

December 1991

**SINCE MADRID:**

***ISRAELI***  
***CONFIDENCE-DESTROYING***  
***MEASURES***

*in the*  
*Occupied*  
*Palestinian Territories*

\_\_\_\_\_ *Jerusalem*  
\_\_\_\_\_ *Media and*  
\_\_\_\_\_ *Communication*  
\_\_\_\_\_ *Centre*

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**JMCC**



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## **INTRODUCTION**

For most countries in the Middle East, October 30 marked the hopeful beginning of a new era. The convening of the Madrid peace conference symbolised a new way of thinking. For the Palestinians, it was a time to acknowledge the past but show the courage to move on. For the Israelis, it was a time to restate past positions.

All delegations understood that the legitimacy of the conference was based on relevant United Nations resolutions, including the 242 "land for peace" formula. Israel's response to this understanding was to escalate settlement activity, expropriate further Palestinian land, and continue with the development of a network of settlement infrastructure. Thus, while a show of good faith was hoped to accompany Israel's attendance in the conference, it became clear that this was not to be. The facts are that since October 30:

- \* 7 Palestinians have been shot dead
- \* At least 93 Palestinians have been injured, including a five-year-old
- \* 26 homes have been bulldozed
- \* Over 11,000 trees have been uprooted
- \* Over 26,000 dunams of land have been expropriated or otherwise taken over
- \* Over 1,200 housing units or caravans are under construction in settlements
- \* Yet another new settlement has been added on seized Palestinian land

Away from the arena of political speeches, a new media campaign was being waged against the Palestinian delegation, with the intention of discrediting it on all fronts: in the eyes of the

international, Israeli and Palestinian communities. This would suggest that Israel is not interested in full, genuine participation in the peace process.

The following material presents a picture of the current situation in the occupied territories. Rather than confidence-building measures being employed, the opposite has occurred and Palestinians in the occupied territories are currently witnessing a new series of confidence-destroying measures.

### **I. MEDIA DISINFORMATION**

As world attention focussed on the Madrid conference, Israel launched a media campaign aimed at discrediting the Palestinian delegation and undermining the popular support the delegation enjoys both in the occupied territories and abroad, within the Palestinian and international communities. News was shaped to portray intensive internal conflicts within the Palestinian delegation on one hand and between the delegates and the PLO leadership on the other.

The Israeli campaign targetted three audiences:

#### **I.A. The International Community**

Aimed at combatting the favourable international public opinion vis-a-vis the Palestinian delegation, Israel attempted to portray the delegates as an isolated, internally divided group of people who have not shared the same hardships that most Palestinians face, and who are not qualified negotiators but merely experts in dealing with the western media and international public opinion.

On November 19, highly-placed Israeli security sources were quoted on the Voice of Israel radio as saying that *"the Palestinian delegation in the occupied territories is not ready for the bilateral negotiations taking place after several days as they are without any committees to prepare them for the talks,"* adding that *"they [delegates] are busy with internal conflicts and power struggles between the factions and they are not prepared for negotiations."* While the delegates were portrayed as unprepared and fighting for power, they were also labelled as powerless and without credibility. The English-language Israeli magazine *Jerusalem Report* stated that: *"As for Dr. Hanan Ashrawi...who was able to project an appealing image of the Palestinians to Western audiences, she has no decision making capacity or rank of her own within Fatah, and no personal standing among activists at home."* The article goes on to say that *"Husseini, who some Palestinians cynically refer to as 'the king', still relies heavily on his family name and reputation."*

Rather than being isolated from their communities, the delegates all enjoy widespread popularity. Palestinians went out into the streets throughout the occupied territories, olive branches in hand, to demonstrate their support for the delegation and the Madrid conference. It was the Israeli officials that banned all pro-peace marches and violently repressed those that occurred after the edict. It was the Israeli military that opened fire on Palestinians holding olive branches, apparently fearing the implications of peace. It was the Israeli military authorities who declared Jericho a closed military area, preventing Palestinians outside the town from welcoming home *en masse* the delegation. The Israelis point to Palestinian opposition to the conference as a reflection of the genuine sentiment in the occupied territories, as if Palestinians have but one single opinion, rather than views ranging the entire political spectrum, as in any society. In the Israeli scenario, the Palestinian cry for peace is depicted as

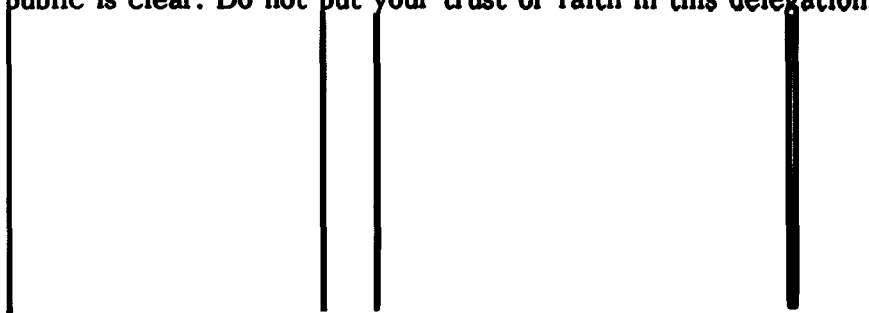


merely a public relations campaign, the delegates as figureheads, out of touch with the true will of the people, which is to engage in violence directed at the state of Israel. Thus, an advisor to the Israeli army chief of staff assured the Associated Press on November 19 that "since the Madrid conference, there has been an increase in operations against Israeli targets," adding that "the pro-peace marches and olive branch demonstrations are only media manuevers, taking place when journalists are present, while in other places stone-throwing is still taking place." Just one week earlier, the Israeli defense minister and the army chief of staff had informed government ministers that in fact, "disturbances" had decreased by 30% in the West Bank and by 70% in the Gaza Strip during the Madrid proceedings. Rather than succeeding in portraying the "true" face of the Palestinians, what is being demonstrated is the true face of Israel, set firmly against peace.

