

RABIN, THE LAST DAY
English subtitles transcript

[00:01-07:05] **1. Interview to Shimon Peres, Nobel Peace Prize 1994, foreign minister of the Israeli government**

Shimon Peres: Yitzhak Rabin went through a very difficult time before he was assassinated. That's when I admired him the most. There was a tremendous propaganda against the Oslo Accords. They made a coffin and dressed his effigy in SS uniform, Nazi uniform. And I saw how he took it, with extraordinary courage. That was inspiring. He didn't back down, he wasn't afraid. One day we passed the Wingate Institute and people spat him and shouted at him. Amazing. He acted like he didn't care. Not that he wasn't worried... but he felt that support for Oslo had diminished and if elections were held... we probably wouldn't win. That's why we decided to hold that rally, that gathering... in what's now called Rabin Square.

Interviewer: Were you afraid people wouldn't come?

Peres: He was desperate. He didn't think people would come. When he got to the rally he was stunned to see... the hundreds of thousands of people and the unprecedented excitement and enthusiasm. We stood on the balcony of City Hall. Beneath us was a pool... and the youngsters jumped into the water shouting, "Rabin! Rabin!" "Peace! Oslo!" He was beside himself. Everything went smoothly... and then that gentleman came along, the assassin.

Interviewer: There are all sorts of conspiracy theories. What do you think? You were closest to the events.

Peres: My opinion is that sedition was in the air, not organized sedition, but the atmosphere made it possible.

Interviewer: How did it manifest?

Peres: They dressed his effigy in Nazi uniform. They carried a coffin marked "Here lies Rabin." They spat at him, shouted at him, swore at him. It was horrible. Did he talk to you about it? I saw it for myself. They did the same to me, but with him it was horrifying. Horrifying. One problem was what to do about it afterwards. I could've turned it into a civil war.

Interviewer: Shimon, I'd like to go back to the murder and the sedition since they have implications on the current situation. That is, whenever Israeli leaders make concessions based on their historical perspective in order to come to agreements, all hell breaks loose. We have seen it recently. I spoke to Leah Rabin, and she said that on Facebook, to this day, over 20 years later, people still slander Rabin. Going back to the sedition of 20 years ago, how did you feel as the people initiating a process intended to create peace with the Palestinians?

Peres: We refused to back down. Even if we thought we might have to pay a dear price. If you send out a soldier he may get killed, and the same is true of a leader. There's no difference. I knew it might lead to catastrophe, but in terms of propaganda the Likud outdid us.

Interviewer: Where did the negative elements like Yigal Amir [*l'assassino*] come from? Where in Israeli society?

Peres: He was a religious fellow, he was even a yeshiva [*scuola religiosa ebraica*] student, and he absorbed all the propaganda against dividing Israel. It was the continuation of the debate over the partition plan.

Interviewer: Now back to Rabin. How do you see his last days?

Peres: The threat made him even more determined. I said that to begin with. That was when I most admired Rabin because of his ability to stand up to the threats.

Interviewer: How did that manifest?

Peres: For instance, he gave up no ground. He didn't cancel one meeting. He didn't cancel one appearance. He paid no attention when people shouted at him and derided him. He acted as if it didn't concern him... and he carried on. He gave up no ground. No ground. That's the test.

Interviewer: If Yitzhak Rabin hadn't been assassinated, would we have achieved – maybe not peace, but a more stable situation?

Peres: Yes, yes.

[09:00-11:00] **2. Rabin last speech at the Peace Rally at Kings Square, Tel Aviv, November 4, 1995**

Yitzhak Rabin: Permit me to say that I too am deeply moved. I wish to thank each and every one of you for coming here to take a stand against violence and for peace. This government which I am privileged to head together with my friend Shimon Peres decided to give peace a chance, a peace that will solve most of Israel's problems. I was a military man for 27 years. I fought as long as there was no chance for peace. I believe that there is now a chance for peace, a great chance and we must take advantage of it, for the sake of those standing here and for those who are not here, and they are many. I've always believed that the majority of the people want peace and are willing to take risks for peace... and you here, by attending this rally, demonstrate together with many others who did not come, that the people truly desire peace.

[16:24-25:00] **3. The Shamgar Commission**¹

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: It's odd that the footage of this horrific event which someone filmed is in our hands now.

Gen. Zamir: The assassin managed to stay, unnoticed, for 40 minutes in what was supposed to be a "sterile" zone. The obvious conclusion is that security was disregarded in the northern parking lot... the crowd there was unsupervised as were the pedestrians coming from the east and the west... the lighting in the parking lot, the roof of the City Garden mall.... and everything else having to do with the area. Everyone knew that it would be used by the prime minister, the foreign minister, all the dignitaries, it was the passageway between the restricted stage area and the guarded car. everyone knew it. A very dangerous zone that required special attention. There was none whatsoever.

Lawyer (woman): Back on-the-record for protocol's sake about the chain of events on November 4 from the moment you arrived in the square

Video-maker: I arrived in the square in the evening at around 7.30 or so. As soon as I got there I thought about the best place to film from, and I decided that the best place was as close to the stage as possible. That's where I set up. It was very crowded. There were lots of people, which is why I stayed there most of the time. The most important thing was to film Yitzhak Rabin's speech. I filmed Rabin's speech. I was very pleased. And afterwards I decided there was no point staying there. It was very crowded, people were pushing and there was no point staying for the musical performances because that wasn't the important part of the film. So I left and started looking for a place to film the last footage of the rally. I turned around and saw the prime minister's big official state car. [indicando lo schermo] I think. I don't know whose it is. A government vehicle.

Lawyer (man): At that point, after the prime minister's speech, where were you standing?

Video-maker: I was still down below, but I had a feeling that I wasn't welcome there. And it wasn't a good angle either. It was very crowded. We can see the camera wobble [possiamo vedere la macchina da presa ballare] The police didn't tell me not to go up. I wasn't considered suspicious. Later, when I went up, I started filming. I went up on the City Garden roof.

Lawyer (woman): How did you go up?

Video-maker: Through the mall. Not through the VIP exit. Not that way.

Lawyer (woman): What did you do up there?

Video-maker: I started filming and I saw how disorganized it was and for some reason I had a bad feeling. I can't explain why.

Lawyer (man): I want to show you a diagram of the site. Come with us to the archive, please. Were there any other police here besides the security guard you mentioned?

Video-maker: I think there were two plainclothes [*in borghese*] policemen. One approached me.

Lawyer (woman): What did he say to you?

Video-maker: The policeman was the one who stressed me out. He was fine. He questioned me, asked what I was doing there, where I was filming. He inspected my camera for anything unusual. He asked for my ID and all my details. I asked him, "Don't you see what's going on here?" He didn't like my question. I'm not sure I used those exact words. Anyway, then he told me, "You can film everything,

¹ The Shamgar Commission was a state commission of inquiry, its letter of appointment instructed to investigate only the operational failures that enabled the murder, not the incitement that led up to it. This film was also made to correct this injustice.... In a way, this film is the commission of inquiry that never happened. The Commission was chaired by Supreme Court president Meir Shamgar, and included Major General Zvi Samir and Professor Ariel Rosen Zvi. The Shamgar Commission held its first meeting on November 19, 1995 [*two weeks after the murder*] and submitted its partially confidential report on March 28, 1996. The confidential segments described the work of GSS agent Avishai Raviv, which involved a connection to right-wing elements in Israel. Upon Meir Shamgar's recommendation, director Amos Gitai was allowed access to the transcript of some of the commission's hearings.

but only film Rabin as he gets into the car. Don't film him coming down the steps." After he said that, you can understand how I felt. I started imagining all sorts of things after I heard that.

Lawyer (woman): What did you say to him?

Video-maker: I said "Look, I don't think – I don't think you have the right to tell me what to film. Is something secret going on here?" He said, "there's nothing secret going on, but if you keep insisting, I can make you leave." I said, "If you want to get rid of me, get rid of me, but I'll complain to the police. I don't think you have the right to tell me what to do." Then he said, "Okay, fine." He gave in and told me to stay there... and that's where I shot the footage.

Lawyer (woman): How did you feel as you filmed it?

Video-maker: After I spoke to the policeman... I started picturing some very ugly scenarios. Not only because the policeman made me think bad thoughts. It was also the atmosphere, the disorder, the intense darkness. And also because of what the policeman told me. But mainly because of the atmosphere. It made me think that bad things could happen. It had a very powerful, emotional impact on me... and I realized that I might or I was liable or – to film in a totally different way.

Lawyer (woman): In what way?

Video-maker: I looked through the viewfinder, wondering if someone like that was out there, God forbid... and then I focused on Yigal Amir. I looked to see if he seemed suspicious. In the end I decided: He isn't. He must be a plainclothes cop [*poliziotto in borghese*]. A plainclothes cop just spoke to me so he must be one too.

