

foreigner, old or young, man or woman.

3. The forms were divided into three categories. Information was present for the individual person, family and event.

4. In addition to the field research, which is the basis, lists of victims and kidnapped were gathered by various groups. These lists sometimes contained information about nationality, age and occupation. These include lists from the Lebanese Civil Defense, the International Red Cross, the Palestinian Red Crescent Society, daily newspapers, committees of mothers of the kidnapped, and the graveyard of the martyrs.

5. The results obtained in the field research cannot be considered final, but we do not expect that the results of any future research will deviate very much percent-wise.

6. The primary importance of the research is its inclusion of the correct names and numbers arrived at, the reliability of the sources used; to emphasize this, lists of names were presented at the end. Next to the name of each martyr and kidnapped is recorded the source or sources from which the information was acquired. This means that additions to the list of names would be impossible without following this method.

THE VICTIMS

Kahan's report revealed the number of victims to be 328, based on Red Cross statistics. The report said their number did not reach 1,000. The Israeli army estimated there were 7-800 victims; its report adopted this number because it was the «closest to reality». We agree with Kahan that it is impossible to give a «final, definite number,» but we disagree with his estimated figure. The figure has to be much higher. The list of names we have compiled amounts to a much higher figure than his. The list of victims compiled from field research includes 430 victims, and the list from the different sources includes 439. The total is thus 869. The list of kidnapped, compiled through field research, includes 393 names. The list of kidnapped from different sources includes 100. The total of these two is 493. The total of both victims and kidnapped is thus 1362.

The process of compiling this list was the most difficult of all the stages of the research. I felt obliged to thank all those who contributed their efforts to provide information and lists. I also feel obliged to thank my friends who were patient enough to continue this long process with me. With regard to the estimated figures, we should not be in a rush. We should continue to follow up the other lists, especially since experience has proven that many names are repeated in many lists, while many other names were not listed at all. Another reason we think that the figures are much higher than estimated is that we were told in many interviews about many whole families that were killed. We were unable to get information about all of them.

SEX OF THE VICTIMS

Kahan's report mentioned that the vast majority of the victims were males, needless to discuss the reasons. The report also mentions detailed figures: Only eight Lebanese females and seven Palestinian females were killed! Faced with this obvious falsification, we had either to completely ignore it or else refute it, using all means possible. We determined to do the latter.

It was easy to recognize female names on the different lists, by referring to the first name. Among the 869 victims we have listed, there are 187 female victims. We got our figure through our own search that was based on limited capacities. We wonder how Kahan, and those who worked with him, dared to distort the facts and history to the point of diminishing the number from 187 to 15. Kahan had the capacity to find the facts. Our percentage of female victims is 25%, whereas in Kahan's report, we are not sure if he means there were 15 females out of 328 victims, or out of his estimated 7-800 figure. In the first case, the percentage of females would be 4%; in the second case, only 2%. Kahan has gone too far with his lies.

CHILDREN

Kahan's report said that only eight Palestinian children, and 12 Lebanese children were killed. Who could believe these figures when the cameras showed piles of children's bodies?

Among Palestinians, there were families that lost eight children a piece. The Mohammed family is one example. Among Lebanese, the Miqdad family lost twelve. Who could forget them? In researching this topic, we only used the figures from our field research, because the lists from different sources did not always specify the age of the victims. There were 25 babies, from a few months to one year; the bodies of some of them were found near their mothers' bodies, and the rest were scattered. There were 14 children between the ages of one and three. There were 56 between the ages of three to twelve. The total number of children was 95. Their percentage out of 430 is 22.9%. Out of Kahan's estimated figure, it is only 2.5%, and out of the Red Cross figure, it is only 6.9%. It is not necessary to explain the huge discrepancy between these figures, because the Israelis deliberately falsified the number of children killed. 'Israel' knows very well what it means to kill children in the eyes of international opinion, since it is very concerned with maintaining a 'civilized' image.

OLD PEOPLE

Kahan's report did not discuss the number of victims who were elderly or handicapped. The figures we have here are solely from field research. The number of victims, men and women aged 50 to 60, is 30. The number of victims, aged 60 to 70, is 18. The number of victims older than 70 is 22. The total of elderly is 70. The percentage of elderly among the total number of victims is 16.28%. Why did the Kahan report ignore these people? Was killing elderly European Jews in Dachau and Auschwitz the only sin? Was killing elderly civilians in Sabra and Shatila a virtue?

NATIONALITIES

In Kahan's report, there were 329 Palestinians and 109 Lebanese and other nationalities. Of course, for the Israelis, it was necessary to focus on the number of Palestinians in order to justify the whole operation.

What is the truth? There is no doubt that the Palestinian refugees were targeted, but butchers don't usually differentiate between their victims in massacres. In Sabra and Shatila, they certainly didn't. The details of the field research, based on information from survivors, eyewitnesses and civil defense workers, told of a tragedy that words cannot describe. Such a human tragedy does not permit any outbidding concerning the nationality of the victims.

Sometimes, those we interviewed forgot the names of the victims. One witness forgot the names of his foreign neighbors who came from Bangladesh and rented a room in his home. They died with their families. There were eight of these guests. They had come looking for jobs. Six of them were killed together in one room; the other two were killed another place in the camp. In the nationalities list, there were fifteen unidentified persons, the reason being that they were children, infants or fetuses that no one could identify. Out of 25 infants, we only had names for ten, which gives credibility to our witnesses' speaking about the bodies of unidentified children.

The fact that the victims were of different nationalities proves that there was a massacre. The high percentage of Palestinians among the victims confirms that it was a massacre, and is only natural since the population concentration in the area is of Palestinian refugees. If it wasn't for that concentration of Palestinian refugees, the massacre wouldn't have taken place in the first place.

According to the field study, there was the following distribution of nationalities among 430 victims:

- 204 Palestinians
- 120 Lebanese
- 31 nationalities still under investigation
- 22 Syrians