



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) injured a wheelchair-bound Palestinian man, and his wife, in the West Bank city of Bethlehem, after storming their home, and summoned their son for interrogation. The IOA surrounded the home of Mohammad Abdullah al-Hreimi, a 59 years of age wheelchair-bound man, and kicked the front door while his wife, 50, was trying to open it, causing several wounds to her face and throwing her onto the ground. The IOA then stormed the home

and continuously struck and beat her husband, Mohammad, while he was sitting in his wheelchair. The family called for an ambulance, but the IOA stopped it and forced it away. Furthermore, the IOA summoned their son, Mohammad, 20, for interrogation in Etzion military base and security center, south of Bethlehem. (IMEMC 29 August 2018)

- Dozens of Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded an apartment building in Doha town, west of Bethlehem, and detonated many main doors, before violently searching the property, causing excessive damage. Many youngsters hurled stones and empty bottles at the invading army, while the IOA fired live rounds and gas bombs. (IMEMC 29 August 2018)

Israeli Arrests

- Dozens of Israeli occupation Army (IOA) invaded Beit Rima town, northwest of the central West Bank city of Ramallah, and detained a young Palestinian man from his home. The IOA invaded and searched several homes in the town, detained Samer Sobhi Rimawi, 27, and took him to an unknown destination. The IOA fired many gas bombs and concussion grenades; It is worth mentioning that Samer is the brother of two political prisoners, identified as Adham and Sami, who are both imprisoned by Israel under arbitrary Administrative Detention orders, without charges or trial. (IMEMC 29 August 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded and searched several homes in Qabatia town, south of Jenin city, and detained Ra'ed Saba'na, Ali Yousef Kamil and Omar Hashem Kamil. (IMEMC 29 August 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Ziad Arsan al-Kilani, from his home in Siris town, south of Jenin. (IMEMC 29 August 2018)
- Many army jeeps also invaded Jilqamous village, east of Jenin, and stormed the home of Ghassan Tawfiq al-Haj, before interrogated him and his family while ransacking the property. (IMEMC 29 August 2018)

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) installed several roadblocks in and around many villages and towns in Jenin, stopped and searched dozens of cars, while military helicopters flew overhead. (IMEMC 29 August 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded many areas in Nablus city, searched and ransacked several homes, and detained Hamza Mo'in Tabanja, and Ahmad Salman Samhan. (IMEMC 29 August 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Ahmad Abu Ghalyoon from his home an Askar al-Jadeed refugee camp, east of Nablus. (IMEMC 29 August 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded Tal village, southwest of Nablus, and detained Issam Reehan, 21, from his home. (IMEMC 29 August 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded homes in Beit Dajan village, east of Nablus, and detained Farouq 'Obeisi. (IMEMC 29 August 2018)
- In Hebron, in the southern part of the West Bank, the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded many homes, and interrogated several Palestinians in Beit Ummar town, north of the city, and detained four Palestinians. The four have been identified as Mos'ab Monir Ekhlaiyel, 23, Mohammad Issa Bahar, 19, Abdullah Bassam at-Teet, 16, and Khader Younis Awad, only 12 years of age. (IMEMC 29 August 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) detained Taher Asafra, from Beit Kahil town in Hebron Governorate. (IMEMC 29 August 2018)
- The Israeli army handed a young Palestinian man a military order denying him access to the college where he studies, in Nablus, in northern West Bank, for six months. The student, Yousef Dweikat, 20, is from Balata town, east of Nablus. Dweikat was summoned for interrogation in Salem military base and security center, west of Jenin. He was interrogated by Israeli intelligence officers before they handed him a warrant preventing him from entering his college, the an-Najah National University, in Nablus, for six months. The student was

informed that the order was made due to his political activities in the college campus. (IMEMC 29 August 2018)

Home Demolition & Demolition threats

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished a Palestinian print shop in Ein al-Louza neighborhood in Silwan, south of the Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem, and demolished a print shop, in addition to detaining two Palestinians after assaulting and wounding them. Dozens of IOA accompanied personnel of the Jerusalem City Council, and several bulldozers, invaded the town and demolished the property. The City is claiming that the building was constructed without a permit; the owners have been filing appeals with the City Council. During the destruction of the property, the IOA attacked and injured many Palestinians, including children and women, and Ezz Somrain and Tareq Roweidi. (IMEMC 29 August 2018)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished a slaughterhouse and two sheds in Barta'a Palestinian village, isolated by the illegal Annexation Wall, southwest of the northern West Bank city of Jenin. The IOA and personnel of the "Licensing And Construction Department," of the Civil Administration office in the occupied West Bank, invaded the area and demolished a Turkey slaughterhouse. The IOA did not allow the owner, Anan Shafe'ey, to remove his equipment and belongings before demolishing the property. The IOA also demolished an under-construction shed, and a barn, owned by Mo'tasem Aziz Kabaha and Yahia Rateb Kabaha. The Israeli army said the structures were not licensed by the Civil Administration Office, which runs Israel's occupation of the West Bank. (IMEMC 29 August 2018)

