the National Organization distinguished outside Syria during the year since 2007 through its members participated in dozens of courses, conferences and seminars outside Syria, as they cost several functions, including:

-Control nine meetings of the military trial conducted for the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt, Case No. (963) for security offences in 2006 and recorded a top State Department under the Military Prosecutor No. 2 in 2007 senior military crimes.

That authorization of the Arab Committee for Human Rights in Paris, where both Dr. Ammar Kuraby of the board chairman of the organization and the lawyer Abdel Rahim Ghammaza secretary, attorney beautiful member of the Governing Council endorsed control those meetings, as they holding press conferences in which pointed out violations committed by Egyptian authorities During this trial, and met with families of the detainees and listen to their complaints and the organization has issued reports after control those trials you read on the WHO web site: [www.nohr-s.org](http://www.nohr-s.org)

- On 4/11/2007 attended each of the lawyer AbdelRahim Ghammaza secretary of the National Organization for Human Rights, Dr. Ammar Kuraby of the board chairman of the National Organization UNMOVIC from the International Federation for Human Rights FIDH, the International Organization against Torture OMCT, to the Council of State in Egypt - Administrative Judiciary Court - Second Chamber, where he was scheduled to consider urgent component of the lawsuit filed by the Legal Aid Association for Human Rights in Egypt, where the Assembly had requested in the list of proceedings in terms of rescission of the decision to resolve the result of the Governor General in Cairo and Bullet urgent to halt the implementation of the said resolution. was objective of the follow-up to our presence and control of this trial, the WHO issued a report on this trial you can read at the site of the Organization mail.

- the journalist Bahia Mardini member of the Information Committee of the National Organization participated in a hearing held by the European Parliament in Brussels on 11/1/2007 within the framework of the European-Mediterranean partnership with the Syrian government, and Mardini provided detailed study on the economic realities and corruption

in Syria and noted Mardini at the challenges Internal and external challenges to Syria, which considered impeding the reform process, it is the internal constraints, as explained, bureaucracy, corruption, lack of personnel and lack of resources, unemployment and poverty, pointing to the need for judicial reform, the separation of three powers, and to prevent encroachment on the executive branch of the judiciary, and external constraints, , which focused on, the occupation of Iraq held circumstances of the region, in addition to the increasing number of Iraqi refugees to Syria.

Mardini found after talking about reform in Syria, the reality is not as sought, and affirmed that political reform and democracy is the solution in one form or another for most of the problems, that democracy is justified given the proper environment for discussion and dialogue between the actors build towards future programs.

Mardini reported that the Syrian government had not been approved in recent years but the association with the charity after it was denied permits for public assemblies since 1985, believing that the fear of foreign interference or sediment sectarian or turbine (experience Islamists who tried to overthrow the regime by force in the eighties) , and she demonstrated that the Syrian government had not authorized by the Assembly of its fight against corruption despite the fact that among its members and independent MPs are Syrians. also spoke on the status of women and considered it a distinct in Syria, in the Syrian government as ministers and ambassadors are 6 to Syria and 13 percent of the parliament Syrian women, and 43 percent of journalists registered in the Union of Journalists of women "to read the full report see the site"

- The organization participated as observers work of the Commission on the follow-up to the conditions of ex-political prisoners, were in those meetings to review abuse by the Syrian government with this file, in terms of slowness, procrastination and without offering any viable solutions, and despite the continuing poor conditions of ex-political prisoners, health and pension, and despite suffering Former death of political arrests, and then the death and deprivation of civil forfeiture to return to work and thus difficulty in securing their living . Appeared far too ill effects of arrests in the Calcrtanat intractable diseases and chronic heart diseases and neurological and digestive and in-kind and other diseases, coincided with the difficulty of securing treatment and medication because of the Article status of the majority of poor former political prisoners . All of this coincided with the absence of any assistance by the Syrian government despite claims effects of the lifting of the numerous arrests and people return to their jobs and functions, with Article compensation for the previous period of detention.

- In 23-12-2007 collaboration with the National Organization for Human Rights in Syria, Damascus status of theoretical studies and civil rights in Sweden, the Arab Committee for Human Rights Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the High Commissioner for Human Rights files full of sixteen pages in French on arrests by Syrian security services in the second week of the month of December and its impact remained in detention seven leaders and cadres are scapegoats Dr. Ahmed Al-Hourani, Professor taste vegetables and writer Akram Bunni and Mr Jabr seeing Dr. Yasser Aleiti and Abd Allah and Dr Walid Bunni claim Working urgent intervention procedures within the absolute necessity of character Arbitrary firm of such crackdowns, particularly health and file for four detainees when injuries do not allow any situation inhuman or harmful, and followed the rest of the detainees after recording continued crackdowns on the same file, which stopped at No. 12.

- The National Organization participated in the work of the Chairman through the International Federation for Human Rights, in the Portuguese capital - Lisbon between 19 - April 25 for in 2007. Was elected Chairperson Ms. Sohair Belhassen International Federation for Human Rights.

- The Chairman and Secretary of the National Organization for Human Rights in Syria participated in the discussion meetings set up by the International Federation for Human Rights and hosted by the Cairo Center for Human Rights in Cairo, early last December - December under the title "public freedoms and expression in Syria - the lifting of the votes against injustice" by the a group of activists of Jurists Syrians.

The debate revolved around the current regional political circumstances, and then dealt to the initiatives of the Western democratic reform in Syria, was also reviewed the human rights movement in Syria of Damascus Spring to Winter Damascus, and after the Observatory for the Protection of human rights defenders component of the International Federation for Human Rights and the World Organization against Torture ideas important networking with the United Nations and the European Union, with the presentation of the mechanisms of international bodies particularly the Human Rights Council of the United Nations and the role of the interaction of non-governmental organizations in those bodies.

The representatives of the National Organization presented a diagnosis of the human rights movement and the Syrian offered (from their perspective) the constraints and challenges facing the movement, also claimed responsibility for the federal proposal to the members of the International Organization of the need for national action lawyer in Syria



to Almasesh administration priority suffer from the absence of most civil society organizations Republic.

- the Arab Penal Reform Organization honored Ilaf correspondent in Damascus press Bahia Mardini member of the National Organization for Human Rights in Syria along with other Arab journalists for their outstanding contribution to the defense of human rights in the Arab region.

The lawyer handed President Mohammad farmer Arab Organization for Penal Reform certificate in addition to the Shield Award to Dr. Ammar part of the board chairperson of the national organization in Syria at a ceremony held for the occasion in Sharm El-Sheikh Arab Republic of Egypt.

APRO has confirmed that this honor is the first and will not be the last, as will other reporters each year, and pointed out that the organization this award is in recognition of the role of simple professional media and free hand and encourage journalists to pay more legal issues on the other.

- As members of the organization participated in the sessions Oman established by the Centre for Human Rights Studies and the Center for Justice for Human Rights Studies in Jordan.

- Five journalists participated from the members of the National Organization for Human Rights in Syria in a training course for members of the Syrian media held in Cairo by the office of the law firm is entitled to public information and human rights, and the topics covered in the international law of human rights - freedom of opinion and expression in international legislation - basic concepts as the right to freedom of opinion and expression - the role of journalists to publish and entrench the right to freedom of opinion and expression - legal drafting skills of the press article - litigation related crimes the right to freedom of opinion and expression - Journalists Syndicate role in the defense of the right of journalists to freedom of opinion and expression - freedom of opinion and expression legislation International (International Covenants), legislation Republic. In addition to other topics by the number of Jurists and media professionals in Egypt.

### **Partnerships Organization in 2007**

At 10-5 -2007 approved by the Arab Organization for Human Rights which is a regional organization concerned with human rights in the Arab region, based in Cairo to join the National Organization for Human Rights in Syria to her family, which includes organizations from eleven Arab countries, where the Board of Trustees approved unanimously by

the Arab Organization present Accession to the national organization during the last meeting of this session to become the second Arab state Syria, in addition to Morocco represented deployed in the Arab Organization.

The National Organization for Human Rights in Syria Participated in the draft Civil Society Initiative for access to the electronic network (WACSI) WEP ACCESS FOR CIVIL SOCIETY INITIATIVES being hosted by the Cooperative Monitoring Center of the Royal Scientific Society of Jordan in cooperation with the University of New Mexico "America" and Sandia national laboratories as well organizations representing civil society in both - Jordan - Egypt - Saudi Arabia - United Nations Development Program.

This project aims to create electronic crossing gates of the participating organizations, enabling them to promote and information on their plans and initiatives for social reform in the Middle East, as well as to facilitate communication between these organizations locally, regionally and internationally in a decentralized manner in order to make their voices heard. The expected outcomes of this project are:

- Electronic forum and close cooperation between the participating organizations on social reform.
- Enhanced technical cooperation on the use of the Internet and share information, transfer of technology and expertise to the region.
- Development of the ideas of common interest for the development of the capacities of the participating organizations and to ensure the sustainability of the project.

Initiated project (WACSI) in 2006 mainly by the efforts of the Institute for Studies south-western religious and civil society at the University (New Mexico) and the Cooperative Monitoring Center of the Sandia National Laboratories in the state (New Mexico) of America, and this project comes in response to the recommendations of the Arab Reform held in 2004 in the Library of Alexandria, who urged his announcement in the (development and networking infrastructure for information technology in the Arab world and guide communities around access to knowledge and dissemination).

We will work during the coming period to complete the project by holding workshops including the following issues:

1. Democratic education in schools and university faculties
2. Economic development through enterprise and free markets.

3. Human rights, especially the rights of women and ethnic and religious minorities .
4. Legislative reform and the role of legislators.

In order to promote partnership between the national organization with (WACSI) the organization designed sites on the Web within a sub-site (WACSI) Addition Kmoukena original.

- National Organization for Human Rights in Syria Participated in the first conference of community radio stations in Africa and the Middle East and North Africa, in Rabat, Morocco invitation of the UNESCO office in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco contact the Ministry note that the National Organization member of the International Society for Community Broadcasting., And the conference held under the slogan "exchange experiences for the development and building of democratic rule "

Over the three days of discussions, interventions and recommendations of the various representatives of the conferees decided to support all the recommendations contained in the "Amman Declaration" adopted by the International Society for community radio, held in November 2006. Addition to making recommendations known Rabat Declaration criticized by state control on unilateral means of communication and expression, which incompatible with the cultural and linguistic diversity in the region, and noted that there was a misunderstanding or ignorance of most countries in the region, the importance of the positive role of informing the community in implementing the goals of development and democracy.

The conferees called for the liberalization of the media at the level of legislation and the recognition of an independent media sector and multi-sector and the establishment of a commercial respected by the laws of targets in the Public Interest, and demanded the authorities to grant frequencies system is encouraging and a catalyst for the development of community media without profit targets, and at the media broadcasting elected bodies, independent of the Government and all authorities to ensure freedom of expression, pluralism and diversity of media and content.

Dr Ammar Qurabi, chairman of the organization, gave a lecture at the conference on the development of broadcasting media in Syria was attached to the brochure.

It is noted that "community radio" means all radio stations owned and controlled by a non-profit organization, its regulations in order to allow its members to contribute to and participate in the planning, utilization and propose programs.

# Political Rights and Public Freedoms

## **First: Introduction**

State of emergency was declared in Syria covering all the territory of the State and people of various classes and whatever their status, without exception, under resolution No. / 2 / dated 8/3/1963 or approximately four and a half decades of the National Council of the Revolution Command based on the Legislative Decree No. 51 issued by the Council Ministers and the President of the Republic the date of publication 22/12/1962.

Since we do not wish to enter on the validity sense validity National Council of the Revolution Command declaration of a state of emergency and that particular article / 2 / 51 of the aforementioned decree reads as follows:

((A - a state of emergency is declared by a decree to be taken in the Council of Ministers held under the chairmanship of the President and a majority of two thirds of its members to be presented to the parliament in its first meeting.))

The declaration of a state of emergency resulted subjection of the country and people to customary government! which won the remains of people's rights and political freedoms and ruined lives of political, social and cultural despite all the covenants and international covenants and national legislation on the necessity of respect for political rights and fundamental freedoms and the public to humans especially since Syria has signed all of those charters and covenants, which will be in power in Syria harmonize those treaties, charters and legislation in Syria, which one of the first requirements of ending the state of emergency and the abolition of customary management in the management of the country and people especially since jurisprudence when passed declaration of a state of emergency in the State or part of it under terms of time, place and situation in which summed up the vulnerability of the country to aggression war or threat of war, subjected the country to natural disasters, environmental or sedition, rioting general threaten civil peace and safety that this situation may not continue for long-term and include all the territory of the State.

The jurisprudence put several restrictions on such exceptional cases .

The continued state of emergency and subjecting the country to manage customary and freezing action of all international covenants, treaties and domestic legislation to guarantee people's rights and freedoms and by shrugging off the grounds that the country is subject to customary management resulting from the declaration of a state of emergency and continuing for decades argument is not based on any legal or moral basis . Furthermore, it raises the question . Is disrupt declaration of a state of emergency and martial law all legislation and international treaties and covenants, signed by Syria, even after the declaration of a state of emergency and subjecting the country to manage customary . Disregarding the application of international conventions, treaties and adaptation of the Crown and the confiscation of constitutional provisions and national legal and selectivity in the application. The adaptation of the judiciary and the independence of tyranny and the continuation of special courts Syria make living outside the age!

Shrinking time, space, and the spread of the saying that the world is one village. The fabulous development in the area of communication makes us withhold sun by sieve. any authority can no longer be able to whatever its the methods and intensity of these methods to suppress and intimidate people and the confiscation of their ideas and liberties and disseminate the culture of fear that prevented contact with the people of the world through the information revolution amazing.

What is true yesterday may not be true today.

Although the Syrians do not enjoy even the minimum of freedoms and political rights in addition to ignoring the rights of other economic, social, cultural and personal, they now aspire Whatever the means of repression and intimidation to the lives of those people enjoy better freedom and human dignity of the long wasted not easy.

### **Second: political rights and public freedoms**

In search of rights that must be addressed include in the preference for the application of laws based on legal norms established .

The preference of the application is as follows:

1 - charters and international treaties concluded by the state or approved and ratified.

2 - Legislation or national legal system according to the following priorities:

A - The Constitution

B - Law

C - Decisions of the administration

If opposes national legislation with the charters and treaties, it is incumbent on the State to amend its legislation in line with those pacts and treaties.

Based on the foregoing what concerns us in the area of political rights and public freedoms for charters and international treaties .

United Nations Charter and the International Bill of Human Rights, which drove these rights and international treaties bilateral or multi-State

### **1 - Charter of the United Nations:**

Syria, a member of the United Nations, is committed to building its Charter, the Charter obligates Member States to respect the human rights of personal, social and cultural rights and freedoms of individuals and their beliefs and their political rights without distinction as to race, sex or religious belief, color, sex, language, as has the United Nations Office of subsidiaries In order to implement and monitor the application of the States of those rights and obligations so.

We have noted the Charter of the United Nations that dedicated articles stipulates the obligation of States to respect individual rights and political freedoms and the rights of personal, cultural, economic and social articles / 1 - 13 - 55 - 56 - 62 - 68 - 76 /, which provides the core of what should be the obligation of States Members cooperation with the body for the respect of human rights and freedoms without distinction as to race, color, sex, religion or language .

It was the events of the Office of Human Rights and appointed a High Commissioner to the Secretary-General that is linked to control of States and their commitment to the application of all this.

Syria is a member of the United Nations is committed to its Charter and therefore the application and securing the rights of all those mentioned above. Pay attention to the application of all such rights practical, realistic, and only reference in the Constitution and subjecting the country to manage customary for a long time and a very long incompatible with international legal norms.

### **2 - International Bill of Human Rights:**

The International Bill of Human Rights and is familiar Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the two protocols and associated political rights and public liberties and economic rights.

The declaration included a thirty article addressed the four areas of the rights.

A - Personal rights include rights to human life and liberty, safety and human dignity and equality of all individuals before the law society whatever their position or titles.

B - Political rights and public freedoms, including the freedom of belief, association and assembly, political parties, freedom of movement and expression and the election.

C - Social rights include the individual's right to nationality and marriage and asylum.

E - Economic and on the right of ownership, employment and the formation of trade unions and social and health insurances.

E - Then cultural rights

The covenants attached to the declaration the one on the political rights and public freedoms stressed to the announcement and the second to economic rights.

Then States concluded treaties on torture and the rights of women, children and the protection of human rights defenders.

Although the declaration has been issued for the General Authority but it amounts to a mandate that all countries have signed it except for the socialist countries, South Africa and Saudi Arabia. It also does not affect the strength of the assessment that the State constitutions guarantee those rights even as I have the text of the Constitution of the Syrian Permanent in 1973 on those rights in articles / 25 / Even Article / 45 /.

Accordingly, the Declaration, attachments, and treaties signed and ratified by Syria has become binding force not gain from it passed by the General Assembly.

For human rights defenders, the General Assembly adopted resolution 53/144 date 9/12/1998, which provides for the right of individuals and groups in the protection of human rights and protection activists, which is called ((the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders)).

### **3 - National legislation:**

Syria's commitment to the Syrian constitution and international treaties covenants mentioned above also provided guarantees to individuals and their fundamental freedoms and political rights and freedoms of the general freedom of expression and express opinions and the freedom of belief, freedom and the sanctity of the state to ensure that the absence of the Nile dignity. Under the rule of law and the equal right of individual citizens to contribute to political life and the right of litigation innocence until proven guilty and the prevention of torture and physical and moral decriminalization sine lege clear legal significance and sanctity of the home and privacy of communication and to prevent deportation and the

freedom of belief and religion and rights of citizens to work and free education and freedom to express his opinion saying and writing and all means and the people the right to assemble and demonstrate peacefully.

### **Third: the violation of political rights and freedoms in Syria**

While Syria is committed to international treaties and covenants referred to above. While the Constitution has provided for the commitment. However, the problem in the application of those conventions, treaties and constitutional texts, in practice.

#### **In the area of freedom of opinion and expression:**

Legal and legislative texts:

Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states:

((Each person the freedom to enjoy freedom of opinion))

Article 19 of the International Covenant on Political Rights states:

((2 - Everyone has the right to freedom of expression, this right includes freedom to seek different forms of information and ideas, receive and impart to others regardless of frontiers in the form of writing or in print, in the form or by any means other choice))

Article 38 of the Syrian Constitution, as follows:

((Every citizen has the right to express his opinion freely and openly saying, writing, and all other means of expression))

Texts are almost identical mentioned above and the way Syria is committed to apply it only refers to the fact that - as well as the continuation of subjecting the country to manage customary long-term gain from all of the .

The year saw / 2007 / waste all those texts through the trials of intellectuals and human rights activists ((before ordinary courts.)) To view their background. We have seen in those trials adaptation of the Judiciary, the legal text. And the confiscation of legal models for the ratios of detainees held against the backdrop of views and sentenced years.

Then came another year 2007 arrests of some activists and intellectuals against the background of activity in the assembly of the Damascus Declaration, which calls for gradual and peaceful transition to the democratic system of government is far from all manifestations of arbitrariness and abuse is and where people enjoy their freedoms in the twenty-first century. Away from the manifestations of fear, anxiety and community transmission of preemptory and dumb solid mass to that of citizenship and equality and a sense of human dignity.



After the arrest of those the aforementioned people for a long days with more than forty state security bodies has been brought to justice. The authority has covered its arbitrary detention to investigate the extension of this period by prosecutors. They are subject to the trials we Syrians realize results from now. In spite of conferring a kind of legislation revered.

In spite of the stipulation on the freedom of assembly as stated in the covenants and the law it is forbidden in Syria and customary administration can prosecute any meeting of more than five people without a license after easing reality manifestations of oppression by preventing the meeting or silver across the security services and without prosecutions?. However, in some cases, meeting the Damascus Declaration?.

The conclusion is that the continuation of the state of emergency and put the country under the weight management customary for almost half a century?. Is a violation of human rights and undermines the freedoms. The patient lives in various areas and turning them into mass-rigid or affected and influential bloc responds to be involuntary imposed?.

So as not to repeat ideas and studies in this report we in the area of the negative effects left by the continuation of emergency law and customary management to the study of that in this report.

#### The principle of separation of powers in Syria:

The Syrian Constitution, the separation of powers and independence of the three in particular the independence of the judiciary.

A review of the status of Syrian interference by the authorities believes the three generals, the executive branch, and its security for the rest of the authorities.

Legislative Authority: come packaged in advance.

It has become obvious to the Syrians those members of the legislature or the so-called ((members of the People)) do not have any representative. The Syrians are no longer interested in the election of these members. This is confirmed by the recent elections in the year 2007, where the vast majority of the Syrians out of this process and did not exceed turnout in the best of the Syrian governorates 13% in the others did not exceed 3% to refrain from voting and polling indicator of public indifference and conviction not to avail. The opposition reflects silent daunting scale.

In addition to what stained these elections despite the modest percentage of voters violation of the most basic election laws, for example. After that

surprised the reluctance of people to participate allowed going beyond the personal election, where an individual vote for dozens of people?

Suffrage here is almost appointment not by election and therefore the right to vote freely is missed in Syria.

The judiciary: Although judiciary is the safeguard of people's access to their rights, and doing justice for abuse of power and therefore must be independent oversight not only control conscience. However, it became attached to the executive branch.

Judge is no longer neutral majority of independent judges belonging to the ruling Baath Party violation of the prohibition of engaging in politics and association as a political operative Article 81 of the Code of the judiciary.

This is in addition to the atmosphere of fear controlling judges particularly after the issuance of Legislative Decree No. 95 of 3/10/2005 which passed to the Council of Ministers and contrary to the law of the judiciary exchange judges from the service without explanation decree an audit even before that was not attached to the judiciary enjoy even the minimum of autonomy followed by the Supreme Judicial Council is the President of the Republic "chief executive", which admonition by the Minister of Justice by the law of the judiciary. The majority of Council members and associates said the minister. Advocate General of the Republic. Head of the Department of legislation.

In spite of the injustice of the judge because of joining a political association he became unstable as the judiciary constellations and the transfer of judges are periodically every few months and came demobilization arbitrary increase of that.

In short, the separation of powers stated in the abstract texts, the Constitution does not apply to realistic or not applicable in practice.

#### Freedom of assembly and demonstration and torture:

Despite what has been mentioned in the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Political Protocol and the Convention against Torture.

While the Syrian Constitution, the Permanent had stipulated in the text and in line with international agreements and treaties. They have remained merely a banner and say in the Constitution only.

The continued development of the country Powers customary and the continuation of emergency law is the largest violation of the freedom of assembly and demonstration. As noted, the meeting of more than five persons without prior authorization. Even just the celebrations and joy

presents those celebrating or gathered to breach legal accountability under special laws and orders customary and this is what it took ruling authority. The best proof of that is received some gathered from the Damascus Declaration. The relax security agencies because of several considerations to the sufficiency settlement meeting.

As well as banning demonstrations whatever its kind, as well as picketing, if the appropriate international human rights and claim the silent and peaceful fundamental freedoms. As for the number of sit-ins in Damascus, where broke up with oppression, using methods clichés. Such as allowing demonstrations security and youth protestors clash. And throw them with curses and insults have up to the attack beat them?. An example of what happened to protestors in 10 / 3 of the year where dozens gathered on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, what was the security authorities but that the protest was suppressed by force and took some of the protesters outside Damascus and dropped batches, in uninhabited areas.

#### Freedom of election:

2007 witnessed two ballots for the selection of members of the parliament and local councils. The referendum on the nomination of the President of the Republic.

In ballots were Syrian reluctance to participate in the elections obvious and clear.

Where the percentages of voters despite what we have from non-compliance with the character of Electors are between 3 and 13%.

This is a clear indication of the lack of conviction people in good and serious application of the right hand and futility and indifference on the other.

#### The formation of parties and associations:

##### 1 - Parties:

There is no law in Syria for parties and the Arab Baath Socialist Party only recognizes the party. It is a realistic unlicensed but derives legitimacy and the quality of texts permanent constitution.

Parties established in the framework of the so-called "Progressive National Front" are attached to it because it is merely decor as they are in orbit. They are formed under its umbrella and its banner. These parties form rather than realistic. Its objective is to refine the picture. It is an ineffective, despite the presence of the ministers of them do not have the right nominated. Each party called the three to choose the leadership of the ruling Baath Party and one of them!

These parties are prohibited activity in areas vital to the party activity normally. Meaning the field of students.

Here we must point out that the recent conference of the ruling party has taken the recommendation of issuing a law for parties but this recommendation is still space to say No to see the light of daytime. There are promises of issuing a law for parties.

## 2 - Associations:

Association, which has license from the ministry concerned are those associations exclusively to charitable works and housing.

With regard to human rights associations and those involved in public affairs such as associations of human rights. Or against Torture Despite the existence of a law it is the law in 1958 to 93, the ministry refuses to grant license publicity. The rejection always comes under the heading of public interest. This expression is fluid and the public. Unspecified escape explanation. For example, the request was rejected publicity National Organization for Human Rights in Syria under resolution 1617 pretext of public interest, forcing the organization to resort to the Council of State "administrative jurisdiction" and file a resolution to cancel arbitrary mentioned having appealed to the Ministry of assets and the case is now pending before the Administrative Judicial Court - First district - and that this is evidence of something then it is evidence of the continuing power its approach, which seems not to the possibility of other opinion or accept any peaceful society.

The reality in Syria reflects the conflict between totalitarian authority and the society that wants this power bloc rigid movement and think about.

The simple space, which began in the early century, considered by some margin of the political and cultural movement has been suppressed and abortion harbingers of change and reform modest manifested as we said at the beginning of this century.

## 3 - Unions:

The conventions and international treaties and national legislation had given the right composition of the unions. As they exist in Syria but they do not have the minimum of autonomy. They attached to the authority and its offices there, but not in the ruling party organizations supervised and directed such unions. More than that the laws of organization and especially the most active among the liberal professions is provided for the right of the prime minister to dissolve councils and central subsidiary in the absence of their compliance with the orders of authority and policy. They are almost institutions of the state from it independent institutions.

### **The conclusion:**

that the rights and liberties of the Syrian political and human dignity is in the minimum and minimum priority, despite showing some precursors to penetrate the suppression of freedoms and move towards securing the minimum of political rights, it quickly was reneging on a reproduction of the former security phase in harmony with the current international reality and the communications revolution and communication stunning. In terms of shrinkage relatively arbitrary arrest and attempting to cover people refer to the judiciary and then the extraordinary in the ordinary recently. To cover those arrests and give a kind of legitimacy it. But that fooled no one in particular after adaptation, and the confiscation of legal texts and models of the charges and use contrary to the interpretation of the scientific and legal activists have condemned the charges did not apply to their alleged deeds.

The power was exercised and still to be exercised all kinds of repression available on the human rights activists, civil society and political activists against the backdrop of views. The arrest and trial of some political trials fall under the rubric of opinion and the trials of incarcerating under the provisions issued in the year 2007 on some of the activists and jurists in the field of human rights and civil society.

Many of them also arrested in the past year were referred to ordinary courts in early 2008.

Based on the above, perhaps it is time to cancel the state of emergency and the lifting of martial law on the country and its people and re-establish the country under normal administration.

Thus the trend towards specialized elected constituent assembly elected freely to develop a modern constitution for the country and then walk quietly and peacefully walked towards the production of democratic governance be Syrians fundamental freedoms of the first tasks of modern laws and the issuance of political parties, associations, publications and press and the abolition of all laws and special courts and the independence of the judiciary.

That the Syrians deserve after everything that has suffered during the past decades management contracts customary to enjoy freedoms that they gained their political, cultural, economic, social and personal. Deserve preservation of human dignity and freedom to express their views in words and in writing. Deserve the formation of political parties, associations and trade free and independent. Deserve participation in power and decision-making. And finally deserve to rise to the level of the vast citizenship.

## **Politics and public freedoms and recommendations** **in human rights field**

About four and a half decades have passed to the imposition of a state of martial law to the Syrians about during which disrupted political life, eroded the fundamental freedoms of all Syrian, and allowed the authority to develop laws and exceptional courts paralyzed the application of charters and international covenants and national legislation. Consequently, we recommend the following:

1. Ending the emergency law, long business.
2. Ending martial law and the country's transition from the administration of customary management regular
3. Amending the constitution in harmony with international covenants and conventions and national laws and cancels differentiation between the sons of one homeland, and also in line with the recommendations of the ruling party.
4. Abolish all laws and special courts
5. Work on the independence of the judiciary and the lack thereof of executive power.
6. Activate article / 81 / of the law of the judiciary to ensure good quality of life for judges, which states "it is prohibited to judges to make political views and tendencies. Prohibits judges also engage in policy"
7. Pass a law for parties to the people to exercise their political rights.
8. Amend the implementing regulations for the law of association and the abolition of security clearances.
9. Pass a law publications modern secures freedom of the press and the protection of journalists.
10. Work authorization human rights associations and insurance protection activists in this area pursuant to the decision of the general assembly of the united nations no. 53/144 date 9/12/1998 issuing special legislation protection and the transfer of these organizations and associations of reality to organizations law.
11. Release of all detainees and prisoners of opinion and political prisoners and stop prosecutions, trials and sentences heroes unfair issued against them.
12. Work on the actual application of the independence of trade unions and all institutions of civil society and amend laws regulate professions compatible with the independence.

13. Equality for Syrians and the subordination of all regardless of their positions with the law.
14. Abolition of the death of civil forfeiture of detainees of opinion and rehabilitation and rights of those who left the prison of them.
15. Working to treat file deprived of citizenship to Syrian Kurds.
16. Address file to allow political exiles to return without any restrictions or conditions.
17. Fighting corruption, and to bring the corrupt to justice without selective, whatever their status or position.
18. Eliminating all regulations on the ban to travel outside Syria unless prevented under a warrant.
19. Pass a law on the election of modern and modern health sensitive representation and ensure the freedom and secrecy of the ballot effectively.
20. Above all, and after termination of the state of emergency and the abolition of the department customary call for the election of a constituent assembly elected freely with jurisdiction for a new constitution and a modern country identifies with the international bill of human rights and in harmony with the development and consistent with the requirements of the twentieth century and atheist. The real application of the principle of separation of powers and confirms guarantees individuals and cancels distinction between groups and individuals.
21. The principle of citizenship and the transition from the mass human recipient and executing the masses actors in all spheres of political, economic, cultural and social.
22. Develop education policy and discipline.
23. Prevail principle and philosophy of freedom away from the tyranny and fear and repression.

# **Monitoring the situation of human rights in Syria in 2007**

## **Tables annexed**

Rulings of the Supreme State Security Court in Damascus in 2007 - Table No. "1"

Table containing the names of "some" detainees in 2007 - Table "2"

Table containing the names of "some" released 2007 - Table "3"

Table containing the names of some citizens travel ban - Table "4"

Note defense from the Defense Anwar Bunni

Note defend Michel Kilo by himself

## **January 2007**

### **Saturday 6-1-2007**

Syrian authorities arrested the citizen Ahvazi Mansur Hamad resellers farm Year "31 years", was Mansour had happened two months earlier asylum to the Kingdom of Denmark, with Danish visa is the beginning of the year, as registered with the UNHCR Mansour had gone to the Department of Immigration and Passport Republic, with book UNHCR in order to end this issue that there is no objection from leaving the country where he was supposed to travel Tuesday 9-1-2007 But Immigration and Passport police arrested him in and immediately transmit to the headquarters of the Political Security Damascus. After four days of detention in the Division Mansour political security prison has been forwarded to the Justice Palace in Damascus, where referred to the investigating magistrate on charges of illegal residence in Syria, and when he was carrying documents Mansour's official residence, and it is registered with the UNHCR, which hastened proxy defence lawyer him. investigating judge decided to leave Mansour "released" because the alleged act did not compose offence.

At the same context, the Syrian authorities have arrested Thursday evening 11-5-2006 President of the Arab Organization for the Liberation of Ahvaz in the Netherlands Faleh Abdullah Mansuri coming from the Netherlands. Also arrested Mr. Taher farm alias Abu Nidal Ahvazi a political activist and member of the People's Democratic Front of the Arab people Ahvazi In addition to the arrest of Messrs. Jamal Obeidaoui a student branch of political science at the University of Damascus, President of the Association of Arab students Coiziin in Syria, and Abdul



Rasul on farm Tamimi "alias" Abu Tawfiq addition to the arrest - Moussa masts - Isa al-Yasin - Ahmed Abayat - a "no authorities" probes on the Shaker released, and those students Ahwaz residents in Syria from the good.

The National Organization confirmed that four of those arrested had been handed over to Syrian authorities are Iran

1. Faleh Abdullah Mansour, who is now in prison in Tehran AVEN - Room No. 209
2. Jamal Obeidaoui
3. Taher Mazraa political activist
4. Abdul Rasul Al-Tamimi at the farm (Tawfiq Abu), who Revolutionary Court sentenced to death in Iran, which is currently detained jail "Caron" in the marsh, and learned the National Organization of the family Messenger currently in Norway that the Messenger had contacted them and assured them the news of the death sentence and punishment will be implemented soon.

The Syrian authorities have acknowledged the Islamic Republic of Iran in the earlier return of Saeed Saki. It considered the National Organization for Human Rights in Syria arrest Ahvaz contrary to international treaties signed by Syria, in violation of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, especially since most of them enjoy the protection of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, based in Syria by the UNHCR and the Syrian government.

### **Sunday 7-1-2007**

The Supreme State Security Court in its Sunday 7/1/2007, issued a decision of the criminalization of:

University students: Mohamed Fadi Shamma and Ahmed Salumi and Mohamed Bin Yousef Dabas detained since the date of 17/11/2005 for the affiliation to a group calling for changing the economic conditions of society on basis of article 306 of the Penal Code, in addition to the deployment of sayings designed to weaken national feeling pursuant to Article 285 penalties and sentencing Fadi Shamma to seven years in prison and Salumi Ahmed and Mohamed Bin Yousef to five years in prison in addition to confiscating, civil forfeiture, and the criminalization of Salah Eddin Al Hayek, detained since the date of 18/11/2005 on a felony of concealing an offence against the security of the state and including after sentencing law of amnesty /58/ in 2006 and releasing him.

### **Tuesday 9/1/2007**

Elements of the death squads "armed men wearing Iraqi military uniforms" in Iraq arrested on Tuesday 9/1/2007 Syrian citizens: lawyer

Mohamed Bkour Chief of the governing body of Syrian refugees in Iraq and Mohammed Badawi and Bsaci Osman, Ibrahim Shaukat refugees and others of Syrian Street of Haifa in Baghdad, although no relationship to any military action while they are Syrian refugees in Iraq and the militias had assassinated in 31-12-2006 killing eight Syrian refugees including Major General Ahmed Abdel Kader Termanini.

Syrian authorities also released on 9-1-2007 in the Shihabi activist detained in 10-8-2006 a resident of the capital, Damascus, was born in 1955 and a former member of the Communist Labor Party opposition, and the decision to release Shihabi had acted at 7-1 after being pardoned the 2007 amnesty issued by the President of the Syrian Arab Republic in 28-12-2006 under Legislative Decree No. 58 of the judge in 2006 granted a general amnesty for crimes committed before 28/12/2006 full punishment for misdemeanors.

Since the charges against Shehaby on basis of the articles 287 and 288 of the Syrian Penal Code so: Article 287 states:

Any Syrian citizen who broadcasts abroad while he is aware that the news is false or exaggerated and offends the dignity of the State or its financial penalty of imprisonment for at least six months and a fine between one hundred and five hundred pounds.

Article 288 which provides that anyone in Syria begins without government permission to engage in political association or social nature or an international organization of this kind shall be punished by imprisonment or house arrest of three months to three years and a fine between one hundred and two hundred and fifty pounds.

Based on that, the majority of offences included amnesty, including articles 288 and 287 of the Penal Code which stopped whereby Shihabi. Article 436 of the Code of Criminal Procedure stipulates that the lawsuit falls public right to amnesty.

On 7/1/2007, the fourth investigation judge issued a decision by including crimes attributed to Al-Shihabi mentioned amnesty, and thus sent a message to Damascus central prison, through the Office of the Public Defender in Damascus.

The security services on Thursday 10-8-2006 have arrested the activist Al Shihabi a resident of the capital, Damascus, and was born in 1955 a former member of the Communist Labor Party opposition, and in 10-10-2006 the investigating judge in third room the Justice Palace in Damascus two accusations to Al Shihabi : Shihabi participation in the founding the party or association of the state and against unlicensed and signing the Declaration of Beirut - Damascus, and the judge decided to stop Shihabi,

transmission to Damascus central prison, "Adra" sincerity judge assignment to the indictment.

Also in 9-1-2007 some sources reported human rights and media that are identical at eleven at night (3/1/2007) had four Syrian citizens Nasser Meshaan Aldhirb (30 years old) and Mehgam Nawaf Fahd and Rakan Khaled Al Asi (30 years old), Saleh Hammad El Nazzal (30 years), traveling in a car from Toyota pickup Kamishly to Hasakah. At the junction of Tel Tel Hamis hand, but pointed to a civilian armed just alighted from a civilian vehicle for parking, not stop imagining them that bandits, and then opened fire on armed car, which led to the death of Nasser Aldhirb known immediately. After the car stopped, it is announced armed military security, and protested when Saleh Hammad fight to the death of his colleague initiated armed to shoot in the chest and face at a distance meter and a half dead according to a report the military judge in the town of Kamishly believes that the majority of these smugglers, however, no other way to deal Instead of shooting.

### **Wednesday 10-1-2007**

Syrian security forces prevented a writer and activist in the civil society Akram good infrastructure to travel to Brussels, where he was supposed to attend the hearing of the ad hoc European Parliament delegation official Syrian European partnership with Syria in the 11-1-2007.

Upon reviewing brown Immigration and Passport Department found that the denial of the State Security Department on 4-1-2007.

In addition, the dentist Mouloud Ali Mahfoud was summoned to the branch of military security to the city of Hama on Wednesday 10/1/2007 detained did not return to his home. It should be noted that Dr. born of peaceful, born in 1970, son of a former detainee spent in prison for fifteen years, has been summoned several times recently.

In addition, at the same day the military intelligence in Halab on 10/1/2007 arrested and confiscated personal computer of Muhammad Abdul Qadir was born 30/3/1987 region Terror Governorate countries demanded University student at the University Union Special Faculty of Architecture in the town Manbej without the knowledge of the reason of his arrest as he did not know the whereabouts of his detention or charge against him.

### **Thursday 11-1-2007**

U.S. forces in Iraq released lawyer Mohamed Bkour Secretary-General of the Syrian Committee for Democratic Action after he was stripped of his

mobile phone and cash that were in his possession. In the meantime, is still three Syrian citizens who were arrested with him on Tuesday (9/1/2007) They Mohammed Badawi and Dr. Ibrahim Othman, Jrks Bassabsa under arrest at the Iraqi Interior Ministry. After that tore apart the Iraqi police identification papers of the three mentioned that prove their identity and prove refugee status granted him by the High Commissioner for Refugees in 2004.

#### **Sunday 14-1-2007**

The Supreme State Security Court in Damascus sentenced thirteen detainees sentenced to varying periods ranging between ten years and four years on charges of belonging to a secret organization aiming to change the entity of the State Economic and Social Council in accordance with article "306" and weakening the national feeling in accordance with article "285" so:

#### **Thursday 11-1-2007**

The American forces in Iraq released the lawyer Mohamed Bkour Secretary-General of the Republic of Democratic Action after he has been stripped off his mobile phone and cash, which were in his possession. In the meantime still three Syrian citizens who were arrested with him on Tuesday (9/1/2007) They Mohammed Badawi and Dr Ibrahim Osman Jarkas Bassabsa under arrest at the Iraqi Interior Ministry. After the Iraqi police tore papers for the three mentioned that prove their identity and establish refugee status accorded them by the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees in 2004.

#### **Sunday 14-1-2007**

Supreme State Security Court in Damascus sentenced thirteen detainees to imprisonment for varying periods ranging from ten years to four years on charges of belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the structure of the State Economic and Social Council according to article "306" and weaken national feeling under article "285", so:

Doma Group "Damascus countryside"

1 – Mohammed bin Ahmed Jameel Samaq of Idlib

2 – Mustafa bin Ali cake of the province Damascus countryside  
Imprisonment for a period of ten years pursuant to Article / 306 / penalties and associate of the Assembly aims to change the entity of the State.

Imprisonment for a term of three years pursuant to Article / 285 / penalties on the deployment of claims aimed at weakening the national feeling.

Imprisonment for a term of three years pursuant to Article / 278 / sanctions on Syria carry out exposure to the risk of hostile or sour links foreign state.

After the cancellation of penalties, the Court was satisfied to apply the strongest penalties to become the most punishment ten years.

3 – Muhanad al-Hassan bin just

4 – Yasser Adnan Xuani

5 – Jihad bin Rafie Chamma

6 – Husam Abdullah Al-Abdullah

Imprisonment for seven years pursuant to Article / 306 / general penalties associate of the Assembly aims to change the entity of the State Economic and Social Council

Imprisonment for three years pursuant to Article / 285 / year penalties.

Imprisonment for three years pursuant to Article / 278 / year penalties.

After merging penalties, the Court was satisfied to apply the strongest penalties to become the most punishment seven years.

7. Mamdouh Rasho

Imprisonment for four years pursuant to Article / 278 / penalties

Imprisonment for three years pursuant to Article / 306 / penalties in terms of article / 218 / and associate intervention of the Assembly aims to change the entity of the State.

Merging integration of penalties pursuant to Article / 204 / and application to become more arrests for Quadrennial years.

Lap and stripped civilians and calculating the duration of stay of the date of 28/10/2004 and include painting and the war effort.

Provision of a number of students from Latakia in accordance with articles 628-452-285-306 of the Syrian Penal Code, and after merging it became the most sufficiency penalty provisions as follows:

8 – Nadeem Suhail bin Paloczi generate 182 of Latakia (student of engineering mechanics) and detained since the date 9/3/2004

Imprisonment for a period of ten years pursuant to Article / 306 / year penalties.

Imprisonment for a term of three years pursuant to Article / 285 / year penalties.

Sentenced to one year pursuant to Article / 628 / and theft of religious places.

Sentenced to two months in accordance with Article / 454 / and forging a passport.

Merging penalties pursuant to Article / 204 / and the application of the most-sufficiency so that the penalty to ten years.

9 – Wasim Attour from Latakia. (Engineering students)

Imprisonment for a term of seven years pursuant to Article / 306 / year penalties.

Imprisonment for a term of three years pursuant to Article / 285 / year penalties.

Sentenced to one year pursuant to Article / 628 / and theft of religious places.

Merging penalties pursuant to Article / 204 / and the application of the most-sufficiency so that the sentence of seven years.

10 – Hossam Mohammed bin Helwa born Latakia. (Engineering students freely)

Imprisonment for a term of seven years pursuant to Article / 306 / year penalties.

Imprisonment for a term of three years pursuant to Article / 285 / year penalties.

Sentenced to one year pursuant to Article / 628 / and theft of religious places.

Imprisonment for a month basis of article / 452 / penalties on the use of the identity of others.

Merging penalties pursuant to Article / 204 / and the application of the most-sufficiency so that the sentence of seven years.

11 – Ben Mustafa Abdel-Raouf Sinoe of Latakia. English literature student

Imprisonment for a term of seven years pursuant to Article / 306 / year penalties.

Imprisonment for a term of three years pursuant to Article / 285 / year penalties.

Imprisonment for a month basis of article / 452 / penalties on the use of the identity of others.

Merging penalties pursuant to Article / 204 / and the application of the most-sufficiency so that the sentence of seven years.

Lap and stripped civilians and calculating the duration of stay of the date of 9/3/2004 and include painting and the war effort.

Also judged by:

12 – Marwan Zine El Abidine Ben Mohamed from the farm of the province shield.

13 – Ben Youssef Ibrahim submitted 20/4/1983 generated from the farm of the province shield.

Imprisonment for a term of three years pursuant to Article / 306 / year penalties.

Imprisonment for a term of three years pursuant to Article / 285 / year penalties.

To three years in prison for committing the offence of smuggling pursuant to Article I of the Legislative Decree No. / 13 / of the fine in 1974 / 28 / A. LS.

Imprisonment for a term / 15 / year bond Articles / 621 / and following of the Penal Code.

Imprisonment for a month basis of article / 452 / penalties on the use of the identity of others.

Merging penalties pursuant to Article / 204 / and the application of the most-sufficiency so that the punishment of imprisonment for a term of fifteen years.

Dropping misdemeanour entry of Qatar illegally and possession of a hunting rifle without a licence for embracing the Amnesty Law No. 58 of 2006.

Hjarhama and deprived civilians and calculating the duration of stay of the date of 12/10/2002 and include painting and the war effort.

### **Saturday 13/1/2007**

Political Security Branch arrested in the city of Hama on Saturday 13/1/2007 Dr. Omar Mohamed Bkour born in Baghdad 1973 1977 2003 after settling developed reported. The sources had been transferred to Damascus.

In addition, the members of the Political Security Section city Kamishly raided the house of one of the citizens on the morning of Saturday 13/1/2007 and took home owner alleges Mzquin good a pregnant woman and mother of three children Palace with her husband and two of her family members, namely:

- 1 – Abdel Hadi Hassan
- 2 – Hassan Abdel Ghani.

### **Tuesday 16-1-2007**

Eyewitnesses reported from Baghdad that gunmen wearing Iraqi police uniforms attacked Tuesday evening 16-1-2007 apartment buildings inhabited by violently Syrians in Haifa Street in Baghdad and they burned many of the apartments there until there were 15 apartments. The oldest gunmen burned two apartments of Amarah No. (45). Returning to counsel Mohamed Bkour Chairman of the Syrian Democratic Action, a daughter, seven apartments in Amarah No. 47, which defined department lawyer Abdullah Kocatepe Chairman of the Committee for the Defence of

Human Rights in Syria, and six apartments of Amarah No. (49). There are no victims, only that the volume of Article damage is very great.

#### **Thursday 25-1-2007**

Riots and disturbances in Adra Prison "Damascus central prison", which consists of about 6 thousand prisoners and the rioting prisoners who were not covered by the amnesty, asking Bhmolhm amnesty (which included only crimes and economic offences), as well as improving their living conditions inside the prison.

The strike ended without loss of life and the only Article losses.

#### **Friday 26-1-2007**

The Canadian Chairman Stephen Harper (26/1/2006) in a formal apology to the citizen Syrian / Canadian regarding the mistake committed by the gendarmerie Canadian right and which was the result of the feet of the American authorities to arrest and deportation to Syria, where arrested in the Palestine Branch of the military investigation in the worst conditions and exposure which severely tortured.

Also on 26-1-2007 military patrol opened fire on a group of young people in the hill and struck the young Ramiz Basha ibn Muhammad Ali in the back, and he was resuscitated at a hospital in Tal Al-Hassan and then transferred to the military hospital October and underwent many surgeries.

#### **Sunday 28/1/2007**

The Supreme State Security Court in Damascus judged both:

Firas bin Abdul Rahman Little Damascus and detained since the date of 11/1/2004

- Imprisonment for a term of nine years for his conviction of belonging to the Association aims to change the entity of the state economic or social basis of article / 306 / penalties.
- To three years in prison for his conviction on the deployment of lawsuits aimed at weakening the national feeling in accordance with article / 285 / penalties.
- To three years in prison after convicting him of the transfer of false news which weakens the nation's bill of Article / 286 / penalties.
- Dropping felony Bowl Head of State of the comprehensiveness of the Amnesty Law No. / 58 / for in 2006.
- Merging penalties and simply applying the most is nine years.
- Room and stripped civilians
- Osama bin Mohammed Bashir baker from Damascus and detained since the date of 12/1/2004.



- Imprisonment for a term of four years for his conviction of belonging to the Association aims to change the entity of the state economic or social basis of article / 306 / penalties.
- To three years in prison for his conviction on the deployment of lawsuits aimed at weakening the national feeling in accordance with article / 285 / penalties.
- Merging penalties and simply applying the most. Four years
- Room and stripped civilians

At the same date, the political security arrested Muhammad Ali Darabi, 72 years, one of the Baniyas (West Syria) because of a poem criticized in a statement "the Shiites", after it was published by Al-Jazeera news from attacking elements of the Mahdi Army militia in Iraq, the Syrians are refugees, some of them.

Because of copying poem using a photocopier in the business library. Elements of political security also arrested the library owner named Rami marble – was not present in the library when it were copied – in addition to the worker of the library, who was attending during copying process, called Ala Mohieddin. On 22/3/2007 the three were released.

### **Monday 29-1-2007**

The security agencies in the city of Halab raided the house of a Kurdish Syrian citizens in the city of Halab – Sheikh Maksoud near the mosque Destination Unknown After breaking the door, and proceeded to arrest the group without a statement of reasons for arrest or the existence of a memorandum issued by the competent judicial authorities according to law. They are:

1. Azad Kader
2. Joan Kader
3. Bashar Kader
4. Ahmed Nasan
5. Negmeddin Habash.

## **February 2007**

### **Sunday 4/2/2007**

The Supreme State Security Court in Damascus judged on 4/2/2007 each of:

Joan Arif Bin Bakr hand Raju of the province of Halab 1980 and detained since the date 6/9/2004

- Imprisonment / 5 / year felony attempt deduct part of Syrian territory in accordance with article 267 / penalties
- Imprisonment / 15 / year felony conspiracy intended terrorist act in accordance with article 305 / penalties
- Confinement for two months, the crime of using the identity of third parties pursuant to article / 458 / penalties
- Merging penalties and only implement the most imprisonment for a term / 15 / year bond article / 204 /
- Penalties for extenuating reasons for the estimated reduction of sentence for the half to make seven and a half years
- Ahmed Ali Rustam, born 1971 from the Aizaz Halab and detained since the date of 24/9/2004
- Mohammad bin Mohammad Mustafa, born 1983 in terms of Raju of the Afar region of Halab and detained since the date of 6/9/2004.
- Mohammed bin Hassan, born 1986 in terms of Raju of the Afar region of Halab Governorate and detained since the date of 24/9/2004.
- Merging bin Mohammed Mustafa, born 1986 Efrat and detained since the date of 14/8/2004
- Imprisonment / 5 / year felony attempt deduct part of Syrian territory in accordance with article / 267 / penalties
- Imprisonment / 15 / year felony conspiracy intended terrorist act in accordance with article / 305 / penalties
- Merging penalties and only implement the most imprisonment for a term / 15 / year bond article / 204 / penalties
- Extenuating reasons for the estimated reduction of sentence for the half to make seven and a half years in accordance with article / 243 / penalties.
- Abdelkader Ben Mohammed, born 1973 Sheikho Afar region of Halab, in jail since the date 6/9/2004
- Anayet Nin Ebsch Ben Ali, born 1971 in the village of Kara Zahal of the Afar region and detained since the date of 24/9/2004
- Imprisonment / 5 / year felony attempt deduct part of Syrian territory in accordance with article / 267 / penalties
- Extenuating reasons for reducing the penalty to make arrests for / 4 / years under Article / 243 / penalties.
- Chirzad Mohammad Sami Ben Baker, born 1986 in terms of Raju of the Afar region and in jail since 24/9/2004
- Mohammed Mohammed, born 1961 Niebsch from the Afar region and detained since the date of 24/9/2004.

- Imprisonment for a term / 3 / year felony interference by trying to deduct part of Syrian territory in accordance with article / 267 / penalties in terms of Article / 218 219 / of the Penal Code.

Penalties against each of the following minors:

- Mustafa Mohammed Ali Hassan, born 1987 from the village the night of the Afar region and detained since the date of 15/9/2004
- I hid Rcikl born 1989 in terms of Raju of the Afar region of Halab and detained since the date of 24/9/2004.
- Hikhmus Mohammad Qasim born 1988 Badran from the village of CBS's Afar region and Halab in jail since 24/9/2004
- Operating with imprisonment for one year felony incitement to try to deduct part of Syrian territory to support the substance / 267 / in terms of article / 217 / article / 29 / of the Juvenile Delinquents Act.
- Operating with imprisonment for a term of two and a half of the felony conspiracy intended terrorist act in accordance with article / 305 / in terms of article / 29 / of the Juvenile Delinquents Act. Ladgham penalties and the application of most bond article / 204 / penalties.

### **Tuesday 6-2-2007**

Syrian security authorities prevented the Syrian thinker, Dr. Abdul Razzaq Eid to travel to France to conduct surgical work to eradicate a cancerous tumor endocrine prostate. Dr. Eid and forced "to suspend the work of surgical agreement with the French Medical pending see how things will proceed" with the Syrian authorities.

It should be noted that Dr. Day is one of the most important cultural and intellectual figures of secularism and democracy in Syria during the last quarter century. Has issued nearly 25 books on literary criticism and issues of political thought, sociology, as well as hundreds of research studies and participating in symposiums and workshops research within and outside Syria.

Also issued in 6-2-2007, Dr. Diyala al-Haj Aref, Minister of Social Affairs and Labor in Syria Resolution No. "n / s / 168" to "solve social Society Initiative" in the province of Damascus, noting that the Assembly does not have any political or partisan objectives, and Each activity is confined to women's issues and advancement.

The decision of the Minister b 24-1-2007 and the amount on 6-2-2007 Assembly members

Mrs. Director of Social Affairs and Labor in Damascus had commissioned the liquidator of the Assembly, did not provide reasons for

the decision only a pretext Almmjoh "according to the requirements of public interest."

Previously, Ms. Minister decided to "solve the Association of Syrian women" despite the fact that this General operating Ministerial Resolution No. 5424 to in 1957 prior to the Societies Act in Syria No. 93 in 1958.

In addition, the President of Hasakah juvenile criminal court, Judge Eli Miro, on 6 / 2 / 2007 Resolution No. / 5 / No. case basis / 4 / for in 2007, the right of each of the two events:

1 – Kawa Mohammed Said Saleh Bakr. 2 – Hussein Dib Khalil. According to the following:

- drop the case public their right to dominate the Amnesty Law No. / 41 / Date 17 / 7 / 2004.
- imprisonment for the defendant in the event Kawa Mohammed Said Saleh Bakr for six months and placing him in the Correctional Institute in Halab for committing a felony to participate in order to prevent public authorities from exercising their functions derived from the constitution and interfering in the fire deliberately according to Article / 294 / recoverable Article / 212 / and / 219 / and in terms of article / 218 / paras / b, d, e / article / 573 / of the Penal Code, pursuant to the provisions of article / 3 / para / a, d, e / of the Juvenile Law No. / 18 / for in 1974, as amended

3 – imprisonment for the defendant event Dib Khalil Hussein one year in jail and placed in the Correctional Institute in Halab for commission of a felony to participate in order to prevent public authorities from exercising their functions derived from the Constitution as stipulated in Article / 294 / in terms of article / 212 / penalties in terms of the article / 29 / of the Juvenile Law No. / 18 / for in 1974.

4 – imprisonment for the defendant event Dib Khalil Hussein one year in jail and placed in the Correctional Institute in Halab for committing a felony offence to interfere in the fire deliberately set out to rule / 219 and / Article / 218 / paras / b, d, e / article / 573 / Of the Penal Code pursuant to the provisions of article / 29 / para / c / of the Juvenile Law No. / 18 / for in 1974, as amended.

5 – Ladgham penalties paragraphs third, fourth and implementation of the rule of imprisonment of one year in jail and placed in the Correctional Institute in Halab

6 – for reasons of extenuating estimated stipulated in Article / 243 / penalties year, commutation of sentence by half in jail and implementation of the sentence in the Correctional Institute in Halab.

7 – the term of arrest comprehensive account of the history of liberty of

booking 12 / 5 / 2004 until his release on 16 / 7 / 2004 and lowered from a sentence imposed by assets fifth paragraph.

8 – Requiring events Kawa Mohammed Said Saleh Bakr, Hussein Khalil Dib with their rightful guardians of financial responsibility jointly and severally liable to pay the amount / 76500000 / six and seventy million and five hundred thousand Syrian pounds paid to the Prosecutor seeks compensation for damage to each facility of international origin in the city Alderbas distributed to institutions And Chambers both at the discretion of the estimated damages in the case annex tables.

9 – Requiring defendants events Kawa Mohammed Said Saleh Bakr, Hussein Khalil Dib with legitimate guardians jointly and severally liable to pay the amount of \$ / 500000 / five hundred thousand Syrian pounds as compensation for moral damages caused to the Prosecutor's office This did not allow the defence counsel about these events found only in this resolution on Tuesday, 13 / 2 / 2007 due to the President of the Court in writing of the draft resolution provision.

It is noteworthy that these two events in addition to / 44 / others tried before a criminal court events Hasakah against the backdrop of the events of 12 – March 13, 2004, despite the Amnesty Law No. / 41 / Date 17 / 7 / 2004 but the authorities in the State Assembly moved the claims for compensation against those events .

### **Wednesday 7/2/2007**

Arrested by security agencies on Wednesday, 7/2/2007 Hussein bin Mahmoud strictly born in Jubail governorate of Latakia in 1939, and then forwarded to the department on behalf of the military 12-2-2007 where military prosecutors issued arrest warrant against him and deposited Damascus Central Prison (Adra) .

And previously and that security services arrested Dr. Mahmoud strictly on 19/9/2005 and forwarded to the department on behalf State Security Court that prompted his prosecution on charges that weakens the nation and weakening the national feeling and its armed rebellion, then the Court delivered its decision to evacuate him on 19/9/2006.

### **Thursday 8-2-2007**

She security agencies Thursday arrested on 8-2-2007 thinker and researcher, Dr. Abdul Razzak Eid was born in 1950 and quickly released by Friday 9-2-2007.

The security forces had been present in large numbers throughout the day Thursday in the vicinity of home d. Eid home in the city of Halab, radio, and at night atheist tenth of the same day left d. Eid needs to buy some groceries from the vicinity of his home but did not return to the house and it did not go grocery, where was arrested in a kidnapping is wearing a

"Albejamma," and authorities refused his request to return to his home to fetch his family medicine, or the communication that took place at hospitals and police stations to search for overnight .

The questioning of Dr. House. Eid on recent articles in Al-Safir newspaper, and on his refusal to appear before the summons security. The security agencies have refused to approve the travel d. Eid week earlier to Paris in order treatment for prostate cancer.

For Dr. Eid many books that discuss various issues of civil society and political reform and religious, have another pregnancy book written months ago the name "Mohammed Abdo before modernity and constitutional legitimacy" and a book (ask about civil society "Damascus Spring Almaud"), in addition to many articles and periodicals published In Arab newspapers.

Dr. Eid contributed to the establishment of committees for revitalizing civil society in 2000, although it does not belong to any political party.

### **Sunday 11-2-2007**

The Supreme State Security Court in Damascus sentenced on the German detainee Syrian origin Mohammed Haidar to death, born in 1961 from the people of Halab, was the result of the death sentence commutation of sentence to imprisonment for a term of 12 charges of affiliation to the Muslim Brotherhood in Syria.

Imprisonment for three years for the felony of affiliation with an association established in order to change the entity of the State Economic and Social basis of article / 306 / penalties.

Three years imprisonment for having no valid work of the government of Syria to the risk of exposure to hostile action in accordance with article / 278 / penalties.

To three years in prison for his suits designed to weaken national feeling pursuant to article / 285 / penalties.

Merging penalties and only the strongest basis of article / 204 / penalties so that the penalty is death.

For the estimated extenuating reasons and pursuant to article / 243 / reduction of sentence so that imprisonment for twelve years.

The fees include war effort

Confiscating and stripping him civilly

Calculating the duration of his sentence as he was arrested on 31/12/2001

After the implementation of the sentence driving him to the Division of Recruitment for the settlement of his situation.

It is noteworthy that Zammar had been "transferred" to Syria in August 2002 and referred to the State Security Court last year. According to the documents, the CIA made contacts with the German BKA crimes in the

twenty-ninth of the month of October 2001 after seven weeks of attacks atheist tenth of September, and was inquiring about the activities of German citizen Mohammed Haydar Piper. Based on the information German The liaison officer of a U.S. Bureau of Investigation FBI in the American Consulate in Frankfurt question about the reasons Zammar travel to Morocco, in late October 2001.

Zammar had plans to return to Germany in the eighth month of December 2001 at 6.45 am via Amsterdam aboard a plane belonging to the Dutch Airline KLM. But American intelligence had kidnapped Zammar in the morning while in Casablanca Airport In Morocco under the auspices of the Moroccan intelligence services, and the extradition of the Syrian authorities two weeks after his abduction, where was arrested in the Palestine Branch of Military Intelligence, and the transfer of four years after the Sednaya prison.

The Red Cross was able to visit Zammar once, and that an official at the German embassy in Damascus met with Zammar for a short period in Sednaya prison.

The Zammar, who obtained German citizenship in 1982 had been suspended for some time in Germany in October 2001 on suspicion of belonging to terrorist organizations after his release for lack of sufficient evidence against him, travelled to Morocco. Although the German criminal police were sent in August 2002 Syrian security forces to "a number of documents" Zammar had visited several training camps of the base in Bosnia, Afghanistan, although Zammar accused him of "West" in conjunction Al-Qaida cell in Hamburg that led the attacks of September 11. It through contact with Mohamed Atta Leader of the Hamburg cell that carried out the attacks, Mounir buying sentenced in August 2005 to seven years in prison for belonging to a terrorist organization. However, this judgement of history on charges of belonging to the Muslim Brotherhood group, according to the law "extraordinary" number 49, who sentenced to death each activist to This group.

The court issued a verdict against Mahmoud Ahmed Samaq born Jericho 1945 death felony Association of Muslim Brotherhood support for the first article of the Law / 49 / for in 1980.

For the reasons extenuating discretion pursuant to article / 243 / reduction of sentence so that imprisonment for twelve years. It Immigrants from the eighties, who lived and worked in Yemen since in 1981, has returned to Syria based on information received by the amnesty, but the Syrian intelligence services arrested him upon arrival in Syria on 12/4/2005.

Dropping a lawsuit general right of an offence using a forged passport for inclusion in the law of amnesty.

The charges include war effort

Room and stripped civilians

The term of his detention from the date of 19/5/2005

The court issued a verdict against each of:

Assem Mohammed Bashir, born 1970 Hill and detained since the date 14-8-2004. Imprisonment for a term of ten years for the felony first association of the Assembly was established in order to change the entity of the State Economic and Social basis of article / 306 / penalties.

Muhammad Ghassan al-Khatib, Fawzi bin detained since the date 4-10-2004. Imprisonment for seven years felony interference deployment of lawsuits aimed to weaken national feeling pursuant to article / 285 / in terms of article / 218 / of the Penal Code.

Shaher Mohammed known Zarka born Riyadh 1980 and detained since the date of 21/2/2004. Sentenced to seven years in prison for the felony association established in order to change the entity of the State Economic and Social basis of article / 306 / penalties.

Jamal bin Hussein, born Zen Libya 1972 and detained since the date of 26/7/2004. Sentenced to seven years in prison for the felony association established in order to change the entity of the State Economic and Social basis of article / 306 / penalties.

Maher Hassan bin biopsy born Hill 1977 and detained since the date of 30/11/2004. Sentenced to seven years in prison for the felony association established in order to change the entity of the State Economic and Social basis of article / 306 / penalties.

Murad Mohammed bin known Zarka born 1978 and detained since the date 21-2-2004 imprisonment for a term of four years for the felony association established in order to change the entity of the State Economic and Social basis of article / 306 / penalties.

### **Monday 12-2-2007**

Professor Khaled Suleiman Al-Saad was arrested from his office in the city of Hasakah and summoned by the security services and therefore have been taken to Halab. It is worth noting that the detainee Khalid Al-Assad is an active member of the committees in support of Iraq which is the largest and only son of Sheikh Sulayman Al-Assad on one Senate Tribe al deceased arrest a week ago.

### **Saturday 17-2-2007**

The security services on Saturday released 17-2-2007 Mr. Mohiuddin Sheikh, born in the Efrat / 1953 / secretary of the Kurdish Democratic Unity Party in Syria, "Yakity" and old 53 years and is the father of baby aged eight months and was already arrested by security services on 20/12/2007, which took him from the station cafe of Al Nakhil area of



Baghdad seven p.m. yesterday while sitting with one of his friends. To be transferred to the Syrian capital, Damascus later.

Also arrested Saturday 17-2-2007 Syrian security agencies activist lawyer Kamal Sheikho bin Hussein, born of Hasakah province in 1978 was arrested following a review of one of the branches of the security services and on 24-2-2007 released by authorities without any liabilities or prosecution merely security agencies to investigate him Background his lawyer, knowing that he was detained in the single room but not to be subjected to humiliation or torture.

### **Sunday 18-2-2007**

The Supreme State Security Court in Damascus issued its verdict against Arif Ismail Ahmed, born 1952 Damascus and detained since the date of 22/3/2004.

Sentenced to five years pursuant to article / 306 / penalties for membership of the Assembly aims to change the entity of the state. Imprisonment for a term of three years in accordance with article / 285 / penalties on the deployment of lawsuits aimed at weakening the national feeling.

After Ladgham Penal Court merely applying the most so that the penalty of five years.

### **Tuesday 20-2-2007**

Mr. Omar Mohammad was arrested who works as carpenter, and work in Al Hamamy garden and by the security agencies in the city of Latakia, for unknown reasons.

### **Sunday 25/2/2007**

The Supreme State Security Court sentenced to death for the special six Islamists arrested for felony interference associate Muslim Brotherhood group, which is a crime stipulated by law / 49 / for in 1980 in terms of article / 217-218 / of the Penal Code.

Then read sentences commuted

Eight years with provision for imprisonment:

Sami Ben on the road to born in 31/3/1964 Baniyas and detained since 1/1/2003

Government six years with hard labor by:

Khaled bin Ahmed, born 1/2/1961 village of Baena on their faces and jail since 2/10/2003

Tariq bin Abdullah Hallaq, born 19/2/1977 Baniyas and detained since 2/10/2003

Ali bin Mohammed Ismail, born 11/3/1972 Banias and detained since 2/10/2003

Taha Abdel Nasser bin coached born in 12/6/1972 Banias and detained since 4/10/2003

Jamal bin Jamil Jaloul born in 26/2/1958 Banias and detained since 2/10/2003

Also issued a Supreme State Security Court in Damascus judgement on Ramadan

Abdullah Khadr was born in Tlkk of the province of Homs and detained since the date of 1/2/2006.

Sentenced to five years pursuant to article / 306 / penalties for membership of the Assembly aims to change the entity of the state.

Arrest for three years in accordance with article / 285 / penalties on the deployment of lawsuits aimed at weakening the national feeling.

After merging penalties pursuant to article 204 of the Penal Code, the court merely applying the most so that the penalty of five years.

Include painting and the war effort.

Room and stripped civilian support for the rule / 50 - 63 / penalties

The court issued a verdict against Muhammad Ali Kilani, born 10-9-1973 Al Otaiba of the Damascus countryside province and detained since the date of 12/3/2005.

Sentenced to seven years in prison pursuant to article / 306 / penalties for membership of the Assembly aims to change the state entity

Sentenced to three years in accordance with article / 285 / penalties on the deployment of lawsuits aimed at weakening the national feeling.

After merging penalties pursuant to article / 204 / of the Penal Code and the application of most-sufficiency so that the penalty of seven years.

Include painting and the war effort.

Room and stripped civilian support for the rule / 50 - 63 / penalties

## **March 2007**

### **Sunday 4-3-2007**

The Supreme State Security Court in Damascus on Sunday 4-3-2007 sentenced eight detainees in what is the second cause of the hill are:

Mohamed Khair on innocent and detained since 11/1/2004

Osama bin Mohammed Ahmed Chalabi and detained since 25/2/2004  
Sentenced to ten years on charges of membership of the Assembly aims to change the structure of the State Economic and Social basis of article / 306 / penalties

Sentenced to three years in accordance with article / 285 / penalties on the deployment of lawsuits aimed at weakening the national feeling.

After merging penalties applying to become the most penalty ten years.

Ahmed Bin Mohammed Abdul-Ghani was born in Kuwait in 1975

Sentenced to eight years on charges of membership of the Assembly aims to change the structure of the State Economic and Social basis of article / 306 / penalties

Sentenced to three years in accordance with article / 285 / penalties on the deployment of lawsuits aimed at weakening the national feeling.

After merging Penal Court merely applying the most so that the sentence of eight years.

Abdel Wahab Ben Mustapha Dahir, detained since the date of 26/3/2007

Bassam bin Ahmed Halhom. Disqualified from the date of 25/2/2007

Sentenced to seven years in prison on charges of membership of the Assembly aims to change the structure of the State Economic and Social basis of article / 306 / penalties

Ibrahim bin Mohammed Kassem El Masry, detained since the date of 26/3/2007

Sentenced to six years on charges of membership of the Assembly aims to change the structure of the State Economic and Social basis of article / 306 / penalties

Mundhir bin Khalil threw born 1969, detained since 25/2/2007

Sentenced to four years pursuant to article / 285 / penalties on the deployment of lawsuits aimed at weakening the national feeling.

Mohamed Khair Al-Mubarak Al-Tayeb, 3/5/2004 detained since a conscript in the Syrian Arab army

Sentenced to five years in prison on charges of membership of the Assembly aims to change the structure of the State Economic and Social basis of article / 306 / penalties.

### **Monday 5-3-2007**

Syrian security forces arrested five young men from the marsh Arabs who are citizens in Syria from their homes or places of work are:

1 – Ali Buazar aged about 24 years old, was presented to Syria in the beginning in 2007 a forged Iraqi passport after sentencing to death of the Revolutionary Court in the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the UNHCR of the United Nations in Syria did not recognize as a refugee despite the submission of documents Proving that he condemned to death, was arrested Buamar from the house in an area 86 Mezze in Damascus.

2 - Kamal ties about 27 years old, a gunboat in the middle of Syria in 2006 legally registered with the UNHCR and was supposed to travel to the United States after designated as a country of asylum, was arrested from a house in the Mezze 86.

3 - Salahuddin walls "24 years" residing in Syria legally as university students - the first year Psychology of the University of Damascus - which is registered with the UNHCR, but has not been designated a country of asylum.

