



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 1 May 2018

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) shot one Palestinian with live fire, east of Jabalia town, in northern Gaza, when the army fired live rounds at the "Return Camp," near the border area. (IMEMC 1 May 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) shot A Palestinian with live fire, near Beit Lahia, in northern Gaza. Dozens of Palestinians suffered the effects of teargas inhalation when the IOA fired a barrage of gas bombs

at youngsters who were protesting on Palestinian lands near Khan Younis, in southern Gaza. (IMEMC 1 May 2018)

Israeli Arrests

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed many neighborhoods in Hebron city, in the southern part of the occupied West Bank, and fired several concussion grenades, especially in the Shallala Street and az-Zahid neighborhood in the Old City, causing anxiety attack among several children. (IMEMC 1 May 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained at least ten Palestinians in several parts of the occupied West Bank. One of the detained Palestinians, Mohammad Ata Oleyyan, from the al-'Isawiya town in Jerusalem, is a former political prisoner who was released from an Israeli detention facility two months ago. The detained Palestinians have been identified as: Ghaleb Warda, Silwad town – Ramallah. Mohammad Omar Hamed, Silwad – Ramallah. Hussein Taiseer Hamed, Silwad – Ramallah. Rashad Mohammad, Silwad – Ramallah. Mirshid Hammad, Silwad – Ramallah. Amro Jamal Zeid, al-Jalazoun refugee camp – Ramallah. Issa Ibrahim Ekhlayyel, 22, Beit Ummar – Hebron. Khaled Za'tari, Hebron. Mohammad Ata Oleyyan, al-'Isawiya – Jerusalem. (IMEMC 1 May 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained two Palestinians, from Jenin Refugee camp, while they were in the area of Salem checkpoint and Salem court. The two have been identified as Islam Ali Kharboush and Abdullah Abu Zamero. (Wafa 1 May 2018)

Israeli Settler Violence

- For the third day in a row, staff from the Israeli nature authority protected by police continued to desecrate an ancient Muslim cemetery just outside Jerusalem's Old City wall and despite objections by relatives of people buried there, mainly from nearby Silwan neighborhood, and Muslim Waqf officials who are in charge of the cemetery. An Israeli police force provided protection to staff from the nature authority as they proceeded to dig up graves and land in the cemetery in preparation to take over an area of the ancient cemetery where centuries-old graves of Muslim leaders are found. Israelis

brought a fence to place along the area they intend to cut off from the cemetery in order to build a supposedly national park at the expense of the Muslim graves. Residents of the Palestinian neighborhood and Waqf officials confronted Israeli staff to prevent them from desecrating the cemetery. Police nevertheless pushed the residents away and arrested one of them who was severely beaten and required hospitalization after he was released and ordered to stay away from the cemetery for two weeks. (WAFA 1 May 2018)

- More than 70 Israeli Settlers, escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army, raided Al Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem from Al Maghrabeh gate, and tried to perform Talmudic rituals. (WAFA 1 May 2018)

Home Demolition & Demolition threats

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished a Palestinian building in the al-'Isawiya town in occupied East Jerusalem, after forcing the inhabitants out, and emptying its apartments and stores. Dozens of soldiers and police officers, accompany by bulldozers, invaded the town, and surrounded the building after declaring the area a closed military zone. The IOA demolished the building, owned by Jamal Ata 'Oleyyan and his family, allegedly for being built without a permit. The IOA forced the families from the apartment building and were only granted a very short time to remove their furniture and belongings, but the time was insufficient for them to empty the building. The building consisted of three floors, containing two flats, inhabited by more than 15 members of Abu 'Oleyyan family, and also included stores on the ground level. The family has been living in the building for more than ten years. (IMEMC 1 May 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished a 4-dunum parking Lot (Truck parking Lot) in Qalandyia village north of Jerusalem city owned by Ashraf Idris. The IOA bulldozers demolished the wall surrounding the parking lot and razed the land. (WAFA 1 May 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) displaced Five Palestinian families in Kherbit Humsa Al Fouqa in the northern Jordan Valley for conducting military trainings. (IMEMC 1 May 2018)

Erection of Israeli checkpoints

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) installed military roadblocks at the entrance of Sa'ir town, and Halhoul Bridge, north of Hebron, before stopping and searching dozens of cars, and interrogated many Palestinians while inspecting their ID cards. (IMEMC 1 May 2018)