Gen. Zamir: I want to tell you, with all due respect for your impartial attitude, it's time to take off the velvet gloves. A bunch of incompetents is leading us on and the truth is here in black and white [*indica lo schermo*].

[26:31-28:52] **4. The news on Israeli TV**

TV news: Greetings from Tel-Ad Studios in Jerusalem. We have an announcement. About half an hour ago, after the solidarity rally in Tel Aviv's Kings Square, there was an attempt on Yitzhak Rabin's life. Three gunshots were fired at him and the gunman was captured. The prime minister was taken to Ichilov Hospital in Tel Aviv. His condition is unknown at this point.

PM Yitzhak Rabin was wounded tonight by two or three gunshots.

Reporter: No one knows what the prime minister's true condition is but since he's on the operating table... we can assume that Yitzhak Rabin is badly wounded.

Anchorman: There were gunshots in Kings Square a few moments ago. So far we know that the prime minister was shot and evacuated to Ichilov Hospital.

Witness (woman): ...his right foot into the car and suddenly gunshots rang out.

Reporter: Was he hit?

Witness: No, I saw that Rabin wasn't hit.

Anchorman: The prime minister was shot in his upper torso but not his head.

Reporter: His condition is critical but he is stable, right, Smadar?

Anchorman: The good news is that the prime minister's condition is critical but stable.

5. The police station & the hospital

Policeman: I'm entering the station with suspect. Hurry up. Bring him in. Move it. Who's running the registry?

Policeman 2: I'm here.

Policeman: Stand up straight.

Policeman 3: Can I have this?

Policeman: Take it.

Policeman: What's your last name?

Amir: Amir

Policeman: What? Amir? First name?

Amir: Yigal.

Policeman: ID number?

Amir: 023-789-42

Policeman: Where's the serial number of his gun?

Policeman 2: His gun –

Policeman: Don't you know where it is?
Policeman 2: No, it was chaotic.
Policeman: Where's the gun? I need the serial number.
Policeman 2: What do you mean, where's the gun?
Policeman: We don't know.
Policeman 2: Wait a minute.
Policeman: What's your father's name?
Amir: Shlomo.
Policeman: What?
Amir: Shlomo.
Policeman: Your mother's name?
Amir: Geula
Policeman: Okay, take him away.

Policewoman 1: Any identifying marks or scars?
Amir: No.
Policewoman 1: Tattoos? Dentures? Bring him to her.
Policewoman 2: Right hand, please.
Amir: Can I have a man do this?
Policewoman 2: No. It's not your decision today. Index finger. Thumb.

Nurse: Call Dr. Barbash, now.

Policewoman 3: What's your name? What's your name?
Amir: Yigal Amir.
Policewoman 3: Empty his pockets please. Where's the gun? Misha, the registrar? Where's the gun? Empty his pockets. Skullcap. [*zucchetto, copricapo ebraico*] Here's his wallet.
Amir: Can I have my skullcap please?
Policewoman 3: Search him again.
Amir: My skullcap?
Policewoman 3: No, you can't have it now.

Doctor 1: Here's the report.
Journalist (woman): Here we see the director of Ichilov Hospital, professor Gabi Barbash. What's the prime minister condition?
Prof. Barbash: He arrived at the hospital immediately after the incident with no pulse and no blood pressure. He was flatlining [*stava morendo*]. He was brought into the CPR [*cardio-pulmonary resuscitation*] room and given a blood transfusion. He was diagnosed with chest and stomach wounds. A drain was inserted since the chest is putting pressure on the lung. In order to relieve the pressure, a drain was inserted and he's now being taken to the operating room. He's sustained a multi-systemic wound, large blood vessels in the chest and stomach as well as a severe spinal column wound.

Policeman: Take that scumbag to interrogation. Bring him into the interrogation room.
TV News: No solid information yet, we'll put this very cautiously but it seems according to reliable sources, Bar-Ilan University employess have identified the assassin. He's a young religious student at Bar-Ilan University, a law student. Word is that his first name is Yigal but I can't say for sure. The man who shot the prime minister is Yigal Amir, a single 26-year-old from Herzliya. He's a member of Eyal, a radical right-wing movement.²
Amir (sottovoce): Hear, O Israel, the Lord is our God –

² Jewish Fighting Organization (Eyal) was an obscure extreme right Jewish nationalist group that emerged in Israel following the 1993 Oslo Peace Accords. Its exact origins, goals, and fate remain murky and tainted by allegations that it was set up by a Shin Bet (Israeli Secret Service) agent provocateur. It was an extension of the Kach movement, which advocates the annexation of all disputed territories and the forced removal of Arabs from within them.

Reporter: Here at Ichilov Hospital, Haim, it's pandemonium and panic. Dozens of vehicles are barreling in with sirens blasting. Foreign minister Shimon Peres, President Weizmann, the prime minister's wife. Leah Rabin, cabinet ministers. Knesset members [*deputati*], defense force agents, secret service agents, are constantly arriving, and we're gathered at the hospital entrance. The police are keeping us at bay, not letting us any closer pushing away the dozens of camera crews from all over the world. Everyone is distraught [*sconvolto*]. As we mentioned, a Jewish vengeance organization has taken the responsibility for the attack, in a beeper message sent directly after the shooting, the Jewish vengeance organization stated, "We missed this time, but maybe we'll do better next time."

Spokesperson: The government of Israel announces in dismay [*costernato*], in great sadness, and in deep sorrow, the death of Prime Minister and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who was shot by an assassin –

Crowd: Rabin is dead!

Spokesperson: tonight in Tel Aviv. May his memory be blessed.

Reporter: Heitan Aber just announced that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin is dead. More than that, Yaakov, I cannot say.

TV News: That time is now 11:15 PM. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin is dead.

Reporter: He was murdered in the battle for peace. The soldier who fought many wars was murdered in the battle for peace. And he wasn't able to –

6. Ultra-orthodox Rabbis congregation [00.35.48-00.38.40]

Rabbi: By your leave, holy congregation, we'll begin the Pulsa diNura [*maledizione*] ceremony. Before Yom Kippur we were informed that the government of the villain Yitzhak Rabin is not only handling over Hebron, the city of our forefathers, to our enemies, it is even giving them control of the Jewish cemetery there. When I heard that, I knew that no holds were barred. The Pulsa diNura curse comes from the Talmud and was only cast twice since the Middle Ages, against Trotsky, and now against Yitzhak Rabin. The prime minister is the enemy of the people and he will find his death in less than a month from now.

And upon him, Yitzhak son of Rosa Cohen, known as Yitzhak Rabin, we have leave to call upon the Angels of Destruction to wield their swords against this evil man and the Angels of Destruction, emissaries of the Lower Regions, have no right to pity him or forgive his sins. And may all the curses be upon him, amen! And may all the curses be upon him, amen! And may all the curses be upon him, amen! And may all the curses be upon him, amen! And may all the curses be upon him, amen!

7. The Shamgar Commission [38.46]

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: Good morning. Mr. Nolte please call on the next witness, Attorney General Michael Ben-Yair. Good morning.

Ben-Yair: Good morning.

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: Please state your name, ID number and position.

Ben-Yair: Michael Ben-Yair. IS number 10 38 67 47. I am the current attorney general.

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: It's my duty to warn you that you must speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, or you may be punished as prescribed by law. Please tell us what was written in the letter by Major General Y. Levy, Israel Police head of investigations.

Ben-Yair: Major General Levy asked me to conduct an investigation concerning complaints against a number of rabbis who were supposed of passing a Din Rodef [*legge dell'inseguitore, consente omicidio extra-giudiziario*] against the late prime minister, thereby rendering his life forfeit.

I have the letter here. I'll read it to you. "Regarding: the investigation of the rabbis. The attorney general read your aforementioned letter and the attached investigation file and after consulting with the state attorney and the director of the Criminal Division of the state attorney's office, he asked me to respond that in accordance with the police department's position and the state attorney's recommendation, the attorney general has decided to close the case due to lack of sufficient evidence. The investigation was initiated due to complaints against a number of rabbis suspected of passing a Din Rodef against the late prime minister, Yitzhak Rabin, RIP, thereby rendering his life forfeit. Rabbis Dov Lior, Nachum Rabinowitz, Eliezer Melamed and Shmuer Dvir were investigated. Two people claimed that Rabbi Dvir told them that he spoke to Rabbis Dov Lior and Nachum Rabinowitz and gathered from what they said

that they passed a Din Rodef against Yitzhak Rabin, There is merely hearsay countered by absolute denial. The aforementioned rabbis deny that they passed a Din Rodef against Yitzhak Rabin.