4 - branches bin Yousef bin Party Dear "28 years" residing in Syria legally as university students in the College of Civil Engineering, University of Damascus, which is registered with the UNHCR and accepted by Australia to travel to and from the home was arrested in the Mezze 86 in the capital Damascus.

5 - Ahmed Asadi "30 years" residing in Syria legally as university students in the Faculty of Arts Department of Arabic literature - the second year - which is registered with the UNHCR, but has not designated a country of asylum, was arrested from his place of work in a hotel in Damascus, and Has been searched his room in the university city and the confiscation of some possessions.

They were all released after imprisonment respectively for six months.

Also the same day the student was arrested Mohammed Nima (dental student Bushra last year - from the people of Idlib) of the credit for a new pharmacy credited Damascus for unknown reasons.

On 5 / 3 / 2007 also arrested the citizen Abdullah Samir sea born (1987) when he was in the governorate of Damascus, when he was trying to locate and arrest his father and his brother where he was the citizen Abdel Latif bin Samir sea born 1984, to enforced disappearance since mid in 2006, a student In the translation section - the Open learning University of Damascus, according to information received, the student is suffering from the sea Abdul Latif seriously injured in the foot, which is the greatest need for surgery, and is feared to result in deterioration of his inability to fully functional in the affected area. Moreover, it has already been arrested and that for nine months in 2002, Arroyo has suffered a decline in the brain Cerebellum constituted an obstacle on the follow-up study. And on 24/9/2006 and atheist at around ten at night, a security patrol arrested a Syrian citizen, born 1953, Samir sea from his home in the city of Jabla of Latakia, believed that religious background (the student's father, Abdel Latif). Knowing that Samir sea suffers from a healthy bay, is the inability career almost entirely in the lower limbs, in addition to chronic pain in the spine have been shortly before the arrest of

surgery to repair the stomach, apart from that, he underwent several operations in the past Surgery again.

### **Tuesday 6-3-2007**

Transmit this history writer Syrian writer Michel Kilo and Mahmoud Issa to the military judiciary, in accordance with Article 150 of the Military Penal Code which provides paragraph (3), which is punishable by imprisonment of five years each publish an article or political speech is a political view advertising and promotion to a political party or political group or body Political.

We have sent the military prosecutor charges against the background that in the month of July last July called on both the Kilo and Issa prisoners of the signing of the Declaration of Beirut, Damascus - Damascus, Beirut.

### **Saturday 10/3/2007**

To mark the four session to declare a state of emergency in Syria, "8-3-1963", the anniversary of the Qamishli events, the breakdown of a number of interested in public affairs Syrian sit in front of the Justice Palace in Damascus bum Saturday 10/3/2007, in fact, its impact on the security agencies had arrested around Thirty-five activists, and took them to where roads Adra fired at groups across the road, except for Mohammad Khalil Ibrahim was born in Damascus Kaddoura 1949.

### **Sunday 11-3-2007**

The Supreme State Security Court this morning a verdict against twenty-six people from the city would go up as follows:

1. Sheikh Ahmed bin Mahmud born in 1974 and detained 30/6/2004
2. Fadi Mohammad Bin Abdul Ghani born in 1973 and detained 3/7/2004
3. Yahia Ben Mohammad Bandakji detained since 1/7/2004, sentenced to twelve years.
4. Tariq bin Mohammed Nadim Shehadeh born in 1979 and detained 3/7/2004
5. Mohamed Ahmed Mohamed Al-Shihabi detained in 2/5/2004
6. Mohamed Abdel-Hadi Awad generate detained since 1977 untill 30/5/2004, sentenced to seven years.
7. Amir Sheikh Abdul Hadi born in 1986 and detained 1/7/2004
8. Omar Mohammed Jamal Nader, born in Jizan in Saudi Arabia and detained 984 since 3/7/2004
9. Osama bin Mohamed Ahmed Attiya born in 1977 and was detained 1/7/2004
10. Ayham Ahmad Omran sentenced to six years
11. Mahmoud bin Nayef Qaddura born in 1962 and detained 30/7/2004

12. Mohammed bin Ahmed Al-Numani born in Kafr Qouq 1972 and detained since 4/7/2004
13. Nasser Mohammed Amir, born in Kafr Qouq 1971 and detained since 4/7/2004
14. Ibrahim Ahmed Sabbora generate cotton since 1985 and detained 4/7/2004
15. Omar Abdul Rahman Imran generate cotton since 1985 and detained 2/11/2004
16. Sari Mohiuddin Badr Eddin born in 1986 and detained 2/7/2004
17. Mohammed Ma'moun Qasim born in 1981, detained since 1/7/2004
18. Hassan bin Mohammed Dib Zein born in 1984 and detained 2/7/2007
19. Wassim Mohammed Jamal Nader, born in Saudi Arabia in 1985 and detained since 3/7/2004
20. Mahmoud Sheikh Rashid born in 1979 and detained since 1/7/2004
21. Ibrahim Zainuddin Zainuddin born in 1968 and detained 1/7/2004 sentenced to five years.
22. Bilal Khalid Khossara born in 1974 and detained in 2/7/2004
23. Abdul Razak Yusuf Ahmed born in Durrant 1975 and detained since 2/7/2004
24. Rami Ahmed Arafa Suhayb generate cotton since 1975 and detained 3/7/2004
25. Ahmad Bin Khalid loss breed cotton since 1974 and detained 30/7/2004
26. Hassan Mohammed Dib Zein, sentenced to four years.

Penalizing Fadi Abdul Ghani Yahya, Bandakji and Sheikh Ahmed Shihadeh, and Tariq Abdul-Hadi Mohammed Awad and Bilal Khalid loss and Mohammed bin Ahmed Al-Nasser and Mohammed Amir Ahmed, Abdul Razzak and Rami Ahmed Arafa Suhayb million and the amount of forty thousand and twenty-six LS .

#### **Thursday 15-3-2007**

The judge agreed with the individual military Fourth Captain Ahmed blasted Damascus on Thursday 15/3/2007 at the release of Syrian opposition Mahmoud firm, which had been the start of a hunger strike in Adra prison near Damascus on 28-2-2007, which led to a deterioration of his health seriously. The release of a strict means that his trial will not stop, but it will continue unimpeded.

#### **Sunday 18/3/2007**

Hikmat Supreme State Security Court in Damascus on Sunday 18-3-2007 three detainees and the release of a fourth detainee, where:

1 - judged Anwar Bin Hussein Hamadeh imprisonment for seven years, which was born in 1978 and from the people of Deir Al-Zour province, detained since the date of 29/4/2005 accusing him of the felony against the backdrop of the General Association aims to change the structure of the State Economic and Social Council, in addition to a felony suits designed to weaken sentiment National support for articles / 285 / /306/ /278/.

2 - judge Mohammed Fatih lying imprisonment for a term of six years a student in the third year of the College of Engineering IT, is charged with felony association of the Assembly aims to change the structure of the State Economic and Social basis of article / 306 / In addition to felony proceedings aimed to weaken national feeling pursuant to article / 285 / to Background accusing relationship with the organization of the Jihad Salafi site designed by lying on the Internet, said that lying was supposed to make this project site to the university.

3 - at the age of absolute rule by imprisonment for two years, one of the people of Quneitra, is working Dealer electrical tools and accused of concealing a felony crime falls on the state security bill of Article / 388 / of the Penal Code in addition to the felony inciting sectarian Awanbarh basis of article / 307 / of the Penal Code.

4 - the release of a Turkish member, accused of slander edema head of state because of Shamil amnesty issued by Legislative Decree No. 58 of the judge in 2006 granting amnesty for some crimes committed prior to 28/12/2006.

### **Tuesday 20-3-2007**

The Chief Criminal Court events Hasakah, Judge Eli Miro, a court in a lawsuit No. / 18 / for in 2007. The right of each of the two events, namely:

1 - Rudy Mohammed Omar.

2 - Mohammed Assem Mohammed Omar.

The resolution stated that in addition to punishment, including imprisonment, requiring the events to pay compensation for damage done to institutions and government departments in the city Alderbas, which had already been obliged events, however, Hussein Khalil, Kawa Mohammed Said Saleh Bakr case paid a base figure / 4 / for in 2007. The new resolution is as follows:

1 - incarceration of the defendant event Rudi Mohammed Omar and his mother, Aziza Hassoun, born 31 / 1 / 1986, one year in jail because of the offence ascribed to it is provided by the fire and punishable under Article / 573 / penalties year.

2 - imprisoning the defendant Mohammad Omar Rudy event one year in jail because of the offence ascribed to it to prevent the authorities from

exercising its functions and punishable under Article / 292 / penalties year.

3 - a defendant, Mohammed Assem Mohammed Omar and his mother, Aziza Hassoun, born 25 / 4 / 1992 in Halab Correctional Institute for six months in jail for the offence is ascribed to it a felony assault and deliberately fire on authorities and prevent them from exercising their work under him and punishable under Article / 294 / And / 573 / of the Syrian Penal Code year.

4 - raising penalties paragraphs arbitrary first and second, so that the prison sentence against Mohammed Omar Rudy event two years in jail.

5 - the term of arrest comprehensive account of the date of booking of freedom until his release and lowered from the penalty assets.

6 - Requiring defendants events and legitimate guardians jointly and severally liable to pay for damage to institutions and government departments totaling / 76500000 / six and seventy million and five hundred thousand Syrian pounds.

7 - Requiring defendants events and legitimate guardians jointly and severally liable to pay the amount / 500000 / five hundred thousand Syrian pounds in compensation for mental institutions and departments affected are distributed according to the proportion of damage in each of them

It is noteworthy that these two events in addition to / 44 / others tried before a criminal court events Hasakah against the backdrop of the events of 12 - March 13, 2004, despite the Amnesty Law No. / 41 / Date 17 / 7 / 2004 but the authorities in the State Assembly moved the claims for compensation against those minors.

### **Sunday 25-3-2007**

The Supreme State Security Court in Damascus on Sunday 25-3-2007 four detainees:

1 - Judged Yassin Al-Sayegh Bin Nafie death sentence commuted to imprisonment for a term of 12 charges of affiliation to the Muslim Brotherhood in Syria under the law 49 issued in 1980. Al-Sayegh, born in Syria dated 1977 and left for Iraq on 1982, is detained since the date of 9/10/2005.

2 - Judged Muhannad Lubna bin Hitam generate Halab 1984 and detained since 16/12/2005

Sentenced to seven years in prison on charges of membership of the Assembly aimed at changing the structure of the State Economic and Social basis of article / 306 /.

3 and 4 - to judge Mohammed Mehdi Ben Ali Najjar, born 1978 and detained since the date of 5/5/2005, Marwan Mohammed Sharif, born 1981 and detained since the date 5/5/2005 imprisonment for a term of



four years for committing a felony association of the Assembly aimed at changing the structure of the State Economic and Social Council Pursuant to article / 306 /.

### **Monday 26-3-2007**

Announced the founding of the International Committee in Support of Michel Kilo from a group of jurists and human rights defenders from various countries and the Commission adopted the external coordinator with a professor Nasser Al-Ghazali Director of the Center for Damascus to theoretical studies and strategy, a member of the Arab Committee for Human Rights and coordinator inside Syria is d. Ammar part of the President of the National Organization for Human Rights in Syria.

The International Committee aspires, as a point of polarization with sympathizers with Michael and the rest of the detainees specific goals:

1 - release thinker and journalist Michel Kilo and the rest of his colleagues, and to stop any prosecution of their right to be regarded as an explicit violation of the Constitution of the Syrian and Syria to ratify the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

2 - consider all the special trials faced by Syria result of the continued state of emergency applied since in 1963 and the rule mentality security have no place in our world, and thus support the struggle of Democratic Jurists and the Syrians to lift state of emergency and release all detainees of opinion.

3 - The Committee applauds the struggle of all Democrats Syrians for a modern democratic constitution, peaceful transition to democracy.

The Commission has identified its plan to achieve their goals

1 - each entry in the seminars and training workshops and conferences for political and nationalist constantly reminds this file, because oblivion is a victory for repressing.

2 - activating the issue at the visual and audio media and the written.

3 - Creating a network of solidarity Syria, Arab and international workers in the field of human rights for the release of Michel Kilo and the rest of the detainees.

4 - Interview High Commissioner for Human Rights.

5 - activating and communication with international bodies, Arab and international following:

A - Special Rapporteur independence of the judiciary and legal profession

B - Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression

C - Special Panel Arbitrary Detention.

D - press institutions, organizations and associations working in the press and freedom of expression and free exercise of the profession.

The technical committee was formed to defend the body Michel Kilo, which included lawyers:

Lawyer Ahmed Seif Al-Islam Center manager Hisham Mubarak in Cairo.  
Attorney Daniel Ogi, my rights activist and lawyer in political cases.

Lawyer Mustafa Hassan counsel and head the Legal Assistance Centre in Aswan.

Lawyer Rashid chapel Chairman of the Organization of global justice.

Lawyer Abdel Rahim Dimple - secretary of the National Organization for Human Rights in Syria.

Lawyer Gamal Eid director of the Arab Network for Human Rights Information.

### **Tuesday 27-3-2007**

In this today, Tuesday, 27 / 3 / 2007, the President of Hasakah juvenile criminal court, Judge Eli Miro resolution No. case basis / 3 / for in 2007.

Who was tried on each of the defendants the following:

- 1 - Tariq Abdul Conqueror age.
- 2 - Mohammed Saleh Aziz.
- 3 - Ahmed Ali Sheikh.
- 4 - Bahaa Eddin Ibrahim.
- 5 - Ali Mahmoud Io.

The charge against them is a riot, murder and intentionally set on fire during the disturbances.

The decision came as follows:

- 1 - drop the case for general coverage of the Amnesty Law No. / 41 / for in 2007.
- 2 - imprisoning defendants age and Tariq Ahmad Sheikh and Mohammed Saleh Aziz, one year on charges of rioting.
- 3 - imprisoning the defendant Tarek age of five years for murder intent.
- 4 - imprisoning the defendant Ahmed Sheikho five years.
- 5 - for Ladgham penalties to the defendant, Ahmed Sheikho into custody for a period of ten years.
- 6 - a reduction of sentence for the defendant, Tarek to become two and a half.
- 7 - the term of arrest comprehensive account of the date of booking of freedom until the date of judgement and release the detained Tariq age unless detained another offence.
- 8 - Requiring a legal guardian of the defendant, Tarek age as a financial liability to pay his victim / Solomon / amounting to one million Syrian pounds.
- 9 - Requiring five defendants and legitimate guardians jointly and severally liable to pay for damage caused in the town of al-Amud for institutions and government departments amounting to six and thirty-five million and eighty thousand Syrian pounds.

10 - Requiring five defendants and legitimate guardians jointly and severally liable to pay the amount / 500000 / five hundred thousand Syrian pounds in compensation for mental institutions and government departments, according to the proportion of each.

### **The month of March 2007**

A source has informed that the citizen Abdel-Raouf Zeno (65 years) were arrested in the town of Hama by the military intelligence department, and it is worth mentioning that Abdel-Raouf Zeno was working in the UAE and teachers returned to his country in 1994 after the settlement to put it under a presidential amnesty after special Spent 14 years in forced exile. In the most recent developments have been transferred from the city of Hama to Damascus and referred to court-martial.

## **April 2007**

### **Sunday 1-4-2007**

The Supreme State Security Court in Damascus sentenced on this date three detainees:

1 - Ahmed Ben Yahia letter from Halab and detained since the date of 19/12/2005

Sentenced to seven years in prison for membership of the Assembly aims to change the structure of the State Economic and Social basis of article / 306 / penalties.

And imprisonment for three years to carry out the government presented no valid Syria to the risk of hostile acts in accordance with article / 278 / penalties.

Merging and implementing most of the aforementioned article / 204 / so that the penalty is imprisonment for seven years

2 - Mohammed bin Ali Rao Kabbah to five years in prison for membership of the Assembly aims to change the structure of the State Economic and Social basis of article / 306 / penalties.

Imprisonment for three years to carry out the government presented no valid Syria to the risk of hostile acts in accordance with article / 278 / penalties.

Merging and implement most of the aforementioned article / 204 / so that the penalty is imprisonment for five years

3 - Omar bin Mahmud Cahud generate Wasserman of Idlib and detained since 18/2/2006 imprisonment for a period of twelve years of affiliation with the intervention of the Muslim Brotherhood support for the first article of the decree / 49 / for in 1980 in terms of articles / 218 - 219 / of the Penal Code.

In addition, mitigating the causes of the reduction of sentence so that imprisonment for a term of six years.

#### **Thursday 5-4-2007**

Security patrol raided a house in the neighborhood Mezze in Damascus this evening and arrested were:

1 - activist Ibrahim Saleh, the witnesses former political charges of belonging to the Communist Labor Party for seven years, mother Zubaydah, born 1960 Lopes - Qamishli, where the lecture delivered before his arrest under the rubric of philosophy lying

2 - Mohammed Abu Sharif Rinas from the town paved for unknown reasons

Also Thursday 5-4-2007 arrested eight political security in Damascus with Syrian Kurds are:

Mohammed Suleiman - Omar Suleiman - Idris Ali - Adnan Mahmoud - Ammar Ahmed - Mohamed Ibrahim - Marwan Mohammed Saeed - Mohammed Abdul Karim.

All them are from Maalikis (Derek) north-east Syria, who were arrested from a restaurant Alnbug city where they work as Laborers Miaumien, in the pretext of a signal and colored threads in Masmanm showed Kurdish colors of the flag.

And rapidly to political security released on 15-4-2007.

Also Thursday, Syrian authorities released on Hussein Ismail Aldeguem (Syrian citizen / Maltese) and contacted his wife Josephine Aldeguem Maltese citizenship, and reassure and promise quick return to Malta when it believes the expenses of return, but no longer, and his wife learned that after spending one week with his family, and prepares to return to Malta, the Syrian intelligence, raided his house and arrested on Thursday 12 -4-2007

The Syrian authorities have arrested Al Deghuem for the first time on Friday, 29/12 / 2006 which left his home in Malta to attend on the occasion of Eid Al-Adha with his family in the town Jrzinaz, area denuded Naman, Idlib in Syria, has contacted his wife from Cyprus, and told her that he boarded a plane Emirates airlines headed for Damascus airport, and then contacted by dawn on Saturday and told her 30-12-2006

through his mobile telephone that he was arrested by Syrian security services in Damascus international airport.

### **Sunday 15/4/2007**

The Supreme State Security Court Sunday morning of 15 / 4 / 2007 sentenced on each of:

1 - Mohammad Al-Walid bin Mohammad Lotfi Al Hassany generate large Quneitra 1941 to three years in prison on charges of felony false news to support the transfer of article / 286 / sanctions against the backdrop of what was attributed to him by an interview in a cafe in Damascus kindergarten.

2 - two brothers, sister Kara Firas Mohammed Khalid, born 1987 Homs and detained since the date of 11/2/2006

3 - and Anas Mohammad Khaled Kara generate Homs 1987 and detained since the date of 11/2/2006 to five years in prison accused of affiliation with the backdrop of the Assembly aims to change the structure of the State Economic and Social basis of article / 306 / penalties and weakening the national feeling pursuant to article / 285 / penalties.

### **Monday 16-4-2007**

Summoned a lawyer and retired Major General Mohamed surgeon (89 years old, from the hill town of Brive Damascus) on 16/4/2007 He suffers from poor health and from many diseases.

It is worth mentioning General Mohamed wounds of the symbols of the Socialist opposition in Syria, which refused to join the list of so-called National Progressive Front in 1973 because of Article VIII of the Constitution which stipulates that the Baath Party is the leader in the State and society.

Also Syrian security organs have arrested the citizen Abdel Meguid Abdel Kader an obligation born in 1975, in front of the locality (exhibit an obligation of curtains) located in the neighborhood crusade in the city of Latakia, believed to religious background, and was arrested several days after his father Abdul Qadir an obligation born in 1950.

### **Saturday 21-4-2007**

The security services this afternoon broke into the office (Omar Sonkor) member of the Syrian Organization for Human Rights (Sawasia) and prevented participants in the proceedings of the General Assembly told (Sawasia) of meeting and the security elements to register the names of all members present and detailed personal identities, and then requested the meeting and present Disengagement Exit and vacate office immediately pretext that they had orders to prevent the general assembly of (Sawasia), note that the national organization had sent delegates by

invitation from the President of the Syrian Organization for Human Rights (Sawasia) Professor Abdul Karim Rihawi in order to control the proceedings of the General Assembly.

**Tuesday 24/4/2007**

The First Criminal Court headed by Justice Mohiuddin Barber of Damascus Tuesday morning 24/4/2006, facilitated to pronounce judgement in the context of the trial lawyer and human rights activist Anwar Bunni and professor in jail since the date of 17/5/2006, the criminal court issued the first verdict against a brown Imprisonment for a term of five years and after that weakens the nation to criminalize the basis of article / 286 / of the Penal Code. Compensation hundred thousand Syrian pounds for the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor because of a civil compensation claim made against him by the ministry in accordance with article / 62 / of the Societies Act No. / 93 / In 1958 for his activities against the backdrop of the Society of human rights, in addition to the training centre on human rights. This was entrusted to him the previous crimes, had dropped from Mr. Bunni after the date of 29 / 12 / 2006, following a legislative decree No. / 58 /, which included granting a general amnesty For crimes committed before the date of 28 / 12 / 2006 m.

The memorandum defending the structures and by the defence lawyers was the National Organization for Human Rights had played a key role in drafting has stated that the indictment and probably reprehensible and exciting surprise and brown patent obvious and clear of the inability of the prosecution to prove than anything attributed to him on the other hand Non-Applicability of legal text on what he did. Article 286 penalties, which indicted the structures under which states "deserves the same punishment of transport in Syria in the same way news is known to be false or exaggerated that weakens the nation" It assumes - that the news False and known perpetrator - that have been propagated false report in time of war or sign it breaks out - the false news that affects the nation and the debilitating psychological resistance - to commit a crime or misdemeanor in Syria.

Since Syria is not at war because the situation assumes according to the laws "of armed clashes between forces of two or more" and "general or partial mobilization preparation for a future armed clashes" and the fact we believe that there is absence of any armed clashes with the enemy on the one hand No other general or partial mobilization in the country and in the last thirty years since the signing of any agreement separation of forces in 1974. As well as statements that Syrian officials declared that peace is the strategic option of Syria, and the public prosecution could not

prove that the false news that the psychological impact on the nation and it was published in Syria

The absence of four conditions must be achieved by the aforementioned collapse corner of what was attributed to physical infrastructure.

Arrived in his defense because the indictment and probably came as contrary to law and B. A sound legal sense, which makes it descended to a tit-friendly political to the legal provision.

He demanded to declare the innocence of defence structures, which attributed to him. Reply prosecution case and the lack of personal character and interest.

### **Saturday 28-4-2007**

Syrian authorities prevented the Damascus International Airport Mr. Sulaiman Al Massar Canas Prime Arab Organization for Human Rights in Syria to travel as he was to travel to Bahrain to participate out of the Arab National XVIII (which was held there on 27/4/2007).

## **May 2007**

### **Tuesday 1/5/2007**

Disappeared Jordanian citizen Mahmoud al-Haj Mohammed bin doubles victory of his mother, born 1977 in Oman's share of border crossing in the background is believed that his arrest by Syrian security forces.

### **Friday 4-5-2007**

Syrian authorities prevented the activist lawyer Mazen Darwish, head of the center of Syrian flags and freedom of expression, where travel back from Damascus airport as he was leaving to Morocco, and it appeared that the decision issued by the Division of prevention political security rather than a judicial decision.

### **Thursday 10/5/2007**

The Damascus criminal court headed by Judge Mohiuddin Hallaq, membership and Ziad Ismail Hassan Idris judgement on the Syrian opposition, Dr. Mohamed Kamal Labouani life sentence commuted to imprisonment for a period of twelve years with the confiscating, civil forfeiture and was sentenced under Article 264 of the Syrian Penal Code, which stipulates " Any Syrian dam plots with a foreign state or call for

them to direct aggression against Syria or to provide them the means to that sentenced to life in prison."

It is noteworthy that Dr. Labouani detained since Nov. 8, 2005 upon arrival at Damascus airport, returning from a trip to Europe and the United States where he met with international human rights organizations operating in the area of human rights and some government officials and conducted interviews with newspapers and satellite channels and Arab world, and called for reform and change Democracy in Syria.

### **Sunday 13-5-2007**

13/5/2007 held on the second Damascus criminal court headed by Judge Ahmed Zaher Bakry the trial of Syrian opposition writer Michel Kilo and Mahmoud Issa professor exists and each of the two gentlemen Suleiman al-Shamri, Khalil Hussein in absentia, who had been brought to justice under Article 285 of the Penal Code for Mr. Kilo And Articles 285 - 278 for others, everyone was judged according to:

Michel Kilo governance: to three years in prison on charges of weakening national feeling under article 285.

Imprisonment for six months after being convicted of raising dread sectarian basis of article / 307 / penalties.

Merging penalties pursuant to article / 204 / penalties are becoming the penalty of detention for a period of three years in addition to confiscating, civil forfeiture account with a duration of his arrest out of his sentence.

A verdict can be appealed for judicial review.

It is noteworthy that the Syrian writer and journalist Michel Kilo Professor Head of the Centre for the Defense of Freedoms of journalists and a member of committees for revitalizing civil society in Syria, a member of the Syrian Journalists Union. He had been arrested on 14 / 5 / 2006. Judge has issued a decision to release the assignment a / Michel Kilo, on 19 / 10 / 2006, along with three of his colleagues. But the attorney general denied a decision to evacuate him despite highlighting the delivery and payment of bail worth A LS Despite informing him inside a jail to evacuate him. Then they decided to allocate it to the judge who issued a referral resolution to refer the file kilometers investigating judge who issued his decision assignment on 21 / 10 / 2006 Judge Mahmoud Issa three years in prison on charges of weakening national feeling under article 285 penalties.

Lack of responsibility towards Article 278, relating to the risk of endangering the Syrians hostile acts or spoil links Syria foreign state.

With regard to the innocence of the crime of inciting sectarian basis of article / 307 / penalties.



Quarantine, civil forfeiture account with a duration of his arrest out of his sentence.

A verdict can be appealed for judicial review.

Mahmoud Eissa, former political prisoner between 1992 to in 2000 and operates a translator and teacher of English, a political activist and one of the signatories of the Beirut Declaration / Damascus has been arrested on 15 / 5 / 2006 in the city of Homs. After four and a half months, then released, after 23 days Issued Arrest warrant immediate decision of the judge assignment in Damascus right and the right of both the Solomon Shomron and Khalil Hussein. He was arrested by a patrol from criminal security in Homs.

Default judgement on al-Shamri, Khalil Suleiman Hussein fleeing from prosecution to imprisonment for ten years so as to five years imprisonment on charges of weakening national feeling under article 285 and another five years on charges of incitement to a foreign aggression against Syria stalks Article 278 "in addition to the provision for bonds with article / 307 / and on The crime of inciting sectarianism and factionalism, a resolution in absentia.

Also the same day and sentenced Supreme State Security Court in Damascus on Sunday afternoon on 13-5-2007 three detainees are:

- Judging the verdict Voile imprisonment for a term of 15 felony charges of disclosing information to a foreign country and hostile to Syria, in support of articles 273-274 of the Penal Code. And stripped civilians.
- Judged Yasser Mohammed bin Baalbek given to five years in prison on charges of felony association of the Assembly aimed at changing the structure of the State Economic and Social basis of article / 306 / of the Penal Code, a packet generate Kuwait and detained since the date of 15/11/2005.
- Judged Yasser Mardnli Ben Bahaeddin to three years in prison after convicting him of weakening the national feeling in accordance with article / 285 / of the Penal Code, Mardnli and detained since the date of 15/11/2005.

### **Monday 14-5-2007**

The Court sentenced the beginning of the penalty in the town of Tartus on 14/5/2007 to Syrian writer and activist Adel Mahfoud to six months imprisonment and fined 200 pounds Article on charges of disturbing the clarity of the nation.

The patrol of the political security in Tartus had arrested Mr. Adel Mahfouz dated 7/2/2006 from his home. He was released on bail on 12/3/2006 to be tried at large.

### **Thursday 17-5-2007**

It also has been verbally instruct the Department of the Syrian newspaper of our country by the Information Ministry to stop distributing the newspaper in Syria until further notice after it was withdrawn on Thursday 17-5-2007 number of markets following the publication of caricature of the artist Alaa Rustum on page 32 illustrates how the approval of the Board People. After a period of re our hearts are normal. Our country is one of the private newspapers Republic, which took license for printing and publishing of the free zone, no newspapers are officially not coming from local newspapers.

### **Sunday 20-5-2007**

The Supreme State Security Court in Damascus on Sunday 20-5-2007 sentenced four detainees as follows:

- Fouad Al Shaghry sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment for 12 years with charges of affiliation to the Muslim Brotherhood group in Syria based on the law "49" in 1980 and the related affiliation to the Muslim Brotherhood.

In addition to imprisonment for one month based on article /453/ penalties for conviction of forging a passport and then merging penalties implementation of the first-sufficiency. In addition to confiscation and stripping from civilian support on articles /50 - 63/ of the law, Al Shaghry detained since the date of 1/9/2005.

- Faris bin Ahmed Al Qura of Quneitra sentenced to 12-year.
- The death sentence based on article /156/ of the Military Penal Code and on the terms of the enemy.
- Temporary detention pursuant to article / 278 / of the Penal Code for the initiation and access to information.

Then merging penalties, the most sufficiency implementation pursuant to article / 204 / of the Penal Code which is the death penalty.

Then extenuating reasons for the estimated bill of article /243/ of the Penal Code to reduce the sentence to imprisonment for twelve years.

And dropping a lawsuit about the public's right to leave the territory of the country for amnesty law.

Confiscation and stripping civilian support for articles / 50 - 63 / Penal Code.

It is noted that Faris bin Ahmed was born in the village attended the governorate of Quneitra in 1986 disqualified from the date of 7/1/2005 which is being tried by the Supreme State Security Court in Damascus on charges of significance to the enemy army places on the basis of article 156 / Code of Military Justice, which provides them with paragraph c " Punishable by the death of one of the following crimes committed during war or in an area where martial law was declared purpose of helping the

enemy or the army or damage to government forces. " No binders in court only by his words and denied before the court as the face of accusations against him, in addition to the report of the Division of Intelligence and prosecutorial decision, which usually comes to the report confirming the security apparatus.

The sum is compared confessions that he went to the village of Majdal Shams in the Golan in order to reside with relatives and to work for a living, did not stop within the occupied territories more than a few days after arrested by the Israelis and the rejection of all inducements made to him by Israeli investigator Since then handed over to the international emergency forces of the United Nations, which in turn handed over to Syrian border guards.

- Sentencing Sheikh Mohammed Ali Hassan from Damascus, Ammar Abdullah bin Mohammed rose from Rnques of the Damascus countryside province and arrested since the date of 26 / 4 / 2006 to three years in prison so:
- Two years imprisonment and a fine of two hundred LS and that bond of article / 307 / of the Penal Code and on raising the dread sectarianism.
  - Sentenced to imprisonment for two years and a fine hundred LS basis of article / 308 / and penalties related to belonging to the association established the purpose of inciting sectarianism against the backdrop of the Assembly of their affiliation with Al-reporting and advocacy.
  - Collection of both so that the penalty of three years imprisonment and a fine of three hundred Syrian pounds.

### **Monday 21-5-2007**

The Public Prosecutors in Tartus initiated across the Attorney General Ali Omran the public lawsuit Ali Ibrahim Suleiman under the legal Articles 285, 286 and 287 of the Syrian Penal Code as most of these articles contain provisions criminalizing acts that would undermine the prestige of the State and national feeling and attenuation the will of the nation, scored the prosecution under the symbol 753 for in 2007.

This took place at the report submitted on May 20 morning from lawyers Abdullah Ali and Luay Ismail branch of Tartus, contains information Prosecutors incident commission named Ibrahim Suleiman American Syrian origin and the public prosecution after a Tartous named Ibrahim Suleiman over the past years, especially during the month of September 2004 The July 2006, Israeli officials meet with them "Alon Water" and conduct negotiations with him a waiver under which the defendant Ibrahim Suleiman on the right of Syria in the waters of Tiberias,

according to media reported. It also made a defendant's statements during the negotiations, the official Syrian position contrary to and from talking about Hezbollah: "that could eliminate Hezbollah within 48 hours" which is published at the news that the nation's resolve attenuation as contained in the communication submitted by lawyers. According to the complaint board feet of the defendant to visit the Zionist entity, publicly gave a speech to the Knesset, he visited the monument to the "Jewish Holocaust" with what is the propaganda that serves the Zionist entity and reconciliation are offensive and violate the national feeling of Arabs and Syrians. That, according to the publication of Syria for judges and lawyers electronic Syrian judiciary.

Prosecution was referred to the investigating magistrate of Tartus and took both lawyers Abdullah and Luay Ismail as personal prosecutor against the defendant, Ibrahim Suleiman, and claimed the maximum penalties against him.

### **Tuesday 22-5-2-7**

Arrests have been arrested lawyer Ahmed Atasi by Syrian security services in Damascus and was released after about two months.

It also presented the Syrian citizen Mohammed Adil Sheikh Hashem and his mother Hanifa to enforced disappearance of one of the streets of Damascus, a student in the fifth Engineering Building - University of Damascus.

### **Sunday 27 \ 5 \ 2007**

Security agencies have arrested Nihad happiest Diop, born in 1968 an employee at a branch protectors Foundation railway lines on 27 \ 5 \ 2007 and forwarded to the prison peaceful, and during questioning before the judge in the mud of the individual military Dube denied the charge against him is edema Bowl president pursuant to Article 378 of the Penal Code General reported that the salary increase demanded the impact of the presidential referendum and called secret room at polling stations during the presidential referendum for world public opinion. On Sunday the Syrian authorities on 22-7-2007 Nihad happiest Diop to be tried before the Military Court city of Hamah.

It is noteworthy that the arrest of Diop came against the backdrop of a report from one of his colleagues at work.

## **June -2007**

### **Saturday 2/6/2007**

The Syrian security services prevented Human Rights Association in Syria to hold its general assembly, knowing that the Human Rights Association operating openly "protected by law." Despite the failure of the Assembly to get to publicity. "However, there is a lawsuit before the Administrative Court for nearly six years, between the Assembly and the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.

### **Sunday 3/6/2007**

The Supreme State Security Court in Damascus judged , today, Sunday, 3-6-2007 on the following detainees:

- Judging on Abdul Jabbar Alawi son of Ahmed, born 1972 and detained since the date of 3/3/2006 to death and commutation of sentence to imprisonment for a term of 12 years on charge of affiliation to the Muslim Brotherhood in Syria on the basis of the law "49".
- Judging on Ahmed Shahoud , born in 1972 and detained since the date of 28/12/2005, and Faisal Blani ,born in Idleb in 1974 and detained since the date 9/2/2006 ,in imprisonment for a term of 5 years on charges of committing a felony association to an assembly aims at changing the economic and social structure of the State basis of article / 306 /, In addition to weakening the national feeling.
- Judging on Zinar Musa Ismail in imprisonment for a term of five years, and for the extenuating discretionary reasons ,judgment was reduced to three years. On charge of committing a felony association to an assembly aims at changing the economic and social structure of the State basis of article / 306 /.

Also, on Sunday, security services arrested the journalist Salar Osei, who is born in Qamishli in 1968, where he was going to the club of journalists in Damascus at six p.m. on that day. He was released on 13-6-2007 after ten days of his arrest.

### **Sunday 10/6/2007**

The Supreme State Security Court in Damascus judged on five detainees as the following :

- Judging on Hassan Alfiteh the death penalty and commute the sentence to life imprisonment on charges of espionage based on Article 274, with a request to stress in accordance with Article 247 of the Penal Law.
- Judging on Ahmed Habib to life imprisonment and commute the sentence to imprisonment for 20 years on charges of espionage as well.

- Judging on Abdul Karim Marei to imprisonment for a term of six years on charges of espionage despite the fact that he had been released earlier. It is noteworthy that they were under trial of about two years.

- Judging on Ahmad AlShwakh and Oqbah Alwasel to imprisonment for seven years on charges of committing a felony association to an assembly aims at changing the economic and social structure of the State basis of article / 306 /.

Also, on the second side, the dentist Yasser Mohammed Auf from natives and inhabitants of AlRaqqa province and old / 42 / years ,was demanded at the formal summons, he went to the branch of military security in AlRaqq, and did not come out, or known anything about him, it should be mentioned here that Dr. Yasser Mohammed Auf, had already been summoned to the mentioned Branch intensively for more than once before his forced disappearance.

### **Tuesday 12/6/2007**

Syrian authorities released the Engineer Abdul Sattar Qattan "68 years" for health reasons since Qattan has been transferred to hospital several times during the last months before being released ,and he is in a bad situation.

It is noteworthy that Qattan was arrested in the periods 1975-1977 and in 1979 until 1996 ,and finally arrested on 27-11-2004 ,where he was referred to the Supreme State Security Court in Damascus, which sentenced him to death on 2-4-2006 and reduction of the judgment to prison for 12 year on charges of association to the Muslim Brotherhood in accordance with the extraordinary law "49" in 1980.

Also, at the same date, the student Muslim Mohammed Nebo from the area of Ain Arab , village of Ain AlBat, was arrested in the city of Latakia, following his coming out from examinations hall, and it is mentioned that Muslim Nebo is a second year student in English literature department, close sources ,to the student Muslim Nebo ,assured that he was arrested by the political security, and two days before his arrest had been interrogated by state security in Latakia, due to his activity background in public affairs.

### **Wednesday 13-6-2007**

Both student Shiyar Aluji from natives of city of Hasakah fourth-year in mechanical engineering college, and the student Mazen Hibo from Hasakah too, were arrested by the political security in the city of Latakia, where they are studying at the University of Tishreen, due to their activities background in public affairs.

### **Monday 16-6-2007**

Syrian authorities arrested the writer Ibrahim Mustafa and his colleague Sheikh Adnan Bozan ,who is a member of the committee secretaries of the educated Kurds Assembly in Syria, from the village of Kharab Alishiq of Ain AlArab area which is following to the province of Aleppo, due to their activities background in public affairs ,and it did not take a long time the authorities released them on Wednesday 24 / 10 / 2007.

### **Sunday 17-6-2007**

The Supreme State Security Court in Damascus judged on eight detainees in the case of so-called democratic youth:

Sentenced to seven years in prison on each of the following :

1 - Maher Ahmed Asbar ,born in AlSalamiyah (1980) – free job, was arrested on 19/2/2006 .

2 - Tariq AlGorani, born in 1985 - a graduate of the average Institute ,was arrested on 19/2/2006.

And to five years in prison on each of the following :

1 - Hossam Melhem born in Drekeesh in 1984, a student of legal studies - the University of Damascus (Open Education). Was arrested on 24/2/2006 .

2 - Allam Attiya Fakhour born in Alsalamiyah in(1977) - College of Fine Arts / sculpture \ Diploma students. Was arrested on 24/2/2006 .

3 - Ayham Mohammed Saqr, born in AlSalamiyah in 1975 - free work. Was arrested on 24/2/2006 .

4 - Omar Al-Abdullah, born in 1985 - student of philosophy College ,was arrested on 18-3-2006 .

5 - Diab Sirriya bron in Sidnaya in1985 ,was arrested on 18-3-2006 .

All the above have been charged under articles 278 / 287 of the Penal law: Article 278, paragraph" b " states: It will be punished by temporary imprisonment for whom commits works or writings or speeches that did not valid by government ,and introduce Syria to the risk of hostile acts or turbid links with a foreign state or offering the Syrians to reprisals against them or their money.

Article 287: Any Syrian broadcasts abroad, and he is aware , false or exaggerated news that would offend the dignity of the State or its financial position, will be punished by imprisonment for at least six months. The accusation was dropped after it was covered by Amnesty Law No. / 58 / in 2006 .

- Covering Ali Nazir Ali (from Drekeesh city of Tartous province - the management) by amnesty issued on 28/12/2006 noting that he was released before.

It is noteworthy that these young people have been arrested since early in 2006 by one of the branches of air security in the city of Damascus against the backdrop of a youth peaceful democratic independent and publicly activity, and disseminate some essays on the Internet, and all remained in isolation from the outside world no one is allowed to by their relatives from visiting them or to locate their arrest, while reported being subjected of their degrading to an ill-treatment of human dignity.

As the Supreme State Security Court published its decision to judge on Younes son of Khidir Younes, who is arrested since 5/10/2005 to imprisonment for a term of three years of felony transportation of false news that could weaken the spirit of the nation, in addition to room and stripped civilians .

Also, on the other side , the military public prosecution, ,in Damascus , activated the public lawsuit against the prisoner Dr. Kamal Allabouani "Under the rule for 12 year" and the new lawsuit was based on the material / 285 - 374 - 307 - 373-376 / of the Penal Code contained felony charges and weakening the national feeling ,criminal contempt of the Head of State and inciting sectarianism and disparaging one hand, cursing officers and prison staff to condemn, describing judges as a gang , and the case had been referred to the military examining magistrate the second in Damascus and handing over the police seizure orderly by the prison police, and report of some criminal prisoners.

### **Tuesday 19-6 2007**

The Japanese news agency, "Jiji Press" presented a formal request to open an office in Damascus, and the appointment of Iraqi journalist "Saif al-Khayat" a director of the bureau, where he was summoned several times by the Syrian political security to his question about the nature of his journalistic work, "his political positions" and his previous work in Iraq, then allowed him to stay in Syria, but after writing two news reports about the presidential referendum in Syria, he was surprised on the nineteenth of last June by a number of Syrian political security forces stormed the home and arrested him, was taken to the headquarters of a political security "section 701" There was physical assault upon him, because of two reports written by him, and did not get "the satisfaction of the Syrian security", and then forced to sign a pledge to leave Syria within three days.



Despite the Japanese Agency to make a formal complaint requesting the investigation into the attack on Saif al-Khayyat, the investigation had not been opened so far in the reality of physical assault on the press.

### **Saturday 23-6-2007**

A number of citizens ,in the city of Homs, were arrested ,and the following persons are recognized of them:

- Muhannad Abdul Rahman Gnome "free work" .
- Raid Othman Qassem studies in the university .
- Mahmoud son of Mohammed Rouhi Alboidani ,a student in the preparatory school (ninth grade) .
- Abdul Hadi Fakher ALTizini elderly man approached seventy years.

### **Sunday 24 / 6 / 2007**

The Supreme State Security Court in Damascus issued its decision to judge on :

- Mohammad Qasim AlZoubi, born in Dar`aa in 1972 ,and detained since the date of 15/6/2005

to imprisonment for a term of nine years under Article / 306 / of the Penal Law concerning the affiliation to an assembly aims to change the entity of the state bond with Article 306.

Three years imprisonment under Article / 293 / of the Penal Law, relating to armed insurrection. Merging the two penalties and sufficiency appealed under Article / 204 / penalties ,so that the penalty is imprisonment for a term of nine years.

Limiting him under legal competence and civilian stripping him based on articles / 50 - 63 / of the Penal Law.

- Abdullah Al-Juburi, born in Baghdad in 1980 and detained since the date of 13/12/2004.

to imprisonment for a term of nine years under Article / 278 / of the Penal law, relating to the risk of exposing Syria to hostile action or spoil its links with a foreign state.

Imprisonment for a term of three years under Legislative Decree No. / 13 / for in 1974 on smuggling.

Two months imprisonment under Articles / 450 - 452 / of the Penal Law relating to the falsification of records ,official statements, and false certificates ,merging the previous sanctions under Article / 204 / of the Penal law, so that the penalty is imprisonment for a term of nine years.

- Salman son of Daud Ali , known to be born in Baghdad – Aldora, and detained since the date of 18/12/2004.

Sentenced to seven years in prison under article / 278 / of the Penal law relating to the risk of exposing Syria to hostile action or spoil its links with a foreign state.

Imprisonment for a term of three years under the Legislative Decree / 13 / for in 1974 and on smuggling.

Merging the previous sanctions under Article / 204 / of the Penal law, so that the penalty is imprisonment for seven years.

## **July 2007**

### **Thursday 5-7-2007**

Dr.Nader Snoufi called for a review of one of the branches of the Syrian security services and after his going, Dr. Nader was arrested and not released ,noting that Dr. Nader Snoufi is one of disciples of the Islamic Studies Center and some associations licensed by the state assets.

### **Saturday, 7 \ 7 \ 2007**

On the morning of Saturday, 7 \ 7 \ 2007 and for the second time ,the citizen Tarek Omar Beyasi was called to the branch of military security in the governorate of Tartous, and did not come back.

The likely reason for the arrest of Tariq was entering to the websites of opposition to the Syrian government in addition to his activity in the blogging on the World Wide Web.

It is noteworthy, that the young man Tarek Omar Beyasi was born in 1984 and his parents, Fatima and Omar, from the town of Banias of the province of Tartus, and has a computer shop in Banias, and he is the son of Dr. Omar Beyasi the former political detainee.

### **Monday 9-7-2007**

The branch of military security ,in the governorate of Tartous at eight o'clock and half, summonsed the citizen Nizar Abdel-Kader Badra, after several repeated summonses, according to the information, these summons came because of security report written by "someone" in the interest of military security in which accused the citizen Nizar that he said the insults against the state and its leaderships during an altercation with one Citizens.

It is noteworthy, that the citizen Nizar Badrah of Tartous province's population - born in 1964 and married, and has five children, and has a shop in the industrial city of Tartus.

### **Saturday 21-7-2007**

The Syrian authorities released a member of the National Organization for Human Rights in Syria, the Syrian journalist Anwar Satih Asfari ", born 1959" to spend his sentence of five years spent in Sednaya prison, "near Damascus."

The State Security Service had arrested Asfari in 20-7-2002 and deposited him in Mezze prison ,then later transferred him to Sednaya prison after his transmission to the Supreme State Security Court in Damascus, which sentenced him to five years in prison on charges of belonging to a secret organization aiming to change the economic and social entity of the State based on Article / 306 of the Penal Law /, for all the duration of his arresting, his family were not allowed to see or visit him.

AlAsfari has been arrested previously since 1977 till 1991 on charge of belonging to Ba`ath party of Iraq ,knowing that he was working in the official newspaper of Al-Thawra, the official newspaper of AlJamaheer , after his release from jail, he travelled to the Emirates and worked with some Gulf newspapers and radio Voice of Arabs and magazine of Emirati ,and in a newspaper of cultural affairs to finally settles in "Arab News" as an executive liberalized secretary ,he was arrested shortly after his visit to Syria during a patrol clearance .

### **Sunday 22 / 7 / 2007**

Supreme State Security Court in Damascus judged on two detainees :  
1 - Mahmoud son of Ali Tiba ,born in Latakia in 1982 and detained since the date of 11/8/2004.

Sentenced him to seven years in prison under article / 306 / of the Penal Law concerning the affiliation to an assembly aims to change the economic and social structure of the State .

Three years imprisonment under Article / 285 / of the Punishments Law, on the pretext of doing designed to weaken national feeling.

merging the two penalties and sufficiency appealed under Article / 204 / penalties so that the penalty is imprisonment for seven years.

2 - Khider Al-Hussein ,born in AlRaqqah in 1977 and detained since the date of 1/10/2005.

To five years in prison under article / 306 / of the Punishments Law related to the association to an assembly aims to change the economic and social structure of the State.

Three years imprisonment under Article / 285 / of the Punishments Law, on the pretext of doing designed to weaken national feeling.

Merging the two penalties and sufficiency appealed under Article / 204 / penalties so that the penalty is imprisonment for seven years.

Also, on Sunday, 22/07/2007 security agencies have arrested the citizens

Ahmad Hamud Al-Jaafari and Hamad Khalaf AlThuraya ,both are from Ma`daan town following to AlRaqqa province.

In another place, the security agencies arrested the Syrian Kurdish citizen, Izzet Faiq Mustafa on Sunday morning (22/07/2007) from Dombli village of the Afrin region, after he sent a fax to his brother in Britain, talking about their house raids , noting that Mustafa Faiq Izzet was born in ( 1958) a former political prisoner ,and has spent seven years in detention between (1996 - 2003) due to his relationship with the Turkish communists.

### **Monday 23-7-2007**

The citizen Mazen Musbah Alaa Din, born in Latakia, "Bisnadah" in 1966, was summoned to investigate in one of the intelligence air branches in Damascus, and he is a civil servant in one of the military units.

So far the security apparatus refuses to admit on his arresting despite an attempt by his family to ask and visit him.

### **Saturday 28/7/2007**

The region branch following the military security, in Damascus, summoned Ali Barazi son of Sadiq under a formal communication, then arrested him on the background of his translator in one location of Syrian opposition, mentioning that Ali Barazi was in Hama in 1962, married with two children, was detained earlier for a period of fifteen years / 1982 - 1997 / because of his background of allegiance to the Communist Labor Party, he was that day in the first year of Medicine and now a sworn translator ,and a student in the third year of the Faculty of Commerce and Economics in University of Damascus.

On Wednesday, 26/12/2007 the branch region of the Division of Military Intelligence released Ali Barazi.

### **Sunday 29-7-2007**

The Supreme State Security Court in Damascus judged on three detainees:

Walid Omar Ibrahim from the people and inhabitants of Hasakah and detained since the date of 17/2/2005.

Temporary imprisonment for a term of five years under Article / 278 / of the Punishments Law related to doing acts not valid by the government ,and sour its links with foreign state or subjected Syrians to acts of vengeance.

Suleiman son of Hassan AlShahir from residents and population of Deir Al-Zour and detained since the date of 12/10/2004.

Sentenced him to seven years in prison under article / 306 / of the Punishments Law concerning the affiliation to an assembly aims to change the economic and social structure of the State.

Three years imprisonment under Article / 285 / of the Punishments Law, on the pretext of doing designed to weaken national feeling .

Merging the two penalties and keeping the strongest basis of article / 204 / penalties so that the penalty is imprisonment for seven years.

Majed son of Bakri Suleiman, born in Aleppo and detained since the date of 13/1/2005.

Imprisonment for life under Article / 273 / related to the disclosure of information that must remain classified sentenced to two months under Article / 452 / and related rigging passport.

Merging the two penalties and appealed sufficiency.

For estimated extenuating reasons, downloading the penalty to imprisonment for a term of ten years pursuant to article / 243 / of the Punishments Law.

### **Monday, 30 \ 7 \ 2007**

The Syrian authorities in Idleb governorate, "Mahmpel and Bzabor" campaign of arrests of some of these young men on charges of belonging to the Salafist movement, some of them has defined:

- 1 - Maher Mohammed Abdul Baqi (23 years) (the Mahmpel)
- 2 - Mohammed Abd al-Ghafur Abdul Baqi (22 years) (the Mahmpel)
- 3 - Ahmed Abdel Ghafur Abdul Baqi (24 years) (the Mahmpel)
- 4 - Mohammed Marwan Abdul Baqi (26 years) (the Mahmpel)
- 5 - Mamoun Ahmed Pharaon (28 years) (the Mahmpel) (His father was detained for a long time on charges of belonging to the Muslim Brotherhood and was released on 12/2006)
- 6 - Osama Nader Asi (the Bzabor / Ariha)
- 7 - Abdul Latif Asa`ad Asi (the Bzabor / Ariha)
- 8 - Ahmed Nafie Asi (the Bzabor / Ariha)
- 9 - Al Qaqaa Nafie Asi (the Bzabor / Ariha )
- 10 - Al Qaqaa Nafie Asi (the Bzabor / Ariha)
- 11 - Their fourth brother' name is unknown (the Bzabor / Ariha)
- 12 - Said Ahmad Asi (the Bzabor / Ariha)

Elsewhere: Israeli occupation forces proceeded from the special units in the Israeli police( Yassam) comprised between 50-60 element armed with various kinds of individual weapons, the three o'clock in the dawn on Monday morning at 30 \ 7 \ 2007, broke into a brutal and raided the homes of both of:

- 1 - Former POW and political activist Yusuf Shams in the occupied village of Majdal Shams.

2 -Former POW and media man Atta Farhat, who was born in a village of Baqaata in the Golan, a graduate of the College of Journalism at the University of Damascus, correspondent of newspaper "Al Watan" and the Syrian television's correspondent in the occupied Golan, and chief editor of the "Golan Times" [www.golantimes.com](http://www.golantimes.com), and a member of Syrians Journalists Union.

The homes of Shams and Farhat were raided in a barbaric manner in which they transformed furniture and smashing doors of safes, access to all angles in their homes, seeking to obtain any documents that could facilitate the legacy of any charge has stuck captive. The Israeli security forces took them to an unknown destination.

Where security forces raided the house of Yousef Shams and have a thorough inspection of the house and upper ground floor, and also searched his mother's house adjacent to his home, also conducted a personal inspection of all family members were detained in the corner of the house ended up force of the process of inspection and arrest, troops raid arrest a personal computer at home and all organs of regular and mobile phones.

And, also to arrest the journalist Atta Farhat conform fully to the arrest of Shams, where the Israelis thoroughly searched his house and confiscated by the Israeli force a personal computer and a mobile telephone. After that process ,he was kidnapped and taken to an unknown destination.

The arrest of Atta in the course of his work as press correspondents, in an atmosphere of discriminatory policies practiced by the occupation authorities against workers in the press and media from the occupied Syrian Golan and in particular working in the Syrian or Arabic medias. The journalist Atta Farhat was subjected to many abuses and harassment in the course of his coverage of news and activities of the people of the occupied Syrian Golan, where he was detained for 14 months but left after 8 months and the remainder completed in custody domestic as well as the Israeli occupation authorities barred him from participating in the conference International research entitled "The Golan .. ending the occupation in order to achieve peace", which was held at the Faculty of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London. Dated 20/6/2007, and the arrest of Atta comes within the context of policies related to the State of Israel in the media blackout on violations on Syrian citizens and restrictions on the work of journalists in an attempt to isolate the occupied Syrian Golan from the outside world and deprive its citizens of the right to express their opinion.

According to AlWatan local newspaper, "the last article written by Farhat before his arrest last Monday at dawn to the newspaper was entitled." even education becomes under occupation to struggle case came in its beginning...

"Curse of the occupation that has befallen on the Golan, not only to occupy land and displace the population, but also coincided with attempts to bring the remainder of the population and the Judaization and obscure their language and nationalist culture which they had brought up over thousands of years ago, by forgetting that our first alphabet ,we Syrians, extend to Ugarit, and we are the owners of the initials letters over time and not to an occupation any consistent pressure that humanity does not change or delete it .. Israeli occupation authorities did not learn history, but perhaps not read, which is why it is still continuing to try to obliterate our culture, where consolidated during their aggression on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan a group of actions in the context of the implementation ends .. "

It is noteworthy that the captive editor Yusuf Shams reaches the age (55) years old, were arrested by Israeli occupation authorities in 1973 and sentenced him to imprisonment for 17 years, he is the father of the student Saleh Shams, who died earlier this year after a tragic accident at Damascus University where he studied the "medicine "He is Chairman of the Committee for marketing Golan apple while the journalist Atta Farhat, 35-year-old is married to Mrs. Rose Abu Saleh, ongoing since early July, having completed his studies at Damascus University years ago and is a graduate of the Press Section of Damascus University in 2000, when Return to the territories occupied Golan through the Quneitra crossing by the Israeli authorities to detain him and sentenced to imprisonment whole year., and the journalist Atta is a distinct activist, with a range activities with students of occupied Syrian Golan studying in Damascus. And that Mr. Atta went to Damascus to study the media because he "found it only opportunity for the transfer of the suffering people of the Golan under Israeli occupation, and the majority of students who can not attend universities in the Golan because of the very high fees and preferring Israelis students than them, trying to go to Damascus to obtain University testimony. As he said.

He believes that the backgrounds of arbitrary arrests against activists, lies in the media and political activity for both captured in the face of Israeli oppression, which raised anger occupation authorities, which narrowed tired, having captured both the cross more than once expressed its contempt for successive threats made against them by the Israelis to stop their media with Syrian newspapers at home, especially on one side related to the Golan reality, in general, and Syrian prisoners in occupation jails in particular. Mr. Farhat has a special relationship with the media in Syria and the Arab world, has in his work to portray dangerous excesses

and gross violations carried out by the Israeli occupying authorities against the people of the occupied Golan, and that Mr. Yousef Shams always stands in the face of Israeli attempts to obliterate the Arab identity of the Golan and ending the relationship with homeland Mother Syria.

## **August 2007**

### **Friday 3/8/2007**

About midnight on Thursday evening, in 2/8/2007, intelligence services arrested in front of his house in General province Ghazi Ayyash houses in Deir Al-Zour Professor Ismail son of Khedir AlSaleh AlSeyah, Arabic language teacher and activist in the committees of supporting Palestine and Iraq ,born in Deir Al-Zour in 1956 , married and has four children, it is believed that the arresting is because of his activities on public affairs. Has been released on Wednesday (19/9/2007) after an arrest lasted six weeks.

### **Saturday 4-8-2007**

A well informed source, in the town of Ariha in Idlib governorate, informed that the body of the young Abdul Muaz Salim son of the engineer Mohamed Basheer Salem handed over to his family and buried under the supervision of military intelligence in 4-8-2007, without allowing the family to inspect the corpse.

The young man Salem had disappeared from town of Ariha two years ago, rumors spread that he had traveled to Iraq and subsequently found to have been arrested in the Palestine Branch of the military investigation.

### **Tuesday 7-8-2007**

Syrian authorities prevented the student, Mostafa Alhaid from traveling abroad for study under the communication No. 33921 Date 07-08-2007 issued by the political security branch in Aleppo, which prompted Alhaid to initiate proceedings before the administrative courts in Damascus recorded under no. 9927 in 2007 against the Minister of Interior in addition to his request for cancellation of prevention travel, and it was not outstanding.

### **Sunday 12 / 8 / 2007**

One of the Syrian security agencies arrested the political activist Marouf Ahmed Mullah Ahmed, at the Syrian-Lebanese border, when he



was on his way to visit Lebanon, a resident of the town of Qamishli, a leading cadres of the Union Kurdish Party, married and has six children.

### **Tuesday 14-8-2007**

Syrian authorities prevented the opposition activist Riad Seif from traveling outside the Syrian ,view of the satisfactory treatment of prostate cancer, despite the fact that Saif had been submitted to security authorities a request for travel but those authorities did not agree to give him permission to travel.

Riad Seif, parliamentary earlier, had been arrested in 2001 with nine others in what is called" Damascus Spring" and was released on January 18 (January) 2006 after serving four years and five months out of the provision of five years.

### **Wednesday 15-8-2007**

The security authorities have arrested Suad Ibrahim daughter of Mahmoud ,born in 1977, residents of the village Kirbetali hand Alderbas "Qamishli" against the background of activity in one of the Kurdish parties.

### **Thursday 16-8-2007**

The military security in Aleppo had arrested Hussein Airod with a group of citizens in Aleppo, and Hussein is working in the maintenance of computers and did not know the reasons for detention.

### **Sunday 26/8/2007**

The Supreme State Security Court in Damascus judged on four detainees:

- Muwaffaq son of Ahmed Qurmah, born in 1963 and detained since the date of 18/7/2006 to death on charges of affiliation to the Muslim Brotherhood group, under Article I of the Legislative Decree / 49 / in 1980 ,and for the estimated extenuating reasons download to become a prison sentence for twelve years pursuant to article / 243 / of the punishments Law.
- Yousef Najia ,born in 1935 and detained since the date of 22/6/2006 to death on charges of affiliation to the Muslim Brotherhood group, under Article I of the Legislative Decree / 49 / for in 1980 and for the estimated extenuating reasons, download to become a prison sentence for twelve years pursuant to article / 243 / Penalties Law.
- Ahmed son of Suleiman Mansour AlHilali from the people and inhabitants of Qamishli, born 1986 and detained since the date of 15/1/2005. Imprisonment for a term of six years under Article / 306 / of

the Punishments Law concerning the affiliation to an assembly aims to change the economic and social structure of the State.

Three years imprisonment under Article / 285 / of the Penal Code, on the pretext of doing designed to weaken national feeling.

Merging the two penalties and only the strongest appealed basis of article / 204 / penalties so that the penalty is imprisonment for a term of six years.

- Mustafa Noor Eddin son of Imad Eddin, born in Aleppo in 1982. Imprisonment for a term of six years under Article / 306 / of the Penal Code concerning the affiliation to an assembly aims to change the economic and social structure of the State.

Three years imprisonment under Article / 285 / of the Penal Code, on the pretext of doing designed to weaken national feeling.

Imprisonment for two months misdemeanor passport forgery .

Imprisonment for the crime of using a passport.

Merging the penalties and only the strongest appealed basis of article / 204 / sanctions and applying more so that the penalty is imprisonment for a term of six years.

### **Wednesday 29-8-2007**

In the first public meeting ,the detainee Faiq AlMir, leadership in the opposition "Syrian "People's Party , came to judicial questioning in the Justice Palace in Damascus on Wednesday afternoon in 29-8-2007. The prosecution encountered the following accusations against AlMir: Closing the plots and hostile contact points for the state- Attacking the ruling regime and to show overt hostility to the policy State - frequent contact with the Lebanese group of March 14..... These accusations according to articles 285 - 286 - 263 - 264 of the Syrian Punishments Law and scrapped the indictment charged under article 298.

AlMir, in turn ,denied the relationship with the group on March 14 and said that his relationship was with Mr. Elias Attallah Democratic Left Party leader in Lebanon , and that this party was united with his party previously, and AlMir went on that his connection with Atta Allah is the aim of providing duty death of George Hawi solace former Secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party.

It is noteworthy, that the security authorities had arrested AlMir on Wednesday 13-12-2006 in the city of Tartus.

### **Friday 31 / 8 / 2007**

Syrian authorities prevented Mr. Kheireddine Murad secretary of Azadi Kurdish Party in Syria to travel at dawn on Friday, 31 / 8 / 2007 at Damascus International Airport, where he was travelling to the Kingdom of Norway to visit his family living there.

Note that Mr. Kheireddine Murad Prevention earlier travel outside the country under the orders of the Syrian security services because of his political activities, one issued by the Department of General Intelligence Branch / 330 / and the second issued by the Division of Military Intelligence branch / 235 /.

As well as prevention activist Adnan Hamdan to travel to Cairo on Friday morning 31 \ 8 \ 2007, following his invitation to attend a training workshop of 31 \ 8 to 2 \ 9 \ 2007 entitled codification and human rights "use codes of Writer", sponsored by the Arab Network for Human Rights Information.

### **August -2007**

In the month of August, a five license batch of new associations has been refused in only one time in the southern town of Suweida, and rejection came from the branch of the ruling Baath Party in Suweida, together with another letter issued by the security authorities. Note ,that the license is mandated by the Directorate of Social Affairs and Labor in the province of Suweida.

And associations that have been rejected license them are:

1 – The high Assembly in Alduwyra. The presented license is refused to be granted on 27-6-2007, on the pretext of "social reasons"! Did not indicate in a rejection resolution .

2 - The Syrians topographers Assembly , has refused to grant the licence "the lack of need of services for like this Assembly," and had filed a request authorization in 1/11/2006.

3 – The Health Food Assembly ,in the village of "Alqiryra", has refused to grant the licence made by on 14/11 / 2006, "on the pretext of "lack of viable .

4 - Society of St. Luke's physician, has refused to grant the licence made by 19-1-2006 on the pretext of "the presence of Assembly wisdom charities that have similar objectives"

5 - Women Support Assembly and against domestic violence, had filed a request to grant license dated 30/9/2006, and refusing to request on the pretext that "the same objectives of the General Women's General Federation!"

### **September 2007**

#### **Sunday, 2 \ 9 \ 2007**

The political activist and Kurdish leader Bashar AlAmin ,known as (Lorin `s father), were arrested ,and he is a member of the Political

Bureau of Azadi Kurdish Party ,from his home in the northern Syrian city of Hasakah, where an armed security patrol belonging to the branch of military security escort him to an unknown destination, did not know the reasons for his arrest. He is married and father of five children, in the fifth decade of life.

### **Monday, 3 / 9 / 2007**

Syrian authorities prevented the (political security) the colleague Ghazi Kaddour (Abu Omar). Member of the Board of Trustees at (l d h) of travel on the Jordanian border where he was traveling to Amman to attend a training workshop on human rights.

### **Wednesday 12-9-2007**

The Syrian Judicial military authorities ,in the city of Homs evening 12-9-2007 ,released the rejecter and the Syrian writer Habib Saleh after it agreed to be excused from the fourth period.

The security services have arrested Saleh from the city of Tartus on 30 -5-2005 ,and then forwarded to the military court governorate of Homs, which issued its ruling on him on 15-8-2006 for three years in prison in accordance with Article 286 in terms of Article 285 of the Syrian Penal Code ,after he was charged with disseminating false news against the backdrop of publication of articles in favor of opposition on the Web, and six months imprisonment on charges of disseminating exaggerated news, has been introduced harsher penalties are three years in prison.

This is the second arrest for Saleh ,as he was previously arrested in 2001 in the context of the arrests, which affected the symbols of the so-called Damascus Spring, where he spent sentenced to three years too, among his arrest in 12-9-2001 and 9-9-2004.

### **Monday 17-9-2007**

Between 17 \ 9 \ 2007 and 20 \ 9 \ 2007 political security detachment, in the governorate of Baniyas following Tartous , summoned Syrian citizens ,soon it retained and released some of them later on Saturday, 25 \ 10 \ 2007, namely:

1 - Abdel-Razzaq Ahmed Mahmoud, was born in Baniyas in 1976 ,does not know reading, writing and living with sickle-cell anemia since his childhood - according to the reports of the doctors treating him - causing him repeatedly Bonn percent, and needs constant blood transfusions in the context of the degradability spasms., Was released on Saturday 25 \ 10 \ 2007

2 - Ahmad Jaber Al-Zeer, born in 1976 and works tailor.

3 - Abdel-Moneim Adnan Hubaishi, born 1981 .

4 - Abdullah Haj Ali, born 1980 .

5 - Nazir Mohammad Hdifa, born in 1983 in the fourth mathematics, and was released on Saturday 25 \ 10 \ 2007 .

6 - Jihad Muhammad Hdifa ,born in 1986 the first year in Law student, was released on Saturday 25 \ 10 \ 2007 .

7 - Bassam Taha ,a student of Sharia in Damascus.

8 - Mohamed Hassan Namoura born 1966 .

### **Saturday 22-9-2007**

Syrian President issued on the morning of Saturday 22-9-2007 Legislative Decree No. 56 which granted a general amnesty for crimes mostly committed by misdemeanor type before 17/7/2007 .

### **Sunday 23/9/2007**

The Supreme State Security Court ,in Damascus , judged on four detainees are:

- Mohammed son of Abdel Aziz Hamdan from Zabadni of the Damascus countryside province and detained since the date of 28/8/2006. Imprisonment for a term of four years under Article / 306 / of the Penal Code concerning the affiliation of the secret assembly aiming to change the economic and social entity of the State basis of article / 306 / of the Syrian Penal Code in reference to their affiliation with Al-stream religious predecessor (radical).

- Ahmed son of Abdel Aziz Hamdan from the people and inhabitants of Zabadni of Damascus province countryside and detained since the date of 13/8/2006 to five years in prison under article / 306 / of the Penal Code concerning the affiliation of the secret assembly aiming to change the economic and social entity of the State basis of article / 306 / of the Syrian Penal Code in reference to their affiliation with Al-stream religious predecessor (radical).

And three years imprisonment under Article / 285 / of the Penal Code and on the deployment of lawsuits aimed at weakening the national feeling. Merging and implement the most stress ,so that the penalty is imprisonment for five years.

- Ali Zin El Abidine Mujaan son of Ahmed ,and detained since the date of 9/10/2005 to three years in prison under article / 278 / of the Penal Code and carry out no valid government of Syria to the risk of exposure to hostile action in reference to his insult and defamation on the Internet (comments published by Mujaan on the World Wide Web attacked Saudi Arabia).

Extenuating reasons for the estimated reduction of sentence so that imprisonment for two years

- Ahmed Daboul son of Mohammed, born in Aleppo in 1955 and detained since the date of 8/11/2006. Sentenced to one year in accordance

with article / 452 / of the Penal Code and for obtaining a false passport back to one of the members of the Syrian Muslim Brotherhood.

### **Tuesday 25-9-2007**

Damascus military court issued its ruling acquitted the journalists Muhannad Abdul Rahman, Alaa El Din Hamdoun, the individual military judge decided their innocence because of the absence of an offence.

The security agencies have detained the journalist Abdel Rahman, Hamdoun, for more than a month after the two were referred to military court to begin trial in 25-6-2007 on charges of undermining the prestige of the state based on article / 287 / of the Syrian Penal Code., and political security in Damascus countryside had been arrested Muhannad Abdul Rahman earlier on Thursday 7-9-2006 and was released him on 22-9-2006, Muhanad is a journalist born in the village of Abeen, governorate of Idleb in 12-1-1981. He is a graduate of the Faculty of Journalism in 2005.

### **Friday 28-9-2007**

Syrian authorities prevented Mr. Nasser Al-Ghazali ,the director of Damascus Center for theoretical studies and civil rights, and the media officer at the Arab Committee for Human Rights to travel to Sweden.

Ghazali holds Swedish citizenship in addition to Syrian nationality and had come to Damascus for 45 days to prepare a report on Iraqi refugees in Syria.

### **Sunday 30/9/2007**

The initial Civil Court decided in Ain AlArab - Aleppo and during the trial twenty-eight kurds of residents of the region in a lawsuit with the number / 6 / for in 2007 to consider the lawsuit filed by both the Syrian Interior Minister and Chairman of the City Council of Ain AlArab to claim compensation for damage to the headquarters of the governmental equipment against the backdrop of the bloody events of March 2004.

Since the dossier had been completely empty of any evidence or legal Corroborator, the judge Mr. Ibrahim Turkmen issued a decision to dismiss the lawsuit because of the lack of texts, cancellation reserve restrain to the right verdict to the two parties.