**I.B. The Israeli Public**

The Israeli media campaign aimed at Israeli public opinion attempted to once again undermine the credibility of the Palestinian delegation as people who had the power to negotiate for peace.

Recent polls have shown that the majority of Israelis favour coming to a peaceful, negotiated settlement with Palestinians, involving some kind of territorial compromise. Therefore, during and after the Madrid conference, articles in the Israeli press described the Palestinian delegation as a group of individuals enjoying no popular support, fighting amongst themselves, while under constant threat from their own people. Once again, opposition to the conference was focussed on disproportionately in an attempt to show the Israeli public that they should not have any confidence in the ability of the delegation to negotiate for peace on behalf of the Palestinians. The message to the Israeli public is clear: Do not put your trust or faith in this delegation.



or the current peace process. This group will not be able to produce any tangible changes or bring about a peaceful solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, because they lack power and lack a political base in the occupied territories. Ironically, the Israeli claim that the delegates' lives are being threatened by their own people was made as police arrested members of a underground, Jewish extremist organisation who were planning attacks on the Palestinian delegates.

**I.C. The Palestinian Public**

The Israeli media campaign addressed at Palestinians said, in effect: Your delegates have achieved nothing in Madrid. They are in the process of creating an alternative leadership to the PLO in Tunis and they have accepted autonomy, an option unacceptable ten years ago, instead of a Palestinian state.

The Israeli news broadcast in Arabic carried a speech by Foreign Minister David Levy to the Knesset in which he said: *"The PLO is out of the picture and in contrast to the firm belief in this house, it was proven that it is possible to build up a leadership from among the Arab residents of Judea, Samaria and Gaza for the purpose of negotiating with Israel in order to shape their destiny."* Immediately after the announcement of the names of the Palestinian delegation, IDF Coordinator of Activities in the Occupied Territories Dani Rothchild announced: *"Today an alternative leadership to the PLO emerged in the occupied territories."*

These and similar systematic announcements by Israeli officials and the Israeli media aim to create a gap between the delegates and the Palestinian people, with the hope of defeating all positive gains achieved by the delegates. Israel is trying to create an atmosphere of mistrust in the Palestinian political arena.

Ironically, however, at the same time that Israel is saying that these figures represent an alternative leadership to the PLO, Israel is working on putting delegates such as Faisal Husseini and Hanan Ashrawi on trial for consulting with the PLO during the peace conference.

Israel tries to show the Palestinian delegates as failures, unable to cope with this historical opportunity to achieve Palestinian national rights. Palestinians, without access to local radio or TV stations, and a heavily censored press, can only combat this unfair media campaign by speaking directly to the people, as they have been doing since their return, throughout the occupied territories. And, if nothing concrete has been attained as a result of the Madrid conference, Palestinians were at least able to prove to the world that they have a genuine desire for peace and seek a just solution to the conflict.

## 2. CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

This chronology can in no way be comprehensive; examples have been chosen simply to illustrate the current situation in the occupied territories.

### *Israeli Response to the Peace Marches*

During the Madrid peace conference, peace marches appeared throughout the occupied territories as a show of support not only for the Palestinian delegation but also for the peace process. Israeli troops responded brutally to the peace marches with bullets, tear gas and beatings. Normally following a march, curfew was imposed. During curfew, entire towns, villages or refugee camps are forced to stay indoors, and are subject to arrest or injury should they venture outside. Curfews normally last for days

and often weeks, with occasional one hour breaks for food

provision. During the Gulf War, the two million Palestinians in the occupied territories were under a blanket 24-hour curfew lasting approximately four weeks.

*October 29, 1991*

- \* Curfew imposed on Gaza City after pro-peace marches are held.

*November 4, 1991*

- \* In Hebron a pro-peace march is raided by the army, leading to the injury of one person and the arrest of five others. The army then imposes a curfew on Hebron.
- \* Palestinians are barred from entering Jerusalem during the three days of the conference.
- \* Israeli army intervenes and breaks up a peace march in Nablus, the West Bank's second-largest city.
- \* Peace march in Tulkarem is prohibited from taking place by the Israeli army.

*November 5, 1991*

- \* Israeli officials announce that pro-peace marches and demonstrations in the occupied territories will be quelled by the army, saying that such demonstrations can lead to violence.
- \* The West Bank town of Ramallah is declared a closed military zone.

*November 6, 1991*

- \* Peace march in the northern West Bank town of 'Anabta is attacked by the army.
- \* The city of Hebron is declared a closed military zone.
- \* The city of Tulkarem is declared a closed military zone

*November 9, 1991*

- \* Announcement that Israeli army will prevent any marches or celebrations welcoming home the Palestinian delegation, scheduled to arrive the following day. Israeli army will bar non-residents of Jericho from entering the town.

*November 10, 1991*

- \* Army roadblocks set up around Jericho, banning entry by non-residents. The Palestinian delegates return home.

*November 12, 1991*

- \* In town of Ya'abad, Israeli soldiers violently break up a peace march held to welcome Sami Kilani, a member of the Palestinian delegation. Israel continues to use live ammunition to disperse demonstrations.

***Deaths***

Well over 1,200 Palestinians have been killed by the Israeli army and settlers since the beginning of the *intifada*, including through the use of live ammunition, rubber and plastic bullets, and physical beatings.