Rabbi Dvir denies saying these things to the aforementioned two people. The rabbis deny all acquaintance with Rabbi Dvir and insist that they have always warned against acts of violence.”

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: Continue please.

Ben-Yair: “Regarding the letter to the great rabbinic jurists from Rabbis Dov Lior, Daniel Shilo and Eliezer Melamed asking about the content of the Din Moser concerning the PM and his ministers. The content of the letter was deemed insufficient grounds for criminal charges. The interrogee’s also claimed that the matter was theoretical and that the purpose of the letter was to receive a Jewish-law opinion on the existing situation.” The letter was signed by Noam Solberg, senior adviser to the attorney general and copies were sent to State Attorney Ms. Nava Ben-or, director of the Criminal Division of the state attorney’s office, and to Ms. Talia Sasson, head of the attorney general’s office’s Integrated Committee for Dealing with Crimes of Sedition.

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: On what were the claims against them based?

Ben-Yair: Against Dov Lior and Nachum Rabinowitz, two people claimed that they heard separately from Rabbi Dvir that he spoke to the rabbis and gathered that they passed a Din Rodef against the late Yitzhak Rabin. Rabbi Dvir denies this, and the rabbis deny all acquaintance with Rabbi Dvir. The rabbis also insist that they always warn against the use of violence. Regarding the letter to the great rabbinic jurists, the letter from Dov Lior, Daniel Shilo and Eliezer Melamed, the letter was weighed up... and deemed insufficient grounds for criminal charges.

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: Mrs. Orot, I understand we have that letter. Could you please read it to the commission?

Mrs. Orot: “What judgment does this evil government and its leader deserve? Can they be considered accomplices to murder perpetrated by terrorists? Since after all, they are responsible for their increased power and their armament. According to Jewish law should they be tried, and what would be their penalty should they be found guilty? If they can be punished by the religious court, is it every Jew’s obligation to see to it that they are brought to trial in religious court, or, if given no choice, in a secular court? Thus write the great religious jurists. And is it the public leader’s duty to warn the prime minister and his ministers at this terrible time that if, following the bitter test of the Oslo Accords, they continue to apply it throughout Judea and Samaria, they will be liable by Torah law to the punishment accorded to those who hand over Jewish lives and property to gentiles? We can no longer silence the question that bursts from our pained hearts.”

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: Thank you. That’s enough.

Mrs. Orot: “Thus write the great jurists, Rabbi Dov Lior, Rabbi Eliezer Melamed and Rabbi Daniel Shilo.”

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: Yes.

Mrs. Orot: Thank you.

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: Were there other statements?

Ben-Yair: Yes. A particularly vehement statement by Rabbi Nachum Rabinowitz which was secretly recorded by Mr. Frankenthal. Ranni Rabinowitz compares the Israeli government to the Nazi regime. He even mentioned the possibility of planting land mines if IDF soldiers should come to evacuate the settlements. Under interrogation Rabbi Rabinowitz stated that he is against violence and the day when he spoke privately with Mr. Frankenthal he was apparently very upset since it was Holocaust Remembrance Day among other things.

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: I don’t get it. You decided to close the case despite all this?

Ben-Yair: Look, I can’t base a criminal charge on these types of statements. In order to prove grounds for a crime, the statement has to be publicized. It was not. This is not to detract from the severity of the things that were said and heard, some of which are infuriating and unacceptable. They should reconsider their statements.

Commissioner: And how, in your opinion, can they reconsider their statements if the legal system under your jurisdiction doesn’t deal with sedition and willingly chooses not to?

Ben-Yair: As I said, hearsay is not grounds for incrimination. Some of this hearsay, as we recall, resulted in unnecessary harm. I want to quote Avtalion from the Sayings of the Fathers, a verse with which I closed my report regarding the investigation of the Rabbis. “Sages, be careful with your words

lest you bring exile upon yourselves and you are exiled to a place of evil waters and your pupils drink of them and they die and desecrate God's name."

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: Yes. I made a note to myself that I'd like to read to you. I want to state that it grieves me that this important letter was brought to the attention of this commission only after it issued this report regarding the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin. It's an important document which should have been discussed in its proper time. Thank you.

Ben-Yair: Thank you. [48.13]

8. In the settlements [53.06-53.32]

Settler: May God's grace be upon us and may He guide our hands. Bless you, O Lord our God, who sanctified us and commanded us to affix a mezuzah [*pergamena con testo religioso incorniciata e affissa sulla porta di casa in segno di fede*]. Bless you, O Lord our God, who sustained us and brought us to this day.

9. The future killer receives a religious pseudo-justification [55.13-58:45]

-Yigal, I left you Tractate Sanhedrin on the desk. It talks about Joab and Abner on page 49-A, the Din Rodef law. You'll get my meaning.

Amir: "They brought Joab before his judges. They brought Joab before Solomon to judge him. He said, "Why did you kill Abner? Why did you kill Abner? Joab said, "I avenged Asahel's blood. I avenged Asahel's blood." Asahel was a persecutor. For it is written that Asahel pursued Abner in order to kill him and Abner justly killed him in self-defense. 'He should have saved himself by striking one of his organs.' He replied, 'He couldn't' He replied, 'He aimed at this fifth rib.'" As it is written: Abner struck him in the fifth rib with his hilt. Rabbi Yohanan said: In the fifth rib where the gall bladder and liver are. 'He couldn't strike only one of his organs.' He replied, 'Abner was right. Abner was innocent.'

10. The police interrogation of the killer [58.46]

- Tell me what you were doing before November 4, 1995.

Amir: I was a law and computer science student at Bar-Ilan University.

- When did you start?

Amir: September '93. Bar Ilan also has a school of religious studies.

- So you stopped studying law?

Amir: Yes. You could say I stopped. Until November 4 I was a law student.

- How old are you?

Amir: 25.

- Describe the events of November 4.

Amir: I attended morning prayers as usual at the synagogue near home. In my prayers I asked to succeed in killing the prime minister and to get away unharmed. Then I packed a few things for school. I took my gun from above my desk and cocked it after sorting through the bullets. I loaded with a hollow-point bullet then a regular bullet, another hollow-point, another regular bullet. About 10 bullets. I made sure the gun would shoot. cocked it and left the house.

11. The Police Press Conference [1.02.40]

Police Spokesperson: Hello, everyone. I'd like to begin. The incident takes place in the settlement of Beit El in the West Bank. A large police unit bursts into the yeshiva. They arrest a young student studying with friends. A rabbi tries to intervene. There are many policemen there. Dror Adani, 23, talks of his plans with Yigal Amir: to fire a bazooka at Arafat's helicopter when he arrives in Ramallah, destroy the Palestinians' electric grid and torch their fields. The location: Beit El. The police arrest a religious girl, Margalit Har-Shefi. Twenty years old. Yigal Amir's girlfriend. Her job: to steal weaponry from the Beit El armory. She's aware of Yigal Amir's plan. She spent hours with Amir's brother. She knew if there was a plan to kill Rabin or Peres or both. The location: a villa in Herzliya Pituah. First Sergeant Arik Schwartz, 23. Yigal Amir gives him 100 shekels to find a soldier who'll lend him a gun with a silencer. The police found an impressive number of guns in the basement. Arik Schwartz is in on the plan to poison the Rabin family's water supply. The plan is never carried out. He lives with his parents in Herzliya Pituah.

Journalist: Do you see –

PS: Questions later.

Journalist: Do you see the direct connection between the sedition that preceded the murder by rabbis, by settlers, by government officials, by prime ministers to this despicable murder?

PS: I can't answer –

Journalist: Where's the connection?

PS: I can't answer political questions.

Journalist: It isn't political, it's a conspiracy.

PS: Ma'am, I want to move on. The assassin's relatives are now being investigated. In some of their houses arms caches were found big enough for a terrorist organization. Magazines, homemade grenades, delay mechanisms, smuggled bullets, clock mechanisms and missile launchers. We initiated investigations. These are the weapons. We initiated investigations and plan further investigations. Charges were pressed against the first accomplice and he's being held. The suspect is Hagai Amir, the assassin's brother, who confessed to preparing the bullets used for the assassination. But Hagai Amir denies knowing what Amir's intentions were. Both brothers are suspected of belonging to a radical movement. The police are looking for other members of the movement. You can ask questions now. Thank you.

Journalist: So your conclusion based on the evidence is that Rabin's assassination was the result of a conspiracy by a political or religious organization?

PS: Rabin's assassination could be the result of a radical-wing conspiracy. But we're extending our investigations among movement activists. Next question.

Journalist 2: Did Yigal Amir have accomplices who helped him get past security and commit the murder?

PS: As far as we know, Amir acted alone. Next question. Was there any previous information indicating a possible right-wing attack?

