

Two laws

Journalists in my country are not like journalists in the rest of the world. I believe that what distinguishes us is not only that we have faced, and continue to face, the occupation and deal properly with all who attempt to taint us with colors, whether green, yellow, red or even black, but because we are self-regulated. We dictate to ourselves when we face censorship, whoever represents it: an editor, a muazzen (who calls for prayers in a mosque), a minister or a militant; we pull our own strings and struggle to sustain this with every means. To survive all the pitfalls of the media and to raise standards, we have worked hard. We have cooperated as a journalists' syndicate, government, universities, institutions and individuals in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to create laws for the media life: the Journalists' Syndicate Law and the Higher Media Council Law. We have sent these to a government whose Prime Minister said: "We want a professional and balanced law that guarantees the participation of all without prejudice to any sector or the neglect of responsibilities." We say that we will continue to lobby for a better media... a free national professional and modern media.

AL HAL - Tuesday 26/7/2016

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Reconciliation between the Kahawaja and the Agha Gaza is not taken into consideration

Rami Hajjaj

Israel and Turkey are again on good terms. Both parties have signed a reconciliation agreement to normalize their relations. In spite of the recent failed coup attempt against the current regime in Turkey and the confusion that took place in Ankara, reconciliation between the two parties will not be blocked. The internal uncertainty will not have repercussions on Turkey's external relations and will not go beyond the shores of the Mediterranean.

In each bilateral meeting held with the Tel Aviv government, Ankara repeated that there could be no compromise on three conditions it laid down for a rapprochement: namely, an apology for the Israeli attack on the Freedom Flotilla in the Mediterranean in 2010; compensation for the families of the victims; and the lifting of the siege imposed on the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip for the past nine years.

An apology was issued in March 2010 in a phone call by Benjamin Netanyahu, the head of the Israeli government, to the Turkish President, Recep Tayyip Erdogan. Israel had earlier announced that it would not object to paying compensation to the relatives of victims of the Freedom Flotilla on condition that the money would be in the form of a charitable fund established for this purpose.

From Rome, Netanyahu announced that the accord with Turkey would bring strategic advantages to the security and economy of the Jewish State, and would have beneficial implications on the stability of the whole region as it had been signed with a great power in the region. He stated that breaks in relations with Turkey were detrimental to the vital interests of his country and hampered cooperation in many fields.