Also, the same day, Sunday, 30-9-2007, but in the Supreme State Security Court in Damascus which judged:

- Judged on Ahmed AIOjail ,born in Deir Al-Zour in 1982 for the death penalty and commute the sentence to imprisonment for a term of 12 years on charge of affiliation to the Muslim Brotherhood in Syria in accordance with Article I of the law / 49 / for in 1980.

- Judge on Ibrahim Mohammed al-Tahir, who is a Jordanian national, born 1978 imprisonment for 15 years under Article / 306 / of the Penal Code, and related associate to an assembly aims to change the entity of the State (belonging to a terrorist organization - Al Qaeda. (And three years imprisonment under Article / 278 / Act The penalties for acts not valid Government of Syria to the risk of exposure to hostile action.  
Imprisonment for one year on charges of obtaining a false passport.  
Imprisonment for one year on charges of obtaining false identity.  
Merging and implement the most stress based on article / 204 / so that the penalty is imprisonment for a period of fifteen years.

- Judging on Nidhal Al Khalidi to imprisonment for a term of six years on charges of "crime" of the Assembly of secret association aimed at changing the economic and social structure of the State basis of article / 306 /, in reference to joining "stream predecessor hard-liner" .  
And three years imprisonment under Article / 285 / of the Penal Code and on the deployment of lawsuits aimed at weakening the national feeling.  
merging and implement the most stress based on article / 204 / so that the penalty is imprisonment for a term of six years.

## **October 2007**

### **Monday 1/10/2007**

The fourth individual military judge, in Damascus, issued a decision to drop the lawsuit of public right on Mahmoud Sarem view of the coverage of misdemeanours / 374-373 / of the Penal Code and related with deriding officer exercising public authority or the Head of State or disparaging the flag or national emblem, which was publicly Prosecution had sent to Dr.

Sarem in the context of respect opposed the war in 1967 that previously happened between Dr. Sarem and some one in the Bus stations in Damascus.

### **Sunday 7-10-2007**

The Supreme State Security Court, in Damascus, issued set of provisions against the backdrop of Muslim detainees from the Palestinian Yarmouk camp in Damascus on charge of affiliation to a secret organization aiming to change the economic and social entity of the State basis of article / 306 / of the Syrian Penal Code

- 1 - Mohammed Saeed Dahman . Imprisonment for a term of nine years.
- 2 - Saad Eddin Faour. Imprisonment for a term of five years.
- 3 – Diyaa AlHindi. Imprisonment for a term of five years.

- 4 - Mohammad Fadi Shaaban. Imprisonment for a term of five years.  
5 - Mohamed Khair Shaaban. Imprisonment for a term of five years.

### **Tuesday 16-10-2007**

Dozens of youths, in the city of Homs, were arrested for unknown reasons known of them:  
1 - Ra'fat Al-Sakka 2 - Jamal Gnome 3 - Abdel Rahem Shalab AlSham 4 - Suleiman Alaween  
5 - Mahmoud Alghantawi 6 - Ghassan AlKurdi 7 - Basem Alayoushi 8 - Firas Saboh  
9 - Samer AlBuqayy 10 - Mazen Ouyshi 11 - Ahmed Mehrat 12 - Ibrahim AlBuqayy 13 - Rasheed AlMesdi 14 - Hamdan Darwish 15 - 16 Zaher Khitim - Raid AlQasem  
17 - Ayman Khitim 18 - Mohammed Jabr 19 - Abdel Fattah AlMasri 20 - Mahmoud AlBuoydi

### **Wednesday 22/10 / 2007**

The Military security arrested Mr. Bassam Basaleh , in Syria, the leading member of the Democratic Arab Socialist Union Party from his locality in the city of Tal governorate of Damascus countryside on the backdrop of his criticism of high prices. He was transferred later to Palestine Branch in Damascus, noting that Basaleh had been summoned and questioned several times by the Branch of Security Military in Altal in the background of report written by one of its informants accuse him insulting and curse the government on Sunday 28/10/2007 Syrian authorities released Basaleh without consequences.  
Bassam was born in 1964 "43 year-old" has shops for the sale of keys and Junk

### **Sunday 28-10-2007**

The National Organization received confirmed information on the nearness executions of a number of Ahwazeen, Syria has handed over to Iran earlier ,and the organization in cooperation with international organizations and the Dutch embassy in Damascus in addition to the Dutch government could to stop the execution against those ,note that they are still in prisons in Iran ,and they are:

#### **Abdul Rasul Ali Mazraah.**

He was born in 1950 (56 years), Iranian citizenship - No. 10 Iranian citizenship - had entered Syria on 26 \ 4 \ 2002 and was arrested in Syria on 11 \ 5 \ 2006 and then by the Syrian authorities handed over to Iranian authorities on 30 \ 5 \ 2006 Where sentenced to death by the Revolutionary Court city of Ahvaz on 14 \ 10 \ 2007 ,note that Abdul



Rasul Mazraah covered by the protection of the UNHCR Office of the United Nations in Damascus

**Said Odah Saki**

35 year-old, Iranian citizenship, had entered Syria on 5 \ 2 \ 2002, and arrested on 15 \ 9 \ 2005, and then the Syrian authorities handed over to Iranian authorities on 16 \ 5 \ 2006, where sentenced to death by the Revolutionary Court City Ahvaz ,note that Saki is acceptable to the Norwegian Kingdom as a refugee.

**Faleh Abdullah Al-Mansuri**

"60 year old", an Iranian in addition to holding the Dutch nationality since 1989, has entered into Syria on 11 \ 5 \ 2006 and then by the Syrian authorities handed over to Iranian authorities on 16 \ 5 \ 2006, where sentenced to death by the Revolutionary Court city of Ahvaz.

## **November - Nov. -2,007**

### **Thursday 1/11/2007**

The Syrian authorities prevented gentlemen lawyers from traveling: Mustafa Osso Kurdish head of the organization for the Defense of Human Rights in Syria DAD, and Hassan Misho member of Board of Trustees Organization of Human Rights in Syria - Maf - and Radif Mustafa during their orientation to attend the workshop in Cairo, sponsored by the International Federation for Human Rights in cooperation with Cairo Center for Human Rights Studies in the period between / 1 - 3 / November of 2007 were returned from Damascus International Airport.

Also ,the security services, in Damascus international airport at eight o'clock in the evening on Thursday, 1/11/2007 ,arrested Syrian activist Jihad- Al Din Salim AlMasoti , born in Damascus in 1948 member in Jamal Atassi Forum for National Dialogue as he was heading to Cairo to attend a workshop sponsored by the International Federation for Human Rights in cooperation with the Cairo Center for Human Rights Studies in the period between / 1 - 3 / November of 2007 and quickly released him after interrogation on 3-11-2007 without any consequences.

Jihad AlMasoti ,former political prisoner for a period of eleven and a half years in custody for the Syrian Communist Party -Political Bureau.

## **Friday 2-11-2007**

The order-keeping forces of the Ministry of Interior and the security service surrounded the entrances of the cities of " Qamishli following to Hasakah province and Ain AlArab following to province of Aleppo (northern Syria), and intensified armed patrols in the two cities, to prevent by force two demonstrations response to an invitation from the Democratic Union Party (PYD) of the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) .That crowd protesting the Turkish military to the Iraqi-Turkish border, and condemn the threat of Turkish military intervention in Kurdistan of Iraq under the pretext of pursuing armed Kurdish elements. the security forces and the order- keeping forces had prevented citizens to enter the two cities, and has intensified its control on the movement of departure as well, and then later in the afternoon of Friday 2-11-2007 suppressed by sternness and violence the two demonstrations, and broke up the crowd participation, resulting in the death of the young "Genghis Hussein Jumaa" In the city of Qamishli and others injured in the two cities. Also the suppression of demonstrations included and followed by indiscriminate campaign of arrests, long key figures in the Democratic Union party and certain juveniles, and they are: Pesheng Jamal Saric / juvenile 15 years / Nafi Abdul Raouf Gheida, Khalil Mohammed Ismail / juvenile 14 years / Abdou Kamal Ismail, Sipan Khalil Ali, Hassan Ahmed Hassan, Shendar Salah Ali.

they were referred to juvenile criminal court in Hasakah, where these young men have been indicted under Article / 236 / of the Syrian Penal Code, which abolished General Law juvenile delinquents in Legislative Decree / 58 / Date 17 / 9 / 1953, which replaced the Juvenile Law No. / 18 / 30 date / 3 / 1974 .

Also, another 15 people were arrested ,those gentlemen are :  
Mohiuddin Shekhmus Hussein. -Abbas Khalil Ibrahim. - Isa Ibrahim Hasso. - Abdel Rahman Suleiman Remmo - Jamil Ibrahim Omar. - Walid Hassan Hussein. - Shaalan. Mohsen Ibrahim - Abdel Karim Hussein Ahmed - Mazen Fandyar Hamou - Firas Fares.Ahmad - Shekhmus Abdi Hassan. - Moussa, Sabri Ekil -. Salim Suleiman. Hadi - Mohammed Halim Ibrahim. - Abdou Kamal Ismail.

Where, they were referred to the individual military judge in Qamishli, those arrested face charges, engage in social or political association of an international character and inciting sectarianism, racism or incitement to conflict between communities and the various components of the nation, according to articles / 288 and 307 / of the Syrian General Punishments Law .

Article / 288 / provides that: (1 - Who engaged- in Syria without government permission- to political or social association of an

international character or in an organization of this kind ,shall be punished by imprisonment or house arrest from three months to three years ,and a fine of between one hundred and two hundred and fifty pounds. 2 - The penalty ,of whom has an operating job in the assembly or the organization mentioned , can not be detracted for the year in prison or house arrest ,and fine between one hundred and two hundred and fifty pounds).

As Article / 307 / states as follows: (1 - Every action , every writing ,and every speech intended to result in inciting sectarianism, racism or incitement to conflict between communities and the various components of the nation is punishable by imprisonment of six months to two years and a fine of one hundred to two hundred pounds, as well as prevention of the exercise of the rights mentioned in the second and fourth paragraphs of Article / 65 /. 2 - The court may require the deployment of judgment).

Article / 65 / states that: (each person sentenced to detention or house arrest in cases of misdemeanours over the implementation of his sentence deprived from exercising his following civil rights:

The Syrian authorities had arrested the same background also the gentlemen:

Ghassan Mohammed Saleh. - Baderkhan Ibrahim Mohammed. - Mahmoud Shekhus Sheikho. - Marwan Hamid Othman.

They were brought to the military justice system in Qamishli, however, the individual military judge decided to leave them "no responsibility".

### **Sunday 4-11-2007**

The Supreme State Security Court, in Damascus, judged on gentlemen:

- Osama son of Ahmed Abdeen and holds German nationality of the Syrian origin, and arrested since the date of 16/8/2006 imprisonment for a period of twelve years pursuant to article I of the Act / 49 / for intervention in 1980 on charges of belonging to the Muslim Brotherhood. Then , for the estimated extenuating reasons download his sentence ,so that the sentence became imprisonment for a term of six years pursuant to article / 243 / of the Penal Code.

- Ibrahim AlKhalaf son of Ahmed ,born in 1947 and detained since the date 6/11/2005 to death basis of article I of the Act / 49 / for 1980 and the affiliation of the Muslim Brotherhood.

Reduction of sentence so became imprisonment for twelve years pursuant to article / 234 / of the Penal Code

- Khalid Al Aboud son of Hassan ,born in Damascus and detained since the date of 28/3/2005 sentenced to seven years in prison on charges of

membership of an assembly aims to change the economic and social structure of the State basis of article 306 of the Penal Code.

Arrest for three years on charges of dissemination of lawsuits aimed at weakening the national feeling in accordance with article / 285 / penalties.

Arrest for three years on charges of carrying out actions no valid by the government ,and presented Syria to the risk of hostile acts or links to sour a foreign bond with article / 278 / of the Penal Code.

Merging penalties and applying the most stress by imprisonment for seven years.

### **Sunday 11-11-2007**

The Supreme State Security Court, in Damascus, judged on:

- Mahmoud son of Mohammed AlAbid Al-Sheikh and detained since 10/9/2005

Imprisonment for a term of eight years on charges of "crime" of the assembly of secret association aimed at changing the economic and social structure of the State basis of article / 306 /

Imprisonment for a term of three years pursuant to article / 285 / penalties on the deployment of lawsuits aimed at weakening the national feeling.

Imprisonment for a term of three years pursuant to article / 278 / penalties on the work not valid by the government ,and presented Syria to the risk of exposure to hostile action or sour ties with a foreign state.

After merging the sanctions pursuant to article / 204 / of the Penal Code, the court merely applying the most stress, so that the sentence became eight years.

- Mohammad son of Abdul Hameed Hmoud, born in 1979 and detained since the date of 29/9/2005

Imprisonment for a term of six years on charges of "crime" of an assembly of secret association aimed at changing the economic and social structure of the State basis of article / 306 /

Imprisonment for a term of three years pursuant to article / 285 / penalties on the deployment of lawsuits aimed at weakening the national feeling.

After merging the sanctions pursuant to article / 204 / of the Penal Code, the court merely applying the most stress, so that the penalty became six years.

- Mahmoud son of Darwish Barbour, born in 1976 and detained since the date of 10/9/2005

Imprisonment for a term of four years pursuant to article / 285 / in terms of article / 218 /

penalties for interfering deployment of lawsuits aimed at weakening the national feeling.

- Ali son of Seydo Osman from Ras Al Ain

Death based on article / 304 - 305 / of the Penal Code, relating to terrorism and conspiracy intended to commit terrorist acts

Imprisonment for a period of twenty years for incitement to terrorist action based on Articles / 304 - 305 /by recoverable articles / 216 - 217 / of the Penal Code

After merging the penalties sufficiency appealed the stress which is death penalty , bearing in mind that he is fugitive ,and was tried in absentia,  
- Saleh Temmo, born in 1962 in Hasakah and detained since the date of 17/5/1996.

Death penalty based on articles / 304 - 305 / of the Penal Code

Imprisonment for a term of three years in accordance with article / 306 / in terms of the Penal Code / 219 / of the Penal Code relating to intervene associate of an assembly aims to change the economic and social structure of the State.

merging the sentences after the court merely applying the most stress which is death penalty.

For the estimated extenuating reasons and based on article / 243 / of the Penal Code to reduce the sentence to eternal hard works.

-Omar Moussa Mamo and detained since the date of 17/5/1996

Death penalty based on articles / 304 - 305 / in terms of the Penal Code articles / 217 -218 / of the Penal Code, relating to intervene with a terrorist act.

Reduction of sentence pursuant to article / 243 / to imprisonment for a period of twenty years.

- Juma son of Abbas Abdullah, born in 1947 and detained since the date of 17/5/1996

Imprisonment for a period of fifteen years of support for articles / 305 / recoverable materials / 218 - 219 / and for interfering with a terrorist act.

For the estimated extenuating reasons based on articles / 243 / penalties to reduce the sentence to become prison for eight years and released to the expiration of the sentence.

### **Wednesday, 14 \ 11 \ 2007**

The opinion detainee and human rights activist Anwar AlBunni had brought from Adra central prison, to appear before the individual military judge III in Damascus, on the seizure which was organized by the police of Damascus Central Prison (Adra) against him based on stories from one of the inmates: that Anwar AlBunni writes papers and sends them to outside the prison "were subsequently raided his bed and confiscate all the papers in his possession, including a draft paper that had been submitted to the Criminal Court in Damascus during his trial" in 2006 ", which is sponsored by the allegation against him by the Ministry of

Social Affairs and Labor in Syria .He points to rampant corruption in the Prisoners Welfare Association.

Anwar Al-Bunni 48-year-old married and has three children, had been arrested on May 17, 2006 in Damascus and taken to Adra prison, in part of a campaign of arrests against some of the signers of "Beirut - Damascus." Declaration.

A decision was issued by the first Criminal Court in Damascus in 24 \ 4 \ 2007 sentenced him to five years in prison after criminalizing him to weaken the nation's mood based on article / 286 / of the Penal Code. Compensation hundred thousand Syrian pounds for the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor as civil compensation claim made against him by the ministry basis of article / 62 / of the Societies Act No. / 93 / for 1958 for his activities in the General unlicensed juristic assembly, in addition to the training centre on human rights.

### **Sunday 18-11-2007**

The Supreme State Security Court, in Damascus, judged on Naji Wadi AlHamad from the people of Albuqmal, and he is disqualified from the date of 5-1-2005 to three years in prison on charges of committing a felony not valid by state bond with Article 278, imprisonment for a term of ten years for attempted fully carry out terrorist bond with Article 305 , In terms of Article 306 has been introduced harsher penalty is imprisonment for a term of ten years.

After the exit of prisoners from the state security court building ,the elements of the military police arrested Mahmoud son of Mustapha Kabbaro nephew of the accused Ibrahim Kabbaro ,who is being tried in the Supreme State Security Court and was being questioned in its relevant today, Sunday, 18-11-2007, because of his trying to portray his uncle "arrested" by his phone Mobile camera and took him to AlMarjah police station.

### **Monday 19-11-2007**

The Syrian authorities prevented Dr. Ammar Quraby the chairman of the board of the National Organization for Human Rights in Syria on his way to travel to Jordan to participate in a seminar entitled "The role of civil society organizations in political reform in the Arab world", organized by Amman Center for Human Rights Studies and the Aspen Institute in Berlin, under the notes Belonging to two different security dating back to 7-3-2006, 5-4-2006 note that this ban is not based on any warrant.

Earlier ,also authorities prevented the lawyer Serin Khoury the activist in the defense of prisoners of opinions from traveling to Jordan.

## **Tuesday 20/11/2007**

The Supreme Court of Cassation - the Criminal Chamber issued its decision of a majority consensus cold appeal submitted by the Committee for the Defense of the first decision of the Court of Criminal in Damascus No. / 202 / case basis / 497 / issued on 24-4-2007 containing the judge on the lawyer and the juristic activist Anwar AlBunni detained since date 18/5/2006 to five years in prison on charges of felony weakens the nation and exposing them to danger of aggressive support of Article (286 / 1) in terms of Article (285 and 278 / b) of the Penal Code ,in addition to compensation for the Ministry of Social Affairs estimated at one hundred thousand Syrian pounds.

## **Wednesday, 21/11/2007**

For all 2007 year ,the leadership, in the Syrian opposition Communist Labor Party, Fateh Jamous was tried last meeting for him in Wednesday 21/11/2007 before the first misdemeanours court of appeal in Damascus under the chairmanship of Judge Sahar Akash and postponed the meeting until 20/1/2008

In the case , its dramatic chapters did not finished for more than a year despite an amnesty included charges covered Jamous, despite the insistence of first investigating judge that the charges against Jamous are misdemeanours in description ,but some are still determined to bring criminal charges to Jamous on contrary to the constitution and the Syrian laws.

The story began in 1-5-2006, where security forces arrested ,at Damascus International Airport ,Fateh Jamous leadership in the Communist Labor Party where he was coming to Syria from a trip in some European countries. And transferred to the prison of the general administration of State Security and then was transferred to a prison in Saydnaya. On 11-5 - 2006 has been transformed into a central Damascus prison in Adra, and on 13-5-2006 Fatih Jamous transmit to the ordinary courts "investigating judge VII" and at the beginning , Jamous was accused of charges by the Public Prosecutor's Office in Damascus on the basis of articles 298 and 299 of the Penal Code "which provides the first" punishable by imprisonment for life on the assault, which aims to raise either civil war or sectarian strife and provides death sentence if the attack was done, while "Article 299" is punishable by imprisonment for life to whom is the capital of an armed gangs or assume the post or command of any kind in order to invade either city or misplaced or ...." The investigating judge the seventh Sami Zainuddin issued, contrary to the public prosecution spent a trial before a court of buffalo and probably the beginning of the

penalty for the crime of meeting with the Syrian opposition abroad in addition To the charge of offending the state, although Jamous.

Testimony indicated that he met with Syrian opposition abroad of the same spectrum, which operates within the framework inside Syria nor he did not attack the State, but criticized the authority in Syria and this is his right as a rejecter.

On Thursday 12/10/2006 judge of the room approved "11" at the beginning of the Penal Court in Damascus on the release of Jamous on a symbolic bail out for 500 S.P to be tried freely.

On 29/10/2006, initiated public prosecution to appeal this decision contrary to the assets and law, especially Article 243 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which stipulates that the time to challenge the decision of the judge assignment is the three days beginning on the day following the date of issuance of the decision. In 19-12 -2006 was a decision by the Court of Cassation - the Chamber of punitive - spent a cold appeal submitted by the public prosecution in Damascus against Jamous , and re-file due to the specialist, that is probably on trial on charges of Fateh Jamous crime spreading false news and exaggerated abroad would undermine the prestige of the state in accordance with the provisions of Article 287 of the Penal Code. And, after several meetings the President has issued the Legislative Decree No. 58 of the judge in 2006 granting amnesty for some crimes committed prior to 28/12/2006 However, the Attorney General has remained determined to bring charges of criminal nature, returning the case to the investigating judge who deemed it as misdemeanor for the second time. As a result of this problem, the file was not closing by covering Jamous with amnesty , because the case is pending.

At the last meeting witnessed a controversy between the defence and the judge when Sahar Akasha asked of the defense team to present a copy of the Declaration of Damascus-Beirut ,so the defense reply was that Mr. Jamous had been detained in the issuance of this declaration, so what is his relationship to this announcement, said the judge ,so it is requested to present a copy of the Damascus Declaration ,and then the meeting was postponed to fetch a copy of the Damascus Declaration for Democratic Change.

Fateh Jamous is an earlier arrested for almost nine years (1982-2000), and the security services had arrested him in 1-5-2006 of the Damascus International Airport upon returning from a tour in some European countries "and after more than five months in jail he had been released on bail on 12 \ 10 \ 2006.

On the other hand, the Syrian authorities and at the same date Wednesday 21 \ 11 \ 2007 prevented the colleague member of the Board of Trustees



at (I. D. H), Dr. Niazi Ahmed Farouq Habash, born in Aleppo, in 1981 – Afrin to travel, and was returned from the Jordanian –Syrian border (Centre of Naseeb- Dar`aa) ,when he was heading to Jordan to participate in a special symposium on "The role of civil society organizations in political reform in the Arab world" and organized by the Jordanian capital of Amman Center for Human Rights Studies and the Aspen Institute in Berlin.

### **Sunday 25-11-2007**

The Supreme State Security Court ,in Damascus, judged on Moawya AlHassan to imprisonment for a term of two years on charges of inciting sectarianism pursuant to Article (285) of the Syrian Penal Code, noting that Moawya is arrested for more than a year and three months.

### **Tuesday 27/11/2007**

A security patrol led by the director of Ain AlArab region of Aleppo, "the North" raided the home of Mrs. Aisha Effendi daughter of Ahmad (Welat's mother) about four o'clock a.m. then arrested and took her to Aleppo immediately, Aisha Effendi, aged 45 years and married to a Kurdish political personality the engineer Saleh Muslim. She is a close political activist to the Democratic Union Party (PYD) .

The same day also , a police patrol, about four o'clock a.m. arrested the Professor Osman Mohamed Suleiman son of Haji impact raided his home in the Dadali village and took him to an unknown destination by his family against a background of his political and social activity Osman Suleiman is a Kurdish political and social activist and a former member of the Syrian parliament "the People Council" is married ,more than sixty-old ,form natives of Dadali village and famous title (Osu Dadali) .

### **Wednesday 28-11-2007**

The Syrian authorities released a Syrian citizen Mohammed Nafi Akil after hours of his arrest in the evening of Tuesday 27-11-2007 at Damascus airport when he was coming from Spain, which resides.

Mr. Akil had held settlement with the Syrian Embassy in Madrid to return to the homeland, Akil is aged 73 years had left Syria to Morocco and then to Spain for nearly thirty years against the backdrop of the authorities accuse him becoming associated with the Muslim Brotherhood in Syria.

## December 2007

### Sunday, 2/12/2007

The Supreme State Security Court ,in Damascus, judged on Ahmed Sawan to three years in prison on charges of insults and verbal abuse, he has spent most of it in arrest and released on 6-12-2007 for the completion of sentence

Also, On Sunday 2-12-2007 the Syrian Information Ministry issued the Circular No. -293 - On 2-12-2007 not to deal with the press Waddah Mohiuddin, the ministry also demanded the Director General of the Unity Foundation Press, Printing, Publishing and Director General of the Public Authority for radio, television and newspaper chief editors of Tishreen, AlThawra, and the Syria Times ... not to deal with the above mentioned "as circular described " and not to publish any essay of him in the newspapers or affiliated newspapers with it in the Syrian governorates. It is noteworthy that a book of the central body for control and inspection bearing the number 17 / 796 / 23 / 4 date 10-10-2007 carrying a complaint to the Ministry of Information against Mohiuddin in response to his article in a newspaper published in AlNour newspaper. The internal control in the Ministry of Information issued a memo No. 11 (5 / 6) Date 25-11-2007 recommends official newspapers not to deal with Mohiuddin.

Waddah Mohiuddin had published several articles in AlNour newspapers of the Syrian Communist Party, "party licensed" and a "Spot Light " which is an independent newspaper, which gave unveils of major corruption case in the governorate of Aleppo in Communications Foundation, proved the documents contradict the resolutions of the central body of oversight and inspection with the special judicial decisions in that case.

For the documents and the decision of the ministry hope.

### Sunday 9 / 12 / 2007

The Supreme State Security Court ,in Damascus, judged on:  
Amer Ala'eedeen Hamami ,born in Aleppo in 1975 and detained since the date of 5/11/2006

Imprisonment for a term of three years in accordance with article / 285 / of the Penal Code and on weakening the national feeling. Mohamed Fouad AlTaqqi born in Qattana of the Damascus countryside province and detained since the date of 13/3/2006.

Imprisonment for a term of five years pursuant to Decree / 51 / for in 2001 on charges of smuggling weapons of war and trafficking.

Fine of ninety thousand Syrian pounds, locked up one day for every ten lira in the event of non-payment to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year.

And imprisonment for a term of three years pursuant to article / 278 / of the Penal Code, relating to carry out actions no valid by the government, and presented Syria to the risk of hostile acts or links to sour foreign state.

Merging the penalties pursuant to article / 204 / and the application to become the most punishment is imprisonment for five years.

### **Monday 10-12-2007**

World eve of the anniversary celebrations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which falls today, the Syrian authorities committed pagers and mass arrests affected more than thirty of Syrian activists from the Damascus Declaration group which held its General conference in 1-12-2007 and uncles attended by 163 people.

Summons began Sunday evening 9-12-2007 and lasted Monday 10-12-2007 with most of the detainees came after the investigation preceded the security services kept two of them under arrest, while none of them had not referred to the judiciary not been brought to an ordinary prison or allowed to visit them

Names that have been arrested or summoned and released:

From Damascus: Fawaz Tello, Yousef Sayasnh, Ziad AlFil

From Aleppo: Ghazi Kadour, Pierre Rustum, and Osama Ashour, Radif Mustafa, Sameer Nashar, Ismail Amo, Fuad Iliya

From Homs: Mowafaq Nerabiya , Najati Teyara, Hassan Zeno

From Latakia: Kamel Abbas, Nasr Saeed

From Suweida: Ghalib Amer

From Deir Al-Zour and AlRaqqa: Fawzi Hamadeh, Fawaz AlHays, Abdul Qehar Saud, Mukhlis Chakra, Suhail Al-Dakhil, Abdul Karim AlDahaak, Ismail AlHamidh, Khalaf AlJarbouh and Mohammed Zaki AlHuydi.

From Dar`aa: Ali Ibrahim AlJehmani, Yousef Oweid, Mohammed Jabr Masalmah.

From Hasakah: Mustafa Osso, Ashraf Sinoe, Bashir Saadi, Zaradasht Mohammed.

The detainees who were not released and remained under arrest:

1 - Dr. Ahmed Tuamey AlKhider, born in Deir El-Zour in 1965, father of four children and holds a Bachelor's degree in dentistry and was reelected in 1-12-2007 honestly secret of National Council of the Damascus Declaration.

2 - Professor Jabr AlShovi from Suweida, born on August in 1947 a father of three members ; a civil engineer , mechanical engineer,

pharmacist, holds a degree in Arabic literature and has worked for a long time in the field of teaching and suffers from chronic pain juncture, and had been elected at 1-12 -- 2007 for membership of the General Secretariat of the Damascus Declaration for National Democratic Change Attended five o'clock in the evening on Sunday, 9/12/2007 one of the elements of home security, asking him to accompany him, where was arrested and the same matter was happened to Ahmed Tuamey AlKhider

### **Tuesday 11/12/2007**

The writer Akram AlBunni ,Joined the list of detainees of background participating in the meeting called by the Secretariat of the Damascus Declaration on Saturday 1/12/2007 ,after one of the security officers having attended to his home on Tuesday morning 11/12/2007, and accompanied AlBunni with him.

Akram AlBunni, born in Hama in 1956, a father of a single daughter who got a license in law ,and he is a former political prisoner for more than seven years, writer of several articles published in various newspapers and periodicals and has previously held the catheter and a heart attack after his release from jail shortly , And was elected as the secretariat of the secret National Council of the Damascus Declaration.

### **Thursday 13-12-2007**

In the fourth afternoon , a security patrol ,consisting of three elements ,attended to the house of the engineer Ghassan Mohammed Najjar (member of the Secretariat of the Damascus Declaration), born in1938 in Aleppo and took him from the inside of his house. On the following day in any era Friday 14/12/2007,he had been released.

And previously, the engineer Ghassan Najjar (former Secretary of Engineers Association)had been arrested on 31/3/1980 and was released on 25/11/1991 strike against the backdrop of trade unions. A father of five children, suffering from infarction in the heart muscle.

### **Sunday 16-12-2007**

The Syrian authorities dispersed the picket today in front of the Supreme State Security Court in Damascus, which three Kurdish opposition parties in Syria in protest had called for it ,at the trial of a group of Kurds, and coinciding with the anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The authorities dispersed the sit-in since its inception, the protesters took to the cars transported to security outside the capital Damascus and released them there.

On the other hand, Dr. Fidaa Al-Hourani ,the President of the National Council of the Damascus Declaration to national change, was summoned

by State Security Intelligence in Hama on Sunday morning (16/12/2007), and arrested on their arrival (at ten a.m.) and moved quickly to the General Directorate of State Security in Damascus., Against the background Participation in the meeting called by the Secretariat of the Damascus Declaration on Saturday in 1/12/2007.

Fidaa born in Damascus in 1956, married, and the mother of a young man "Muhammad Aliyan" won the Bachelor of Human Medicine from the universities of Baghdad and obtained the competence of women and generation in 1982 and then founded a hospital-owned Al-Hourani, in Hama, she administered it, elected at the meeting called by the Secretariat of the Damascus Declaration Day 1 / 12/2007 Chairperson of the National Council of the Damascus Declaration for National Democratic Change. She is also a member of the Arab National Conference.

She has numerous essays on literature and public affairs in its political, social and cultural rights, has recently issued a comparative study on the constitutional regimes in Syria since the beginning of the fifties until the seventies, she is the daughter of the late veteran political Akram Al-Hourani.

Also, the Supreme State Security Court, in Damascus, sentenced the same day, Sunday, 16-12-2007 on four detainees, and provisions were:

- Rami son Ali AlSaeed, born in 1974 in AlHifah of Latakia and detained since the date of 5/9/2006 and is blind in prison for four years in accordance with article / 286 / of the Penal Code relating to the transfer and false news that weakens the nation mood. And imprisonment of two years to extend the authority of Article / 307 / and penalties relating to raise sectarian prejudices and sectarianism.

Merging the penalties and only the strongest appealed, basis of article / 204 / penalties, so that the penalty of detention for four years.

- Mohammed Anas Saleh son of Abdul Rahman, born in Deir Al-Zour, 1/1/1970 detained since 13/9/2006.

To five years in prison under article / 306 / and penalties relating to affiliation of the Assembly aims to change the economic and social structure of the State.

Three years imprisonment under Article / 278 / and for violation of the measures taken by the State to preserve the neutrality of war

After merging, under Article / 204 / sufficiency harsher penalties so that the penalty became five years.

- Radwan AlSheikh Mohammed, born 26/4/1980 and detained since the date of 13/9/2006.

Imprisonment for a term of four years under Article / 306 / and penalties relating to affiliation of the Assembly aims to change the economic and social structure of the State.

Three years imprisonment under Article / 278 / and for violation of the measures taken by the State to preserve the neutrality of the war.

After Merging, under Article / 204 / sufficiency harsher penalties so that the sentence became four years

- Obaid Salhab son of Da`aas, born in 1974 from Damascus countryside and detained since 8/5/2006.

Imprisonment for a term of ten years pursuant to article / 306 / and penalties relating to affiliation of the Assembly aims to change the economic and social structure of the State.

Imprisonment for a term of three years in accordance with article / 285 / and penalties relating to weaken national feeling in terms of article / 3 / of the decree / 6 / for in 1965 and the goals against the Revolution.

After merging , under Article / 204 / penalties sufficiency appealed to the punishment is imprisonment for a term of ten years.

### **Monday 17-12-2007**

In an escalated step, the security authorities on Monday evening 17-12-2007 arrested three activists in Damascus Declaration, and thus the three detainees join to four former detainees are still being detained because of their involvement in a public meeting of the National Council of the Damascus Declaration, which was attended by 163 people in 1-12-2007, and they are :

1 - Dr. Walid AlBunni, born of AlTal in 1964 in Damascus countryside, he is a human doctor graduated from the University of Budapest in Hungary ,and characterized in authorization , nose and throat diseases, married and father of three children, is an independent liberal tendencies ,he was arrested earlier in the Damascus spring arrests on 9/9/2001 .He was released on January 18 after serving four years and five months out of the provision of five years.

he was arrested about five o'clock when he left home and traveled to his clinic, where a security patrol stopped him from intelligence agents in front of his house in the city of Tal near Damascus and arrested him.

2 - Dr. Yasser Allti from the city of Damascus, born in Riyadh in1968, married and father of three sons, he is a doctor graduate of Great Britain held the interior internal jurisdiction, is an independent Islamic tendencies, he was elected for the first time in the National Council of the Damascus Declaration.

3 – Ali Al-Abdullah of the city of Qattana of Damascus countryside . Born in Deir Al-Zour in 1950.

### **Monday 24-12-2007**

In collaboration with the National Organization for Human Rights in Syria and Damascus Center for theoretical studies and civil rights in

Sweden, the Arab Committee for Human Rights presented, to the working group on Arbitrary Detention and the High Commissioner for Human Rights, files full of sixteen pages in French language about the arrests carried out by Syrian security services per week Second month of December and remained after it in jail ,seven leaders and cadres ,and they are : Dr. Fidaa Al-Hourani ,Mr. Ahmed Tuomi AlKhider ,the writer Akram AlBunni , Mr. Jabr Al Shoufi, Dr. Yasser AlIti ,the journalist Ali AlAbdullah and Dr. Walid AlBunni, asking working group the urgent intervention procedures within the absolute necessity of the arbitrary nature of certain of such crackdowns, Special file and the health of four detainees in which injuries did not allow any situation inhuman or harmful.

According to the report, which sent a copy to the Sub-Commission on Human Rights in the European Parliament and other relevant regional offices and major non-governmental organizations: "not in the possession of visitors dawn and sometimes other times tonight, no arrest warrant or judicial organs of the state saw civilian, were arrests by state security in the capital and provinces of residential and work outside the detainees and to eliminate the simple reason their participation in peaceful activity for the promotion of peaceful transition to democracy embodied in the Damascus Declaration, "

### **Wednesday, 26/12/2007**

The region Branch of Division of Military Intelligence released on Wednesday evening, 26/12/2007 The Syrian opposition Ali AlBarazi after his referral to the military judiciary, which decided to leave him without charges at 11/11/2007 Although previously mentioned section kept him in custody.

Ali AlBarazi is a former political prisoner for a period of fifteen years (1982 - 1997) against the backdrop of allegiance to the Communist Labour Party .

The region branch was arrested AlBarazi in 28/7/2007 who works a translator at the Syrian –European Documentation Center, against the background of his work with a translator as the opposition as of the claims of authority.

### **Monday 31-12-2007**

The preliminary Criminal Court judge ,in Damascus , Mohiuddin Hallaq issued a judgment on Faiq Al Mir, the leading the Syrian People's Democratic Party ,in prison for three years, based on a paragraph of Article 286 "concerning the dissemination of false news (transfer news knows to be false or exaggerated that weakens Nation mood) ,and for the estimated extenuating reasons that the court saw, sentence upon him was

commuted to imprisonment for one year and a half, calculates the duration of his sentence from the moment of arrest.

The court had been charged AlMir with filling plots and hostile contact points against the country - Attacking the ruling regime and to show overt hostility to state policy - frequent contact Lebanese group on March 14 .. and these accusations according to articles 285 - 286-263-264 of the Penal Code against the backdrop of his visit to Lebanon of condolence to the victim, George Hawi Secretary General of Lebanese Communist Party, who spent a murder in Lebanon.

Mir was arrested on Wednesday 13-12-2006 in the city of Tartus was questioned before the fourth examining magistrate in Damascus 20-12-2006 and was the first meeting under a public trial in 29-8-2007 .

It is noteworthy, that the opposing Syrian Faiq Ali ASaad is a former political prisoners and for a period exceeding ten years between 1989 - 1999, pending investigations into the Communist Party (Political Bureau) (PRD Syrian) currently.



# **Independence of the judiciary and legal profession in the Syrian legislation and practice**

## **Introduction**

Since the humans started to form communities , leading to the formation of the state; land , people and government ,they sought to regulate the relationship among themselves as individuals ... members and authority, their hard trying aimed to reduce shed brute force or power of individuals and mastering justice ...

The objective of that, was the maintaining of human rights to life, liberty , work and belief ..... And according to the historical stage.

This trend started to organize the legal relations in form of legalized or customary legislation ,and the most prominent of it, was Hamou Rabbie .. Mano law , the laws of Rome's legal Justin .... The evolution taking transformative trend that emerged a modern state in Europe after the overthrow of the power of the church and canon law ... The emergence of the theory of social contract ....

After the legal relations became a complex, branches of law emerged and all desire to regulate the relations of individuals among themselves, and their relations with community and public authority ....

People in some communities, based on the theory of social contract, reached to a ruling system which still a glimmer .. It is the democratic system ...

The legislature under this system in the area of punitive legislation aimed at drafting legislation to protect people and property and freedoms of other persons assaulted natural or juristic persons.. Where the legal rules established to protect the people ,and the most important one was crime personality.. No criminalize without a legal text .. The indictment must be based on certain unambiguous evidences.. The accused is innocent until proven guilty ... Wasting any confession extracted under duress .....

In the area of application of the law, the legislature related that with dependent power which is the judiciary , where the legislator made in the loyal guard to the proper application of law and rein in executive power if they exceeded the authority under national legislation and international treaties and emphasizing the rule of law ...

In order to preserve the proper administration of justice, the legislature allowed to any person to get lawyers to defend his rights and to make good starting for justice, legislator made it to have two wings; independent judges and lawyers ....

In this study ,we will address the independence of the judiciary and legal profession in legislation and in practice, and the problems facing application or conduct authorities in the implementation or application of laws and what the defendants face during the stages of the investigation that carried out by police officers ,then judicial authorities, and what afflict the judicial institution to the detention and treat it legislatively and realistically. As we are subject to arbitrary arrest and what is the essence of the exceptional legislation that allows the executive authority to do it ,and that are inconsistent with international agreements and national legislation ..... We will be discussing the topic of research in the first two chapters; in the first chapter of the judiciary in Syria and in chapter II trials and the fairness and harmony with international standards in Syria.

# **The judiciary and the principle of judicial independence**

## **The first research - a preliminary search**

### **Regime and the independence of the judiciary**

Independence of the judiciary and the judgment is closely linked to the system of a country ...

Whenever the regime is closer to democratic rule whenever the independence of the judiciary will be expanded ,and thus the mastering of law in the state .. Whenever democracy receded in a country, it necessarily follows that the decline of the principle of judicial independence.

We discuss in this research:

The historical evolution of the ruling system and historical evolution of the independence of the judiciary, accordingly, very briefly.

### **First: The evolution of ruling systems**

**1** - The Old World knew variety of ruling systems , but the most prominent of it, was The East empires , the countries of natural Syria , states of Greece , then the Roman Empire ,and the Persian ,then the Islamic state that is offset by states or quasi-states in Europe .... Then the disintegration of the Islamic State and decline of its extension and its dividing, and the Mongolian attack in an attempt to control the world then the Ottoman Empire and the beginning of modern development in Europe after the elevated of its political, economic and philosophical thought, which the church control of ruling were terminated and the dominance of canon law was ended, then the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire and the division of its legacy the after European domination was extended in the ascent phase to colonize the old and new world... Then the formation of the states of the Arab region ... And this is without mentioning the countries of the Middle distant ;China, Japan, India and other ,and the Soviet Union post-communist revolution. The European System that follows it, after the Second World War and as a result of their results.

**2** - The most prominent features of States in the East and the West:

In past, states and empires that arose in the East , are characterized by the absolute ruling system as the ruler derives his authority from god or goddess ..

He is either God or the son of god or close to it - empires of Mesopotamia .. The Egyptian state - did not know any form of participation of the people .. With the exception of cities kingdoms that have emerged in natural Syria ;Aramaic or Phoenician .. Or Canaanite .. Where it was

distinguished by type of participation because communities were business communities, and these nations - that may be called as States - weak and vital area for the expansion of large empires like Assyrian and Babylonian, Egyptian, Hittite, Roman and Persian then ...

The Greek city states had wonderful features of democratic ruling system, and later Roman Empire proceeded to a large extent on this approach despite the complexity of its relations and culture with the East that were sometimes affect the ambitions of some emperors as Julius Caesar, who the Senate ended his ambitious by ending his life. However, this tendency has to show again by Constantine, who his advisers advised him to embrace the Christianity as a culture, coming from the Orient, based on it in stabilizing the absolute rule derived from the God .. His sermon was beginning with the slogan "**One God and one Emperor**"

The result was that the West influenced by eastern-origin tyranny and Europe sank by embracing the culture of tyranny and control of the church at all joints of life and the dissemination of that culture and confirmed by violence, coercion and brute force through the Inquisition and the persecution of the enlightened till Europe came out from the domination by taking church away of politics and ruling system .

Despite that dictatorship system emerged in it, and one of its results was long-term wars and the two universal wars the first and the second .. Until finally arrived to end the last vestiges of Totalitarian ruling in Eastern Europe and the last dictatorships - Franco dictatorship –

## **Second: the judiciary and its independence**

### **1 – Judgment in the tyrannical Eastern countries:**

The East countries did not known an independence for judgment, neither legislatively nor practically.. The ruler is the legislature, the judge, and the executor with the exception of Hamou Rabbie where there were two kinds of courts.

**A** - The civil courts: They consider in civil cases that considered an ownership and others.. the crime issues, and the ruler in the centre or regions is the judge of people which separates in conflicts and implement the provisions and penalties.

**B** - Religious courts: Its epicenter was in the temple and consider issues relating to religion or referred to it by civil courts aim to prove the case by the oath where the religious judgment eliminated the supervision of religious oath.

In short, there were not any independence of judgment, neither legislatively nor practically, and even the legislation was attributed to the king or ruler.

### **2 - The judiciary in the Western countries:**

True that there was no independence judgment in the concept of modern times but the judgment had enjoyed the kind of independency and is based on legislation developed by the scholars of Greece or Rome

The legislation was of a jurists in those countries ...

However, the trials were burdened with formal litigants which the litigants cannot do it where priests were represented as lawyers. With the exception of Byzantium Emperor quoted to it the legislation affected by the Oriental authoritarian culture and influenced by its proximity to that culture.

## **The second research**

### **The principle of separation of authorities and independence of the judiciary in Syria**

Perhaps ,the most important thing which the civilization reached , during its evolution of and improve, was the democratic system in ruling. The most important thing is the separation of powers in state and the authority of the legislative, executive and judicial authority, which built upon the principle of judicial independence.

First: the principle of separation of powers.

Second: The judicial authority in Syria.

Third: flaws in the principle of judicial independence.

First: the separation of powers

**1** - Principle: one of the most important principles, democratic ruling system underlying on, is the principle of separation of legislative, executive and judiciary powers, under which the government in a corner of modern civilized state.

As I noted in the introduction, this principle a package commensurate with the application of democracy and the rule of its culture, and the accumulation of that culture and practice. True that the separation between powers cannot be acute and how much is the progress of the democratic system in ruling, it is certainly that there is a relation between the authorities highlighted that the Legislature establish and form national legislation related to laws and judicial power to apply and thus the executive power to implement laws passed by the judiciary of provisions. However, we note that as the shrinking of the principle of separation of powers that was an indication that the ruling regime is away from democracy.

**2** – The practical extent of the principle of separation of powers in Syria: The work of this principle is almost frozen in Syria ,because the executive authority deepened to the legislature and the judiciary.

It is known to all Syrians with its all categories and its popular strata of how members of the People council are elected, which represents the legislature authority.. and the supplement role with the executive

authority that act it. It also represents a decorative form no more, no less. But what concerns us in this research is the judiciary ....

This authority has become such an after more than forty-five years of imposition of a state of martial law and the work of the emergency law and all over the territory of the State attached to the executive branch and implement their wishes without restriction or condition .. This is what we are discussing in the second section of this research.

## **Second: The judicial authority in Syria**

We need to go under this section to:

- The composition of the judiciary in Syria.
- Over independence
- Legislative texts that undermine the independence of the judiciary.
- Practical and realistic fact, which confirms the subordination of the judiciary.

**1** - The composition of the judiciary in Syria:

Article / 3 / of the Judicial Authority Act promulgated by Legislative Decree No. 98 date 15/11/1961, as amended in 1997 so as follows:

((Article 3 - comprising the judicial circles of

**A** - The central administration

**B** – Inspection

**C** – Courts

**D** - Prosecutors

**E** - The investigative services

**F**- Execution departments

**G** - Chambers notaries

**H**- Forensic Corporation

As Article / 4 / of the same Act specified categories of judges and judicial personnel departments schedule supplement.

What concerns us in this research is to the courts and prosecutors and investigative services and the Supreme Judicial Council.

**A -The courts:** Article 32 of the Judicial Authority Act provides as follows:

"Article 32 - composed the courts of:

**A** - Personal status courts

**B** - Juvenile courts

**C** -Magistrate's civil and criminal courts

**D** - Initially civil and criminal courts

**E** -The appellate civil and criminal courts

**F**- the Court of Cassation

**B - Prosecutors:**

Article 56 and what follow it of Chapter V of Part I of the Code of Judicial power of judges, specified prosecutors, the competences and association sequence Authority and headed by the Minister of Justice also those substances identified their numbers and their powers and duties.

**C - the investigative services:**

Article 60 of the Judicial Authority Act, paragraphs 1 and 2 that who investigating are judges their number and scale of their powers determine by supplement grid of the law.

Typically, investigating judges issued their decisions subject to appeal before a magistrate judge is the highest assignment as defined in Article 61 of the Code of power.

The investigating magistrate is usually issued notes of advocacy , habeas corpus , detention and pending applications for release, also issued his decision as the end of the investigation either by prevention trial of the accused or the proposal of accusing him, his decisions would be subject to watch by the public prosecution ,which is also subject to appeal by the defendant or plaintiff personal or public prosecution where due consideration by the Appeals Judge Assignment.

The accusing proposal is rising to the assignment judge who enjoys powers of expanding the investigation and then either confirm the proposal, and accuse accused person and forwarded him to the Criminal Court trial or the prevention of judging the accused and his resolution is in that subject to appeal by the veto.

**E - The Supreme Judicial Council:**

Foremost indications that show executive power Deeping in the judiciary and undermining the principle of judicial independence ,nature of the formation of the Supreme Judicial Council.

As stated in Section II of the judicial power law - the first quarter of article / 65 / modified:

((Article 65 the Supreme Judicial Council constitutes as follows:

- President of the Republic, represented by Justice Minister - Chairman
- President of the Court of Cassation - a member
- The two older Deputies of the President of the Court of Cassation - a member
- Associate Minister of the Ministry of Justice - a member
- General Attorney - a member
- Head of the Department of Judicial Inspection - a member

If associate minister or head of the inspection are absent ,complements quorum Director of the Department of legislation and in the absence of a quorum complements the other members of senior advisers in the Court of Cassation))

On reading the article above shows:

**A** - That the Republic president deputizes by the Minister of Justice who is the head of the Supreme Judicial Council.

**B** - Associate Minister is a member.

**C** - General Attorney associated with the Minister of Justice is a member.

- Head of the inspection Department is a member.

In other words, the President of the Council and associated with him - they represent the executive authority - make up four of the seven of the formation of the Supreme Judicial Council ?!....

The judges who presumed to be independent are three of seven. The running back later to the terms of reference of this Council and its influence on the judges and their immunity ..

## 2 - Conditions that must be met by the judge:

**A** - In the legislation:

**1** - Article 70 of the Judicial Authority Act identified the conditions of the judiciary or the prosecution to be:

- Has been Syrian for more than five years enjoying his civil rights.
- Safe from the disease.
- Uncontrolled felony or a heinous offence or imprisonment for more than a year.
- Must have a certificate of Law from recognized universities.
- That is not under the age of twenty-two years.

- The Supreme Judiciary Council approve his nomination

**2** - Also articles 77 ,and what followed it, identified duties and rights of the judge.

What concerns us in this research is stipulated in Article 81 of the Judicial Authority Act:

((Article 81 – prohibited for judges to express political views and also prohibits judges to engage in politics)).

On reading the mentioned text of the article ,we see that prohibits the judge involved in politics by prohibiting the sense that belong to political parties and even daring politics, but more than that barred him from the article until their political opinion and confirmation in order to ensure its neutrality.

**B** – The opposition places of the law of judicial authority in Syria with the principle of independence:

Review the composition of the Supreme Judiciary Council in accordance with the law and the judiciary, we see the following:

**1** - Dominance of the executive branch on it ,since the actual President is the Minister of Justice as well as the majority of composition associated with the executive branch (the minister).



2 - The powers of the Supreme Judicial Council in the broad area of control as far as transporting and separation especially since traditionally in the past two decades on the transfer of judges and issuing the formation of every six months ago. The judge did not feel that stable and prone to transfer or termination ... According to the provisions of article / 85 / staff of the Law statute. On the security reports.

3 - Contrary to the article / 81 / of the Judicial Authority Act, the vast majority of judges belonging to the ruling Baath Party. The association has become a sine qua non "without any implicit declaration" to accept the new judges. And became the meeting of organizational mattresses in the ruling party for judges in palaces of Justice and courts.

All this, as well as many other reasons made the subsequent judicial power and having no executive power but security agencies.

### **The third research - special courts**

Under the emergency law and the imposition of a state of martial law on all the territory of the Republic, since more than forty-five years contrary to all principles of justice and law, especially since the emergency law is based on the theory of special circumstances in the jurisprudence of this theory confirmed by international jurisprudence that should conditions ,in terms of availability situation. The spatial and temporal specifically to them. However, it has become in Syria were originally extended after this time in a long and very long on the entire territory of the State and become the normal status of things is the exception.

All that ,we saw that the individual search independent of the special courts in terms of its establishment, composition and powers.

Special courts creation, its composition and competence:

Special courts are multi in Syria:

- Military courts.
- Supreme State Security Court.
  
- The field of military tribunals.
- Court of economic security.

### **1 - Military tribunals:**

During the Ottoman rule, the Ottoman Military Penal Code was applied to soldiers, which was abolished when Syria became under French recruit , which the Ottoman Penal Code was abolished and began working the French penal code. Then re-work the Ottoman military law after the evacuation of French colonialism.

Because of conflicting laws and punitive military demurer of the Penal Code have been issued and assets of military trials No. 61, 27/2/1950 date

by which the organization of military courts and then introduced many amendments and too many have been expanding the powers which the military justice to civilian certain crimes based on the emergency laws and laws Other special situation and imposing martial law on the country.

Legal texts:

Article / 1 / of the Military Penal Code - the first book - the organization of military courts as follows:

"Article / 1 /

**1** - Consider the military issues:

**A** - A judge of one individual or more in each brigade or a similar piece.

**B** - A permanent martial court located in Damascus and, if necessary, may sit anywhere else.

May, if necessary, to form other permanent or temporary courts by a decree will be issued on the proposal of the general commander of the army and armed forces ,appointed its powers.

**C** - Distinguished military court.

Article / 3 / stated under the heading of military tribunals consisting of a single judge as follows: Article 3 "- consider the individual judge:

**1** - All the offences and misdemeanors

**2** - In all the crimes of weapons and segregated pieces of them .....

Which is in a time of war or in cases of war and emergency .....

"Article 4 -"

((If the suspect is from the officers, he is tried before the military court if the offence is ascribed to it from the jurisdiction of the individual judge))

Article / 14 / as follows:

((Permanent Military Court consists of a Chairman and two members))

As Article 15 identified subordination of default judgments issued by the individual judges to object and the subordination of provisions to appeal.

Article / 16 / formation of the military prosecution office, consisting of attorney general, assisted by two assistants. And investigating judges.

Article /17/ and what follow it, identified powers of prosecutors and investigating judges then Article 27 of the post law enforcement body and its relationship to the military prosecutor.

And then, a large number of decrees issued, amended the law in terms of places of the individual powers of judges and military courts, prosecution, investigation and coverage terms of reference of the military court for many crimes dealing with national and nationalist topics ,and state security cases and the socialist transformation, which is due to the reasons for this state of emergency and martial law declared in Syria since a long time ago. Sometimes, these decrees are increasing the terms of reference of the military court and sometimes are missing them. And sometimes exceed the assets of the Penal Code and military trials.

Also, several legislation and decrees are issued, inconsistent with the mentioned Law without canceling its conflicting texts with it.

### **Exceptional Military Tribunal:**

Decree 6 date 7/1/1965 to create exceptional military courts in Damascus and other cities and defined its terms of reference:

Article / 3 / which reads:

((Article 3 - special military court specializes to consider the following offences:

**A** - Acts which are contrary to the application of the socialist system in the State, whether happened by saying or writing .....

**B** - Crimes contrary to the terms of decrees 1 and 2, the date 2/1/1965.

**C** - Crimes on the internal security of the State and punishable under Article 291 articles until Article 311 of the Penal Code and crimes along the external security of the State punishable by articles 277 to 263.

**E** - Contrary ruling customary orders.

**F** - Resistance the achievement of unity among Arab countries, or against any one of the objectives of the revolution .....

**G** - Receive money or any other bidder or to receive any promise or any other benefit of a foreign state .....

### **2 - Supreme State Security Court:**

These special court was formed and their terms of reference is identified under Decree No. 47 date 28/3/1968 Article / 1 / which reads:

((Article / 1 /

**A** - A Court is created (Supreme State Security), exercises its functions in the city of Damascus, or any city due to security requirements by the order of the Military Governor.

**B** - The court has the right to hold trial meetings in any place they deem appropriate. ))

((Article / 2 /

A Supreme State Security Court is formed of the Republic President , a chairman and members, their numbers and civil or military character are specified by the decision of its formation))

((Article / 3 /

The right-General to the Supreme State Security Court is represented by general prosecution , its Chairman and its members are called as set forth in the preceding article.

Therefore, this court is composed of:

**1**- Chairman.

**2** - Two members ,their civilian or military characters identified by presidential decree.

**3** – General prosecution , consist of a president and associate if necessary.

As the public prosecution, in the Supreme State Security Court , doing the functions of investigating judge as well as its representation of the public right.

The decree 47 specified the terms of reference of this Court by article / 5 , 6 / of it, where it set forth the following:

((Article / 5 /

The updated state security court ,under this Legislative Decree, replace the special military court which is considered abolitionist and enjoy the rest of competence and powers specified by Legislative Decree No. 6 issued on 17/1/1965, as amended, and competence in the crimes set forth in Article III of the mentioned Legislative Decree, as amended, and if referred to it by Governor customary order at any stage of the case.

It also specializes in every other issue referred to it by the Military Governor.

Article / 6 /

The jurisdiction of the Supreme State Security Court includes all persons ,civilians and soldiers, or whoever they may be waived. ))

On reading the text, we see that Decree 47 had abolished the special military court and the transfer of competencies to another special court is the Supreme State Security Court. The expansion of the decree in the terms of reference of this court, where crimes and where persons included:

**A** - In terms of crimes:

- The crimes mentioned in the decree<sup>56</sup> in 1965 .

- Other crimes referred to it by military governor, whatever these crimes were misdemeanor or criminal, or even any irregularities ,that it gave the military governor ,in the customary referral to these courts, very broad powers ... For example, the military governor might see to refer a traffic contravention to this court ?!....

**B** - In terms of persons:

The competences of this court include trial of persons regardless of whom were soldiers or civilians and here we also see a significant expansion in the coverage of this court's jurisdiction in terms of status of persons ....

**3** - The courts of the field:

These courts , its composition and powers, created under Decree No. 109, 17/8/1968 text in the first article reads as follows:

((-1 Article –

A court or more are created called field court-martial.

The court considering the crimes within the jurisdiction of military courts, which determined by the general commander of the army and the armed forces assigned to it and committed in one of the following cases:

Wartime - during military operations - in front of the enemy.

Apply the jurisdiction of this court as of the date 5/6/1967))

Decree identified wartime and military operations under Article / 2 / of it. In the article / 3 / text on the formation of this court and the author of the authority to issue a composition resolution , which stipulates:

((-3 Article -:

Comprise the court by a decision of the General Commander of the Army and Armed Forces from Chief ,and of two assistants ,not less, and president rank is not less than major, and the rank of the two members not less than captain ....))

Article / 4 / amended by Decree No. 3 in 1971 to assume the post of prosecutor general terms by a judge or more of the military prosecution office designated by the general commander of the army and the armed forces.

The legislature gave broad powers for the Attorney-General's court, where his powers, including powers of the Attorney General and the examining magistrate, as well as giving his decisions the peremptory status and lack of acceptance by any means of appeal and review! ... The article / 5 / of the decree gave the court and public prosecution where the power not to succumb to or adhere to the assets and procedures stipulated in the legislation of assets.

The notes of reading the decree are as follows:

- The powers of these courts includes the crimes related to the military courts.
- Offences referred to it by the general commander of the army and armed forces, which fall in wartime
- Consisting of the militaries .
- Its powers include the trial of civilians or military.
- Representative of the Public Prosecutor powers, in it ,enjoyed by the investigating judge powers.
- Decisions of prosecutors and the court are not subject to appeal and review methods, but only to ratification by the President or Commander-in-Chief.
- Does not adhere to the assets and legal proceedings.

#### **4 - Court of economic security:**

This Court had been created and its competences identified under the Legislative Decree No. 46 as the date 8/8/1977 text in its first article on the creating of this court, its composition and article / 2 / of it , text on its competences

(( Article -1-

Court of Economic Security created in the Ministry of Justice in Damascus , Aleppo and Homs, composed of the Service or more headed by a judge no less degree of appellate counsel and the membership of a

number of campaign leave or master's or doctorate who have worked in the economic period of not less than:

**A** - A term of four years if the testimony is doctoral degree.

**B** - Six years if the testimony Masters degree.

**C** - Ten years if the testimony is a license.

((Article -2-

Economic security courts specialize in crime and punishable under the Penal Code economic Decree No. 37 in 1966, as amended ...))

The op appeal the magistrate in cases where the courts competent to economic security is an accusation stated in Article / 3 / of this decree ...

As subsequently amended and became the economic decisions of the investigating judge concluded not subject to appeal or the contestation .

Then right in its terms of currency and coins crimes stipulated in Decree (24) of the Ordinance in 1986 and to 13 in 1974 on smuggling.

Economic security courts abolished under Decree No. 16, dated 14/2/2004.

But the work is still going on the law of economic sanctions ever figure of 37, as amended in 1966 and given jurisdiction over crimes committed under the provisions of the Criminal Court.

### **The fourth research - how much is the application of the principle of separation of powers and independence of the judiciary**

We have previously applied to the emergency law and the imposition of a state of martial law on the territory of other state and for a very long time, even that generations lived their lives under those provisions.

the creation of many exceptional courts and issuing multi-pass legislations, so that the person even the competent is almost unable to follow, which undermines the principle of separation of powers and independence of the judiciary.

On that basis ,we will discuss in this search the emergency law , martial law ,and the regular and irregular legislation that affecting the independence and impartiality of the judge and thus the independence of the judiciary.

#### **First: The emergency law and martial law:**

Emergency laws are based on the theory of special circumstances in jurisprudence.

The theory of special circumstances associated with certain exceptional situation experienced by the country's emergency law which is determined by substantive law broadens the terms of reference of the executive branch and the criterion of maintaining public order and not exposed to danger under exceptional circumstances, may also impede the functioning of public utilities.

In other words, a normal expansion of legitimacy that the executive branch enjoyed it in harmony with the exceptional circumstance.

However, the jurisprudence, and usually abide by the laws of emergency, does not mean giving the executive powers of an absolute arbitrary and overly broad to use its powers to undermine the rights and freedoms of individuals. Therefore, usually restrictions placed on that summed up thus:

**1** - Achieved of exceptional circumstance realistically.

**2** - Restricting the end of the special circumstance authority at the end of the circumstances inevitably.

**3** - Extraordinary action suit with exceptional circumstance.

The exceptional circumstances which warrant the declaration of a state of emergency against the jurisprudence and identified as follows:

**1** - Jeopardize the external security of the state to risk, which is to enter the state sense the presence of armed clashes with another State or group of States or a state of war or threats outbreak of war between the state and another state or states and the appearance reflected the state of war to declare a state of general mobilization or partial in the country.

**2** - Jeopardize the internal security of the state to risk and reflected the existence of volcanic or internal armed conflicts and internal disturbances exposure of civil peace and public order at risk in every territory of a State or part thereof.

**3** - or some of the country's vulnerability to natural disasters such as the spread of epidemics or earthquakes or other natural disasters again.

We have acknowledged that the emergency law from substantive law contains rules for the legal basis of issues not the details. These issues include the definition and elements of a state of emergency and extent of preparation and so declared and tools and their supporters. This is what distinguishes the emergency law or a state of emergency and martial law on the management and organization announced.

The state of martial law provides for management and quality of power by applying the emergency law and substantive authority over the jurisdiction of customary and measures in terms of space and time and ibid judiciary or the competent judicial authorities to implement punitive supporters and the relationship with the rest of the administrative authorities is thus one of the laws of assets and this is what separated it from the substantive law of emergency .

**1** - The law and the state of emergency in Syria:

Legislative Decree No. 51 issued in 22/12/1962 containing a state of emergency law.

I do not want to expatiate in historical review of emergency states in Syria, but I start from this decree.

Decree mentioned above may declare a state of emergency and situations in which that could be, which is the state of war, threat or event security and public order at risk, in Syrian territory in whole or in part due to internal unrest or natural disasters. The possibility of addressing each country's territory or any part thereof.

As pointed out in the second article on how to declare a state of emergency and the authority's power and thus the need to provide the majority determines that the decree restrictions and measures. The decree entrusted with Prime Minister renamed the Military Governor, who called his deputies and their powers.

And then subjected to the orders customary gain the freedom of individuals and monitor correspondence.

The intelligence, newspapers and other means of expression and timing of the opening and closing public places and empty areas or isolated, and the seizure of movables and real estate and determine the penalties for violation of those orders.

It also entrusted the Council of Ministers chaired by President of the Republic of society expand restrictions and measures on the freedoms of movement, and publishing all of the above or narrow powers and measures.

Then the decree appointed judiciary is competent to consider the military justice irregularities and crimes, whatever they described as civilian or military actors.

It also authorizes the Governor's customary to exempt certain crimes from military jurisdiction has to be adjudicated in a conflict of jurisdiction.

He also noted the termination of a state of emergency and given the authority announced. And thus cancelled a state of emergency law No. 162 date of 27/9/1958.

The decree was amended by Legislative Decree No. / 1 / 9/3/1963 any date after one day of the revolution of the March Eighth.

State of emergency declared in all the territory of Syria under the resolution the National Council of Revolutionary Command No. / 2 / Date 8/3/1963, which was published in the Official Gazette on 21/3/1963 also called the Prime Minister and Ruler customary named Interior Minister, Vice-Governor customary.

Then the following customary orders and decrees which reduced the powers of the Governor customary, and sometimes expansion of the .....

That the Legislative Decree No. / 6 / Decree 108 of the amended in 1965 to the formation of special military court and the crimes that specialize consideration and has acknowledged that earlier.

Then Decree 47 date 28/3/1968 judge the creation of the Supreme State Security Court which replaced the special military court in all its terms of reference .....



Expanded powers of this decree ruling customary terms of the text in another article / 4 / states:

((Also specialize in each case referred to it by the Military Governor))

### Military Governor:

Under a state of emergency and martial law imposed on the territory of each State ,the implemented tool has become in the hands of the customary ruler . In fact, however, Deputy Governor customary "Interior Minister" and shifted the terms of reference of public administration to administration, where customary subjected meetings whatever kind or purpose, "even weddings" more than five Persons to obtain a license under and also to identify the residence and movement and the opening and closing public places and possession of weapons, ammunition and explosive materials and explosives and transportation planning, identification and referral of crimes until the irregularities to the Supreme State Security Court, as well as being under administrative detention specific or open orders of customary, and tomorrow Syrians living in the shadow of this exceptional situation that gain of their freedoms and dignity, since sometimes odd and forty-five years ?!..... Contrary to the will of jurisprudence from the creation of this theory I mean the theory of special circumstances ....

Exception has become the first place and origin exception tender grew by customary authority, and may be back of it at any time ... As the legislative texts ,that were constitutional, legal or through international treaties , has become meaningless under martial law and the prerogatives of management customary living under Syrian lira and all Syrian territory.

Especially, since the Syrian Permanent constitution in 1973 and amended by Law No. / 6 / for in 2000 has stated explicitly rule 153 to remain works prior to the adoption laws pending the issuance of other laws conform with its provisions !?.....

The point at which we would like to emphasize is that the legislator distinguish between the situation of the declaration of martial law administration and organization of the customary one hand and between the state of emergency and the emergency law on the other.

### **The fifth research - the independence of lawyers in Syria**

#### **1 - Independence of the Bar Association in Syria:**

**A** - The legal concept of international and comparative law is an independence profession from what it stands for the second wing to bring justice to the judiciary to be the first wing and is therefore the right profession and Rescue and Equestrian address the abuses and defend

people's rights, freedoms and human dignity with honor, honesty and dedication .....

Bar maintained in Syria and across the history of independence despite all the circumstances, since the French mandate until in 1981.

After the Bar Association faced in Syria in all its branches and security during the era of pressing, which won many of the freedoms and rights of people in the eightieth of last century to escape the pressure of customary management with the adaptation of the Syrian intellectuals ,who were appalled that the security situation of power or Islamic extremists time ... And get out of this crisis requires a political not a security ,the executive authority and the Governing Council had to dissolve the customary union councils and branches and issued a new law to regulate the legal profession, a figure 39 date 21/8/1981, which came to undermine the independence of the profession has high text of the law mentioned in Article IV As follows:

((Bar Association is working in cooperation with official and popular offices in the Syrian Arab Republic and in coordination with the office of the national leadership of the Baath Party .....))

On reading the introduction to this article, we note the following:

1 - That the union is working in collaboration with official bodies.

2 -To coordinate with the national leadership of the Baath Party.

Meaning that the union caused the ruling party and people's organizations and ideologies and thus were besieging the principle of independence of the legal profession.

This restriction and text in addition to legislative restrictions have been other oral majority of the members of the union councils of the ruling party and the Front parties thereto and that the Captain and the heads of branches of the Baath Party to ensure coordination of all this independence of the legal profession overthrew the independence of the profession, so it became a slogan empty of any substance.

Then came Article / 107 / of the law to make the syndicate council or councils sections linked link the presence of the Cabinet any executive authority which provides as follows:

((Article 107 of the Act regulating the legal profession:

May be a decision of the Cabinet resolved the General Conference and Council of the union councils and branches in the case of any deviation from these branches or bodies on the tasks and objectives.

The resolution is not by any means audited or challenged))

## **B - Conclusion:**

During the end of the previous evident, it is clear that the principle of independence of the legal profession as the principle of judicial independence began disappearing gradually fades, and since the

announcement of customary management of the country, however, demonstrated at the legislative and applied through a deal with the Bar Association as individuals or after 1981 was to resolve trade union councils and branches and appoint new boards linked in one form or another with authority.

**A** - At the legislative level ,we noted above Regulation Act of the profession No. 39 in 1981 and contained material that have caused the profession and the union executive power and organs of the ruling party

**B** - And at the practical level to cause the union office-roots organizations of the Baath party and give him the power to supervise and guide their work.

And caused the branches of the union councils offices organizations in the branches of the Baath Party.

In addition, security controls and supervision of the various security services.

## **2 – Independence of lawyer in the exercise of his profession:**

**A** - Article 78 of the Act of regulating the legal profession, No. 39 in 1981 to the following:

((A -The lawyer may not be inspected during to pursue his work and not searching his office , or detaining him or interrogating him only after informing the President of the section to attend or send the appointed members of the Board .....

**B** – Except the case of flagrante delicto, the lawyer may not be arrested or trigger public's right to inform the Board before the section .....

**C** - did not apply the provisions of articles in the two previous cases and crimes related to state security and in this case simply inform the President of the Council section of the taken action .....

Legislative text mentioned above pointed to the immunity enjoyed by the lawyer through the paragraphs a and b:

**1** -Inadmissibility of inspection lawyer.

**2** - Non-inspection of his office and not to sequester it.

**3** - Not to arrest the lawyer only in case of flagrante delicto.

If the authority, the owner of power , wanted otherwise they should inform the Board of sect lawyer who has followed him to attend such proceedings in the person of the President of the section or who replace him of the members of the Council.