Journalist 3: All those accomplices, and neither the police nor the secret service knew anything?

PS: The police knows of no previous information regarding a Jewish assassin. Last question.

Journalist 4: I understand the police functioned badly during the incident. What is your response?

PS: We say that the police did their job properly. That's all. Thank you.

Journalist: No!

Another Journalist: We have more questions!

PS: No more questions. We want to get back to work. Thank you. That's all. Thank you. We want to get back to work.

- The nerve!

- I want all the files.

PS: Go ahead, guys. Quick.

- We want the truth. The whole truth.

- What happened there?

- Where are the fingerprints?

- I'm missing fingerprints. That's mine.

PS: I need Hagai's. Now. Hurry up, people.

12. The commission [01.07 – 01.14]

Lawyer (man): I'd like to bring up an ideological issue [...] it constitutes to the bloody confrontation we're in the midst of. There are right wing political circles that perceived Israel's victory in 1967 in theological terms and saw it as the beginning of the Redemption and an opportunity to realize the dream of the Greater Israel. From this circle came the Gush Emunim movement in 1974 led by Rabbi Zvi Yehuda Kook whose primary goal was to force the Labor administration to build as many settlements as possible all over Greater Israel and I quote 'After the Likud came to power in 1977, Matityahu Drobles, head of the Settlement Division of the Zionist Federation, prepared a comprehensive plan on behalf of the government to build settlements throughout the West Bank, mainly in Eastern Samaria next to Palestinian populated areas.' Ariel Sharon, then agriculture minister, and supervisor of the Israel Land Administration, contributed significantly to the settlement effort. Through Sharon's plan dozens of settlements were built in areas of high density Palestinian population including the Hebron region and the western strip of hills adjacent to the Green Line. To sum up in 1977 there were 31 settlements

with a population of 4,400 settlers. In 1992 there are 120 settlements with 100,500 settlers. [*today: over 450,000 in West Bank, 220,000 in East Jerusalem, 25,000 in Golan Heights.*]

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: Interesting study.

Lawyer (woman): And now up to the point. The establishment of settlements in the West Bank constitutes a violation of two important international law treaties which prohibit the establishment of settlements. This violation is the cause of a long list of violations of the Palestinians' human rights. I'm referring to The Hague Convention concerning the laws and customs of ground war and its bylaws from 1907 and the Fourth Geneva Convention concerning civilian rights in wartime 1949. Israel promised to uphold them.

President Shamgar: In 1971 I served as attorney general, and my position was then and still is that since Egypt and Jordan's sovereignty was never recognized internationally, these territories are not considered occupied territories.

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: It's true that Israel promised to uphold the humanitarian directives of Fourth Geneva Convention, but it never defined which directives it intended to uphold.

Lawyer (woman): But Article 49 of the Geneva Convention states that the occupying power will not expel, nor transfer its civilian population to the occupied territory. The settlements also constitute a violation of The Hague Convention since they weren't built for the benefit of the local Palestinian population but for the benefit of the Israeli population.

Lawyer (man): The government initiated, built and funded most of the settlements, while creating a very generous system of benefits and incentives to encourage people to move to them.

President Shamgar: Article 49 doesn't prohibit the building of settlements. The directives of the Geneva Convention regarding the transference of populations to occupied territory are not prohibitions.

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: The settlements weren't built in order to expel the Arab populace.

Lawyer (woman): Israel runs a complex bureaucratic and legal system in the West Bank whose purpose is to take over hundred of thousands of acres of Palestinian land, some of which is privately owned, in order to build new settlements or to expand the existing settlements. Israel's main methods are the seizure of land for military purposes, declaration or registration of land as government property and expropriation of land for public use. Between 1979 and 1992 over 228,000 acres of West Bank land were declared government property.

Gen. Zvi-Zamir: Remember, in 1992 the Rabin administration decided to freeze construction in the settlements.

Lawyer (woman): As I mentioned, Israel used these three means to take over about half the area of the West Bank. At the same time, independently, settlers are taking over privately-owned Palestinian land, destroying olive trees and damaging Palestinian property, houses and vehicles, while the authorities almost always avoid enforcing the law and returning the land to its rightful owners.

Gen. Zvi-Zamir: According to Chief Justice Aharon Barak, The Hague Convention revolves around two main axes. One, ensuring the legitimate rights to security of the side which takes over land through combat, and two, securing the interests of the civilian population in the given territory. The military commander may not place the national, military, economic or social interests of his own country before the interests of the local populace, and this is how the army conducts itself.

President Shamgar: Gentlemen, let's get back to our subject, which is the assassination of PM Rabin. I don't understand the connection between your question regarding the Geneva Convention and government policy in the territories and the Rabin assassination.

Lawyer (woman): That's exactly my point. That's our investigative committee's lacuna. It doesn't address the religious school of thought that legitimized the violation of human rights and theft of Palestinian land which led directly to hooliganism [*disordini violenti*]. In the final analysis, Yigal Amir's gun was only the murder weapon. Behind it is a series of laws, the humiliation and trampling of the Palestinian populace and moonstruck [*pazzi*] rabbis with weird religious edicts who no one in this grand legal system saw fit to bring to trial.

President Shamgar: Your arguments are interesting intellectually but it is not within this commission's authority to address them. Our job is to examine the operative acts of negligence in the Rabin case, not their political background. Not of the rabbis, not of the circle of settlers you describe and not of the parliamentary right wing. [01.14.00]

13. Netanyahu's hate speech [1.14.27]

Netanyahu: City dwellers and country dwellers, supporters of Likud and Tsomet and the NRP an Moledet, but also supporters of the Labour Party and those who voted Yitzhak Rabin, who are here to say on behalf of an even bigger public which is watching us now, we're here to say three things –

Crowd: Death to Rabin! Death to Rabin!

Netanyahu: We are here to protect Jerusalem, to protect the Galilee, to protect the Negev. The people of Israel, this ancient, strong nation, is awakening from the illusions it was sold, shaking off the great swindle it was led into. Even now the vast majority supports us. With an additional effort by all of us, in the next elections we will, God willing, see an incontestable victory by the National Bloc because what we are fighting for is true peace, not a false peace. We are fighting for the expansion of Jewish settlement, not reduction. We are fighting for Jewish immigration, not the Palestinian right of return. But this administration isn't only trying to lead the public astray. It's leading itself astray too.

Crowd: We'll get rid of Rabin with blood and fire!

- Rabin traitor! Rabin traitor!

Netanyahu: Our alternative has a name. It's called Zionism. This is our alternative. Zionism.

Crowd: We'll get rid of Rabin with blood and fire!

- Rabin, resign, we don't want you anymore!

Netanyahu: I call on the masses gathered here today... to go out to the junctions, to go out to the streets, to go out to the city squares and demonstrate our disappointment with the government's policies, our opposition to bringing Arafat to the Land of Israel and our determination to preserve our state, our hills and our city of Jerusalem.

Crowd: He's a traitor! He's a traitor! Death to Rabin! Death to Rabin!

14. Council of Settlements, near the Synagogue

The current administration doesn't have a Jewish majority and therefore it has no authority whatsoever to give away parts of the Land of Israel. The very signing, the declaration of giving away parts of Israel, constitutes the concession of parts of the Torah... and that is a desecration. The Oslo accord means nothing, and no administration that represents the Jewish people should even consider it. The accord is a violation of the Torah for three reasons. Giving away parts of the land of Israel, the Holy Land, is a violation of the Torah law, an explicit violation. Placing the security of Jews in the hands of the gentiles, in the hands of others... is risking lives, an invitation to murder. Furthermore, the emissary may not act against the wishes of he who sent him. And the majority of Israelis, the Jewish majority, and certainly in the Diaspora, did not grant this minority government the authority to act in fundamental, essential matters, that determines our fate. And now he question must be asked: Must not the leaders of the public warn this administration, warn the prime minister and his ministers that if they continue to act on this awful treaty, if they continue to try to apply it in the territories they will be liable by Torah law, by Jewish law to the Din Moser, punishment accorded to traitors since they are placing the lives of Jews in the hands of gentiles? That's all I have to say.

- Let's begin

- Who has the floor?

Gentlemen, I have something to say. If we want to stop the peace process, we have to attack Rabin and only Rabin. To crush him and his legitimacy in security issues, to undermine his emotional and political stability. Since Rabin is the dominant figure he must be weakened, presented as someone who gave in to leftist dictates, a puppet of the Left. If we succeed, the Left will lose the upcoming elections. Every time I see his face turn red from the pressure applied by small team –

- Go ahead. I had my say.

- I know we won.

Friends all we need are 10 men. My men disguise themselves as journalists and get Rabin's schedule from the local councils where he's appearing. They organized quickly, as a small, noisy group, and greet the prime minister with catcalls wherever he goes.