*October 30, 1991*

- \* Sufian Mansour Naser a-Deen, 20, of Hebron, is shot in the stomach and killed by Israeli soldiers. Israeli radio reports that two masked youths were spotted setting up roadblocks and setting tyres on fire and that soldiers then shot in their direction, killing Naser a-Deen and wounding two other Palestinians. The army clamps a curfew on the town following the incident.

*October 31, 1991*

- \* Yasseen Muhammed 'Ali 'Awad, 17, of 'Awarta near

Nablus, is shot dead during a demonstration protesting the Israeli occupation.

*November 5, 1991*

- \* Mahdi Abu al-Hassan, 21, of 'Arrabeh near Jenin, who had been sought by the Israeli security forces, is shot dead and two others are injured, when soldiers fired on a group of Palestinian youths they suspected of belonging to a group called the Black Panthers.

*November 14, 1991*

- \* Bassam Fathi Ibraheem Sa'aban, 25, of Jenin, is shot dead by Israeli soldiers. After a stone-throwing incident, he is shot first in the leg. He falls to the ground and while on the ground is shot dead.

*November 15, 1991*

- \* As Sheikh Radi Bustani, 67 years old, in the company of three other sheikhs, are walking out of a mosque in Nablus after prayers, soldiers begin to shoot in the air to disperse Palestinians celebrating the anniversary of the declaration of independence. Sheikh Bustani is shot in the stomach and dies a week later of his wounds.
- \* Musa Ghazi Abu 'Eid, 20, of Jerusalem's Old City, is shot dead by a border policeman while writing slogans on walls expressing support for the peace conference. Just eight days before his death, Musa was photographed while handing out olive branches to Israeli soldiers.

*November 18, 1991*

- \* Muhammed Sukar, 16, of 'Azzoun, is shot dead and seventeen others are injured by a collaborator carrying weapons licensed by the Israeli authorities and working

with the the security forces.

*Number of Palestinians Killed by Israeli Forces: 7*

***Injuries***

Since the beginning of the *intifada*, 117,000 Palestinians have been injured by the Israeli army or settlers; of that figure, 3 - 4,000 have been injured permanently.

***November 13, 1991***

- \* Five-year-old Hiba Ibraheem 'Adnan of Bani Suheila is shot in the leg with live ammunition as she stands watching a peace march.
- \* Official military sources confirm that Kamal Ayyoub, 24, of Hebron suffered facial burns after soldiers pushed him into the flames of a burning tyre.

***November 13, 1991***

- \* Three people are injured while celebrating the anniversary of the declaration of Palestinian independence. Sheikh Radi Bustani, 67, of Nablus, is in critical condition after being shot in the stomach; he dies the following week.

***Injuries Reported in the Press: 93***

***Education***

One of the first Israeli responses to the Palestinian *intifada* was the interference in Palestinian education. It has involved extended and widespread closures of schools and universities, military attacks on schools, the military occupation of schools for use as army headquarters and detention centres, the outlawing of

popularly initiated alternative education programmes, and the

harassment and detention of educators and students.

*November 7, 1991*

- \* The Israeli army continues to occupy the Lubban a-Sharqia Girls School, located in the Nablus area, first taken over on October 29, 1991.

*November 8, 1991*

- \* A-Salam Secondary Boys School in Jenin is ordered closed for one month as a punitive "security" measure on grounds that students had participated in demonstrations.

### ***Prisoners***

Since the beginning of the *intifada*, at least 95,000 Palestinians have been arrested by the Israeli authorities. Approximately 15,000 Palestinians have been put under administrative detention, with no charges lodged against them, no trial and no right to an attorney. Administrative detention currently can be imposed for renewable periods of up to one year.

*November 3, 1991*

- \* Prison administrators at the Jenin prison bar family visits until the end of the month. No reason for the measure is reported.

*November 6, 1991*

- \* Palestinians in the Ansar 3 detention centre are not allowed to read newspapers or listen to the radio while the Madrid peace conference is going on.

*November 10, 1991*

- \* Rasmiah Sa'eed Hija, 35, arrested on security charges, is forced to give birth in Telmond prison before being later



released on bail.

*Total Number of Arrests Reported in the Press: 108*

### ***Taxes***

The issue of taxation in the occupied territories is crucial; it imposes extreme financial hardship on Palestinians, and the imposition of certain taxes violates international law and helps to finance the Israeli military occupation. It is common knowledge that the Civil Administration profits from the collection taxes from Palestinians since the level of services offered to Palestinians does not justify the exorbitant taxes levied.

The means by which taxes are collected are often brutal. Physical raids frequently accompany confiscation of merchandise and cash. To insure payment, identity cards are held in the possession of the military until the taxes demanded are paid, despite the fact that it is illegal to be without an identity card, even in your own house. On many occasions, tax collectors are accompanied by soldiers, curfew is imposed and then a large-scale tax raid is carried out. Appendix 3 provides an example of the pattern of tax collection activities.

### ***Uprooting of Trees***

Every year thousands upon thousands of olive, fig and citrus trees are bulldozed and grapevines are uprooted from Palestinian land. This act strikes directly at landowners and farmers, robbing them of their livelihood. Appendix C provides the number of trees uprooted in November. The common reasons for uprooting trees are a) as punitive "security" measures after incidents of stone-throwing at army or settler vehicles; and b) to make way for the construction of roads serving the Israeli settlements in the

occupied territories.