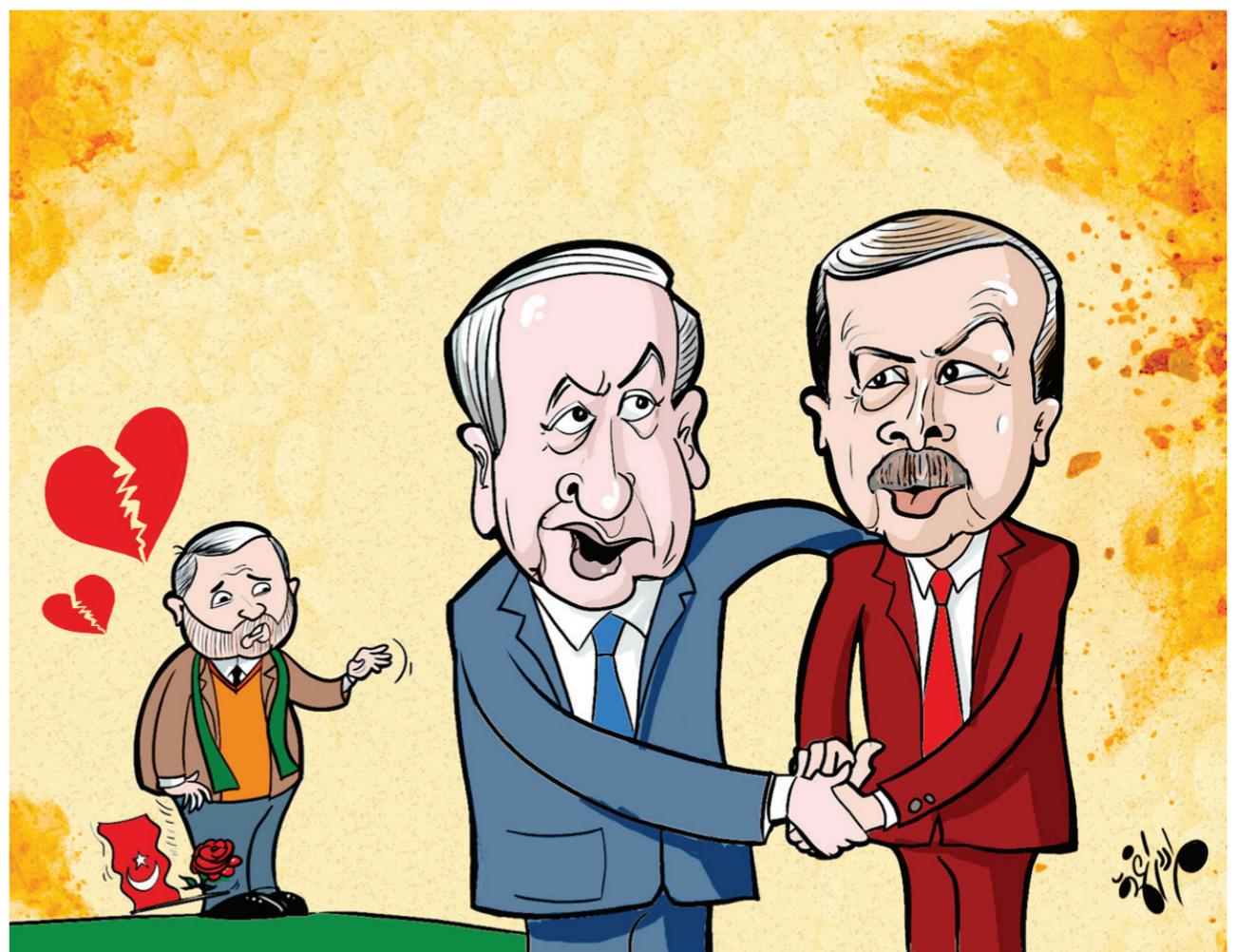
It is important to him that the normalization agreement protects soldiers and commanders in the Israeli occupation forces from having criminal or civil lawsuits filed against them by Turkey now or in the future. It will also ensure that a law is passed in the Turkish parliament to annul legal proceedings against Israeli soldiers and commanders involved in the attack on the Freedom Flotilla. In addition, an article in the agreement obliges Turkey to prevent any military activity by Hamas against Israel via Turkey, including fundraising for such purposes.

Crucially, the agreement does not meet Turkey's third condition of lifting the siege on the Gaza Strip. The military 'cordon' will, therefore, remain strictly in force because it is seen as a non-negotiable high security interest of Israel to prevent the 'enhancing of the military capabilities of Hamas'. The editor-in-chief of the Hamas al-Resala newspaper, Wissam Afifah, believes that the formula that has been reached will actually ease the siege imposed on the Gaza Strip despite it falling short of expectations. He also believes that most Palestinians in the Gaza Strip believe that they owe the Turkish government and people gratitude for their support and for doing whatever possible to lift the siege.

Writer Haidar Eid stated that what really happened is that Turkey has agreed to "improve the conditions of Zionist oppression of the population of the Gaza Strip" and the Palestinian people in general, making Turkey an agent for the transfer of humanitarian assistance required by the population of the Gaza Strip via the Israeli port of Ashdod.

He added: "The Gaza Strip will remain under a siege that Turkey and its supporters will claim has been largely eased, possibly even claiming that it has been totally lifted."

Professor of political science at Ankara University, Mohammad Khairy Oglo, highlighted to al-Hal that Turkey was not insistent that its conditions be fulfilled, particularly the lifting of the siege imposed on the Gaza Strip. He described the talk about



lifting the siege as merely pulling the wool over people's eyes to reassure Tel Aviv that no lawsuits will be filed against Israeli soldiers who murdered the victims of the Freedom Flotilla.

He said: "The Turkish government wants to make a modern, nicely reconstructed prison, forgetting that it will remain a prison. This agreement bestows legitimacy on the Israeli siege."

The Turkish pledge not to allow any party to use its territories to launch attacks against Israel is not new, according to Wissam Afifah. Ankara has never provided military support to the Hamas movement; its role has never gone beyond diplomatic and political support, and was only in the context of providing shelter to some Hamas leaders, especially those that left Syria.

