

# Olive Harvest Campaign 2008



Palestinian Grassroots Anti-Apartheid Wall Campaign - [www.stopthewall.org](http://www.stopthewall.org)

## Introduction

The olive harvest season in Palestine is an age-old tradition that reaffirms Palestinian ties to the land and serves as a vital element of Palestinian economic, social and cultural life. Each year, however, the harvest becomes a bigger challenge for the farmers who face a tightening siege from the Wall, expanding settlements, settler attacks and permit restrictions, all of which serve to force Palestinians from their land. In light of this myriad of violations, for the second year in a row, the Palestinian Grassroots Anti-Apartheid Wall Campaign coordinated the Olive Harvest Campaign, in an effort to safeguard the harvest, and to strengthen the Palestinian communities for whom the harvest is so important.

Before the olive harvest began, the Anti-Apartheid Wall Campaign conducted research across the West Bank, and identified 106 villages that would be under particular threat during the harvest. The most affected villages became the focus of the campaign, and a significant amount of mobilization took place to support the harvest in these villages. National and international volunteers were called upon to help local farmers pick their olives, and the volunteers responded en masse, sometimes arriving in villages by the busload, ready to contribute to the national effort. The Olive Harvest Campaign also attracted media from around the world, thus serving as a strategy to highlight the ongoing attacks on the people, their lands and livelihoods.

To cap off the month-long campaign, a closing festival was held in the Nablus District village of Asira al Qibliya. Asira al Qibliya had been a frequent target of attack by settlers from Yitzhar settlement, with the most egregious attack coming on September 20, when the settlers shot to death a fifteen year-old boy named Suhayb Yaser Saleh. Hundreds of people attended the festival, which included traditional dabka dancing, as well as speeches by community leaders, village children, party representatives and grassroots activists who spoke about the importance of the olive harvest to Palestine, and the urgent need for popular mobilization against the settler attacks that spearhead Israel's overall colonization plans in the West Bank.

## Statistical summary

This report details 64 attacks against Palestinian farmers during October and November. It shows that on average, farmers across the West Bank faced more than one attack per day, either by Israeli soldiers or by settlers. Soldiers and settlers were directly involved in almost the same number of attacks, as the former were directly involved in attacks in 37 instances, while settlers perpetrated 41. In many instances, the two groups collaborated to carry out violations and abuses. While the military's presence in almost all cases aggravated the attacks of the settlers, in the cases where the soldiers were not directly involved, their absence at the scene ensured that settlers could continue their violence with impunity.

Of the 64 attacks that are documented here, 52% were cases of physical violence with soldiers and settlers using stones, sticks and guns to abuse farmers and their families. Another 43% of the incidents involved burning or destroying land and property, as well as theft of olives and other property. Moreover, in virtually every village, farmers faced at least one instance of being denied access to their land, either due to military orders, or to settlers laying siege to land and physically preventing farmers from reaching it. In

many cases, the attack involved a combination of physical assault, destruction of property, and expulsion from the land.

## The Broader Impact of the Campaign

In many ways, the Olive Harvest Campaign was a resounding success, as the intensive campaigning and wide-scale media coverage gave the harvest a measure of national and international exposure that it had hardly received in previous years. After almost daily attacks on the olive harvest in October, this attention led to a significant decrease in the number of attacks against Palestinian farmers in November. Indeed, settlers and Occupation forces were wary of carrying out physical assaults, destruction and burning of property, and theft of equipment and produce, as they knew that any acts of aggression would result in more media coverage than desired and expected.

Unfortunately, both media and international diplomacy largely failed to see the settler violence so prominently highlighted throughout the olive harvest in its context. The settlers are not an alone standing problem but part and parcel of the system of ghettoization, dispossession and displacement imposed on the West



Bank by Israel and serve its interests. The focus on the settlers served effectively to divert the attention from all other obstacles to the olive harvest – including the Apartheid Wall. In the same way, the latest rise in settler violence in Hebron conveniently distracts from the criminal siege imposed on Gaza, considered by Richard Falk, the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights in the occupied Palestinian territories, to be a “prelude to genocide”.