### ***Demolitions & House Sealings***

The army carries out demolitions using explosives and often damaging neighbouring structures, or by simply bulldozing a home or store; often residents have had as little as 15 minutes in which to vacate their homes. The owners are not necessarily given prior formal notification and in many cases items may not be removed from the premises. When the army seals or partially seals a home, it welds shut the entire premises or several rooms; the family is subject to reprisals should they later re-open the sealed home or room. A list of the house demolitions and sealings are included in Appendix 1. Demolitions are often carried out as a punitive "security" measure against:

- \* families of youths wanted by the security forces
- \* families of detainees awaiting trial, or serving prison sentences
- \* families of those suspected of membership in a political faction

Many houses are also demolished on the pretext that the owners lack the required building permit or license, although it is almost impossible for Palestinians to obtain permits to build from the Israeli authorities.

### **Raid on the Islamic Court**

In the late afternoon of 18 November, Israeli police raided the Islamic Court building in East Jerusalem, confiscating court records which include documentation on land inheritance and ownership in the Jerusalem area. A police spokeswoman announced that the raid and seizure of documents followed what she termed a tipoff that people in the building were planning "subversive, hostile activity." However, no one was in the building

at the time of the raid. Police seized two crates of documents, on

suspicion that they contained subversive material, reportedly returning most of the documents later. Court spokesperson Muhammed Nusseibeh said that the documents held by the court were extremely valuable, going back 500 years and pertaining to everything from social to family affairs, and including a land registry of ownership in Jerusalem. This is the first time throughout all the successive occupations of East Jerusalem, that the sanctity and jurisdiction of the Islamic Court has been violated.

### **3. ISRAELI LAND CONFISCATION AND SETTLEMENT SINCE THE START OF THE MADRID PEACE CONFERENCE**

#### **3.A. EXPROPRIATION OF LAND**

##### **RAMALLAH AREA**

##### **Beit Iksa**

On November 12, the military governor in Ramallah notified villagers of an order officially designating 450 dunams of their land as "state land". The area being taken over is owned by some 50 to 60 residents, and in their estimation is actually about 1,500 dunams. The military governor was supposed to meet with the landowners the following day; he did not show up. The owners were thereafter barred from entering the land, under penalty of a NIS2,000 fine. One month ago, prior to the issuance of the order, one owner, Mahmoud 'Abdallah 'Ajaj, 75, was prevented from entering his land by police from the nearby Givat Ze'ev settlement, who arrested him, held a swift court hearing, and ruled that he could not enter his land for one year.

**Beit Seera**

On or about November 4, 20 dunams of land were expropriated on "security" grounds from Muhammed Rasheed al-'Antawi, Muhammed Yousef al-'Antawi, Theeb Yousef al-'Antawi, Muhammed 'Abdallah Samour, Mashour Hassan Abu Saghir. Israeli troops then set up an army camp on the site.

**al-Janieh**

Al-Janieh lies near to the Talmon settlement. On November 19, the army announced over loudspeakers that more than 950 dunams of village land was thereafter designated "state land". This was the first the villagers had heard that such an order had been issued, although it was officially dated June 9. The written order, in actuality, affects more than 13,000 dunams of land.

**BETHLEHEM AREA**

**Nahaleen**

The military governor in Bethlehem informed the *mukhtar* of Nahaleen of an undated order, signed by the Civil Administration, expropriating 300 dunams of village land as allegedly "state land", and gave residents 45 days from ?? November to appeal the order. The villagers claim that the area affected is 500 dunams. They intend to file a petition before the military objections committee, despite their unsuccessful previous appeals. This is only the latest in a history of land seizures from Nahaleen, which out of an original area of 12,000 dunams, has only 4,000 dunams remaining.

**EAST JERUSALEM AREA**

**Silwan**

On November 1, the residents of Silwan were notified that the Jerusalem municipality had on June 9, declared that 100 dunams from the village had been classified as "green land", with building or cultivating strictly forbidden. Following are names of some of

the owners of the land: Muhammed Mahmoud al-'Abasi, Hashem

'Oudeh Jalal, 'Abd al-Qader al-'Izza. The residents fear the next step will be outright confiscation, as was the case with land from Umm Touba and Sour Baher, where landowners received similar notification before their land was officially confiscated for "public purposes", and is now slated for the construction of the Har Homa settlement. Silwan has been the focus of increased settlement activity recently as several homes were occupied by *yeshiva* students/settlers, and is slated for new construction under Housing Minister's plan for increasing the Jewish presence in East Jerusalem. Even more recently, a major roads project for the village was approved by the Jerusalem municipality, over the objections of the Palestinian residents.

### **3.B. INFRASTRUCTURE**

The Israeli authorities have prioritised infrastructure development in an effort to support the growing move to settlements. In the 1991 budget for the Housing Ministry, NIS27 million was allocated to construction of settlement roads, according to the Israeli Peace Now group monitoring settlements.

#### ***GREATER NABLUS AREA***

On November 3, work began on a new road, 20 kilometres long and 80 metres wide, slated to run from the Qalansawa-Taibe intersection, cutting through the Palestinian villages of Far'aoun, Shoufa, Siffareen and Beit Leed, and linking up with the main Tulkarem-Nablus route. Construction is currently underway at two sites, one in Beit Leed and the other in Shoufa.

Construction is also underway on a new road for the Kedumim "C" settlement, to cut through the Nablus area villages of Kufr Qadoum and Jeeb and linking up with the Nablus-Qalqilia road. The road, which will run for some four to six kilometres, will form part of the larger 50 kilometre network serving settlers,

which goes from Deir Sharaf and heads south through the villages of Quseen, Kufr Qadoum, Jeeb, Sarrah, Til, 'Arak Bureen and Bureen. Residents of the affected villages were officially notified by the military authorities that their land was being expropriated for "public purposes".

