



# ARIJ Daily Report

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## Israeli Violations' Activities in the oPt

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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) suppressed a weekly march in the village of Kafr Qaddum in the northern occupied West Bank Governorate of Qalqiliya, firing rubber-coated steel bullets at Palestinian protesters. The IOA fired rubber-coated steel bullets at local youth. (Maannews 17 November 2017)
- The Israeli navy opened fire towards Palestinian fishermen's boats off Beit Lahia coast, in the northern Gaza Strip. The Israeli navy targeted Palestinian fishing boats with heavy fire in order to prevent them from

fishing, even within the allowed fishing distance of 6 nautical miles. (IMEMC 17 November 2017)

- Two Palestinian youths were shot and injured and dozens other suffocated during clashes with the Israeli occupation Army (IOA) in Qalqilia's village of 'Azzun. Clashes broke out between Israeli soldiers and Palestinians in 'Azzun, where the former used rubber-coated steel bullets and tear gas canisters against residents, shooting and injuring at least two youths. Dozens of suffocation cases were reported. The IOA blocked the village's entrance and prevented residents from entering or leaving the village. (WAFA 17 November 2017)
- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) stormed the town of Ya'bad, the villages of Tura, Nazlet Zaid and al-Khuljun and intensified their military presence south of Jenin. The IOA also set up a military checkpoint at the entrance of Araba town for hours, and soldiers began to search vehicles and check the ID cards of Palestinians. (WAFA 17 November 2017)

### **Israeli Arrests**

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Jihad Faisal Bazzour, 28, from Burqa town, west of Jenin, after stopping him at Barta'a military roadblock, while heading for work. (Maannews 17 November 2017)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Ya'bad town, in addition to the villages of Toura, Nazlet Zeid and al-Khaljan, while dozens of IO soldiers were deployed in areas south of Jenin. (Maannews 17 November 2017)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) installed a military roadblock, for several hours, at the main entrance of 'Arraba town, before stopping and searching dozens of cars, and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. (Maannews 17 November 2017)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained two Palestinians, from inside their families' residential tents in the northern Jordan Valley. The two detainees were identified as Lafi and Dirar Daraghmeh. (WAFA 17 November 2017)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained a 15-year-old boy near al-Ibrahimi mosque in Hebron for his alleged possession of a knife. (WAFA 17 November 2017)

- The Israeli occupation Army (IOA) detained Ali Majid al-Ajlouni (15 years) near the Ibrahimi Mosque in the old city of Hebron under the pretext of possessing a knife. (Wafa 17 November 2017)

### **Israeli Settler Violence**

- Israeli settlers attacked a number of Palestinians homes with rocks in Wadi al-Nasara area to the east of Hebron city. The targeted homes belong to the Is'ifan family. The settlers further pepper-sprayed two children, causing them severe suffocation. (Wafa 17 November 2017)
- Israeli soldiers were documented standing by as a group of settlers threw stones at Palestinians in the Nablus area on Friday. The incident was caught on camera by researchers with organizations Yesh Din and Rabbis for Human Rights. The Israel Defense Forces said the video misrepresented the incident, and that the soldiers "took action to end the friction." None of the stone-throwers were arrested. According to Yesh Din, at around 12:30 P.M., a trash fire started by a farmer near the Palestinian town of Burin began to spread. As firefighters arrived, a group of masked Israelis came to the area and began throwing stones at Palestinians present. The video shows at least three stones thrown at close range by the masked Israelis at the Palestinians. The soldiers can be seen standing directly in front of the incident without taking action against the stone throwers. The incident took place near the outpost of Givat Ronen and the settlement of Yitzhar. Israelis from the area claimed that Palestinians started the fire with the intention for it to spread to the nearby settlements. According to local Palestinians, the fire was started on Palestinian land for the purpose of burning agricultural waste. In response to the incident, the IDF stated that "settlers and Palestinians arrived" following the fire's outbreak in the area. "The friction between the sides then began and the IDF acted to separate them and put out the fire." As for the video, the IDF claims it was "documented at the beginning of the discord and does not represent the event." The soldiers, says the IDF, "did act to end the incident. After the settlers acted forcefully, the soldiers dispersed them using stun grenades and riot control measures." According to the army, the fire began near Burin and spread toward Givat Ronen, but wasn't started at the outpost in the first place. This weakens the settlers' claim of deliberate arson. Last Summer Haaretz published a report on police investigations of similar situations that lead to no arrests. Left wing activists documented at least nine incidents of Israeli settlers attacking Palestinians within two months, one in which police stood by as

Israelis threw stones at Palestinians, that concluded without a single arrest. (Haaretz 17 November 2017)

### **Israeli Military Orders**

- Israeli authorities distributed evacuation notices to all 300 Palestinian residents of the Bedouin village of Jabal al-Baba in the central occupied West Bank district of Jerusalem. The staff from Israel's civil administration, backed by Israeli army, stormed the village and ordered its residents to leave their homes. Jabal Al-Baba, consists of 100 buildings, 58 of which are houses, while the rest are structures used for agriculture. (Maannews 17 November 2017)