For Palestinians on the ground, these tactics are a given assumption of their struggle. The apartheid system is not upheld by settlers alone, but rather by a complex system of ghettoization and dispossession. It is this system in its entirety that has turned the olive harvest into an act of resistance. Naturally, the mobilizing capacity of the communities proven during the harvesting evolved from being focused specifically on the olive harvest, to standing up to the Occupation as a whole. The momentum of the Olive Harvest Campaign has translated into the recent surge in popular resistance that has occurred all across the West Bank.



*The village of Jayyous marches united against the Apartheid Wall.*

After the olive harvest came to an end in November, the mobilization against the Wall grew even stronger. After all, the Wall remains in place preventing farmers from tending to their fields and securing their livelihoods. The popular committees and the youth from around the West Bank strengthened their mobilization to defend their rights and land. As a result, in addition to the weekly demonstrations against the Wall that regularly take place in Ni'ilin, Bil'in and Al Mas'ra, similar protests have sprung up in Jayyous and the villages affected by Homesh settlement, and other villages are ready to join in. In Jayyous, villagers were even able to tear down a part of the Wall, while the demonstrators against the re-settlement of Homesh were successful in forcing settlers to leave the area. This increased activity can at least in part be attributed to the mass mobilization that took place during the olive harvest, as the spirit of collective action took root across the West Bank and evolved into a number of resistance focal points.

The Palestinian grassroots movement appear strong enough to continue indefinitely. It has a broad base of support, and in many cases it is being spearheaded by the youth, who have no intentions of giving up the struggle. This is the new generation of popular resistance and community activism, bringing with it new hope for broad-based cooperation. Collectively, the youth have the power to organize themselves and form a sustainable strategy of resistance to occupation.

## The settlers and their state: ideology in practice

***During this year's olive harvest, the deep racial oppression that is present across the entire land of Palestine rose to the surface in the form of frequent attacks against Palestinians. We have documented here how Palestinian farmers in the West Bank faced abuse from settlers and soldiers who physically assaulted them, destroyed their property, and prevented them from reaching their lands. However, this report shows only one area of settler aggression. During the same period, in '48 Palestine (Israel), Akka and other Palestinian cities served as arenas for violence and intimidation directed at Palestinians living there. In its superficial coverage of this violence, the mass media missed or ignored the underlying cause of the attacks: that this ongoing violence and intimidation is a systemic characteristic of the Israeli military and state institutions that is present in both the West Bank and in '48 Palestine.***

Settler violence in the West Bank has been largely depicted as a phenomenon that has gotten out of state control. This interpretation conveniently separates the settlement project from the state that pays for it, serves it with infrastructure and gives it political backing. It safely transfers the problem on the West Bank side of the Green Line away from the state, so even in the event of situations like Akka, many observers adopted the story that the “clashes” in the Palestinian cities within the Green Line were caused by fanatical settlers from the West Bank and Gaza. These analyses implied that before the West Bank and Gaza settlers took residence there, the Palestinian and Jewish residents of Akka lived in peaceful coexistence, and that if it were not for the arri-

val of the settlers, this coexistence would have continued indefinitely. These arguments, however, misinterpret the nature and role of the Israeli settler movement, and overlook how the settler ideology informs state policies.

Since its beginning, the Zionist movement was essentially a settler movement. Its principal goals have always been to colonize and Judaize Palestine, and to shape a new ethno-national Jewish identity on the land. Institutions such as the Jewish National Fund, and later the Jewish Agency, which exist to this day as para-statal organizations, were created for exactly this purpose: to bring and support Jews to settle Palestinian land.

In order to justify this settlement policy, Zionist leaders constructed a myth that represented their actions as being a return to their homeland and a re-establishment of the ancient Jewish societies in Palestine, interpreting the Torah as a Jewish “deed” to the land of Palestine. Additionally, they also had to develop myths to justify the dispossession and ethnic cleansing of the indigenous Palestinian people. As is the case in all settler-colonialist societies, the native inhabitants of the land are viewed as being an unwanted presence that needs to be expelled and controlled. Their mere presence - and possible demographic majority - is an existential threat to the ideal of a “Jewish and democratic” state.