Then came the text of paragraph c of article 78 to cancel all those guarantees - though not enough - to undermine what is stated in paragraphs a and b of the said article to be ousted especially if we take into account the declaration of a state of emergency and assume management of customary management of the country and the wide powers mentioned in the fourth research of this chapter and enjoyed by the ruling customary

under Decree 47, from the previous decrees that any crime or offence related to State security and internal or external, and in other words, describing of any offence or violation is subject to the discretionary authority and discretion of the Governor customary !.....

In other words, paragraph c of Article 78 toppled what is given by paragraphs a and b despite the limitations of the immunity of the lawyer.

**B - Problems of the work of the lawyer and what afflict it:**

I will quickly exposed to the most important matters that block the way of lawyer in the exercise of his work of constraints of any impurities, which summarized thus:

**1** - Are not entitled to the lawyer to pursue the first investigation with his client since being the investigation centers before the security police or security agencies especially since his absence, but not often shirk their accused before the judicial authorities and that his statements before the centers extracted from him under duress physically or morally.

**2** - This problem linked to previous forms that judgment is practiced realistically, take those words and organized verifications in security centers under the rubric of that denial of the defendant ((innocent until proven guilty)) is only a matter of evasion of responsibility ?!..... ..

**3** - A system of special courts and procedures there.

**4** - Continued imposition the administration of customary and the state of emergency for more than forty-five years and that might disrupt any procedural or legislative texts.

**5** - What the lawyer is subjected to on a personal level of harassment by the security services or a summons to attend to those organs, especially the lawyer who deals public affairs .. Sometimes lock him charges which was not based on legal basis, as well as his accountability before council of his branch, if he expressed what afflict some flaw in the trial of opinion and politically motivated trials .....

This is in addition to other constraints

All this made the independence of the legal profession and the independence of the lawyer in Syria, unworkable and not just tack banner are at their, but at its lowest levels ....

## **Conclusion Chapter**

Through the review dealt with this chapter regarding the application of the principle of independence of the judiciary and legal profession in Syria, the application of this principle clashes with disabilities and obstacles to its work on the ground, and the most significant obstacles:

**1** - The declaration of emergency state, since more than forty-five years under the National Board's decision to lead the revolution No. / 2 / dated 8/3/1963 with what it means to restrict the freedoms and weakening of

the sense of social mobility and suppression of political, cultural, social and economic development.

**2** -The imposition of martial law on the territory of the state provinces as set forth in that the transmission of regulatory authorities to customary authorities and the breadth of competence in implementing authority, however, the executive authority becomes in the hands of the ruler of customary or his assistant, as well as expanding the jurisdiction of extraordinary judgment derived of customary management.

**3** -Legislative impediments, including what has been noted since the formation mechanism of the Supreme Judicial Council associated with executive power or lack of a neutral judge in view of his engagement in policy through the affiliation of the majority of judges to the Baath Party, although the text of the Constitution that the president ensures the independence of the judiciary and letter of the law of judicial authority to ban engaging in politics for a judge, however, because Article 153 allows for the continuation of work with laws that are incompatible with the provisions of the Constitution until the issuance of other laws in harmony with it and did not make at its time.

**4** – Working with exceptional laws , legislative decrees and too many customary orders incompatible with the provisions of the constitution until 1973 or other laws and that based on the declaration of a state of emergency and impose martial law.

**5** – Involving of the security agencies in functioning of justice till its impact became so obvious.

**6** - Prime Minister granted the possibility of releasing the judges without justification and the decision does not accept the audit in accordance with the provisions of Legislative Decree No. 95 of 3/10/2005.

These is the most important features of impediments to achieving the principle of judicial independence.

As we noted obstacles to the independence of the legal profession and link it with authority and the ruling party and the possibility of solving their boards by the Cabinet as well.

For all that ,we feel we are far away to achieve the principle of independence of the judiciary and legal profession in Syria and for an unknown period.

# Justice and fair trial in Syria

## **Foreword:**

After the human had overcome his initial stages, which was where the principle of survival of the strongest and the law of the jungle as they call. When he began to live in human societies evolved into villages and towns headed for the establishment and organization of the type of relationship govern these gatherings and limit the domination of power and a tendency to shed human power and the tendency to abuse the rights of others ..

Since addressing such topics lacks volumes tells the story of the evolution of civilization,

here we review the summary findings of humanitarian and development across the upgrade of the principles , laws and divine codes, where his wish was to preserve the rights of human beings and human dignity of individuals to infect each other or the tyranny and shed the authorities charged with organizing the relationship between people with one another and between individuals and all that power after the reach of human beings to a state ... Also to limit the possible tyranny, whatever its kind driven by sexuality evil backed by force we cannot deny its existence. After human dosed tragedies cannot be mentioned here that at the individual level or at the countries and groups.

That development which culminated in multiple theories, which was the most prominent of the founding of the United Nations after the devastating war that left pain cannot be forgotten ....

That body, which codified the principles drafted by humans through history beginning with its Charter, what had resulted from it of documents such as the International Bill of Human Rights from Declaration to Covenants to the Protocols to the other conventions adopted by binding signature and ratification by States as well as national legislation introduced or must take those principles which most important that any individual, regardless of race, color, religion or faith, sex and protection of those who departs violates laws consistent with this or that charges against him, through the work of the general principles ingrained and landed in the international and national laws and met by people wherever they are.

The deal here is part of the realization of the principle of justice which has sought and will continue to strive to achieve human and stayed as long as the life on this planet! ... And the area of established legal rules and legislation into crime and punishment and fair trial. During the review of the legal rules established internationally and

harmony legislation in Syria with those rules and then address the stages of investigation and trial of the accused or suspect in Syria in normal conditions and under the administration of customary and administrative arrest, reserve and special courts, powers and the extent to oppose or approve of completed rules and international standards of fair trial till I arrive to the end of my research ,includes my personal vision.

### **The first research**

#### **-the international legal rules norms in the field of achieving justice**

The study is summarized in this research in the legal rules established internationally and nationally, which has become a guarantee of people from tyranny against their rights and guarantee of society to pursue any private person or legal person may undermine the stability of individuals ,and their rights and the rights of every community in the area of scientific of crime and punishment; in other words in the field of criminal or legal norms Criminal and rules of punitive or criminal sources, these rules divided into three sections.

Punitive legal rules in the public domain , legal norms in the private sphere and the rules of procedure any assets, here we must note that these rules in various fields are acquired and interdependent ....

#### **First:**

##### **Criminal basic legal norms in the public domain**

Punitive rules- in the public domain-are considered the introduction which is essential to study the legal rules in the private sphere. In the general area, constituent elements of the crime are being studied in general ,and pillar of the legal or legitimate goal by providing legal and physical corner goal affaires committed by the person and the mental element which is called the mens rea from private and public ... This is a subject of studies and other researches, and perhaps what concerns us here is exposure to the most established rules in this area.

After societies evolved and moved from private retribution stage to general retribution stage that carried out by the General Assembly on behalf of the community in which the penalty has started taking the feature of achieving justice not revenge .....

Based on the foregoing, the rules or principles are divided into three groups:

Rules of the legal corner of the crime of any legal principle of sources of criminality and impunity in the lawful or legal text which is expressed in the base:

((No crime or punishment without a clear legal text))

This rule is a fundamental guarantee of freedom of individuals in the face of tyranny. As all legislation has to mention it ...

Branch rules ramifies from this rule including:

A - Interpretation of the former base interpreted strictly under specific criteria:

As the legal texts, usually comes in general terms, so the interpretation requires gravel and independent judges because he is doing the proper interpretation of the rule of law ,especially since the legislature is often putting the judge between a double-take a higher and minimum in the area of impunity.

B - The non-retroactivity of punitive rule:

This rule means that the legal provision applies to acts from the moment passed and until cancelled without extends validity of the acts or acts committed prior to publication do not extend to acts committed after its abolition.

The rule of non-retroactivity rule based on the penal substantive rules and rules of formality, there is no room for expansion where they relate TPL application of the new law and the texts of prosecution and the passage of time and implementation of punishment and precautionary measures.

C - The law is the only source of rule:

This means confined source of criminality and punishment by providing legal filer is not the custom in this area a source of a criminal.

On this basis, the legal text may be legally issued by the competent authority by issuing it, but that is subject to the control of the judiciary particularly ,the constitutionality of this law or legal provision, whatever form it takes. Especially in some cases may be legislative text consists of regulations issued by the executive branch on constitutional limits and by the persons designated in the Constitution.

As the political report is the state tool to impose its sovereignty within its territory ,and where the practical reality represented in the crime committing place is the best place for the trial of the accused to the availability of evidence on one hand ,and to achieve the purpose of punishment which is the general deterrence.

On that basis, was the other rule which is:

((The principle of territorial punitive base))

However, in the area of application has received several exceptions to the principle of territoriality regarding certain persons and the applicability of the text without adherence to the place based on the principle of rule kind of punitive or nationality of the accused. One example of this, the commission of the crimes of some staff, especially staff of the diplomatic corps or persons belonging to a state and had committed crimes in the other State and it is punishable in their state .... There are other exceptions related to the universality of punitive rule or the effect of foreign judgments .....



Then there are a number of other rules relating to the physical element of the crime of committing any criminal act .....

These rules relating to materialize the criminal belief in significant work ,and these rules related to criminal act and the criminal results and must be a causal link between the criminal act and the criminal result.

Also, that crime does not rise except through a criminal work carried out by legally-major sane person to be in possession of any legal capacity.

This ,also raises questions about responsibility of the juveniles ,mad people , insane, abstract force ,drunk and drugs .. The state of necessity ...

However, it is acknowledged that man is linked to criminal liability ... If the trends in the jurisprudence of the Penal Code introduces criminal responsibility for legal persons and there are many rules that limit or abolish criminal liability for certain persons and cases of madness , mental deficiency , state of necessity and self-defence or coercion or natural earthquakes .....

Also, a man to be responsible ,the criminal intention must be existed; general one or private.

All this is based on a "personal crime" in the sense that the punishment does not affect only the person who committed the criminal act in order to achieve the criminal result as a sane human being away from the extraordinary circumstances of madness or coercion or necessary and legitimate self-defense, as well as extending the punishment of participants and speakers and instigators .. .....

## **Secondly -The punitive legal rules in the private sphere**

The international covenants stipulated on the vast majority of these rules, especially the United Nations Charter and the International Bill of Human Rights of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Covenants and Protocols relating to political rights and public freedoms and economic rights and all treaties emanating from the treaty against torture to the rights of women and children ... . The resolutions and treaties for the protection of human rights defenders and that we can say that they all live up to the category of mandatory, especially for States signed and ratified it, goes beyond even the States that have not ratified it because of the signing and ratification by the vast majority of States from the United Nations.

These rules which constitute the most important safeguards for individuals against aggression and tyranny of public authorities in the countries of their rights and the duty to guarantee freedoms and human dignity of any aggression, whatever its kind, as well as the need to be given any guarantees to them of a fair trial and to ensure all their rights

during arrest or trial or execution of sentence in if guilty by a contract crime and I will count the most important of these rules very briefly:

In that everyone has:

- Enjoy his rights ,his freedoms and his safety
- Prohibiting his torture and subjecting him to cruel inhuman punishment
- Recognition to his of the independent legal personality
- All human beings are equal before the law and the protection of the law, without distinction
- The right of recourse to the courts for fairness
- Inadmissibility of his arbitrary detention
- His right to view his case by an independent court
- All the accused are innocent until proven guilty by a contract rule under fair and public trial that has all the safeguards
- Convicted of an offence that did not provide for the law to criminalize the time it committed
- The right to be guaranteed their rights to appeal against any arbitrary action against by anyone including the ruling power
- The right to an independent tribunal to consider those violations complained of it
- The competent authorities commits to implementing of pronounced sentences
- To enjoy equality without regard to race, sex, religion or social origin
- States that did not comply with the rules of justice, they have to learn the UN secretary general their non-compliance with the general principles or with each other and the reasons for that
- May not be sentenced to death in States that did not abolish the death penalty only for extreme and dangerous crimes according to the legislation of those countries
- May not be sentenced to death a person had not been eighteen years of age
- No one shall be subjected to severe torture and degrading to human dignity
- In the event of arrest ,the detained must be informed why
- Referring detained quickly to the competent court
- Treat all detainees or convicts humanely treat
- Treatment of prisoners aimed at rehabilitation and reformation
- Inadmissibility of the prison by an inability to fulfill the contracting commitment

This almost ,are the most important internationally established rules to protect the rights of individuals from any infringement of their rights or the tyranny

## **The second research**

### **- legal norms in the Syrian legislation**

We need here to address the legal hierarchy in terms of priority application:

- 1 - Conventions and international treaties
- 2 - National Constitution
- 3 - law and national legislation
- 4 - Lists and administrative regulations

### **First: The international charters and treaties:**

International conventions, which are approved and ratified by Syria, has the priority in the application even contradicted with the national legislation .. The State ratify those compacts, or treaties concluded with another State or a number of States to harmonize national legislation with those conventions, treaties and building upon the entire international rules mentioned in the first research must be in force in Syria.

### **Second: National legislation:**

**A** - The Permanent Syrian constitution that issued in 1973 and adorned in many rules which have been highlighted in this study with regard to the freedoms and guarantees for individuals, especially in its articles / 25 / ff which provides as follows:

Article 25 - / 1 - freedom is a sacred right and the State guarantees for the citizens their personal liberty and preserve their dignity.

2 - The rule of law is a fundamental principle in society and the State

3 - Citizens are equal before the law in rights and duties

4 - The State shall guarantee equal opportunities for citizens.

Article 26 - To every citizen the right to participate in political, economic, social, cultural life and regulated by law.

Article 27 - Citizens exercise their rights and enjoy their freedoms in accordance with the law.

Article 28 - 1 - Each accused is innocent until convicted by a final court judgment.

2 - No one may be investigated or arrested except in accordance with the law

3 - No one may be tortured physically or morally or degrading treatment and punishment of the law shall do so.

4 - The right of litigation, a matter of the appeal and the defense before the judiciary was protected by law.

Article 29 – No crime and no sanction without legal text.

Article 30 - the provisions of the laws do not apply only with effect from the date of the work ,and do not have a retroactive effect, and may be in non-criminal matters text otherwise.

Article 31 – Houses are inviolable and may not be entered or searched except in cases defined by law.

Then provides subsequent articles on the confidentiality of correspondence and communications and the inadmissibility of the dimensions of the citizen from his homeland ,

freedom of movement , freedom of belief and education work right then Article 38 states:

((Every citizen has the right to express his opinion freely and openly saying and writing and all other means of expression .....))

Article 39 - Citizens have the right to assemble and demonstrate peacefully within the principles of the Constitution.

Then referring to ensure the state of disability issues and disease, health services and establish trade union organizations and professional and craft ... But that is entrusted to the achievement of building the socialist society and the protection of its system.

According to Article 131 of the independence of the judiciary:

((Article 131 - the judiciary is independent and ensures the independence president, assisted by the Supreme Judicial Council.

That is headed by the president .. It also provided material that followed the independence of judges and disinterestedness, neutral and conditions appointed according to the laws governing it ...

Article 137 also stipulates that the prosecution judicial institution one headed by the Minister of Justice ..

Article 139 stated that the public prosecution is a Constitutional Court, jurisdiction and composition and how stated in Article 146 briefly considered non-eligibility of the Constitutional Court on the constitutionality of laws that put to popular referendum and gain the consent of the people ?!.....

However, Article 153 of the Constitution came to restrict all this and has stated as follows:

((Article 153 - the legislation remains in force and issued prior to this announcement of this constitution in force to modify its provisions, including approval))

This ,as well as stated in famous Article / 8 / that the Arab Baath Socialist Party is the leader of the state and society, which gives it and its associate a distinction and a distinction from the rest of grass-roots and other parties.

C – 1. Regarding the normal laws and legislation ,they all stated on the above mentioned rules and identified safeguards.

2 - The emergency laws, decrees or martial orders issued by the Department of customary law based on the state of emergency ,was declared in the country as we have said for more than four and a half decades, it is exceptional as we acknowledged ?!.....

Therefore, it is not concerned with the general rules and guarantees of individuals !....

It also falls under the lists and the regulations that often conflict with the provisions of the constitution and laws, but the administration is keen to apply without regard to this incompatibility ?!...

**Conclusion:** Although the text of the legal rules that ensure and guarantee citizen's rights and the preservation of human dignity in the overall national legislation .. Despite the signing and ratification of international treaties and documents by Syria before the application at the level of fact remains as elusive as it seems .. The text or ratification of the treaties and charters is just to hide behind and use of scenery is not only like the independence of the judiciary and the principle of the rule of law and other principles of other guarantors of these principles and rules that did not tack non-existent in the area of application is at a minimum and that the executive branch dominate each other authorities by continuing to declare a state of emergency on all the territory of the State and all citizens of Syria.

The administration of customary governing the country and continue for decades and decades has marred all those principles, rules and beyond that it won the infrastructure of community and rampant corruption, corrupting and female intellectual and cultural life and sabotage the political and social life and economic development.

### **The third research**

#### **- arrest and trial in Syria**

Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure ordinary Syrians relied on the doctrine in the area of criminalization and punishment, namely the traditional doctrine, which believes that man is free to what is political. Finance and responsible for the crime perpetrated by him ,as well as the positive doctrine, which is returning the reasons of the crime to several factors psychological , physiological and economic.

In addition, subjecting the country to manage the customary laws and regulations and a special declaration of a state of emergency , which is often the accusation and criminality and therefore punishment based on political motivation ....

First: in this research ,we will discuss the institution of administrative and the reserve arrest , and phases of the trial of the accused and therefore to see at the end the compatibility of all that with the legal norms guarantors of the event rights, freedom and human dignity.

## **First: arrest**

In addressing the arrests, we must differentiate between two kinds of arrest ..

administrative arrest based on the declaration of a state of emergency and martial law declared and imposed on the country since more than forty-five years of detention, which is accused in a case attributed to him do an offence.

### **1 - Administrative arrest**

As I noted above, that the country has been subjected to the Department of customary after declaring a state of emergency under the National Council resolution No. / 2 / Date 8/3/1963 on that basis, it issued dozens of legislative decrees, regulations and orders customary that criminalize acts which are not crimes in the Penal Code in situations ,and in cases some persons were arrested in Syria without issuing any notes or judicial declaration on the arrest or the location of arrests and considered for long periods as missing and arrests continued for more than a decade without being brought to court for trial, including attributed to him ...

That arrest was with political spur and motivation, and sometimes some people had been arrested on suspicion or on the betrayal of false often not based on unfounded pretext or affiliation to parties and associations are prohibited .... Or .... Or .....

Some of them had been released under the amnesty decrees without the pass to the judiciary after years of arresting that in some cases amounting to more than twenty years ...

But this kind of arbitrary arrests decline since the beginning of the twenty-first century and is confined to arrest for days or months , then transmitted to the detained exceptional justice or normal after a period to be covered by the arrests violate the law by the institution of the judiciary ...

This type of arrest is significant not pay attention to any charters or international treaties or constitutional or legal violation of all those charters and legislation, human rights and dignity even in its minimum level 2 – The reserve detention

Precautionary arrest is usually based on notes after judicial be attributed to a person for acting or refraining from action constitutes an offence in the text of the law .. In other words, the rumors so-called arrest of the investigation is going through phases are as follows:

A - The first phase of the investigation: This investigation is done by law enforcement or security forces and police in cases of flagrant delicate and asked that the law of that building to refer the complaint to the Public

Prosecution .. In some cases a complaint to the security agencies trespassing in Syria ... After being accused refer to the ordinary justice if only are not what he viewed as the Deputy Governor of customary transmittal to the military courts or Supreme State Security Court or the courts Field ?!... In accordance with the provisions of Legislative Decree No. 47 in 1968.

We will review the evolution of the legislation in light of the extraordinary state of emergency and martial law because of the importance of independent research.

B -The stage of preliminary investigation:

- After finishing the preliminary investigation the accused are transferred to the judiciary through the Public Prosecutor's Office which initiated a public lawsuit ..... The representative of the Department of Public Prosecutions sometimes interrogate the accused and forwarded to a judge or legacy if prosecutors think the balance of innocence or lack of Staff of the offence ,but it leaves so deciding to spend to the investigation or judgment.

- If the indictment is on the misdemeanor offence description also believes the public prosecution accused to be referred to the courts or the beginning of the penalty Magistrate penalty .. Where they are interrogated by a judge.

- If the indictment is heading toward a criminal suspect description forget to be referred to the juvenile investigation and questioning, a result that either the arrest warrant issued against him or leave and this is left to the conviction of the judge.

The accused is entitled to whatever is attributed to him pursuant to a defendant is innocent until proven guilty by a contract provision release pursuant to the provisions of article / 117 / of the Code of Criminal Procedure .. It is left to the seer judge deciding the case .. Which are subject to vacate its way to appeal to the assignment judge in the case of criminal offences or misdemeanors concurrent with the criminal charge .. Or to the Court of Appeal in the case of crimes or misdemeanor which the judge and the beginning of Retribution is the seer of the case. However, the use of this right "to vacate the right way" in the area of the base of the accused is innocent until proven guilty is often negligible. Often lack the decision to release a response words "insufficient duration of stay" in this case takes a detention sentence .. Or to pay the defendant who has not proven guilty after his predecessor at the expense of the presumed penalty for the offence attributed to him may be innocent of it - and here we must point out that the decisions of the investigating judge, all are due to resume before the Appeals judge assignment ...

The investigating judge can not refer the accused to the Criminal Court

directly, but the indictment suggests the assignment judge, who in turn issued the indictment or suspected cases under which the accused to the Criminal Court in the event of the crime or the beginning of the penalty in case of misdemeanor.

The decision of the assignment judge in that regard will also be challenged before the Court of Cassation.

### C -The stage of the trial:

**1** - At this stage ,trial of the accused is made and interrogated administratively and judicially and hear witnesses ,evidence and complete the claim of Prosecutors then the defense orally, but force is to provide written memoranda defense rehearsed as verbal defense .. Where the last word in this trial of the accused or his legal representative.

These trials apply the principle of public trial where the accused to respond to what was attributed to him and to provide evidence so .. Tell the court and the case of peer availability of the pillars of physical and moral offence is to be the application of legal rules which the accused is innocent until proven guilty and doubt explains the interest of the accused to defend the right of the defendant and use all legal means so .....

However, the application of these legal principles to what is happening in work in Syria since undoubted that such courts often take the preliminary investigation, which often be fraught with violence and distress and coercion to extract confessions, often

We see in the decisions issued by the courts that it is taken from organized checks by security organs whatever is its kind, which stabilized diligence in comparative law to take those reports for corroborative evidence is not definitive and unequivocal condemnation required in the case where lack of justification for such decisions taken, including those contained reports in words. . ((The denial came as the accused depositions to the police or security services not only as the evasion of responsibility ?!.....))

The conclusion that fair trial standards and the introduction of international legal norms are questionable in its application in Syria ,and the accused do not have his full right accordance with the standards of justice and legal norms guaranteeing to it.

**2** - As for the accused in cases of view, the practice of power in recent times to bring to justice the normal allowance of exceptional justice ....

Given the afflict the principle of judicial independence in Syria and curriculum to requests for executive branch of the considerations mentioned in this study and others, the trial of these defendants are not receiving any guarantee of fair trial guarantees that seek to achieve justice .. Where volunteer legal texts of the twins have been attributed to the



interest charges and attributed them under legal texts and models which their nech is bended and adapted to suit charges will be judged under political motivation is far from proper application of the law and are often subject to arrest and trial of all the features of arbitrary arrest and unfair trial ... ..

#### **The fourth research** **- research Closing**

With regard to the declaration of the state of emergency and subjected the country to manage customary significant impact on the principle of independence of the judiciary and guarantee individual freedoms and basic rights and subjected to the dignity of abuses and violations of authority ,that we have seen in this study we are exposed to a penalty under such situation through the texts and incorporate them across the stage has continued for a long time. A state of emergency, which sum up the most prominent of the following:

- 1 - Legislative Decree No. 11 date 23/3/1963 containing unarmed civil penalty to impose.
- 2 - Order 21 as amended by Legislative Decree No. 76 issued on 24/4/1963 and 19/6/1963 contained national security courts.
- 3 - Legislative Decree No. 110 Date 23/2/1964 Judge customary formation of the military.
- 4 - Legislative Decree No. 113, which repealed the date 5/11/1964 courts of national security and made amendments to the procedures and due process.
- 5 - Legislative Decree No. 6, which defined the jurisdiction of the special military court and the crimes and their penalties.
- 6 - Legislative Decree No. 47 which the latest date 28/3/1968 Supreme State Security Court, jurisdiction and the crimes referred to it by the Deputy Governor of customary and due process have been identified by the competent judicial bodies and the crimes referred to it by the Governor customary terms have been expanded under Decree No. 47 in 1968 . As legislators take multiple points of exceptional justice in terms of type and validity as we see in Article VI of the Legislative Decree No. 47 of 68 that the jurisdiction of the State Security Court has become inclusive of all persons from civilians and military, whatever or whoever they their character or immunity "we mean internal immunity" was waived of judges ...

The court did not adhere to these assets and procedures stipulated in the laws in force in all the roles of the investigation and proceedings under Article VII of the decree and the validity of the Public Prosecutor's investigation and referral in the ordinary laws. Also the paragraph / b / of

mentioned article gave the court the validity of ruling and mandatory civil damages.

Article 8 texted that provisions to not subject to any of the routes through the appeal but they have linked the ratification force President. the court Thus, all persons, regardless of whom or immunity "we mean immunity internal" fall within the purview of special courts that do not comply assets, procedures and provisions of peremptory even in crimes that were not crimes of emergency smile .. Moreover, the Public Prosecutor in special courts, particularly Supreme State Security Court can not set up yet keeping the proceedings pursuant to the general rule.

**In brief:**

Usually ,the totalitarian ruling regimes associated with in various forms taken by the virtue of a handful of military and or through family or single-party or clique dominated the authority and legitimacy claims for itself through the ideas and legitimacy may take multiple colors revolutionary legitimacy ... Or popular ... Tribal or family ... Or genetics ... Or religion ....

And they may hide behind slogans and banners were driven popular masses behind making it without knowing drifting behind the wrongfulness .....

Such authorities resorts to inflate the threat to society internally and externally and the use of traditional debt Instrumentals and rein in its national reach even to convince people that the country needs a government that threatened to stand strong in the face of threats also need to be a deterrent laws to eliminate internal and external enemies and declare that the most pride Allow them to undermine the freedom and dignity of citizens by declaring a state of emergency and subjecting the country to customary provisions which have the most important results in this study

1 - Elimination semi-agreement on the freedom of people.

2 -Transforming society on deaf ears after the bloc to sabotage its political, social, economic, cultural, and even psychological life ,and distort it devastating distortion.

3 - Thus ending the state of law and the elimination of the rule of law in the state and society,

which entail:

A – Serious getting of the principle of judicial independence.

B - Undermining the freedoms of the people and suppress, and change of citizenship to the pastoral and the rule of the herd and the idea of a rigid mass.

C – Getting their rights despite of sashing legislation with slogans to ensure them of those rights that does not work out.

E - Delivering people to speak on of their rights field or legality of civilized state .. Or development of society and culture .. Or the rule of law and independence of authorities and civil society formations kind of tampering .. Many of the other distortions which takes its legitimacy from the emergency law and customary management of the country, which is the first and the basic reason in those distortions.

Basic demands is to end the state of emergency and abolish the Department of customary unsustainable burden on the country and people, which would result by its cancellation.

# **Emergency Law abolishes the constitution and governs Syria**

## **Syrian constitution which issued in / 1973 /:**

It is representative Origin of the legitimate entity of the State that aims at establishing justice and equality among members of society, on firm foundations of individual and political freedom that guarantees the rights of individuals and their duties without discrimination in conformity with the rule of law.

Also, it is the social contract emerged from the free will of the people the source of authority.

The people give the state an authority to rule it under this contract and in accordance with its clauses and provisions.

Constitution contains a set of rules and principles related to the political, economic and social system that are agreeable between the components of the community which aim to benefit the citizen and does not conflict with the interests of total. The constitution guarantees the distribution of State authorities among institutions of the executive, legislative and judiciary rule based on the functional autonomy of these authorities, thus achieving positive cooperation among them and to prevent the tyranny of power.

The constitution is significant to raise above all laws, and the relation of section with origin, so laws clarify, explain, separate and expand the provisions of the Constitution in line with its text and spirit, and this harmony is what gives it of the existence legitimacy as laws.

## **The principles of the Constitution are noted in the political principles:**

- 1-The ruling regime in Syrian Arab republic is a Republican system.
- 2-The sovereignty is of the people and exercises it in the specified manner in the Constitution.

## **Separation of freedoms, rights and public duties:**

- 1-Freedom is a holy right, and the State guarantees the personal liberty of citizens and preserves their dignity and security.
- 2-The rule of law is a fundamental principle in the society and the state.
- 3-Citizens are equal before the law in rights and duties.
- 4-The State shall guarantee equal opportunities among citizens.

Article 26: Each citizen has the right to participate in political, economic, social and cultural life, and the law regulates that.

Article 27: Citizens exercise their rights and enjoy their freedoms in accordance with the law.

Article 28:

1-Each accused is innocent until convicted by a final court judgment.

2-One may not be investigated and arrested except in accordance with the law.

3- No one shall be subjected to torture physically or morally or treated in degrading treatment. The law defines the penalties for whom do that.

4-The right of litigation, and to conduct a matter of the appeal, and the defense before the judiciary, is inviolable by law.

Article 29: No crime, no punishment without a legal text.

Article 32: The confidentiality of correspondence postal and telecommunications is guaranteed in accordance with the provisions set out in Law.

Article 134: The political refugees should not be extradited because of their political principles or their defense of freedom.

### **Syrian special laws:**

1-The legislative decree under the figure (5) date 22/12/1962 state of emergency law with the amendment.

2- At a time of unity, state of emergency law passed by the Legislative Decree No. 162 date 27/9/1958 voiding previous laws.

3-In Syria at the time of separation, the Legislative Decree No. 51 was issued on 22/12 / 1962 to void the previous law, which its provisions are applicable so far as the leader of the revolution council issued it in 8 / 3 / 1963 which provided for the declaration of a state of emergency in all the occupied Syrian lands starting from 8 / 3 / 1963 and until further notice.

### **4-The law of opposition the objectives of the revolution:**

Is issued by a legislative decree No. 6 date 7/1/1965, which impose penalties ranging from provisional detention or life imprisonment or the death penalty for example penalizes in paragraph 5 of Article 3 term of imprisonment not exceeding 3 years for violation of orders of the Military Governor and to do demonstrations or gatherings or riots or instigating confusion or publication or shake the confidence of the public events of the revolution.

### **5 – The law No. 49 date 7/7/1980, which is punishing to death every associate for the organization of the Muslim Brotherhood:**

Based on the provisions of the Constitution and what approved by the People's meeting held on 7/1/1980

Article 1:Every associate of the Muslim Brotherhood is considered a criminal and punishable by death:

Article 2(A): exempt from the contained penalty in this Act or any other law of each member of

this group If he announced his withdrawal from it within one month from the date of the law.

(B): This withdrawal has be announced.

Article3: the penalty of criminal offences is reduced that committed by who affiliated with the Brotherhood

Muslims group before the expire of this law to achieve the objectives of this group if he gives up within one month from the deadline of the law for those who are inside the country and within two months of those outside it.

In accordance with the following:

A-If the act must penalty or hard labor for life or life imprisonment, the punishment will be hard labor of five years at most.

B-If the act constitutes one of the other crimes, the penalty will be imprisonment from one year to three years.

Article 4:Every associate to this group exempts from the penalty of misdemeanor crimes committed before the expire of this law to achieve the objectives of Muslim Brotherhood organization if he surrendered during one month of the deadline date of this law to those who are inside the country and within two months for those who are outside it.

Article 5:

Who are under arrest and trial don't benefit from the reduction and amnesty contained in this Act.

We are going to show the contravention of the law to the legislature foundations constitutionally, legally, and internationally.

### **Constitutionally:**

#### **Article 30 of the Constitution states:**

"No law shall apply only to what is the history that does in it, not have a retroactive effect, and may in non-penal matters providing otherwise. "

This text draws the following important principles:

A-the criminal laws do not apply only to what is the date of work and, therefore, may not be retroactive effect of the law.

B-The text above assured that it is of axioms in criminal matters that may not be a retrogressive effect of the text, it may be provided otherwise in non-criminal matters, the clearest example of this, is the explicit violation of the constitution that the law excluded detainees who were arrested before the issuing of law and With what it is called the mitigation reasons or exemption from punishment as illustrated by Article V thereof.

That the law is clear that the 49 who died should be executed associate of Muslim Brotherhood is the law unconstitutional, why not introduce this law to the Constitutional Court is understood that no text to refer to the Constitutional Court but is governed by Article 145 of the Constitution, which stipulates that no text to refer to this Court Can only be done:

A-By a President.

B If fourth members of the People objected on the law or any legislative decree.

**Legally:**

Break the law of the Penal Code:

Article 1 of the Penal Code provides that:

"There is no penalty or a precautionary or reforming measure for an offence which was not stipulated by law when it was committed"

Also, Article / 6 / provides as follows:

1- Any sanction can not be eradicated if it's not provided for when the commission of the offence.

The fair and independent judiciary can exercise control over the constitutionality of laws by neglecting apply the law, which violates the Constitution by pushing method during the exercise in considering the cases filed by citizens or against them, but judgment has been controlled by the executive authority, and no longer has the power and independent authority to stand in the face of (the executive authority ) represented by the president, therefore only the law 49 was employed widely and without any inquiry or reservation.

**The contravention of Law 49 of international treaties:**

Syria joined the countries that signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights issued in 1966 under the Legislative Decree No. / 3 / date 12/1/1969 published in the Official Gazette No. 6 in 1969 It has stated in the article / 2 / of the International Covenant "States undertake to respect the human rights of all individuals within its territory without any discrimination because of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or non-political opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other reasons.

2- Each State is a Part in this Covenant whether its present legislative or non-legislative measures, do not actually guarantee the realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant undertakes to take steps in accordance with its constitutional procedures and the provisions of this Covenant is a need for these acts of legislative measures or non-legislative measures.

Article 3 stated that "Each State, a Part in the present Covenant, assumes:

1- To ensure availability of an effective remedy to any person whose rights or freedoms recognized in the Covenant, even if the violation was committed by persons acting in their official capacity.

B- Ensure that each complainant, in this way, to decide on the rights allegedly violated a judicial or administrative or legislative jurisdiction or

any other competent authority provided for by the state laws and to develop the possibilities of judicial remedy.

C- To ensure that the competent authorities carry out the issued sentences to the interests of complainants.

**Article 6 of the Covenant:**

1- The right to life is inherent right for every human being and the law should protect this right.

2- In countries, which have not abolished the death penalty, this punishment may not be ruled, but only for the most serious crimes in accordance with the in force legislation at the time of committing the crime and not contrary to the provisions of the Covenant. This penalty can not be applied in only under a final judgment rendered by a competent court.

**Article 9 of the Covenant:**

Everyone has the right to liberty and security of himself, and nobody may be arrest and detent him in arbitrary way.

But, if we are back to Law 49 of 1980, we found that it is issued by the People's Council on 7 / 7 / 1980 and was ratified by the President on 8/7/1980, and then published in the Official Gazette on 22/7/1980. This suggests that there are hands pursuing the issuance of this law, which does not tend to the Constitution or the laws or international treaties, or has no relationship with any legal relevance.

**Act of state of emergency No. 51 date 22/12/1962**

State of emergency declared in Syria after independence because of the war, in which Syria participated with other Arab states to prevent the establishment of the state of Israel on 15/5/1948, and the action duration of the state of emergency has been identified when it was declared in six months and only apply in areas of military operations.

The law of the state of emergency dictates to:

Article 1:

A-The state of emergency may be declared in a state of war or in case of threat of war or in the case of exposure of security or public order in the territories of the Republic or part of it to danger because of an internal disorder or general catastrophes.

B- The state of emergency could address total Syrian territory or part of it.

Article 2: The state of emergency is declared by a decree to be held in the Council of Ministers headed by President and a majority of two thirds of its members, and it has to be presented to the Parliament in its first



meeting.

Article 3:

When announcing a state of emergency, the Prime Minister names a customary ruler and all the forces of internal and external security placed at his disposal.

B- The customary governor can appoint a deputy or more associated with him and that by a decree.

C- The vices-Governor customary exercise terms of reference to the chaos within the areas specified by them.

Article 4: The customary ruler or his deputy can issue written orders to take all restrictions or measures derived or some of it, and to transmit its violators to the military courts.

A- Putting restrictions on the freedom of people in the meeting room, mobility and traffic in certain places or times, and the arrest of suspects or dangerous to the security and public order a reserve arrest and leave to investigate the persons and places at any time and to assign any person to perform any action items.

B- Control the letters and the communications of any kind and control of newspapers, pamphlets, literature, painting, print, radio and all means of expression and advertising before it is published, Seizure and confiscation of the disabled and the abolition of privileges and closure of printing premises.

C- Set the dates for opening and closing public places.

D- Withdrawal arms licenses, ammunition, explosive materials and explosives of different types and handed the matter, seizure and closure of stores of weapons.

E- Evacuate certain areas or isolated it, and organizing means of transport and limiting inventory and identifying it between different regions.

F- The seizure of any movable or immovable and the imposition of temporary custody on the companies and institutions, and postponement of debts and obligations owed which deserve to be seized.

G- Determine that penalties for contravention of these orders not to exceed a period of three years imprisonment and a fine of up to three thousand Syrian pounds or one and if it did not specify the penalty for violation of its provisions, the penalty for breach of imprisonment term not exceeding six months and a fine not exceeding Five hundred pounds or one of these two penalties.

All this without prejudice to the most penalties provided for in other laws.

Article 5: The meeting, cabinet chaired by President, may widen the circle of restrictions and measures set forth in the preceding article when appropriate decree presented to the House of Representatives at its first meeting.

B- This Council may narrow the restrictions and measures referred to,

depending on the situation which necessitated the declaration of a state of emergency.

Article 6: In areas, in which emergency declared, it referred to the military justice regardless of the perpetrators or instigators recipe or abettors.

**The following offences referred:**

A- Violation of orders issued by the Military Governor.

B- Crimes on state security and public safety Article (260-339)

C- Crimes on the public authority (Article 369 till article 387)

D- Crimes against the public trust (Article 427 - 459)

E- Crimes that pose a comprehensive danger (Article 573- Article 586)

Article7: the customary Governor can exempt, from the jurisdiction of military judgment, some crimes identified in the preceding article.

What does it mean to declare a state of emergency by decree /51 / date 22/12/1962, it means entrust the Military Governor (Prime Minister) or on behalf by a presidential decree under the leadership of the army and security services, also means to put the public and private declaration and the means of communications under strict control, and extracting a part of the private and public rights of individuals and property rights according to law provisions or the possibility of extracting all the rights of individuals and the right to property by orders of customary ruler after declaring a state of emergency.

The declaration of a state of emergency works to narrow the field of civil justice to a great extent by referring violators of martial law or orders of the Military Governor to the special military tribunals.

**The negative effects of the state of emergency on Human Rights:**

About a legal declaration of a state of emergency

**1- In terms of procedures:**

A- the state of emergency was declared by the Revolutionary Command Council and did not declare by a republican decree in the cabinet with the approval of two thirds of its members as stipulated in Article state of emergency law No. 51.

B- The declaration of state of emergency was not presented to the Congress or any other representative council so far.

**2- In terms of the conditions, one of them to be achieved to declare a state of emergency:**

A- No existence of the state of war or threatening situation occur.

B- There is no state exposures security and public order, in the territory of the Republic or part of it, to the risk.

C-There are no internal confusions or general disasters.

3- The breach of justice that results from a state of emergency and exploited by corrupt task who collecting money and benefits in any way, lead to devour the wealth and looting of public and the widening gap between rich and poor, and may be a reason to generate violence.

4- The state of emergency and fear in the hearts of people have supported corruption which has become the main factor in public life, and has been even more deepen till arrived in the education and judiciary that are organs which is imposed they keep a sound society .

5- The big collapse in the defense of Iraq, who fell in no one expects, and Perhaps the main reason of its falling was that it was ruled by emergency state and terror which resulted in between our people there, the army did not help nor the tractor-lethal weapons that were alleged to constitute Bulwark of penetration, which was not used solely to confront his citizen and it was unable to use it to confront the American invaders, and thus led to the earthquake in all the Arab world and to frustrate us unprecedented era of it before.

So far, that other notification did not come and it goes without saying that the law of the state of emergency exists for the use or activation in case of emergency or temporary and exceptional, so which temporary state or emergency situation that will endure for more than 45 years?! This state of emergency has streamlined its influence on the judiciary and the courts were formed to fit these materials, and the so-called extraordinary judgment has emerged from it.

### **1-The military tribunals:**

These courts were created under the Legislative Decree No. / 6 / date 7/1/1965. The problem is unlike the Judicial Authority Act, which consider the crimes that one of its part is militarily or even civil parties if the offence provided for in a special decree transmitting the consideration of such jurisdiction on it, as in contravention of customary orders of the Governor in accordance with the emergency laws.

### **2- Field military courts:**

were created under the Legislative Decree No. 109 date 17/8/1968. It is known that the field courts are supposed to exist in all armies of the world, but confined its jurisdiction over the military during wars or disasters involving units from the army.

Through these field courts thousands of citizens were executed without have the minimum guarantees of fair trial and without even questioning.

### **3 - State Security Court**

State security court was created under the Legislative Decree No. 47 date 28/3/1968 Head of state:

At the provisions of the interim national leadership of the Arab Baath Socialist Party No. 2 / date 25 / 2 / 1966

And the Council of Ministers Resolution No. 47 date 20 / 3 / 1968.

**Charts the following:**

Article 1: A Court to be created (Supreme State Security), exercises its functions in the city of Damascus or in any city where the exigencies of security under the order of the Military Governor.

B- The head of the Court can held hearings in any place they deem appropriate.

Article 2: A Supreme State Security Court to be created by a decision of the President, and consists of the Chairman and members, their numbers and civilian and military status is identified by the decision of its forming.

Article 3: The general right, to the Supreme State Security Court, is represented by prosecutor called its Chairman and its members as set forth in the preceding article.

Article 4: It is possible, if necessary, to form more than one state security court.

Article 5: The Supreme State Security Court, that created under this Legislative Decree, replace the special military court which declared invalid, and enjoy all its specialties and powers specified by Legislative Decree No. 6 issued on 7/1/1965, as amended, and competence in the crimes set forth in Article III of the mentioned Legislative Decree and its amendments, and that if referred to it by order of Governor customary at any stage of the case.

It also specializes in every other issue referred to it by the Military Governor.

Article 6: The competence of Supreme State Security Court includes all Persons from civilians and soldiers, or whoever they may be waived.

Article 7: with the retention of the defense provided for in existing laws, the State Security Courts are not implemented with fundamentalist procedures set forth in the legislation in force and in all the roles and procedures of prosecution, investigation and trial.

B- The public prosecutor, in the investigation, has all the powers conferred upon them and the examining magistrate and judge assignment under laws in force.

C- The court can rule by rights and civil compensations of damages resulting from crimes and lawsuits that separate them.

Article 8: It is not subject to appeal rulings from the Supreme State Security Court, and these provisions would take effect only after ratification by the head of state who has a right to cancel the order a

retrial or cancelled keeping with the case or reduce the sentence or altered less of them.

The keeping of the lawsuit has the effect of public.

The decision of the Head of State on this matter once and not subject to any of the routes through appeal or review.

Article 9: the movement of all cases that are under consideration by the special military court cancelled in its present situation, to the created Supreme State Security Court.

Article 10: All provisions, contrary to this legislative decree, are cancelled.

### **Court's specialization:**

These special court based on the declaration of a state of emergency, and the cases are referred to by customary and not follow the judicial authority nor the principles of civil trials, and guarantees of the accused are not enough because of the integration of the indictment, investigated and prosecution authorities, while these authorities are separated in the ordinary courts.

The decisions of this Court may not be challenged in accordance with Article 8 of the decree ratifying its composition and powers of administrative thing, which is incompatible with the principle of judicial independence and contrary to the provisions of the Constitution, which guarantees the right to challenge the independence of the judiciary and equality among citizens except that the State Supreme Court lacks the constitutional legitimacy of the already failed the Constitution. The composition of the current Court is made up of President and two civilians, one civilian and one military court governing authority of Article 6 of the emergency law which provides for the following offences contrary orders of the Military Governor:

(Crimes against State security, from 260 to 339)

(Crimes on the public authority from Article 369 to 387)

(Crimes against the general confidence from 427 to 459)

(Crimes which pose a comprehensive danger from 573 to 586)

### **In addition to:**

- 1- Acts which are contrary to the application of the socialist system.
- 2- Anti achieves unity among Arab countries or against any one of the objectives of the revolution or harassment of both gatherings or demonstrations or riots or instigating or publishing false news in order confusion and undermines public confidence objectives of the revolution.
- 3- Receiving money or any other bidder or to obtain a promise or any other benefit of a foreign state or entity or individual Syrians or non-Syrians or contact a foreign entity.

- 4- Attack or aggression on places of worship or religious ceremonies or positions of leadership or military institutions of government departments and other government including factories, shops and businesses.
- 5- The traders and sellers' monopoly of food or raise the price is obscene.

### **Trial proceedings before the State Security Court:**

When a violation of orders of the Military Governor happened of any violation of which was mentioned earlier, both from the jurisdiction of state security or prescribed by the emergency law, verification is regulated by the concerned men of police station. They are often the heads of security branches existing in the country.

The person arrested by a security service and after finishing the investigations with him, his seizure is regulated by his speeches which are extracted from him under torture, beatings, threats, intimidation and they ask him for signature by force, and this was confirmed by all arrested persons during interrogation sessions before the state security court.

After the conclusion of the investigation with the detainee, he is deported from the place of arrest in the security section to a civilian or military prison and his file is sent to the Deputy Customary Governor who is Minister of the Interior and the latter sends the file to the court where prosecutors said the investigation of the defendant and the public prosecutor in the investigation have all the powers and secret interrogation sessions. Without a lawyer for the detainee or (rather, all lawyers are prohibited from attending interrogation sessions) where the prosecutor general to investigate the accused and the issuance of the indictment, which does not accept the appeal or review the papers and then flying to the court to determine the meeting to consider the case. The prosecutors' claim depends entirely on the security file, which contains the investigations conducted with the detainee.

The interrogation records of the Code by the prosecution, and after they arrested him and question his statements before the Security Branch denies all his restraint Security Code states that these statements attributed to him either security or the report extracted from him by force which is devoid of truth, but clear from the decisions of the prosecution's claim that the bill Prosecution ruling is customary and reports of Security Branch which conducted the investigation, and actions are contrary to public prosecution is customary discount and sentenced at the same time they move allegation is issued the indictment and have the power to judge assignment.

### **Wile in interrogation sessions before the Court:**

After reading the statements of mentioned detainee in policing and in the questioning session before the Public Prosecutor: Also, deny what is

assigned to him and tell the President of the Court that his statements are taken under torture and he stamped it when had kept in blind, the President of the Tribunal returns in all indicted irony that his statements are false and he(the president of Tribunal) is indifferent to each of torture Subjected to him.

### **The role of lawyer and self defense before the court:**

Article 14 of the International Covenant private in Civil and Political Rights:

- 1- All people are equal before the courts.
  - 2- The right of every accused of a crime to be presumed innocent until proved guilty by law.
  - 3- Each charged with a crime to enjoy, during the consideration of his case and equal the full minimum, following guarantees:
    - A- To be informed promptly and in detail in a language he understands the nature of the charge against him and its causes.
    - B- Be given time and facilities enough to prepare his defense and to communicate with counsel of his own choosing.
    - C- To be tried without undue delay.
    - D- To be tried in his presence and to defend in person or through counsel of his choice and that prohibits Right in the presence of his defense if he does not have a defense to supply the court judgment whenever the interests of justice so require, without payment by him that if does not have sufficient means to pay for it.
    - E- To discuss the prosecution witnesses himself or by others, and to obtain the approval of the call witnesses on his behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him.
    - F- To provide the free assistance of an interpreter if he can not understand or speak the language used in court.
    - G- Not to be compelled to a testify against himself or to confess guilt.
  - 4- In the case of juveniles, sponsored measures to make appropriate to their age and conducive to the need for action on their rehabilitation.
  - 5- Per person convicted of a crime has the right to asylum, and in accordance with the law, the higher court order reconsidered his conviction and sentence, who was sentenced by him.
- Till the latest came in this article ...

### **As for the role of the lawyer before the court:**

When lawyer moves towards the door of the court, firstly he faces elements of security for the inspection and ask about the name and confiscated the mobile device of his own and ask him not to review the Court of Public Prosecution, but only the courtroom and when the lawyer wants the IAEA conclusion on the client.

Asked him to apply to the President of the Court to take the approval of the agency (although the agency is holding a contract signs between lawyer and client willfully without any official body.

### **The right of counsel to access in the case papers.**

One of the basic principles necessary for the preparation of the defense to have the right to view the documents case.

Article 57 of the Act regulating the legal profession, No. 39 in 1981  
"Allows a lawyer to follow the way he deems effective in defending his client"

**Principle: 21 of the Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers** "the duty of the competent authorities to ensure lawyers access to information, files and documents that are appropriate in their possession or under their disposal and for a period sufficient to enable them to provide effective legal assistance to their clients and should ensure that found within the shortest appropriate period .

The right of counsel (before the State Security Court) is to allow him only to read the file without any access to a document of the lawsuit, and does not allow him to access to a copy of security verification which includes preliminary investigations with the accused in the Security Branch who arrest.

Recently, a court decision began to allow filming the accuse decision of the prosecution, and after taking approval of the President of the Court to do so.

### **The role of the lawyer during the questioning session:**

Lawyers are not allowed to ask questions of the detainee during interrogation before a court or discuss President of the Court that any statement made by the detainee, but he is only a listener to these words. If the lawyer initiated by assigned agency for the court to question some of the evidence that his client be directed, the President of the Court initiates immediately by saying: all you ask about is in the file, and you can discuss these evidences in your defense.

The farcical lawyer by the Bar Association is only the highlights of this book provided by the union and submits a formal defense and his role ends with the performance of this sacred duty.

The defense that is filed by lawyer rarely find resonance, or convince the court whatever materials cited by legal or international treaties or the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

These does not affect the judgment prepared in advance and on the court only recited operative judgment and communicated to the detainee.



**Confidential communication with counsel:**

**Article /8/ of the Basic Principles private in the Role of Lawyers:**

"Availability of all those arrested, detained or imprisoned, time and facilities sufficient because visited by and shall consult with a lawyer without delay, interception or censorship and in full confidentiality and such consultations may be under consideration law enforcement officials, but not within the hearing.

**Article 22 of the Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers**

"Governments to ensure and respect the confidentiality of all communications and consultations between lawyers and their clients in the context of professional relationships.

# **Prison conditions in Syria in 2007**

## **• Research Plan**

### **(General introduction)**

- (A) Prison in early Islam
- (B) prison in the Abbasi Period
- (C) prisons in Europe and the world since the Middle Ages until the twentieth century
- (D) prison in the twenty-first century

### **(Part I)**

- 1 -The political and legal situation in the State
- 2 -The assess of the situation of human rights in general
- 3 -The evolution in the case of prisons and the government response to the recommendations of reports related to it

### **(Part II)**

#### **Special rights to prisoners and detainees (disperse)**

- Visit
- Solitary confinement
- Breathing
- Requirements of prisoner
- Reading and Survey
- Exercise normal life
- Stop provision in force (fourth term)
- The right to life, health care and deaths in prisons and detention camps

#### **(The conditions of prisons and detention centers)**

**And discuss their common elements among both, and include:**

- Violation of the right to liberty and personal safety
- Arbitrary detention and forced disappearances

- Releases
- Torture and cruel treatment in detention camps
- Inhuman death penalty and over the legitimacy of ordinary and political criminals
- Work in prisons and the problems that accompanied

### **(Part III)**

Conditions of the juvenile within penal institutions and the role of care and rehabilitation institutes

### **(Part IV)**

Recommendations for reform of corruption and healing include:

- Ratification of treaties and international covenants on human rights
- Work on amending laws and legislation
- Abolition of emergency law and the state of emergency
- An amendment of the government viewpoint to human rights organizations
- Legal authorization for these organizations and its necessity as a healthy phenomenon in society
- Extension of control by human rights organizations to apply the regulations of prisons and detention camps
- Not be overemphasized by the judiciary to reserve arrest and its problems
- Securing decent work within the penal institution
- Achieve independence of the judiciary and the rule of law
- Alleviate the disparity between the class of prisoners and detainees inside penal institutions
- Recommendations of the judiciary need to mitigate the penalty
- Work to satisfy the need for inmates to improve their behavior so they can be
- Literacy among prisoners

### **Recommendations - Conclusion search**

## **General introduction**

Imprisonment means jailing, therefore jurists known each other words and setting the word detention or imprisonment or lock on the place which carried out the death or prison custody.

And means by all to the same meaning, and imprisonment in the language means prevention, which is the infinitive of incarceration and is intended to obstruct and prevent the person from acting by him.

### **(A) Prison in early Islam:**

In the era of the Prophet (r) or in the era of his successor, Abu Bakr, may Allah be pleased with him, there were not a prison to lock up the individuals, but if necessary imprisoning someone, he was handed over to the custody of another person, or to be handed over to the right of the inherent.

Since the parish and spread and the scope of Muslims' lands widened in the era of Omar may Allah be pleased with him, he bought a home for Safwan son of Omiya by four thousand dirham and make it a prison"

The scientists then unanimously to forward it to take pre-"places to live on the portfolio"

### **(B) At the Abbasi Period:**

Specifically "in the era of (Haroon Rashid), when Abu Yousef held the judiciary, he put an " arbitrator "and accurate" of prison achieve some sort of justice with human principles reserve the humanity of detainee.

It was contained in **ALKHIRAJ book** by father of Yousef as saying the magistrate Omar son Abdul Aziz wrote:" (( Let's not anyone of Muslims in prison in tie can not pray standing or stay in bonds except one man under "required" blood and held them in charity what works food and life")) ... etc. **And firmly, we believe that this is an important principle of the principles of human rights.**

### **(C) Prisons in Europe and the world since the Middle Ages until the twentieth century:**

In England, he (Mr. Austin) one of the reform leading said condemning: "that prisons have become hotbeds of corruption and misery, and that prisoners are treated badly, and they come back to the community dissolved ethics and hearts loaded with hatred towards the society in which they pay them to prison".

Therefore, several progressive views in that time designed to improve prisons, promote it and change the treatment of its inmates in it. These views are summarized in determining the number of relationships proportionate with the gravity of the crime committed and by good manners and good offender moves gradually "to freedom Mara" in three

phases beginning of imprisonment followed by the absolute phase of work in public works for the state, and then came last "phase restricted freedom inside the prison (a limited area), and ending this stage to grant prisoner-card accompanied by a parole.

There were at that time an English woman in the field of reform and defense of Human Rights called (Elizabeth Fray), she devoted herself, her money and time to serve prisoners, and participated in the affairs of prison reform, which began calling her principles which is summed up that punishment is a preventive measure and not a means of retaliation, has been putted to reduce crime The reform of the offender by providing dignity and science, health and to provide him with good vocational training.

**But the nineteenth century ended**, which had been consolidated in mind that the prison was merely intended to (deter first offender and then secondly to repair him, and should go unpunished awe and desire to reform side by side)

The sun of reform prevailed in many countries in the twentieth century to become a prime target for prison is reform to come deterrence in the second degree, this shift to the changed perception of the punishment that proceeded for Community of utility to return to the aberrant and is an honor to belong in this place Says (Mr. Patterson) Director of Prisons in England:

“We treat people who will resume their lives within the community after a period of time longer or shorter, and they will come back to the community whether we like it or not, and our mission to respond those people to community valid for work, and do our utmost to achieve this goal, and if we do not do this, the Community protection from the evil of the offender were not suspended the period he spent in prison darkness, if he is getting out, his danger aggravates and his evil increases, reform means is useful linked work and vocational and industrial training ,then education and learning and raising the morale of inmates and dignity and to strengthen their souls, and they should used to respect the soul of the others.

The twentieth century ends, despite the negatives that mingled in the treatment of prisoners similar to the treatment of prisoners of the eighteenth century.

#### **(D) prisons in the twenty-first century:**

There are prisoners still in prison despite the fact that we in the first quarter of the twenty-first century, so they have spent a little of their lives outside the darkness of the prison and the remainder with its content in those humid rotten cellars.

The normal requirement for the development of life but change is necessary to cover all sides of life for the better.

But we seem to evolve in a reverse way, despite all the techniques that entered our world and become an integral part of it.

Prisons have still slow evolution, though in modern societies, schools and humanitarian modern facility became "public" utility beyond the concept of deprivation of liberty to the concept of educational institution, which take into account the prisoner in order to implement reform programmes and rehabilitation, and thus access to combat transnational crime modern system of prisons achieve actual protection for prisoners as well as legislative and legal protection that results from the international community's attention to human rights issues.

**Through conferences, treaties and international conventions private in prisons and the treatment of prisoners, for instance and not exclusively, we mention:**

- **London Conference / 1872** / proposal to establish an international organization in Geneva aims to take care of prisons and the need of a worthy treatment of human dignity and rights within the prison, this not only mentioned in the London conference, but was followed by other conferences held in twenty countries that attended that conference, which stressed on what is stated in London conference of recommendations and items.

- **London Conference IX**, which was held in / 1925 /.

- **Conference in Geneva / 1959** / and it was validation of the rules and the model foundations for the treatment of prisoners decent treatment commensurate with human rights.

- **International Convention for the prohibition of torture of prisoners and combat which took place in**  
/ 1986 /.

- **The International Covenant on Civil and Political Laws**

- **Resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations** issued on 14 / December / 1990 and On 4 / December / 1979, and resolution of 8 / December / 1992.

## PART I

### **(1) The political and legal situation in the state:**

Through the above, we can say that the distance between theory and practice are completely the distance between dream and reality.

It is obvious that the political situation, in the state, reflected to legal status, which in turn leads to prejudice the effective human rights depending on "the lack of adherence to the theory of separation of powers.

The overall look at prison conditions in Syria stresses without any doubt that the executive authority flouted what is stipulated by the Constitution with regard to legislative and judicial authority, and do not pay any attention to the laws of these two authorities (it is the absolute master) under the banner of preserving the sovereignty of the State and its prestige, and this violates the most basic rules laid down in all constitutions and legislation and further evidence of the violation of human rights.

## **(2) Assessment of the situation of human rights in general**

There are unique in taking political decisions without any participation or any regard for the rights of citizens and citizenship without adherence to the simplest rules of these rights, and in that dominance on the freedom of thought and opinion, and become a mere citizen of any sense of participation in building their homeland, and this remains the preserve of a particular category, which see in the reform simply empty words.

There is no doubt that such a deteriorating situation and affecting the rights at his core will be reflected negatively "on the legal status of the state, because the principle of separation of powers becomes fully sets" and become legal materials assigned to the judicial authority to apply just numbers and words evacuated by the political situation of their content, no longer have any value because it is governed by other authorities more power and influence ".

If we except some of the decrees and laws, some of the texts of private laws that restrict freedoms and against human rights like the military order No. 2 / date 8/3/1963 containing the declaration of a state of emergency still in force (despite all the appeals need to repeal this matter) and Law No. / 49 / Which provides for the death penalty merely belonging to the Muslim Brotherhood, and Decree / 47 / for in 1968, which established the Supreme State Security Court by order of customary Governor - and the court field in addition to several decrees that have been under development departments of many branches of the security broad powers.

If excluding these decrees and laws that limit public freedoms and shackle it, Syria had enjoyed a fair legislative structure and civilized assets derived mostly from French laws and non-French (although the reservation to the need to amend and change these laws), which was completely real guarantee of the Syrian citizen.

However, the problem is not in the law itself, but in translating the texts of articles on the ground, there is a wide difference between legal theory and realistic practice activating of it.

**\* We cite example of this situation:**

Syrian legislator has tried as much as possible in the Legislative Decree No. / 51 / date 22/12/1962, known as the emergency law limiting the powers of the Governor and the identification of customary authorities that can be exercised by executive power and restrict it in certain cases and within certain conditions.

The Legislative Decree No. / 51 / date 22/12/1962 made a condition for the announcement of a state of emergency by the Council of Ministers at a meeting chaired by the President and approval by two-thirds of the actual members of the Cabinet provided that presents declaration of a state of emergency on the (parliament) for approval according to the usual conditions and texts Constitution

Note that "state of emergency was declared the morning of the eighth of March, /1963 /by Revolution Command Council and not the cabinet, which means that the emergency law is incapable of the pillars of legitimacy of those who have passed right Edition (Cabinet).

Add to that, this law was not presented to the House according to the above, and was not approved by any Syrian parliament until today. Thus, the state of emergency is in violation of Article II of the Emergency Law / 51 / of / 1962 / It becomes a declaration by the ailing him "incapable" of all its legal components.

Moreover, it is, after the Syrian constitution in force on 13/3/1973, we find that Article / 1 / paragraph / 1 / of it, which stipulates that the president only declares a state of emergency and cancel as set out legally".

As the late President Hafez Al-Assad has not officially declared a state of emergency "as outlined in the Constitution, promulgated on / 1973 /, the Military Order No. / 2 / of / 1963 / becomes void" from a legal and legislative side and had no significant effect.

Note that the state of emergency was linked to either natural disasters or to declare a state of war, any situation they may not be timely to proceed if it passed motives.

While, we believe that a state of emergency was and is still ongoing since more than forty years ago, "and become a nightmare" hit the public freedoms with paralyze.

**(3)The development in the state of prisons and the government response to the recommendations of reports related to**

The prison system, in Syria, had been issued by the resolution No. / 1222 / date 20/6/1929.This decision is considered the first legislation



addressing the Organization of Prisons in the Syrian Arab Republic and assumed the drafting committee formed for this purpose and was influenced by the French prison system, which influenced by reformist thought which prevailed during the nineteenth century and the first quarter of the twentieth century, which included humanitarian and penalties sought for the rehabilitation of prisoners and admitted them the right to paid work there is another feature of the human mind and (human rights) and a very punishment reform.

The mentioned prison system included several articles constitute an important guarantee for the whole Syrian citizen who was living under the Ottoman occupation.

**For example:**

We find that the aforementioned prison system led to the insurance consummation of the prisoner consisting of a metal bed and mattress cotton, pillow and cotton cover on summer, and two covers one of them is wool on winter as well as the text on the necessity of ensuring proper control of lighting, heating, ventilation and enlightenment, health care and organizing it.

The text also in many of its articles on good guarantees somehow and includes the minimum required and necessary limit for prisoners. But, that remained just empty words and abolitionist in practice on the ground.

Several amendments had issued to the regulations of the Syrian prisons, including resolution / 215 / of / 1949 / under which officers and noncommissioned officer from the police had been renamed instead of administrative body which was in force.

As well as resolution No. / 67 / of / 1965 / on the establishing the Division of Prisons and consists of four sections:

(Identity and rehabilitation - education - catering, processing and administration)

As well as Decree / 1623 / of / 1970 /, in which the prison administration had been linked to Deputy Minister of the Interior.

Resolution No. / 1 / of / 1981 /, which defined the organizational structure of the internal security forces, also set the terms of reference of the prison administration and its branches and sections in the governorates.

In addition to the prisons of the security branches under the administration of the intelligence services, this enjoys a bad reputation-level humanitarian.

There are corrections especially for the delinquents juvenile which live in miserable situation instead of to be a home for the care of juveniles; it becomes a center for graduation offenders.

The prison system in Syria, according to what is officially declared, is to reform prisoner and rehabilitating him, and return him to society and facilitate his integration in it.

However, all of the above remain in many respects mere slogans, because the real conditions in prisons are a lot of negatives and vary according to inmates and whether they are politicians or ordinary prisoners. - As regarding to the political prisoner, the outlook to him is confined and backward. This view finds its roots in the darkness of the middle Ages. Suddenly, the winds of change swept the world in the nineteenth century and the punitive legislation differed and then to consider the political detainee an owner of thought, opinion, belief and his purpose is to push the development forward.

This was reflected on the punitive legislation that had been suggested to treat the political detainee in decent and distinct treatment from that treatment which the ordinary prisoner is facing, because the motives of the first are Semitic and noble motives and the second may be outrageous and retaliatory.

It is regrettable that the winds of change did not include our Arab region, or at least many of its countries, and noted that there is a difference regarding the treatment of Arabic political detainee.

For Syria, the look for political prisoners are still backward and his treatment still retaliatory in many aspects.

**- It is fair to pay tribute to some of the developments and improvements in the treatment of political prisoners in recent years,** but that does not satisfy the purpose does not achieve the adequately limit required of treatment to be followed in line with the principles of human rights as long as the prosecution and arrest is based on freedom of opinion and thought, the best plea Society. They are far away from the armed resistance against the political system in the state to which they belong, and logic is supposed axes and debate pen does not torture.

- But, there is no response to improve the situation and conditions of political prisoners by the Government or treated in the manner commensurate with the foundations laid by the governing Human Rights.

**\* It is useful to mention simple study to compare between political detainee and prisoner or normal detainee in Syria in many aspects of life within these two punitive institutions to stand on the size and fright of catastrophe, and not changing the ways of the treatment of prisoners in spite of all domestic and international appeals.**

• Adra prison, in (Adra) in the west of Damascus, is considered the largest civilian prison in Syria and follows the administration of prisons - the Interior Ministry – except the suite which includes political detainees,

and this suite is followed to the investigation branch of the Department of Political Security directly.

It consists of / 13 / suites of which one wing is specialized for political prisoners and it is fully resolved from the prison, despite its appurtenant to the prison in building and fully insulated and is located on the second floor of the prison and managed independently of the Department of Adra Prison in terms of personnel and is being supplied with instruction by the President of Investigation Branch of the Department of Political Security exclusively.

The treatment system, in it, differs from the rest departments of prisons, its services are interior and its visits are completely separate from the general prison visits, and the rooms where closed permanently, and everything which is surrounded by secrecy and obfuscation.

The detainee in this section loses his name to bear a instead of it a number determined by the suite management, and he may be continued in isolated cells for long time.

The detainees allowed to leave the campus for nearly half an hour a day provided that the period of detention became one year or more, before that the leaving duration to the courtyard to breathe is less than half an hour, twice a week, and prevents mixing with other prisoners and allowed visits from relatives of the first class only under Control and supervision of security elements.

The food and health services are bad, and medical care requires a private approval, especially after a lengthy and complex procedures. The mentioned section contains five large dormitory, with figures / 4 - 6 - 8 - 10 - 12 / dormitory and the dimensions of a single (5 × 12) m and a large lounge and a small room (4 × 4) m and seven great solo (3 × 2) and nine M. Individually small (1 × 2) M. There is also a "women's section consisting of two dormitories.

The physical torture in this Section is exercised only rarely, and in some rare cases, allowing the acquisition of radio, and some in this section almost deprived of many things even bedding and blankets. And held incommunicado for a long time is the basis of the implementation of punishment for the section in question, still to date the detainees of (Damascus Spring) in solitary confinement for more than four years.

What calls for the awe that it is believed in the presence of a very large building "under construction currently" consisting of a very scary pit and very deep to in the future "prison" of political prisoners, so as not to draw attention and be immune from human rights commissions.

It is said; that it will consist of several floors under ground - so that it will be a house to arrest and investigate at the same time.

This makes the political detainee in circumstance and a psychological deplorable position on the grounds that the arrest during the investigation phase is the most stages sign on the political' self, because these arrest stage will last until the implementation of the duration of judicata sentence.

## **Part II**

### **Special rights of prisoners and detainees (disperse)**

**It is agreed in all legislation** that prisoners have rights must be able to enjoy within the penal institution, but that is mere legislation remains reserved between rudders books and never see the light of day. **Suffice it to a simple comparison between the conditions of detention of political imprisonment and civil prison to find out the rights of prisoners.**

#### **\* (Visit):**

- The visit in political jail is monthly and subject to the moods of persons managing the detention camp, and the visit is not really for the political detainees as it is a means to impose hegemony and yielding him and his family during the trial period.
- The visit in a civil prison is weekly and regularly include family members of the prisoner and his friends and acquaintances.

#### **\* (Solitary confinement):**

- The solitary confinement is the basis for the treatment of political detainee, and this punishment has not provided for by the government but the operative management unilaterally implemented by the existing penal institution in order to control the detainee access to the neurological and psychological collapse, with a result of refraction and disconnection from the outside world, with a long-term status of silence, and there are some detainees have spent nearly / 4 / years in solitary confinement.
- The solitary confinement in a civil prison disciplinary sanction is imposed by the commission in case of violation of prison regulations are temporary and the death of long-term.

#### **\* (Breathing):**

- the political detainee is allowed so twice a week for half an hour, and may will be extended to become half an hour a day for those who had been arrested more than a year and breathing exercises within the terms of coercive leave jail terms of the unity without chance to communicate with one or speaking to.

- The breathing of ordinary prisoners is a daily and periodic exercise in which all activities and even calls the public and extends for more than five hours a day.

**\* (Basic needs of prisoner such as food):**

- The political detainee waits sometimes for more than ten days to receive the food even though he had paid its price (and who knows how much is the price?!).
- Food is reached for normal prisoners daily; in addition to that he might receive his food from the symposium after paying the price immediately.

**\* (Right to reading and perusal):**

- Reading the official press is imposed on political prisoner if he wants, and if the desire of his family to deliver some books to him, this requires effort and brokerage great exception mood-based management of the prison who have given themselves the right to choose the article that the detainee should read, and often are not allowed to the political detainee to read in desire of officials at the prison administration in the blackout and the absence of a cultural and intellectually and isolation from the outside world and most especially political prisoners were detainees of opinion and conscience is a distinct cultural elite is the Knights of education without arms.
- The civil prisoner could choose the article that wish to read because the prison library contains books contain many diverse and can participate prisoner civil league and get on the ballot go to the library, as he can borrow including books.