#### ***QALQILIA AREA***

Construction on a new road is currently underway on land confiscated for "public purposes" back in September, from the village of a-Zawia and its surroundings in the Tulkarem area. The new road will link 'Abir a-Samira road to the 'Azzoun junction, cutting across additional confiscated land.

In September, an additional 300 dunams of land belonging to 'Azzoun al-'Itma village were confiscated by military order. The land was recently fenced in and construction is currently in progress on a three kilometer road that will link the Oranit settlement to the Sha'areh Tikva settlement.

#### ***NABLUS TO RAMALLAH***

On October 28, 2,500 dunams were taken from residents of Yitma, a-Sawia, Qabalan and Til, and declared "state land". The Land and Water Establishment for Services and Legal Studies estimate the actual confiscation figure soars up to 8,000 dunams once right-of-way measurements are accounted for. Included in the seizure were the following:

- Qabalan* - six dunams, owned by the family of Barhoum Saleem, will be used toward the construction of a 250-metre long road; an army outpost was also built at the intersection leading to the village.
- Yitma* - ten dunams, owned by 'Abd al-Ghafar Muhammed 'Atata, were confiscated and 250 olive & fig trees

were uprooted;

- ten dunams were taken from Mahmoud Muhammed Hamdallah, and 250 olive trees were uprooted;
- a-Sawia* - Here, confiscations occurred in two areas, Jabal al-Talama and al-Wad. The 41 owners included:
  1. Jabir Muhammed 'Abd al-Majid Saleh, the only person to receive formal notice.
  2. Ahmed Muhammed 'Abd al-Majid (twenty dunams)
  3. Ahmed Hamid Khalil (18 dunams)
  4. Mahmoud Shaheen (25 dunams)
  5. 'Abd a-Raheem 'Abdallah 'Atallah (30 dunams)
  6. 'Issa Muhammed Shaheen (12 dunams)
  7. Jamal 'Abdallah al-Khatib (20 dunams)
  8. 'Issa Salih Dolah (25 dunams)
  9. 'Ali Taher Dolah (22 dunams)
  10. 'Abd al-Kareem Nasrallah (35 dunams)
- \* All land is planted with fruit-bearing trees (olive, fig and grapevines).
- \* The land will be used for a road some four kilometres long and 200 metres wide, linking Israeli settlements in the area.
- \* A small part of the land, 30 dunams on Jabal al-Talama, was confiscated as a punitive "security" measure following the attack on the settler buses two days before the Madrid conference began.

#### ***NORTHERN RAMALLAH AREA***

The Talmon settlement lies on 2,500 dunams of land taken in 1982 from the Palestinian villages of 'Aboud and Lubban. In April 1991, an additional 1,500 dunams were taken over as "state land". On a portion of this 1,500 dunams, construction is underway on a new road which will link the Talmon settlement with the Beit Aryeh settlement. On 11 November, the head of the Civil Administration from the Halamesh settlement, a Mr. Rabee'a, accompanied by

troops, placed markers on the road that presently cuts through the village of Lubban and goes to various other settlements. Mr. Rabee'a then verbally notified the village *mukhtar* that the road is to be enlarged, which will entail the uprooting of hundreds of olive trees.

In addition to the 20 dunams of land expropriated from Beit Seera and referred to above, an additional area is to be taken for a road, six metres wide and 400 metres long, for which 20 olive trees were uprooted. Another portion of the land was levelled in order to move the military outpost from Beit 'Ur a-Tahta to Beit Seera. The owners affected by these measures received no prior written notice.

### ***BETHLEHEM AREA***

#### ***al-Khader***

In the village of al-Khader, 21.5 dunams of land lying near the Efrat settlement was taken from owner Muhammed Isma'eel 'Ayish. On November 14, Civil Administration personnel accompanied by Israeli soldiers uprooted all trees on the land, comprising some 40 olive trees, 35 grapevines, eight fig trees and ten apricot trees. The land is slated for the construction of a road for the Efrat settlement.

#### ***Bateer/Hussan - Khirbat al-Khamsa***

Approximately six years ago 1,000 dunams of land were confiscated. On November 6 work began on an additional 500 dunams of hilly terrain designated as "state land", for the construction of a road to link the Beitar settlement with the Beitar Elit settlement. Some of the land owners are: Jum'a Yousef 'Assaf, 'Othman al-Huroub, Muhammed 'Abdallah, 'Issa Ahmed al-Huroub.



### **3.C. EXPANSION OF EXISTING SETTLEMENTS**

#### **RAMALLAH AREA**

##### **Beit El Settlement**

Approximately 40 permanent housing units have been added to the settlement since the Madrid conference. Beit El is expanding in the direction of the Jalazon Refugee Camp, and land has recently been bulldozed to make way for construction. The current expansion will bring the settlement into close proximity to the refugee camp.

##### **Telmon "A" Settlement**

This settlement was first constructed three years ago; to date however, no settlers have moved in to occupy the housing units. Expansion is currently in progress to increase the number of housing units.

##### **Telmon "B" Settlement**

The Telmon "B" settlement is located two kilometers away from the Telmon "A" settlement, two kilometers west of the Mazra'a al-Gharbia village and east of al-Janieh. Currently the only visible sights on the settlement grounds are an army camp and a construction site.

##### **Beit Aryeh settlement**

The Beit Aryeh settlement lies north of the Palestinian village of Lubban. About one year ago 50 dunams were seized and added to the settlement; however nothing was done with the land. On November 7, construction began on 120 new housing units, and additional housing units are to be added.

#### **NABLUS AREA**

##### **Tapuah Settlement**

Approximately 200 housing units are being added to the

settlement as work is still ongoing. The settlement lies near the Palestinian villages of Yasouf and Salfeet.