The foundation and continuation of Israel thus relies on a continuous settlement effort that simultaneously colonizes land and expels Palestinians. To implement this task, Israel has created a peculiar state structure that has three levels of colonial activity. Alongside

the first level, which is Israel's network of governmental institutions, a number of para-state, Jewish-only organizations form the second level, as they take over state land, immigration policies, housing and welfare services. The third pillar of the system is the settler movement that acts as the spearhead of settlement policies on either side of the Green Line. In the West Bank, this movement is institutionalized and easily identifiable through the Gush Emunim bloc and its offspring, the Yeshua Council. Furthermore, while the presence of the settler movement on the other side of the Green Line is less evident – apart from occasions such as the aggression in Akka – its aggressions and provocations are well known in the Palestinian cities inside the Green Line. Indeed, the three-tiered system of the settlement effort which makes up the Israeli state works hand in hand on either side of the Green Line.

In the West Bank, the Israeli state provides settlements with infrastructure and subsidies, confiscation orders and military protection. The Jewish para-statal organizations intervene with funding and developmental projects. The settler movement maintains the settlements and works at the fringes, establishing outposts and attacking Palestinians. What the West Bank has experienced throughout the olive harvest has been nothing other than the coordinated interaction between these three components: settlers from state sponsored settlements attack Palestinians under military protections.

Similar dynamics are at play across the Green Line. Palestinians within the '48 are by no means exempt from attacks by regular Jewish citizens of Israel. Violence against people and property occurs on a regular basis inside the Green Line,

as is evidenced by the fact that attacks took place in October not only in Akka but in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, where nine Jews being arrested for various assaults, including firebombings of houses. The latest series of open violence against Palestinians in Akka are therefore merely one example of the symptoms of a policy of ongoing discrimination and attempts at institutionalized colonization within the Green Line. For decades, the state and para-statal agencies have attempted to Judaize or demolish the historic centers of Palestinian cities such as Yafa, Lyd, Ramle and Akka, through discriminatory urban planning, demolitions and the sale of state owned property exclusively to Jews. In Akka, where these policies were so far unsuccessful, the settler movement takes its turn. In Yafa, where the old city has been successfully cleansed of Palestinians, the settlers work in the outlying Palestinian neighbourhoods, such as al-Ajami. No doubt, business interests help in the ethnic cleansing of these often high quality real estate locations.

This tripartite implementation mechanism of settlement has – to the obvious detriment of the indigenous Palestinians – been very successful for the Zionist movement. With each year that passes, Israel confiscates more and more land in the West Bank, while Palestinians inside the Green Line face ever tightening restrictions on their rights and land. As is the case with most settler colonies, the settler project has come in waves of high intensity in Palestine. In 1948 the first major wave occurred with the *Nakba*, the expulsion of over 800,000 Palestinians and the annexation of 78% of Palestine. Another wave came in 1967, when Israel occupied the remainder of historic Palestine. Finally, the most recent wave came in 2002 with the reinvasion of the West Bank and the renewed drive to

colonize land through the construction of the Apartheid Wall, which is aimed at permanently confiscating almost 50% of the West Bank. At the same time, attacks on Palestinians and their rights within the Green Line increased significantly.

The persistence of physical attacks, racial segregation and ghettoization, discriminatory land and property laws, and destruction of Palestinian land and property laws, is a direct result of Israel's character as a settler colony. It's founding myths have been institutionalized and continue to be passed down from one generation to the next, and as such, they can hardly be effectively challenged or overcome within the framework of a Zionist state predicated on the coercive replacement of the indigenous Palestinian population by a new Jewish one. The forcible prevention of Palestinians in the West Bank from harvesting their olives is a means of destroying traditional livelihoods and forcing people off of their lands. Similarly, the strategies of Judaization and institutionalized discrimination within '48 Palestine are attempts at making life for the Palestinian citizens of Israel so difficult and unsustainable that they will be forced to leave their homes. These policies of gradual ethnic cleansing will persist until their root cause is addressed.