**\* (Exercise ordinary life):**

- The mass entertainment of radio, recorded, Satellite, newspapers and magazines of various types are available to him until Mobile and drugs in all its difference.
- Contrary to what is the case for political detainee who is unable to obtain / Radio / only after providing all kinds of concessions may draw between him and the same parameters agreed to the outside world is far from the reality of the outside world, but this is an easy thing.

**\* (Cease- forced judgment - fourth term -):**

- It is legally known that who spent nine-month sentence and the sentence judicata is a year, he benefited from a grant judgment in force to stop given by the legislator to go with the good conduct during the term of the sentence, therefore nothing to do with this grant nature of the offence and what it basis that the court is which examines the nature of the offence

(and often this grant will be withheld from the perpetrators of the heinous acts which cannot be mentioned here)

And mentioned grant only related to the implementation way of the penalty.

- It is notable, that some of the common criminals of killers and rapists and misappropriated public funds to benefit from the grant provision in force to stop after three quarters governed by the term (and therefore an increase in that the court might grant to facilitate in the fulfillment of financial obligations, which are a condition to take advantage of the grant (because Persons convicted criminals civil commitments may not granting fourth term only after the fulfillment of these obligations), meaning the personal obligations of civil damages by which to judge the defendant personal kick what accused did of an offence.

- While the grant Master stop provision in force on detainees of opinion and conscience of belief owner who want to their home all the goodness from the point of view are not understood by some, and eliminate the arrest and conclude proof that they have spent the first arrest utmost respect because the nature of jail does not allow them to chaos and secondly Because those elites are bigger than to be with bad morals, and their dignity is the ultimate thing in their lives.

- However, the penal policy for the detention of political vengeance and revenge is aimed at imposing adhesion and his frustration that often "they relate to public affairs procedure, and make it a passage through the imposition of long isolation and prevent him from communicating with the outside world aimed at destroying psychologically and morally \* (Right to life, health care and deaths in prisons and detention centers)

The right to life is the divine right before preserved by the constitutions and laws and legislative situation is not right it can be argued But this right for detainees is not absolute "and is controlled by the jail administration and strict procedures within this detainee Although the prison system in Syria had been included in many of its articles on the necessity to provide bedding for each prisoner and securing adequate food is to preserve "the health and life insurance, heating, lighting, breathing, but that these materials encounter obstacles and barriers lead to a stop on the ground, the infrastructure of prisons And the role of special arrest and the rooms dark and narrow, which is cornered by / 10 / ten times what can accommodate persons of this makes rotating detainees to sleep strikingly, as well as "instances of friction between the detainees

Thus, most of whom suffer from lack of sleep and lack of movement and trouble breathing and makes them susceptible to respiratory diseases and other diseases variety

Given "the lack of such prisons to health services necessary to maintain the life of the detainee, the disease may worsen and thus lead to the loss of his life in jail for

As well "for the infection suffered by his colleagues if the disease rapidly infection and lead to the spread of the disease without any health care crisis and the duty to maintain the right to life.

Have been recorded in prisons and detention centers, including many of the deaths was caused by a pathological cases, including what was the result "of torture .

**\* (To study the conditions of prisons and detention centers must discuss common elements both for the arrest of political or criminal detention**

**\* (Violation of the right to liberty and security of person) –(arbitrary detention and forced disappearances)**

- Exercise and multinational security forces under the auspices of the emergency law (hereinafter referred to the lack of legitimacy and legality) against arbitrary arrests of citizens without any warrant or obtain permission to arrest or raid by prosecutors, without any presence of cases of flagrante delicto, the legal proceedings for the exercise of arrest or detention

Arbitrary arrest and often is accompanied by the enforced no longer able to jail people who disappeared to know their fate and know who has the task

- Despite the fact that this phenomenon humanitarian others declined dramatically over the past few years

However, the enforced disappearance remains a part "of violations of human rights in Syria, which is a flagrant violation of international human rights standards and treaties and covenants that are enforced and result in a violation" serious "to the United Nations Charter and in particular the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly In particular, on 18 / December, 1992, which guarantees the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and regarded all cases of enforced disappearance constitutes a crime against humanity and violation "flagrant" human rights

Often associated with cases of forced disappearance of citizens were unable to object or request for legal assistance, and often does not authorize security authority exercised by this work itself or about the reasons for doing so, may be enforced after being summoned to a person whose security branches To investigate his and when the family after

Nye and effort and mediation on the question this person with this section are often "are denying the quality of their final"

The role of security agencies begin to inhumane treatment suffered by the detainee to extract information or confessions from him in the absence of legal control and the exclusion of the role of regulatory and judicial organs to these practices which violate the most basic legal norms No longer able to offer any detainee with a complaint before the judicial authorities first "non-feasibility and II" fear of the reaction of the security services.

One person was beyond the barrier of fear and initiate the question, but definitely "will not find any answer.

The arrest of the disappeared continue for months "and years and his family did not know anything about their fate" and a pain to do so "psychologically" had been paid in some cases resorting to brokers and opportunists to know anything about the fate of the disappeared, let alone the 000 asylum to these people in jail charged with money and expensive things kind Not before them by

- During the year / 2004 / To date, recorded a marked improvement on the level of enforced disappearances were recorded cases of forced disappearance of a long while they recorded cases of disappearance of short-term

Last year happened improvement must be reflected in the stated speed transfer some detainees to eliminate the extraordinary (state security courts) because of the continuing state of emergency was older than 42 Years

One of the problems and obstacles faced by human rights organizations to monitor cases of enforced because of confidentiality associated with this disappearance, residents fear the reporting of such disappearance

**\* (Examples):**

- Re-arrest activist (Riad Seif) again.
- Non-release of (Fidaa Al-Hourani), the daughter of freedom fighter and political leader Akram Al-Hourani, who has played a positive role in the policy of this nation through the elimination of feudalism.

Fidaa Al-Hourani is from the city of Hama, was arrested in 2007 (a few days late - and rumors got about her release, however, nothing of that has happened so far).

- For nearly five months, a citizen was allegedly arrested called: Mustafa Houriya with a group of people, despite all mediation attempts by his family, to date, they did not know his whereabouts and the nature of the charge against him and whether they pose a threat to state security or not the known about this person that he was a hard-line religious that long ago, it was months before his arrest, which ruled the eldest daughter dies



(cancer) and this added to the psychological and moral suffering endured by the members of his family who remained without a breadwinner. The charge against him cannot be known or persons who were arrested with him, because the authorities that arrested him, has not conducted any custom publishing lists of names of the detainees have entrusted charges against them.

• **release:**

- The last short several years recorded many of the release of detainees from Saydnaya prison, received religious trend lion's share of this release, how many were released from the Kurds and activists of human rights and opinion after the issuance of more than scent or decree

• **Torture and cruel treatment in detentions:**

- Torture is one of the most violations of human right record with its denial of human rights in all aspects, note that all pacts and international human rights treaties deny categorically the use of torture against any person for any reason.

**This is stipulated in the Syrian prison system, laws and jurisprudence legislation prevailing in Syria**, because any recognition accompanied by coercion moral duty bellowed, this is at the level of moral coercion, how to recognize if accompanied by a physical torture, it is the duty of waste and lack of reliable definitely (with the Syrian Penal Code) and Syrian criminal law that deprives the judge (investigating magistrate) in the course of interrogation of the defendant used abusive words or phrases threat under interrogation as legally invalid.

- The International Convention against torture for the year / 1986 /, had confirmed on each party to take legislative, administrative or effective judicial or other measures to prevent torture in the territory under its jurisdiction and to prevent the convention invoked special circumstances and emergencies and political instability justification for the practice of torture.

And also, the decision of the General Assembly of the United Nations No. 45/111 / issued in 1990 which confirmed the following:

(1) All prisoners must be treated with due respect for the dignity and personal values as of the human race.

(2) The absence of any distinction between prisoners on the basis of race, color, national or social origin.

(3) Respect for religious beliefs and cultural groups from which the prisoner whatever the circumstances required.

**As well as Article X of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, ratified by Syria**, which stressed the need to take into account the prison system and the treatment of prisoners repatriated to

ensure the treatment of society after their reformation and rehabilitation properly.

**The right to protection from torture of rights protected under the rules of international law at all times, even in times of emergency.**

- **Article / 4 / of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which excluded protection from torture of non-derogable rights because of a state of emergency.**

- **Article / 2 - paragraph 2 / of the Convention against Torture stipulates that:**

(May not invoke any exceptional circumstances whatsoever this was a state of war or threat of war or political instability or any other public emergency, a justification of torture).

- And the Syrian prison system judged in its articles that: (Prohibited to all staff and custodial workers to use the stress against detainees or title them with scorn titles or making a speech by indecent tongue or joking with them).

- The article / 28 / F-3 of the Syrian constitution states:

((One cannot physically or morally tortured or degrading treatment and the law shall punish who does so)).

Not to mention, that the Syrian Penal Code and completed laws have confirmed that who humiliate a person beaten cruel distress which is not permitted by law in a desire to obtain approval of a crime or information thereon, shall be punished by the use of imprisonment from three months to three years.

This underscores that there is no need to extract any information under the influence of intensity and violence, and if proven to eliminate, any piece of information or endorsement does not become a legal value may not be proof or document to condemn.

However, the actual practice is exactly the opposite, and that the practiced sole means is hardship and violence and all sorts of beatings and torture to extract confessions and admissions that often are contrary to the truth and reality, but the terrifying conditions, that the detainee suffered, awe him to get rid of the doom and to make those confessions.

However, it is worth mentioning that the use of torture has reduced in recent times in compare with what it was, and it may be because Syria signed the Convention against Torture in 1/7/2004.

Note, that the majority of torture victims rarely would emerge as a judicial complaint for objecting to the humane treatment of others by force during the interrogation accordingly for their conviction that this complaint will not receive any response to the lack of independence of the judiciary and security personnel enjoy immunity in the line of duty,

which makes the job of prosecution to be without benefit from legal deputies at the article / 16 / of Legislative Decree / 14 / of in 1969 which

do not permit the prosecution of any of the workers in the Department of General Intelligence for any error or a crime while carrying out the tasks entrusted to them except by order of the managing director.

The means of physical torture became known to the Syrian citizen, for the census are not limited to (beatings with sticks and cables and electric shock) to another and so on from other means of torture, in addition to psychological torture and mental torture and accompanying this affront to the dignity of the detainee and insulted him and cursing and threatening to torture and exposure to the terrace term of imprisonment and threatened etc.

**• Death penalty - inhumane –**

**And the legitimacy of it for the ordinary and political criminals:**

Although the majority of countries in the civilized world were unanimous in many conventions and instruments to abolish the death penalty, which is considered a violation blatant for humanitarian and robbed of life by God to humans.

These states have unanimously agreed to abolish this punishment for the perpetrators of all crimes (political or ordinary) that is unacceptable regardless of its nature and the nature of its perpetrator.

As for Syria and all Arab countries, this penalty is still stipulated in the penal laws applicable.

**But, it should theoretically differentiate between the two categories of persons subject to this penalty**

**(A) For the perpetrators of ordinary crimes** (such as premeditated murder - and murder because of silly reason, and the killing of ancestors and branches), the Syrian Penal Code has passed in its articles on crimes against persons located in the event of proven offence rhythm of the death penalty after the acquisition of peremptory ruling class.

According to scholars explain that these people be motivated crime have beset outrageous hatred, bitterness towards their victims.

**(B) for the perpetrators of political crimes,** the Syrian Penal Code is not permissible in the tone of its articles of the death penalty for perpetrators of political crimes, and make penalties imposed on them under the legal reasons for mitigation, and explain scholars and commentators of the law that political motive offender completely different from ordinary criminal motive.

The motive of the normal murderer is hatred, bitterness, while the politician's motives and goals are noble and Semitic.

The legislator well done, but there is clear confusion on the ground, no longer of any value this distinction between political and criminal offender normal, and there are no firm statistics for the preparation of

political criminals in Syria and the Arab world, and may be much more if measured with executions faced by ordinary criminals.

This constitutes a violation against the human right to life, and this hideous penalty must be abolished with what accompany it of formal procedures like the rest of the world legislation except the United States of America, which had devised ways to execute (and not hanging penalty shot) penalty by electric chair - and the penalty in the Chamber of gas - and poisonous injection executions.

Noting that the military is being executed by firing, if he committed a normal non-political offence, while the normal offender is executed by hanging by existed means (rope).

This punishment is contrary to all legislations and regulations stipulated in deterring the offender.

As long as the prison is preparing a school and rehabilitation, its aim is to turn gradually the murderer to community as normal and sound person and cured of evil and aggressive pests inherent inside him.

In addition, the death penalty is being implemented after a long time for the perpetrators of ordinary crimes, would not have any deterrent value in the community for long time ever to commit the offence and this entails re victim to the situation with the painful psychological, who was at an offence to restrict.

This is due to protracted litigation procedures which take a response a long time, eliminates the disadvantage of time to exercise its role effectively and rapidly to achieve social justice.

- As for the death penalty for perpetrators of political crimes of owners of opinion and belief, there is a general ignorance of implementation and places that have been made, especially because there are no statistics on these statements and the ways in which the penalty is out.

- **Work in prisons and problems encountered:**

Since the prison regulations require that a prisoner or detainee to have, during the signing of arrests or sundry, work and crafts within workshops, which includes small business and professions and trades a variety of guaranteed income materially makes him immune from the need on one hand, and make his integration easy into the community after his release from second hand.

However, the lack of most prisons to workshops where prisoners exercised honest work, which leads them, especially those who are poor to work inside the prison in the service of the two supervisors of the prison and forced labor, cleaning toilets and other acts lowering the human and make him more curse and evil on the whole society. The

penalty loses its criterion that envisaged by the legislator, which is to achieve reform of the offender.

It is useful to mention that former prisoners have distinct power and influence, especially the rich and powerful and at the expense of inmates and the strongest one is called (leader of the cell) and his hand is released in the dormitory (the cell).

Often, rich and powerful prisoners have refrigerators, televisions and mobile devices to use in exchange for a payment which is not easy at all.

Regarding the lack of food and poor health services, the poor prisoners forced to perform acts contrary to human values of service for prisoners and the rich that may reach an end to these acts of sexual exploitation in some cases, and the practice of homosexuality by payment.

- And this applies to women prisoners also; the swap of their rights may reach to the extent of sexual exploitation.

### **Part III**

#### **Conditions of the juvenile within penal institutions and the role of care and rehabilitation institutes**

• on 30/3/1974 / Law No. / 18 / delinquent juveniles, and stated in Article / 1 / first:

(1) Juvenile: Every male or female under eighteen years of age.

(2) Court: Juvenile Court, composed in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(3) A probation officer: A staff member who is entrusted with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor to control juvenile's upbringing and provide directions and guidance to him and charge d'affaires of his upbringing.

(4) Note Center: Center is devoted for the juveniles, whom the judge decides to arrest before the issuing of the final judgment.

(5) Institute of Reform: educational institution dedicated for the convicted juveniles to be put in by the Court decision.

- Therefore, what concern us of this article is the fourth and fifth paragraphs, and it is not important to differentiate between categories of juveniles, penalties and precautionary measures imposed against them, because the search will be long, and does not add any benefit to this study.

So the juvenile, who commits an offence, punishable by law, must be putted at the Institute for Reform.

In Syria there is only two institutes, the first in Damascus and the second in Aleppo, either surveillance centers are located in every state, dedicated to temporarily detained pending a judgment about them from the court.

Both places, referred to in paragraph fourth and fifth, suffer from problems and pests have eradicated and replaced it with the interest that wish to verify that the legislature be in favor of the juvenile.

- But the practical reality confirms that the reform institutes have become hotbeds of corruption and irregularities and flagrant violations of the rights of this category of social groups (which are supposed to be the mainstay of the bright future and the essential foundation to build community guineas).

Homosexuality has become pervasive horrendously between juveniles and immoral behaviors. In addition to that many juveniles are tattooing their organs by others juveniles in terms indicate in a clear indication of a mismatch of these words with their ages.

All these things are under the absence of control that is entrusted to it by law the task of reforming the juvenile. Sometimes, administrators using the juvenile to carry out personal acts have nothing to do with him, but be in the interest of the person assigned by.

Although the reformatories are equipped with the technical workshops to enable juveniles during the eradication of their sentences to learn crafts under the supervision of specialist persons, so that the juvenile comes back to the community and has achieved interest through his existence in the reform, however, anything of that does not happen.

On the contrary, the juvenile comes from the reform has become more addiction of criminality and become more dangerous for society and for himself and his family

## **Part IV**

### **Recommendations**

- There is no doubt that the Syrian government has in recent years a series of steps and actions designed to improve human rights conditions due to the increasing activity of the Syrian human rights organizations and international attention to the escalation of the situation of human rights in the Arab region in general, and the response from the government to international pressure but, Syria is still away somewhat from those international rights standards.

However, the concern was away in most aspects of dealing with the crisis on the real human rights would not achieve the required level to the advancement of human rights and value-Semitism, which constitute an essential to the progress of any society.

The government has to make practical and effective procedures if it is truly serious about improving the reality of human rights in it.

The most important step that the Government can do is the immediate abolition of emergency law and illegal state of emergency in force since more than / 45 / years.

As well as to cancel the aftershocks caused by the state of emergency and orders of customary and special courts (state security courts - the court Field)

### **Recommendations:**

#### **The National Organization for Human Rights in Syria recommends:**

1 - Work seriously by the Government to ratify all treaties and conventions on human rights, the abolition of reservations that accompanied the signing of these treaties and covenants and the abolition of political arrests and make a page in the past after the release of all political prisoners and detainees of opinion and conscience, and the Knights of pen without arms.

2 - Prompt action to amend laws and legislation, particularly penal one of them, because they become outdated and no longer suited to modern times, especially as we are in the twenty-first century.

A lot of this rule is issued in 1940 and beyond in line with the jurisprudential rule that says (provisions change by changing times).

3 - Cancel the emergency law and the state of emergency, which spent working out a very long time, especially since the date of issue had been and remains since / 1963 / They reflect negatively on the reality of human life and where substantial disruption to the provisions of ordinary laws for disregarding these laws.

4 - The empowerment of human rights organizations, which is peaceful organization, the right to control the institutions and the penal houses(of different types), and the punitive policies followed in illegitimate and illegal way, and look at such organizations in an objective view because they seek to improve the level of society if it facilitates access to the hidden facts In order to give constructive proposals which push the construction wheel in the community forward and for the best.

5 – Since, these organizations are not designed to address the state's policy, but were confined to their level best to achieve human rights, we

ask the government to allow these organizations to licensing legal to be able to play a positive role in society, because they are a healthy phenomenon and not disease phenomenon, and the inevitable nature of evolution of communities imposes it.

6 - Achieving the independence of the judiciary and the rule of law, Mr. President confirmed that, in order to return Syria to the rule of law away from repression and terrorism in order not to fester in these nation incurable diseases that are difficult to be cured definitively.

7 - With regard to obsolete prison regulations, it must work on the need separation between detainees and convicts through the creation of a backup arrest houses for reserve detainees, and jails with civilized standards of those who had inked Sentenced .

And the need to differentiate between detainees and convicts in the lawsuits misdemeanors as well as the arrested suspects and convicts in criminal cases.

The work also for the establishment of ordinary private prisons for political criminals that differ in structure and methods of treatment than ordinary crimes and criminals and this- by my age- is in line with legislation and jurisprudence ordinary laws which separated between the offender and the normal political.

The right to give human rights organizations in extending its control to ensure human rights and achieve legal standards to be followed with prisoners as well as the criteria to be met in infrastructure must be met within the institution of punitive conditioning and lighting and all means to achieve decent architecture of human and humanitarian.

8 – Sending directions to the judiciary and security departments not to overemphasize the need to the reserve arrest, which is often punishment and acts of jurisprudential rule which requires that the offender (the offender is innocent until proven guilty by a absolute peremptory judgment), because the detention is merely a preventive measure, not punishment as stipulated in Laws in force in Syria.

9 - Ensuring collective action within the penal institution to cover all inmates under the supervision of specialists, and return the proceeds of production to fully prisoners, thus eliminating vacuum psychological struggling prisoner, detainee during the period of his imprisonment, and make it an effective with a utility with reference to achieving this requirement creates an inmate of healthy social life and undermines the criminal has a propensity believes the fact the idea that (school discipline, prison reform) and allow him through reading and education if illiterate,



and thus leave the prisoner to the community which has a creative contribute to the evolution of society and is forgotten for that critical period in his life.

10 - Alleviating the disparity class inside the prison by securing decent work him rather than doing acts contrary to human dignity and to live dependent on others for gestures do not sing in obesity has sometimes forced to sell his body for pleasing the powerful and rich in dormitories.

11 - Upload a recommendation for the judiciary to grant sentenced loosening f his sentence, so goes the sentence divided into two along the civilized world and deposit the recommendation of the institution to disperse the punitive treatment of inmate who chose to spend his sentence in jail and the inmate who chose to spend his sentence without filling in clothing and salary.

12 - Repress emotion to satisfy the needs of inmates and inmates by guaranteeing their need and motivation through securing their need and motivation through the application of freedom and control to encourage them to improve their behavior, because the non-application of this leads to the growing aggressiveness they have this tendency may lead often acting illegally.

One means of prevention of frustration and a sense of aggressiveness within the penal institution frequent social programmes such as:

(Establishment magazine wall, the development of musical skills, and representation, and the introduction of computer), and attention to organizing programs help inmates to learn the laws and legislation and the role of inmate in the community through lectures by specialists are assignment by the penal institution in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice and other ministries concerned.

13 - Literacy among the prisoners must be the highest slogan in the treatment of prisoners and the prison administration achieves by that a great humanitarian mission at the level of human rights, as well as skills training, crafts and capacity development in various inmates.

14 – Enacting the principle of separation of powers, the Organization recommends that the Minister of Justice to be the President of the Supreme Judicial Council and that this status should not be related to the president, noting that this will not affect the authority of the President in issuing laws and decrees naming the judges and to remove, and if that shows something, then it shows the actual and practical application of the

principle of separation of powers that must be respected and provided for in the Constitution and all laws applicable.

The reform of the reality of prisons and detention centers must be the beginning through the effective hard work to bridge the gap between the objectives to be achieved behind the filing of imprisonment on one hand, and the objectives sought by prisoners and detainees on the other hand, if the prisons to be really a house for reform and not for frustrating.

This requires more of the individual rights of prisoners, and the right to humane treatment of a decent and provides more benefits to ensure that they live in dignity within the penal institution.

Theoretically, the personal goals of humane living conditions and appropriate and genuine freedom and programmes to learn from it and jail inmates practical skills useful and real benefit from them after the exit to the community and work to provide genuine guarantees for his dignity and his right to express his opinion and the independence of this opinion.

Based on that, the gap can be narrowed beyond borders and contribute positively to reduce the isolation and alienation that is further jail inmate, and would work to improve the overall trends have been stripped of Freedom.

If we can get a practical and effective achievement for these programs and determine the appropriate means, the prisons will not remain a source of alienation and oppression.

## **The reality of the press and media in Syria**

The decision of the General Assembly of the United Nations at its first meeting on 14 \ 12 \ 1946:

(Freedom of information is a fundamental right of man and the cornerstone of all fundamental freedoms advocated by the United Nations Resolution 59 D-A).

While, Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights issued by the United Nations on 10 \ 12 \ 1948 confirmed that (everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression. This right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and receive news and ideas, receive and impart any media and regardless of frontiers Geographic).

In Syria, although the article / 38 / of the Syrian Constitution stipulates that every citizen has the right to express his opinion freely and openly saying and writing and all other means of expression ..... The State guarantees freedom of the press, printing and publishing in accordance with the law, however, since the country entered a phase in 1963 media-oriented government which was confirmed by Information Minister, the late Ahmad Iskandar, who re-formed the Syrian media in accordance with these facts when he addressed a group of journalists, saying;" I want to make the entire Syrian media such as the Task Symphony which is led by Maestro, who is the Information Minister and all the instrumentalists looked at the stick carried by Maestro and playing as its movement.

Article 3 of the Ministry of Information states that;" the task of the Information Ministry to use all media to inform public opinion and consolidation trends Arab nationalism in the country and support the links with the States Arab and friendly countries in accordance with the principles of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and state policy ".

As the Union of Journalists Act No. 1 of 14 \ 1 \ 1990 that: "Journalists Union is an a professional union organization seeks the goals of the Arab nation believes in unity, freedom and socialism, and it is committed to working to achieve them in accordance with the decisions of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and its directions", and Article 103 gave the right of the Council of Ministers each solution or anybody elected Union, stipulates that: "A decision of the Cabinet resolved the General Conference or the Federation Council or its office in case of any deviation from the tasks and objectives and a decision is not me the way of appeal or review methods."

The Syrian authorities monopolize all means of expression, especially newspapers, all political newspapers in Syria are government newspapers, not only allow deployment of the governing parties with respect to the opinion, and criticism of government policies and criticism of government corruption.

The law on publications, issued on September 22, 2001 and valid until now despite the declaration repeatedly changed, sharp and strict laws and most of its provisions apply to the publishers and editors, journalists, authors and owners of printing presses, libraries and distributors, the most serious of imprisoning journalists, and provides penalties of imprisonment and heavy fines on them as punishment for violations committed with respect to its provisions. This is in addition to state control over the joints in the process of basic information through:

- Granting the license and withdrawn it.
- State monopoly for the distribution of publications by the General Organization for the distribution of publications.
- State monopoly for the distribution of advertisements on newspapers through the Arab Organization of the Declaration.
- State monopoly of the Syrian News Agency, a news agency in the country not only allows the establishment of independent or private agencies

None legalizing the right of access to information where there is no law in Syria provides for the right of the press in access to information. And Syria witnessed an attempt to attend the private media which had been on death row in 1963, where it exists today in Syria more than 150 print ads, mostly special Sneak and 13 private radio is not allowed to abuse in politics, and one television station is owned by Syrian businessmen most of them are supported, and became the most influential Shopping of the regime in Syria, while faltering Cham channel broadcast from Syria, which was owned by a member of the Syrian people Akram AlJundi, he traveled to Cairo and still is broadcast from there, which raises questions about double standards, and in return has been hiding the withholding of information across sites as the number of sites denied to more than 100 sites.

### **Withdrawn newspapers from circulation and stop some of them**

This year, instruct had been verbally to manage our Syrian newspaper by the Information Ministry to stop distributing the newspaper in Syria until further notice after it was withdrawn on Thursday, number 17 \ 5 \ 2007 from the market following the publication of caricature of the artist Alaa Rustum on page 32 illustrates how the approval the nomination of President Bashar al-Assad at the People's Council to mandate new presidential, and then returned after months after it was brought to the

press that the Information Minister Mohsen Bilal imposition of a new chief editor of the newspaper owner of our country(Baladna).

Our country is one of the private Syrian newspapers, which took license for printing and publishing of the free zone, no newspapers are officially not coming from local newspapers.

This year witnessed the withdrawal of the Syrian homeland preparing one independent daily political (licensed from the free zone), by the Ministry of Information, for reasons not understood and known then returned to the market and then withdrew again in the second day and then returned to the market.

### **Withholding sites:**

In 2007 saw a clear decline in the freedom of Internet use, in addition to continuing to withhold sites and crush users, it has been withholding many of the new sites of newspapers and news sites, cultural and religious "Islamic" has been withholding the newspapers of The Day, and the Middle East London ,and the future of Lebanese and Kuwaiti policy and the web of Civilized dialogue and transparent Middle East and the gate, in addition to withhold e-mail sites such as Hotmail world in which withholding 17/7/2006 to join the long list of blocked sites such as the Kurdish sites such as Keskesor website, in addition to many news sites such as "East News", "Quds Al-Arabi "And" Arab Times "and" Ilaf "and" Islam Online "... This block continued with the new supplier companies.

### **Internet cafes:**

The Internet cafes are many scattered in Syria, despite the difficulty to get its license, and to get its license for an Internet cafe, you may apply to the Directorate of Communications to maintain its license for a book of terms and service, the Directorate of contact after studying the request by an ad hoc committee to inspect the site of the cafe before granting License, either the book of terms, which received student service incorporates many of the detailed conditions including the existence of a specific distance between each organ to another, and not fewer than four devices with computers, an area of not less coffee on a certain number, and there is a toilet for men and women, and prevented a refrigerator for the sale of carbonated soft drinks (and will not be called service for a license restaurant), the situation is alien to all the equipment must be available when visiting the Commission disclosed that give or deny the license, which would mean spending amounts to invest unless originally from the consent of those responsible for Granting the license, and then you get different security clearances, especially political security. And that you have been licensed to obey the laws sudden, as happened this year to determine the opening hours of these cafes.

## **ARRESTS:**

The State Security Court in Syria / Damascus/, a new meeting to trial Syrian writer Firas Saad 30 -12 - 2007 to be postponed again, and Saad has been arrested for more than a year against the backdrop of his writings on websites, and Syrian security authorities had repeatedly been calling him in July last year against the backdrop of his writings and his articles on the Internet to be arrested by early November last year, and was transferred to Sednaya prison after the accused to attack the prestige of the state and weakening the national feeling, but Firas Saad defended himself, saying that after his inaugural speech to Syrian President Bashar al-Assad, who demanded transparency and the other opinion, I found it is my duty to criticize and draw attention to some negative phenomena.

It should be noted that Article 28 of the Syrian constitution emphasizes that every citizen's right to express their opinion freely and openly saying and writing and all other means of expression and the State guarantees freedom of the press.

It also continues the arrest of journalist on the official Syrian television Imad Saadi, without any real information available about the reasons for his arrest, apply with some speculations about what was said of the use of his computer at work to open Islamic sites and contact, did not provide Saadi so far brought to trial, and his visit is still impossible.

The other hand, Israeli occupation forces proceeded on 30 \ 7 \ 2007 arrest of our colleague journalist Atta Farhat, where units of the occupation police raided his house in the village located in Buqaata village at five o'clock and proceeded to search and confiscate his computer and the mobile telephone system, and took him to an unknown location. And this was an Israeli court has approved the request of the Israeli police to detain him to complete the investigation. Atta Farhat works correspondent for the newspaper of the Syrian nation and Syrian television correspondent and chief editor of the "Golan Times" [www.golantimes.com](http://www.golantimes.com), born in a village located in the Golan, a graduate of the School of Journalism at the University of Damascus, the Syrian Journalists Union member.

And Farhat had been subjected to harassment and numerous violations in the course of his coverage of news and activities of the people of the occupied Syrian Golan, where he was detained for 14 months but left after 8 months and the remainder completed in custody domestic as well as the Israeli occupation authorities barred him from participating in international research conference entitled "The Golan .. Ending the occupation in order to achieve peace", which was held at the Faculty of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London. Dated 20/6/2007, within the context of policies related to the State of Israel in

the media blackout on violations located on the Syrian citizens and imposing restrictions the work of journalists in an attempt to isolate the occupied Syrian Golan from the outside world and deprive its citizens of the right to express their opinion.

On 6-3-2007 Syrian writer Michel Kilo and Mahmoud Issa were transmitted to the military judiciary, in accordance with Article 150 of the Military Penal Code which provides paragraph (3), which is punishable by imprisonment of five years each publish an article or political speech is a political view advertising and promotion to a political party or Political group or political body.

And sent military prosecutor charges against the background that in the month of last July both Kilo and Issa called on prisoners the signing of the Declaration of Beirut, Damascus - Damascus, Beirut.

On 13/5/2007 the second criminal court in Damascus held headed by Judge Ahmed Zaher Bakry the trial of Michel Kilo and Mahmoud Issa existed , Suleiman AlShammar and Khalil Hussein in absentia, who had been brought to justice under Article 285 of the Penal Code for Mr. Kilo and articles 285 - 278 for Others were judged according to everyone: judging on Michel Kilo to three years in prison on charges of weakening national feeling under article 285.

Imprisonment for six months after being convicted of raising dread sectarian basis of article / 307 / penalties.

Merging penalties pursuant to article / 204 /, so penalties are becoming the penalty of detention for a period of three years in addition to restraint, civil forfeiture account with duration of his arrest out of his sentence. A verdict can be appealed for judicial review.

It is noteworthy that Michel Kilo is head of liberties center to defend the freedoms of journalists and a member of committees for revitalizing civil society in Syria, a member of the Syrian Journalists Union. He had been arrested on 14 / 5 / 2006. The assignment Judge has issued a decision to release / Michel Kilo will on 19 / 10 / 2006, along with three of his colleagues. But the general attorney denied a decision to evacuate him despite highlighting the delivery and payment of bail worth 1,000 S.P. Despite informing him inside a jail to evacuate him. Then they decided to allocate him to the judge who issued a referral resolution to refer the file kilo to investigating judge, who issued his decision assignment on 21 / 10 / 2006.

On Monday 26-3-2007 announced the founding of the International Committee in Support of Michel Kilo from a group of jurists and human rights defenders from various countries and the Commission adopted the external coordinator with a professor Nasser Al-Ghazali Director of the Center of Damascus for theoretical studies and strategy, a member of the Arab Committee for Human Rights and coordinator inside Syria is

Dr.Ammar Qurabi the President of the National Organization for Human Rights in Syria.

The International Committee aspires, as a point of polarization with sympathizers with Michael and the rest of the detainees specific goals by:

1 - Release thinker and journalist Michel Kilo and the rest of his colleagues, and to stop any prosecution of their right to be regarded as an explicit violation of the Syrian Constitution, and Syria ratifying the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

2 - Consider all the special trials faced by Syria result of the continued state of emergency applied since in 1963 and the rule mentality security have no place in our world, and thus support the struggle of Democratic Jurists and the Syrians to lift state of emergency and release all detainees of opinion.

3 - The Committee applauds the struggle of all Democrats Syrians for a modern democratic constitution, peaceful transition to democracy.

The Commission has identified its plan to achieve their goals by:

1 – The committee entry in the seminars and training workshops and conferences for political and nationalist constantly reminds this file, because oblivion is a victory for repressing.

2 - Activating the issue at the visual and audio media and the written.

3 - Creating a network of Syrian, Arab and international solidarity for workers in the field of human rights for the release of Michel Kilo and the rest of the detainees.

4 - Interview High Commissioner for Human Rights.

5 - Activating and communication with international bodies, Arab and international following:

A - Special Reporter independence of the judiciary and legal profession.

B - Reporter on freedom of opinion and expression .

C - Special Panel Arbitrary Detention.

D - Press institutions, organizations and associations working in the press and freedom of expression and free exercise of the profession. The committee formed a body to defend Michel Kilo, which included lawyers:

Lawyer Ahmed Seif Al-Islam, manager Center of Hisham Mubarak in Cairo.

Attorney Daniel Fogi, right activist and lawyer in political cases.

Lawyer Mustafa Hassan, counsel and head the Legal Assistance Centre in Aswan.

Lawyer Rashid Muesli, Chairman of the Organization of global justice.

Lawyer Abdel Rahim Gammaza - secretary of the National Organization for Human Rights in Syria.



Lawyer Gamal Eid director of the Arab Network for Human Rights Information.

The security agencies arrested on Thursday 8-2-2007 thinker and researcher, Dr. Abdul Razzak Eid, born in 1950 and quickly released on Friday 9-2-2007.

The security forces had been present in large numbers throughout the day Thursday in the vicinity of home of Dr. Eid in Aleppo city, AlIzaaha area , at tenth night of the same day Dr. Eid left to buy some groceries from the vicinity of his home but did not return to the house, also he did not reach to grocery, where was arrested in a kidnapping way while he was wearing pajama, and authorities refused his request to return to his home to fetch his family medicine, or the communication that took place at hospitals and police stations to search for overnight .

The questioning of Dr. Eid was on his recent articles in Al-Safir newspaper, and on his refusal to appear before the summons security. The security agencies have refused to approve Dr. Eid to travel week earlier to Paris in order treatment for prostate cancer.

Dr. Eid has many books that discuss various issues of civil society and political reform and religious, he has another book written months ago entitled "Mohammed Abdoh Imam of modernity and constitutional legitimacy" and a book (ask about civil society " the buried Spring of Damascus "), in addition to many articles and periodicals published In Arab newspapers ..

Dr. Eid contributed to the establishment of committees for revitalizing civil society in 2000, although he does not belong to any political party. The court sentenced the beginning of the penalty in the town of Tartus on 14/5/2007 to Syrian writer and activist Adel Mahfouz six months imprisonment and fined 200 pounds on charges of disturbing the clarity of the nation.

The patrol of the political security in Tartus had arrested Mr. Adel Mahfouz dated 7/2/2006 from his home. He was released on bail on 12/3/2006 to be tried at large.

Syrian authorities also arrested the writer Ibrahim Mustafa Sheikh and his colleague Adnan Bozan members of the committee secretaries of the educated Kurds in Syria, from Khirab Ishq village of Ain Arab devastation of the province of Aleppo, against the background active in public affairs and to broadcast that authorities released them on Wednesday 24 / 10 / 2007 .

But the Japanese news agency, "Jiji Press" a formal request to open an office in Damascus, and the appointment of Iraqi journalist "Saif al-Khayat" director of the bureau was summoned several times by the Syrian political security to his question about the nature of journalistic work, "his political positions" and his previous work in Iraq, then

Allowed him to stay in Syria, but after writing to news reports about the presidential referendum in Syria, were surprised on the nineteenth of June the number of Syrian political security forces stormed the home and arrested him, was taken to the headquarters of a political security "section 701" There were assaulted Physical because he did not receive a report written to satisfy "the Syrian security", and then forced to sign a pledge to leave Syria within three days.

Despite the Japanese Agency to make a formal complaint requesting the investigation into the attack on Saif al-Khayyat, had not been opened so far in achieving the reality of physical assault on the press.

Before the end of the year joined the list of detainees due to participate in the meeting of the National Council of the Damascus Declaration to change the National Democratic Party, which called for the Secretariat of the Damascus Declaration on Saturday in fact, 1/12/2007 Writer Akram AlBunni after having attended Tuesday morning at his home 11/12/2007 One of the officers, accompanied by security.

Akram AlBunni, born in Hama, and a father of single daughter, on August 1956 and a single school degree in law and is a former political prisoner for more than seven years, writer of several articles published in various newspapers and periodicals and has previously held the catheter and a heart attack after his release from jail shortly , And was elected as the secretariat of the secret National Council of the Damascus Declaration and then later joined by Dr. writer and poet Yasser Eitani in the evening Monday 17-12-2007

Prevention of travel:

Syrian security authorities prevented the Syrian thinker, Dr. Abdul Razzaq Eid to travel to France on Tuesday 6-2-2007 view undergo surgery to eradicate a cancerous tumor endocrine prostate. Dr. Eid and forced "to suspend the work of surgical agreement with the French Medical pending see how things will proceed" with the Syrian authorities. It should be noted that Dr. Eid is one of the most important cultural and intellectual figures of secularism and democracy in Syria during the last quarter century. Has issued nearly 25 books on literary criticism and issues of political thought, sociology, as well as hundreds of research studies and participating in symposiums and workshops research within and outside Syria.

As the Syrian security forces prevented a writer and an activist in the civil society and Akram Wajeeh AlBunni from traveling to Brussels, where he was supposed to attend the hearing allocated by the European Parliament for a Syrian official delegation under the European partnership with Syria in 11-1-2007 and infrastructure management to review immigration and passports found The prevention of the State Security Department on 4-1-

2007.

The Syrian authorities banned the activist lawyer Mazen Darwish, head of the center of Syrian flags and freedom of expression, where travel back from Damascus airport as he was leaving to Morocco, and it appeared that the decision issued by the Division of prevention political security rather than a judicial decision.

Syrian authorities also banned the writer Habib Saleh's travel, the benefit of a former Syrian detainee.

### **Releases**

Branch of the region of the Division of Military Intelligence released on Wednesday evening, 26/12/2007 Syrian opposition Ali Barazi after referral to the military judiciary, which decided to leave him without charges at 11/11/2007 Although previously mentioned section in custody The Branch of the region was arrested AlBarazi in 28/7/2007 interpreter who works at the Documentation Center Syrian Union, against the background of his work with a translator as the opposition claims of authority.

He was arrested for the second time on Saturday 28/7/2007 were summoned to Damascus in the branch of military security is still under arrest, did not know until now the reasons for his arrest / have been brought to trial. The region's branch of military security in Damascus summoned Ali Barazi son of Sadiq under formal communication, and then arrested him on the background of his translator in one location Syrian opposition, recalled that the Barazi born protectors year 1962, married with two children was detained earlier for a period of fifteen years / 1982 - 1997 / and the background of allegiance to the Communist Labor Party had called that day in the first year of Medicine and now a human translation process and sworn in the third year student of the Faculty of Commerce and Economics University of Damascus. The Syrian authorities released on 9-1-2007 activist and writer Ali al-Shihabi in jail 10-8-2006 a resident of the capital, Damascus, was born in 1955 and a former member of the Communist Labour Party opposition, the decision to release al-Shihabi was taken at 7-1 -2007 After comprehensive amnesty by the President of the Syrian Arab Republic in 28-12-2006 under Legislative Decree No. 58 of the judge in 2006 to grant a general amnesty for crimes committed prior to 28/12/2006 the entire sentence in misdemeanours.

Since the charges against Al-Shihabi basis for articles 287 and 288 of the Syrian Penal Code so: Article 287 states:

Any Syrian broadcasts abroad is aware of the news is false or exaggerated that would offend the dignity of the State or its financial penalty of imprisonment for at least six months and a fine of between one hundred

and five hundred pounds. Article 288 which provides one of the oldest in Syria without government permission to engage in political association or social in nature or in an international organization of this kind shall be punished by imprisonment or house arrest three months to three years and a fine of between one hundred and two hundred and fifty pounds.

Accordingly, it included an amnesty most misdemeanours, including articles 288 and 287 of the Penal Code, which stopped whereby Shihabi. Article 436 of the Code of Criminal Procedure stipulates that public right charges against the general amnesty fall.

On 7/1/2007 the Fourth investigating judge issued a decision to cover the crimes attributed to al-Shihabi said the general amnesty, and thus sent a message to Damascus central prison by the Office of the Attorney-General in Damascus.

The security services on Thursday 10-8-2006 have arrested an activist of Al-Shihabi a resident of the capital, Damascus, was born in 1955 a former member of the Communist Labour Party opposition, in the face 10-10-2006 investigating magistrate in the third room, the Justice Palace in Damascus two counts of Shihab: Shihabi participation in the founding of the party or association anti-state and unlicensed and the signing of the Declaration of Beirut - Damascus, the judge decided to stop al-Shihabi and transmission to Damascus central prison, "Adra" The sincerity of the assignment judge on the indictment.

The Syrian authorities released a member of the National Organization for Human Rights in Syria, Syrian journalist Anwar Satih Asfari", born 1959" to spend his sentence of five years spent in Sednaya prison, "near Damascus."

The State Security Service had arrested Asfari 20-7-2002 and deposited in Mezze prison for later transferred to Sednaya prison after transmission to the Supreme State Security Court in Damascus, which sentenced him to five years in prison on charges of belonging to a secret organization aiming to change the entity of the State Economic and Social bond Article / 306 of the Penal Code /, for the duration of his detention were not allowed to see him or his family visit.

AlAsfari has since been arrested previously in 1977 and even in 1991 on charges of belonging to resurrect Iraq knowing that he was working in the newspaper Al-Thawra, the official public official, after his release from jail travelled to the Emirates and worked with some Gulf newspapers and radio Voice of Arabs and magazine Emirati newspaper in cultural affairs to finally settles in "Arab News" executive secretary liberalization was arrested shortly after his visit to Syria during a clearance patrol. The military judicial authorities in the Syrian city of Homs evening 12-9-2007 released exhibitions and Syrian writer Habib Saleh after it agreed to be excused from the fourth period.

The security services have arrested Saleh of the city of Tartus on 30 -5-2005 and then forwarded to the military court governorate of Homs, which issued its ruling on 15-8-2006 for three years in prison in accordance with Article 286 in terms of Article 285 of the Syrian Penal Code after he was charged with disseminating False news against the backdrop of publication of articles in favor of opposition on the Web, and six months imprisonment on charges of disseminating news exaggerated, has been introduced harsher penalties are three years in prison.

This is the second arrest for as previously arrested in 2001 in the context of the arrests, which affected the symbols of the so-called Damascus Spring, where he spent sentenced to three years is also among his arrest in 12-9-2001 and 9-9-2004.

Also, a military court in Damascus issued its judgment to co acquit the journalists Muhannad Abdul Rahman, Alaa El Din Ahmed, the military judge decided the individual views of the absence of an offence.

The security agencies have detained a journalist Abdel Rahman and Hamdoun, for more than a month after the two were referred to military court to begin trial in 25-6-2007 charges of undermining the prestige of the state bill of material / 287 / of the Syrian Penal Code., And political security in Damascus countryside had been arrested Muhannad Abdul Rahman earlier on Thursday 7-9-2006 and was released on 22-9-2006, journalist Muhanad born in the village of Abyan governorate of Idlib in 12-1-1981 He is a graduate of the School of Journalism in 2005.

### **Conclusion**

In light of the staggering changes in communication technology and the emergence of different ways of information and communication, in a global climate allowed the circulation of information, called a continuing restrictions on the media, as an indicator of a serious and lasting peace, many of the violations of human rights, which requires: the abolition of restrictions on freedom of issuance Publications and newspapers, which are issued periodically. The cancellation under the prior authorization from the government as a prerequisite for the issuance of print, this depends on the will of the management and control. Cancellation under the insurance and financial as a precondition for issuing the license. The cancellation of registration which relates to the approval of the form of printed materials related to them. And the abolition of restrictions on free circulation of publications, any process of sale and circulation of publications in the public highway or public place in a temporary or permanent subject to prior permission from the government. And the abolition of restrictions on audiovisual works and audio-visual (cinema, theatre, songs and video) and this begins with approval of the words and

tunes and texts and persons, and therefore prior censorship and subsequent, prior to beginning work prior authorization. And cancel the complete monopoly of radio and television, so as to allow participation of independent journalists and non - Governmental organizations in policy formulation and adoption of master plans for their implementation, under the rule of a climate free flow and circulation and receive information, which represents the essence of the right to communication, which requires the abolition of censorship on the content of the letter briefing, as one of the most prominent violations of this right because it represents a breach of the right of the citizen / reader knowledge And access to facts and actively participate in managing the affairs of the country and represent a fundamental pillar of this freedom to publish and teach human rights culture.

The National Organization for Human Rights in Syria believes that the continued state control and the ruling party to the media newspapers, radio and television, but a threat "to humans is less important than the danger and put in prison.

The solution lies issuance of a press law allows licensed independent and opposition newspapers, and amend the law on publications commensurate with the state of civilized nations in this area, and the independence of the Ministry of Information and Culture Ministry on control of security agencies.

## **Recommendations "press freedoms."**

In light of the report referred to the freedom of the press, we suggest the following recommendations for change if we are to help the Syrian press to play its role in the democratic desired transition in Syria :

1-Cancellation rubbery idioms , contained in the legislation, that brooks more than one interpretation or explanation.

2-Eliminating all forms of prior censorship on freedom of expression and freedom of the press and media, and the text on the inadmissibility of prior censorship, and that any act in violation of this right subject to appeal and request for compensation.

3- End the deprivation of freedom for crimes committed through publications and crimes of opinion. Pronouncing a clear and an explicit legislation that prevents arrest and imprisonment in cases of Press and Publication.

4-Adoption laws guaranteeing the right of access to information.

5- Amending legislation to conform with international covenants, particularly the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

6-Providing for the trial of journalists exclusively to the civil courts.

7- Text to ensure the right of the press criticism.

8-Formulate ethical code of professional journalists or evidence stemming from the conduct of their free will and not under government pressure.

9-Hold training workshops aimed at raising the efficiency of professional journalists, and to increase the legal culture of over-training and practice to the maximum limits of freedom.

10- Liberalization of the press from government control ,and inventory ownership private sector, and allow the private sector to broadcast radio and television.

11- Abolish all kinds of taxes on production inputs to the press.

12-The text on the failure of government institutions and public distinction between advertise in the newspapers.

# Education in Syria 2007

## **When knowledge is toughen between the grapes of nouveau riche and the unripe grapes of poor citizens.**

Education is the first humanitarian need of knowledge and elegance societies and peoples in various aspects of scientific , philosophical ,and constructional knowledge.

The right of access to learning and knowledge is a sacred right to life of retention by all heavenly religions and terrestrial .This right is a human right under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Syrian constitution stipulates the theme of education in Chapter IV of the Constitution, Article 37 of which states ((Education is a right guaranteed by the State is free at all levels, and at the stage of compulsory basic education - from the first grade until the ninth grade)).

Noting that the education system, in Syria ,equalizes education between women and men no difference between them, and they have the same educational rights, and this is very positive and was early in Syria in comparison with many Arab and Islamic countries ,but the Syrian Constitution itself, put an ideological concept of education in Syria against the freedom of science and knowledge and learning as Article 21 of the Syrian Constitution, as follows ((designed system of education and culture to create a generation of socialist Arab nationalist ...)).

Also, we note with article 23 of the Constitution, which talks about ((National Socialist culture of an Arab community Socialist union)).

From here begins the problem of education and knowledge in Syria, where is the political system aims to stay access to the very political party or ideology, regardless of education and knowledge of the other non-Arab here, the right to education and culture to the other non-socialist political here.

Hence, we say that the spread of education horizontally in Syria in years 1960 - 2007 is widely here (talking about the education of the principle of reading, writing and literacy, not the spread of scientific knowledge and a broad presence of a civilized global academic achievement, ,in Which one Syrian University did not succeed in providing one scientific project offers something of the evolution of



scientific humanitarian, and here we still in the process of indoctrination not more).

If we are approaching a digital education in Syria before we are staggering in terms of quantity:

-Population in Syria is close to 20 million persons(more than 19 million ,seven hundred ,and fifty thousand persons till the end of 2007.

- The number of pupils and students in Syrian schools, institutes and universities around / 5 / million students, which means that out of every four citizens, we have one in one of the stages of education in Syria.

- Number of schools and institutes of the pre-university education around / 17000 / School and Institute, including kindergartens.

- The number of official university in Syria is only five universities, and they are (Damascus University - Aleppo University- Teshreen University in Lattakia – Baath University in Homs - Euphrates University in Deir Al-Zour).

-We also note the existence of limited number of private schools, for the rich people, and more than ten private universities operating in Syria mostly having a commercial character (refer to the students protests at the Union private University, such turmoil, which revolves around the University of Al-Maamoun).

- We note here, that private education in Syria with parallel education and open text is contrary to Syrian Constitution, which speaks of free education at all stages.

### **Education institutions:**

-School construction and classroom: students suffering from the lack of schools despite the expansion of the educational building, because the increase of population in Syria is not the unsustainable burden of a new product knowledge of the education process, and it is not as a container for four hours per day for a group of students and pupils, where there is a bad mentioned brigades "two studying hours before noon and after" in a large number of Syrian schools. The number of pupils, in grade one, may reach to about / 60 / students.

- Specific means of Education: is virtually non-existent based on memorization and instruction , tableau , Blackboard, the teacher's explanation , and pictures of the book itself.

- Schoolbook: distributed free of charge to the stage of elementary education, which is constantly evolving, and the price is acceptable and accessible to all material in the secondary stage.

- Teachers: cornerstone, in the structure of education in Syria, is the same infected by corruption ((special sessions)) and filling schools surplus of teachers who are without real work, This pushed other teachers who

lacked "support and intermediary" to the negligence of duty education process and the transition to act like a rebellious just like((insubordination)).

As the ruling Baath Party controlled the teachers union and the teachers themselves.

- Leakage: There is a high percentage of dropouts in education on the basis of ((it is useless to education because the job is not available and her salary is not enough if available, in addition to the military service that absorbs every youth while separation schooling or university)).

- This is a result of high rates of university admission in an unreasonable manner. There are girls from dropping out of education and early marriage, and the need for action in poor families. It also emerged phenomenon of Special Education: After formal hours in schools in the state itself, where students return to hireling education.((

((A special courses - about thirty students in the division row as a school classroom - groups of between 15 to 20 students - and there are individual sessions for the children of the rich)).

Even in the street is said to the Syrian phrase "every hundred students enter the first grade of primary education up to university only five of them."

- The absence of activities in all schools as practice and act ((painting - the works - music - Scouting - sports teams - Representation - theater - singing - trips - etc.)).

It affects the growth and refinement of the idea of personal creativity and the creatures, because education classroom is sinful prison, and freedom, for students, is toying on the streets only.

### **Free university education is an impossible dream**

As we have said before, there are five governmental official universities in Syria, supposed to be entirely free, but reality says otherwise:

1- 50% of the university students are admitted free of charge and marks obtained from the arm, and those students are either elite or who learn by heart, for instance, but not limited , the medical student needs of free admission to the University of Damascus, more than 98% of the general secondary Grades. The lower rate of admission in the College of Medicine at the University of the Euphrates in Dier ALZour was equivalent to 97% of the general secondary marks.

Where Syria is the highest, in the world ,in term of the rates of university admission to medical and engineering faculties that the student who ranks a 90% appreciation is a privilege in the world ,but –in Syria-he will not

get any university accepting in any important and considerable medical or engineering faculty.

2 - Half of the students in universities, or 50% of whom are entering public universities in contrary to the principle of ((State guarantees the principle of equal opportunities among all citizens - Article 25 of the Syrian Constitution)).

Where there are types of acceptance:

-Acceptance of a parallel education paid updated violation of the constitution within universities official.

- Acceptance of the Syrian emigrants in the countries of the world (paid).

-Accept Syrian resident in the Gulf and the Arab countries (paid).

- Acceptance of Arab and foreign students (paid).

-Accept missions educational exchange (without standards).

-Accept donations and partisan political (for belonging to the ruling party and their supporters).

- Acceptance of the sons of the teaching staff.

- Acceptance of the sons of martyrs.

- Extraordinary acceptance for the disabled. (National duty get by a lot of subsidized).

As we see that these battalions, brigades and the squads of admissions at universities, in contrary to the principle of marking and the principle of equal opportunities among all citizens inevitably leads to a lump, pain and sadness and counting among citizens, Where student who finds rich have supported or stayed umbrella mode or money to occupy the seat given free under the Constitution will remain forever recall that knowledge is stolen from him by formal resolution.

### **Missions and scholarships:**

#### **A sorrow not yet over, get-eligible always.**

No one knows how emission students to study abroad, where advertisements on missions and trade-offs. But only those who know and close persons.

The hiring system of scholarships, which is made according to cultural agreements with other states, sometimes announce some of those that are not desired by students (scholarships in the UAE or Kuwait and study at the expense of the student himself, a study costly in terms of accommodation and spent, but goes even capable of such grants and disembarking).

The system of missions and scholarships, or whether the Supreme university system is unfair and does not provide the minimum right of citizenship and the principle of equality among citizens.

The educational missions system has crumbled by corruption, which has become a feature of state and government in all sectors and areas in Syria. The loss of transparency and openness, in many of the issues that concern the major or minor segment of citizens, make access to the number of students covered by the missions or scholarships, and how to access them ,difficult if not impossible.

Therefore, there are no figures for this year in 2007 or other previous years, and the scholarships and the missions are (especially missions) need the prior approval of security, will become the preserve of the powerful.

### **Iraqi refugees**

#### **bleeding wound in our schools also:**

The academic year 2006 - 2007 AD witnessed arrival of a large number of Iraqi refugees exceeded the one million Iraqi refugees, the presence of more than 90% of them in the rural town of Damascus, has supported our schools more crowded / 30000 / student in the mostly rural in Damascus countryside schools such as(Al-Sayeda Zainab-Alhujeyra-Alhuseyniyah-Jaramana-Qudseya..etc). Which are the places of the population density, and between those Iraqi refugees from profiteers no dependants, and including a group of rich and Muggers, who carry with them millions of dollars, all those favored negatively on the entire social life in Syria, and formed much pressure on the education sector free, and the sector housing and services.

### **Education in Syria in 2007 to where?**

The answer of this question is dark, because education as a human rights being eroded with the vendor and erosion of social and economic integration of Central layer in Syria with reduced economic growth, and the standard of living result of the exorbitant cost, which struck Syria suddenly in the beginning of the year in 2006.

The absence of social , political and economic justice in Syria, creates a great stratified disparity ,and Syria did not know it ,in the sixties and seventies and eighties of the last century.

Where the overall decline in political, social, and economic structure of the state, which was somewhat moving trend (socialist)direction, crumbled by corruption and the accumulation of funds at the new nouveau riche in Syria.

The opening of the country, economically without constitutional and legal guarantees, and without a fair distribution of income in Syria ,brought a considerable number of people below the poverty line, not to mention the resulting ignorance, poverty, crime and social and cultural backwardness. Here, Syria enters a disaster phase where science and scientific

knowledge will of the people as they have the money, not as much as have the intelligence and minds capable of receiving and creativity. The education system ,in Syria, needs to develop a scientific revolution in which the state and society together put foundations and building blocks based on the foundations of national scientific and academic knowledge- conducive and non-ideological or politicized, Where the Syrian national economy is at the service of development and t science, and not the national economy in the service of a parasitic corrupt, brutal nature deepen sites in various resolutions, and above the law and the Constitution. No wonder that our universities and research institutes failed to produce one scientific research and useful to humanity, and submit nation scientifically as radiation in the face of the darkness of ignorance.

We hope that 2008 will be educational and scientific year ,in Syria, in the light of the resurgence of knowledge phoenix.

# **The reality of the environment and health in Syria**

## **Introduction:**

The General Assembly of the United Nations adopted in the year 1948 the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which is the first international moral consensus about what should be expected of people from civil society, from personal civil liberties and human rights ranging from freedom of speech to freedom in the reduction of torture, to fight poverty and corruption , as well as the right of health and the clean environment and decent to live with its discharged, air soil and domicile, Which helps to find points of convergence and consolidation between environmental movements and human rights movements, in view of the organic interdependence between human right to a clean environment and sustainable development, science and the right to food and feeding (the product development process). Since in 1968 to the year 2002, which saw the Second World Earth Summit through the first Earth Summit in the year 1992. The general organization of the United Nations Issued several resolutions and declarations focused on the relationship between environmental quality and enjoyment of their fundamental rights, has been available in the Stockholm Declaration of 1972 clearly recognized that the components of the environment is one of the key factors for the well-being and human life, followed by the Hague Declaration to prove the human right to life full requirements to live in peace and freedom, culminating these resolutions and declarations by the Assembly of the United Nations in 1990 to the right of individuals to the appropriate environment for their health and well-being.

Embodies the concept of sustainable development as a standard in its alignment to justice, and human rights to a clean environment, and that abuses of human rights and the environment is the outcome of an unbalanced relationship between development and environment, the report pointed out, Our Common Future in 1987 and adopting it internationally in the Earth Summit Conference in 1992 and reaffirmed it During successive international conferences, has been redrafted to win the theory of development of the human being ignored by the development paths which is found in the global agenda, which emphasizes the concept of sustainable development as an international speech To assess environmental issues or, in scientific term, is a guide to environmental policies, by defining the goal to be achieved. The goal of sustainable development is pivotal, as the human rights literature

confirmed, and the environment to positive developments in this area. The Security Council held an important meeting on April in 2007 for the first time in its history, to study the environmental risk, which if continued would lead to the situation mass destruction of life on The Earth. United Nations did not approve the application of the Kyoto international agreement in 1997, which explains the threats to humanity in the absence of application. The agreement provides for the commitment of large industrialized nations of reductions in the emission of fossil fuel exhaust, which is used mainly in transportation, industry and power generation. The Convention provides for the reduction of pollution by the year 2020 to what it was before the eruption of the industrial revolution in the nineteenth century. It was supposed, the United States to be the first to approve it and implement it, because 25% of the harmful gases emitted from the Earth emitted from the United States.

The environmental problems caused by pollution and some causing sources, are problems and multiple sources, including what can be considered a global problem, including what can be considered an environmental problem of regional or local, and the subject of the human right to a clean environment can not take the true dimensions within the context of addressing only natural that is, through examination of the relationship between the environment and politics, and the natural result of the interactions of politics and the environment, is the emergence of environmental policies, that the effectiveness of these policies is a mature political environment and the role of civil society institutions.

### **General concepts:**

#### **A - Environment:**

It means Pacific, which includes organisms from humans, animals, plants and everything surrounding the air, water, soil and materials containing solid, liquid or gas or radiation, as well as environment means culture, by raising the cultural level, which makes us aware and practices an environmental mason style in our daily lives. Man is responsible for the environmental defect in the conduct, efficiency and activity exercised by him.

#### **B - The concept of environmental pollution:**

Environmental pollution is changing the physical or chemical vital in the Pacific, which affects the quality of human life.

### **The most important environmental laws and legislation in force in Syria:**

### **A - Environmental Law / 50 /**

Environmental law is a significant step in the development of environmental awareness in environmental protection, the law defined the tasks of the Ministry of Environment and relevant agencies ,and the maximum limits of pollutants-which are allowable to be posed- had been adopted to the environment by the Environmental Protection Council ... Adoption of the penalties and fines for violating industrial plants. The Environment Public Authority has entrusted the law by establishing basic rules for the safety and protection of the environment from pollution by limiting environmental problems and making researches ,and the studies seek to reduce other environmental problems, in addition to developing public policy to protect the environment and the preparation of the necessary national strategy to do so, and to develop and progress of public awareness of environmental definition of the importance of preserving the environment and laying the foundations for the circulation of harmful substances and hazardous to the environment ,and its manufacturing, anyway ,law meets the environment aspirations of legislative and legal sides, but the protection of the environment and human is not only the existence of laws but also its application, and control application.

### **B - Protection of the Marine Environment**

The protection law of the marine environment was adopted from pollution by ensuring national legislation to regulate and control the work of subsurface marine and industrial installations and tourist derived from the provisions and rules of conventions ,and international and regional protocols aimed at protecting the marine environment.

### **C - Water legislation**

Take care to preserve the water resources from depletion, pollution and the realization of the principle of sustainability, and how to invest and maintenance of water sources and water systems and waterways, dams, and to prevent the use of sewage and agricultural irrigation only after treatment, and how to grant permits drilling wells and pumping devices and determine fines and penalties against polluters of water.

### **Environmental problems:**

A - Air pollution caused by industrial plants and vehicle exhausts.

B - Water pollution caused by industry and sewage, and the impact of that on the interest in drinking water , water sewage, network , and low and upper water tanks, with the weakness or absence of healthy and environmental awareness.



C - Soil contamination resulting from the misconduct in using chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

D -Wastes resulting from increased consumption in hospitals, labs and homes.

E- Poisoning by toxic materials in the laboratory or craftsmen.

F -The healthy damage being inflicted on workers, in some industrial establishments: such as; cement ,attarnett, and pipelines plants which is designed to transport drinking water with weak protection of workers in health facilities using devices or radioactive isotopes.

### **The most important environmental problems in Syria:**

The most important environmental problems are its pollution ,its degradation and the disruption of its balance. Each one of these three problems has its own economic cost that affect human life in direct and indirect images. The economic cost of the pollution may be increased in the event of death resulting directly from a disease associated with the pollution of the environment, whether air pollution, water or soil.

1-Extinction of some animals that were known previously by overfishing, and the spread of many diseases and pests that hit fruit planted trees like Olive and illness / Peacock eye / in the Syrian coast, where the birds feed on insects cause the disease. As well as ,fishing sea turtles and killing it was the reason for the emergence of animal / jellyfish / in the waters and shores caustic harmful to human skin, which was not apparent before, and that was fed by sea turtles, which are decreased.

2- The problem of intoxications food continued as an important sick phenomenon and source of concern, despite the continuing evolution of scientific progress and pasteurization ways, refrigeration and preparation, prevention and the maintenance of foods, such intoxications occur for a reason that can be prevented by increasing concern and knowledge in dealing with foodstuffs during packing or slitting or eating, to reduce the number of victims. These are serious intoxications, result of the entry of bacterial poison to the human body, which may be contaminated in food germ in advance in bacillus types, after canning food or slitting and keeping. Some bacterial spores characterized an ability to carry boil for several hours, and die only in closed disinfectants and located in the soil, sediment and water ,through it ,they move into vegetables and fruits, breakfast and other raw foodstuffs even honey.

**In Syria ,there is an inaction on the subject of health controls on food:**

A – Especially, on the meat factories and slaughterhouses to prevent

contamination of animals slaughtered during defeathering, cutting, and appeared in a number of governorates (Damascus – Deir elzour - Alraqqa - Daraa). Some restaurants sell unfit meat to human eating. Also, we need to organize a food canning process in a right way (sterilized assets and examined bacterial).

B –Relaxing in strict controls on the canning plants that manufacture vegetables, fish and other foodstuffs and forcing it to the application of technical requirements and the requirements of public health, such as: the use of good food and fresh, and salting fish and other foods properly and adequately with a saline solution, its stabilization is not less than the 14%, and allows the preparation of Pickles of vinegar or citric acid solutions , which its stabilization is not fewer than 2%.

3- The area of forests, in Syria, shrunk considerably in comparison with what it was in previous time, particularly terebinth Atlantic forest, which constitutes / 3000 / hectares in internal areas and mountains. In Syria, a few hundred of hectares of manor forest (Euphrates poplar), which covers so soon in the governorates of Al-Raqaa, Deir Al-Zour and Hasakah ,and thousands of hectares also not spared only some hundreds of hectares, vegetation has ceased in many of the plains and mountains, which there were balanced forestry systems ,in addition to that, the decline in the available area for grazing herds has increased its pressure on the remainder of the pastoral vegetation. The problem is enlarging ,because this cover is growing in light of environmental fragile and highly sensitive system. Hence, severe changes in the vegetation in Syria during previous centuries since the discovery of agriculture in our country as belonging to the use of land for agriculture, indiscriminate logging, repeated fire and abuse of pasture has led to changes in the composition of vegetation and to the disappearance of some plant species result of the deteriorating of suitable environments for reproduction, which financed a major habitat for wildlife and livestock, which were also for the disappearance of some types.

4-The waste(leavings) and solid waste, from residential communities in cities and the countryside, is an environmental problem in itself in the absence of a single method for the disposal of these wastes safely and properly, which results negative and detrimental effects to the soil, water and human health .. and medical waste comes from health institutions and clinics to form additional quantity of solid waste and to be more damaging and dangerous. The problem of solid waste is exacerbated significantly in our country, especially hazardous waste, including medical waste, specifically on the rise, while it is still its management methods and dealing with it ,are simple and in its early stages

unfortunately, it mixes all of this waste with municipal waste, and by international standards, we must consider all of this mix hazardous wastes as dangerous wastes, but in reality this does not happen but is dealt with easily mix that it is solid wastes, and this increases the pollution and occupational exposure to these hazardous wastes, and volume of hazardous waste, in Syria, is estimated at about 4200 tons per year, and that statistics indicate that the medical waste is more than one gram per kilo for each bed in the hospitals.

This amount is being transferred to this particular waste vehicles belonging to the Directorate of hygiene in Homs, to the general garbage place, where it is buried there after digging a hole and add some sterile materials, certainly this is primitive method for the disposal of medical waste or medical waste from private clinics, it is thrown ,somehow with household waste, and it is important that the Syrian government is committed to implementing the provisions of international conventions (such as the Basel), national, Arab, regional and international standards of the protection of the relevant materials and hazardous waste in general, and medical wastes in particular. Practically, there is no comprehensive national plans to inform and educate all segments of society ,no technically and scientifically qualified staffs in the area of good, integrated and safe governance for the medical waste and remnants of health care within the concept of "life cycle" and the precautionary principle.

According to some statistics, Syria produces annually from the various activities of the population between 4.32 and 6.35 million tons of solid waste, and each one of inhabitants of cities produces from 0.4 to 0.5 kg per day of solid waste, while person of rural population, results from 0.2 to 0.4 kg per day of this waste. The annual rate of the increased production of solid waste of urban and rural populations is between 2.5 and 3.5%. There are no official statistics on the collection of waste in the Syrian countryside, but garbage collection in cities is up to 80%. Section of this waste equivalent to a rate of 5% is used for composting, while 15% are recycled, and about 15% is buried, while the rest/60%/ is thrown in open places or open garbage dumps. The production of solid hazardous waste, resulting from industrial activity in five large cities, is estimated annually by about 21730 tons, and the intervention here, in particular the leather tanning industry waste and oil refineries waste , and the production of solid hazardous medical waste is estimated 4 thousand tons annually. Syria is characterized that the solid , hazardous, industrial, medical and agricultural waste is often combined and thrown in landfill with household waste, and there is no separation between these wastes, particularly among those hazardous wastes and other non-hazardous.

The main problem for the management of solid hazardous wastes in Syria, is that there was insufficient information on the volume of solid waste generated and quantity, in addition to a lack of classification of this waste. There is in Syria, a few great compounds (coefficient public and private), but in return there are thousands of medium, small, and private labs and workshops. The owners of these factories and workshops is characterized by their lacking of awareness of the effects of pollution on their activities, although there are some exceptions, such as Assad University Hospital and some other hospitals, which have special incinerators treat medical waste incineration.

Syria acceded to the Stockholm Convention in 2005, which provides for reduction of toxic pollutants, particularly dioxin. The official bulletins were issued warns of burning medical waste and dead bodies, and not to deal with gas incinerators because they are the main publisher of dioxin.

As Act 49, which included an entire chapter on the management of medical waste from the first stage to the last stage of it, which was focused on the need to be addressed "in a healthy, safe and environmentally way."