**Ariel Settlement**

In early November, some 300 housing units were being added to the Ariel settlement.

**Hemish Settlement**

On the eve of the Madrid peace conference, October 30, 70 new caravans were added to this settlement, which lies between Burqa and Silla. The land had recently been bulldozed without prior notification to the owners.

**Kedumim Settlements**

On or about November 7, the Israeli authorities bulldozed land while setting up new caravans around both the "A" & "B" Kedumim settlements. Additional land and housing units have been added to the Kedumim "C" settlement without notification to the owners of the land.

**Jalout (near the Shilo settlement)**

On October 30, 260 dunams of land belonging to 'Abd al-Ghani Ahmed Ibraheem were confiscated and ten prefabricated homes were placed on the land. On November 15, 50 dunams of land belonging to Ibraheem 'Abd Ibraheem were confiscated; six caravans and electricity supplies have already been set up.

**Emanuel Settlement**

In 1982, 400 dunams of land were seized and 1,500 olive trees were uprooted from the villages of Jeensafout and Deir Istia for the purpose of building the Emanuel settlement. In 1985, building was halted on the settlement. However, at the beginning of 1991, 70 housing units were added in addition to new internal streets. At this time, construction has resumed and additional housing

units are being added.

**Aliya Settlement**

In order to expand the Aliya settlement east of the village of al-Sawia, 245 dunams planted with fruit-bearing trees have been taken over. In the last two weeks of November, 150 housing units were added to the settlement in order to absorb new settlers. To date work is still in progress, bulldozing is taking place day and night on land adjacent to the settlement. (Sixty dunams planted with olive, fig and almond trees, belonging to Jameela Mustafa Shehadeh have already been fenced in.)

**Barkhan Settlement**

In September, 300 dunams of land were taken over from the villages of Haris and Sarta belonging to 'Abd al-Razik Muhammed 'Abdallah, Mahmoud 'Abdallah Taha, Muhammed 'Ali Qasem and Husein Hamid Husein, and added to the Barkhan settlement. On or about November 6, bulldozers began to clear the land for new housing units.

**Revava Settlement**

On November 10, 500 dunams were taken from Haris residents including Y'acoub 'Oudeh Hassan Sultan and Hassan Daoud, and added to the Revava settlement. Twenty additional housing units were placed on the settlement grounds.

**Ganim Settlement**

Thirty dunams in the vicinity of the Ganim settlement, near 'Arrabeh, were confiscated in order to expand the settlement. The land owners are Najeeb Ahmed Mahmoud 'Azmouti and Muhammed 'Azmouti. One hundred and fifty olive trees were forcibly uprooted.

### ***TULKAREM AREA***

#### ***Avnei Hefetz Settlement***

Two days after the Madrid peace conference began, 120 dunams of land from the village of Shoufa was bulldozed in order to expand the Avnei Hefetz settlement. The Israeli military authorities did not notify the owners of the orders taking over their land. Currently, the land is still being cleared and the authorities are planning to set up caravans on the site.

### ***QALQILIA AREA***

#### ***Elkana Settlement***

On the eve of the Madrid peace conference, 150 housing units were being added to the Elkana settlement.

### ***BETHLEHEM AREA***

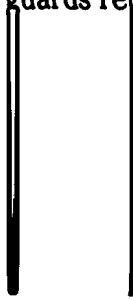
#### ***Gilo Settlement***

The village of Sharfat, near Beit Safafa, is the Palestinian village closest to the settlement of Gilo. On or about November 7, 300 dunams of land were seized to expand the Gilo settlement. Bulldozers cleared the land, and approximately 100 new housing caravans have since been added. The land belongs to the following residents: 'Ali Muhammed Ibraheem, Salih Hussein, 'Issa Hussein, Mahmoud Salah, Hussein Faraj.

### ***3.D. NEW SETTLEMENTS***

On November 10, workers hired by the 'Atsiah building company in Tel Aviv, began working land in the Nablus area, in order to establish a new settlement called Ginot Ariel. The residents of nearby villages came to the site and told the workers that the land was not included in a previous seizure order. Private security guards from the Ariel settlement harassed the villagers, demanding their ID cards, which the villagers refused to hand

over. Soldiers and settlers then came to the village and informed the residents that the settlement guards represent the authorities



and as such have the power to demand anything and the residents must comply. Shortly thereafter, the security company demanded the ID cards of several residents from the village, the guards then took a number of the residents back to the Ariel settlement, where they were held at police headquarters. At this same time, bulldozers began clearing the ground. The land in question is from the villages of Broqeen, Salfet, Haris, Kufr al-Harith and Marda. Settlers claim that the land taken is 700 dunams; villagers estimate the area to be 1,000 dunams, but do not have an exact figure because they were prevented from surveying the area.