- Bravo. Very good.

True, sometimes Kach and Kahane's activists show up, but we can't control that.

- Friends we are following the rules of this administration, which has no mandate. These people know they are being sold out and they won't have it. We have to rebuild the democracy since this administration is an insult to the Knesset [*parlamento*] and the rule of law. And it's only the beginning.

We always act through legitimate means and the message we want to spread through our people is: Rabin, go home, Rabin, go home!

15. The Psychologist at the Council of Settlements

Psychologist: Hello, good evening!

- Friends, I'd like to cut this discussion short, so we can listen to Dr. Neta who'll give us a psychological profile of Prime Minister Rabin. Go ahead, Neta.

Psychologist: Good evening

- Good evening

Psychologist: Besides all of your discussions here at the Council, may God bless you, and besides all the strategies and tactics, I want to devote a few words to a character analysis of our prime minister. This is a professional opinion since I'm a clinical psychologist and for many years now I've treated all kinds of characters including schizophrenics. My diagnosis is the prime minister is schizoid, there's something missing. A schizophrenic is a person who loses, to some degree, contact with reality and lives in an absurd imaginary world of his own making, out of touch with objective reality. This kind of person has strange thoughts, hallucinations, thoughts with no rational basis. These people usually find themselves in psychiatric hospitals. The schizophrenic suffers from detachment. It's hard for him to understand, to communicate with others, and schizophrenics have a proclivity for addictions to drugs, to alcohol. As a clinical psychologist I'd recommend very strongly that Yitzhak Rabin receive treatment and the public should be informed of the prime minister's sad condition.

- Excuse me.

Psychologist: Yes.

- Pardon me for interrupting.

Psychologist: It's perfectly all right.

- But in light of the important things you are bringing up here, I'd like to know if there are other leaders in the world who have such severe psychological problems.

Psychologist: Unfortunately, yes. Certainly there are other leaders like him. Hitler, curse his name, was schizoid. And there are still those like him, plenty of them. I've observed Rabin's personality in the media. I've studied a lot of documents in order to reach this diagnosis, and it is precise. The symptoms they speak for themselves. It's obvious. The detachment. The inability to find ways to express himself. The grasping for words, for concepts. The repeated tendency to use the term "I", which, naturally, indicates a certain megalomania. Certainly. His contorted facial expressions, his odd gestures... his uneasiness and above all his absolute belief in his perverse reality, the fruit of his imagination, and the complete loss of his ability to judge. All these symptoms indicate, clearly and incontrovertibly, that Yitzhak Rabin is a schizoid. IT's unthinkable that we should place our country, our trust and our leadership in the hands of a man who suffers this pathological disease!

Member of the Council: My God! We will treat the signing of the Oslo Accords as occupied France treated collaboration with the Nazis.

Psychologist: I'm so sorry, but the facts are unbearable.

Another member of the Council: It's treason! Listen to me! We have to make the point clear. It's treason and the day may come when Rabin is put on trial just as Pétain was, and from now on the word "traitor" should be attached to Rabin's name.

- Friends, friends –

- You're blurring the point.

- It needs to be made clearer.

- But he's right.

- Friends we have to be practical. The people must know that Yitzhak Rabin and Shimon Peres have joined the cult of Satan,

- The cult of Satan.

- Friends, it's a fact.

- It's a cult that has taken over the government.

- Just as the Vichy government.

- You can't bring that message to the public.

- It-s a cult that has taken over the government.

16. The witness n.1 [1.30.10]

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: Mrs. Orot, please call the next witness. Sit down, please. Please state your name and ID number.

Witness 1: Name: Noam Kedem ID number 0244 06 001. Address: 86 Sharett Street, Tel Aviv.

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: Mr. Kedem, it's my duty to warn you that you must say the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth or you may be punished as prescribed by law. Mr. Kedem, what do you do for a living?

Witness 1: By training I'm an accredited lawyer, by trade I own 50% of a certain small business that's just starting out. I'm also a cofounder of Generation of Peace, that's short for "A Whole Generation Demands Peace," and organization that was founded just after the assassination.

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: What did you do at the rally?

Witness 1: We were making our way toward the stairs where we hoped to get a glance of Yitzhak Rabin. We were thrilled by his courage in continuing the peace process despite the despicable attacks by the fascist Right.

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: Please focus on the rally itself. Do you remember barriers being placed at a certain point?

Witness 1: While we were waiting for Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Rabin, I was talking with my girlfriend about the very question of security because what we saw there seemed very odd.

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: Odd, in what way? Can you be more specific?

Witness 1: Certainly. First of all, when we got there, there was no order and no one in charge. A uniformed Riot Squad commander was standing there giving orders to his men: "You stand here, you do this." I'm referring to the shoddy [*scadenti*] measures that end in tragedy. He stood there greeting his friends who'd just arrived. "How are you? How's it going?" Chatting with them.

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: Can you show us exactly where that was?

Witness 1: Yes, if you have a diagram.

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: Yes. Sigal can you show us a diagram of the square? We'll bring out a diagram and you can show us exactly. Go ahead.

Witness 1: Here was the barrier on the stairway. After there were two or three barriers that continued to the street leading out to the parking lot. I was standing — After they put the barriers in place, I stood behind the barrier closest to the exit from the parking lot. I was the last in line where Shimon Peres came out to shake people's hands. The last person to shake his hand before he went behind his Volvo was me.

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: So you walked around freely.

Witness 1: Yes, we walked around freely, more or less. and from time to time a policeman said "Folks, move back." It was the same policeman who later gave orders to the Riot Squad.

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: Did you see what was happening on the roof?

Witness 1: People stood there freely, and I told my girlfriend that a sniper would have no problem shooting from there. It also bothered me that in the City Garden corner there was only one border patrolman. Do you really think that I, a simple bystander, should be giving you all this information? Don't any of the so-called security forces have any answers? What's going on here?

17. The witness n. 2 (the police superintendent) [1.36.40]

President Shamgar: Please state your name, ID number and position.

Policeman: My name is Rafael Yulazri. I'm a police superintendent, commander of the Ayalon District Riot Squad, ID number 567 776.

President Shamgar: it's my duty to warn you that you must say the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth

Policeman: Yes, sir.

President Shamgar: or you may be punished as prescribed by law. Please tell us about the rally on November 4. What was your position then?

Policeman: I was under the deputy commander of the Yarkon District Riot Squad, provisory on the southwestern corner of the stage.

President Shamgar: What time did you arrive?

Policeman: If my memory serves me around 4:30.

President Shamgar: 4.30pm.

Policeman: Yes. I came at 4:30. 4.3pm. And I went straight to the first briefing, and half an hour later I was asked to reinforce the City Garden roof.

Gen. Zvi-Zamir: Reinforce? What do you mean? Was someone there?

Policeman: No, no one was there. He asked me to place two men there. I did and added a few more men including myself.

Gen. Zvi-Zamir: Were there people in the parking lot?

Policeman: Yes, a lot of people, plainclothes security agents, drivers. Lots of people with food. People with trays of food going up and down. And basically, we sent away everyone who wasn't supposed to be there.

Gen. Zvi-Zamir: Did you check any of the people in the parking lot?

Policeman: Not those behind the barrier. There was this secret service agent...who told us to send them away. So everyone we checked who didn't have authorization we got rid of. Other people came from the west and the secret service agent pointed out that people were coming in. So I sent two men from the Yarkon Riot Squad over there, and from then on, almost nobody got in. I can't say that the place was totally sealed, but I can say –

President Shamgar: Please go back to your place.

Policeman: that everyone the secret agent told us to get rid of –

President Shamgar: Yes, but go back to your place.

Policeman: we got rid of, and from then on it was the secret service's responsibility.

Gen. Zvi-Zamir: Yes, but you relied on his opinion.

Policeman: Naturally.

Gen. Zvi-Zamir: But did you, the police, also checked people? You see someone there, leaning on a car. Did anyone go up and ask him, "Who are you? What are you doing here?"

Policeman: I want to make it clear that the job we police did that day –

President Shamgar: Please go back to your place.

Policeman: Fine. We police worked very hard that day. We worked on the barrier. It was war. We had to fight –

Gen. Zvi-Zamir: Let me help you.

Policeman: We had to fight to keep it together.

Gen. Zvi-Zamir: Tell me exactly what your assignment was.

Policeman: To reinforce the troops so people wouldn't get in from Ibn Gabirol Street, and that's just what we did. I wasn't told to make the place airtight [*sigillato*].

Gen. Zvi-Zamir: No, not airtight. But I'm asking if anyone asked you, the policemen in charge of the barrier, did anyone tell you to check who the people in the parking lot were?