Sixty years after the *Nakba*, the Palestinian struggle is still standing in the way of the colonization of their lands and expulsion of their people. Continuous reports are produced to monitor and detail all aspects of the dispossession and displacement of the Palestinian people. International law and hundreds of UN resolutions back up our rights. In total contradiction with the ongoing Palestinian struggle and the advocacy from international solidarity, however, international media and agents of political diplomacy

continue to deny the reality on the ground. They continuously re-phrase and fragment reality until the true picture is sufficiently obfuscated, thus creating the necessary spaces for political inaction. Even in the face of this wilful blindness to the reality of the struggle, however, the sustained popular resistance and the message of the Palestinians should be reason for the international community to refocus its views and actions.

***The mass media missed the underlying cause of the settler attacks:***

***the three-tiered system of the settlement effort which makes up the Israeli state.***



*Farmers from Kufr Qadum are driven off their land by Occupation forces.*



*Nahalin: Picking olives in the shadow of the settlements.*

**Kufr Qadum:**  
Occupation forces prevented farmers from reaching their lands, where settlers pitched a tent to keep the area occupied.



*Ni'lin: People fight for their lands and livelihoods.*

#### **Attack #1**

**Date of attack:** Early October

**Location of attack:**

Qalqiliya district

**Time of attack:** Unknown

**Duration of attack:** Several days

**Source of attack:** Occupation forces

**Villagers affected:** 560 farmers from the surrounding villages

**Description of attack:** Road closures were imposed by the Occupation forces via road blocks and flying checkpoints. One of the closed roads leads from olive groves north of Qalqiliya to the city's eastern entrance. The road to Zufin settlement was also closed to Palestinians for 2 kilometres, while settlers were granted free access.

#### **Attack #2**

**Date of attack:** October 2

**Location of attack:** North Azzoun (Qalqiliya)

**Time of attack:** 5:00 pm

**Duration of attack:** Clashes: 30 minutes; curfew: all night until 10 am next day

**Source of attack:** Occupation forces and settlers

**Villagers affected:** Entire village

**Description of attack:** Settlers cause clashes with farmers, near the Palestinian homes south of the village. Curfew imposed on two entrances to the village by Occupation forces.

#### **Attack #3**

**Date of attack:** October 2

**Location of attack:** Immatin (Qalqiliya)

**Time of attack:** 4:00 pm

**Duration of attack:** One hour

**Source of attack:** Kedumim settlers

**Villagers affected:** Owners of the olive groves: Ismail Ghanem, Muhammad Srur, Othman Ghanem, Abdul Rahman, Youssef Ghanem, Abdel Raouf Ghane

**Description of attack:** Settlers set fire to olive

groves, damaging more than ten dunums of farm land.

#### **Attack #4**

**Date of attack:** October 5

**Location of attack:** Kafr Qadum (Qalqiliya)

**Time of attack:** 2:00 pm

**Duration of attack:** ongoing

**Source of attack:** Kedumim settlers and Occupation forces

**Villagers affected:** unknown

**Description of attack:** Occupation forces prevented farmers from Kafr Qadum from reaching their farmlands, claiming it was Israeli land. Settlers pitched a tent in the olive grove to keep the area occupied and prevent the farmers from reaching their olives.

#### **Attack #5**

**Date of attack:** October 5

**Location of attack:** Asira al Qibliya (Nablus)

**Time of attack:** 11:00 am

**Duration of attack:** Two hours

**Source of attack:** Yizhar settlers

**Villagers affected:** Injured: One woman

**Description of attack:** Settlers barred farmers from reaching their farmland, and threw tear gas at those who tried.

#### **Attack #6**

**Date of attack:** October 6

**Location of attack:** Rummana (Jenin)

**Time of attack:**

**Duration of attack:** Olive harvest season

**Source of attack:** Occupation forces

**Villagers affected:** Entire village

**Description of attack:** Occupation forces confiscated several permits on October 6, removing farmers' ability to access their olive groves. Five people were refused permits completely. Those who had permits were only able to access their land for limited hours, and the gates were closed during Jewish holidays.