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**Information and documentation was gathered from field work, press reports and personal interviews conducted by the Jerusalem Media & Communication Centre in cooperation with the Land & Water Establishment for Services and Legal Studies.**

**APPENDIX 1: HOUSE DEMOLITIONS & SEALINGS SINCE THE MADRID CONFERENCE**

SOURCE	DATE	AREA	VILLAGE	OWNER	ACTION	REASON
F. 4.11	03.11.91	Jenin	Ya'abad	Mahmoud al-Khatib	D	Permit
F. 5.11	04.11.91	Jenin	Jenin	Ahmed Fadel Shelabi	PS	"Security"
F. 9.11	08.11.91	Nablus	Rafeedia	'Abd al-Khalid 'Anani	PS	"Security"
N. 12.11	11.11.91	Bethlehem	'Obaidiah	'Abd Abu al-'Assal	D	Permit
I. 12.11	11.11.91	Hebron	Doura	Ibraheem Musa 'Amer	D	"Security"
Q. 12.11	11.11.91	Ramallah	Beit Sureek	Yousef Hassan 'Abd al-Wahab	D	Permit
I. 14.11	13.11.91	Hebron	Yatta	Four Shetat brothers	D	Permit
I. 14.11	13.11.91	Hebron	Yatta	'Ali Kreisheh	D	Permit
I. 14.11	13.11.91	Hebron	Yatta	'Ayash Kreisheh	D	Permit
I. 14.11	13.11.91	Hebron	Yatta	Muhammed Abu Hameed	D	Permit
Q. 14.11	13.11.91	Jericho	Faisal	Mahmoud Musa Nawawreh	D	Permit
Q. 14.11	13.11.91	Jericho	Faisal	Da'oud Salameh Ia'daiat	D	Permit
Q. 15.11	14.11.91	Ramallah	Kh. Bani Harith	Sa'eed 'Abd al-Khader	D	Permit
I. 18.11	17.11.91	Ramallah	Qibia	Rateb 'Abdallah Ghareeb	D	"Security"
S. 19.11	18.11.91	Nablus	Huwara	Sabri Najeeb 'Audeh	D	Permit
Q. 19.11	18.11.91	Nablus	Qusseen	Ibraheem Da'oud	D	Permit
Q. 19.11	18.11.91	Nablus	Burqa	Fu'ad Mussein Hajji	D	Permit
F. 22.11	21.11.91	Jericho	Faisal	Khaled Jde'a 'Jadou'a	D	Permit
F. 22.11	21.11.91	Jericho	Faisal	Muhammed Ta'amreh	D	Permit
F. 22.11	21.11.91	Jericho	Faisal	Ibraheem Salameh 'Abiyat	D	Permit
F. 22.11	21.11.91	Jericho	Faisal	Salameh 'Abiyat	D	Permit
F. 22.11	21.11.91	Jericho	Faisal	Musa 'Abiyat	D	Permit
F. 22.11	21.11.91	Jericho	Faisal	Ahmed Nawawreh	D	Permit
F. 22.11	21.11.91	Hebron	Doura	Muhammed Abu 'Awad Hamdan	D	Permit
F. 22.11	21.11.91	Hebron	Beit 'Awa	'Abd al-Mahdi al-Hasalmeh	D	Permit
Q. 23.11	22.11.91	Jerusalem	Ras al'-Anoud	Zaidan Shakri a-Rasheq	D	Permit
Q. 23.11	22.11.91	Nablus	Quseen	Ibraheem Da'oud	D	Permit
Q. 24.11	23.11.91	Nablus	Huwara	Ahmed Najeeb Musalam	D	Permit

**PRESS  
SOURCES**

F = Al-Fajr  
I = Al-Ittihad  
Q = Al-Quds

S = A-Sha'ab  
N = An-Nahar

**ACTIONS:** S = Sealing  
D = Demolition  
P = Partial

**APPENDIX 2: TAX RAIDS SINCE THE MADRID CONFERENCE**  
(All figures given in new Israeli shekels/1NIS = US\$.42)

SOURCE	DATE	LOCATION	BUSINESS	OWNER	TAX IMPOSED	ACTION TAKEN
N.5.11	04/11/91	Beit Sahour	Souvenir shop	Hanni Elias Kheir	23,000	
Q.6.11	05/11/91	Tulkarem	Bus company	al-Taneeb Bus Company	780,000	
F.6.11	05/11/91	Sanour	Grocery store	Riyad Nayef Habaibeh	40,000	15,000 cash taken
N.8.11	08/11/91	Beit Sahour	Supermarket	Elias Badra		Inventory taken
N.9.11	09/11/91	Nablus	Medical supply	Jumhour	500,000	ID card taken
F.10.11	09/11/91	Jericho	Appliance store	Musa al-Walaji		Took 8 washing machines
F.10.11	09/11/91	Jericho	Butcher	Sa'ed Saleh Hamdan		JD800, brother's ID
F.10.11	09/11/91	Jericho	Barbershop	Sa'ed Saleh Hamdan		500 cash taken
F.10.11	09/11/91	Jericho	Barber	Abu 'Issam al-Halaq		2,000 cash taken
F.10.11	09/11/91	Jericho	Bakery	Ishaq al-Stouri		2,400 cash taken
S.11.11	10/11/91	Al-Yamoun	Cement business	Hassan Kamel Sammar	206,000	19,000 cash taken
F.11.11	10/11/91	Deir Istia	Taxi	Bassam Muhammed	1,200	ID card taken
Q.13.11	12/11/91	Jericho	Barber	Sa'di Saleh Hamdan	2,000	ID card taken
Q.13.11	12/11/91	Jericho	Barber	Abu 'Issam Yaghi	2,500	ID card taken
N.13.11	12/11/91	E. Jerusalem	Store	Anton Ya'coub Razouk		Goods worth 20,000 taken
Q.13.11	12/11/91	Jericho	Butcher	'Amer 'Ammar	20,000	Fine for non-payment
N.15.11	14/11/91	E. Jerusalem	Bookkeeping Service	al-Kiswani		Equipment, computers taken
Q.16.11	15/11/91	Jericho	Grocery store	Ahmed Shaker	7,000	
Q.16.11	15/11/91	Jericho	Grocery store	Zaki Joudeh	10,147	
Q.16.11	15/11/91	Jericho	Gas distribution	'Izzat al-Fayoumi	13,000	
N.18.11	17/11/91	Bethlehem	Tailor	Nidal al-Hamouz	27,000	
I.18.11	17/11/91	Jericho	Vegetable seller	Abu Akram 'Ali Barahmeh	5,000/MO.	
Q.20.11	19/11/91	Jericho		Lateefa Barahmeh		Jailed 1 week
Q.20.11	19/11/91	Bethlehem	Trico Fabric Co.	Samour	150,000	320,000 in inventory taken
S.20.11	19/11/91	Beit Sahour	Furniture painter	'Azeez Mikhail Qumseih		Raided his home
S.20.11	19/11/91	Beit Sahour	Chicken farmer	Barhoum Jorj Abu Farha		Raided his home
S.20.11	19/11/91	Beit Sahour	Seashell craft shop	Jorj 'Awwad Hilal		Raided his home
S.20.11	19/11/91	Beit Sahour	Mechanic	Rafeeq 'Abd Kheir		Raided his home
N.21.11	20/11/91	E. Jerusalem	Several stores			Inventory taken
N.21.11	10/11/91	Jenin	Industrial zone	7 merchants		ID cards taken
Q.21.11	20/11/91	Bethlehem	Medical supply co.	'Issa al-Basheer		Medicines/supplies taken
Q.22.11	21/11/91	Jericho	Poulterer	Ahmed Khamees		Raided his home
Q.22.11	21/11/91	Jericho	Poulterer	'Adel Moqeeti		Raided his home
Q.22.11	21/11/91	Jericho	Clothing store	Saber a-Shawa		Raided his home
Q.22.11	21/11/91	Jericho	Clothing store	Mursi al-Jua'beh		Raided his home
Q.22.11	21/11/91	Jericho	Shoestore	Ibraheem Anshati		Raided his home
Q.22.11	21/11/91	Jericho	Coffeeshop	Hashem Jalaita		Raided his home
F.22.11	21/11/91	Mazra'Gharbia	Store	Muhammed 'Ali Darwish		Raided home/ID card taken
F.22.11	21/11/91	Qabatia		Ibraheem Suleiman Kameel		ID card taken
F.22.11	21/11/91	Qabatia		Yasser 'Abd Kameel		ID card taken
S.22.11	21/11/91	'Azzaria		Several residents		ID cards taken
Q.24.11	23/11/91	Jericho	Restaurant	Seif Daraghmeh	35,000	