Policeman: I don't want to press the point, but I personally was never told anything about making the place sterile! Okay?

Gen. Zvi-Zamir: But it was obvious that whoever didn't belong there should be removed. Or whoever the secret service agent said was authorized to be there.

Gen. Zvi-Zamir: I gather from your words that you were at the secret service's disposal.

Policeman: To do whatever they told us. From then on, the place was almost completely sealed off. No one could get in from either west or the east unless they were authorized, and we checked them.

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: Authorized like the assassin, for instance?

Policeman: No. Not the assassin. I don't remember him coming or leaving.

Gen. Zvi-Zamir: No, because he was already there.

Policeman: Excuse me, sir, are you being cynical?

Gen. Zvi-Zamir: No. He was already there. He was there.

Policeman: I beg your pardon, but your cynicism is out of place.

President Shamgar: Please continue and stick to the facts.

Gen. Zvi-Zamir: He was there and you didn't remove him.

Policeman: That's true, but your cynical implication that –

Gen. Zvi-Zamir: I beg your pardon. No name-calling. I'm asking you, he was there and you didn't remove him.

Policeman: If you, sir, put it that way, I'll answer in kind.

Gen. Zvi-Zamir: Go ahead.

Policeman: I don't. It's possible that he was there. I don't know.

President Shamgar: Mrs. Orot, please sum up the testimony in two sentences.

Mrs. Orot: Superintendent Rafael Yulazri's assignment was to reinforce the troops in order to prevent people coming in from Ibn Gabirol Street. The area was not defined as sterile. He was not told explicitly to remove everyone, but it was clear that unauthorized people or those whom the secret service said shouldn't be there should be removed.

Policeman: Thank you. Many thanks.

President Shamgar: What am I supposed to do?

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: How do you feel?

President Shamgar: I don't know. I don't know whether to laugh or cry. How do you feel about it?

18. The witnesses n. 3 (the driver) [1.42.56]

Driver: Damti, Menachem. ID number 102 71 43. My job is driver for the prime minister.

President Shamgar: Are you the only driver? Do you take turns?

Driver: The PM generally has two drivers. We decide when to switch.

President Shamgar: Please describe your actions until the prime minister arrived.

Driver: I went to the car and waited in the car. As I was waiting in the car, Shimon Peres, who was foreign minister at the time, came down and asked me, "When is the prime minister coming?" I answered, "He'll be here in a few seconds." He said, "I'll wait." He waited. Then he said, "Well, I'm leaving." I stood by the door. Later the prime minister came down. I mean, he came down -- He was a foot or two from my door, and Mrs. Rabin was behind him. Now, I was about to open the door for Mrs. Rabin, not for the prime minister, because the prime minister used the other door. I saw his wife behind him. I opened the door. When the PM reached my door, about... a foot or two from the door, and I was standing at an angle... the assassin came from this direction... [*indica la sua destra*] and I heard a bang. I turned quickly and saw him shooting and shouting, "Blanks, blanks." [*sono salve, salve*] Then I got into the car... and as I got into the car -- I mean I was in the car, and the head of security, Yoram, put him in and said, "Drive."

President Shamgar: Was your blue light flashing?

Driver: In the car?

Gen. Zvi-Zamir: Yes, in the car.

Driver: It's always in the car. Yes. Now, I don't know if it was on. I got into the car and turned the siren and sped away. I don't know if the light was flashing but I know the siren was on. I was in no state to play with the buttons so I -- I drove straight to the hospital.

Gen. Zvi-Zamir: Were you told in advance which route to take to the hospital in an emergency?

Driver: Usually, Your Honor, they always tell me. For some reason they forgot to. They didn't give me an escape route.

Lawyer (man): Who usually tells you?

Driver: The commander the head of the team and the whole crew, if it's a big event like that.

Gen. Zvi-Zamir: What happened at the hospital? Was he admitted immediately?

Driver: No one was expecting me at the hospital. When I got to the hospital I parked the car at the entrance, got out quickly, There was a hospital security guard there, and I shouted to him hysterically, "Please, bring a stretcher!" He did so very quickly. he brought the stretcher, I took the prime minister by the back, Yoram took him by the head, and I asked the policeman to help us from behind. We put him on a stretcher and ran to the trauma unit.

Gen. Zvi-Zamir: How long was the drive from Kings Square to the hospital?

Driver: I'd estimate a minute or a minute and a half, with the delay, with the policeman and everything. I'd say it took a minute and a half.

Lawyer: According to the hospital's files the prime minister arrived at the hospital at 9:55pm, that is eight minutes after the shooting, 500 meters away.

Driver: It seemed like a minute and a half to me.

President Shamgar: Thank you.

19. The witnesses n. 4 (the bodyguard) [1.48.00]

Bodyguard: On November 4, 1995 I was the prime minister's personal bodyguard. There were seven guards on the team. All in all there were 20 guards at the incident.

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: Please speak up.

Bodyguard: I was the team leader. I walked next to him.

President Shamgar: Into the microphone, please.

Bodyguard: There was one man in front, one in the back, theoretically, and another joined us on the left.

President Shamgar: How did you regroup after the rally?

Bodyguard: We went down the stairs toward the crowd with the crowd on our right. I thought the idea was to shake hands with the crowd through the barrier when suddenly, out of the blue, he turned left toward the car. At that point I was behind the prime minister. I wasn't next to him.

President Shamgar: How far away were you?

Bodyguard: About a foot and a half away.

President Shamgar: Continue

Bodyguard: When we turned left toward the car and we were standing at the rear door, I heard a gunshot from behind and to the left. I wrapped my arms around the PM and started to pull him down. I didn't see the gunman. I realized he misfired or he was overpowered. But that wasn't my concern. The PM was still alive after the shooting. Not only he was alive, he helped me up.

President Shamgar: And I naively thought that your job was to protect the prime minister... even to take a bullet for him, and certainly to kill the assassin. Please continue.

Bodyguard: At that point we leapt into the car. In retrospect I'm surprised that a man his age was able to leap like that. We leapt into the car with the PM in the backseat and me between the seats. His legs stuck out a bit so I pulled in his feet and told Damti to drive.

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: At the police station on the night of the assassination, on November 5... at 1:07am... you said, "I picked the PM up and pushed him into the car." Right?

President Shamgar: At Yigal Amir's trial you gave a different testimony after the shooting. And I quote. You said, "I spoke to the prime minister. I grabbed his shoulders. I told him, "You listen to me and only me." You shouted that.

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: You said according to our documents, "'Listen to me and only me.' I repeated that a number of times." I continue to quote you, "There's a part that I don't remember, then I found us on top of each other in the car."

Commissioner: there are many contradictions in your testimony.

Bodyguard: I covered him with my arms from the right. The assassin came from the left.

20. The witness n. 5 (the doctor) [1:52.10]

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: Do you think the decision to take the pm to the hospital was correct?

Doctor: In that situation the casualty should be evacuated as soon as possible.

President Shamgar: What would've happened if they used the evacuation corridors and the route the driver took had been clearer?

Doctor: I can't answer that. The fact that the pm arrived at the hospital dead and we managed to restore his heartbeat raises the question: What would have happened if he'd arrived two minutes earlier? That question can't be answered. It's clear that his wound was severe and he wouldn't have survived it, but no one can answer that question.

President Shamgar: Please describe in detail the wounds that he sustained when he arrived.

Doctor: A bullet wound next to the spinal column and a wound to the spinal column. At that point we couldn't diagnose the wound to the spinal column itself. Additional wounds from a knife or a regular bullet, a hole in his back that crushed his spleen [milza] and left lung [polmone], passed next to his heart and cut the aorta which caused bleeding. That's what usually happens with this kind of wound, but he didn't he didn't die from the bleeding. The mechanism that caused him to lose consciousness and his actual death was pneumothorax, abnormal amount of air in the chest. When we breath, air enters our lungs. Due to the wound the air entered the space between the lung and the chest creating pressure, a valve effect. The more he breathed, the greater the pressure. A drain was inserted and his heartbeat returned, but the damage to his brain was irreversible. Air entered the wound in his aorta and his heart sent air to the brain instead of blood. That's a fatal situation.

President Shamgar: Thank you.

21. The witness n. 6 (the secret service agent) [1.54.46]

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: Please introduce yourself to the Commission.

Secret agent: In the service I'm known as Y.S. The VIP Security Unit.

President Shamgar: When did you first hear of the rally?

Secret agent: The head of operations in the VIP Security Unit contacted me on October 25, 1995, and decided that I'd be in charge of security at the event, six days before the assassination.

President Shamgar: When did you start to plan for the event?

Secret agent: On October 31, 1995, a preliminary morning survey was conducted together with the police.

President Shamgar: Was there no survey to check field conditions including lighting intensity in real nighttime conditions?