Afifah said: "Basically, Hamas has no activities related to military aspects in Turkey because we are not talking about neighboring countries. Hamas would not launch rockets from Turkey, but this article in the agreement may be directed against Saleh Arouri, a Hamas leader accused by Israel of giving the green light for the kidnapping of three settlers in Hebron a couple of years ago."

The other aspect of the agreement is economic. The Turks and Israelis agreed to launch official talks on an underwater pipeline to pave the way to sell Israeli natural gas to Turkey, who, in turn, will export to European markets.

According to Haidar Eid, this is the most dangerous aspect of the agreement because it thwarts the efforts of an active boycott movement to besiege Israel globally.

He added: "The agreement between the two parties on the

gas pipelines is a flagrant attack against the most noble tool of resistance launched by the Palestinian people, particularly after the broad acceptance of the boycott, divestment and sanctions (BDS) movement."

Wissam Afifah also pointed out that, in principle, the relationships of Arab and Islamic countries with Israel are not strategically in the interests of the Palestinian people."

He added: "Rather, we believe that there should be more policies to isolate Israel. In the end, politics is based on the mutual interests of states and Ankara and Tel Aviv have deep-rooted historical relations dating back to 1949."

Mohammad Khairy Oglo did not rule out that ambitions and anticipated profits from the marketing of Israeli gas in Europe would lead to splits in the Turkish political framework, and even within the ruling Justice and Development Party, because the Turkish people has always supported the Palestinian cause. Recep Tayyip Erdogan should keep in mind that he came to power with promises to support the Palestinian cause.

According to Oglo, recent developments indicate that Turkey has abandoned its role as a key player in the region and has become a poodle of the major powers and their policies.

He declared: "It seems that the two parties have agreed upon a publicity stunt. Having been left in the swamps of its external politics due to many interventions in neighboring countries, Turkey is seeking a strategic new friend, even one whose hands are smeared with Turkish and Muslim blood. Perhaps Erdogan is looking for support from Zionist lobbies in America in light of Turkey's total isolation in the region."

Despite the attempts of the High Judicial Council for reduction and avoiding damages 186 thousand files for execution choking the judiciary and undermining access to rights



Sami Sarsour



Ibrahim Barghouti



Mahmoud Doudine



Ghandi Rebeii

Basil Mohammad and Hanadi al-Khatib

Hussam Abdel Rahim has been waiting for over five years for a settlement of his lawsuit filed in the courts to regain his land, which was sold without the agreement of all the inheritors. For the past five years, postponements have continued and no enforceable judgment has been made to resolve the lawsuit.

This case is similar to many others delayed in the judicial system for years, termed the judicial backlog. It is a major problem facing the judicial system and undermines public confidence, prompting a return to tribal mediation to resolve issues.

Delays in justice negate justice

Ibrahim Barghouti, CEO of the Palestinian Center for the Independence of the Judiciary and the Legal Profession-MUSAWA, stated that delays in the justice system negate justice because the rights of citizens are jeopardized and public confidence is undermined.

A law professor at Birzeit University, Mahmoud Doudine, said that delays in the settlement of conflicts undermine the confidence of complainants in the judicial system, particularly in disputes over financial issues.

The Chairman of the Law and Rights Group, Ghandi Rebeii, stated that delays in the justice system and legislative failures prompt people to act independently to obtain their rights and encourages the use of tribal mediation.

The Chancellor of the High Judicial Council, Sami Sarsour, said that the judicial backlog is a phenomenon rather than a problem and it exists in all Arab countries. However, delays in resolving lawsuits undermine confidence in the judiciary because complainants need to obtain justice promptly and in the easiest manner possible.

Tribal justice and a law that does not evolve

People resort to tribal mediation to resolve disputes and conflicts on the basis of values derived from customs, traditions and religion. Lawyer Rebeii says that we should not underestimate the importance of these concepts as they play an important role in the community; we still live in a tribal society based on customs and have not yet adopted the concept of law. This is because many laws applicable to Palestinians are Israeli occupation laws to which Palestinians made no contribution. In addition, the suspension of the Palestine Legislative Council (PLC) means that the legislative system remains weak.