### **Israeli Closures**

- Residents of the West Bank village of Qalqas are forced to traverse the busy Highway 60 on a daily basis, without a crosswalk or a traffic light to help them. Six residents have been killed here in two years. Midday in the West Bank village of Qalqas. Hundreds of children spill out of the two primary schools – one for girls, one for boys. The teachers are also done for the day. The swarm of children disperses slowly. Some are swallowed up between houses, others head toward the expressway that separates Qalqas from the suburbs of Hebron, where they live. They follow a makeshift dirt trail that's been pounded out between the huge stone cubes that the army placed here as a permanent, impassable barrier to cars. Then, positioned at the edge of the busy thoroughfare, the youngsters wait for an opportunity to cross. Vehicles – belonging to settlers and Palestinians alike – hurtle along the highway from both directions. This is Highway 60, which traverses the length of the West Bank. And this is Qalqas, a village of 3,000 on the southern slopes of the sprawling city of Hebron. Houses belonging to the two communities are scattered along both sides of the road. The chance to cross looms every few minutes, when no vehicles are visible either to the east or the west, and the highway can be traversed in relative safety. Some of the children, more experienced in the mission, cross slowly; others dart across in a panic, their large schoolbags flopping on their small backs. Horns blare. Every minute here is a potential disaster. Some of the children are just 5, 6 or 7 years old, but there's no adult to help them get across. At this spot, where thousands cross the highway every day, there's no crosswalk, no traffic lights, no overpass or tunnel. After all, these are Palestinians. Even the fact that Qalqas has been effectively imprisoned since 2000, with the road to Hebron blocked so that only a long and winding route leads from the village to

that nearby city – this seems totally natural in the occupied land. At least six people have been killed in the past two years while crossing Highway 60 here. In the last two months alone, after the latest victim (to date) was run over and killed, residents have been holding weekly demonstrations next to the stone barrier, calling on Israeli forces to lift their 17-year-long partial siege and free them from the danger that lurks on the highway. They gather every Friday. And every Friday Israel Defense Forces soldiers arrive to disperse them with tear gas and other means of force. For more details, click here, ([Haaaretz](#) 17 November 2017)

## Other

- The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the US House of Representatives, yesterday, approved a law against the Hamas movement practicing what it called “terrorist activities,” and claimed that it used Gaza civilians as human shields. Members of the committee stressed that there must be a financial siege on Hamas, and that sanctions must be imposed on whoever supports it, adding that its international financial transactions must be monitored. Republican Representative Ed Royce said that, from the moment the law was put into debate, Qatar, which has been hosting Saleh al-Arori since he was ousted from Turkey in 2016, has arranged for him and another group of leaders to leave the country. Royce claimed that Hamas blatantly ignores the lives of Palestinians it is supposed to represent by using them as human shields in times of conflict. The resolution was drafted with the assistance of the American-Israeli Public Relations Committee (AIPAC). The committee also approved the law of cutting financial aid to the Palestinian Authority (PA) if it continues to pay the prisoners’ allowances. Members of the Committee unanimously voted on the bill, paving the way for a vote by all members of the Council. The law, named after former US soldier Taylor Fors, who was killed in an operation in March 2016, also passed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in August, and is expected to be approved by the two chambers of Congress in the coming weeks. To become law, the bill must pass the full House and Senate, and be signed into law by President Donald Trump. The project (HR 1164) was presented to the US Congress on February 16, PNN further reports. The copy of yesterday’s version includes an exception to the support for East Jerusalem hospitals and water projects in the West Bank, one of the issues promoted by US President Donald Trump to resume the Palestinian-Israeli peace process, as well as financing child vaccination. “With this legislation, we will force the Palestinian Authority to choose

between US aid and these morally unacceptable policies,” Roys said. (IMEMC 17 November 2017)

- “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 security 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, then-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 Eshkol was well aware 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 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 ministers 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 for 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 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 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. Prime Minister Levi Eshkol and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan during their visit to army installations on the West Bank, September 20, 1967. Ilan Bronner, GPO. 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 we're taking everything for ourselves and 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." 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 2 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. So 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, though. 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 IDF 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](#) 17 November 2017)

- The bill to reverse the 2005 uprooting of four isolated West Bank settlements was submitted to much fanfare in June at a conference organized by MK Shuli Moalem-Refaeli (Habayit Hayehudi), the driving spirit behind the law. A host of MKs and ministers attended, among them David Bitan, the coalition whip, to demonstrate support for the amendment allowing Jews "to return to northern Samaria." The bill's explanation stated: "Despite the expulsion of Jewish residents, there has not been any change in the status of the land or the presence of the army. Thus, restoration of the status quo ante is called for in northern Samaria." The bill would end the ban on Israelis residing inside the four northern West Bank settlements, each near Jenin, each having been home to no more than a few dozen families, and each now lying in ruins. For more details, click here, ([Haaretz](#) 17 November 2017)