Other

- The [Knesset](#) is expected to approve, in the first of three votes, a version of the proposed Nation-State Bill that includes a provision that allows for the establishment of communities for Jews only, even though representatives of the Attorney General's Office and the Knesset's legal department say it is discriminatory and unconstitutional. Also, the word "democracy" was struck from this version of the controversial bill, a move that the ruling coalition claims softened the proposal and abolished the subordination of the state's democratic values to its identity as a Jewish state. This alteration is expected to foil the bill's original purpose, which was to permit the [High Court](#) of Justice to take into consideration so-called Jewish national values when they clash with democratic ones. A further clause removed from the latest version was one calling for the subordination of all Israeli laws, including the Basic Laws that function as the state's quasi-constitution, to the provisions of the Nation-State Law itself. The new bill is also expected to privilege Hebrew over the Arabic language, though this is mainly a symbolic distinction. "Hebrew is the language of the state. Arabic has a special status, its speakers have the right to language-accessible state services. In practice, nothing in this clause shall do harm to the Arabic language's status just prior to the enactment of this Basic Law," the bill states. The parties in the ruling coalition agreed to support the bill only for the first round of votes in the Knesset, due to the opposition of some of the parties to the current version. MKs with Kulanu and Yisrael Beiteinu criticized the bill as discriminatory toward new immigrants who are not Jewish according to Orthodox religious law, and called for a number of changes to the bill. The Haredi parties expressed opposition to the bill on two fronts: opposition in principle to the Basic Laws as well to the bill's lack of distinction between Orthodox Jews and non-Orthodox Jews, treating them equally. According to an agreement reached by the coalition, the present version of the bill will be shelved after the Knesset vote Monday, and will presumably not be put to a second and a third vote in the current Knesset session. Nevertheless, this scheduled first vote represents a significant advance for the bill. "Even though there's currently no agreement that would enable the bill's approval in a second and third

vote, its approval in the first vote will allow the coalition to advance it in the next Knesset session, starting from the place it stopped in this session," said a senior Likud figure speaking on condition of anonymity. "We believe an appropriate situation will be created in the current government that will make it possible to submit the bill to us for final approval despite the current opposition to it." ([Haaretz](#) 1 May 2018)

- The Knesset plenum approved Basic Law: Israel as the Nation State of the Jewish People in its first reading. Sixty-four Knesset members supported the proposition, while 50 MK voted against it. The bill [passed](#) a preliminary reading in May of last year. The bill will now go to a special committee chaired by MK Amir Ohana (Likud) for preparations for its next readings. The bill, commonly known as the "[Nationality Law](#)", was drafted by MK Avi Dichter and other lawmakers and seeks to anchor in a Basic Law the definition of Israel as the Jewish and democratic nation state of the Jewish people, as well as the state's symbols, Jerusalem as the country's capital, Hebrew as its official language and Arabic as a language with special status. MK Dichter presented the bill at the beginning of the session, saying, "The Nationality Law is the insurance policy we will leave behind for future generations. The State of Israel is the nation state of the Jewish people." "That is a clear, hard fact, but despite it all—70 years on—it is unfortunately not yet clear to everyone, and is certainly has not been anchored in any law," the Likud MK lamented. Tackling criticism levied against the bill, Dichter explained, "Each individual has rights as an individual, and the law does not address the rights of a populace or a resident as individuals, but rather the national character of the country. I think quite a few of the law's detractors have failed to actually read it." One such detractor was Meretz Chairperson MK Tamar Zandberg, who said, "This law is a perfect example of the phrase 'If it ain't broke, don't fix it' also has a second portion: 'If you try to fix something that isn't broken anyway, you can do damage, and lots of it.' This is what this law does: it doesn't do any good, but rather a lot of damage." What's [so wrong](#) with the phrasing of the Declaration of Independence? Could we not take that and make it a Basic Law? As a Jewish person, as a member of the Jewish people, who have received national recognition in the form of the State of Israel, I'm ashamed," she exclaimed. Zionist Union MK Tzipi Livni spoke against the bill as well, professing her belief that "defending our Jewish and democratic state from enemies is a task for the highest order, but the country should also be protected from the actions of its current government. A government that thinks, says and tells that democracy means the majority rules alone? Someone needs to send it to civics class." Yesh

Atid parliamentarian Yael German echoed Livni's sentiments, who said, "The government thinks democracy is majority rule, and that alone. Democracy is not majority rule, democracy is a system of government in which values, civil rights and above all minority rights are preserved." The law did not face objections from merely the opposition, however, as Likud MK Benny Begin also spoke out against the law's language. "I'll hazard a guess that a Nationality Bill that does not afford equal rights to all of Israel's citizens will not pass its third reading, but in the meantime those annulling such a statement have the upper hand, making the bill faulty. I therefore cannot support it, both for what it omits and for what it includes," he stated. Begin's fellow party member MK Ohana, meanwhile, said he "did not know many laws that have been afforded special committees that will hold so many discussions on each article and each letter of the bill," adding the bill was sent to its first reading after a considerable number of changes were implemented. Joint List MK Ahmad Tibi concluded objections, saying, "What the law actually declares is that there are two kinds of civilians. One group comprised of Jews that has rights, and the other comprised of tolerable guests. The law practically determines Jews-only communities. If that's not racism, I don't know what is." Among the bill's other articles are ones setting the Hebrew calendar as the country's official calendar and enshrines Independence Day and other Jewish holidays, events and memorial days in law. The bill's explanatory remarks said, "The bill's aim is to enshrine in basic legislation the identity of the State of Israel as the nation state of the Jewish people, as well as adding a series of instructions to its constitutional framework dealing with the country's fundamental characteristics as a Jewish state." "The proposed Basic Law will join existing Basic Laws, anchoring other components in the State of Israel's character as a Jewish and democratic state, in light of the principles contained in the country's Declaration of Independence," the remarks concluded. Before reaching the first reading phase, the bill drew ire and scathing criticism from all flanks of the opposition, especially members of the Joint List. Haredi parties, however, were also uneasy with a bill defining Israel as the nation state of the Jewish people, thereby detaching the country's attachment to Judaism and the Torah, as per their members. ([YNETNEWS](#) 1 May 2018)