Other

- The Jerusalem District Court's ruling that legalized [the West Bank outpost of Mitzpeh Kramim](#) is a reminder of the history of deceitful tactics Israel has used to take over land for settlement in the territories under its military's control. More importantly, it's an example of how the courts are used to turn land never explicitly confiscated by [the Israel Defense Forces](#) into land that can be given to settlers for

residential purposes, despite Palestinian ownership claims. The government has learned, based on legal advice that it received, that the way to take over land for Jewish settlement is by simulating a military need as a justification. The process in this particular instance began back in 1967 by declaring an area – apparently a larger plot than what was necessary for military training – as a closed military zone. Then the area is transferred to a military unit – in this case, the land was given in 1976 to the Nahal Brigade (whose soldiers combine active duty with work on outlying settlements or outposts). Finally, it is given to Jewish communities for civilian settlements, as it transpired in 1979. In order to implement this last stage, the IDF produces a seizure order for “military needs,” a well-known Israeli sham tactic. So far, the routine runs its course – this is how the trickster state-settlement project goes. The Mitzpeh Kramim case, however, is unique. It was established as part of a government decision to regulate the illegal outposts by transferring them from their original location. Mitzpeh Kramim was established in a territory not included in the military’s seizure order and, according to the claim, built partially on private Palestinian land. Moreover, the territory in question was not used residentially, and the attempt to change its zoning status failed. Needless to say, no building permits were granted for the area, rendering the structures there illegal. Given that there was not even the remotest legal basis for the construction of the outpost, a state that was not a settler state would have made sure it evacuated the settlers from land they had no legal rights to be on. Mitzpeh Kramim was built in 1999, near the settlement of Kochav Hashahar northeast of Jerusalem, on six plots of land: Five are privately owned and one is state land. The government allocated the land in the 1980s [to the World Zionist Organization](#). According to Israel’s Civil Administration, the government did not know at the time that the land was privately owned because of confusion in the mapping of the area, and now admits that the land should not have been allocated to the settlement. In 2011, Palestinians petitioned the High Court of Justice to revoke the master plan for Mitzpeh Kramim and prevent any further building. This case has been frozen for now, partly because of the proceedings under way concerning the new law on expropriation of privately-owned land in the West Bank in return for above-market compensation. Known as the regularization law, the new law legalizes previously illegally seized land used for Jewish settlement. Since the settlement enterprise is a top-priority state project – a flagrant violation of international law that prohibits an occupying force to settle its citizens in occupied territory – the state is insisting on “straightening out” that which is crooked. In a move that disguises itself as a

resident's claim for declaratory judgment but is apparently a step taken by the state, the court was asked to authorize the settlement. And the court did so, in two steps. In the first move, the court determined that the official responsible for the abandoned government property transferred it to the World Zionist Organization as well as the land on which the neighborhood was built, despite the fact that this property was not the official's land to transfer because it was not seized militarily. This legal process is based on the possibility that the official saw a map, which was not presented to the court, in which this land was marked as part of that which was allocated to the World Zionist Organization; therefore, even if the official had erred (and he clearly did) his actions are binding. To adhere to the innovative conclusion, according to which a government authority can transfer property that it owns only in its imagination, the court relied on the testimony of a man of 93 who was the official responsible for the abandoned property. ([Haaretz](#), [Haaretz](#) 29 August 2018)

- U.S. Ambassador to Israel [David Friedman](#) told members of the American Jewish Congress in a telephone briefing Tuesday that "there is no capacity to have peace with the Palestinians unless there's peace with all the Palestinians, including the million and a half in Gaza." Friedman went on to clarify that this "means there should be ideally one government [for the Palestinians]... If you go around the PA and somehow try to restructure Gaza without them, you're giving a tremendous prize to Hamas... with all the failings of the PA if the choice is Hamas we pick the PA." The U.S. ambassador reiterated, as he has publicly on several occasions in the past, that Trump's administration won't make Israel suffer negative consequences over the transfer of the U.S. Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Friedman also clarified that the only price U.S. President Donald Trump is asking the two sides to pay is to demonstrate willingness to advance in peace talks. Friedman also confirmed a recent statement by U.S. National Security Adviser John Bolton that the administration did not have an exact deadline for the unveiling of its peace plan, and that it will not be presented at the upcoming UN General Assembly session. ([Haaretz](#) 29 August 2018)