



ARIJ Daily Report

Applied Research Institute - Jerusalem (ARIJ)

P.O Box 860, Caritas Street – Bethlehem
Phone: (+972) 2 2741889, Fax: (+972) 2 2776966
pmaster@arij.org | <http://www.arij.org>

Israeli Violations' Activities in the oPt

16 November 2017

The daily report highlights the violations behind Israeli home demolitions and demolition threats in the occupied Palestinian territory, the confiscation and razing of lands, the uprooting and destruction of fruit trees, the expansion of settlements and erection of outposts, the brutality of the Israeli Occupation Army, the Israeli settlers violence against Palestinian civilians and properties, the erection of checkpoints, the construction of the Israeli segregation wall and the issuance of military orders for the various Israeli purposes.

The Violations are based on reports provided by field workers and/or news sources.

The text is not quoted directly from the sources but is edited for clarity.

The daily report does not necessarily reflect ARIJ's opinion.

Brutality of the Israeli Occupation Army

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) moved into 'Azzun village, east of Qalqilya, raided and searched a house belonging to Shaker Radwan, ransacked contents and summoned his son, Muhammad. (Wafa 16 November 2017)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) verbally informed Palestinians in Khirbet al-Tawil area, south of Nablus, not to leave their homes in Khirbet al-Tawil to conduct military exercises involving heavy artillery training. The IOA did not inform the Palestinians of the time-

duration of the military exercises, pointing out that they are conducting live ammunition training between houses, especially at night. (Wafa 16 November 2017)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) chased Palestinian workers in Mafasser Yatta, south of Hebron, and fired live bullets and light bombs at them in an attempt to arrest them. The IOA also raided and searched a house belonging to Mohammed Mousa al-Da'ajneh in the area. (Wafa 16 November 2017)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Kafr Aqeb neighborhood near Qalandia refugee camp north of Jerusalem, causing violent clashes to erupt in the area. (Wafa 16 November 2017)

Israeli Arrests

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded the Dahia area, in the city, and abducted a young man, identified as Waleed Luay al-Ashqar. (IMEMC 16 November 2017)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded Burqa town, north of Nablus, and detained a young man, identified as Mohammad Sa'id Hijja. (IMEMC 16 November 2017)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained a Palestinian identified as Mousa Dweikat, from his home in Balata town, east of Nablus. (IMEMC 16 November 2017)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded Kafr Qalil village, east of Nablus, and detained Bara' Nawwaf al-'Amer. (IMEMC 16 November 2017)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained Mohammad Abdul-Latif Ramadan, from his home in Tal village, southwest of Nablus. (IMEMC 16 November 2017)
- In Jenin governorate, The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) stormed and ransacked many homes in Siolet al-Thaher town, and Jenin refugee camp, and abducted six Palestinians. The IOA detained Mahmoud Ismail Hantouli, and his brother Taleb, in addition to Wael Abu Diak, from Siolet ath-Thaher, while Mahmoud Hani Abu Zagha, his brother, Abed, and Mojahed Ahmad Abu al-Ezz, 22, were taken prisoner from their homes in Jenin refugee camp. (IMEMC 16 November 2017)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) military jeeps invaded Azzoun village, east of Qalqilia, and broke into the home of Shaker Radwan, before violently searching and ransacking it, and informed him that they are looking for his son, Mohammad. (IMEMC 16 November 2017)
- Israeli occupation authorities are preparing to move number of Palestinian detainees from prison cells to tents, Israeli media revealed, citing a bill proposed by the Israeli Minister of Internal Security, Gilad Erdan. The proposal is one of the solutions that the ministry is considering, to overturn the implementation of a High Court ruling on the issue. In the middle of June, the Israeli High Court ruled that occupation authorities had to find alternatives to mitigate the overcrowding of Palestinian inmates in Israeli jails. The High Court's ruling came in response to a petition filed by several Israeli human rights organisations, in which they demanded increasing the cell space for each inmate to four square metres. Currently, each cell in the Israeli occupation prisons is less than three-square metres, including bed and bathroom. Israeli newspaper Haaretz recently reported the High Court as saying that the Israeli prisons are "not fit for human habitation." The newspaper compared the space in the Israeli prisons to that space in the European prisons, stating that each prisoner in the European prisons has a space of 8.8 square metres. Some 6,500 Palestinians are currently held in Israeli jails, 57 of whom are women while 350 are children, according to the Palestinian Committee of Prisoners' Affairs. (IMEMC 16 November 2017)
- The Israeli authorities have issued Administrative Detention orders against 24 Palestinian political prisoners, including one woman, since the beginning of this month, holding the detainees' captive without charges or trial. The new orders have been issued against the following detainees: Fahmi Hussein Zohour, from al-Bierreh, six months (renewal). Fayeze Salah Halabi, from Salfit, six months (renewal). Morad Mohammad Zaghari, from Bethlehem, four months (renewal). Sa'ad Hasan al-'Amour, from Bethlehem, four months (renewal). Nadim Ibrahim Sabarna, from Hebron, four months (renewal). Nader Mustafa Sawafta, from Tubas, six months (renewal). Ahmad Salim Sufan, from Ramallah, three months (renewal). Wahid Hamdi Abu Mariya, from Hebron, four months. Mohammad Sami Ghneim, from