Secret agent: No.

President Shamgar: In your opinion, did the short notice hamper your planning capability?

Secret agent: Yes. Only four days before the rally was, in my opinion, too late... considering the size of the event, and the identity of the dignitaries who attended, as well as the ability to be involved, to feel out the territory.

President Shamgar: If we could go back in time and give you another two or three weeks, what would you do?

Secret agent: What would I do differently? I'd get involved from the beginning, due to the number of participants as well as the complexity of the event and the fact that it covered a broad area with many points of access.

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: Did the police give you comments from the summary of the survey you conducted with them?

Secret agent: No.

President Shamgar: You said it was a preliminary survey. Were there other surveys?

Secret agent: No. That's all we managed to do at such short notice.

President Shamgar: But you checked the police instructions?

Secret agent: We didn't check the wording of the police instructions, but the police were certainly required to visually screen everyone who entered the area. That is, spotting suspicious people and preliminary questioning.

Gen. Zvi-Zamir: If I understand you correctly, if you wanted to be precise you should've said, "We asked the police to question suspicious characters." That way one would get the impression that anyone who wanted to pass the barrier, like the drivers who had to show an authorization by the police, a policeman should've asked him, "Who are you? Where are you going?" Isn't that right?

Secret agent: I didn't ask the police to do that.

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: Take no responsibility.

Secret agent: I'm sorry, Your Honor, that that's the impression I gave.

Gen. Zvi-Zamir: Did you ask for something else? Did you meet with the police again?

Secret agent: Your Honor, our requirements were very clear. Preliminary questioning and visual screening. It's standard procedure. Sir, I want to remind you, that I was given the assignment just a few days before the event. I did everything I could and should've done in the given amount of time. It's quite possible that the police didn't do their job properly and that should be looked into.

President Shamgar: Thank you.

22. The witness n. 6 (the principal of the girls' school) [1.58.45]

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: The next witness, Mrs. Sara Eliash, asked to appear before the commission of her own volition. She's the second witness after Rabbi Benny Elon to ask to appear of his or her own volition. I don't see what this has to do with the commission's mandate to investigate the operative acts of negligence that led to the PM's murder.

President Shamgar: Good morning.

Eliash: Good morning.

President Shamgar: Please state your name, ID number and job into the microphone.

Eliash: Sara Eliash, ID number 10 256 801. I'm the principal of the girls' school in Kedumim. Ulpana Lehava.

Commissioner: It's my duty to warn you that you must speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, or you may be punished as prescribed by law. Can you tell us why you asked to speak to the commission?

Eliash: When Avishai Raviv's [*secret service agent*] name appeared in the newspapers, as a school principal I was shocked at the thought that behind a man who incited sedition among little schoolgirls, and who knows how that might affect them – That an official entity stands behind him, that made me very upset. I asked the girls what exactly was said and it was not the first time. They knew them well. Not very well, but they knew them by name. By your leave I'd like to quote a few things that were said a little more clearly.

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: How old are the girls?

Eliash: They're now in ninth grade. That means they are about 14. Not all of them. some are 14, 15, 16, who went away for Shabbat –

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: Not girls. Young women.

Eliash: You call them young women. These young women often went away for the Shabbat by themselves, just for fun.

President Shamgar: When was this?

Eliash: There were two Shabbats. The 26th of Nisan, that's what the girls said, and the 3rd of Tammuz, if I'm not mistaken. Yes.

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: This was 1995? This year?

Eliash: Yes, this summer. May I? One of the girls told me, "I went into a room where there were Kach activists." Those were her words. "Avishai Raviv said that a Din Rodef had been passed against the government... that all the Arabs in Israel should be killed and that the whole government should be blown up." These things were said in Yigal Amir's presence and in front of college students. The girls said they tried to argue and then Avishai Raviv said that the Arabs should be killed and that soldiers who evacuate settlements should be shot in the legs. This girl told me, "When I heard that, I was shocked." She tried to tell them that soldiers shouldn't be attacked and that you can't kill all the Arabs, some other solution should be found. Afterwards, of course we came to the conclusion that he needs -- I'm referring to Avishai Raviv he needs psychological help.

President Shamgar: Excuse me.

Eliash: Yes.

President Shamgar: Mazi, escort her to the archive, please.

Eliash: What's going on?

Mazi: You have to go to the archive for a few minutes.

Eliash: Okay. Can I leave my purse?

Mazi: Sure.

President Shamgar: What's the matter?

Prof. Rosen-Zvi: This is classified information.

Mazi: The secret service has informed us that they insist that everything concerning Avishai Raviv remain classified.

President Shamgar: I'll bring to your attention that the subject of Avishai Raviv should be kept to a minimum.

23. In the occupied territories [2.03.26]

Officer: Platoon 5, follow me! Please leave this place now.

Settler: Hello, sir. How are you?

Officer: I'm fine. Leave now. please.

Settler: What right do you have to get rid of us? I want to tell you something. A higher-ranked officer than you was here. A retired general.

Officer: Leave or I'll have to use force!

Settler: He asked, "What right do you have to be here?" I said, "God commanded us to!"

Officer: You know what? Your son will do army service on that hill too, because we're going to decide where this country's borders are!

24. The police interrogation of the killer [2.06.28]

Inspector: When did you come up with the idea of shooting the PM?

Amir: When the Oslo Accord was signed. I realized that the only way to stop the travesty was to get rid of the PM. There are many ways to do that. I tried them. But I realized that the only way is to hurt him so he can't function as PM. And if that can't be done. If I can put him out of commission, then death is the answer.

Inspector: Doesn't the Bible say: "Thou shall not kill?"

Amir: There's an agreement – There's a more important commandment. It's saving a human life. According to the Torah, if a Jew hands his people and his country over to the enemy, it's an obligation to kill him.

Inspector: Can you stop rocking? Sit up straight!

Amir: When you kill someone in a battle, it's a negative act, but the purpose is lofty [nobile]. That's why it's permitted. "If someone comes to kill you, get up and kill him."

Inspector: Who says it's lofty? You? Do you decide what's lofty and what isn't? Whether to kill or not to kill? Do you know what it means to save a human life? Who brainwashed you, the rabbis? An entire nation elects someone and you decide he should be killed?

Amir: Not to kill him, to paralyze him politically, so he can't function as PM.

Inspector: Israel has laws, doesn't it?

Amir: I don't care about the laws. I only care about the Jews.

Inspector: I want to tell you something about what's "lofty." I'm talking about saving a life in hell itself and I'm talking about my father. World War Two was hell. He'd been captured in Germany. Then he came back to the family. He escaped and came back... and he smuggled the whole family over the Russian border. The Russians told him, You can have Russian citizenship, but only you. Not your family. He passed up the opportunity. He said no, and he saved lives by doing so. He took his family and decided to go to Siberia because the condition was either you go to Siberia or you join us. He said, "No, I'm going with them." He passed up the opportunity and made a sacrifice. He served five years in Siberia doing hard labor... and that's what I call lofty. He didn't look out for himself. He did something for the whole family. You see?

Amir: I made a sacrifice too.

Inspector: No! You didn't sacrifice anything! What did you sacrifice?

Amir: I sacrificed myself for the sake of the Jews. Rabin is sacrificing the Jews for the sake of his ideals. I sacrificed myself for the sake of the Jews.

Inspector: Did you ask if the Jews want your sacrifice? How can you be so arrogant? When you left your house, did you know where you were going and for what purpose?

Amir: When I went to the Square, I didn't know I'd kill Rabin. I figured, if the opportunity comes up – I stood there and waited. I waited between them for 50 minutes and nobody said a word.

Inspector: Between who and who?

Amir: Between the police and the bodyguards.

Inspector: Between the police and the bodyguards?

Amir: Yes. When I got within range of Rabin, I saw a space open behind him so I turned, walked around someone and approached him from the side. I couldn't believe I got so close. I could have touched him. When I started walking, I intended to shoot him in the head, but when I saw the space open I went in and aimed at his back, the seam on his jacket.

Inspector: Did you shout that they were blanks?

Amir: Why would I?

Inspector: To throw off the security guards.

Amir: Interesting idea, but I didn't do that.

Inspector: Wipe that stinking smile off your face. Sit up straight! Do you regret what you did?

Amir: I don't regret a thing. I did it wholeheartedly. I did what many have wanted to do and it's about time the people woke up.

Inspector: Do you consider yourself sane?

Amir: I am sane.

Inspector: Do you think you're normal?

Amir: Completely normal. Completely normal.

Inspector: Do you remember your conversation with Rabbi Tal?

Amir: Who told you I spoke with Rabbi Tal?

Inspector: When did you meet him?