Complementing these steps, Mr. President issued a decree on 7/9/2006 on (carcinogens factors) and one of the carcinogenic factors was dioxin components. At the same time, in 2005, the Ministry of Health recommended to adopt sterilization vapor (Autoclave) instead of incinerators in dealing with medical waste, because it Profiles environmentally friendly and less expensive than incinerators produced dioxin, especially since the book ministry cited that 85% of American holocausts is in the process of closing. In spite of this, the government, in Syria, is to buy more incinerators and published in various regions of the country according to the plans and bids already prepared and are ready for implementation. "While Western countries tend to limit the use of medical incinerators because of gas diffusion" carcinogenic dioxin", and despite the opposition of the ministries of environment and health resort to this method for the disposal of medical waste, but the four new incinerators arrived in the country as part of the New batch, that is what recent survey done by Althawraa newspaper. The new incinerators installed in the main waste dump in Damascus, Labor's central hospital in Harasta (Beirouny now), a hospital of martyr Ibrahim Na`ama in Jabla, Alhifah hospital, as Ministry of Local Administration revealed, in 2005, on its plan for the coming years which includes the purchase of four major and central incinerators in (Damascus, Aleppo, Homs, Lattakia and Tartos). And that is contrary to the World Health Organization, which called for reducing the use of incinerators, while the British Assembly of environmental medicine, considered the use of incinerators, a violation

against "the Stockholm Convention" to reduce toxic gases, which was approved by the Syrian government in 2005.

In 2004, when the (guiding plan for the management of solid waste in Syria) headed for the management of municipal and medical waste in Syria, Syria decided to exclude incinerators. The French company's plan(participating in plan ) was required by relying solely on sterilization vapor or chemical endorsement to deal with medical waste. But a number of official bodies (including the provinces of Damascus and Homs) contracted to purchase incinerators or declaration bids for this purpose (forced) the plan`s supports to add (second scenario) text on the participation of the Holocaust along with sterilization vapor," according to the sources of solid waste in the Ministry of Local Administration and Environment". The participation in the preparation of the scheme which starts from the year 2005. Also, the scheme maker conducted a comparative study on the prices of incinerators and the treatment units prices with cleansing and sterilization operation costs, so stand firm figures that the costs of incinerators are the most in double compared with almost cleansing technique. Nevertheless, guiding plan for incinerators was adopted at the second scenario provided for the establishment of four new incinerators in Damascus , Aleppo , Homs , Lattakia and Tartus.

The problem of waste disposal is large and dangerous, for it is one of the most important problems that has a very negative impact on the environment, and most resorts States( including Syria) for a technical use of incinerators to deal with medical waste for two main reasons; firstly, that the price of incinerators is down because of the prevention of use them in EU countries, and thus these countries sought to export and sell such technology to the developing world, in addition to the ignorance of these countries with available modern technologies in treating with medical waste, it is known that the European Union issued, in 2002, its instructions to stop the use of incinerators in dealing with medical waste and start adopting modern technologies, which is the most important system (Autoclave). Regrettably, with the arrival of technology to our country and the presence of experts and specialists , we still hear of incinerators systems , note that these projects will be invested for the next twenty years, and here we wonder about the role of the Ministry of local Administration and environment about what is going on, the other countries prevented incinerators five years ago for their damages, the goal of waste incinerators is destroying or dismantling wastes by using heat directly or indirectly to the dismantling of organic compounds, and the cost of one holocaust is 50 -500 million, but the remaining ash contains quantities of some toxic compounds such as; dioxins and, despite the existence of persistent air controllers, but that flow of large quantities of particles flow to the atmosphere, in addition to the combustion products

which are mostly carbon dioxide gas, also this process is accompanied with many of the negative effects of the environment according to the experts, adding to this, the rehabilitation of the environment requires amounts of money, as well as other amounts for the treatment of the health effects caused by environmental pollution. Generally, it can be said that the cost of establishing incinerators is high and energy treatment of it, is low and operating cost is high, in addition to the harmful emissions that damage environment, and non-use of materials for treatment, more importantly, that there is a trend internationally to curb its proliferation.

5-The accumulation of pesticides or their derivatives in human nutrition may cause many diseases and manifestations of sensitivity .. And the examples of this, is the clear link between the use of pesticides and cancer, kidney failure and leukemia in children.

6 - There are some environmental risks that threaten tourism, related to drinking water and the incidence of certain diseases, bacterial, parasite ,and viral diarrhea which attacks tourist once he arrives ,and the causative moves to him by: contaminated food – contaminated water, by mosquitoes, ticks , lice, and flies.

7 – The lack of drinking water and fresh rivers in many Syrian areas, in the basin of Barda and Alaawaj, there is a deficit in the water balance because the water resources are used entirely to the different needs for drinking, irrigation and industry, especially the irrigation of agricultural land where it is considered the main consumer of water, so the routes of modern irrigation must to be given enough attention to rationalize the use of irrigation water, reducing losses and wastage rate used in the agricultural sector, especially that modern irrigation methods save more than 50% of the water used in agriculture and, of course, with better returns, but are modern methods of irrigation already deployed on a large scale, or remained on a small scale, there is no doubt that we need to encourage farmers and securing all the necessary supplies and irrigation supplies of good quality, but what happens now that the efficiency of water use in agriculture Limits 45-50% since the losses of networks, and in the field constitute 55-60% of the drawing of the water source . Of course, the efficiency of the total irrigation systems will improve to provide amount of used water in agriculture, what will help to restore the balance between available renewable water resources and demand, and will contribute to improving water quality. The strategy of the state in the agriculture sector represents in the need to access the efficiency of total irrigation systems to 75% at the national level and mandatory planning for the irrigated tracts of imports or renewable water resources protection

of surface water and groundwater from pollution and degradation control basins Nit.

The overall efficiency of total irrigation systems at the national level, in Syria, is 42-45%, which is distributed to the surface developer irrigation techniques after the settlement of agricultural land from 60-65%, and techniques of spray and drizzle from 70-81%, and in localized irrigation systems and dropping from 80-94%, the efficiency of field distribution in the traditional flood irrigation methods from 35-40%. Demand could be reduced for agricultural purposes from 25-30% when the improvement in the efficiency of irrigation systems overall stability is in the event of the current irrigated area. Therefore, the main objective goal of improving the efficiency of irrigation and water is not served rationalize expansion of irrigated area, but achieving a balance between imports and uses and sustainability of human activities. The efficiency of water use has not been to improve, with the stability of the rest of the components of resource management, it will remain a shortfall in some basins, with the weakness of reconsidering in the agricultural policy and agricultural courses and installation crop at the level of all the docks.

8 – The draining and the pollution of surface resources, and ground water, water sanitation for lack of treatment plants for sewage, the lines have not been completed in all areas of Syria, especially the countryside, dams pollution of water drainage and solid waste on the path of flowing valleys, and water contamination by pesticides used in the agricultural land adjacent to the dams, which feed on rain water, and its pollution with the output coefficient as in building materials manufactures and stone cut and marble, and water peat resulting from the olive presses, the increasing is observed in wind barriers and dust, and remnants of marble cut factory in some locations, in addition to the pollution of toxic metals and residual of chemical, medical, industrial materials and all have a serious impact of healthy soil, which all types of waste is buried above. Sewage is considered the main cause of pollution in the villages and countryside. The treatment of sewerage water, its efficiency of the various Syrian regions did not exceed 40% and the implemented networks due to periods of the sixties and seventies and do not fit the population increasing and consumption, in addition to the nature of farming of the most cities, This helps in spreading dust and mud in the streets. The putting projects still suffer from many flaws, most notably the lack of professional cadre and the weakness of finance, the implementation of attributing these projects still weak, which left this negative impacts on groundwater. 3.5% of the revival of cities with no sewage network, and 55.9% in rural areas have no sewage systems. Although 9% of the revival of cities do not benefit from the electricity grid and about 15% of the revival of the

countryside do not benefit them as well. More groundwater and river freshwater, become vulnerable to pollution, dumping of wastes, for example: Al'aasy River, which created at its banks sugar, fertilizer, and cement plants, not to mention Homs refinery, in addition to transforming it to a stream receiving by force sewage of all cities and regions that experienced by the dump waste, although all factories near the river have been obliged to establish treatment plants for the resulting liquids before it flows into the river, and some have been operated and the others are being processed, but the power of these stations are not able to absorb all the irregularities industrial effluents, which pushed some of these labs for diversion of its wastes across irregular outlets to the river. Many freshwater Syrian rivers polluted, due to the transformation of the garbage dumps and waste places of exchange and industrial (such as the Euphrates, the Al'aasy, Quwaq, and Barada ...) And, within the governorate of Hama, there is (air pollution and pollution of industrial and healthy deflation).

9-Air and noise pollution, resulting from car exhaust and the proliferation of labs (e.g.: oils plant in Hama), and cotton gins (in Hasakah and Hama ...), grain warehouses and tobacco plants, which mediates cities revive, as well as the proliferation of various workshops and labs of chemical detergents, which are important sources of pollution, We recall the example of a very important ratios for air pollution in the city of Damascus specifically, which exceeded the global figures and in doubles, there are thousands mechanisms of private vehicles, public and small trucks, minibuses, and buses of internal transfers, and the exhaust from the engines puffing out of oil saturated, and the most dangerous of it, is gasoline and diesel shot, threatening Public health and environment in its weather, its trees and its waters, and 5 thousands of death case has been recorded in 2005, because of the increase in dioxide carbon gas in the air. This figure came as a direct result of the widening area of gaseous emissions in the air and specifically from vehicle exhausts, and these cars are responsible for the proportion (75) percent of the air pollution in Damascus City alone, there are more than 30 thousand service buses work on diesel, and there are about 300 thousand car roaming the streets of the capital every day, which is equal to one third of the operating mechanisms in the country, as well as industrial enterprises, which are also for the public sector and contribute in the pollution of the city and surroundings.

10 - Air pollution due to increased focus barriers, and lack of vegetation, desert encroachment, and the preponderance of dry climate, in addition to problems caused by some installations such as (asphalt and cement



molders ,and stone quarries), power plants (in Maharda and Baniyas, Aleppo and other cities ... ), and leakage of oil from the tanker ships and smoke of cement plants (in Aleppo, Tartus ...) ,and oil refineries (in Homs and Baniyas), and here we refer to what both refineries are practicing from environment pollution as a specific model related to Homs refinery ,as many of the complaints and studies that produced them.

11 - The absence of sewage outfalls treatment ,and the absence of treatment stations, in various Syrian cities, and the indiscriminate proliferation and unstudied of industrial plants and wrong ways to get rid of the exhaust of these facilities, especially skins and cheese plants, which usually have ineffective treatment stations, which leads these labs to push their leavings to open sewers ,which pour finally in cities centers, or in some freshwater rivers (such as the Al'aasy , Barada ,and the Euphrates ...) spreading annoying smells. Methods of sewage disposal in Syria, still play a bad environmental role, especially in rural areas and small towns, because of the proliferation of annoying smells and the spread of harmful insects such as mosquitoes, flies and rodents that cause diseases.

12 – The lack of agricultural land resources in the various areas of Syria, because of the expansion of plantations and over-exploitation of forests, such as cutting trees in forest sites for agricultural use of land ,firewood collection , overgrazing, and the indiscriminate use of organic and chemical fertilizers and pesticides, in addition to increased soil salinity, resulting in the accumulation of salt in irrigated land, and the use of sewage water to irrigate limited areas of land for investment in some plants, and the desertification caused by the above factors and lower rainfall.

13 – The dumped garbage scattered in all Syrian cities and the countryside, form a large and dangerous pollution focus, through the over-laden clouds with stinking smells , bugs , flies and rats. Syria lacks to waste and garbage treatment plants, and the dumps are open in various cities of the country, and the indiscriminate proliferation of littering and garbage on the outskirts of public and tourism roads ,besides residential communities, with the weak control of the municipalities, the amount of waste and leavings reaches more than(5000 tons per day), and the estimated number of the populated groupings is more than (20000) groupings, between a big city ,a town, and a village, which is on the rise. The current dumps accommodate various wastes and leavings result from humanitarian , industrial, and agricultural use. These dumps are not achieving the health and scientific conditions, and its control is weak, and

its burning or burial still unscientific, and are subject to permanent revive by who are looking for (cans, glass, plastic and iron) and other used things that the merchants get benefit from the sale of them.

14 – the sewage in the Syrian coastal cities is distributing on the beach and causing danger to the marine and coastal environment. There have been complaints from citizens in the coastal region that they were poisoned after devour marine fish, and these contraventions can be accounted as the following:

**A** - There are sewage pour into the sea, these sewages pollute the sea, and can transmit diseases to humans who swim in the sea or dealing with marine fish.

**B** - There are fish hunters, hunt fish through toxic materials, and these materials are harmful to humans and the marine environment.

**C** - There are factories throw their wastes and residues in the sea, and these wastes pollute the marine environment and affect the lives of marine animals, which could affect human health, who swims in the sea or dealing with marine fish.

**D** - There are supported hunters, hunt fish by dynamite, and this leads to the killing of small fish and damage wealth of fish and human health.

15 - The electromagnetic waves resulting from relay stations, located on the roofs of houses and over schools and public buildings, have a negative effect on human health, these stations have caused the worst types of environmental pollution on the health of children, and that 80% of the stations of the two mobile cellular not achieve the safety requirements followed in the various countries of the world, and no country in the world put the cell Station on the surface of school, because installation conditions of the manufacturer's recommended dimensions cellular stations from schools and hospitals distance of not less than 300 meters. How can the Ministry of Health to give consent to the installation of a cellular station on a school wall and behind him pupils present five hours Day? Several complaints are risen to Aleppo governorate relating to the putting of "mobile" towers over the roofs of houses and schools, and those complaints are still continuing, and the governorate is refers these complaints once to the Aleppo City Council, and once to the Directorate of Health, and many times remain archived. The complaints say that the towers are harmful to humans and the environment, especially over the schools. The issue of frequencies impact that broadcast by the phone towers or cell communications generally, and this is totally ignored by the issued circular by the former Prime Minister holds No. 4813/15 date 5/6/2001, which requests from ministries, institutions and public sector bodies to allow and facilitate the installation

procedures and the provision of suitable premises for wages reimbursed by the two companies for this project, knowing that such equipments do not adversely affect the environment or public safety, without excluding any part, including the Ministry of Education and schools affiliated to it. Aleppo City Council has clarified, as well as the Directorate of Education in Aleppo, as general parts, they are obligated by circular from the former Presidency of the Council of Ministers, and did not strike it out, in spite of the existence of Resolution No. 286 issued by the city council of Aleppo, which demanded removal of the cellular stations located on the tops of schools for the sake of children's health and safety in view of the cause of the dangers to public health, and demanded to put them in gardens and bushes. The number of schools - in the city of Aleppo - constructed mobile communications towers over roofs around 150 schools.

16-There are information related to the subject of garbage landfill in the Syrian desert, solid wastes are produced by thermal chemical operations and amputation treatments, and produced by the fertilizer plant and petroleum refinery in Homs. For refinery factory, the solid fertilizer consists of a substance of phosphor- Gypsum .The refinery factory has established its own debris location, and is trying to distribute these residues on agricultural land in a non-scientific way. Homs refinery has been rid of solid waste in unsuitable way, which pushed it for the preparation of a complete draft to deal with solid waste .The solid wastes, resulting from the drainage of the city of Homs, are being deported in a position 75 kilometers east of Homs, and there was a previous attempt to landfill 1300 tons of corrupt fodder near Sukhna town ,which raised a storm in terms of to burn it ,and not to bury it, as it is organic wastes. We have learned that the area was chosen for the burial of waste in the Syrian desert are informed that the location, that is being chosen to bury wastes ,is in the Syrian desert at the junction of the Syrian Jordanian-Iraqi border.

17 – It is showed ,from some studies about the rate of renewable water resources of surface and underground water in the Syrian basins, estimated at about / 10000 / million cubic meters annually ,and in the light of the current use of water, Syria suffers from a deficit of water in the basin of Barada, Ala`awaj, Al-Yarmuk, and Alkhabour ,and the deficit in the water will be cumulated if dry or very dry years will happen consecutively , and payment will be at the expense of groundwater and would lead to lower water levels in wells, which led to the ouster of some wells from agricultural investment and drilling wells in other areas and migration of some people from rural areas in addition to the drought some

springs as a source of drinking water, and thus the existence of health effects and the high economic cost when the need for the use of water of poor quality or look for alternative water supplies, as well as increase the level of groundwater salinity and this is an indication of the groundwater depletion and decline and the abundance of water levels in rivers leading to poor water quality.

And that the main effects of the depletion of water resources are declining agricultural productivity and lack of drinking water in required quantities, and the drought of some major springs, and the direct causes are using the traditional method of surface irrigation and overexploitation pumping of groundwater due to increased human pressure and the development process, either contamination of water sources, its major affects are increase in the cost of water supply, and the risk of non-communicable diseases (cancers- intoxications) ,and its direct causes are the shortage of water treatment plants and drainage of industrial non-formal and populations that are not dismissed the waste water by drainage systems .The unsustainable use, of water resources and the absence of good management of water resources, is one of the biggest environmental problems facing Syria, so it is necessary to take bold decisions to develop practical solutions contribute to the adverse encourage immigration to relieve pressure on water resources, and should reconsider the policy and management of events drains and the pollution of those resources in order to reach sustainable use.

## **Recommendations in the field of environment**

1 – The environment protection is a human and ethical work, a work of civilization, and sound environment gives a well healthy human, and provides them with the appropriate environment for the tender and creativity, environment means citizen and the homeland, and the environmental remediation required first to agree that we all are interested in what is happening around us, our environmental situation is not being envious of it by anybody!! That will not be done without the procedures , environmental measures and the implementation of laws that had been passed and apply it, and ensure its requirements. There is no environmental reform without involving citizen and make him part of the process of reform and dialogue with him ,and facing him to be an effective element in the community knows what he has ,and what he has to.

2 - The need is urgent for the Ministry of Environment to adopt a strategy to coordinate with the Ministry of Education to develop a framework agreed to introduce environmental concepts in the area of curriculum development, which the ministry is

putting an integrated system for it, now in terms of its strategy ,and aims among its goals to develop the right environmental directions for students, and evaluate their behaviors, particularly as we are seeing young encroachments on the environment through the destruction of public property, the spread of drugs and smoking, destroying the public parks, traffic horrifying accidents, and other issues without doubt that the culture is a key role in its treatment. The General Authority strategy for the environment should naturally include dimensions of environmental education in it .It is considered one of the most important basis of this strategy ,and by coordinating with the university and general educational sector ,so the practicing of this strategy in field ,will positive results later on. Lately, the interest in the environmental education is started ,since the beginning of the seventies of last century, when Stockholm convention assembled in 1972, which emphasized that environmental education aimed mere humans to environmental problems and participatory training and development of environmental awareness is to prepare generations aware of their natural, social, and psychological environment , and the Congress recognition of the role of environmental education and consider it the cornerstone of the preservation of the environment, the concept of environmental awareness emerged, which means an increase in man's understanding of its delicate surroundings, and various elements of the environment, and the importance of it for his life.

3 – At the agriculture level, State should work to reduce the prices of seed, pesticides and plastics. A fund of ensure against disasters must be established, and establish a fund to support agricultural exports. Combat smuggling, and to impose strict control over the seed and agricultural pesticides. Work to find outlets for surplus agricultural products from the domestic market, and a priced system not less than placed costs in the product. Awareness campaigns by the directorates of agriculture and engineers to fight smuggling, and guidance in order to raise awareness of the farmers in the use of non-harmful substances in the environment.

4 – Taking care of the problem of pollution of Homs and Baniyas refineries, and dangers arising there from, there should not be less attention than the national economy, which contributes the two refineries in it, the pollution control may be more expensive compared with profits of refineries from the standpoint of the short-range, but it will be profitable from the point of consider sustainable development and long-term strategy. Here, we can get benefit from the comparison with the costs of damage caused by pollution of nitrous fertilizer plant in Homs, which has been estimated at 4-5 billion. S.P. annually, or about the cost of building a new plant within ten years, according to a recent report submitted by the Committee of German experts.

5 -The work on finding effective strategy to address the problem of sewerage inflow in the Syrian coast, as well as pollution of freshwater rivers in Syria.

6 - Find a healthy and effective mechanisms to deal with the enormous quantities of garbage Rangers.

7 - To stop marine pollution ,it requires a halt of sewage and waste that pours into the Mediterranean Sea. Stop pollution coming from some governmental and industrial installations, or through the transfer of cargo aircraft, ships, particularly ships and shipping oil through which pollution is happened, either from shipping oil or discharged in the port.

8 – The removal of the holocaust from residential areas, and control burning on the varying burn more than 800 start-combustible, and wastes should be isolated and separated before incineration and the exclusion of plastic materials containing chlorine as blood bags, and emissions control and treat it ... and work on dealing with medical waste , which do not depend on the burning to avoid diseases and the potential risks because of dioxins and furans, through the dependence on the reducing quantity of

medical waste through competent management in each hospital, as well as the screening of each type of access to the types of recycling or treatment in newer, and safer, cheaper techniques (such as microwave technique, Chemical treatment, thermal treatment without burning, sterilization vapor treatment, degradation and oxidation treatment). We must work to adopt the Autoclave system / This is a system for the sterilization of vital waste by humid heat and pressure, and the cost of establishment and operation of it, is low, and there is access to materials processing.

9 – The work on the implementation of private legislation and laws of the management of hazardous materials and waste in general and medical waste and remnants of health care in particular, and the building of technical facilities and engineering safe facilities, and the institutional frameworks to deal with the medical waste during their life cycle, including procedures: sorting, classification, segregation, storage, distribution, transportation, treatment, and final disposal locally and centrally, and to highlight the role of scientific research centers, private sector and NGOs to contribute to raising awareness, and improve the efficiency of the integrated management methods of medical waste.

10 - Spreading and confirming the basic principles of environmental education, including:

- Everyone must bear responsibility for the damage caused to the actual nature of individuals to maintain and protect the environment, and ensure its sustainability.
- Every individual should aim to just contribution to gain the benefits of the use of resources and the payment of the cost of use.
- The information role, in disseminating about environmental issues of each one of each society, must Play a major role in raising awareness and guidance for environmental issues of major importance in the lives of people and that has begun to emerge after many of the problems of life, which one of the most important causes of the environment and lack of preservation of the environment and its resources and attention to the maintenance of biodiversity. The goal of free environmental information is to be the conscience of society with its successive generations, to ring the alarm of danger for individuals, groups and governments in order to preserve the environment and strike a balance between the environment and development to reach the correct approach to the integrated development of viable, that take into account the needs of the masses. It is essential that the media must do its duties through clear programmes, here, media should believe in

programmes adopted by organizations or national governmental and non-governmental organizations in charge of environmental affairs, as well as through information programmers themselves explaining their plans to perform its task within the first programmers ,and to be cautious of a separation between the two plans ,and must emphasize the need to be launched information programmers to the reality of the circumstances of the recipient or social groups to which they appeal.

11 - To address the problem of solid waste, the following measures must be taken:

A - A legal framework for dealing with solid waste specific criteria, to be binding and executory.

B - Developing a national plan on the national level aimed at reducing the production of solid waste at all levels.

C - Develop a mechanism to cover the expenses of treatment of solid waste by financial taxes on producers of this waste, and the taxes should be commensurate with the quantity and size of the product. Develop an integrated system at a national level, as well as in each department individually, to deal with solid waste.

D - Revitalization potential provinces to educate people and industrialists, peasants and every producer of solid wastes, and alert them to dangerous solid waste resulting from their activities, and to try to separate household waste and industrial, agricultural, medical, and treatment of each type of such waste separately.



# The Status of Syrian women in 2007

The struggle for the liberation of women aims to give women full civil rights as human beings equal to men, and the struggle for giving her the basic freedoms in the political, social, economic and civil fields... And the elimination of all forms of segregation and slavery or restriction made on the basis of their sex.

The international community concerned to promote human rights of women, and to prevent discrimination on and this is what was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 34 \ 180 \ on December 18, 1979 in the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against Women (CEDAW Convention).

As all international conventions, which constitute the International Bill of Human Rights, provided the Universal Declaration and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic and Social principle of equality between men and women. But unfortunately, the role of Syrian women is still low in all fields and at all levels.

## **A - Women in the Syrian Constitution, Decree 208 \ 1973**

### **Article 25:**

- Freedom is a sacred right, and the State guarantees the personal liberty of citizens and preserve their dignity.
- The rule of law is a fundamental principle in society and the State.
- Citizens are equal before the law in terms of rights and duties.
- The State guarantees the principle of equal opportunities for citizens.

### **Article 44:**

- The family is the basic unit of society and protected by the State.

### **Article 45:**

- The State ensure to women all the opportunities that allow them to active and full contribution in the political , social, cultural, and economic life ,and working to remove the restrictions that prevent her development and her participation in building the socialist society.

## **B - political associations:**

After independence, in spite of the active participation of Syrian women at all levels in all what hit home, but the first Syrian women's association of a political nature is founded in 1943, which is an association of Arab nationalities women that demanded political rights for women and worked for the cause of Palestine, and held conferences in Damascus for this purpose.

- Association of Syrian women to protect motherhood and childhood. The interest in social, economic, and political issues and problems in the Arab world, such as erasing ignorance, and the dissemination of cultural and political awareness among women, teach them, and improve the social status of the family.
- Arabic leader association, which highlighted by the development of national awareness among women by holding seminars and the issuance of a women's magazine, and conduct studies and research.
- General Federation of Women: The first calculated of it, was in 1933, where three women's associations formed Arab women's federation, and then returned in 1944 and called the Federation of Women's Associations in Damascus.. In 1967 General Women's Union has restructured again, and its aspirations and objectives are identical with the political decision, it is an institution of civil society by its definition, represents a particular sector of society, and its duties are to form of the so-called pressure groups on the Syrian government to enact laws and take procedures that ensure the interests represented by the sector, but it has never been and never means pressure on the government to amend or change the laws that affect women. But appointed himself guardian upon the rest of associations and women's organizations, and has reduced all Women activity in Syria, and turned into a kind of government regulation.
- Association of Syrian women: Founded in 1984, and remained operate within available means .It interests in the participation of women in politics, where studies have been dealt with the topic dealt with a study of impediments to women's participation in politics over the past decades and even today.
- Syrian Body for Family Affairs: established by Act No. 42 of 2003 ,and linked directly to the Prime Minister .The space that had been given, and the material and governmental support ,has a good impact in their achievements through studies and symposia allowed past and present.
- MAWRED Establishment: a non-governmental organization established in 2003, by support and care of the wife of the President of the Republic Asma Assad, aimed at developing and activating the participation of Syrian women in the process of economic and social development. It represents Syrian businesswomen ,who work and live in Syria and beyond.
- Commission of businesswomen: formed in the Chambers of Industry and Commerce in the Syrian governorates interested in providing services for entrepreneurs who accounted for 10% of businessmen.
- General social initiative: got an operating license / 2004 of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor ,and has made some symposia ... Been banned from this Assembly and decommissioning from it ,based on the background of discussing the personal laws.

- Association against Violence against Women: Founded in 2001 did not get a license, and focuses on the fight against all forms of violence against women and to protect women victims of violence.
- Web of Syrian women mail: specialized in women's issues in Syria, and it is unique on the Internet, and has a wide capacity of polarization and concerned human rights issues and cultural rights of Syrian women headed by activist professor Bassam Qady.
- There is also a range of charities associations, which still operate under the supervision of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, aims to take care of girls, orphans and others, and benefit from the financial support provided by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor and individual donations ...

It was noted, in the long years, a weaknesses in communication between the women's movement and the grassroots they represent, because of the working mechanisms exist for some of these associations, and because of a political decision ,which is considered another authority, imposes these associations must and must not work, these associations lost their actual shift work like in other spheres of government to just a bureaucratic work ,and remote from public action, and is to make recommendations and memoranda to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

In addition to the above, what women are participating with the other categories of Syrian society ,is a lack of many women's associations, which was a major impediment as women's participation in caring for the public through their involvement in these associations, and this was reflected in the weak relationship and communication between the qualifying women's movement to assume decision-making positions and therefore lack the mechanisms of required pressure to achieve the minimum demands of women.

In terms of political participation of women in decision-making: it is measured by the percentage quota for women against the total parliamentary seats and seats in local councils.

### **Location of decision-making:**

Mrs. Attar Najah was installed in the position of Vice President for Cultural Affairs.

- The percentage of women in the People's 12% "elected" in 2007
- The percentage of women in local councils (local administration) 3,1% "elected" in 2007

This theory is evidence that there is no constitutional or legal constraints on women's participation in political parties , parliament and the local administration and the government, as the constitutional and legal systems paves the way for Syrian citizenship and equality, but there is a gap between the articles of the Constitution concerning the legality of

participation of women without differentiation with men ,and from exercising the political authoritarian power on society, which in turn reflected on the addition of women's customs regulations and deactivated traditions for the role of women. Authority , customs and traditions affect the opportunities of women's participation in politics, and even affect the validity of the principle of the rule of law itself, and this is one of the most important factors that impose heavy restrictions on the political role of women.

### **Legal and social status of women Republic:**

We will speak in this side about the most important phenomena which women are subjected, which are morally and legally unfair by:

#### **Honor killings:**

life is a sacred right ,in all divine religions and all international covenants of human rights and constitutions ... Each time raised considerable debate about the phenomenon of honor killings, which goes lives of women and girls are taken at the hands of their husbands or relatives by accusing them of having ties to illegal relations, and many of them fall victim of doubt where the law ensures juvenile offender the sentence of imprisonment not exceeding than six months.

Because of the absence of law and the institutions of civil society and the media that limit this phenomenon ... The perpetrator of a crime of honour make a mistake in accepting the consent of the community ... In the view of society, honour crimes are justified, and people hide them for fear of shame and scandal. In return, the girl had been raped and received punishment alone without any fault committed by her.. This is without any damage to the aggressor, but the maximum punishment possible to get it, is to marry this girl.

How many stories tell these crimes under the cover of Honour (Syria classified fifth country globally in terms of the number of crimes committed by the honor), we believe that many heard the story of Huda Abu Asli ... But it is not the only one who the knife of underdevelopment cut her neck.

Alsuweyda is not the only region that used to kill women ... Before the not-distant girl is butchered in Homs ... A few months ago, a girl was killed in the eleven-year-old in the jungle under the same title - crimes of honour - and many others, in different forms.

the hand of ,Article 548 of the Penal Code, Articles 239-244 of the same law ,is extended to graduate the killer from his natural sentence after several months ... The article mentioned:

The person benefits from the excuse of who surprised his wife, or one of its assets or its subsidiaries or sister in an adultery-handed or links sexual

sin with another person to excuse to murder or hurt or kill one or otherwise intentionally hurt one.

The perpetrator of the killing or injury benefits of the mitigating excuse if he surprised his wife or sister or one of its assets in the event of suspicious with another. Preclude excuse diluted felony to a misdemeanor, therefore this article has dangerous proportions in terms of encouraging them to domestic violence and devote the right direct retribution and meet the right force, This contradicts every legal and judicial logic ,as contrary to the Constitution of the state and its judicial system ..

The second paragraph of the article did not specify what is the suspicious situation, and that suspicion interpreted for the benefit of the accused ,so it justifies act and mitigate punishment .

In addition, the jurisprudence left time -to commit the criminal act- open to the killer (rule 1314). It should be noted that the passage of time on the event does not change the merits of the case and not passage in time for the motive, which is defined as the defense of honor just a murder commit under the influence of an attack on the presentation of killer, however long or short time, although the word "surprise" in legal text is mentioned.

In spite of most Syrians clerics denounced the from different sects of these crimes, headed by Mufti of Republic Sheikh Ahmed Badr Eddin Hassoun calling publicly amend laws committed in the name of honor crimes .. As well as Druze and Christians clerics, of various denominations - but those views were revolve around the concept of such crimes in ethical dimension of exposure to the non-religious side ..

Making those positions incomplete .. No one of clerics could refer to the idea of mixed marriages religiously or sectarian .... Here Some believe that civil marriage is the only solution to this problem despite the difficult possibility occurs ...

### **Phenomenon customary marriages:**

There are no official statistics to monitor the phenomenon of customary marriages in Syria. But one of the legitimate issues specialist lawyers say that for every thousand regular marriage are being installed in spiritual courts 500 a marriage were entered into holding customary. This means that one third of marriages in Syria are holding customary, but the percentage of customary marriages that are legally installed include private and public cases, although most of customary marriages, in Syria , is non-confidential.

The phenomenon of the spread of customary marriages are often among young people. The proliferation of these cases is due to marry expensive dowries and the high cost of living life. There are other cases: Some

wealthy prefer customary secret marriage for social reasons related to their status, in order not to affect the reputations in their work. But unfortunately, some girls see that this type of marriage is the kind of (business), which secures appropriate life to them, so it comes in preparation for repeating more than once. Often this type of marriage requires strict confidentiality.

In this type of marriage and mostly year after the lukewarm prevail before becoming got bored, then the wife is surprised that the husband tore the customary marriage contract and divorce her, and here wife finds herself returning to her family home, whether with or without compensation. Add to this, that this marriage be installed before the courts to be accompanied with the announcement of a divorce at the same time .. , In return for a wife to obtain a certain sum of money ...

In this marriage the husband prevents wife of pregnancy, and if it happened, and a wife did not have certificates to prove the case of marriage and pregnancy ,the coming child remains without ratios.

### **The phenomenon of early marriage:**

Is early marriage really a protect for the girl, as some say? This phenomenon is widespread in Syria, especially in rural areas, forms a destruction to the physical, social and psychological girls life.. It is certainly a failed marriage .. Because the girls are not qualified to play a wife, and their role towards their children. Through exploring the views of the people , we found:

Amal \ 30 year \ homemaker \:The early marriage is a devastation of the social and psychological lives of girls ,and girl burns her stages-old and adolescence in particular. If married at the age of 16, for example, and committed the relatives ,she can not bear the responsibility for herself ,so how can she carry the responsibility of husband and children ,and she have not experienced life, and even her husband, which break down their relationship to the first obstacle, as a result of their immaturity, so boys becomes victim of this error, also this girl could live late adolescence and fall in love with anyone flirt with her, but this is defect and taboo, in another words, she is married but the reason of failure is her parents .The girl is deprived of the family tender, and pregnancy affects her too, which causes many health problems. As result , all these things lead to divorce and failure to marry ,if did not lead to divorce, the girls become depressed and psychologically complex and if she will be able to follow her life ,the reason will be the fear of society and to preserve her children.

Ismail \ employee \: I support this marriage Today, more strongly than before because the girl is 12-year-old, and knows about marriage what an elderly woman do not know .. Life changed and evolved and become to feel that the small girl has no appearance of any patent or any features of

childhood, but when she talks to you ,you tell yourself she is twenty years old girl, through movements .. Of course, this is not circulate. Also ,they are wrong who says that nowadays girls are not meant for the responsibility ,because this time does not require a tiring .. There are washing machines, dishwasher ,and microwave and everything ,if there was no maid too. In my opinion ,a girl knows how to love and woo young people, is in good arrange for her marriage, and nowadays girls do not lack anything, just see in the morning when girls go to school and watch the appearance and the dress of each one of them carrying mobile or every one with her friend in a corner, which is a wondrous .. Even children's programmes become free of innocence, and it has a lot of scenes of love and spinning .. Each one must not leave the girl after the twenty-year-old ,because this is a catastrophe.

### **Other Legal Violence in the Syrian personal status law:**

In general, the texts of civil law came consistent with the Constitution, women and men equal in all rights and duties stipulated in this Law, they enjoy full legal capacity under civil law, where the law recognizes both reached the age of majority "of 18" full legal capacity without discrimination between men and women. The woman is entitled to enter into contracts, acquisition and disposal as they want, and as approved by law.

Add to that, they have names and titles separate from her husband's surname, which maintains its independence, and also she has an independent financial disclosure of the financial disclosure of her husband, Syrian women enjoy all the rights enshrined in the law of Syrian Trade (business), and also tied her testimony before courts equals men's certificate except the spiritual courts. But:

Syrian women no matter how scientific and cultural status she has, she can not travel alone without taking the opinion of the father or husband, and the issue of polygamy unfairly against Syrian women, it must be stressed in the application that in the absence of law family .. Also, Syrian personal status law do not allow mother trust funds children in the event of a husband existence .. In the case of inheritance, father and brothers are involved in the absence of a son in the family.

Syrian women are still deprived of the certificate before the spiritual courts ,and the subsequent Act of prejudice material against women

**Divorce:** - The Syrian women still bear arbitrarily large institution within the marital fear of divorce and the consequences of its results ... Particularly material, as well as the lost of her children in the event of separation from the husband, who will have custody after a certain age. There is a third of women who have fear of the characteristic of divorced women socially, also the financial condition which prevents women

sometimes to request for divorce and fear of losing custody of the children ... love and affection is not always what invites women to maintain the family.

In the end, nothing in this law has no legal protection for her, and then they accept injustice because of the social pressure not to leave her children, not to mention prolong litigation before the spiritual courts and the accompanying financial expenses ...

With regard to the law of nationality, Syrian women are still denied even today to give their nationality to children born of foreign man .. This law runs contrary to the Constitution and civil law that gives women full legal capacity where:

Article III of the nationality law in Syria issued the Legislative Decree No. / 276 1969: The Syrian Arab provision:

A - Born in the country or outside of the Syrian Arab father.

B - Born in the country of the Syrian Arab mother did not prove his attributed legally to his father. .

C - d - e .....

Which means ,that the Syrian law has been taken the right of father's blood, and thus the nationality of the child determine depending on the nationality of his father, the Syrian Arab mother ,her children could not acquire her nationality unless in the case of the absence of evidence of proportion to their father legally. This is a clear discrimination against women. What applies to prove citizenship to apply for naturalization. Leading to a breach of the principle of equal rights and duties. This must be urged by those responsible in the state ,and to achieve its development process, and it must be the advancement of the status of women to promote community .... through modifying unjust laws against women commensurate with the Constitution and international covenants, which were approved by Syria, particularly CEDAW Convention.

Finally, we must allow for all kinds of media to exercise their role in education and identifying women's issues ,and her rights and the promotion of civil society institutions and human rights organizations to exercise their role in the service of women's issues.



# Minorities in Syria

The Syrian society is characterized by its mosaic composition in terms of the belongingness of its members in national, sectarian and religious sense ,because the national structure of Syrian society consists of several nationalities (**Arabic, Kurdish, Syriac, Caldoachor , Turkmen, Jarkas, Chechaniyans**), and the Kurdish nationalism is considered the second largest nation in the country -after the Arabic one-their proportion is ranging ,according to more than one neutral source, between 9 - 11% amid the absence of official statistics. The Kurds belong to the Kurdish nationalism ,and they are contributed in the northern and northeastern areas –the origin areas of their home - which extends from the extreme north-east area along the Turkish-Iraqi border and the westerly direction towards areas of: **Kobani (Ain Al-Arab), Afrin**, and both are following administratively to **Aleppo** governorate and the main cities, which is where the Kurds are the majority: **Derik (Malikiya), Chil Aga (Jawadiya), Tirbasipi (Qahtaniya), Tel Koture (Alyaroubiya), Kamishly, Amuda, Alderbasiya, Sari Kani (Ras Al Ain)** , in addition to areas of **Afrin** and **Kobani (Ain Al Arab)**. In addition to the old internal migration to Damascus, which in **Salehiya** and **Hey Almuhajerin wel Alakrad (Rukin Addin)** the Kurds where constitute the vast majority of the its population ,as well as migration to **Latakia** and surroundings, and **Jabal Al zawiya** of which was, the heroic fighter and the leader of one of the biggest revolutions against French colonialism **the Kurdish Ibrahim Hanano**, of his sons. As well as the internal modern migration towards the inner large cities ,and in Aleppo city only - as initial estimates and in the absence of accurate statistics-The quantity of Kurds residing there more than half a million Kurds .The migration was not limited to **Aleppo** alone, as well as to **Damascus**, and especially during the second half of 2007, because of the scarcity of seasons and the lack of job places whereabouts, especially since large chunk of them deprived of Syrian nationality. As well as migration to other provinces like **Homs, Hama, Dar`a, and Latakia** , also many Kurdish families migrated, mostly from the younger age groups to Europe, to escape from unemployment, hunger and deprivation.

Kurds speak Kurdish language which belongs to the Hind-Europens languages group ,its origins can be traced back to Sanskrit language and closer to the Persian language, and has several local dialects. Kurds suffer from some racist and discriminatory actions against them, where there were special census on 5/10/1962 in the province of Hasakah, which was depriving thousands of families of their national identity, note

that a group of them has a duty in the military service, including those who were boys or descendants of the martyrs who perished in the local revolutions against French colonialism in Syria, and even **Tawfiq Nizamuddin**, who was head of the Syrian Army Staff in Independence Day, and his brother **Abdulbaqi Nizamuddin**, who was also minister of agriculture, has been deprived of Syrian nationality without any reasons, only because they are Kurds.

Over the years, the number of deprived of citizenship is doubles, which devoted and deepened social, economic, legal, and political problems .

The Kurds are distributed as follows:

1 - Kurds deprived of citizenship and registered in official records in foreigners restrictions, and everyone has given a red card called "**emitting register**" these words are written on it:( his name is not mentioned among the Syrian Arab as a result of the census in 1962).This red card does not empower its bearer to get a passport or leave out of the country, and if allowed to leave ,it will be by a passing permission allows him to leave on condition not to return to Syria, and does not enable him to sleep in hotels.

2 - Kurds deprived of citizenship, their names did not respond at all, and they were described as **clan destined registered** , and he is not holding any document at all, except for certificate definition from the mayor or a residence bond , therefore they do not enjoy any right of citizenship at all. Adding to that, the **clan destined registered** includes:

1 -A born one from of a foreign father of the previous first category and citizenship mother.

2 -A born one from **clan destined registered** parents .

Moreover, if the deprived father of citizenship brought a lawsuit to stabilize the marriage from foreign women and to stabilize children kinship and obtained the necessary resolution of the judiciary, so that resolution will not carried out only after obtaining approval from the security apparatus and the Ministry of Interior, although the endeavor has been issued by the Court of Cassation in 1984 adjudges to execute the decision without getting the above mentioned approval ,but the Ministry of Interior obliged as the secretariats of the Civil Registry and not execute marriage without its approval. This causes damages to judiciary ,and it is considered a shameless intervention from the Ministry of Interior side ,as it represents the executive power, and has no relation with the judiciary .This means violation and contrary against the permanent constitution of the year 1973.Also,the Civil Register secretariat prevents the marriage confirmation of the deprived of nationality citizen from the citizen women under the pretense that instructions had been issued to them to

install the concerned part of confirming children's kinship only, without installation marriage, as written in his domestic emitting register under the article of domestic situation the words (single), and writes the words underneath (his son or his daughter) How is unmarried and this is his son or his daughter?!

Also ,his son or his daughter are registered as foreigners ,this is a violation of article VII of the Rights of the Child in 1989, which ratified by Syria in 1993, which states (to record the child immediately after birth and shall have the right to name and the right to acquire a nationality). And the involved States shall ensure the realization of these rights in accordance with national law and their obligations under international instruments related to this field in particular where the child would otherwise be stateless in the event of failure to do so).

As the particular International Covenant of civil and political rights ;in its Article (24) emphasizes that (Every child must be registered immediately after birth and shall have a name)and (Every child has the right to have a nationality), except that it is written in the emitting register of the deprived person the words :his name is not mentioned among the Syrian Arab citizen even if he is born in long decades after the 1962 census, how his name will be mentioned in the census while he was not born yet?!

Those deprived people of citizenship are not allowed to work and if they worked ,they are treated as if they were foreigners, who had come from foreign countries, also they are not allowed to stay overnight in hotels .The deprived persons of citizenship suffer from some discrimination of providing health care for them, for instance; the military hospitals refuse to accept them and they suffer from their right to education on two levels: For the(entitled) foreigners Kurds ,they have the right to pass the stage of basic education (age 6-15 years), as well as secondary school (age 16-18 years), where secondary certificate qualifies its holders to join universities or institutes ,but the problem lies in allowing him to exercise what he is being taught at the university or Institute ,that was the reason for graduates or university institutes holders to work as ordinary laborers which cause reluctance of nationality deprived children of education in general and the university in particular.

Also ,it is not allowed the Kurdish(deprived of nationality)who studies at the university to affiliate with the National Union of Students of Syria, which banned the opportunities of nomination for election to various university bodies and after graduation is not allowed to associate to the free scientific professions unions, such as the Engineers Unions and Bar, which banned the opportunity to seek bodies of the unions and therefore

deprived to work in these professions. As Kurdish(deprived of nationality)is not allowed to participate in all the elections taking place as the People's Assembly or local administrations ,and are not allowed to work governmental functions, in addition to not allow them to own real estate or farm houses ,which is forcing them to register their properties with other Kurds having the Syrian nationality ,and this may cause them legal and social problems in the deny or the death of the record of the property in his name.

Each year, this problem(deprived people of nationality) were addressed at the highest levels .promises are given ,but these promises do not become true at all .In 2007, Mr. President Dr. Bashar Al-Assad promised during his journalistic meeting with Al Jazeera press from Saudi Arabia, as well as during his inaugural speech before the Syrian People and during the renewal of the mandate of constitutional promise of solving this problem.

As for the holders of the Syrian identity and their status was better than deprived of their nationality and the disadvantaged, but they suffer from persecution, where some of Hasakah province people are not allowed to register their sons ,but only after obtaining security clearances. The Syrian authorities pursues policies that would end all Kurdish landmarks(features) in their original home areas, where the names of Kurdish villages and towns are Arabized, and pursues policies that would change the demographic structure of the region, which led to an exodus of Kurdish families to the inner cities, thereby forming a belt of violative buildings and belt of poverty around major cities such as (Wady Almasharee ,Jabal Alriz, the village of Shebaa, Alspinh and Khirbat Alshiyab and AlZiyabiya .... etc.)

Without mentioning the non-recognition of them as the second biggest nationalism in the country and thus deprived them of their right to learn in their mother tongue and culture.

The vast majority of Kurds condemn Islamic. However, a group of them condemn Alizidiya which is a separate religion ,and it is one of the very old religions, with roots that go back to before the birth of Jesus Christ a long period ,and one of the oldest religions that unite God, and the authorities do not acknowledge this religion as a religion has its own followers ,therefore their followers are deprived of learning their religion assets , there is no reference to religious recognized by the state. Also ,they are deprived of education assets religion in public schools and the authorities are forcing adherents sons of this religion to study Islamic religion in public schools, if one Christian student exists in any class from the school, authorities call for a special teacher (and we agree with this) for him to teach him, while if there is a full classroom of Alizidiya

students, they are forced to study the Islam religion ,and this is a flagrant violation of human belief enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights .Also, Alizidiyoon are subject to Islamic spiritual courts by force and with their unwillingness, they do not have spiritual or religious courts their own ,and they are not allowed to be led to the civil courts as in Europe, they are submitted ,in cases of marriage and divorce, Islamic spiritual courts, despite the existence of a legal cadre of Alizidiyeen, they are not allowed to conduct their legitimacy transactions for themselves although there it is possible to open of a special room for Alyazidiyeen in spiritual courts for these things, because marriage rites for Alizidiyeen is followed by specialists of Alizidiya religion like (Alpeshmam),but the state do not recognize rites although that they have the right so as Aldroz, Christians and Jews. Also ,Alyazidiyeen has put the judiciary in bewilderment and confusion during the oath before the courts as a witness for example, when Alizidi is obligated to swear by holy Koran, which originally he does not believe in it at all. Therefore, some courts do not accept Alizidi`s certificate.

Beside these two nationalisms, there are other national minorities such as; (Athouriyans,Jarkas, Turkmen, and others).The Athouriyans is a composed nation of (Syriacs - Chaldeans - Ashorians) and the presence of majority of them ,is in the provinces of Hassake and countryside of Damascus province and Homs Countryside. They denounce Christianity and speak Syriac, Ashorian , Chaldaniyeen, these languages are of a language-Semitism .Although authorities are not recognized them as components of the national components of the Syrian community, but they learn their languages in churches ,their most important requirements are summarized in abolishing Article III of the permanent Constitution which judges that the religion of President of the Republic is Islam, and the Islamic jurisprudence is the main source of the legislation .

The Jarkas exist in the provinces of Aleppo , Homs , Damascus ,and the Golan. While the Chechnya , the majority of them are located in the province of Hasakah ( the Ras Al Ain area).

The presence of the majority of Turkmen ,is in the rural province of Aleppo and Damascus countryside and Damascus and the Golan .

They all are also not recognized as components of the National Syrian society and are thus deprived of their national rights ,and learning in their mother tongue and their culture ,except the existence of some associations such as Aljarkasiya.

The Armenians exist in the island Republic, Deir Al-Zour, Aleppo and Latakia .They have their churches that teach Armenian and have their newspapers in their own language.

**Recommendations:**

1 – The constitutional recognition of all the components of the Syrian community and religious nationalism, and absolute equality to learn their language and culture next to the Arabic language and the recognition of religious components like ALizdiyeen.

2 – Canceling the statistics law of the year 1962 and eliminating its yield to compensate the deprived of nationality people for the long suffering that they have suffered, and the granting of nationality to whom be deprived of it.

3 –the recognition officially of Alizidiya religion and finding an administrative and governmental reference for them ,guarantees to build their own temples to perform their religious ceremonies and rites ,and allowing the establishment of special scientific compound for them as the Ismaili scientific institute which is currently in Alsalamiya (Hama province) ,and allowing to teach principles and the fundamentals of religion for their children.

4 –Creating private religious courts for Alizidiya , specialize in personal status of the adherents of this religion as legitimate courts for Muslims and the spiritual, religious ,and sectarian courts of Christians ,Mosaween, and the sons of the Druze sect, and a special judicial repertory for this religion in the Court of Cassation because the absence of such courts make legal problematic happen to them.

**Table No. "1"****Judgments of the Supreme State Security Court in Damascus in 2007**

163 – Judgments for in different periods-

<b>Name</b>	<b>Judgment date</b>	<b>Judgment period</b>	<b>Charge</b>	<b>Other</b>
<b>Mohamed Fadi Shamaah</b>	<b>Sunday 7/1/2007</b>	<b>seven years</b>	<b>Association to an assembly aims to change the economic and social conditions of society. basis of article 306 - deployment of suits designed to weaken national feeling pursuant to Article 285</b>	
<b>Ahmed Salumi</b>	<b>Sunday 7/1/2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>Association to an assembly aims to change the economic and social conditions of society .basis of article 306 - deployment of suits designed to weaken national feeling pursuant to article 285</b>	
<b>Mohamed son of Yousef Debes</b>	<b>Sunday 7/1/2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>Association to an assembly aims to change the economic and social conditions of society .basis of article 306 - deployment of suits designed to weaken national feeling pursuant to article 285</b>	
<b>Marwan Zine El Abidine son of Mohamed</b>	<b>Sunday 14-1-2007</b>	<b>Fifteen years</b>	<b>Based on Article /621/ and what follows it of Punishment Law</b>	
<b>Ibrahim Almuqadam son of Yousef</b>	<b>Sunday 14-1-2007</b>	<b>Fifteen years</b>	<b>Based on Article /621/ and what follows it of Punishment Law</b>	<b>From Izrah area, Dar`a province</b>
<b>Abdel Raouf son of Mustapha Sinoe</b>	<b>Sunday 14-1-2007</b>	<b>seven years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the</b>	<b>English literature student from</b>

			State according to article "306"	Lattakia
<b>Hossam Mohammed son of Helewa</b>	<b>Sunday 14-1-2007</b>	<b>seven years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306"</b>	<b>(Navy Engineerin g student) from Lattakia</b>
<b>Waseem Attour</b>	<b>Sunday 14-1-2007</b>	<b>seven years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306"</b>	<b>(Navy Engineerin g student) from AlHiffa area- Lattakia province</b>
<b>Nadeem Suhail son of Baloshi</b>	<b>Sunday 14-1-2007</b>	<b>seven years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306"</b>	<b>(mechanic engineerin g student) from Lattakia</b>
<b>Mamdouh Rasho</b>	<b>Sunday 14-1-2007</b>	<b>Four years</b>	<b>Based on Article/278/ of General punishment law "Syria exposure to the risk of hostile or sour links with foreign state."</b>	<b>Doma group.Arr ested since 28/10/2004</b>
<b>Husam Abdullah Al-Abdullah</b>	<b>Sunday 14-1-2007</b>	<b>seven years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306"</b>	<b>Doma group.Arr ested since 28/10/2004</b>
<b>Jihad bin Rafie Chamma</b>	<b>Sunday 14-1-2007</b>	<b>seven years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306"</b>	<b>Doma group.Arr ested since 28/10/2004</b>
<b>Yasser son of Adnan Kaswani</b>	<b>Sunday 14-1-2007</b>	<b>seven years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306"</b>	<b>Doma group.Arr ested since 28/10/2004</b>
<b>Muhannad son of Adel AlHassan</b>	<b>Sunday 14-1-2007</b>	<b>seven years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article</b>	<b>Doma group.Arr ested since 28/10/2004</b>



			<b>"306"</b>	
<b>Mohammed Jamil Samaq son of Ahmad</b>	<b>Sunday 14-1-2007</b>	<b>Ten years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306"</b>	<b>Doma group. Arrested since 28/10/2004</b>
<b>Mustafa son of Ali cakei</b>	<b>Sunday 14-1-2007</b>	<b>Ten years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306"</b>	<b>Doma group. Arrested since 28/10/2004</b>
<b>Firas son of Abdul Rahman Alsageer</b>	<b>Sunday 28/1/2007</b>	<b>nine years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306"</b>	<b>Arrested since 11/1/2004</b>
<b>Muhammad Osama son of Bashir Alkhabaz</b>	<b>Sunday 28/1/2007</b>	<b>four years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306"</b>	<b>Arrested since 12/1/2004</b>
<b>Joan son of Arif Bakir</b>	<b>Sunday 4/2/2007</b>	<b>seven years and a half</b>	<b>the conspiracy intended terrorist act in accordance with Article / 305 / penalties</b>	<b>Arrested since 6/9/2004</b>
<b>Ahmed Ali Rustam</b>	<b>Sunday 4/2/2007</b>	<b>seven years and a half</b>	<b>the conspiracy intended terrorist act in accordance with Article / 305 / penalties</b>	<b>Arrested since 24/9/2004</b>
<b>Mohamed son of Mohamed Mustafa</b>	<b>Sunday 4/2/2007</b>	<b>seven years and a half</b>	<b>the conspiracy intended terrorist act in accordance with Article / 305 / penalties</b>	<b>Arrested since 6/9/2004</b>
<b>Mohammed Mohammed son of Hassan</b>	<b>Sunday 4/2/2007</b>	<b>seven years and a half</b>	<b>the conspiracy intended terrorist act in accordance with Article / 305 / penalties</b>	<b>Arrested since 24/9/2004</b>
<b>Luqman son of Mohammed Mustafa</b>	<b>Sunday 4/2/2007</b>	<b>seven years and a half</b>	<b>the conspiracy intended terrorist act in accordance with Article / 305 / penalties</b>	<b>Arrested since 14/8/2004</b>
<b>Abdelkader son of Mohammed Sheikho</b>	<b>Sunday 4/2/2007</b>	<b>four years</b>	<b>attempt deduct part of the Syrian lands, based on the article / 267 / penalties</b>	<b>Arrested since 6/9/2004</b>
<b>Enayat son</b>	<b>Sunday</b>	<b>four years</b>	<b>attempt deduct part of the</b>	<b>Arrested</b>

<b>of Ali Ibish</b>	<b>4/2/2007</b>		<b>Syrian lands, based on the article / 267 / penalties</b>	<b>since 24/9/2004</b>
<b>Chirzad son of Mohammad Sami Bakir</b>	<b>Sunday 4/2/2007</b>	<b>three years</b>	<b>attempt deduct part of the Syrian lands, based on the article / 267 / penalties</b>	<b>Arrested since 24/9/2004</b>
<b>Muhammad Muhammad Ibish</b>	<b>Sunday 4/2/2007</b>	<b>three years</b>	<b>attempt deduct part of the Syrian lands, based on the article / 267 / penalties</b>	<b>Arrested since 24/9/2004</b>
<b>Mustafa Muhammad Ali Hasan</b>	<b>Sunday 4/2/2007</b>	<b>two and a half year</b>	<b>the conspiracy intended terrorist act in accordance with Article/305/indicating to Article 29 of Juvenile Law</b>	<b>A youth arrested since 15/9/2004</b>
<b>Khabat Rashkelo</b>	<b>Sunday 4/2/2007</b>	<b>two and a half year</b>	<b>the conspiracy intended terrorist act in accordance with Article/305/indicating to Article 29 of Juvenile Law</b>	<b>A youth arrested since 24/9/2004</b>
<b>Shikhmous Mohammad Qasim</b>	<b>Sunday 4/2/2007</b>	<b>two and a half year</b>	<b>the conspiracy intended terrorist act in accordance with Article/305/indicating to Article 29 of Juvenile Law</b>	<b>A youth arrested since 24/9/2004</b>
<b>Mohammad Heyd Alzumar</b>	<b>Sunday 11-2-2007</b>	<b>execution and commuted to a prison sentence for 12 years</b>	<b>Belonging to the Muslim Brotherhood Group in Syria</b>	<b>Holds German nationality ,extradited to Syria ,arrested since 31/12/2001</b>
<b>Mahmoud Ahmed Samaq</b>	<b>Sunday 11-2-2007</b>	<b>execution and commuted to a prison sentence for 12 years</b>	<b>Belonging to the Muslim Brotherhood Group in Syria</b>	<b>Born in Ariha 1945, arrested since 19/5/2005</b>
<b>Asem Mohammed Bashir</b>	<b>Sunday 11-2-2007</b>	<b>ten years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306"</b>	<b>Arrested since 14/8/2004</b>
<b>Mohammed Ghassan son of Fawzi Khatib</b>	<b>Sunday 11-2-2007</b>	<b>seven years</b>	<b>intervention in publishing proceedings aimed to weaken national feeling pursuant to Article / 285 / in terms of article / 218 /</b>	<b>Arrested since 14/8/2004</b>
<b>Shaher</b>	<b>Sunday 11-</b>	<b>seven years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret</b>	<b>Arrested</b>

<b>Mohammed Marouf AlZarka</b>	<b>2-2007</b>		<b>organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306"</b>	<b>since 21/2/2004</b>
<b>Jamal son of Hussein Zeniya</b>	<b>Sunday 11-2-2007</b>	<b>seven years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306"</b>	<b>Arrested since 26/7/2004</b>
<b>Maher son of Hassan Khaz`ah</b>	<b>Sunday 11-2-2007</b>	<b>seven years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306"</b>	<b>Arrested since 30/11/2004</b>
<b>Murad son of Mohammad Marouf AlZarka</b>	<b>Sunday 11-2-2007</b>	<b>four years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306"</b>	<b>Arrested since 21/2/2004</b>
<b>Arif Ahmed Ismail</b>	<b>Sunday 18-2-2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306"</b>	<b>Arrested since 22/3/2004</b>
<b>Sami son of Ali Derbak</b>	<b>Sunday 25/2/2007</b>	<b>execution and commuted to eight years</b>	<b>Belonging to the Muslim Brotherhood group according to the law/49/1980</b>	<b>Arrested since 1/1/2003</b>
<b>Khalid son of Ahmed Ahmed</b>	<b>Sunday 25/2/2007</b>	<b>execution and commuted to six years</b>	<b>Belonging to the Muslim Brotherhood group according to the law/49/1980</b>	<b>Arrested since 2/10/2003</b>
<b>Tariq son of Abdullah Hallaq</b>	<b>Sunday 25/2/2007</b>	<b>execution and commuted to six years</b>	<b>Belonging to the Muslim Brotherhood group according to the law/49/1980</b>	<b>Arrested since 2/10/2003</b>
<b>Ali son of Mohammed Ismail</b>	<b>Sunday 25/2/2007</b>	<b>execution and commuted to six years</b>	<b>Belonging to the Muslim Brotherhood group according to the law/49/1980</b>	<b>Arrested since 2/10/2003</b>
<b>Abdel Nasser son of Taha Derbak</b>	<b>Sunday 25/2/2007</b>	<b>execution and commuted to six years</b>	<b>Belonging to the Muslim Brotherhood group according to the law/49/1980</b>	<b>Arrested since 4/10/2003</b>
<b>Jamal son of</b>	<b>Sunday</b>	<b>execution and</b>	<b>Belonging to the Muslim</b>	<b>Arrested</b>

<b>Jamil Jaloul</b>	<b>25/2/2007</b>	<b>commuted to six years</b>	<b>Brotherhood group according to the law/49/1980</b>	<b>since 2/10/2003</b>
<b>Khader Abdullah Ramadan</b>	<b>Sunday 25/2/2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306" punishments</b>	<b>Arrested since 1/2/2006</b>
<b>Muhammad Ali Kilani</b>	<b>Sunday 25/2/2007</b>	<b>seven years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306" punishments</b>	<b>Arrested since 12/3/2005</b>
<b>Baraa Mohamed Khair Ma`aniya</b>	<b>Sunday 4-3-2007</b>	<b>ten years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306" punishments</b>	<b>Arrested since 11/1/2004</b>
<b>Osama son of Mohamed Ahmed Chalabi</b>	<b>Sunday 4-3-2007</b>	<b>Ten years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306" punishments</b>	<b>Arrested since 25/2/2004</b>
<b>Ahmed son of Mohammed Abdel Ghani</b>	<b>Sunday 4-3-2007</b>	<b>eight years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306" punishments</b>	<b>Born in 1975</b>
<b>Abdul Wahab son of Mustafa Dahir</b>	<b>Sunday 4-3-2007</b>	<b>seven years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306" punishments</b>	<b>Detained since 26/3/2007</b>
<b>Bassam son of Ahmed Halhom</b>	<b>Sunday 4-3-2007</b>	<b>seven years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306" punishments</b>	<b>Detained since 25/2/2007</b>
<b>Ibrahim son of Mohammed Kassem El Masry</b>	<b>Sunday 4-3-2007</b>	<b>six years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article</b>	<b>Detained since 26/3/2007</b>

			<b>"306" punishments</b>	
<b>Munzir son of Khalil Burmo</b>	<b>Sunday 4-3-2007</b>	<b>four years</b>	<b>deployment of suits designed to weaken national feeling pursuant to article 285</b>	<b>Detained since 25/2/2007</b>
<b>Mohamed Khair Al-Mubarak Al-Tayeb</b>	<b>Sunday 4-3-2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306" punishments</b>	<b>Detained since 3/5/2004</b>
<b>Sheikh Ahmed son of Mahmoud</b>	<b>Sunday 11/3/2007</b>	<b>twelve years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306" punishments</b>	<b>Detained since 30 / 6 / 2004</b>
<b>Fadi Mohammad son of Abdul Ghani</b>	<b>Sunday 11/3/2007</b>	<b>twelve years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306" punishments</b>	<b>Detained since 3/7/2004</b>
<b>Yahya son of Mohammad Bindakji</b>	<b>Sunday 11/3/2007</b>	<b>twelve years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306" punishments</b>	<b>Detained since 1/7/2004</b>
<b>Tariq son of Mohammed Nadeem Shehadeh</b>	<b>Sunday 11/3/2007</b>	<b>seven years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306" punishments</b>	<b>Detained since 3/7/2004</b>
<b>Mohammad Ahmad Mohammad Al-Shihabi</b>	<b>Sunday 11/3/2007</b>	<b>seven years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306" punishments</b>	<b>Detained since 2/5/2004</b>
<b>Mohammed Abdel Hadi Awad</b>	<b>Sunday 11/3/2007</b>	<b>seven years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306" punishments</b>	<b>Detained since 30/5/2004</b>
<b>Amer Abdul Hadi AlSheikh</b>	<b>Sunday 11/3/2007</b>	<b>six years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic</b>	<b>Detained since 1/7/2004</b>

			and Social structure of the State according to article "306 punishments	
<b>Omar Mohammed Jamal Nadir</b>	<b>Sunday 11/3/2007</b>	<b>six years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306 punishments</b>	<b>Detained since 3/7/2004</b>
<b>Osama son of Mohamed Ahmed Attiya</b>	<b>Sunday 11/3/2007</b>	<b>six years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306 punishments</b>	<b>Detained since 1/7/2004</b>
<b>Ayham Ahmed Omran</b>	<b>Sunday 11/3/2007</b>	<b>six years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306</b>	<b>Born in Katana</b>
<b>Mahmoud son of Nayef Qaddura</b>	<b>Sunday 11/3/2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306 punishments</b>	<b>Detained since 30/7/2004</b>
<b>Mohammed son of Ahmed Al-Numani</b>	<b>Sunday 11/3/2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306 punishments</b>	<b>Detained since 4/7/2004</b>
<b>Nasser Mohammad Amir</b>	<b>Sunday 11/3/2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306 punishments</b>	<b>Detained since 4/7/2004</b>
<b>Ibrahim Ahmed Saboora</b>	<b>Sunday 11/3/2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306 punishments</b>	<b>Detained since 4/7/2004</b>
<b>Omar Abdel Rahman Omran</b>	<b>Sunday 11/3/2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article</b>	<b>Detained since 2/11/2004</b>

			<b>"306 punishments</b>	
<b>Sari Mohiaddin Badr Eddin</b>	<b>Sunday 11/3/2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306 punishments</b>	<b>Detained since 2/7/2004</b>
<b>Mohammad Mamoon Qasim Alhilo</b>	<b>Sunday 11/3/2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306 punishments</b>	<b>Detained since 1/7/2004</b>
<b>Hassan son of Mohammed Dib AlZein</b>	<b>Sunday 11/3/2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306 punishments</b>	<b>Detained since 2/7/2004</b>
<b>Wassim Mohammed Jamal Nadir</b>	<b>Sunday 11/3/2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306 punishments</b>	<b>Detained since 3/7/2004</b>
<b>Mahmoud Sheikh Rashid</b>	<b>Sunday 11/3/2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306 punishments</b>	<b>Detained since 1/7/2004</b>
<b>Ibrahim Zainuddin Zainuddin</b>	<b>Sunday 11/3/2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306 punishments</b>	<b>Detained since 1/7/2004</b>
<b>Bilal Khalid Khasara</b>	<b>Sunday 11/3/2007</b>	<b>four years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306 punishments</b>	<b>Detained since 2/7/2004</b>
<b>Abdul Razzaq Yousef Ahmed</b>	<b>Sunday 11/3/2007</b>	<b>four years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306 punishments</b>	<b>Detained since 2/7/2004</b>
<b>Rami</b>	<b>Sunday</b>	<b>four years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret</b>	<b>Detained</b>

<b>Ahmed Suhayb Arafa</b>	<b>11/3/2007</b>		<b>organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306 punishments</b>	<b>since 3/7/2004</b>
<b>Ahmed son of Khalid Khasara</b>	<b>Sunday 11/3/2007</b>	<b>four years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306 punishments</b>	<b>Detained since 30/7/2004</b>
<b>Hassan Mohammed Dib AlZein</b>	<b>Sunday 11/3/2007</b>	<b>four years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306 punishments</b>	
<b>Anwar Hamada son of Hussein</b>	<b>Sunday 18/3/2007</b>	<b>Seven years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306. a pretext aimed to weaken national feeling of support material / 285 / 278 /.</b>	<b>Detained since 29/4/2005</b>
<b>Mohammed Fatih Mulqi</b>	<b>Sunday 18/3/2007</b>	<b>Six years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306. a pretext aimed to weaken national feeling of support material / 285 / 278 /.</b>	<b>ACCUSA TION by his relationsh ip with ancestral jihad organizati on through a site designed by Mulqi on the Internet.</b>
<b>Omar Almutlaq</b>	<b>Sunday 18/3/2007</b>	<b>Two years</b>	<b>concealing a felony happening against the security of the State Material / 388 / of the Penal Code, in addition to a felony inciting sectarian or confessional feud pursuant to Article / 307 /</b>	<b>From Qunitera</b>



<b>Turki Alaudo</b>	<b>Sunday 18/3/2007</b>	<b>Libel and dispraise the head of the state</b>	<b>Covered by amnesty</b>	
<b>Yasin Al-Sayegh son of Nafi</b>	<b>Sunday 25/3/2007</b>	<b>Execution and commuted to imprisonment for 12 years</b>	<b>Belong to the Muslim Brotherhood in Syria under Law 49</b>	<b>Arrested since 9/10/2005</b>
<b>Muhannad Lubni son of Heytham</b>	<b>Sunday 25/3/2007</b>	<b>seven years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306 punishments</b>	<b>Arrested since 16/12/2005</b>
<b>Mohammed Mehdi Nagar</b>	<b>Sunday 25/3/2007</b>	<b>four years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306 punishments</b>	<b>Arrested since 5/5/2005</b>
<b>Marwan Mohammed Sharif</b>	<b>Sunday 25/3/2007</b>	<b>four years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306 punishments</b>	
<b>Yahya son of Ahmed Khattab</b>	<b>Sunday 1-4-2007</b>	<b>seven years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306 punishments</b>	<b>Arrested since 19/12/2005</b>
<b>Mohammed son of Ali Kebbawar</b>	<b>Sunday 1-4-2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306 punishments</b>	
<b>Mahmoud Shahoud son of Omar</b>	<b>Sunday 1-4-2007</b>	<b>six years</b>	<b>intervene to associate to the Muslim Brotherhood Organization pursuant to Decree / 49 / in 1980 of the terms of articles / 218-219 /</b>	<b>Arrested since 18/2/2006</b>
<b>Mohammed Waleed son of Mohammad Lutfi</b>	<b>Sunday 15/4/2007</b>	<b>three years</b>	<b>transfer false news basis of article / 286 /</b>	<b>talk is imputed to him in a cafe in Damascus</b>