#### **Attack #7**

**Date of attack:** October 7

**Location of attack:** 'Arqa (Jenin)

**Time of attack:** Between

10:00 am and 12:00 pm

**Duration of attack:** Over

two hours

**Source of attack:** Hinnanin

and Shaqed settlers

**Villagers affected:** unknown

**Description of attack:**

Settlers burned olive trees.

#### **Attack #8**

**Date of attack:** October 8

**Location of attack:** Kufr Qalil (Nablus)

**Time of attack:** 11:00 am

**Duration of attack:** Two

hours

**Source of attack:** Har

Bracha settlers

**Villagers affected:** Hisham

Fayez, Fathy Mansour, Iman

Mansour, Madiha Awad, Ibtisam

and Manal Rashid

**Description of attack:**

Settlers threw stones and beat the farmers, injuring six people.

#### **Attack #9**

**Date of attack:** October 11

**Location of attack:** Kafr

Qadum (Qalqiliya)

**Time of attack:** unknown

**Duration of attack:** un-

known

**Source of attack:** Kedumim settlers

**Villagers affected:** The entire village

**Description of attack:**

Settlers contaminated the village well, with soil. Later, the settlers returned to attack farmers harvesting olives; Occupation forces were present in both cases.

#### **Attack #10**

**Date of attack:** October 11

**Location of attack:** Burin

(Nablus)

**Time of attack:** 11:00 am

**Duration of attack:**

**Source of attack:** Yizhar

settlers and Occupation

forces

**Villagers affected:** Mustafa

Rahli Bin Najar and

Mohammad Rahli Bin Najar

**Description of attack:**

Settlers physically attacked a family while they were picking their olives, causing two head injuries. The Occupation forces in the area did not attempt to stop the attack, and after the attack was over, the forces fully or partially uprooted 15 olive trees.

**Attack #11**

**Date of attack:** October 11  
**Location of attack:** Immatin (Qalqilya)  
**Time of attack:** Unknown  
**Duration of attack:**  
**Source of attack:** Kedumim settlers & Occupation forces  
**Villagers affected:** Wajid Shtewi

**Description of attack:** Settlers threw stones at Wajid as he went to harvest his olives. They also threw dirt in the well belonging to the village. Occupation forces arrived on the scene, but did not attempt to intervene.

**Attack #12**

**Date of attack:** October 12  
**Location of attack:** Burin (Nablus)  
**Time of attack:** 11:00 am  
**Duration of attack:** One hour  
**Source of attack:** Yizhar settlers

**Villagers affected:** Mustafa Ghalib al Najar, Muhammad Ghalib al Najar  
**Description of attack:** Settlers physically attacked the farmers and expelled them from their land.

**Attack #13**

**Date of attack:** October 12  
**Location of attack:** Yatta area (Hebron)  
**Time of attack:** 11:00 am  
**Duration of attack:** 45 mins  
**Source of attack:** Suseya settlers

**Villagers affected:** Muhammad al Nu'waja'a, Hamdi Balal, Muhammad Balal, Ahmad 'Arini  
**Description of attack:** Settlers physically attacked and beat one family, causing four injuries.

**Attack #14**

**Date of attack:** October 12  
**Location of attack:** Kafr Qadum (Qalqilya)

**Time of attack:** 4:00 pm

**Duration of attack:**

**Source of attack:** Settlers from outposts south of Kafr Qadum

**Villagers affected:**

**Description of attack:**

A group of settlers threw stones at farmers as they were picking their olives. They also stole several bags of olives.

**Attack #15**

**Date of attack:** October 13  
**Location of attack:** Mas'ha (Salfit)

**Time of attack:** 7:00 am  
**Duration of attack:** One hour

**Source of attack:** Occupation forces

**Villagers affected:** All villagers who own farmland behind the Wall

**Description of attack:**

Farmers were prevented from reaching their land, as Occupation forces blocked off the gate to the land.

**Attack #16**

**Date of attack:** October 14  
**Location of attack:** Nazlat Isa and Baqa' (Tulkarem)

**Time of attack:** 7:00 am  
**Duration of attack:** One hour

**Source of attack:** Occupation forces

**Villagers affected:** All villagers with land behind the Wall

**Description of attack:**

Occupation forces closed the gate to the farmland, preventing farmers from reaching their olives.