Jenin, four months (renewal). Ahmad Abdul-Aziz Mubarak, from Ramallah, four months (renewal). Omar Mohammad Hamed, from Ramallah, three months. Mahdi Jamil 'Orouq, from Jenin, four months (renewal). Bassel Salama al-'Ayasa, from Bethlehem, six months. Mohammad Suleiman Hreizat, from Hebron, four months (renewal). Ayed Mahmoud Doudin, from Hebron, six months (renewal). Ahmad Adnan Salman, from Nablus, four months (renewal). Jamal Mohammad Abdul-Kamel, from Bethlehem, three months (renewal). Ismail Khalil 'Oleyyan, from Bethlehem, six months. Bushra Jamal Tawil, from Ramallah, six months. Qassam Majd Barghouthi, from Ramallah, six months. Shadi Mohammad al-Hreimi, from Hebron, three months. Ra'fat Na'im Abu 'Aker, from Bethlehem, six months. Eyad Hosni Bzeigh, from Ramallah, six months. Ribhi Sa'id al-Ashqar, from Ramallah, six months. (IMEMC 16 November 2017)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Qalandiya refugee camp north of Jerusalem and arrested Mahmoud Nimer al-Louzi, Abdullah Yousef Manasra and Hassan Muhammad Sajdiya. (Wafa 16 November 2017)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) arrested a young Palestinian in the vicinity of Bab al-Sahira (one of the gates of old Jerusalem) and took him to a nearby center in Salah al-Din Street for interrogation. (Wafa 16 November 2017)

Israeli Settler Violence

- 140 Israeli settlers raided Al Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem and carried out provocative tours in its courtyard. (Wafa 16 November 2017)

Home Demolition & Demolition threats

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) and bulldozers invaded the village of Ni'lin, west of the central West Bank city of Ramallah, demolished one home, and handed a demolition order against another home. The IO Bulldozers demolished the home of Mohammad Adel Awad, in the al-Mhallel area, in Ni'lin, rendering him and his six other family members homeless. The family only managed to remove some of their furniture and belongings, before the soldiers leveled their homes. The

army also handed a demolition order against a neighboring home, under the pretext of being built without a permit. (IMEMC 16 November 2017)