Doudine said: "We cannot say that tribal mediation has become widespread because it is not found all over Palestine; it exists in the south because it is linked to the community culture rather than to speed in resolving cases. However, it still has an impact on society, especially in issues relevant to civil order,

because the law usually upholds tribal mediation by reducing penalties against a defendant who holds a document of tribal reconciliation."

Sarsour ruled out tribal courts replacing the judicial system as they are not widespread and concentrate on enforcing civil disputes between people to limit the backlog of lawsuits. However, regular courts have greater jurisdictional powers than tribal mediation.

Threats to the independence of the judicial system

The judicial system is exposed to various forms of external interference in its work, argues Barghouti. Rebeii confirmed that there should be guarantees of non-interference in judicial decisions by the executive authority, although there should be room to review verdicts and assure quality.

Doudine stressed that executive interference in the judicial system is a threat to judicial independence: sometimes the security services refuse to release detainees despite a court ruling that the defendant should be released. An explicit legal provision is required that makes it a punishable offence by law to interfere in the work of the judiciary.

Insufficient number of judges

There are 186 judges in the West Bank and 38 in the Gaza Strip; this is too few to cope with the number of lawsuits, according to those in the field. Doudine stated that the limited number of judges is causing the backlog in lawsuits and the number of judges should be increased to a total of 300. There are many cases related to land issues: 70% of land in the West Bank is not officially registered, prompting conflicts regarding ownership and usufruct. These disputes are lengthy for judges to resolve. Lawyer Rebeii said that one solution to the shortage of judges may be to increase working hours.

Chancellor Sarsour stressed that the main cause of the judicial backlog is the small number of judges because twice as many lawsuits are filed in the courts as are resolved. A judge cannot adjudicate on a large number of cases and has to delay a decision, leading to the backlog. The High Judicial Council recommended 18 new judges for the magistrate's courts, to be appointed by the decision of the President, according to Chancellor Sarsour.

What steps should be taken to develop the judiciary?

Rebeii believes that the presence of a competent judiciary in family or workers' issues would speed up the litigation process. Doudine agreed, saying: "There should be a specialized judiciary for children, family, workers, human rights, and land. This would allow judges to build experience on specific topics and would encourage the resolution of lawsuits."

The Chancellor of the High Judicial Council said: "This year, the Juvenile Act was enacted and 20

judges were allocated to work on juvenile issues, but the problem of the shortage of judges remains. If the number of judges was increased, there could be judges specialized in workers' issues, land, etc. It is difficult to realize that in the current situation." Ibrahim Barghouti believes that a transitional High Judicial Council should be formed. It would be entrusted with the performance appraisal, based on specific criteria, of all judicial employees and the public prosecution. Those who meet the appropriate conditions would be retained in their posts. He emphasized the need to enhance the independence of the judiciary via an explicit political will that espouses the principle of the separation of powers, equality before the law, and the creation of a judicial system based on laws agreed upon nationally and internationally as demonstrated in the Mecelle (Ottoman civil code).

Doudine made several recommendations, most importantly to increase the number of judges and improve professionalism because some judges are insufficiently qualified and need to undergo training. He called for the adoption of modern technology for communications through private companies that can establish a system rapidly. He also called for new court buildings as existing premises are mostly rented and are in a poor condition.

Comments by Chancellor of the High Judicial Council

Sarsour said that the public, lawyers and judges complain about overcrowding in court buildings: "We are very uncomfortable in these buildings. For instance, the Ramallah court of first instance was designed as a residence and has no space to move in it, as is the case in all court buildings. A court complex has been built in Tulkarem by donor countries and another project for a court in Hebron is underway. In Ramallah we own land on which a court complex will be built. In 2000, a decision was taken to build the complex in al-Bireh; a construction contract was signed for this building and for another in the Gaza Strip with financing allocated by the Saudi government. The agreement was concluded with the contractor and blueprints were ready, but the project was suspended due to the Intifada and has not yet been resumed. There are 13 magistrates' courts in the West Bank and six in the Gaza Strip; there are also eight courts of first instance in the West Bank and three in the Gaza Strip."

To reduce the judicial backlog, Chancellor Sarsour said: "A committee has been formed within the High Judicial Council to map the types of lawsuit and assign them a virtual date [for settlement]. Work is underway to reduce pending cases under a law that separates cases from enforcement since there is 186 thousand file accumulated and pending including verdicts issued by Islamic courts".