**Attack #17**

**Date of attack:** October 15  
**Location of attack:** Qaryut (Nablus)

**Time of attack:** 7:00 am  
**Duration of attack:** Entire day

**Source of attack:** Occupation forces

**Villagers affected:** Entire village

**Description of attack:**

Occupation forces prevented villagers from accessing the spring that belongs to the village. They also refused to remove rock and dirt barriers that blocked the entrance of

the village, and forced people to walk 22 km to reach the main road, rather than the usual 3 km. They prevented farmers from picking their olives, declaring it a closed area on the pretext that it was a Jewish holiday.

**Attack #18**

**Date of attack:** October 15  
**Location of attack:** Immatin (Qalqilya)

**Time of attack:** Unknown

**Duration of attack:**

**Source of attack:** Kedumim settlers & Occupation forces

**Villagers affected:** Mohammad Abdel Atif and family, Abdel Karim and family, Hassan al Shersh and his wife

**Description of attack:** As the families were picking their olives, the settlers attacked them with sticks, rocks, and beatings. They forced the families to flee the area, and then destroyed the olive crops. Occupation forces arrived and began shooting rubber bullets at the farmers. They then detained Abdel Karim's children, and Hassan Al Shersh and his wife until late in the evening.

**Description of attack:**

As the families were picking their olives, the settlers attacked them with sticks, rocks, and beatings. They forced the families to flee the area, and then destroyed the olive crops. Occupation forces arrived and began shooting rubber bullets at the farmers. They then detained Abdel Karim's children, and Hassan Al Shersh and his wife until late in the evening.

**Attack #19**

**Date of attack:** October 16  
**Location of attack:** Awarta (Nablus)

**Time of attack:** unknown

**Duration of attack:** unknown

**Source of attack:** Itamar settlers

**Villagers affected:** Jamil Darawshi

**Description of attack:**

Settlers released their goat to graze in the olive groves, destroying trees and land.

**Attack #20**

**Date of attack:** October 16  
**Location of attack:** Kafr Qadum (Qalqilya)

**Time of attack:** 11:00 am

**Duration of attack:** 1 hour  
**Source of attack:** Kedumim settlers

**Villagers affected:** owner of the trees: Fathy Hamed Amer

**Description of attack:**

Settler set fire to 25 – 30 olive trees.



*Ni'lin: People find refuge from the tear gas under an ancient olive tree.*

**Qaryut:**

**Occupation forces declared the olive grove a closed military zone on the pretext that it was a Jewish holiday.**



*A new generation ready to defend the land and heritage of its people.*



*Kufr Qadum: Occupation forces attack journalists.*

**Hebron:**  
**Settlers attacked people harvesting olives, causing three injuries. Occupation forces arrived and detained several Palestinians.**



*Olive harvest in Asira al-Qibliya*

#### **Attack #21**

**Date of attack:** October 16

**Location of attack:** Azmut (Nablus)

**Time of attack:** 10:30 am

**Duration of attack:** Two hours

**Source of attack:** Ten settlers from Elon Moreh  
**Villagers affected:** Mustafa Abed Khaleq Thabet's family  
**Description of attack:** Settlers attacked the family with rocks and sticks.

#### **Attack #22**

**Date of attack:** October 16

**Location of attack:** South-east of Beit Sahour (Bethlehem)

**Time of attack:** 1:40 pm

**Duration of attack:**

**Source of attack:** Occupation forces and settlers

**Villagers affected:** unknown  
**Description of attack:** Settlers from Efrat and other settlements invaded the farmland, coming in several buses to pray there. Occupation forces declared it a closed military area to prevent farmers from entering the land, and to protect the settlers.

#### **Attack #23**

**Date of attack:** October 17

**Location of attack:** Tura ash Sharqiya (Jenin)

**Time of attack:** Unknown

**Duration of attack:**

**Source of attack:** Occupation forces

**Villagers affected:**  
**Description of attack:** Occupation forces prevented farmers from accessing their land isolated by the Wall.