<b>AlHasani</b>				
<b>Firas Mohammed Qara Khalid</b>	<b>Sunday 15/4/2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306. a pretext aimed to weaken national feeling of support material / 285 /</b>	<b>Arrested since 11/2/2006</b>
<b>Anas Mohammed Qara Khalid</b>	<b>Sunday 15/4/2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306. a pretext aimed to weaken national feeling of support material / 285 /</b>	<b>arrested since 11/2/2006</b>
<b>Khaldoun Alfawal</b>	<b>Sunday 13/5/2007</b>	<b>15 years</b>	<b>Disclosure of information to a foreign country and hostile to Syria, in support of articles 273-274 of the punishment law</b>	
<b>Yasser Olabi son of Mohammed Mouyeen</b>	<b>Sunday 13/5/2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306. a pretext aimed to weaken national feeling of support material / 285 /</b>	<b>Arrested since 15/11/2005</b>
<b>Yasser Mardenli son of Bahaeddin</b>	<b>Sunday 13/5/2007</b>	<b>three years</b>	<b>weakening the national feeling pursuant to Article / 285 /</b>	<b>Arrested since 15/11/2005</b>
<b>Fuad Alchugri</b>	<b>Sunday 20/5/2007</b>	<b>execution in 1980 and was reduced to 12 years</b>	<b>the association of the Muslim Brotherhood in Syria based on the law of "49" for</b>	<b>Arrested since 1/9/2005</b>
<b>Faris son of Ahmed Naqour</b>	<b>Sunday 20/5/2007</b>	<b>Execution and commuted to 12 years</b>	<b>indication of the enemy to places that must remain classified</b>	<b>Traveled to the occupied Golan detained since 7/1/2005</b>
<b>Mohammad Ali AlSheikh Hassan</b>	<b>Sunday 20/5/2007</b>	<b>three years</b>	<b>inciting sectarian basis of article / 308 / and membership of the Assembly that established</b>	<b>Arrested since 26 / 4 / 2006</b>

			for the purpose of inciting sectarianism "for their affiliation with reporting and advocacy Assembly"	
<b>Ammar Abdullah son of Mohammed Rifaat</b>	<b>Sunday 20/5/2007</b>	<b>three years</b>	<b>inciting sectarian basis of article / 308 / and membership of the Assembly that established for the purpose of inciting sectarianism "for their affiliation with reporting and advocacy Assembly"</b>	<b>Arrested since 26 / 4 / 2006</b>
<b>Abdul Jabbar Allawi</b>	<b>Sunday 3-6-2007</b>	<b>execution in 1980 and was reduced to 12 years</b>	<b>the association of the Muslim Brotherhood in Syria based on the law of "49" for</b>	<b>Arrested since 3/3/2006</b>
<b>Ahmed Shahoud</b>	<b>Sunday 3-6-2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306. a pretext aimed to weaken national feeling</b>	<b>Arrested since 28/12/2005</b>
<b>Faisal Blaney</b>	<b>Sunday 3-6-2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306. a pretext aimed to weaken national feeling</b>	<b>Arrested since 9/2/2006</b>
<b>Zinar Musa Ismail</b>	<b>Sunday 3-6-2007</b>	<b>three years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306</b>	
<b>Hassan Afettih</b>	<b>Sunday 10/5/2007</b>	<b>Execution and commuted to life</b>	<b>Spying on the basis of Article 274 with emphasis request in accordance with article 247</b>	
<b>Ahmed Habib</b>	<b>Sunday 10/6/2007</b>	<b>life imprisonment and commuted to 20 years</b>	<b>Spying on the basis of Article 274 with emphasis request in accordance with article 247</b>	
<b>Abdul Karim Almery</b>	<b>Sunday 10/6/2007</b>	<b>six years</b>	<b>spying on the basis of Article 274</b>	<b>He was released before</b>
<b>Ahmed</b>	<b>Sunday</b>	<b>seven years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret</b>	

<b>Alshawakh</b>	<b>10/6/2007</b>		<b>organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306</b>	
<b>Ouqba Alwasel</b>	<b>Sunday 10/6/2007</b>	<b>seven years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306</b>	
<b>Maher Ahmad Asber</b>	<b>Sunday 17/6/2007</b>	<b>seven years</b>	<b>exposing Syria to the risk of hostilities - undermining the prestige of the State , articles 278 / 287</b>	<b>Arrested since 19/2/2006</b>
<b>Tariq AlGhorani</b>	<b>Sunday 17/6/2007</b>	<b>seven years</b>	<b>exposing Syria to the risk of hostilities - undermining the prestige of the State , articles 278 / 287</b>	<b>Arrested since 19/2/2006</b>
<b>Hussam Melhem</b>	<b>Sunday 17/6/2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>exposing Syria to the risk of hostilities - undermining the prestige of the State , articles 278 / 287</b>	<b>Arrested since 24/2/2006</b>
<b>Allam Attiya Fakhour</b>	<b>Sunday 17/6/2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>exposing Syria to the risk of hostilities - undermining the prestige of the State , articles 278 / 287</b>	<b>Arrested since 24/2/2006</b>
<b>Ayham Mohammed Saqr</b>	<b>Sunday 17/6/2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>exposing Syria to the risk of hostilities - undermining the prestige of the State , articles 278 / 287</b>	<b>Arrested since 24/2/2006</b>
<b>Omar Al-Abdullah</b>	<b>Sunday 17/6/2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>exposing Syria to the risk of hostilities - undermining the prestige of the State , articles 278 / 287</b>	<b>Arrested since 18-3-2006</b>
<b>Diab Sirriya</b>	<b>Sunday 17/6/2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>exposing Syria to the risk of hostilities - undermining the prestige of the State , articles 278 / 287</b>	<b>Arrested since 18-3-2006</b>
<b>Ali Nazir Ali</b>	<b>Sunday 17/6/2007</b>	<b>amnesty</b>	<b>Covered by the amnesty issued on 28-12-2006</b>	<b>Arrested since 24/2/2006</b>

<b>Younis son of Khader Younes</b>	<b>Sunday 17/6/2007</b>	<b>three years</b>	<b>transfer of false news that could weaken the spirit of the nation</b>	<b>Arrested since 5/10/2005</b>
<b>Mohammed Qasim Zoubi</b>	<b>Sunday 24/6/2007</b>	<b>nine years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306</b>	<b>Arrested since 15/6/2005</b>
<b>Abdullah Aljibouri</b>	<b>Sunday 24/6/2007</b>	<b>nine years</b>	<b>exposing Syria to the risk of hostile acts or spoil links with foreign state under Article / 278 /</b>	<b>Arrested since 13/12/2004</b>
<b>Salman son of Dawod Ali</b>	<b>Sunday 24/6/2007</b>	<b>seven years</b>	<b>exposing Syria to the risk of hostile acts or spoil links with foreign state under Article / 278 /</b>	<b>Arrested since 18/12/2004</b>
<b>Mahmoud son of Ali Tiba</b>	<b>Sunday 22/7/2007</b>	<b>seven years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State</b>	<b>Arrested since 11/8/2004</b>
<b>Khader AlHussein</b>	<b>Sunday 22/7/2007</b>	<b>seven years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State</b>	<b>Arrested since 1/10/2005</b>
<b>Majid Sulayman Bakri</b>	<b>Sunday 29/7/2007</b>	<b>to life and commuted imprisonment ten years</b>	<b>Revealing information that must be classified in compliance with the safety of the State/273/punishments</b>	<b>Arrested since 13/1/2005</b>
<b>Suleiman Shaher</b>	<b>Sunday 29/7/2007</b>	<b>seven years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306. a pretext aimed to weaken national feeling</b>	<b>Arrested since 12/10/2004</b>
<b>Walid Omar Ibrahim</b>	<b>Sunday 29/7/2007</b>	<b>5 years</b>	<b>doing acts prohibited by government</b>	<b>Arrested since 17/2/2005</b>
<b>Mowafaq son of Ahmad Qurmah</b>	<b>Sunday 26/8/2007</b>	<b>execution commuted to 12 years</b>	<b>the association of the Muslim Brotherhood in accordance with Decree / 49 /</b>	<b>Arrested since 18/7/2006</b>
<b>Yousef Najia</b>	<b>Sunday 26/8/2007</b>	<b>execution commuted to 12 years</b>	<b>the association of the Muslim Brotherhood in accordance with Decree / 49 /</b>	<b>Arrested since 22/6/2006</b>

<b>Ahmed son of Suleiman Mansour AlHilali</b>	<b>Sunday 26/8/2007</b>	<b>six years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306</b>	<b>Arrested since 15/1/2005</b>
<b>Mustafa Nouredine son of Imad Eddine</b>	<b>Sunday 26/8/2007</b>	<b>six years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306</b>	
<b>Muhammad son of Abdel Aziz Hamdan</b>	<b>Sunday 23/9/2007</b>	<b>four years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306</b>	<b>Arrested since 28/8/2006</b>
<b>Ahmed son of Abdel Aziz Hamdan</b>	<b>Sunday 23/9/2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306</b>	<b>Arrested since 13/8/2006</b>
<b>Ali Zine El Abidine son of Mijaan Ahmed</b>	<b>Sunday 23/9/2007</b>	<b>two years</b>	<b>doing acts prohibited by government - "insults and threw on the Internet"</b>	<b>Arrested since 9/10/2005</b>
<b>Ahmed Daboul son of Mohammed</b>	<b>Sunday 23/9/2007</b>	<b>One year</b>	<b>the aforementioned article / 452 / for obtaining a false passport to a member of the Muslim Brotherhood</b>	<b>Arrested since 8/11/2006</b>
<b>Ahmed Alojeel</b>	<b>Sunday 30/9/2007</b>	<b>execution commuted to 12 years</b>	<b>Association of the Muslim Brotherhood in Syria in accordance with the law / 49 /</b>	
<b>Ibrahim Mohammed AlTaher</b>	<b>Sunday 30/9/2007</b>	<b>fifteen years</b>	<b>belong to a terrorist organization - Al Qaeda</b>	<b>Jordanian nationality</b>
<b>Nidhal Al Khalidi</b>	<b>Sunday 30/9/2007</b>	<b>six years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306</b>	
<b>Mohammed Saeed Dahman</b>	<b>Sunday 7/10/2007</b>	<b>nine years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the</b>	<b>Islamic background of the Camp in</b>

			State according to article "306	Damascus
<b>Saad Eddin Faour</b>	<b>Sunday 7/10/2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306</b>	<b>Islamic background of the Camp in Damascus</b>
<b>Dhiyaa Alhindi</b>	<b>Sunday 7/10/2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306</b>	<b>Islamic background of the Camp in Damascus</b>
<b>Mohammad Fadi Shaaban</b>	<b>Sunday 7/10/2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306</b>	<b>Islamic background of the Camp in Damascus</b>
<b>Mohamed Khair Shaaban</b>	<b>Sunday 7/10/2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306</b>	<b>Islamic background of the Camp in Damascus</b>
<b>Osama son of Ahmed Abdeen</b>	<b>Sunday 4/11/2007</b>	<b>six years</b>	<b>intervene to associate with Muslim Brotherhood</b>	<b>Arrested since 16/8/2006</b>
<b>Ibrahim Alkhalaf son of Ahmed</b>	<b>Sunday 4/11/2007</b>	<b>execution and commuted to 12 years</b>	<b>the Association of Muslim Brotherhood</b>	<b>Arrested since 6/11/2005</b>
<b>Khalid Alaboud son of Hassan</b>	<b>Sunday 4/11/2007</b>	<b>seven years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306</b>	<b>Arrested since 28/3/2005</b>
<b>Mahmoud son of Mohammed Abid Al-Sheikh</b>	<b>Sunday 11/11/2007</b>	<b>eight years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article "306</b>	<b>Arrested since 10/9/2005</b>
<b>Muhammad son of Abdel-Hamid AlHamoud</b>	<b>Sunday 11/11/2007</b>	<b>six years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State according to article</b>	<b>Arrested since 29/9/2005</b>

			<b>"306</b>	
<b>Mahmoud son of Darwish Barbour</b>	<b>Sunday 11/11/2007</b>	<b>four years</b>	<b>dissemination suits weaken national feeling</b>	<b>Arrested since 10/9/2005</b>
<b>Ali son of Seydou Osman</b>	<b>Sunday 11/11/2007</b>	<b>execution</b>	<b>Committing terrorist acts</b>	<b>fugitive tried in absentia</b>
<b>Salih Temmo</b>	<b>Sunday 11/11/2007</b>	<b>Execution and commuted to life imprisonment</b>	<b>incitement to terrorist action</b>	<b>Arrested since 17/5/1996</b>
<b>Omar Moussa Mamo</b>	<b>Sunday 11/11/2007</b>	<b>Executions, commuted to 20 years</b>	<b>incitement to terrorist action</b>	<b>Arrested since 17/5/1996</b>
<b>Jumaa Abdullah son of Abbas</b>	<b>Sunday 11/11/2007</b>	<b>eight years</b>	<b>incitement to terrorist action</b>	<b>Arrested since 17/5/1996</b>
<b>Naji Wadi Alhamad</b>	<b>Sunday 18/11/2007</b>	<b>ten years</b>	<b>to initiate full support terrorist acts with article 305</b>	<b>Arrested since 5-1-2005</b>
<b>Muawiya Alhasan</b>	<b>Sunday 25/11/2007</b>	<b>Two years</b>	<b>inciting sectarianism</b>	<b>Arrested since 25-8-2006</b>
<b>Ahmed Sawan</b>	<b>Sunday 2/12/2007</b>	<b>three years</b>	<b>charge of insult and swear</b>	<b>He was released on 6-12-2007</b>
<b>Amer Ala'eedeen Hammami</b>	<b>Sunday 9 12 2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>smuggling weapons of war and trafficking in</b>	<b>Arrested since 5/11/2006</b>
<b>Rami son of Ali AlSaeed</b>	<b>Sunday 16/12/2007</b>	<b>four years</b>	<b>transfer false news that weakens the nation</b>	<b>Arrested since 5/9/2006</b>
<b>Mohammed Anas Saleh son of Abdul Rahman</b>	<b>Sunday 16/12/2007</b>	<b>five years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State</b>	<b>Arrested since 13/9/2006</b>
<b>Radwan Sheikh Mohammed</b>	<b>Sunday 16/12/2007</b>	<b>four years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State</b>	<b>Arrested since 13/9/2006</b>
<b>Obaayed Salhab son of Daas</b>	<b>Sunday 16/12/2007</b>	<b>ten years</b>	<b>belonging to a secret organization aimed at changing the economic and Social structure of the State</b>	<b>Arrested since 8/5/2006</b>



**Table "2"**

**Table containing the names of "some" of arrested people in 2007**

**-The quantity is 160 people –**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Date of arrest</b>	<b>city</b>	<b>Arresting background</b>	<b>other</b>
<b>Mansur Hamad Mueydi Mazraah</b>	<b>Saturday 6-1-2007</b>	<b>Damascus</b>	<b>not charged</b>	<b>Ahwazi-Iranian nationality- released in 11-1-2007</b>
<b>lawyer Mohamed Bakour</b>	<b>Tuesday 9/1/2007</b>	<b>Haifa Street – Baghdad-</b>	<b>Kidnapping of death squads in Iraq</b>	
<b>Mohammed Badawi</b>	<b>Tuesday 9/1/2007</b>	<b>Haifa Street - Baghdad on</b>	<b>Kidnapping of death squads in Iraq</b>	
<b>Osman Basaci</b>	<b>Tuesday 9/1/2007</b>	<b>Haifa Street - Baghdad on</b>	<b>Kidnapping of death squads in Iraq</b>	
<b>Ibrahim Shaukat</b>	<b>Tuesday 9/1/2007</b>	<b>Haifa Street - Baghdad on</b>	<b>Kidnapping of death squads in Iraq</b>	
<b>Mawlood Ali Mahfoud</b>	<b>Wednesday 10/1/2007</b>	<b>Hama</b>	<b>military security</b>	<b>Born in 1970 former arrester 15 years</b>
<b>Omar Mohamed Bakour</b>	<b>Saturday 13/1/2007</b>	<b>Hama</b>	<b>political security</b>	<b>Born in 1973 in Baghdad</b>
<b>Sufian Mohammed Bakour</b>	<b>Saturday 13/1/2007</b>	<b>Hama</b>	<b>political security</b>	<b>Born in 1977 in Baghdad</b>
<b>Abdel Hadi Hassan</b>	<b>Saturday 13/1/2007</b>	<b>Qamishli</b>	<b>Political Security</b>	
<b>Abdul Ghani Hassan</b>	<b>Saturday 13/1/2007</b>	<b>Qamishli</b>	<b>Political Security</b>	
<b>Mezgin Hassan</b>	<b>Saturday 13/1/2007</b>	<b>Qamishli</b>	<b>Political Security</b>	
<b>Azad Qader</b>	<b>Tuesday 29-1-2007</b>	<b>Aleppo</b>	<b>Syrian Kurds</b>	
<b>Joan Qader</b>	<b>Tuesday 29-1-2007</b>	<b>Aleppo</b>	<b>Syrian Kurds</b>	
<b>Bashar Qader</b>	<b>Tuesday 29-1-2007</b>	<b>Aleppo</b>	<b>Syrian Kurds</b>	
<b>Ahmed Naasan</b>	<b>Tuesday 29-1-2007</b>	<b>Aleppo</b>	<b>Syrian Kurds</b>	

<b>Necimedd in Habash</b>	<b>Tuesday 29-1-2007</b>	<b>Aleppo</b>	<b>Syrian Kurds</b>	
<b>Abdul Razzaq Eid</b>	<b>Thursday 8-2-2007</b>	<b>Aleppo</b>	<b>Calling on his articles and his refusal to appear before the summons</b>	
<b>Khalid Sulaiman Al-Saad</b>	<b>Monday 12-2-2007</b>	<b>Hasakah</b>	<b>Activist in the committees supporting Iraq</b>	
<b>Kamal Sheikho</b>	<b>Saturday 17-2-2007</b>	<b>Damascus</b>	<b>At his juristic background</b>	<b>Born in 1978</b>
<b>Muhamm ad Ali Derbak</b>	<b>Sunday 28/1/2007</b>	<b>Baniyas</b>	<b>poem in which he criticized the Shiites</b>	<b>Released on 22/3/2007</b>
<b>Rami Rukhamiya</b>	<b>Sunday 28/1/2007</b>	<b>Baniyas</b>	<b>bookseller</b>	<b>Released on 22/3/2007</b>
<b>Ala Mohieddin</b>	<b>Sunday 28/1/2007</b>	<b>Baniyas</b>	<b>worker in a library</b>	<b>Released on 22/3/2007</b>
<b>Omar Mohamed Khillo</b>	<b>Tuesday 20-2-2007</b>	<b>Lattakia</b>	<b>For unknown reasons</b>	
<b>Ali Bo Izar</b>	<b>Monday 5-3-2007</b>	<b>Damascus</b>	<b>Ahwazi</b>	<b>Released</b>
<b>Kamal Nawasri</b>	<b>Monday 5-3-2007</b>	<b>Damascus</b>	<b>Ahwazi</b>	<b>Released</b>
<b>Salahuddin Sawari</b>	<b>Monday 5-3-2007</b>	<b>Damascus</b>	<b>Ahwazi</b>	<b>Released</b>
<b>Afnan son of Yousef Taraf Izzizi</b>	<b>Monday 5-3-2007</b>	<b>Damascus</b>	<b>Ahwazi</b>	<b>Released</b>
<b>Ahmed Asadi</b>	<b>Monday 5-3-2007</b>	<b>Damascus</b>	<b>Ahwazi</b>	<b>Released</b>
<b>Mohammad Na`ama</b>	<b>Monday 5-3-2007</b>	<b>Damascus</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Medicine student</b>
<b>Ibrahim Saleh Zorro</b>	<b>Thursday 5-4-2007</b>	<b>Qamishli</b>	<b>deliver a lecture entitled philosophy of lies</b>	<b>earlier arrester Seven years</b>
<b>Mohammad Sharif Abu Rinas</b>	<b>Thursday 5-4-2007</b>	<b>Ma`abada town</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	
<b>Mohamed Suleiman</b>	<b>Thursday 5-4-2007</b>	<b>AlMalikiya(Qamishli)</b>	<b>promotion of Kurdish flag</b>	<b>Released in 15/4/2007</b>
<b>Omar Suleiman</b>	<b>Thursday 5-4-2007</b>	<b>AlMalikiya (Qamishli)</b>	<b>promotion of Kurdish flag</b>	<b>Released in 15/4/2007</b>
<b>Adnan Mahmoud</b>	<b>Thursday 5-4-2007</b>	<b>AlMalikiya (Qamishli)</b>	<b>promotion of Kurdish flag</b>	<b>Released in 15/4/2007</b>

<b>Ammar Ahmed</b>	<b>Thursday 5-4-2007</b>	<b>AlMalikiya (Qamishli)</b>	<b>promotion of Kurdish flag</b>	<b>Released in 15/4/207</b>
<b>Ibrahim Mohamed</b>	<b>Thursday 5-4-2007</b>	<b>AlMalikiya(Qamishli)</b>	<b>promotion of Kurdish flag</b>	<b>Released in 15/4/207</b>
<b>Marwan Mohammed Said</b>	<b>Thursday 5-4-2007</b>	<b>AlMalikiya (Qamishli)</b>	<b>promotion of Kurdish flag</b>	<b>Released in 15/4/207</b>
<b>Mohammed Abdel Karim</b>	<b>Thursday 5-4-2007</b>	<b>AlMalikiya (Qamishli)</b>	<b>promotion of Kurdish flag</b>	<b>Released in 15/4/207</b>
<b>Hussein Ismail Aldeguem</b>	<b>Thursday 12-4-2007</b>	<b>Maltese)(Syrian</b>	<b>arrested 30-12-2006 at the airport in Damascus coming from Malta</b>	<b>Released on Thursday 5-4-2007</b>
<b>Mohamed Abdel Qader</b>	<b>Wednesday 10/1/2007</b>	<b>Sarmin(Idleb province)</b>	<b>No charge till now</b>	<b>A student at The private Union University(Faculty of Architecture) in Manbej town</b>
<b>Abdullah Samir AlBaher</b>	<b>Monday 5/ 3/ 2007</b>	<b>Lattakia</b>	<b>Religious background</b>	<b>Trying to know the place of arresting of his father and his brother</b>
<b>Mohamed Aljerrah</b>	<b>Monday 16/4/2007</b>	<b>Altel-Damascus countryside</b>	<b>one of the symbols of the former Socialism</b>	<b>lawyer and a retired brigadier 89 years</b>
<b>Abdul Majid Abdul Qader Majboor</b>	<b>Monday 16/4/2007</b>	<b>Lattakia</b>	<b>religious background</b>	<b>Born in 1975</b>
<b>Abdul Qader Majboor</b>	<b>Monday 23/4/2007</b>	<b>Lattakia</b>	<b>Abdul Majid`s father</b>	<b>Born in 1950</b>
<b>Mahmoud al-Haj Mohammed son of Fawzi</b>	<b>Tuesday 22/5/2007</b>	<b>Jordanian citizen</b>	<b>Arrested at Naseeb crossing border</b>	<b>Born in Amman 1977</b>
<b>Ahmed AlAtasi</b>	<b>Tuesday 22-5-2007</b>	<b>Damascus</b>	<b>on the background of the referendum</b>	<b>Released</b>
<b>Adel Sheikh Hashim Mohammad</b>	<b>Tuesday 22-5-2007</b>	<b>Damascus University</b>	<b>enforced disappearance</b>	<b>Fifth-year engineering student</b>
<b>Nihad</b>	<b>Sunday</b>	<b>Hama</b>	<b>libel and dispraise republic</b>	<b>Was released</b>

<b>As`ad Deyoub</b>	<b>22-7-2007</b>		<b>President based on article 378</b>	<b>on Sunday 27 \ 5 \ 2007</b>
<b>Salar Osei</b>	<b>Sunday 3-6-2007</b>	<b>Damascus</b>	<b>Journalist -against the backdrop of an essay-</b>	<b>Released on 13-6-2007</b>
<b>Yasser Mohamm ad Awf</b>	<b>Sunday 10-6-2007</b>	<b>AlRaqa</b>	<b>went to the military security branch and did not come out</b>	<b>Dentist</b>
<b>Muslim Mohamed Nebo</b>	<b>Tuesday 12-6-2007</b>	<b>Ain AlArab</b>	<b>Backdrop of his activity in public</b>	<b>Students in the second year - English literature</b>
<b>Shiyar Aloji</b>	<b>Wednesda y 13-6-2007</b>	<b>Hasakah</b>	<b>Backdrop of his activity in public</b>	<b>fourth-year mechanical engineering College</b>
<b>Mazen hibo</b>	<b>Wednesda y 13-6-2007</b>	<b>Hasakah</b>	<b>Backdrop of his activity in public</b>	<b>Studying at the University of Tishreen in Lattakia</b>
<b>Tariq Omar Biyasi</b>	<b>Saturday 7 \ 7 \ 2007</b>	<b>Baniyas-Tartus</b>	<b>the activity in the spider Web</b>	<b>Not transmitted to judiciary</b>
<b>Nizar Abdel Qader Badrah</b>	<b>Monday 9-7-2007</b>	<b>Tartus</b>	<b>Because of security report</b>	
<b>Ali Barazi</b>	<b>Saturday 28/7/2007</b>	<b>Damascus</b>	<b>He worked translator in one site of the Syrian opposition</b>	<b>He was released after six months</b>
<b>Abdel Raouf Zeno</b>	<b>March 2007</b>	<b>Hama</b>	<b>was transferred from the city of Hama to Damascus and referred to the military court</b>	<b>He worked in Emirates as a teacher and returned in 1994 after the settlement of situation</b>
<b>Ibrahim Mustafa</b>	<b>Monday 16-6-2007</b>	<b>Ain AlArab-Aleppo</b>	<b>the Commission secretariat of the Kurds intellectuals Assembly</b>	<b>Released on Wednesday 24/10 / 2007</b>
<b>Adnan Sheikh Bozan</b>	<b>Monday 16-6-2007</b>	<b>Ain AlArab-Aleppo</b>	<b>the Commission secretariat of the Kurds intellectuals Assembly</b>	<b>Released on Wednesday 24/10 / 2007</b>
<b>Muhanad Abdulreh man Ghanoom</b>	<b>Saturday 23/6/2007</b>	<b>Homs</b>	<b>Unknown reasons</b>	<b>Free work</b>
<b>Raid Osman Qasem</b>	<b>Saturday 23/6/2007</b>	<b>Homs</b>	<b>Unknown reasons</b>	

<b>Mahmoud son of Rouhi AlBuweydani</b>	<b>Saturday 23/6/2007</b>	<b>Homs</b>	<b>Unknown reasons</b>	<b>Preparatory student</b>
<b>Abdulhadi Fakher AlTizini</b>	<b>Saturday 23/6/2007</b>	<b>Homs</b>	<b>Unknown reasons</b>	<b>Seventy years old</b>
<b>Nadir Snoufi</b>	<b>Thursday 5/7/2007</b>	<b>Damascus</b>	<b>Disciples of the Islamic Studies Center</b>	
<b>Ahmad Humoud Aljafer</b>	<b>Sunday 22/7/2007</b>	<b>Mi'dan-Alraqa</b>		
<b>Izzet fayeq Mustafa</b>	<b>Sunday 22/7/2007</b>	<b>Afrin-Aleppo</b>	<b>Send a fax to his brother in England about the raids to their home</b>	<b>Former political prisoner for seven years</b>
<b>Khalid Hamad AlThurya</b>	<b>Sunday 22/7/2007</b>	<b>Mi'dan-Alraqa</b>		
<b>Mazen Musbah Ala'edeen</b>	<b>Monday 23/7/2007</b>	<b>Bisnadah-lattakia</b>	<b>Air Intelligence</b>	<b>Civilian official in the military intelligence unit</b>
<b>Said Ahmad Asi</b>	<b>Monday 30/7/2007</b>	<b>Ariha</b>	<b>Ancestral movement</b>	
<b>Alqaqa Nafih Asi</b>	<b>Monday 30/7/2007</b>	<b>Ariha</b>	<b>Ancestral movement</b>	
<b>Ahmad Nafeh Asi</b>	<b>Monday 30/7/2007</b>	<b>Ariha</b>	<b>Ancestral movement</b>	
<b>Mohammad Nafeh Asi</b>	<b>Monday 30/7/2007</b>	<b>Ariha</b>	<b>Ancestral movement</b>	
<b>Abdullatif Asaad Asi</b>	<b>Monday 30/7/2007</b>	<b>Ariha</b>	<b>Ancestral movement</b>	
<b>Osama Nadir Asi</b>	<b>Monday 30/7/2007</b>	<b>Ariha</b>	<b>Ancestral movement</b>	
<b>Mamoon Ahmad firawn</b>	<b>Monday 30/7/2007</b>	<b>Majmil-Idleb</b>	<b>Ancestral movement</b>	
<b>Mohammad Mirwan Abdulbaqi</b>	<b>Monday 30/7/2007</b>	<b>Majmil-Idleb</b>	<b>Ancestral movement</b>	
<b>Ahmad abdulgafo ur Abdulbaq</b>	<b>Monday 30/7/2007</b>	<b>Majmil-Idleb</b>	<b>Ancestral movement</b>	

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<b>Mohammad Abdulgafoor Abdulbaqi</b>	<b>Monday 30/7/2007</b>	<b>Majmil-Idleb</b>	<b>Ancestral movement</b>	
<b>Maher Mohammad Abdulbaqi</b>	<b>Monday 30/7/2007</b>	<b>Majmil-Idleb</b>	<b>Ancestral movement</b>	
<b>Yousef Shams</b>	<b>Monday 30/7/2007</b>	<b>Occupied Majdel Shams-Golan</b>	<b>Special forces in Israeli polices</b>	<b>Former prisoner</b>
<b>Atta Ferhat</b>	<b>Monday 30/7/2007</b>	<b>Buqata-Golan</b>	<b>Special forces in Israeli polices</b>	<b>Former prisoner and media man</b>
<b>Ismail son of Khidir AlSaleh</b>	<b>Friday 3/8/2007</b>	<b>Dair Alzour</b>	<b>committees of supporting Palestine and Iraq</b>	<b>Released 19/9/2007</b>
<b>Marouf Ahmad malla Ahamd</b>	<b>Sunday 12/8/2007</b>	<b>Qamishli</b>	<b>Arrested on the Syrian-Lebanese border when he was visiting Lebanon</b>	<b>A leader in Yakiti Kurdish party</b>
<b>Siwad Mahmoud Ibrahim</b>	<b>Wednesday 15/8/2007</b>	<b>Derbasiya(Qamishli)</b>	<b>Her activity in a Kurdish party</b>	
<b>Hussein Irouit</b>	<b>Thursday 16/8/2007</b>	<b>Aleppo</b>	<b>Work in maintaining computer</b>	
<b>Bashar AlAmin</b>	<b>Sunday 2/9/2007</b>	<b>Hasakah</b>	<b>A member in the political office of the Kurdish Azadi Party</b>	
<b>Abdulrizaq Ahmad Mahmoud</b>	<b>Monday 17/9/2007</b>	<b>Baniyas-Tartus</b>	<b>Summoning became arrestment –Political security</b>	<b>Released on Saturday 25/10/2007</b>
<b>Ahmed Jaber Al-Zeer</b>	<b>Monday 17-9-2007</b>	<b>Baniyas-Tartus</b>	<b>Summoning became arrestment –Political security</b>	
<b>Abdel Moneim Adnan Hubeysi</b>	<b>Monday 17-9-2007</b>	<b>Baniyas, Tartus</b>	<b>Summoning became arrestment –Political security</b>	
<b>Abdullah Haj Ali</b>	<b>Monday 17-9-2007</b>	<b>Baniyas, Tartus</b>	<b>Summoning became arrestment –Political security</b>	
<b>Nazir Mohammed Hudeyfa</b>	<b>Monday 17-9-2007</b>	<b>Baniyas, Tartus</b>	<b>Summoning became arrestment –Political security</b>	<b>Released Saturday 25 \ 10 \ 2007</b>

<b>Jihad Muhamm ad Hudeyfa</b>	<b>Monday 17-9-2007</b>	<b>Baniyas, Tartus</b>	<b>Summoning became arrestment –Political security</b>	<b>Released Saturday 25 \ 10 \ 2007</b>
<b>Bassam Taha Taleb</b>	<b>Monday 17-9-2007</b>	<b>Baniyas, Tartus</b>	<b>Summoning became arrestment –Political security</b>	
<b>Mohamm ed Hassan Nemoura</b>	<b>Monday 17-9-2007</b>	<b>Baniyas, Tartus</b>	<b>Summoning became arrestment –Political security</b>	
<b>Ra'fat Al- Sakka</b>	<b>Tuesday 16/10/200 7</b>	<b>Homs</b>	<b>Islamic Background</b>	
<b>Jamal Gnome</b>	<b>Tuesday 16/10/200 7</b>	<b>Homs</b>	<b>Islamic Background</b>	
<b>Abdul Rahim Shelb AlSham</b>	<b>Tuesday 16/10/200 7</b>	<b>Homs</b>	<b>Islamic Background</b>	
<b>Suleiman Aloyeen</b>	<b>Tuesday 16/10/200 7</b>	<b>Homs</b>	<b>Islamic Background</b>	
<b>Mahmoud Alghanta wi</b>	<b>Tuesday 16/10/200 7</b>	<b>Homs</b>	<b>Islamic Background</b>	
<b>Ghassan AlKurdi</b>	<b>Tuesday 16/10/200 7</b>	<b>Homs</b>	<b>Islamic Background</b>	
<b>Basem Alauichi</b>	<b>Tuesday 16/10/200 7</b>	<b>Homs</b>	<b>Islamic Background</b>	
<b>Samer AlBuqayi</b>	<b>Tuesday 16/10/200 7</b>	<b>Homs</b>	<b>Islamic Background</b>	
<b>Mazen Auichi</b>	<b>Tuesday 16/10/200 7</b>	<b>Homs</b>	<b>Islamic Background</b>	
<b>Ibrahim AlBuqayi</b>	<b>Tuesday 16/10/200 7</b>	<b>Homs</b>	<b>Islamic Background</b>	
<b>Rashid Almusdi</b>	<b>Tuesday 16/10/200 7</b>	<b>Homs</b>	<b>Islamic Background</b>	
<b>Hamdan AlDerwis h</b>	<b>Tuesday 16/10/200 7</b>	<b>Homs</b>	<b>Islamic Background</b>	
<b>Zahir Khetm</b>	<b>Tuesday 16/10/200</b>	<b>Homs</b>	<b>Islamic Background</b>	

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<b>Raid AlQasem</b>	<b>Tuesday 16/10/2007</b>	<b>Homs</b>	<b>Islamic Background</b>	
<b>Ayman Khetm</b>	<b>Tuesday 16/10/2007</b>	<b>Homs</b>	<b>Islamic Background</b>	
<b>Mohammed Jabr</b>	<b>Tuesday 16/10/2007</b>	<b>Homs</b>	<b>Islamic Background</b>	
<b>Abdel Fattah Almasri</b>	<b>Tuesday 16/10/2007</b>	<b>Homs</b>	<b>Islamic Background</b>	
<b>Mahmoud Albweidani</b>	<b>Tuesday 16/10/2007</b>	<b>Homs</b>	<b>Islamic Background</b>	
<b>Ahmed Muhrat</b>	<b>Tuesday 16/10/2007</b>	<b>Homs</b>	<b>Islamic Background</b>	
<b>Firas Sabouh</b>	<b>Tuesday 16/10/2007</b>	<b>Homs</b>	<b>Islamic Background</b>	
<b>Bassam Basale</b>	<b>Wednesday 22/10/2007</b>	<b>Altel-Damascus countryside</b>	<b>criticized for high prices</b>	<b>released Sunday 28/10/2007</b>
<b>Jihad Almsoti</b>	<b>Thursday 1/11/2007</b>	<b>Damascus</b>	<b>attend a conference of the opposition in Washington</b>	<b>Released 3 -11-2007</b>
<b>Pecheng Jamal Saric</b>	<b>Friday 2/11/2007</b>	<b>Qamishli.Ain AlArab</b>	<b>the participation of demonstration to protest against Turkish threat against Kurdistan</b>	<b>juvenile 15 years old</b>
<b>Nafi Abdel Raouf Gheyda</b>	<b>Friday 2/11/2007</b>	<b>Qamishli.Ain AlArab</b>	<b>the participation of demonstration to protest against Turkish threat against Kurdistan</b>	<b>juvenile</b>
<b>Khalil Mohammed Ismail</b>	<b>Friday 2/11/2007</b>	<b>Qamishli.Ain AlArab</b>	<b>the participation of demonstration to protest against Turkish threat against Kurdistan</b>	<b>juvenile</b>
<b>Abdo Kamal Ismail</b>	<b>Friday 2/11/2007</b>	<b>Qamishli.Ain AlArab</b>	<b>the participation of demonstration to protest against Turkish threat against Kurdistan</b>	<b>juvenile</b>
<b>Sipan Khalil Ali</b>	<b>Friday 2/11/2007</b>	<b>Qamishli.Ain AlArab</b>	<b>the participation of demonstration to protest against Turkish threat against Kurdistan</b>	<b>juvenile</b>



<b>Hasan Ahmad Hasan</b>	<b>Friday 2/11/2007</b>	<b>Qamishli.Ain AlArab</b>	<b>the participation of demonstration to protest against Turkish threat against Kurdistan</b>	<b>juvenile</b>
<b>Shindar Salih Ali</b>	<b>Friday 2/11/2007</b>	<b>Qamishli.Ain AlArab</b>	<b>the participation of demonstration to protest against Turkish threat against Kurdistan</b>	<b>juvenile</b>
<b>Muheyddin Shekhmous Hussein</b>	<b>Friday 2/11/2007</b>	<b>Qamishli</b>	<b>the participation of demonstration to protest against Turkish threat against Kurdistan</b>	<b>Referred to the single military judge in Qamishli</b>
<b>Abbas Khalil Ibrahim</b>	<b>Friday 2/11/2007</b>	<b>Qamishli</b>	<b>the participation of demonstration to protest against Turkish threat against Kurdistan</b>	<b>Referred to the single military judge in Qamishli</b>
<b>Isa Ibrahim Hisso</b>	<b>Friday 2/11/2007</b>	<b>Qamishli</b>	<b>the participation of demonstration to protest against Turkish threat against Kurdistan</b>	<b>Referred to the single military judge in Qamishli</b>
<b>Abdel Rahman Suleiman Rammo</b>	<b>Friday 2/11/2007</b>	<b>Qamishli</b>	<b>the participation of demonstration to protest against Turkish threat against Kurdistan</b>	<b>Referred to the single military judge in Qamishli</b>
<b>Jamil Ibrahim Omar</b>	<b>Friday 2/11/2007</b>	<b>Qamishli</b>	<b>the participation of demonstration to protest against Turkish threat against Kurdistan</b>	<b>Referred to the single military judge in Qamishli</b>
<b>Walid Hassan Hussein</b>	<b>Friday 2/11/2007</b>	<b>Qamishli</b>	<b>the participation of demonstration to protest against Turkish threat against Kurdistan</b>	<b>Referred to the single military judge in Qamishli</b>
<b>Shaalan Mohsen Ibrahim</b>	<b>Friday 2/11/2007</b>	<b>Qamishli</b>	<b>the participation of demonstration to protest against Turkish threat against Kurdistan</b>	<b>Referred to the single military judge in Qamishli</b>
<b>Abdul Karim Hussein Ahmed</b>	<b>Friday 2/11/2007</b>	<b>Qamishli</b>	<b>the participation of demonstration to protest against Turkish threat against Kurdistan</b>	<b>Referred to the single military judge in Qamishli</b>
<b>Mazen Fendiyar Hamou</b>	<b>Friday 2/11/2007</b>	<b>Qamishli</b>	<b>the participation of demonstration to protest against Turkish threat against Kurdistan</b>	<b>Referred to the single military judge in Qamishli</b>
<b>Firas Fares Ahmad</b>	<b>Friday 2/11/2007</b>	<b>Qamishli</b>	<b>the participation of demonstration to protest against Turkish threat against Kurdistan</b>	<b>Referred to the single military judge in Qamishli</b>
<b>Shikhmou</b>	<b>Friday</b>	<b>Qamishli</b>	<b>the participation of</b>	<b>Referred to the</b>

<b>s Abdi Hassan</b>	<b>2/11/2007</b>		<b>demonstration to protest against Turkish threat against Kurdistan</b>	<b>single military judge in Qamishli</b>
<b>Moussa Sabri Ekil</b>	<b>Friday 2/11/2007</b>	<b>Qamishli</b>	<b>the participation of demonstration to protest against Turkish threat against Kurdistan</b>	<b>Referred to the single military judge in Qamishli</b>
<b>Suleiman Salim Hadi</b>	<b>Friday 2/11/2007</b>	<b>Qamishli</b>	<b>the participation of demonstration to protest against Turkish threat against Kurdistan</b>	<b>Referred to the single military judge in Qamishli</b>
<b>Mohamed Halim Ibrahim</b>	<b>Friday 2/11/2007</b>	<b>Qamishli</b>	<b>the participation of demonstration to protest against Turkish threat against Kurdistan</b>	<b>Referred to the single military judge in Qamishli</b>
<b>Abdo Kamal Ismail</b>	<b>Friday 2/11/2007</b>	<b>Qamishli</b>	<b>the participation of demonstration to protest against Turkish threat against Kurdistan</b>	<b>Referred to the single military judge in Qamishli</b>
<b>Ghassan Mohammed Saleh</b>	<b>Friday 2/11/2007</b>	<b>Qamishli</b>	<b>the participation of demonstration to protest against Turkish threat against Kurdistan</b>	<b>the single military judge decided to release them</b>
<b>Baderkhan Ibrahim Mohamed</b>	<b>Friday 2/11/2007</b>	<b>Qamishli</b>	<b>the participation of demonstration to protest against Turkish threat against Kurdistan</b>	<b>the single military judge decided to release them</b>
<b>Mahmoud Shikhmou s Sheikho</b>	<b>Friday 2/11/2007</b>	<b>Qamishli</b>	<b>the participation of demonstration to protest against Turkish threat against Kurdistan</b>	<b>the single military judge decided to release them</b>
<b>Marwan Hamid Osman</b>	<b>Friday 2/11/2007</b>	<b>Qamishli</b>	<b>the participation of demonstration to protest against Turkish threat against Kurdistan</b>	<b>the single military judge decided to release them</b>
<b>Mahmoud Mustafa Kabbaro</b>	<b>Sunday 18/11/2007</b>	<b>nephew of the accused Ibrahim Kabbaro ,he tried to portray him by mobile during the trial</b>		<b>Released on Sunday 25/11/2007</b>
<b>Aisha Effendi daughter of Ahmad</b>	<b>Tuesday 27/11/2007</b>	<b>Ain AlArab</b>	<b>vicinity of the Democratic Union Party (PYD)</b>	<b>Moved to Aleppo</b>
<b>Osman Mohamed</b>	<b>Tuesday 27/11/2007</b>	<b>Dadaly Village</b>	<b>Because of her political and social activity</b>	<b>Former</b>

<b>Suleiman son of Haji</b>	<b>7</b>			<b>member of the Syrian parliament</b>
<b>Mohammed Nafie Akil</b>	<b>Tuesday 27/11/2007</b>	<b>Damascus airport</b>	<b>resident in Spain from 30 years</b>	<b>Released on 28-11-2007</b>
<b>Ahmed Ta'ame AlKhder</b>	<b>Sunday 9/12/2007</b>	<b>Deirezzor</b>	<b>Damascus Declaration</b>	<b>Dentist transmit to judgment</b>
<b>Jabr AlShoufi</b>	<b>Sunday 9/12/2007</b>	<b>AlSwaida</b>	<b>Damascus Declaration</b>	<b>transmit to judgment later on</b>
<b>Akram AlBunni</b>	<b>Tuesday 11/12/2007</b>	<b>Damascus</b>	<b>Damascus Declaration</b>	<b>transmit to judgment later on former political prisoner</b>
<b>Fidaa Akram Al-Hourani</b>	<b>Sunday 16/12/2007</b>	<b>Hama</b>	<b>Damascus Declaration</b>	<b>The President of the National Council of the Damascus Declaration-transmit to judgment</b>
<b>Walid AlBunni</b>	<b>Monday 17-12-2007</b>	<b>Altel-Damascus countryside</b>	<b>Damascus Declaration</b>	<b>Former political prisoner</b>
<b>Yasser Aleiti</b>	<b>Monday 17-12-2007</b>	<b>Damascus</b>	<b>Damascus Declaration</b>	<b>transmit to judgment</b>
<b>Ali Al-Abdullah</b>	<b>Monday 17-12-2007</b>	<b>Qatana</b>	<b>Damascus Declaration</b>	<b>transmit to judgment</b>
<b>Ayman Alharush</b>	<b>Monday 17-12-2007</b>	<b>Ma'arat AlNo'man</b>	<b>law graduate</b>	<b>Released 16/2/2008</b>
<b>Ahmed Alwan</b>	<b>Monday 17-12-2007</b>	<b>Ma'arat AlNo'man</b>	<b>law graduate</b>	<b>Released 16/2/2008</b>

**Table "3"****Table containing the names of "some" released 2007**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Releasing date</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>background</b>	<b>Arresting date</b>
<b>Ali AlShihabi</b>	<b>Tuesday 9/1/2007</b>	<b>Damascus</b>	<b>under a general amnesty for crimes committed before 28/12/2006</b>	<b>10-8-2006</b>
<b>Mohamed Bkour</b>	<b>Thursday 11-1-2007</b>	<b>Baghdad</b>	<b>released by the American forces in Iraq</b>	<b>Kidnapped in (9/1/2007)</b>
<b>Mansur Hamad Muiydi Mazraa</b>	<b>Thursday 11-1-2007</b>	<b>Damascus</b>	<b>political security</b>	<b>Ahwazi arrested on 6-1-2007</b>
<b>Abdul Razzaq Eid</b>	<b>Friday 9-2-2007</b>	<b>Aleppo</b>	<b>investigation into his essays and his refusal to appear before the summons</b>	<b>Thursday 8-2-2007</b>
<b>Mohieddin Sheikh Aly</b>	<b>Saturday 17-2-2007</b>	<b>Aleppo</b>	<b>Secretary of the Kurdish Democratic Unity Party in Syria</b>	<b>Arrested 20/12/2007</b>
<b>Kamal Sheikho</b>	<b>24-2-2007</b>	<b>Damascus</b>	<b>At the background of his juristic activity</b>	<b>Arrested Saturday on 17-2-2007</b>
<b>Ali Bo`azar</b>		<b>Damascus</b>	<b>Ahwazi</b>	<b>Arrested on Monday 5-3-2007</b>
<b>Kamal Nawasri</b>		<b>Damascus</b>	<b>Ahwazi</b>	<b>Arrested on Monday 5-3-2007</b>
<b>Salahuddin Swari</b>		<b>Damascus</b>	<b>Ahwazi</b>	<b>Arrested on Monday 5-3-2007</b>
<b>Afnan Yousef son of Taraf Azizi</b>		<b>Damascus</b>	<b>Ahwazi</b>	<b>Arrested on Monday 5-3-2007</b>
<b>Ahmad Asadi</b>		<b>Damascus</b>	<b>Ahwazi</b>	<b>Arrested on Monday 5-3-2007</b>
<b>Mahmoud Sarem</b>	<b>Thursday 15/3/2007</b>	<b>Damascus</b>	<b>By decision of the personnel military judge</b>	<b>Went on hunger strike 28-2-2007</b>
<b>Turki Alaudo</b>	<b>Sunday 18/3/2007</b>	<b>Damascus</b>	<b>libel and dispraise Head of State</b>	<b>covered by amnesty No. 58 for the year 28-12-2006</b>

<b>Mohamed Suleiman</b>	<b>Sunday 15/4/2007</b>	<b>AlMalikiya( Qamishli)</b>	<b>promotion of Kurdish flag</b>	<b>Arrested on Thursday 5-4-2007</b>
<b>Omar Suleiman</b>	<b>Sunday 15/4/2007</b>	<b>AlMalikiya( Qamishli)</b>	<b>promotion of Kurdish flag</b>	<b>Arrested on Thursday 5-4-2007</b>
<b>Idrees Ali</b>	<b>Sunday 15/4/2007</b>	<b>AlMalikiya( Qamishli)</b>	<b>promotion of Kurdish flag</b>	<b>Arrested on Thursday 5-4-2007</b>
<b>Adnan Mahmoud</b>	<b>Sunday 15/4/2007</b>	<b>AlMalikiya( Qamishli)</b>	<b>promotion of Kurdish flag</b>	<b>Arrested on Thursday 5-4-2007</b>
<b>Ammar Ahmad</b>	<b>Sunday 15/4/2007</b>	<b>AlMalikiya( Qamishli)</b>	<b>promotion of Kurdish flag</b>	<b>Arrested on Thursday 5-4-2007</b>
<b>Ibrahim Mohamm ad</b>	<b>Sunday 15/4/2007</b>	<b>AlMalikiya( Qamishli)</b>	<b>promotion of Kurdish flag</b>	<b>Arrested on Thursday 5-4-2007</b>
<b>Mirwan Muhamm ad Seid</b>	<b>Sunday 15/4/2007</b>	<b>AlMalikiya( Qamishli)</b>	<b>promotion of Kurdish flag</b>	<b>Arrested on Thursday 5-4-2007</b>
<b>Muhamm ad Abdulkari m</b>	<b>Sunday 15/4/2007</b>	<b>AlMalikiya( Qamishli)</b>	<b>promotion of Kurdish flag</b>	<b>Arrested on Thursday 5-4-2007</b>
<b>Hussein Ismail Aldeguem</b>	<b>Thursday 5-4-2007</b>	<b>Syrian / Maltese</b>	<b>arrested on 30-12-2006 at the airport in Damascus from Malta</b>	<b>Was arrested on 12 -4-2007</b>
<b>Ahmed AlAtasi</b>	<b>22-7-2007</b>	<b>Damascus</b>	<b>arrested on the background of the presidential referendum</b>	<b>Arrested on 22-5-2007</b>
<b>Nihad Asaad Deyob</b>	<b>Sunday 22-7-2007</b>	<b>Hama</b>	<b>libel and dispraise President of State based on article 378</b>	<b>Arrested on 27 \ 5 \ 2007</b>
<b>Salar Osei</b>	<b>13-6-2007</b>	<b>Damascus</b>	<b>A journalist on the backdrop of an essay</b>	<b>Arrested on Sunday 3-6-2007</b>
<b>AbdulSatt ar Qattan</b>	<b>Tuesday 12-6-2007</b>	<b>Aleppo</b>	<b>for health reasons</b>	<b>Arrested in 27-11-2004</b>
<b>Ali Barazi</b>		<b>Damascus</b>	<b>his work as s translator in one location of the Syrian opposition</b>	<b>Arrested on Saturday 28/7/2007</b>
<b>Anwar Satih Asfri</b>	<b>Saturday 21-7-2007</b>	<b>Idleb</b>	<b>to spend sentence of five years</b>	<b>Arrested for the second time in 20-7-2002</b>
<b>Ibrahim Mustafa</b>	<b>Wednesday 24/10/2007</b>	<b>Ain AlArab - Aleppo</b>	<b>the Committee secretariat of the Kurds intellectuals</b>	<b>Arrested on Monday 16-6-2007</b>

<b>Adnan Sheikh Bauzán</b>	<b>Wednesday 24/10/2007</b>	<b>Ain AlArab - Aleppo</b>	<b>the Committee secretariat of the Kurds intellectuals</b>	<b>Arrested on Monday 16-6-2007</b>
<b>Ismail son of Khadr AlSaleh Aleyah</b>	<b>Wednesday 19/9/2007</b>	<b>Deirezzor</b>	<b>committees supporting Palestine and Iraq</b>	<b>Arrested Friday 3/8/2007</b>
<b>Habib Saleh</b>	<b>Wednesday 12-9-2007</b>	<b>Tartus</b>	<b>to spend the judgment of the military court</b>	<b>Arrested on 30 - 5-2005</b>
<b>Abdul Razak Ahmad Mahmoud</b>	<b>Saturday 25 \ 10 \ 2007</b>	<b>Baniyas, Tartus</b>	<b>summoned turning to arrest - political security</b>	<b>arrested on Monday 17-9-2007</b>
<b>Nazir Mohammed Hdifa</b>	<b>Saturday 25 \ 10 \ 2007</b>	<b>Baniyas, Tartus</b>	<b>summoned turning to arrest - political security</b>	<b>arrested on Monday 17-9-2007</b>
<b>Jihad Muhammad Hdifa</b>	<b>Saturday 25 \ 10 \ 2007</b>	<b>Baniyas, Tartus</b>	<b>summoned turning to arrest - political security</b>	<b>arrested on Monday 17-9-2007</b>
<b>Bassam Basale</b>	<b>Sunday 28/10/2007</b>	<b>Altel-Damascus countryside</b>	<b>criticism of high prices</b>	<b>Arrested on Wednesday 22/10 / 2007</b>
<b>Jihad Almsoti</b>	<b>3-11-2007</b>	<b>Damascus</b>	<b>attend a conference of the opposition in Washington</b>	<b>Arrested on Thursday 1/11/2007</b>
<b>Ghassan Mohammed Saleh</b>	<b>12-2007</b>	<b>Qamishli</b>	<b>single military judge decided to leave them</b>	<b>Arrested on Friday 2/11/2007</b>
<b>Badrakhan Ibrahim Mohamed</b>	<b>12-2007</b>	<b>Qamishli</b>	<b>single military judge decided to leave them</b>	<b>Arrested on Friday 2/11/2007</b>
<b>Mahmoud Shikhmous Sheikho</b>	<b>12-2007</b>	<b>Qamishli</b>	<b>single military judge decided to leave them</b>	<b>Arrested on Friday 2/11/2007</b>
<b>Marwan Hamid Osman</b>	<b>12-2007</b>	<b>Qamishli</b>	<b>single military judge decided to leave them</b>	<b>Arrested on Friday 2/11/2007</b>
<b>Jumaa son of Abbas Abdullah</b>	<b>Sunday 11/11/2007</b>	<b>Hasakah</b>	<b>interference in terrorist act</b>	<b>Released after the expiration of the penalty -8 years</b>
<b>Mahmoud son of Mustafa Kabbaro</b>	<b>Sunday 25/11/2007</b>	<b>Damascus</b>	<b>The nephew of the accused Ibrahim Kabbaro tried to portray him by mobile during the trial</b>	<b>Arrested on Sunday 18/11/2007</b>
<b>Mohamm</b>	<b>Wednesday</b>	<b>Damascus</b>	<b>resident in Spain</b>	

<b>ed Nafie Akil</b>	<b>28-11-2007</b>	<b>airport</b>		<b>Arrested on Tuesday 27/11/2007</b>
<b>Ali Barazi</b>	<b>Wednesday 26/12/2007</b>	<b>Damascus</b>	<b>the background of his working with opposition parts as a translator</b>	<b>arrested in 28/7/2007</b>
<b>Ayman Alharush</b>	<b>Saturday 16/2/2008</b>	<b>Ma`arat AlNo`man</b>	<b>Law graduated</b>	<b>Arrested in 17/12/2007</b>
<b>Ahmad Alwan</b>	<b>Saturday 16/12/2008</b>	<b>Ma`arat AlNo`man</b>	<b>Law graduated</b>	<b>Arrested in 17/12/2007</b>

**Table "4"****List of some citizens are prohibited from traveling outside Syria**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Province</b>
1-	Akram Bunni	State security Damascus
2-	Abdul Razzaq Eid	State security Aleppo
3-	Rasim Mr. Solomon Atasi	State security Homs
4-	Mazen Darwish	political security Damascus
5-	Mustafa Alhaid	political security Aleppo
6 -	Riad Seif	security of the State Damascus
7-	Khairuddin Murad	State security,security military Kamishly
8 -	Adnan Hamdan	Damascus
9 -	Ghazi Kadour	political security Aleppo
10-	Nasser Al-Ghazali	political security Sweden
11-	Mustafa Osso	Kamishly
12-	Radif Mustafa	Ain AlArab - Aleppo
13-	Hassan Misho	Kamishly
14-	Ammar Qurabi	State security + outside security Damascus
15-	Serin Khoury	Damascus
16-	Niazi Ahmad Farouk Habash	Aleppo
17-	Muhannad Abdul Rahman	Idelb
18-	Habib Saleh	Tartus
19-	Habib Issa	Damascus
20-	Khalil Matouk	Information Branch Damascus
21-	lawyer Majdolin Hassan	Tartus
22-	Dr. Mahmoud Al-Arian	Idelb
23-	Mohamed Sayed Rasas	Latakia
24-	Anwar AlBunni	Damascus
25-	Omar Hanish	Latakia
26-	Younis Suleiman Zriqi	Latakia
27-	AbdulBaqi Saleh Yussef	Kamishly
28-	Mahmoud AlOmar	Kamishly
29-	Hassan Ibrahim Saleh	Kamishly
30-	Fouad Rashad Aliko	Kamishly
31-	Haitham AlMaleh	Damascus
32-	Ali Al-Khatib	Latakia
33-	Samir Adam Rahal	Latakia
34-	Abdullah Houshah	Latakia
35-	Samir Nashar	Aleppo
36-	Bassam Yunis	Latakia
37-	Abdul Salam Amber	Latakia



38- Safwan Akkash	Aleppo
39- Mohammed Marwan Ghazi	Damascus
40- Ibrahim Farhat	.
41- Mahmoud Kalao	Damascus
42- Faisal Kurdiya	.
43- Abdul Karim Kurdiya	.
44- Suher AlAtasi	Damascus
45-Samir AlMasri	.
46- Adnan Al-Miqdad	.
47-Hassan Alnevfi	.
48-Muwafeq Hilalah	.
49- Mohammed Zaki Alhuwaydi	Al Raqqa
50- Bashar Yabrudi	Damascus
51- Firas Younis	Latakia
52- Hashim Said	.
53- Michael Saad	.
54- Abdul Karim Sheikh AlShabab	.
55- Fawaz Sayasnh	Dar`aa
56- Bakr Sidqi	Aleppo
57- Sahar Troudy	.
58- George Sabrah	Damascus
59-Dr. Walid AlBunni	Damascus
60- Mazen Uday	Damascus
61- Ziad Salim Jolaq	Latakia
62-Dr.Ragida Assaf	Damascus
63- Bassam Arar	.
64- Taysir Arar	.
65-Dr. Radwan Ziyadah	Damascus
66- Aktham Naisse	Latakia
67- Daad Musa	Damascus
68-Hitaf Qassas	Idleb
69-Manar Qassas	Idleb
70- Samar al-Labwani	Damascus
71- Rose Qassas	Idelb
72- Ghyas oyon Alsoud	.
73- Akram AlBunni	Damascus
74 –Basima Brik	.
75- Muhanad Bateh	.
76- Aziz Tbsi	.
77- Mohammed Jazarli	.
78- Ibrahim Hakim	Damascus
79- Muaz Khatib	.
80- Emad AlKhatib	.

81- Yoshua AlKhatib	.
82- Emad Zatar	.
83- Yousef Sarkis	Damascus
84- Hussein Sbrani	.
85- George Sabih	.
86- Tariq Salim Jolaq	Latakia
87- Hassan Salim Jolaq	Latakia
88- Ahmad Al-Khatib	Aleppo
89- Fahmi Kareem and his family	Idleb
90- Ridwan Alridwan	Idleb
91- Razan Zaytounah	Damascus
92- Mohammad Sami	Latakia
93- lawyer Habib Issa	Damascus
94- Riad Seif	Damascus
95- Mariam Mohamed Majilawi	.
96- Fawaz Tello	Damascus
97- Mahmoud Marei	Damascus
98- Nidal Darwish	Hasakah
99- Ali Mohamed	Damascus
100-Ayad Qassas	Idleb
101-Rana Qassas	Idleb
102-Raya Qassas	Idleb
103-Salah Qassas	Idleb
104-Ithar Qassas	Idleb
105-Rashid harba	Idleb
106-Watan Qassas	Idleb
107-Louay Hussein	Damascus
108-Murad Khiznawi	Damascus
109-Mashaal Temo	Kamishly
110-Kheyreddin Murad	Kamishly
111-Najib Dedm	Aleppo
112-Ahmed Manjonah	Aleppo
113-Ahmed Mohammed Majilawi	.
114-Abdel Ghani Mohamed Majilawi	.
115-Yassin al-Haj Saleh	Damascus
116-Zahra Mohammed Majilawi	.
117-Mustafa AlSheikh	.
118-Fatima Mohamed Majilawi	.
119-Aziza Mohamed Majilawi	.
120-Zeinab Mohamed Majilawi	.

## **The most important legislative decrees and laws issued by the Syrian President For in 2007**

Mr. Bashar Al-Assad The President of the Syrian Arab Republic, during the year 2007 ,issued a number of legislative decrees and laws relating to various areas of Syrian life as follows:

3 / 1 Legislative Decree No. 59 that judges to exempt certificates of origin, invoices belonging to the Turkish National exporting goods to Syria from consular fees ratification.

3 / 1 law No. 66 Special in elections of the People's Congress in its ninth legislative session.

3 / 1 law No. 67 to determine the amount of the right of the State of extracted material from natural reservoirs.

22 / 1 Legislative Decree No. 7 on infectious diseases and their prevention.

27 / 1 Legislative Decree No. 8 private in investment.

27 / 1 Legislative Decree No. 9, establishing the Syrian Investment Authority.

19 / 2 Legislative Decree No. 15 which allows for the Criticism council the licensing to make banking institutions.

26 / 2 Law No. 3 Judges to create a public healthy assembly titled eyes bank.

7 / 3 Decree No. 10 that judges to set the date of elections of the People's Congress of the ninth legislative role.

13 / 3 Decree No. 110 that Judges to make an industrial city in the province of Deer Al-Zor.

9 / 4 Legislative Decree No. 25 private in forests of the state and its investment ,and the sale of tune.

12 / 4 Legislative Decree No. 36 on the civil status.

13 / 4 Legislative Decree No. 27 that Judges to create a general scientific assembly titled High Institute for water management.

5 / 5 Legislative Decree No. 30 containing the Military Service Act.

21 / 6 Decree No. 266 to determine the day 26/8/2007 a date for the election of provinces councils.

8 / 7 Law No. 17 on the organization of the provisions of the Housing Cooperatives.

24 / 7 Decree No. 303, containing the identification of the members of provinces assemblies and cities.

29 / 7 Decree No. 319 that Judges to create new colleges in the universities of Aleppo ,Tishreen, the Baath and the Euphrates.

20 / 8 Decree No. 357, amending the rates of customs duties.

1 / 9 Legislative Decree No. 45 that Judges exempting debtors of firm phone of benefits.

2 / 9 Legislative Decree No. 46 that Judges to consider the Syrian General institution for insurance as a public institution of an economic feature and enjoys legal personality , and financial administrative independence.

10 / 9 Legislative Decree No. 52 for the appointment of the first graduate from every college a lecturer there.

16 / 9 Decree No. 386 for the appointment of heads of city councils in the provinces of Syria.

22 / 9 Legislative Decree No. 56 to grant a general amnesty for crimes committed before the date / 17/7/.2007.

25 / 9 the two republic resolutions No. 28 and No. 29 Judges ratification of the formation of the executive offices of the provinces councils and cities councils of province centres.

2 / 10 Legislative Decree No. 57 that judges to grant a one-time rate of fifty percent of the salaries , wages ,and monthly rents of civilian workers, military and pensioners.

2 / 10 Legislative Decree No. 59 private in incentives productivity system and Legislative Decree No. 60 private in governmental financial documents ,and Legislative Decree No. 61 which gives the right of any individual institution or company reevaluate its fixed assets, including real estate.

23/10 Law No. 18 private in to insure the necessary revenue for local councils.

19/11 Law No. 25 Judges exempting agricultural cooperative bank loans of the outage and benefits.

19/11 Law No. 26 private in agricultural healthy quarantine.

9 / 12 Law No. 33 on trade.

Law No. 11/12 on 35 governorates annual budgets.

16/12 Law No. 36 on the State's general budget for fiscal year 2008 total amount of 600 billion Syrian pounds.

26/12 Law No. 41 in 2007 to create a public assembly in the Syrian Arab Republic called the General assembly of taxes and fees.



١٩٥٢ / ٤ / ٢٠

قرار رقم ١ / ١٩٥٢

وزيرة الشؤون الاجتماعية والعمل

بناءً على أحكام قانون الجمعيات والمؤسسات الخاصة رقم ٩٣ لعام ١٩٥٨

وعلى أحكام القرار الجمهوري رقم ١٣٣٠ لعام ١٩٥٨

المتضمن اللائحة التنفيذية لقانون الجمعيات والمؤسسات الخاصة

وعلى أنموذج النظام الداخلي للجمعيات

وعلى مقتضيات المصلحة العامة

تقرر ما يلي :

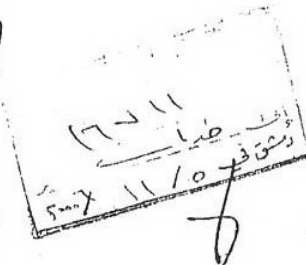
مادة ١ - يرفض طلب التظلم المقدم من وكيل مؤسسين - أمين سر جمعية المنظمة الوطنية لحقوق الإنسان في سوريا في محافظة دمشق المحامي عبد الرحيم غمازة والمسجل في ديوان وزارتنا برقم ١٠٥٥٩ تاريخ ١٩ / ١٠ / ٢٠٠٦

مادة ٢ - ينشر هذا القرار ويبلغ من يلزم لتنفيذه .

دمشق في ١٤٢٧ / هـ الموافق لـ ١١ / ١١ / ٢٠٠٦ م .

وزيرة الشؤون الاجتماعية والعمل  
الدكتورة ديبالا الحج عارف

فواي  
الدين  
١١ / ١٠ / ٢٠٠٦



صورة إلى :  
وزارة المالية عدد ٢ / رجاء النشر  
م . الخدمات الاجتماعية  
م . الرقابة الداخلية  
د . الجمعيات ٢ / مع الأصل  
الديوان

م . الشؤون الاجتماعية والعمل في دمشق لإبلاغ الدكتور المحامي عبد الرحيم غمازة أصولاً  
المحامي عبد الرحيم غمازة دمشق هـ ١٣ / ٢٣٨١٣ - ٥٤٢٩٨٨١١ .

الجمهورية العربية السورية

وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية والعمل

\* مديرية عمل دمشق \*

١٢.٨.٠٦

/ إلى د. المخامي عبد الرحيم عمارة

(وكيل مؤسسين - أمين سر جمعية المنظمة الوطنية لحقوق الإنسان في سوريا)

العنوان : شارع السرايا بناء العمارة هـ - ٥٤٢٣٨١٣ - ٠٩٤٢٩٨٨١١١ مكتب هـ - ٧٨١٠٠٤٥

نرفق لكم طياً نسخة عن قرار وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية والعمل رقم /ق/٤/١٩٥٣ /

تاريخ ٢٠٠٦/١١/٢ / والمسجل لدى ديوان مديريتنا برقم ١٦٧١١ تاريخ ٢٠٠٦/١١/٥ والذي ينص على رفض التظلم المقدم من قبلكم

للاطلاع وإجراء المقتضى أصولاً

دمشق / ٢٠٠٦/١١/٦

مديرة الشؤون الاجتماعية والعمل

عبير فاروق الشوبكي



Handwritten signature and initials.



**Document No. "4"**

## **The prestige of the venerable Administrative Judicial Court**

### **The plaintiff:**

1 - D. Ammar Qurabi as a Chairman of the Assembly of the National Organization for Human Rights in Syria.

2 -The lawyer Abdel Rahim Gammaza as Secretary of the Assembly of National Organization for Human Rights in Syria, and as an agent of the founders.

In addition to the assembly of the National Organization for Human Rights in Syria.

**The defendant:** Ms. Minister of Social Affairs and Labour in addition to her position.

**Represent the Department of State issues.**

**Lawsuit:** the abolition of administrative decision and revoked it.

### **First - the facts:**

Some Syrian citizens determined to establish the Assembly of the National Organization of Human Rights in Syria under the provisions of law / 93 / of 1958, and its amended terms ,so the Constituent Assembly met under the chairmanship of one of its elected members.

- The decision Has been taken by the founders and nominated lawyer Abdel Rahim Gammaza to follow procedures of declaring the Assembly as an agent of the founders.

**(Claim Document No. 1)**

- The inner system of the Assembly had read and voted on it.
- Election of a temporary management council of nine members.
- The founders agent made a request to declare the Assembly to the defendant properly enclosed a file containing all the required papers are:
  - 1 – Resolution of naming the founders agent.
  - 2 - record of meeting of the founders body.
  - 3 - A list of the founders names, their jobs, location, and phone numbers of everyone, and signed by all .
  - 4 – An establishment contract of the assembly signed by all founders.
  - 5 – A copy of the inner system ,properly signed by founders.
  - 6 - An information bulletin according to the type of the Ministry of Social Affairs attaching with the image of the ID card and poster form by the member.

**(Document alleged No. 3 request)**

Meaning that the application had attached all required papers in accordance with the provisions of associations Law No. 93/1958 and its executive list.

- On 30/8/2006, the founders agent had been reporting Resolution No. / 1617 / Date 30/8/2006 refusing the publicity of the Assembly and recording it based on the requirements of the public interest.

As agent was informed of the resolution by Damascus Directorate of Action in its note No. / 11261 / dated 10/9/2006.

**(allegation Document No. 4 with the book)**

- The founders agent made letter of appeal to the defendant, within the statutory time properly asking to return of the complained resolution ,because it is inappropriate legally, as recorded with a number / 10559 / dated 19/10/2006 to the Cabinet Office.

**(claim Document No. 5)**

- On 7/11/2006, the founders agent had been reporting the Resolution No. / 1953 / date 2/11/2006 that judges to reject the appeal and under the book of Damascus Directorate of Action No. / 13085 / dated 7/11/2006.

**(claim Document No. 6 resolution with the book of Damascus Directorate work)**

**Secondly - in law and in practice and discussion:**

- When our request was publicizing National Organization Assembly for Human Rights in Syria, inclusive of its legal reasons and its papers, and all required data in accordance with the provisions of law / 93 / of 1958.

- Since the request is made according to procedures and the legal form and consistent to the provisions of the Associations mentioned above.

- Since the discretionary power (estimated) for the management here in its narrower borders, but not that the law / 93 / of the year 1958 necessitates the administration the necessity of following its rules, and its discretionary authority is very limited and this was confirmed by the administrative law jurisprudence in the case of a law ordering specific performance management.