**APPENDIX 3: TREE UPROOTINGS & LAND SEIZURE SINCE THE MADRID CONFERENCE**

SOURCE	LOCATION	TREES	DUNAMS	ACTION	JUSTIFICATION
Q.3.11	Bidia	30 olive trees		Uprooted	Not known
I.3.11	Tapuah	30 trees	30 dunams	Uprooted/Army camp set up on site	"Security"
F.6.11	Shweike	20 citrus trees		Uprooted	Not known
I.7.11	Madama		Exact area unknown	Seized	Road construction
I.7.11	Fara'oun, others	10,000 olive trees	2,500 dunams	Uprooted/Seized	Road construction
I.7.11	Harith	360 cultivated dunams		Uprooted	Not known
I.7.11	Beit 'Ameen	25 olive trees		Uprooted	"Security"
Q.9.11	a-Teel	50 citrus trees		Uprooted	"Security"
Q.9.11	a-Teel	10 citrus trees		Uprooted	"Security"
F.10.11	Haris	300 dunams of olive trees		Uprooted	"Security"
I.10.11	'Illar	27 trees		Uprooted	Not known
S.11.11	Gaza	3 dunams of citrus trees		Uprooted	Not known
F.11.11	al-Mughayer	5 olive trees		Uprooted	Planted on "state land"
S.12.11	Shweike	30 citrus trees			
Q.13.11	Beit Iksa		450 dunams	Seized	"State land"
S.13.11	Tulkarem	20 olive trees		Uprooted	Not known
S.13.11	Siffareen	200 olive trees		Uprooted	Road construction
N.15.11	Bureen	40 olive trees		Uprooted	"Security"
F.17.11	Haris	55 olive trees		Uprooted	"Security"
F.17.11	'Azzoun	40 olive trees		Uprooted	Not known
F.17.11	'Azzoun	6 olive trees		Uprooted	Not known
F.17.11	'Azzoun	4 olive trees		Uprooted	Not known
S.18.11	al-Khader	olive trees and grapevines		Uprooted	"State land"
N.20.11	'Arrabeh		30 dunams of olive groves	Uprooted/seized	Addition to Genim settlement
S.20.11	Kufr a-Deek	27 olive, 23 fig, 12 almond trees		Uprooted	"Security"
N.21.11	Nahaleen		300 dunams	Seized	"State land"
N.22.11	al-Janieh		950 dunams	Seized	"State land"
S.23.11	Til, Sarrah, etc.		thousands of dunams	Seized	Road construction
F.23.11	'Arrabeh	150 trees		Uprooted	Close to Ganim settlement
N.24.11	Beit Seera		6 dunams of olive trees	Uprooted/seized	Set up army camp on site





***The Jerusalem Media and Communication Centre***

is a Jerusalem-based group which works to provide accurate and objective information concerning events in the occupied territories. JMCC produces weekly summaries of events reported in the local press, organises tours for journalists and other interested parties, and produces briefing papers on current issues

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- *Palestinian Education - A Threat to Israel's Security?* (2nd ed., updated, Aug 1990)
- *Lessons of Occupation - Palestinian Higher Education During the Uprising* (May 1990)
- *The Intifada: An Overview - The First Two Years* (Dec 1989)
- *Reporting Harassment - Israeli Restrictions of Press Freedom in the West Bank and Gaza Strip* (Aug 1989)
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