Imprisoned for Facebook Comments

Jooreen Kadah

First exercise in free writing

Jooreen, a student at the Media Department of Birzeit University, was detained at a young age at the end of 2015 on charges that run counter to all concepts of personal freedom in the world. She was arrested by the Israeli occupation forces and sentenced to three months' imprisonment for posting her opinions about the struggle against occupation on her Facebook page.

What sort of shock was this to Jooreen? Specializing in journalism, the field of freedom of opinion and expression, she now faced spending her first year of university in an Israeli prison with wardens to prevent her from exercising the spirit of the field she wants to engage in for her future.

Perhaps this is a common story in a country where young men and women are detained every day. Yet three months of imprisonment, cells, barracks and journeys must inevitably leave a mark on the future of this girl who will grow up to be a journalist and writer one day, somehow differentiating her from her colleagues in understanding the real meaning of freedom of opinion and expression.

This is her first attempt at writing in al-Hal, and I look forward to see her become a journalist of another type. I use her work as an exercise on free writing.

Saleh Mashaqqa



October 28, 2 am...A disturbing silence seeps through a pitch black and gloomy night in my village of Shaqba. The silence disappears under the kicking by soldiers on our door. My mom woke up, yelling at my little brother out of fear that he had thrown stones at soldiers or had hidden something to bring them to our house.

My mom opened the door with hands trembling with panic and anxiety. They came in the house and looked at my sister, asking my elderly father who was leaning on his walking stick: "Who is this?" "My daughter Sabreen," he replied, looking worried and confused. I was still in my room listening to what was going on and numb with shock. Suddenly, something hit my waist, toppling me to the ground. It was the gun of a black female recruit (soldier). My small room had turned into a soldiers' barracks as they searched through my things and books. They seized my phone. They pulled my hair and shouted while searching my body. The soldier called Sabreen to help me get dressed in the clothes that I had prepared to wear for university the next morning, little knowing that those clothes would witness that ominous night of an unknown fate. They had not covered my eyes yet; looking right and left to no avail, I was surrounded by soldiers. I saw my dad and screamed: "Yaba (dad), don't let them take me, for God's sake." His stick failed him and they both fell...Oh God! How could my dad's stick fall, yet not the guns pointed at my head. My mom looked at me and said: "Don't be afraid yamma (mom)... don't be afraid Joojoo."

They covered my eyes with a black cloth and tied my hands so hard that they bled...They took me and all I could see was darkness, as if sleepwalking somewhere that I do not recognize when I awake. I quivered when my head bumped into a concrete wall, when the soldier smashed my head against a wall until I bled tears and blood enough to understand what it means to live under occupation.

They drove me through streets for about ten minutes before the soldier pushed me onto a metal floor that I recognized as the floor of a military patrol vehicle.

No clock was ticking to tell me how long I stayed there. I could see nothing to tell where I was. No definite place or time. The only reality was the prison warden! All around me was black. The silence was like a black, heavy rock. The language, that I could not understand, was also black... I stayed in the military patrol vehicle without food or drink for about two days, then I arrived at one of their offices where I was exposed to exhausting questions, ink on paper.

Do you take any drugs?

No

Do you have any diseases?

No

Were you beaten?

With some faltering calm, my voice answered "No".

I signed the papers and handed them to the outstretched hand of the soldier, who immediately slapped me with the other hand, then beat and cursed me before throwing me on the wet floor. My face hit the water and my tears mingled with this water of the earth. They stepped on my head, shouting and cursing...my face imprinted itself on the floor or was detached from me to merge with the land. Someone drew back his foot and kicked my head, tossing it like a ball between them, while the pain everywhere ate away my bones and chest. They pulled me like a sheep to a cell, where I could not sleep for two days... my body became weak, my joints feeble. I found myself in a cell without a place to sleep or a chair. There was simply some mold and what might be a toilet in the corner. From fatigue, I could not even withstand the place, placing my shoes under my head and sleeping on the floor.

There is no ticking clock in the cell; the cell has a taste of dreariness and estrangement like a heap of rocks thick with insects and filth that grasped at my chest even during sleep. Suddenly, the door of the cell flew open and I awoke to find a female soldier on the door to accompany me to the investigation bureau.