Expansion of settlements

- A new legal opinion issued by Attorney General Avichai Mandelblit yesterday (15.11) seeks to approve the confiscation of private Palestinian lands in order to legalize an access road to a settlement. As a part of the government's efforts to legalize the illegal outpost of Haresha (west of Ramallah), in 2011 the government had declared of over 800 dunams as "state lands" in the area, but then it became apparent that the illegal outpost is completely surrounded by private Palestinian lands that cannot be declared "state lands." The AG's legal opinion allows the confiscation of private Palestinian land in the area, in order to legalize the access road to Haresha. Throughout the years, the Israeli government's position, alongside decisions of the High Court of Justice, was that it is prohibited to confiscate private lands for the purpose of settlement. This prohibition made it impossible for the government to retroactively legalize housing units built on private Palestinian lands. Now, it appears that the AG is attempting to remove the last legal (and moral) barrier on the road to turn theft and expulsion into a formal way of establishing settlements in the Occupied Territories. It is important to note that the legal opinion does not explicitly allow any confiscation for the purpose of settlement. Rather, it states that in certain cases, confiscation of land can be considered legitimate. It also states that any intention to confiscate private Palestinian lands in another area must be approved by the AG. The AG is basing his legal opinion on a recent ruling by Justice Jubran of the High Court of Justice, in the petition of landowners from Silwad and Yesh Din against the intention to use their lands, which are considered "abandoned property," for a temporary solution to the Amona evacuees. Justice Jubran states that the settlers residing in the Occupied Territories can be considered a part of the "local population," and that in certain cases, the right of land ownership of Palestinians can be violated for the benefit of settlers. ([PEACENOW](#) 16 November 2017)

Erection of Israeli checkpoints

- Israel has told residents of the Palestinian village of al-Walaja south of Jerusalem that they are to be cut off from their farmland and farming

terraces because of the relocation of a checkpoint, shifting a large segment of land from the Palestinian side to the Israeli one. A Jerusalem district planning panel said that the Ein Yael checkpoint on road between Jerusalem and Har Gilo would move deeper into the Palestinian area, where it will become part of the Jerusalem metropolitan park. This land includes Ein Hanya, the second-largest spring in the Judean Hills; for the residents of al-Walaja, the site also provides recreation, bathing, and water for their livestock. Palestinian families from farther afield in the West Bank, such as Beit Jala and Bethlehem, regularly visit the spring and the two deep pools in the area for bathing and picnicking. Part of al-Walaja falls under Jerusalem's jurisdiction, but the recent completion of the separation fence has cut the village off from Jerusalem entirely. The fence also separates the village from extensive farming areas owned by the residents. The Israel Antiquities Authority and Jerusalem Development Authority have already started renovation work at the spring and the surrounding area. Now they plan on surrounding the spring with a fence, building a visitors center and a restaurant and turning it into one of the entrances to Jerusalem's metropolitan park, which abuts the capital from the south and west. Two days ago al-Walaja residents received letters telling them that the checkpoint will be moved closer to their village, some two and a half kilometers deeper into the Palestinian territory. It currently sits near the exit from Jerusalem, a mere one and a half kilometers from the Malha shopping mall. Once the checkpoint relocated, Palestinians without Jerusalem resident papers will not be allowed to pass through it. They will not be able to visit the spring area or their fields and terraces beyond it. The villagers were given 15 days' notice to submit an appeal against the decision. Ironically, the well-groomed, carefully tended terraces that al-Walaja's residents have nurtured over the years were one of the reasons given by the Israeli authorities for setting up a park in the area. However, once the checkpoint is moved, the farmers will be denied access to them. "The stone steps are one of the park's outstanding features. This landscape has decorated the Judean Hills for longer than 5,000 years, since man started farming the land. The terrace agriculture was preserved in the Arab villages until the War of Independence," the park's information leaflet says. Aviv Tatarsky, a researcher with Ir Amim, a nonprofit that advocates for a more equitable and sustainable Jerusalem, said "relocating the checkpoint is another step in [Environmental Protection] Minister Zeev Elkin's plan to move al-Walaja and the rest of the neighborhoods beyond the separation fence out of Jerusalem's borders. In Elkin's Jerusalem, Israelis will stroll among the beautiful terraces, tended to and fostered by al-Walaja

residents, with the land owners locked behind a barbed wire fence a few dozen meters away, unable to come to the lands that were robbed from them. "That's the rightist government's vision: instead of peace and justice, fences and increasingly brutal oppression," he said. ([Haaretz](#) 16 November 2017)