#### **Attack #24**

**Date of attack:** October 17

**Location of attack:** Azmut (Nablus)

**Time of attack:** 10:00 am

**Duration of attack:** 30 mins

**Source of attack:** Three to five settlers from Elon Moreh  
**Villagers affected:** Hamdallah 'Afane

**Description of attack:** Settlers lit a car on fire in the village.

#### **Attack #25**

**Date of attack:** October 17

**Location of attack:** Ni'lin

(Ramallah)

**Time of attack:** Start: 12 pm

**Duration of attack:** Several hours

**Source of attack:** Occupation forces and settlers

**Villagers affected:** Twelve farmers were injured

**Description of attack:**

Occupation forces dispersed Friday prayer and barred farmers from harvesting close to the Wall; settlers entered Ni'lin chanting "Death to the Arabs!"

#### **Attack #26**

**Date of attack:** October 18

**Location of attack:** Azmut (Nablus)

**Time of attack:** 1:30 pm

**Duration of attack:**

**Source of attack:** Elon

Moreh settlers

**Villagers affected:** Mustafa Mahmud and his family

**Description of attack:** Settlers threw stones at Mustafa and his family, and shouted and cursed at them. Mustafa's wife was forced to go to the hospital as a result of the stoning. They also beat Mustafa, injuring his hand and back. The settlers also stole four bags of olives, each containing 30 kg of olives.

#### **Attack #27**

**Date of attack:** October 18

**Location of attack:** Arabe (Jenin)

**Time of attack:** 4:00 pm

**Duration of attack:** n.a.

**Source of attack:** Mevo

Dotan settlers

**Villagers affected:** Land owners: Muhammad el Hajj Ali Arda, Mahmoud Hajj Ali Arda

**Description of attack:** Settlers threatened the farmers' lives, and drove the farmers off of the land. They then confiscated five to six dunums of land, out of the 51 dunums already isolated by the wall.

#### **Attack #28**

**Date of attack:** October 18

**Location of attack:** Nahalin (Bethlehem)

**Time of attack:** 8:30 am

**Duration of attack:** More

than one hour

**Source of attack:** Over 40 settlers from Betar Illit

**Villagers affected:** Wi'am Ahmad Fanoun (3 years old), Ahmad Hamdan Fanoun (4 years old)

**Description of attack:**

Settlers attacked villagers with stones and sticks, injuring two children.

#### **Attack #29**

**Date of attack:** October 19

**Location of attack:** Hebron

**Time of attack:**

**Duration of attack:**

**Source of attack:** Occupation forces and settlers from Ramat Yeshai outpost

**Villagers affected:** unknown

**Description of attack:** Settlers attacked Palestinians, internationals, and journalists while they were harvesting their olives, causing three injuries. Occupation forces arrived and detained several Palestinians, and forced everyone to leave by declaring it a closed military area.

#### **Attack #30**

**Date of attack:** October 19

**Location of attack:** Ya'bad (Jenin)

**Time of attack:** 10:00 am

**Duration of attack:** One hour

**Source of attack:** Mevo Dotan settlers

**Villagers affected:** Injured: Naji Lutfi Zuhair

**Description of attack:** Settlers physically attacked and beat the villagers.

#### **Attack #31**

**Date of attack:** October 19

**Location of attack:** Kafr

Qadum (Qalqiliya)

**Time of attack:** 10:30 am

**Duration of attack:** 2 hours

**Number of attacks:** Three

**Source of attack:** Occupation forces and Kedumim settlers

**Villagers affected:** Detained: Muhammad Nimr Shtewi, Mahmoud Nimr Shtewi

**Description of attack:** Settlers tried to destroy olive trees, Occupation forces detained two Palestinians.

#### **Attack #32**

**Date of attack:** October 20

**Location of attack:** Kafr

Qadum (Qalqiliya)

**Time of attack:** 10:00 am  
**Duration of attack:** Two hours  
**Source of attack:** Kedumim settlers and Occupation forces  
**Villagers affected:** Jamal Amin Juma'  
**Description of attack:** Occupation forces expelled farmers from their land, following attacks by settlers against the farmers and which attempted to set a car on fire.