I have no idea what an investigation is - it lasted just ten minutes- so it is silly to keep a mental picture of it just as they kept my photos taken by their cameras. No matter how scary the details of the place were, I was not as worried about the investigation as I was about the title of the individual there. He was a prison warden and I was called a prisoner. A jailer is a jailer and I did not have to undergo investigation, although I did. If I had the energy to laugh, I would have cried with laughter because he had nothing to ask. Instead, he was preoccupied with the color of my eyes, my pimples and the style of my scarf. He actually said: "How about you take off your scarf so I can see your hair and give you away to be married to one of our handsome guys?"

The color of my eyes and the shape of face did not convict me, so he looked at my Facebook page to find phrases I wrote months ago. He read it: "If I depart the earth, cover me with plenty of duaa (prayers)." I have no idea what makes this phrase one that requires imprisonment unless he cannot read Arabic! However, he deemed it to

be incitement and deserving of three months of administrative detention, without my knowing why it is three months' detention, and for what?! What is the meaning of 'administrative' in the prison dictionary?!

Time has become strange and not like something I have known my whole life. In the military patrol vehicle, time was anonymous, failing to introduce itself during the periods spent in the cell. Even during the investigation, it was monotonous enough to lose itself and its meaning. There was a time for 'counting', for 'inspection', and time for 'going out', for 'food and cleaning'. Now, on my last day, these are not merely the hands of a clock but sharp blades planted slowly in my chest. If I could, I would push it away but, Oh God, how does time pass? It is as if it is conspiring against me just like my father's walking stick: will it fail as well and stop ticking?! Perhaps it will pass in sleep; I will try to sleep. Now I will pray to God, calling Him to give me back my freedom. Time will pass. A radiant farewell celebration organized by other female detainees and time passes. I got myself ready to leave and dressed, perhaps the time would go faster. The warden took me out and said: "Your imprisonment is just a tug on the ear for you and others."

So, I was released after three months of gorba (estrangement) and the loneliness that ravaged me deep inside. It is the rebirth of a captive woman, or perhaps it is the death of Jooreen and the birth of a number!

Now on the Salem military roadblock, I recovered myself, Jooreen, and enjoyed the air, the sun and normal life among people. I borrowed a mobile phone from a young man on my way, to call my father like any girl in the world...the phone is ringing...what am I going to tell him? My days in prison, the cell, or time that does not pass, or the feelings of freedom? What? The phone is ringing... there is no opportunity for such nonsense...my father answered and I just said: "Yaba (daddy)", but his crying did not allow me to continue.

My senses interpret any ticking sound like gun barrels...I have come to fear any beat, of the clock of my heart, beats of fear at the military patrol vehicle, beats of silence in the cell... everything frightens me like the voice of the jailer. Yet there must be something that beats without fear...definitely beats.

I sleep now, putting my scarf by my side in case of any emergency, and ready for their round of 'counting' at five in the morning.

Jooreen Kadah is a student at the Media Department of Birzeit University.

Abdel Latif Radwan: A school headmaster

Abdel Baset Khalaf

Abdel Latif Mohammad Radwan has worked quietly for nine years implementing a unique style of administration at Hajja Secondary Mixed School in Qalqilia governorate. The forty-two-year old biology graduate has established a special model that has made the school the most successful nationally. He has exerted discipline over his students and maintained the prestige of educators, winning the support of the local community to improve educational institutions without intervening in school affairs.

He explained: "I worked in three simultaneous steps to establish effective management, namely discipline, academic achievement, and the school environment. These foundations complement each other; no one of them can achieve a good result alone. Thank God, I managed to succeed with the school, not only in the remarkable results achieved by students, but also in the relationship with teachers, parents and the local community."

According to Radwan, who served in al-Salam and al-Saedia schools in Qalqilia, and in schools in the villages of Habla and Kufr Thilth since his appointment in 1997, the main obstacles relate to community interference in school affairs. Any assistance offered for school facilities and to improve the school environment that is subject to conditions must be rejected because it would open the door to the destruction of education.