Israeli Closures

- Palestinians in the village of Deir Nitham, near Ramallah in the central West Bank, have been unable to leave their village since Monday, when Israeli occupation Army (IOA) closed the gate through the Wall that allowed villagers to access the rest of the world. Now, the entire population of the village has been imprisoned, sealed off from any access to schools, hospitals, stores and work, since the Israeli military decided to punish the village in retaliation for alleged stone-throwing by some village youth. According to the Israeli military, the village was sealed because of stone-throwing by youth from the village towards a road used by Israeli settlers to access their housing development, constructed on what used to be village land. (IMEMC 16 November 2017)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) sealed, with iron, the house of Khaled Shehada from Yatta town, south of Hebron. Note that the IOA demolished a part of the house six months ago and notified to pump reinforced concrete into the remaining part, forcing the family to leave the house and search for another house to live in after their house was sealed. (Wafa 16 November 2017)
-

Other

- "Empty" the Gaza Strip, "thin out" the Galilee, rewrite textbooks and censor political cartoons in Haaretz: These are among the proposals discussed by cabinet ministers after the Six-Day War that will be available to the public in a major release of declassified government documents by the Israel State Archives on Thursday. The material being posted on the state archives' website includes hundreds of pages of minutes from meetings of the inner cabinet between August and December 1967. From reading them, it is clear that in the several months that followed the June 1967 war, members of the security cabinet were perplexed, confused and sometimes helpless in the face of the new challenges to the state. Israel conquered East Jerusalem, the

West Bank, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights and the Sinai Peninsula in under a week. It was not even remotely prepared for this scenario, and had to hit the ground running. In December 1967, six months after the war, Prime Minister Levi Eshkol speculated over how to deal with the hundreds of thousands of Arabs newly under the state's control. "At some point we will have to decide. There are 600,000 Arabs in these territories now. What will be the status of these 600,000 Arabs?" he asked. Eshkol evidently felt no urgency in regard to the matter. "I suggest that we don't come to a vote or a decision today; there's time to deal with this joy, or better put, there's time to deal with this trouble," he said. "But for the record I'm prepared to say this: There's no reason for the government to determine its position on the future of the West Bank right now. We've been through three wars in 20 years; we can go another 20 years without a decision." He got backing from Transportation Minister Moshe Carmel, who said, "If we sit 20 years, the world will get used to our being in those territories, in any case no less than they got used to [Jordan's King] Hussein being there. We have more rights; we are more identified with these territories than he is." But an examination of other documents shows that Eshkol was well aware that Israel couldn't ignore the problems posed by the occupation for long, particularly its rule over hundreds of thousands of Arabs. In one discussion he compared the Israel to "a giraffe's neck," because it was so narrow. "The strip of this country is like a miserable, threatening neck for us, literally stretched out for slaughter," he said. "I cannot imagine it — how we will organize life in this country when we have 1.4 million Arabs and we are 2.4 million, with 400,000 Arabs already in the country?" One of the "solutions" to the new situation, according to Eshkol, was to encourage Arabs to emigrate. In this context Eshkol told the ministers that he was "working on the establishment of a unit or office that will engage in encouraging Arab emigration." He added, "We should deal with this issue quietly, calmly and covertly, and we should work on finding a way from them to emigrate to other countries and not just over the Jordan [River]." Eshkol expressed the hope that, "precisely because of the suffocation and imprisonment there, maybe the Arabs will move from the Gaza Strip," adding that there were ways to remove those who remained. "Perhaps if we don't give them enough water they won't have a choice, because the orchards will yellow and wither," he said in this context. Another "solution," he said, could be another war. "Perhaps we can expect another war and then this problem will be solved. But that's a type of 'luxury,' an unexpected solution." "We are interested in emptying out Gaza first," Eshkol summed up. To which Labor Minister Yigal Allon suggested "thinning the Galilee of Arabs," while