**With jurisprudence:** (Act leaves the hand Administration if certain conditions are given to the need to work and act in a particular manner necessary to follow the law is ordering management and steers them to act in advance of conduct to be followed by in this regard if the conditions to be met for the possibility of direct administrative work ..

The management may not, in such situation like this, to refrain from action contrary to the law .. and it was not acted management void for violating the law).

**Dr. Mohsen Khalil - Administrative Judiciary p. 136 - 137**

Based on the above, the reason for refusal to publicize the Assembly and record by the Department pretext of the requirements of the public interest is contrary to the provisions of the Assemblies law on the first side, on the other side, the true public interest, which must be envisaged by the Department of its disposal, is publicizing the assembly in line with:

1 - Charter of the United Nations and Syria is a member of this body and its approval on it, particularly the article / 55 - 56 / and what follow it of the preamble.

2 - Universal Declaration of Human Rights and its attachments ,signed and ratified by Syria.

Particularly since international treaties in its initial application to all local laws in the States signatories.

All this as well as the Assembly according to its internal system is an organization of the civil society organization ,not in dealing with politics and noted its objectives in its internal system and request to declare it which is submitted to the defendant.

**(Document No. 7 - the rules of procedure and document No. 3)**

**It has stated in Article / 2 / of the rules of procedure of the assembly:**

(this Assembly has no political or partisan ,or religious goals, its objectives is limited to all what is legal and humanitarian, and the organization stresses to full independence from any political or partisan reference ..).

Based on the foregoing, since the ministry has not complied with the provisions of the law (93/1958) and its implementing regulations.

Since what the Department of the reason mentioned of the public interest is not consistent with reality and law and contrary to it, but it is sending talk and a talk at random.

Since the resolution guarded defects cause and in violation of law and the authority of deviation.

**1 – About reason flaw:**

The Department did not indicate the realistic reasons for its rejection of the publicity of the Assembly and restrict it. Thus the administrative control of the judiciary extends in the case management silence to cause its decision on the conduct of management and thus characterization of

the facts in terms of realistic reasons, and its approval or non-approval of the law.

The jurisdiction of the Department of refusing publicity and restriction in our case ,is restricted to law (93/1958) and its implementing regulations in the area for inspiring reason (such as protest of chosen public interest realistically here).

**With jurisprudence:** (the law has identified the reasons underlying the administrative decision not right for the Authority to direct jurisdiction and issue only if there are reasons specified by the law).

**(Ibid. p. 52)**

## **2 - The shameful of law violation:**

It is the other legal side of realistic reason flaw and reflected that the administrative decision is the approval of a legal norms codified in law (93/1958) and the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Constitution in accordance with the principle of inclusion. On that basis, the decision is fraught defect break the law if violated replaced by legal rules.

This violation is clear in the case of declaring the Assembly and recording it.

## **3 –And the flaw of deviation in authority:**

According to the administrative law jurisprudence ,it is clarified affected if the administrative resolution affected by partisan or political goals ,if the demand rejected of the public interest.

The expression of public interest which the complained resolution lied upon ,can not be construed, however, to serve partisan or political interests. Although the Assembly is not involved in politics and not have any political or partisan goals, and that the bulk of activity in the dissemination of the culture of human rights and violations of those rights monitoring .. the last received objectives.

Thus, the decision complained of guarded all these defects to be incumbent with the abolition and cancellation of the mentioned resolution.

- Since the request of the Assembly submitted in accordance with the law.
- The Assembly made its protest of complained resolution within the legal period.
- Since this case also submitted within the statutory time.
- As the decision No. / 1617 / Date 30/8/2006 be cancelled and invalidated has been issued contrary to the law and the inter legal norms and fraught with several defects require cancellation and invalidated.
- Since the appeal rejection is considered a persistence of the administration in violation of the law and legal rules.

- And all of the above, we come to this case, in addition to the Assembly of the National Organization for Human Rights in Syria asking to record it and informing the management the defendant and invite it to attend by who represents it ,after confirming the rule:

First – Accepting the case formally.

Secondly – Accepting it objectively and cancellation of a resolution No. / 1617 / Date 30/8/2006 issued by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour and the Declaration of its abolition.

III - Requiring the Administration to declare the assembly of the National Organization for Human Rights in Syria in accordance with the provisions of the Act (93/1958) and properly record it.

IV - Include the respondent fees , charges ,and expenses.

**Maintaining our all other rights**

**With all respect for reservation**

## **Note defend Michel Kilo**

**Written by himself and the lawyers handed over to the judge**

**May - May 2007**

Mr. / Chief of the second Criminal Court, the more respectable

The distinguished court

May peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you  
There is ,in the files lawsuit which you look at, a message, Number 20558/42 dated 15 / 5 / 2006, from the Department of General Intelligence Section 255 to Mr. Attorney General I in Damascus, tells him to transfer me to the Public Prosecution existing, and explains the position of the mentioned defense of my arresting and its justifications.

This letter contains a clip of great gravity, shows the best mental adopted by the section in dealing with the other opinion, with the opposition, with activities that do not suit it, whatever they are.

The first passage literally says: "The named Michel Kilo, the opposition political activist, and the Syrians signatories to this declaration advantage any attempt aimed at lifting the crucible Voice media hype against Syria to confirm their opposing positions towards the Syrian policy at the internal level, and the signing of the Declaration of Damascus, Beirut came to add a new circle to their positions, represented in adopting Lebanese political reformation anti-Syria in the light of the planned American-Israeli plans against Syria after the creation of the appropriate atmosphere for that since the occupation of Iraq through the assassination of Hariri and leading to the widening activities and workshops formation movements calling itself the Syrian opposition inside and outside the country "

I reported full text on the general framework, which section 255 sets the declaration in, as it focuses on me, start from a stem idea that there are fundamental American / Israelis blueprint ready to Syria, the Syrian opposition inside represents the third circle, and the signing of the Declaration is a quantum leap from the activity, so the signatories of the declaration must be punished firstly by arresting, then the trial detention, and imprisonment later.

This text raises troubling questions in a part of it, and bewildering in another section, including: Does section 255 concrete evidence that the Syrian opposition is part of the planned American / Israeli prepared to Syria, and increasing their connection with this scheme?! If he has such

evidence, why stand by them, especially since their activities are increasingly recognizing, as well as a forward in the scheme, but adds a new 'to their positions, according to the letter literally?. If were not for his evidence, why accuse a political movement of a variety of beliefs and origins, having long national histories by employment for the United States and Israel, and whether this serves the stability of the country and the general desire to piped out of the woods, through the wild storms, which finds itself in the face since the forty-odd years?! .

If the charge of section 255 for the opposition is correct, this means that it is not doing its duty to protect the homeland, and if false, which is certainly, This means that it is destroying the necessary airspace to protect Syria, and spreads discord between the authority and opposition, without any justification or justification, in both cases, we are before a disturbing and confusing puzzle, the dangerous of it ,is that the responsible body that should be its only job to rid the country, the state, society and the power of confusion and concern, not sending in its entity and causing them.

Mr. President, the court distinguished

Starting from this premise terrible, which could result in widespread destruction of the inside Syrian relations, as they put opposition to the long regarded the national and praised and commended her and positions of the United States and Israel and plans in the cell of treason, outer box enemy, but the worst enemies outside, who gather section 255 deeds and included them in one format, if the occupation of Iraq its first, the killing of Hariri its second, and the activity of the Syrian opposition, the site Beirut Declaration / Damascus, its third, to between these episodes of aversions and contradiction between the actors in each of the disparate and hostility, and it seems that Branch, forgotten data Syrian opposition against the occupation of Iraq, and forgot that a planned third condemned its first and second, and took a very clear from the United States and Israel in all related fields, but section 255 negligible many of these stark realities as they refute and undermine the premise on three rings As a negligible absolutely of the facts relating to chase the announcement, which runs each of the reading section mentioned allegations, the evidence that you confirm this:

1 literal text message says: "What came in a declaration is the misuse of Syrian policy at the Lebanese download Syria responsible for the deterioration of Syrian-Lebanese relations since the process of the extension of President Lahoud, and the violation of the spirit of the Lebanese constitution." The declaration says the text verbatim: "Relations Lebanese / Syrian accelerating deterioration now threatens to devote a deep rift between the two neighbouring and brotherly peoples. Has widened the scope of this degradation process since the extension of

Lebanese President Emile Lahoud, in violation of the spirit of the Lebanese constitution, in the opinion of the majority of Lebanese reckless, and then escalating pace very serious crimes with political assassination which claimed the lives of prominent political and partisan media and citizens, reach to them, in the forefront of which the assassination of former Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri (the first page, line 1 to 5).

Is there in this entire text one word reminds Syria or incurred responsible for deteriorating Syrian-Lebanese relations?! Will forgotten section 255 that Hariri himself approved the extension of President Lahoud, and his letter to the Attorney General first, and not the text of the declaration, which carries Syria is responsible for deteriorating relations between the two countries?. Declaration says that the concern is the deterioration occurred after the extension and the assassination of Hariri, Is this wrong?! Will match recent deterioration in any judgement on the value against Syria or other?! Not only confirmation of money undeniable: This is a deterioration, and acceleration. It is read in the text of the declaration did not draw him to Syria responsible. One message read section up to this result, it is who is accused Syria: Declaration and the signatories or section and message?!

2 letter adds: "The criticism of the Syrian presence in Lebanon without reference to Syria suffered from the effects of negative and sacrifices during this existence."

Literal version of the declaration says: "We are not unmindful that the Syrian / Lebanese loaded with a number of problems will have accumulated over decades since a political entity beginning of the year 1920" Home, lines 10 and 11), and adds: "But we would like, into this Declaration The reminiscing also Because of our history of common struggles and sacrifices, remembering, in this regard, Martyrs AlMarja square in Damascus ,and tower in Beirut, during the past 1915 1916, the national and popular uprisings against the French mandate, when it was closed and the Lebanese cities pretend ,and their sons receive shot chests in solidarity with uprisings Syrian cities, and vice versa. has stopped in front of a big responsibility borne by the ruling classes in the two countries in economic momentum towards rupture in 1950, burying the common dream of independence pioneers in the establishment of two independent maintained closer economic relations, social and cultural them. tyranny of those that did not narrow interests prevent people from renewing their struggle for the cause of common Palestine and against military alliances, regional and international access to solidarity, in recent decades, in response to aggression by the Israeli occupation of parts of their land, has yielded in response to the liberation of southern Lebanon, "the occupier."



Pays tribute to the sacrifices and struggles declaration against joint Turkish and French, and condemns the "ruling classes, which led in the last century upon the common dream of closer relations, and highlights the renewal of the struggle of the two peoples and the two countries common for the sake of Palestine and against international military alliances and solidarity in recent decades in response to Israeli aggression, which led to the liberation of southern Lebanon occupied.

Is this denial of the role of Syria and sacrifices in Lebanon, or is it a tribute to him, and reaffirmed it in the liberation of the occupied south Israelis?!

It is really strange that the section 255 may findings contradict the text of the Declaration to prove money can prove, that the declaration of a new activity in the Syrian opposition within the planned American / Israeli!.

3 letter adds: ".. and adopted (the declaration) was recognized vocabulary Syria Lebanon's independence and not to be headquartered in the corridor or conspiracies."

According to the text of the declaration: ".. The undersigned declare the Syrians and the Lebanese firm adherence to prevent the Lebanon or Syria-based or a conduit for conspiracy against the country and the brotherly neighbor or any other country the text of the declaration says that Lebanon and Syria should not turn any of them based in the corridor of conspiracy to on the other, or any other country, falsify text of this letter and make demands that Syria shift to the seat or corridor of conspiracy against Lebanon, and this is where the clarity sing any comment.

The Syrian recognition of the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon, it is not limited to demand what it calls the letter "gangsters March 14", but it is Hezbollah and the Amal Movement and General Awn through national dialogue, which is sponsored forces mentioned, allied with Syria, were declared by the President of Nabih Berri, Mr. Hassan Nasrallah and General Aoun, as announced and adopted an anti-gang leader mentioned, is the biggest opponent of President Bashar Assad, who said in an interview with the newspaper "Al-Jazeera" on 19 / 3 and Syrian newspapers published on 20 / 3 / 2007 literally telling Jazeera correspondent: " You will be surprised, if I told you I raised this issue, perhaps they were surprised by this approach. I told them during the meeting: hear from time to time from the newly opened embassies between Syria and Lebanon, if you think that this thing is useful, we have no objection, we can not say: it is wrong to open an embassy in Lebanon, or that this is unacceptable to us. Is this talk gangsters March 14, it is part of the planned American / Israeli conflict?!

Incidentally: Dr. Bashar Al-Assad exchange diplomatic representation, either diplomatic recognition was resolved late President Hafez Al-Assad during a visit by former Lebanese President Elias Hrawi to Damascus when he said in a famous statement: that Syria recognize Lebanon's independence and sovereignty, and with him the largest and most important of no diplomatic representation. But it seems regrettably, that section 255 forgot Assad speech now, and read the words of Assad the son., although they said what they said from the position of responsibility, and four by the view and position of the Syrian official, who is not a political tactic or deceptive advertising in any way.

4 According to a letter in the presentation of the Declaration, he calls for "the necessity of the rule of democratic systems in Lebanon and Syria, and the liberalization of the economy of Lebanon and Syria from the systematic plunder of the wealth of the two countries, which was still practiced Mafiosi joint beneficiaries of sites in the protection and utilization of the power the two countries."

No declaration demanding sovereignty democratic system in Syria alone, but is demanding in Lebanon also calls for the liberalization of the economy not only of Syria looting common, but calls for the liberalization of the economy of Lebanon him well, does this claim, which wants gangsters March 14 demanding Is this democracy in junta Lebanon recognizes that its existing indeed there is not democratic?! Will also demanding the liberation of the country's economy ruled by the looting perpetrated by the mafia common?!. If this demand, and recognizes that its ruling is not democratic, and the economy of her loot mafia, it is really strange group, but if section 255 against democracy in Lebanon, too, against liberalization of the Lebanese mafia!.

I, Mr. President, called for democracy in the Arab world, this is not something new, rather than the son of the Beirut Declaration / Damascus, I renew my request to you for democracy in Syria and Lebanon and all Arab country, as I renew my insistence on the liberation of the whole of the Arab economy and the economy of each Arab country, from looting Joint organized mafia, which protects access to sites in the Arab situation. That what he says is true, and the declaration demanded by true, and no one apologizes for the demands and incorrect statements or deny that the right honorable citizen.

5 letter adds: "As to the statement in the declaration on the problems posed by the Syrian workers in Lebanon is a purely Lebanese faction of the anti-Syria also adopted Michel Kilo (no" named "This time, thank you!) Unaware of what contributed to the positive employment and focused What is the only negative.

Says the literal text of the declaration: "We condemn forms of discrimination and violence exercised against Syrian workers in Lebanon,

and we call on the Lebanese authorities charged with tracking the attack on these workers, arrested and brought to trial, which teach the penalty they deserve." He adds: "We are not ignoring the problems posed by the existence of labour between the two countries, particularly the Syrian workers in Lebanon and the impact of the effects on the conditions of working groups, particularly the issue of wages and social guarantees, and requires the need to enact laws governing the movement of labour between the two countries and their use to safeguard the interests and rights of workers "(Declaration, page 2, paragraphs 8 and 9). There is no need to comment on the first section, which appears that the branch had not read, and only read and forgery Section II, ignoring that the declaration talking about reciprocal employment, and he calls for the organization of transmission between the two countries, and that are not of any adverse decision on the implications of the Syrian workers in Lebanon , which affirms the right to have the results of the wages of workers Lebanese and social guarantees, as happens in every country knows surplus labour, cheap and large, in Europe, America, Asia and Africa, in every country known rapid development or random, as must be concluded in such a situation , the inevitable transition from the Organization of surplus labour legally for the conservation interests of workers and indigenous country expats.

What wrong in saying that the declaration?! Wallis and a Syrian workers in Lebanon need a legal regulation, as well as a Lebanese employment in Syria, as the declaration calls for the organization to move on mutual legal employment and mutual presence in the other country? Or that section 255 preferably survival Syrian workers in Lebanon without planning, without a guarantee of interests and rights, because organized may not consistent with the interests and rights of the workers there?! Finally, if it is true that the talk about the problems of Syrian workers in Lebanon and calling for the organization of mutual transition of employment in order to reduce the ability of the Lebanese bourgeoisie specifically to reduce wages and guarantees of social workers Lebanon, and infringement on the interests and rights of workers is a Syrian Lebanese purely for the anti-Syrian faction, as saying letter?!

6 letter saying goes: ".. In addition to the item Syria demands the authorities to take prompt action to release all Lebanese prisoners and detainees in Syrian prisons and detention camps, and final disclosure on the fate of missing them."

Again, the letter speaks of "a purely Lebanese faction of the anti-Syria." And skip here that this approach is a Lebanese general, the participation of Hezbollah and Amal movement, I will talk with a single Syria's allies in Lebanon, General Michel Aoun, during a celebration rally

on March 14 last and was attended by a huge mobilization of party General said.

Aun says: ".. and remember the detainees who are still in Syrian prisons .. not entitled to feel that the Lebanese independence and sovereignty and freedom under any provision was before finding a solution to this humanitarian cases three, as long as there is one person not returning to the mountain, or from Israel or from Syrian prisons. " After that resembles the presence of Syrian prisoners in the presence of the reduction in Israel, friendly type adds: "The Christians marginalized during the Trusteeship Republic, and a friendship with Syria is mutual respect and diplomatic representation and the demarcation of the border (Diyar newspaper, Thursday March 15, 2007 at page 5, Local News).

The issue of Lebanese detainees in Syrian prisons raises a lot of spots to all forces of Lebanon's political, social, in terms of what the man wants to ally Syria, and therefore beyond what he said about the link Lebanon's sovereignty, independence and liberty return of prisoners from Syrian jails are blind him, and while it seeks to account charged with treason paste including signatories of the declaration of the junta allegedly hostile to Syria, what logic and any frequenting any contradiction!.

This issue is serious, whether real or were not, and must be solved by addressing it in all frankness and clarity, within the framework of the Syrian / Lebanese joint, which is charged with resolving and clarify the circumstances, which seem to section 255 unheard! It is not recalled, not advocacy to solve treason, but for the benefit of transparency, brotherhood and shared history between the two countries is a national duty and everyone who wants a national purification relations between the two countries which suffered from impurities and defects, during the era stormy years.

Now, after responding to the letter word for word, item by item, "Is this all that the declaration?!"

What jumped to read section 255 in the text of the declaration: ".. feeling very concerned this serious deterioration, a number of opinion makers in Syria and Lebanon to workers for a radical correction of the Syrian-Lebanese relations to meet the interests and common aspirations of the two peoples to sovereignty and freedom, dignity, welfare and justice and progress ", but the justification necessary, it is time multiplies when push factors for the spacing between the Syrians and Lebanese, and when we insist on dialogue and the guarantor and joint action for a radical correction of the relations between the two countries and two peoples in accordance with the national vision and future joint declaration calls for" transparent and close relations serve the interests of the two peoples and promote countered joint Israeli aggression and American hegemony "The undersigned adherence to the right of Syria in the restoration of the entire

occupied territories in the Golan and the restoration of Lebanon's land, which is still occupied in the Shab'a Farms and Kafr Shuba hills all available means adherence to the right of the Palestinian people to establish their independent state with Jerusalem as its capital and that the Palestinian Diaspora for the right to return to their homeland committed covenants and the implementation of international resolutions "and adds text in another location to say:" .. We emphasize that the different political systems and economic and social between our two countries is to be the source of richness and diversity and integration does not totally without cooperation, coordination and integration among them, that this requires a correction of such systems at the critical review of the comprehensive test in the past two together. We declare our deep conviction that the two countries are capable of devising a vision for coordination and integration among them, including to achieve enlarging energies and capabilities and differential benefits have it, especially in the face of multiple challenges put forward by globalization, finally, insist the text of the Declaration on "the importance gained by the special paths in the protection of democratic transformation independence and self-capabilities of our two peoples in the battle between national and pan, and insist that the rule of democratic systems of the two countries constitute the best guarantee for the establishment and the entrenched equal and peaceful relations between them, but at the same time uphold the right of peoples to choose full freedom, economic and social system, which suits the political aspirations without any coercion. "

Finally jumps over section 255 of the inter important seal statement says: "Advertising gaining legitimacy and strength by the signatories" .. It is not by any outside political or non-political.

Mr. President, the court distinguished

According to the letter (on the second page, line 10, 11 and 12):

"The more clearly that the Declaration is the original contents, including demands American / Israeli" The preparation and drafting of the Lebanese party material and externally directed against Syria. "

Now let me ask you: Do you claim unity efforts of the two countries for the liberation of the occupied and occupier of the land of Lebanon and the establishment of a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital activate the right of Palestinians to return to their homeland " American / Israeli demands "?! Is correct relations between the two countries in accordance with the national vision of future joint "is an American / Israeli?! Will modifying the two countries relationships according joint claim to the challenges posed by globalization American / Israeli demands ?! Will be the liberation of southern Lebanon occupied Lebanese addressing transnational / Syrian common vision of American /

Israeli?! Removing afflict the problems of relations between the two countries, and to stop the deterioration of the damage, is an American / Israeli?! Did sense to sign the Declaration of deep concern to devote the split in relations between the two countries is an American / Israeli?! Will all this, in conclusion, which wanted "gangsters March 14" hostile to Syria, which agrees with the fact that the Syrian opposition in a final outline American / Israeli conflict, "says section 255 regrettably?! "Why not seen the letter writers all this section, and did not stop him, and I rushed to cervical text to enter the scheme, which is the error in reading part of his success, and whether there is the greatest mistake of error transform what it calls the letter" actors active in Syria academic fields, media and political committees of civil society actors and a Lebanese academic and cultural information and "any customers for the United States and Israel, the enemies of Syria engaged in the scheme of American / Israeli support them?!

Mr. President, the court distinguished

Just stop at this point, given the recognition that the message of these events "importance and presence in the Syrian and Lebanese street" (the first page, line 11 and 12 of the letter.) Honestly say, if I wished that the head section 255 commissioned officers, a calendar objective of the signatories Lebanese, to know their identity and access to a true extent possible, they express these security that the vast majority of the signatories of Syria lovers and friends, and doubled the national / national / Progressive Democratic , historically hostile to imperialism and Zionism, and who the referee large portion of them against Arabism and political tendencies (Arab nationalists, former Ba'thists, communists, nationalists, etc. ..), but some of them fought against the Israeli enemy, and the before and after in 1982, and even in 2000, and I would like to ask Section 255, this Court: Does Marwa and Masood Karim Dhahir Fawaz Trabulsi, Habib Sadeq, Nidal Al-Ashqar, Mohamed Dakrub, Shawki Aberrantly, Michel Juha Mahmoud Sweden and Jihad Zein, Kamal Hamdoun and Khalid metal and other "faction March 14"? If they also, why was invited, for example, "Khaled Hadadah" Secretary General of the Lebanese Communist Party and a friend of Syria to deliver a lecture at al-Assad Library on February 25 last on "The Future of the American plan in the Arab region" Why lecture was attended by a constellation of the great leaders of the country. "Spearheaded Information Minister's call?! and how correct that Khalid metal, the announcement of the "gangsters March 14" At the same time, the enemy of imperialism and the American scheme / Israeli deserve to offer his views on the people and officials in Syria, which is playing the same role in this scheme against it, as one of my declaration?!

How Fat section 255 calendar such a study, as long as the Declaration recognizes that the site are not politicians, but events are academic and mass media and cultural relevance in the street and in the presence of political, cultural, before they labour charges for "gangsters March 14" and involvement in the planned American / Israeli?. I believe he did not do this deliberately, because he had done what reach conclusions contained in his letter, and when he was arrested he was detained, but said the declaration was an important document, express concern educated elite, academic and media and distinguished actors, their presence is very serious in the political arena because of the deterioration relations of the two countries and peoples, and was eventually rushed to the issuance of guidance by thanking them and inviting them to open discussions on ways to correct these relations.

One final word: I wrote educators, and others from Syria many articles and studies on the disorder in the Syrian / Lebanese, and on ways to correct it, and the first articles published on the subject old somewhat, due to in 1990, before a group or gang of about five March 14 Ten years, therefore, I feel very sorry, because section 255 officials forgot or ignored them or not read it. The first did so, they would probably unanimously adopting the charge line and the thought of this group or this trend Lebanon, which was formed in 2005 after the killing of Hariri.

I am not one of the built theses. It is not the declaration of theses claim of any group-a group of intellectuals who signed from which to express their vision as democratic for the future of relations between Arabs in general, Syria and Lebanon in particular, the two countries combined by the two brothers did not collect any of the other two ties and intimate links and vested interests, but they moved overnight declarations of goodwill , love and harmony to the opposite, to the enmity incomprehensible and unjustifiable, worry and hurt all national and nationally, as disturbed site declaration and submit them to its issuance, to contribute to the belief that he imposed on them a duty towards Lebanon and Syria, and loyalty to the nation and its issues, and fear that come from reality, the fate of the two neighbouring countries The fraternal peoples to control, and do not benefit from the deterioration of relations one enemy-the American / Israeli conflict, which was the beneficiary of the President all previous cases similar to the situation that had arisen between them.

Mr. President, the distinguished court

Because of fear of worsening relations, the oldest of the signatories to accept the declaration and signed, would agree with the destination bias towards one side of the dispute: Syria or Lebanese, note that they all belong to the breakdown history degradation which case with the Arabs

without interruption and bring them to misfortunes and defeats caused disagreements rulers and their parties and their leaders strength and ?! Is correct with the quest for an end to the deterioration of the Syrian / Lebanese and with their support of one side of this deterioration, and the bias, although it is against the deterioration itself, and not consider itself a point where?! Arabs have suffered a lot of disagreements leaders, incomprehensible and unjustified, which are often characterized by personal character, do you think that the intellectuals and academics Member, will be committed to the interests of their country and nation, seeking off the best types of relationships between them, fall into the trap stand with the side against the other and build a vision The ideas of the Lebanese or Syrian, whatever: they who see themselves opinion makers and thought and the renewal and knowledge for the present and future?!. Send a message that does not seem to know where to hit inextricably Arab intellectuals on the official Arab present, and regrettably unaware that their rejection of the case with the Arabs and their countries without a trend that does not reach others, but focus on what is formally in the Arab world today, it is absurd and ridiculous The sides together and one of the aspects of the limbs, and only to be stopped on the owners view, knowledge and culture. And to abandon a major lesson in their presence, and that of other advocates view is not intellectual, creative, and being behind the ambitions and selfish political gains is not the view of the right, and facing his time general, and especially to the future, to change the political know ahead of time, it is not advised to work in public affairs, and will succeed in achieving any goal, but loses self-respect and respect for the people and places importance and role of the actor in the political history who recognize him by letter.

In other words, we are not, we do not accept that any faction or group were Lebanese or Syrian, and we are not satisfied not to be a party to any group in Lebanon or Syria, and we are not opposed to the system of our country at any price, even if it is opposed to corruption and the lack of responsibility and abuse The lawlessness and personifying your, and we know exactly where interests converge with the higher interests of the state and society in Syria, whom the opposition banned from our point of view, and where separated, whom duty, but fees and part of any national position and nationalist and democratic society.

Now Are Doctors Sadeq Jalal AlAzim, , Tayeb Tizinin ,Abdul Razzak Eid, Burhan Glion .. Etc., and professors Omar Amirali and Abbas Abbas and Subhi Hadidi, Yasin al-Haj Salih, Muaz Hmor and Hussein Abbas, Akram Bunni , Aslan Abdul Karim ,Ali Al-Abdullah, Khaled Al-Khalifa ,Hakam Albaba Hamdan Hamdan, Munir Alsharani, Habib Issa .. Etc. and writers and poets Shawki Baghdadi, Aziz AlAzama , Farah Bayraqdar and thinker and critic Riad Najib Alrayes .. Etc. known



for volatility views and switching positions, and the report of convictions based on the factors and considerations malicious?! If only the section 255 A study on the whole those invited them to meetings and dialogue acquaintance, then he learned they are not sellers of convictions and strict code groups, but they are the best of Syria's sons and daughters note, knowledge and adherent including what developed of views, culture and attitudes, if those who facilitate the earning of the views others, why inability of the system to win any of them during the forty-odd years. Despite pressure, intimidation and inducements and benefits?!

We are not one of the gangsters, we do not accept that counted on anyone. Having asked what came in the Declaration, namely, establishing relations of Syria and Lebanon on the grounds go far beyond the foundations of security side only, and doctrine center / Pacific, which does not befit countries have occupied the territory of the Israeli enemy, and let us to form the foundations of the University of urgency and cohesion and unity of history, culture, religion and language and shared hopes and aspirations and goals Standard University, linking the two countries and peoples bond transcends politics to exist, and ensures that the unit is being shaken or deteriorate and collapse between overnight, and not manipulated by manipulators, to any faction or group or party they belong because it will be over their ability to inflict any damage, contrary to what it is today, and it was yesterday. It is often see myself in an system to be Syria played States in the report of the first things to Lebanon over almost a third of a century, without thought invitation to notify a group of educators or economists or teachers or journalists .. Etc., Lebanon to Syria, to get to know it and establish direct links with their own intellectuals, economists, teachers, journalists, teachers, and to see myself very much like to be the only contact at the scene had only example of a Syrian invitation to participate in the play of the Lebanese, are to develop this type of relationship any Or relations, really detrimental to the interests of Syria, and is thinking of the two cultural elites, fate of the two countries, and invite them to put an end to the deterioration of relations disturbing, to the detriment of Syria and interests, and serve the planned American / Israeli?!

In one of its sentences ,the letter says: "The striking in this declaration absolves the United States and Israel of everything that is happening in Lebanon now."

Cited in the previous paragraph, is part of the literal text of the declaration deny this allegation, the entire Declaration dictated concern for the fate of Syria, Lebanon and the Arabs generally in the age of the fall States and the spread of the phenomenon of American sweeps of the Arab countries, in the race I think that the strategic Syrian policy not

absorbed to the current moment, No reactions and develop appropriate strategies to thwart it.

In any case, I cited here paragraphs of the speech by President Bashar Dam on March 5, 2005, which confirmed that it had been in the last five years 63% of the withdrawal of the Syrian army from Lebanon, where Syria's relations with the United States normal, and there was no pressure or demands American linked its sponsors, and today has become necessary to complete the withdrawal of the army from the brotherly country for two reasons:

1 accomplished its mission in full no longer be warranted to stay in Lebanon.

2, a Lebanese consensus on his withdrawal, which will cause a division or split among the Lebanese.

In this address, the President confirmed that the step expression of independence Syrian decision, and not in response to external pressure or demands general, and American / Israeli particular, this announcement two months earlier visit by the Prime Minister of Lebanon current Fouad Siniora to Damascus, where he met senior officials, and President forefront, praised him the next day to visit the Syrian press, a man with an Arab nationalist past, and the determination of the leadership in Syria for its support and backing, because his government was one of the guarantees of Lebanon's Arabism.

At that time, in times of in 2006, was not in his Syrian restore events in Lebanon to outline American / Israeli President in terms of assurances that there was no external pressure resulted in the withdrawal, and the Baath newspaper headlines and October Revolution and about Siniora and Arabism and nationality, Forget letter this, or that it was moreover? Or are used deliberately deliberate double standards, on the Declaration of hand, that you see with, and respect the demands and statements of the Lebanese political forces and offset, and openly hostile to Syria in her speech, and as long boasted that it was behind the decision of the Congress and the liberation of Lebanon as well as resolution 1559, the most prominent and more explicit, General Aoun, that you see with satisfaction, which is without any mistakes, although the declaration is signed and they did one percent than done against Syria, in spite of everything that was done under the notion explicit American, I always boasted of fights planned by American / Israeli?!

Mr. President, distinguished shrine Court

This fabricated story, nor do they justify the arrest of any Syrian, in particular and to investigate what he says advertising will be for the benefit of the Arabs in general and Syria and Lebanon in particular, and especially Syria them: the strongest party in any future relationship to

meet the interests and aspirations of the two peoples and two states, even if based on equality and equality They will be marked by qualities of struggle and patriotism, and Once in the context does not accept the veto or cancellation, set declaration and appointed its terms and conditions, and demanded it, and perhaps Sadly, that the arrests took place in the country that serves the declaration did not occur in Lebanon, and Syria is afraid of the "gangsters March14 ,while Lebanon did not scare ,the weaker than her ,and it does not accuse gangsters of March 14,which is ruled by the declaration signatures ,to adopt a view of relationships between the two countries ,serve Syria, in fact ,because any unequal relationship between two unequal parts ,serves the stronger one. Harmony, agreement, and integration between the two countries will pull them one to the other, and will make the interests and policies of Syria was established in the ruling!.

The question now: Do not know section 255 of this?! But he knows that Syria entry to the heart of the house every Lebanese is much better for their interests than any other type of patterns and its presence there, especially military presence / security side only, and turning Lebanese / Syrian personal interest of the citizens of both countries, especially for the citizens of Lebanon and the political foundation build groups and blocs and parties policies and strategies in which paint is the only guarantee to ensure the interests of Syria and Lebanon, and strengthening the presence of both countries to the other.

Now, why has signed arrests and targeted certain people and the intellectuals? This is what I will answer it at the end of this defense, to pause at some ironies that accompanied the arrests, and illustrated a confusing lack of craft approaching when those who have them.

Perhaps the first of these anomalies confining arrest and imprisonment of ten Syrians cent and thirty-seven, who signed the Declaration until 20 2006, informed that the four detainees denied signatories and non-detainees did not deny signing, but manifested by the pride, although it is more important much of occupations, with the symbolic and effective than symbolic and effectiveness of most detainees. So the standard has been arrests, and whether the signing o Volunteer intellectuals declaration makes the first of the "gangsters March 14" and the second innocent and requires punishment and keep others safe from accountability and prosecution?! How do you explain this, and whether the work should be done formal system of the State, politics really know what you want, in improvise and wandering?!

The second policy is ironic to prosecute detainees against whom no charges are to be installed and accuse against / with it is not a phenomenon or contained in any judicial conditioning, and with it appears that the detainees are not tried nor convicted sake!! It may

become known that the first attorney general in Damascus Mohammad Professor Marwan Allogi, Dicker four of the detainees, who denied signing, and offered signing Adoption says that Michel Kilo agreed with Abdul Halim Khaddam to the declaration, one year before leaving the country! The Declaration served imperialists and Zionists against going immediately to their homes.

This accusation has not addressed one of me, which is not mentioned in any judicial conditioning, but he has been promoting the widest year, and indicated in the statements of many officials, is to ensure that no cry judgement against me based on the accusation undeclared, and similar The interest in several books sent by section 255 of the Attorney General and the judiciary took into account each time demanded the release of people but not reflected in the adaptation of a judicial order.

3 11 8 2006 I visited Cyprus to meet with Lebanese Minister Marwan Hamadeh, and got him on the funds paid to those who signed the declaration. What interests Professor Allogi to do what he has done, and why protects false slandered the explosion me, although I want to prosecute Syrian judiciary, and explain what with the newspaper revolution on the deployment of the lie need Publication Law Bulletin, while I personally touch of a campaign coordinated and organized charged in Tunaiti, and challenged the honor, and been the subject of personal evil and slander, abuse and went to my father, who turned to a French client known, although one of those who joined the police after Syrian Treaty 1936, and one of the four refused to return to the French army after the cancellation of the treaty?.

It is known, Mr. Judge, that the detainee, who has not made the conviction against him be covered by the mandate of the judiciary, protection, why did not eliminate, and why those who did not respond to the charges. I am not accusing the department because of, or not addressed to?!. The campaign against the killings were both moral taboo, and pave the atmosphere for the acceptance of any sentence issued against me, no matter how unfair, how can eliminate ignored, and why again, if Professor Allogi between myself and defend myself, before the juvenile is one of its symbols?!

And the fourth is ironic cancellation appellate release, and therefore categorically and is not set aside, a judge of Salehi on assignment Professor Munira Haider, has been cancelled Professor Allogi evacuation of people, and the game is not worthy of the high-eminence, with an official bit more than in the Ministry of Justice, claiming falsely to the Bar that he had heard cancel evacuation of people, and the invitation deacon Professor Michel to discuss the issue with him in his office, after the inquiry about its reasons. How I wish I had the official admitted manipulating the evacuation of people, and said that the public interest, as

understood, were required to do so, then, I always said I want the requirements of the public interest, this is it must happen not end for the whole matter.

The thread that connects all of this, and unite the wills?!

It is a blend of the letter and wrote his will, it is not reasonable to release an intellectual influence on the political street, because the release Sevdh story of the lyrics to one, and will reveal what he and his colleagues presented the fabrication and Prejudice, has been open for questions about the bases adopted in detention, and the ability of Decide to understand what is going on, and impartiality in making a decision and do what step, especially against the opposition.

The problem is that this phenomenon will not in any judicial context. The elimination least the first year covered by the lawyer and abstractions from the eyes of public opinion, with which it is driven, orientation, which issued a sentence of five years against our colleague and friend, lawyer Anwar Bunni, with the state security court sentenced another accused jail publish false news Professor Anwar charge three years ago, and although this will work to rule against me very well.

Finally, Mr. Judge

President Bashar al-Assad has said to us, we the ordinary courts, where we will have a fair trial. Is this, which does eliminate unusual Is it conceivable that the ordinary courts of the most exceptional justice, and that is where open-minded people contempt law and manipulate, and transform it into an additional tool, however, maintains a strong presence outside the whole works against evil and publicly?!

Mr. President, the court distinguished

What is now the charges against, at the message section 255, adopted by the judge assignment, and accusing me by attacking the leadership in Syria. And inciting public opinion and influence the morale of the citizens, leading to its civil war and sectarian fighting and insecurity in the country in addition to bridging the plots and communication quarters hostile to Syria (IDEOLOGIES gangsters February 14 in Lebanon).

After taking the Waiting, the assignment judge to two counts: the weakening of national feeling in Syria, and misdemeanor inciting ethnic and sectarian. Will not let this opportunity pass without irony of the language of the letter alleging that the signatures on the Beirut Declaration / Damascus is the attack on the leadership in Syria, and inciting public opinion and influence the morale of the citizens, and that it

is not might or might lead, but a lead and certainly to raise the civil war and sectarian fighting and insecurity in the country, in addition to bridging the plots and communication quarters hostile to Syria.

First of all, thank God, because the predicted by section 255 had not occurred, although My Content and write on the Internet, there were no civil war there has been no sectarian fighting unwavering security in the country, although the section does not mention the reasons for that, because he was convinced that all this would happen, I turn it back to an essential to the fact that the Declaration and My Content does not call for civil war and sectarian fighting and want to destabilize security in the country, but called for the reversal of this and exactly perfect, even graciously Court, I read articles that I submit now in my file to put its hands on all pleased this fact substance, which I advocate tolerance, dialogue and national unity, and I am not an advocate of civil war and factional fighting and undermine the stability of the country, but I will not miss this opportunity, prior to ask: If a few articles and the signing of the Declaration on the Internet referring to the civil war and sectarian strife and destabilize the country, in no squalid living conditions of our country, and the security apparatus, which can be of an article from here and sign from there to destroy the work and overthrew the security and stability of the country, which his protection?!. Finally, the situation envisaged by section 255, if it believed it could raise civil war and sectarian strife without destabilizing the country, and makes stability separate item on the civil war and sectarian strife?!.

Ahmed God and thank him again, because section expectations unfulfilled and because our country enjoy stability, despite the pessimism and signed a letter worse, and whether there is even worse than the civil war and sectarian strife?!. Yes, there is more worse, that the hype straight of its danger up and down, and not giving up on accuse citizens to spread it, and to consider all Syrian as a potential source for them and deal with lens of suspicion and mistrust, and disclaims responsibility for what may well beyond its capabilities, excite a civil war and sectarian strife , in a country like ours, well-known people and damaged national unity and awareness!.

Is it true now that I weakest national feeling among the Syrians?!. Is it true that any different view is the official view of the attacks on the political leadership, and that inciting public opinion and affect the morale of the citizens?!. Are other opinion must be respected by all, if he had such results?!. Is it not an act of suppression of national and protect the country and is not directed against freedom and the other opinion, as the regime in the popular media?. And consequently only be oppression is the spirit of the national policy and the public interest, according to reality and affirms his different evidences since many decades?

Frankly, I want to register Parenthetically strong as the old ideas, opinions and knowledge ,I spent my all life in the collection and processing and dissemination, filled machinations, but I deferred pending to explain to me what one would have happened if the mentality of our security situation prevailing in Mecca time letter Prophet's noble , and what if that security accused, and Mr. Moulay Mohammed son Abdullah (p), founder of the Arab nation and her grandfather, a man only in human history, which was a new invitation and lived to achieve, and therefore considered by many philosophers and thinkers greatest human being human existence?!

I am confident that our Lord and Maulana Muhammad son Abdullah (p) was accused of attacking the leadership in the Arabian Peninsula in general and especially Mecca and Quraish, and he was publisher would NEWS false sense of affecting public opinion and affect its morale, and that what is called for civil war The sectarian strife and destabilize the security and stability of the Arabian Peninsula, and said the need to worship one God is one of incitement to tribal gods and beliefs, it is then filled and machinations with any hostile external (Persians and Roman), especially as he goes trader in convoys outside the Arabian Peninsula, and strangers meet and discuss with them, or adopt their views, in this case, the prophet Mohammed was captured and sent to prison, because he wants to break the gods, cleaning Kaaba, and calls into question the folk religious beliefs, but their roles in social, economic, administrative and derived from it, does not depend on advocacy or abandoned, The fire threatening the pains of the resident insists on maintaining it. The charge made this will eliminate the conviction, given the enormous change and the impact of the coup call, and to his constant for supporting it, and the rejection of everything from the temptations to abandon them, the opinion, if Quraish would have the security apparatus as section 255, Was Mohammed son of Abdullah lived verification call, or had died (ie murder) below?!. Had the Umayyad and Abbasid Empire treated own intellectuals and opinion leaders of their sons and hard workers with same standards, and whether we have heard Ibn Sena, Al Razi , Al Candi,Al Farabi ,Ikhwan Alsafa, Almotazila, AlAshari, Malek, Abu Hanifa, Jalaleddin Al Rumi, Al-Ghazali and Ibn Taymiyah .. Etc., whether Arabs have reached the current of civilization and progress, it was already possible to talk about the progress and civilization have?! The thought may not be seen as merely incite and inflame, simply because it is different from the mentality prevailing ideology and the ruling is seen as a political criterion is not thought of exchange did not protect the security of his country but kill and kill capabilities of the creatures, creativity and innovation to the people. It is not suppression of intellectual conversion to a national ideology and the interests of a system

of top-killing regulations of the system itself as well, not least because of repression detained in a narrow Templates not discourage more stifling and the ability to leave what may be the remains of his talents and abilities, it is granted permission to kill him for the assassination of Nature and acquired in the course of evolution, and not in ideological thing to consider influential in the system of systems to reason as Walker conspiracies, and to the thought as to employment or the other, especially if this thought advent-again, and actively the public, and interested in reality, and oriented discover ways and routes to put an end to the intractable crisis of historic, hard new ways to the people and the homeland, in the era of conflicts merciless, more advanced, and more freedom, as shown defeat of the Soviets, and if Sayers thought this is not something they want for themselves!.

Out now to the charge: felony weaken national feeling and misdemeanor inciting ethnic and sectarian in Syria.

Charged letter weakening the national feeling, he charged the judiciary to deeply regret, however that this accusation, like inciting a felony, not true only in wartime, and we are not in a time of war, because peace strategic choice since in 1974, and because we prefer peace to anything Another, in the words of President Assad in an interview with ((AlJazeera)), I refrain from responding to the second charge, as it is intended to extend a personal affront to me, that the proposal to establish a political system on the concept of citizenship, and that the definition and the definition of citizenship freedom, including the Privacy, which is determined by the identity and rights alone, regardless of color, sex, religion and social status, class, cultural, which must be equal human beings all, to any creed or nation and the people they belong to.

I am in position and belief, against any discrimination between human beings, against the definition of a man's religion or doctrine, sex, color .. Etc., have objected to the Soviet experience, opposed and criticized in a time of ascent and shining, because they refused to define rights and freedom set out of his class, while I was Communist then, I was no one who belonged to this experience, how can I avoid any sectarian accusing how , I was the one who stood with the Palestinians during the civil war in Lebanon, with Iraq against America, I have the solace of my mother conceived God, and good soil on the mandates of male Hakim, considered holy book the Koran Arab nationalism, and Muhammad bin Abdullah (r) and Mr. Moulay Wajdi larger, As the nation is very Mohammedia ..

The weakening of the national feeling is wonderful charge no less strange than the first charge, given the confirmed on the purity and lofty national feeling in Syria, and after more than forty years of Baath rule, and on the impossibility to affect whoever that one party or the person or,



the Syrian national feeling, because all of them are unable to weaken this sentiment or influence, and that they tried that, I found necessarily connection and ostracism and will be treated to outside customers and will later without influence or effectiveness.

Mr. President, the court distinguished

After what we had of defeats patriotic and nationalistic at the local, Arab, and after the fall of Palestine, the Golan and Iraq, the spread of foreign armies of occupation in all Arab land, and the failure of development projects, and the retreat location Arabs everywhere House and the issue, and everything coup nothing to unity, freedom and socialism to its opposite, after the impoverishment of the people and looted and deprived of his political rights and civil, and returns coin like this and wealth, and yet stripped of all freedoms, yet there is a capable of weakening the national feeling?.

Will keep feeling like this already weakened this or that character? Will deserves sentiment weakened signing of the Declaration of intellectuals, as a national or other positive attributes?! Is it not kidding allegation that the signatures on the Beirut Declaration / Damascus weaker national sense, while it would not affect defeats and disasters that befell it at every level and in every area of the field, which I mentioned before lines.

Mr. President, the distinguished court.

I have four observations on the Arab political system, applies in particular to the political system in our country has always been intellectual and practical, and dictated the stands, filled resolved Bali took my status, cited here to understand the special intellectual and spiritual, which led me to the signing of the Declaration, among many things wrote and did during the last decade.

These observations are a nutshell:

1) that the regime in Syria since a birth in the last century sixties issue nationalism in the face of the issue of democracy, and established an inconsistency can not be linked or exceeded them, make one other cancelled, explains this criticism concepts and sayings rights and the rights of citizenship and community, including the basis of any political system conversation. Baath Party did not come out the promise of the rights and freedoms of citizenship and political system based on free and rights Kmat deserve freedom, regardless of the substantive appointments, as Aristotle says, but reduced and Wade was unavailable from its beginnings in Syria between 1946 1963, on the pretext that they Human Bourgeoisie and freedoms belong to the age Albergoizi / capitalist, which

wants insurmountable socialism, and nationalism is the idea that has brought the concepts of human rights and citizenship, which laid the political system by social, the artificial antagonism between national issue and the issue of democracy, which has lasted for over forty years and even Now, the idea has undermined national and conferment of effectiveness and character, and around the country reign, anti-Unionist promise, which turned into verbal promise not translate it in the reality of Arabs in general and Syria in particular, and we are caught today in a real crisis, because we make the democratic liberation of Latin America from American imperialism The re-production and renewal of the left, just an American conspiracy us, it is necessary to suppress and defeat any price, and make the democratic opposition a puppet of America, according to the letter, regardless of their patriotism and its role was to protect her, the opposition wants to bridge the gap between the two nation and democracy, they consider them as one issue express themselves because of the different ways distinct incubator and routes, while the artificial conflict between them to curb Arab renaissance second, and drove her to retreat destroying growing, and it has led to the collapse of the socialist camp, in the Land of the Soviets and Eastern Europe, in spite of what its armed and security forces and parties Organization, and I am confident that this incompatibility behind the gradual collapse in other aspects political and public and party frontline , which has turned increasingly to the slaughter by a knife, needless to say, the issues of national reconciliation and democracy is a condition of any new Arab advancement, and any movement of the people / national / nationalist actor, and the freedoms guaranteed by democracy, rights and the peaceful and dialogue mechanisms, and national mobility of people and community and liberal complements to the ground adequate to meet internal and external threats, without this integration, the policy community and in state and modernity in progress.

2) that the state, including the composition of the year, comprehensive and just, it may not be subject to the formation of partial and limited, the party is passing, and true that the opposite will happen, as long subordination to the State party denies attributes as a state authority, turning it into a reign, and Mchksnh mutually exclusive, corrupt and corruptive, without raising Party over the skies such as the partial and limited passing.

3) The Authority considers everything else by its meaning, does not see itself in terms of society and the state and the citizen, to see this, the same standard idea of the separation and political interest, it is even said after the defeat in June that the Israeli aggression on Syria), Egypt (failure, because it failed to achieve its objective real : overthrow the state, and because the occupation is not sufficient achievement of the

Zionists, justifies victory, as long as the land be restored, while power can not be compensated fell, and today, it seems evident that the Earth was the goal of the enemy, which refuses to withdraw, and the system has not fallen , failed to recover war or peace, and that is not likely to be able to edit wars indirect and small battles or through policies used to serve the cause of national power, the standard measure of everything.

4) The authority introduced to the politics of violence, and have raised their culture, despite frequent talk about the ideological, and science, the authority to violence intervention policy was historically the most power failure, since the success of any power measured their ability to manage their affairs and conditions of her homeland Least the extent of the violence, and the greatest of tools and methods for peaceful balances, that resort to violence in order to organize the public domain and relations mean the lack of means and methods enable owners and prohibitions of his administration in line, dialogue and peaceful means, it is understood that becomes the focus on the means and methods, and issues of national reconciliation and democracy, and the need for parties subject to the State instead of subjecting a State to any party, in the eyes of the letter to their adversaries, and part of a hostile schemes.

If added to the above that years of Baath rule did not succeed, regrettably, in reducing tendencies destroyed the lives of three Arabs and claimed the discharge of opportunities, but left of their time, and history, as many of their thinkers says, are:

1) the outbreak of hostilities and exacerbate the contradictions between their countries.

2) the emergence and aggravation of the contradictions between the people and their governments.

3) the emergence of factors fragmentation and lacerations within their communities undone each and every one of them, woven of many internal and domestic and national cohesion.

We realized the size of the role that the cultured loving to his homeland and its people do, and this kind of role, and that ((peace of mind becomes a form of Rascality)) as Tolstoy says the conditions of the word of our present.

I was in the last forty years of advocates to address these structural distortions, and to get rid of them, has gone through stages in my position:

NATO continued to the end of the last century when I thought that no salvation without their salvation from the same system.

Consolidate the second phase with the end of this period, you believe that the salvation of the system is a unit of the disadvantages, and the salvation of the country it is without major effort is the same and that

any other road involve Syria in the battles and internal contradictions will not be served or serve any party of parties, authority or opposition, to be developed by palm genie because of the size of the internal problems it faces, which became all of a structural nature, entrenched and stubborn, and the external challenges that find themselves in the face, in a moment of the fall of Arab, the most egregious manifestations of the occupation of Iraq after the occupation of Palestine, and the disappearance of their tearing Division, and working to dismantle only entities "International" of sectarian grounds, is the practical innovation of the post-cold Sykes / Pico, the actual translation of the coming era America wants to dominate the many decades to come on the keys and joints and wealth and the will of the Arab people fragmented, and the moribund years, did not succeed any national policies, national so far to stop the collapse and that Syria would, contrary to the employers thought the time, after the visit of Colin Powell in May in Damascus in 2003, the next for two reasons:

1) It is with Iraq and Iran buffer politically undesirable American, the region holds strategic keyword internationally, which America wants control, starting with the occupation of Iraq.

2) because the break this wall / axis, which began with the occupation of Iraq, is necessary to remove unwanted by the powerful American oil basin, which extends from the Islamic republics in the former Soviet Union to South Arabian Gulf, may not have any strong American presence or not there remains an active, the future and the future depends on international control of exclusivity.

In order not to lose Syria also lost Iraq, directed thinking and action in these lines to the two axes:

1) the focus of the first lies in the need to rid the situation of disadvantages, without shock or subjected to risk, not only because the alternative chaos or occupation, and neither is the best way to get rid of these shortcomings without the unity of all the forces of the Syrian policy, opposition and pro, on the basis of consensus can be which certainly starting to diagnose the problems the country and its people, to find solutions by them, and address them as one, and not there Scissors and otherwise, to be all that progressive ways and calm and deliberate and safe and peaceful, but they will not succeed, the new happening, although the failure may face remained in the country, including the capabilities and opportunities escape, it may only be successful through a mutual denial of the very willingness to open most of understanding and forget the painful past, and turn a new page without the repression On the other hand of terrorism, based on recognition of everyone everyone, and broader reconciliation between them, but to seek to unify their organizations after strength, in the framework of the policy to take all the emblem, ((hand outstretched for another open heart him)) The aim of this

axis, is turn the page on the contradictions between the government and the people, between power and society, and the establishment of meat National enhance the country's internal situation on the basis of a new and sound is the unity of the State, society and power, citizenship and the deterioration of human rights and the highest possible extent of compatibility between other internal components of the Syrian state and national public life.

2) the focus of the second closed a chapter of contradictions Arab / Arabic and put an end to this deadly tendency, which printed the official Arab life character, and reflected on the Arab citizens everywhere, and shipment of national life hostile and volatile factors and fighting, and to make provision for our enemy, and brother promised not to matter buy.

From these accounts, it was necessary to rid our country of theoretical loads of excess or sudden hostility with the Arabs, are countries, so I called even before the death of President Hafez al-Assad to normalize relations with Iraq, Palestine and Lebanon, to adopt a policy based on what brings in the established policy by, looking for what distinguishes, various pretexts, some seem justified and reasonable, but they all led to the weakening of the Arabs generally, including in our country, and dominated us from defeat to another, and failure to another, so we are to where we are is an oddity, thanks our disagreements in a meaningless function only prepare us for the fall of the final, meaningless differences, but they managed way that will lead us to fall, the most controversy models Syrian / Iraqi-in 1970 and in 2003.

Mr. President, the court distinguished:

Comprises Beirut Declaration / Damascus, in this context, is intended to stop the deterioration of relations between Syria and Lebanon, according to its introduction, this is dictated by the intent and stop it, and pushed me, it was unreasonable to control the two sister countries, namely descending into open conflict, after which the era before relations that transcend any controversy, and it was necessary that someone shout: Enough, not leading to another Arab conflict, while correcting the Syrian-Lebanese differences in a radical, on the basis of consensus and unity based on their history and tongue and religions and culture, interests, their positions against the enemy occupier (Israel ), and following the emergence of enemy tanks, aircraft carriers over, with a view to the occupation and domination (America). Incidentally, the declaration was not read Crema, which is not without its shortcomings and flaws, but it certainly is not part of the planned American-Israeli, not an expression by the adoption of Michel Kilo, or other signatories views of any faction or factions of the actors, in Lebanon and Syria to end both, I saw from my signing the Declaration, not so explicit gangsters here and there a group or community, but to contribute to putting an end to the conflict is not the

Syrians and the Lebanese need, in the midst of the dangers threaten them fatal, would not the right one, that flared up and take the two countries to violence (God forbid), and there will be one on the right, that silent or pass allowed, or joined to a terminal.

Mr. President, the court distinguished

I wrote hundreds of articles, studies and thrown tens of lectures to disseminate the line, and persuade people, and that right was accepted by a wide range of exposure or who have read it, because it was not invited to overthrow the regime, but gave preliminary solve problems caused by the policy primarily, It seemed to be able to turn the pages of the recent past, which was full of conflicts and internal conflicts, especially after the Islamists formulate vision and nearby interacting with him, so that proves ratified redirected himself, has entered into any dialogue with the loyalty presented to the authority, and prepared numerous files and put aside in the light of new thought and reformist approach, although some of the effects of anger sometimes opponents, and supporters of the Authority altogether, and supported since day one promise of reform made by Bashar Assad himself in a meeting of the Council of People's 17 2000, the moment of his formal assumption of the presidency, did not dwell much In fact he has not started from the political field, as I call (and others), and "I am not on the acceptance of any area started economically or administratively or educationally or economically or legally or culturally or socially, estimated that it would eventually lead to the field of politics, and be keeping end, a beginning out of the four structural defects, which were considered equally true sense reform to get rid of them, I did not see him a target other than the exit of contexts, airspace and accounts, which prompted us to it.

Because of this line, and efforts to make it a success, once a customer become central intelligence (Nihad avert a newspaper editor, when he was a friend of some of the Syrian security services), and another Syrian intelligence agent (Nizar Nayyouf in his website), any time an American agent for the specific in the system, and once again the client devices Syria for the opposition, perhaps because I embodied in the public culture and the effectiveness of new knowledge, which is committed to the words of truth, which does not consider the owner to the requirements of sacrifices, informed that the opinion of the area to reap the benefits or the emergence of the Personal and material. I am who I called, among the first called in the Arab culture, to break the cultural field on the political field are the dominant and official, said the need to produce a draft cultural capable of planning a draft informational / Dispense new Arab, must be non-negotiable break, and failed, as long as the fate of the nation The personal destiny depends on its success, and exit from the current impasse historic, associated.

## **Presented defense note from the Defense body for Anwar AlBunni**

**Lieu of the first distinguished criminal court in Damascus**

**Case No. basis: 97/2007  
MEETING Day: 3/4/2007**

**Defense note presented by the Defense body**

Mr. President  
Gentlemen advisers  
Mr. representative of the public's right

The decision of the indictment and probably reprehensible and surprising and astonishing ... Everything faced to Professor Anwar AlBunni is not based on fact and law ,hitting ignoring the permanent legal rules ,and penal jurisprudence and law case....

### **First: Inevitable Introduction:**

Since the humans started to compose small ,they were such as caves societies or large as tribal communities... Or the city and community after community of the state ... Sought such communities to organize the relationship between its members are limiting the shed brute force ... Or predominance relations jungle. This gradual evolutionary approved natural evolution and smooth for those communities and groups. The objective of this development to preserve the rights of the people especially the right to life .. , Liberty and human dignity and in accordance with historical stages.

Then take this form of regulation laws and legal rules of the Code of Hammurabi, starting and even laws Rome to the modern state emerged formations where branched branches of the law after becoming a complex relationship ...

All those ordinances and downloaded seeks to regulate relations among individuals and relations of power and protect the rights of human material and moral ...

In the area of punitive legislation, the legislator had desired to protect people's rights and freedoms of other persons abuses were private or legal persons ...

Established that heavenly according to the evolution of basic rules in terms of not only criminalize legal text .. Personal crime ... Hence indictment conviction must be based on hard evidence, not speculation and assumption and probably! ... Or political ends.

In the area of application of the law mandated the legislation that the judiciary independent and make their goalkeeper Secretary to the proper application of the law and curb executive power in the event of trying to dominate the judiciary .. It thus reinforcing the confidence of people right and justice and the rule of law ...

The decision came the indictment and probably did not agree with all that he and contrast, the patent professor brown obvious and clear of the inability of the prosecution to prove anything, which attributed to him on the other hand the non-applicability of legal text for his ...

Say that to get to that indictment and probably came contrary to the law and B. A sound legal sense, which makes it descend to the police use of political to the legal provision .....

### **Second: in the airspace issue:**

Article 286 penalties, which was charged to the client which provides as follows:

With the law:

"1 - deserves the same punishment of transport in Syria in the same way news known to be false or exaggerated that weakens the nation.  
2 - if this news actor calculated correctly punished custody at least three months. "

If this article refer to article 285 of the cases where applicable legal text and punishment.

Through analysis of the legal text, it requires:

- 1 - To be false news and committed knows that.
- 2 - That the news was false rouge in time of war or expected its broke out.
- 3 - That affects false report to the spirit of the nation and weakens their resistance.
- 4 - Commit a crime or misdemeanor in Syria.

1 –The criminal jurisprudence has identified the concept of false report and defined as news, data and rumors and information that are based on the facts that have been distorted or cover the features of the truth. If the news owner created the news reality of the facts or distorted this incident is a liar! ..

The burden of proof lies News transferred or publication rests with the prosecution of any prosecution. Where is their proof from the prosecution to the discretion of the court distinguished on the validity news or a lie. On that basis, if the news was true in the same or was likely committed not just a lie or exaggeration graduating from the nature of the area not to



apply the provisions of Article 286 and punishment for a carrier news. In reading the case file is clear that the prosecutors failed to prove that the transfer client about the death of Muhammad Shafer Hisa place in his arresting security during a press interview with him, was false ,and that the question is still alive, for example, or that it was not originally detained upon his death.

As the prosecution and the case was incumbent upon the demand is in its declaration of innocence client for lack of evidence pursuant to rule of law "prosecutors discount Sheriff" seeking the truth behind not to request criminalization. So as not to explain its disposal - with the loss of evidence - that breach function, which is seeking the truth behind ... In fact, only ...

2 - The false report had been in a war breaks out or sign:

Is not enough to be false news, but must be fired has fired in a time of war or of conflicts and the threat by launching by the State or States against real and realistic ...

The entire doctrine on the definition of war that armed clashes between the armies of two or more defined as a state of war proclamation of the State of the state of general mobilization or partial economy and the preparation of this case ...

Is not the definition of war and the war situation in the Syrian law, but the law so extraordinary Army No. 456 Date 14/12/1949 where the definition in Article IV of the war:

"Armed clashes between the forces of two or more"  
And the state of war in accordance with article:

"Mobilization partial or general preparation for a future armed clashes"  
Should Bring definitions former Indeed, we believe that there is no absence of any armed clashes with the enemy on the other hand there is no general or partial mobilization in the country and in the last thirty years since the signing of the separation of forces agreement in 1974. Moreover, the statements made to the Syrian officials that peace is the strategic option of Syria and the effect of war and the war situation negated what was attributed to the client as well as originally stated that the news from him in a press release has been unable prosecutors irrefutable and lying also removes ...

3 - The third requirement is to be available to affect false report to the spirit of the nation and resolve weakens:

News that the firm alleged lie without any proof of this came in the context of a journalist's newspaper with the client ...

Although this newspaper is not only seen it easy segment of the Syrians and the impact obviously must affect the resolve of a very large audience that not all the Syrian people ...

On the other hand, should be news to say that the influential army broke through enemy defenses and Syrian territory occupied by .. Or that the army has left its positions from the area of the clashes as well as ..

(God forbid) or leadership left the country .. or publishing news about alleged victories of the armies of the enemy and progress in the country. Or that the enemy uses the weapons we have no capacity or that his aircraft disperse toxic gas, which is no way to prevent or destructive weapons it uses, which creates panic and terror and panic among people ...

So the legislature through the text of articles 285-286 was designed to punish publisher of false news which weakens the spirit of the nation in the critical times require mobilizing energies to support the army or with the enemy, not the news came in the context of a journalist an expression of opinion and the goal of maintaining the client dignity Humanitarian Syrian citizen and the use of torture should not be detained in accordance with the provisions of the Convention against Torture, signed by Syria and ratified it on 1/7/2004.

Another concept and the morale of the nation through maintaining their dignity, rights and freedoms ....

4 - Last condition occurs is required to commit a crime or misdemeanor in Syria:

Needless to say, the news disjointed from his client was a journalist with the newspaper Gulf do not fall to Syria and entered it is seen it is the number of fingers on the hands ...

If the news dissemination outside Syria is in addition to that he makes the third condition is contrary to what went indictment defends the dignity and freedoms of the people and thus raise their morale and preserve the humanity indicates reservoirs in violation of the laws by the security services and put the finger on the wound ...

The absence of the four conditions to be achieved by the aforementioned physical collapse Staff ratios for the client.

Especially the inability of prosecutors to prove that the false news that affected the spirit of the nation and proof of war, and that his condition was published in Syria! ...

And the lack of physical tapes pillar collapses indictment originally. -- And the mental element, which is criminal intent and faith client left to the publication

News mistaken for the fact ,is originally not available ,he is a prominent activist with the local and international reputation achieved through credibility in its activity and supported this reality and the facts. The reference to the death of Mohammed Shaher Hisah in the security cellars

transfer mechanism, it is working to monitor violations of human rights in Syria, as we came in the context .. So as to avoid such violations! ...

Conclude that the criminal intent removes, thus collapsing physical and moral pillars of crime and by collapsing of both, what was attributed to the original client is collapse. In the absence of any offence calls for the arrest and trial client.

**- And prosecutors:**

Prosecutors in the area of work is an honest revival in sense that they seek the truth and seek behind .

It is through their competence in the trigger and conducted before the judiciary and the representation of the indictment does not exempt it from being against honourable, objective and provide evidence for the case if in the interest of the accused ...

They indicate that it erred in moving public lawsuit it is not wrong but it is the duty when it appears that the claim of innocence is not so wrong to insist on calling criminality despite not being able to provide evidence ..

Or non-applicability of legal text on the work of the accused ...

The nature of their work requires them freedom from bias against the accused or in the interest of its claim not to impose penalties against the accused is innocent, but its proper application of the law based on the realistic elements defined properly and correctly.

It is the noblest functions of the search for truth that must not be linked to previous demands even embarrassing it is not calculated, but it does not have to apply the patent to any accused is innocent unless convicted on the evidence available.

And demanding peace and stop the prosecution case if it became clear that the act does not constitute a crime or not guide him pursuant to the provisions of Article 51 of the Code.

For a political nature, which has characterized this case and the non-applicability of legal text on the basis explained and the failure of the evidence and the absence of intent and before sentencing ask them to go back on its criminalization client seeks to acquit ..

- We have confirmed circulars Gentlemen successive ministers of justice to clarify the functions of the prosecution and we highlight Circular No. / 7 / Date 25/1/2006 issued by the Minister of Justice.

**III: In reply to the allegation Personal note:**

Obvious that the focus of a separate civil action or proceeding according to the general right is the character and interest. The absence of either of them is the absence of the suit originally ..

Despite dropping misdemeanor belonging to the international organization Amnesty Law, we emphasize the absence of such misdemeanor originally of reasons:

1 - Centre for Human Rights Training and education dividend for the EC .. It is inconceivable that the European Commission opened centre of this kind without the consent of political power and is therefore not an international organization or even local ..

2 - The European Commission hired with Professor AlBunni as a prominent activist in the field of human rights to manage this position .. he is not a member of an organization .. Nor he created it.

3 - No relation to the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour ,and it is not a license or approval to such centres thus having the capacity of educational and cultural institutes in the field of human rights. Because approval requires the approval of the Ministries of Culture and Education.

4 - Status were closed because he did not obtain a administrative license only .. This has nothing to do with political approval, which showed evidence of the fact that such access Thus institutes or centres of education and character education needs to be available the following conditions:

A – Its centre to be away from the another Institute 500 m distance.

B -Getting the approval of the neighborhood.

The closure was on that basis, not on the basis of being an international organization! ...

On that basis ,it can be seen that there is no connection to the ministry, which has taken a personal prosecutor and has no capacity or interest so and thus breaks down the legal basis for taking a personal prosecutor! ...

5 - While to the side of providing a request for the resolution to be to the request from the Ministry of Interior to drop nationality of Professor Anwar AlBunni ,which is the most denunciation ...

Apart from the Ministry and the trusteeship was extended to include other ministries especially the Ministry of Interior, which is following the trial regularly through the deployment of security in the courtroom and the lobby of the court, the demand itself is the exclamation of astonishment. Nationality is a right and not tender from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour and the Ministry of the Interior nor the executive branch whole ....

Nationality Act identified cases of nationality projection exclusively, but not limited to the mood of this or that those who hold positions in the executive branch.

That such a demand as well as a cause for surprise and distract mind that the entire case by the positions adopted revenge opinion of the brown professor of law and not the rule of law ... And the nature of the threat and intimidation ... Professor AlBunni is Syrian in all depths and national

in all organs, his positions defend the dignity and the rights of Syrian citizens regardless of the religious affiliation of the citizen or sectarian or ethnic or national or cultural ... No matter what their political opinion and to express that view and defend him from being a prominent activist j issues and human rights ... Does not require the testimony of one of the National ....

**Fourth: There's a final word:**

Perhaps the most elevated reached humanity during the evolution of the modalities of the relationship between individuals each other and between them and public power is a method of democratic governance ... The finest aspect of this rule is the separation of powers and the highlight of the separation of powers and independence and therefore most important is the independence of the judiciary, which in itself establishes the trust of the citizens

Particularly the maintenance of their rights to life, liberty, were the most important ever, as well as other rights and the rule of law and justice ... What posed by the Judiciary haven for the wronged and rights holders. As is evident that the client is not based on any legal basis or realistic .... The confirmation of the legal principle no crime without a text ,where to try cervical text to suit the situation lacked any logic and sense of legal intact ...

In order to achieve justice and the rule of law and the circular of justice. One of the Wise said:

((If Justice spread among some people ,the right of law will flourish with them, and if the injustice spread, sins raged among them))

Another wiser said when he was asked:

((Whichever is the best for you, justice or courage? .. He said: If Justice spread we replaced it by the courage)).

When historic leader Saladin collected his leaders ,he told them:

((Do not think that I owned the country with your swords but by virtuous of fair)) - intended judge who –

This case falls under the heading of opinion and the trials of political trials .. We have confirmed the Syrian Constitution in Article 25 and what followed it, on freedom of opinion and expression .. Professor AlBunni did not exceed that never ...

Despite the lack of application of the legal offender. The work of client remained under measure freedom of opinion and expression. Since the public prosecution failed to establish what is attributed to him is

proved absence of Mohammed Shaher Hisah ,at the centre of security imprisonment, is not proved that he was still alive or not to be subjected to torture all of this as well as the client in his meeting with the media referred to the context of this Dib note that the monitoring of human rights violations do not need to prove much trouble and everyone knows!

...

Each of the above and the fact that client of prominent activists in the area of human rights in Syria .. In order to achieve justice and the rule of law and an affirmation of the independence of the judiciary ask:  
First: the Declaration of innocence client, which attributed to him.  
Second: a lawsuit claim personal capacity and the lack of interest.

Maintaining a client of other rights.

**With all respect for reservation**

**Defense Authority**

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