Amir: I met him at Baruch Goldstein's funeral. I went up to him and asked, "What is this? Rabin's giving everything away and nobody says anything?" He said, "There's nothing we can do. It's a divine decree." I asked, "Isn't he considered Din Rodef?" He said, "I don't know. He isn't authorized to make Jewish rulings." He said, "I don't know if there is a Din Rodef." Then he said, "It's a good deed."

Inspector: That's enough for today.

25. Shimon Peres declaration on Gaza [2.13.17]

Shimon Peres: I want to make it clear. Perhaps it has been overstated in the media prematurely that two major, dramatic subjects are going to be decided on at the meeting between Mr. Arafat and myself: the policing of Jordan Bridge and a significant enlargement of the Jericho region. I think that at the beginning we were coping too much, not only because of us, maybe mainly because of us, with symbolic issues. And the main problem of what's going to happen with Gaza – 750,000 Palestinians, economic woes [sofferenze], building a system which will uphold civilian law and order, which will also bear responsibility for the security of this region, which will prepare for development, which will, first of all, replace us as administrators because as I mentioned, there are 24,000 paid employees in Gaza's civil administration. A week from now, when we leave, who will pay them?

Who is prepared to pay them? Is there a system that can take on that responsibility? In the past I was very much against a unilateral withdrawal and the main reason was that we would be accused – that by withdrawing we would create chaos and killing, and all sorts of things might happen if we withdraw from Gaza unilaterally and there is no entity that can take on the minimum of military responsibility, and there isn't. Someone who can take on the minimum of responsibility for Gaza's immediate essential needs. If we don't give electricity, Gaza will have no electricity. If we don't supply water, Gaza will have no water. If we don't supply their hospitals with oxygen, I don't know what the hospitals will come to. If we don't provide medicine and the rupture is too violent –

26. Netanyahu's speech [2.16.11]

Protest sign: RABIN IS KILLING ZIONISM

Netanyahu: The government's policy is leading us to destruction. It's endangering not only the settlers but the people of Ra'anana, demonstrating here with me, and they understand that the choice is simple: either a Palestinian state a few minutes from here, which is only the beginning, or autonomy and security, which we offer. And that's the choice the public will face, I hope, in the early elections.

27. Shimon Peres speaks at the Knesset [2.16.44]

Shimon Peres: Honorable Knesset, the administration that took office over a year ago decided to try to put an end to the cycle of war and terrorism... to try to build a new world in our country, in our homes, in our families, which haven't known a year, a month, when mothers didn't mourn their sons. We are not blind to the risks and we will do everything necessary to minimize them. At the same time, we believe that the risks are calculated and they are worth taking. I call on Knesset members to give us a chance to take advantage of this great opportunity.

28. Street Protests [2.17.41]

Interviewer: Aren't you ashamed of yourself?

Protester: No, I'm the son of a Holocaust survivor. The grandson of four grandparents I never met because of a Judenräte like this government.

29. Rabin at the Knesset [2.17.53]

Yitzhak Rabin: I feel good and safe among the Israeli people, even if there are negative elements. I went through enough in my military service not to be afraid of such things. There's a backdrop of verbal violence in the streets, There's -- The verbal violence and the attending mood lead to noisy rioting as well as to actual violence. I think the actual violence is only being perpetrated by the radical fringes.

Protester 2: This is the emblem. People managed to remove the emblem from the car, and this emblem symbolizes the fact that just as we got to this emblem we can get to Rabin.

30. Interview to Rabin on Channel 1 (Israeli public TV) [2.18.46]

Interviewer: Mr Rabin, how does it feel, now that almost all of your contact with the public takes place under heavy security, more and more policemen and security guards separating you from the public?

Yitzhak Rabin: I know that sedition is running rampant, verbal violence, violence on the Israeli street. If there's violence in the Knesset, verbal violence, there is violence in the street, violence on the roads. I saw the demonstration in Jerusalem where I appeared in a picture of a Gestapo agent and I saw a Knesset member, a former Likud minister, David Levy, driven away by an incited crowd. I saw the violence in front of the Knesset. Knesset member and Likud Chairman Benjamin Netanyahu contacted me before I left for the US for a meeting. I came home one Friday afternoon and I saw a demonstration. Likud signs, people shouting, "Traitor! Murderer!" I said it would be foolish of me to play the Likud chairman's hypocritical game. He sat there and spoke in front of pictures of the Gestapo. He suggests that we meet, and he holds demonstrations.

- Won't you try to stop the radicals?

- I don't trust him.

- It'll get worse until the elections.

Rabin: That's possible, if the Likud decides to. We aren't creating the violence.

- You are the Prime Minister.

Rabin: I can't use coercion except as the law allows.

31. Yitzhak Rabin at the Knesset [2.20.33]

Speaker: If the prime minister is here I'll ask him to come in. I'm personally asking the prime minister to come in. I'm asking him to come in. I'm personally asking the prime minister to come in. No, don't do this to me. Look what you're doing, you're : carrying on -- what you did outside. these are the results. Pardon me, sir.

Rabin: If he can talk, can't I?

Speaker: Certainly, absolutely. Please do, Mr. Prime Minister. I wish you would. No, and we'll conclude with this. Sir, he's the prime minister and he'll say whatever he wants. Excuse me.

Rabin: I'm not asking

Speaker: Don't interrupt the prime minister.

Rabin: I'm not asking to speak from the podium. The phenomenon of incitement under the heading of "preventing a national schism" is nothing new. It has existed –

Speaker: Don't interrupt. We didn't interrupt you.

Rabin: Has existed –

Speaker: Don't interrupt!

Deputy: But you also did –

Speaker: Excuse me, Deputy Alon, don't interrupt the prime minister. Look what you're doing. You're repeating a syndrome that manifests outside later. You don't let him speak here and that's how it starts.

Rabin: This isn't –

Speaker: Let him speak!

Rabin: This is nothing new.

Speaker: Let him speak like you let Netanyahu!

Rabin: This is nothing new.

Speaker: Let him speak!

Rabin: I repeat.

Speaker: Have a little respect.

Rabin: This is not a new phenomenon. It's now disguised as national unity, and in the guise of national unity people use expressions that only lead to schism and I suggest you stop the hypocrisy.

32. The anti-Rabin protests [2.22.36]

Protest signs: WE LIVE UNDER A BLOODY ADMINISTRATION

WHO'S NEXT IN LINE?

RABIN, ARE YOU NEXT IN LINE?

Protester 1: People who put Jewish lives in danger, according to Jewish law, their lives are forfeit.

Protester 2: He shot at Jews in the *Altalena* incident. Rabin himself. He'll get shot in the head by a Jew.

33. Rabin's wife [2.22.57]

Leah Rabin: If you'd asked him that morning, that Saturday, if he considered the possibility that he could be harmed, the answer would be no. Never. He was unworried and confident and he certainly wouldn't agree to wear a bulletproof vest. He was absolutely confident in terms of his personal safety. And I have to admit that I was too. I trusted the people guarding him and it never occurred to me in my wildest dreams that such a thing could happen, that such a thing would happen. Although there were warning signs here and there... it didn't occur to us and we refused to consider it. We didn't believe such a thing was possible, that the most insane, cruel, incomprehensible thing could actually happen. That's why I'm angry, if I'm angry at all -- and I do put thought and effort into it -- at the school of thought that produced this negative element... and preached such things and the political group that called Yitzhak "murderer" for so long. "Murderer" and "traitor," saying that he didn't know where he was leading the people. And that's how they led the way... in such a way that it produced the element that could understand things that way, that if he really was a murderer and a traitor who was selling Israeli land, then Israeli land is more sacred than this man's life and it's a commandment to murder him. I can't even get angry. There's no anger in me. It's beyond me. I can't get angry. I can only feel sorrow.

34. The Report of the Shamgar Commission [2.26.32]

President Shamgar: "This committee, which it was my honor to lead, was not appointed to investigate the factors that led to the social and political culture that led to the assassination. It was not asked to offer its opinion on the circumstances that led to the assassination. That is not the role of an investigative committee. The committee was restricted by law to examining the functioning of the people and the systems responsible for the PM's safety. This report does not exempt Israeli society from its obligation to conduct a thorough investigation... and to try to answer the question of how we reached the point of the assassination of an Israeli PM by an extremist... and how violence turned into a means of solving political conflicts. This investigation should be conducted by society as a whole and the educational institutions in particular. Since the establishment of the State of Israel, its strength has lain in the essential balance between fostering its power and the moral restrictions it took on. Israel's pride as the only democracy in the Middle East lay, among other things, in the fact that the negative phenomena such as political murder do not exist in its social and political culture. Three gunshots on November 4, 1995. totally changed these axioms. Israel after the assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, may he rest in peace, will never be the same."