Religious Affairs Minister Zerah Warhaftig said, "We must increase [the number of] Jews and take all possible measures to reduce the number of Arabs." One idea raised by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan was to give the Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza permits to work abroad, in the hope that some would prefer to stay there. "By allowing these Arabs to seek and find work in foreign countries, there's a greater chance that they'll want to migrate to those countries later," Dayan said. As for Gaza, Dayan was pretty optimistic. According to his calculations, of the 400,000 people who then lived in Gaza, only 100,000 would remain. The rest, whom he termed refugees, "must be removed from there under any arrangement that's made." Among his ideas was to resettle the Gazans in eastern Jordan. Nor was Dayan particularly worried about Israeli military rule in the West Bank. "No soldier will have any interest in interfering in the lives of the inhabitants. I have no interest in the army sitting precisely in Nablus. It can sit on a hill outside Nablus." Justice Minister Yaakov Shimshon Shapira took the opposite position, calling for Israel to withdraw from the territories and warning that Israel couldn't exist as a Jewish state if it retained them. "We won't be able to maintain the army, when there will such a large percentage of residents who [won't serve] in the army. There won't be a[n army] command without Arabs and certainly there won't be a government or a Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee without Arabs when they're 40 percent," he said. Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir said that remaining in the territories would be "a disaster for the State of Israel," which would become an Arab state. He warned that there was nothing to stop the West Bank from suddenly declaring independence, and that it was only a matter of time. Education Minister Zalman Aranne felt similarly. "I do not for one minute accept the idea that the world outside will look at the fact that we're taking everything for ourselves and will say, 'Bon Appetit,'" he said. "After all in another year or half a year the world will wake up; there's a world out there and it will ask questions." Then-Prime Minister Levi Eshkol and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan onboard a helicopter while touring army installations in the West Bank, September 1967. Ilan Bruner/GPO . Aranne objected to the argument, put forth by Dayan and others, that Israel must retain the territories for security reasons. "Suddenly, after all these victories, there's no survival without these territories? Without all those things we never dreamed of before the six days of this war, like Jerusalem?" he asked. Arab rights didn't seem to be much of a concern for Aranne; he was more worried about the future of the Jewish state. "The way I know the Jewish people in Israel and the Diaspora, after all the heroism, miracles and wonders, a Jewish state in which there are 40 percent Arabs, is not a Jewish state. It is a

fifth column that will destroy the Jewish state. It will be the kiss of death after a generation or a generation and a half," he warned. "I see the two million Jews before me differently when there will be 1.3 million Arabs — 1.3 million Arabs, with their high birth rate and their permanent pent-up hatred. ... We can overcome 60,000 Arabs, but not 600,000 and not a million," Aranne concluded. Within the inconclusive discussions of the future of the territories are the seeds of talk of establishing settlements, outposts and army bases. The minutes show that even half a year after the war, the government had not formulated an orderly policy on this issue, but discussed various ideas even as it chose to delay making these tough decisions as well. Thus it was, for example, in the case of Hebron, when there were requests to renew the Jewish presence in the city. Eshkol showed the ministers a letter he received in November 1967 from associates of the dean of Hebron Yeshiva — which relocated to Jerusalem after the 1929 Hebron Massacre — asking the government to "make appropriate arrangements to let dozens of the yeshiva's students, teachers and supervisors return and set up a branch in Hebron." Allon was all for it. "There is a benefit in finding the first nucleus of people willing to settle there. The desire of these yeshiva students is a great thing. There aren't always candidates willing to go to such a difficult place." No decision on the matter was made at that time, however. There were also cabinet members who spoke of preparing for the next war. The minutes included pessimistic reports about the number of warplanes left to Israel after the war. It was argued that the Arab states had already acquired new planes and had more than Israel. Ezer Weizman, deputy chief of staff at the time, detailed the difficulty of trying to extract promises of military aid from Washington. "Is there no hope of getting planes from any other country?" asked Interior Minister Haim-Moshe Shapira. Weizman replied, "We checked in Sweden. Sweden isn't prepared to talk about this. England has nothing to buy. I don't think Australia will give us anything." Belgium was mentioned as a possibility: It was claimed that Brussels had offered to help Jerusalem circumvent the French embargo by procuring French planes and even German tanks for Israel. Dayan warned, "The impression, as of now, is that not only are the Arabs not rushing to make peace, they are slowly starting to think again about war." It was six years before the Yom Kippur War. ([Haaretz](#) 16 November 2017)