A model

Radwan added: "I do not differentiate between students. I am not a dictator but act directly without fear of the threats that I faced at the beginning of my career. Every day, I am the first to arrive at school (6:30 am) and the last to leave (about 3 pm); when needed, I stay late in the evening (sometimes until 10:30 pm). I do not work on financial issues during working hours, but usually tour the school and its grounds, mixing with students in their morning assembly. I check the cleanliness of washrooms and the whole school, and I care deeply about discipline. These steps have led to higher achievement because classes are quiet and students respect their teachers, who in turn become more creative, reflecting on overall performance."

According to the young headmaster, he put an end to interference by parents and the community in school affairs. Teachers are committed to give their best and students are remarkably disciplined. They adhere to schedules, dress codes, haircuts and

homework. They are only absent when approved by parents or in times of special need. If a student violates a code, he will return home by himself before reaching the school gate to redress the situation and then return to class in a proper way.

Excellence

Radwan said: "This year, students were the first top ten in Qalqilia governorate. From 50 students in the scientific stream, 48 were successful (two students enrolled late in school and failed one or two courses) and 30 students scored 90% or more. Of the 21 students in the commercial stream, four of them failed some courses (they will re-sit the exam and will probably pass). Last year the school was ranked first nationally with student Ousama Khleif (who scored 99.7% in the scientific stream) and is now enrolled in the physics department at Birzeit University.

Remarkably, this village school located in Hajja, midway between Nablus and Qalqilia (about 18 km from each) attracts students from Qalqilia and the towns and villages of Nabi Elyas, Kufr Laqef, Azzoun, Jenasafout, Ematein, Jeet, Kufr Qadoun, Baqa al-Hatab and al-Funduq, as well as from 1948 Palestine.

According to the headmaster, who was born in May 1974 in Nabi Elyas, the Hajja Secondary School had students starting from fifth elementary grade, but this year it only has grades ten, eleven and twelve. The arts stream was closed because most students choose scientific or business courses, and they usually end up in tears if their exam grade drops even by half a grade.

Traditions

There are 17 teachers at the school: six of them are continuing their graduate studies and four hold masters' degrees. The headmaster maintains special traditions. For instance, all daily and quarterly exams for Tawjihi classes are taken only at 7 am to provide time for regular classes and to avoid distracting students. In this way, 100 classes are provided for each student annually. It is forbidden to use private tutors and remedial plans are devised for students who have problems in specific scientific topics. Assessment tests are held every year to ascertain student strengths and weaknesses. The headmaster insists on evaluating the results, reviewing them, handing them to students and announcing grades in public. He encourages a competitive environment among students from different towns and villages and he communicates with each family on educational problems, using his



car and mobile phone to deal with student issues. He devotes his day and part of his night to school business. He shortens the time of the seventh class for female students to give them the chance to return home with ease.

He said: "I address each case individually and resolve problems of neglect, discipline and lack of respect for teachers. I prohibit smoking and keeping students down a year does not exist in our school. We devise remedial plans for topics that might be difficult for some students. It took me three years to build the special model for our school and I have taken psychological aspects into account. I have developed the school facilities and buildings in efforts to create a clean environment. I engaged parents in solving problems with children threatened by those who want to disrupt the school. Two years ago, I expelled two students immediately when one was caught smoking in school and the other had brought weapons in his school bag."

Plans

Radwan won the title 'distinguished headmaster' three years ago from the Ministry of Education for his methodology of helping students to improve at the beginning of the year. Subsequently, he convenes a meeting with parents

to assess achievements and address weaknesses. He works from the belief that self-confidence creates respect for the headmaster and the teacher.

He adds: "My first five year plan was to impose discipline; my second was to maintain discipline and move on to educational achievement and the school environment. The third five year plan was to attract students and make the school a key destination in the governorate, creating a competitive atmosphere between a higher number of students."

The school was founded in 1929, but seven headmasters in succession who managed the school from that time were unable to resolve its problems and achieve the impressive results seen today.

Radwan is the father of two children: Yumna, aged 11 and Mustapha, aged 7 months. He concluded: "The highlight of my career was when I met my teacher Anan Abdalla, who taught me English in the past and whom I loved. Now he is my deputy. My most difficult moment was when a senior official moved his two children from Qalqilia to our school three years ago (one had failed in the Tawjihi exam and the other was a weak student). All year, I was on edge, but we succeeded and they both passed, with 78 and 69 percent."