**Attack #33**

**Date of attack:** October 22  
**Location of attack:** Hebron  
**Time of attack:** 7:00 am  
**Duration of attack:**  
**Source of attack:** Occupation forces  
**Villagers affected:**  
**Description of attack:** Occupation forces prevented villagers from using any vehicles, forcing farmers to walk long distances to reach their olive groves.

**Attack #34**

**Date of attack:** October 22, 2008  
**Location of attack:** Idna (Hebron)  
**Time of attack:** 7:00 am  
**Duration of attack:** One hour  
**Source of attack:** Occupation forces  
**Villagers affected:** Entire village  
**Description of attack:** All means of transportation, whether cars, tractors or animals, were prohibited from crossing the space between the gate in the Wall and their farmlands.

**Attack #35**

**Date of attack:** October 23  
**Location of attack:** Madama (Nablus)  
**Time of attack:** Unknown  
**Duration of attack:**  
**Source of attack:** Yizhar settlers  
**Villagers affected:** Entire village  
**Description of attack:** Settlers destroyed the fence around the only artisan well serving the village. They also

prevented farmers from reaching their olive groves near Yizhar settlement.

**Attack #36**

**Date of attack:** October 23, 2008  
**Location of attack:** Kafr Qadum (Qalqiliya)  
**Time of attack:** Late afternoon  
**Duration of attack:** One hour  
**Source of attack:** Settlers from Kedumim and Occupation forces  
**Villagers affected:** The families of Muhammad Stewi and his brother  
**Description of attack:** Settlers attacked with stones and destroyed a car; later, the occupation forces asked the Palestinian land owners to leave the area, barring them from taking the road so that they had to leave the harvested olives, the car and walk home.

**Attack #37**

**Date of attack:** October 24  
**Location of attack:** Nahalin (Bethlehem)  
**Time of attack:** Afternoon  
**Duration of attack:**  
**Source of attack:** Bitar Illit settlers  
**Villagers affected:** Jamir Ahmad Zanun, Fatima Zanun  
**Description of attack:** A group of settlers beat and threw stones at Jamir Ahmad Zanun and Fatima Zanun. The settlement also destroys the olive fields by allowing its sewage water to run into the farmland.

**Attack #38**

**Date of attack:** October 24, 2008  
**Location of attack:** Kafr Qadum (Qalqiliya)  
**Time of attack:** 9:00 to 11:00 am  
**Duration of attack:** Two hours  
**Source of attack:** Settlers and Occupation forces  
**Villagers affected:** All farmers  
**Description of attack:** Farmers and international activists were barred from

reaching the olive groves.

**Attack #39**

**Date of attack:** October 24, 2008  
**Location of attack:** Al-Ma'sra (Bethlehem)  
**Time of attack:** 11:30 am  
**Duration of attack:** Two hours  
**Source of attack:** Occupation forces  
**Villagers affected:** Injured: Muhammad Ali Taqatqa, Zeid Zawahre  
**Description of attack:** Occupation forces physically attacked and beat the villagers.

**Attack #40**

**Date of attack:** October 24, 2008  
**Location of attack:** Ni'lin (Ramallah)  
**Time of attack:** 11:30 am  
**Duration of attack:** Three hours  
**Source of attack:** Occupation forces  
**Villagers affected:** Entire village  
**Description of attack:** Occupation forces fired tear gas at the villagers, beat them, and prevented them from reaching their land.

**Attack #41**

**Date of attack:** October 24  
**Location of attack:** Asira al Qibliya (Nablus)  
**Time of attack:** 7:00 am  
**Duration of attack:** Four hours  
**Source of attack:** Yizhar settlers  
**Villagers affected:** Land owners: Hafez Taleh, Kamal TaherYasin, Issa Sulaiman Makhlouf, Ibrahim Taleh  
**Description of attack:** Settlers entered the land, and tried to confiscate half of it by erecting an iron fence that encircled dozens of dunums.

**Attack #42**

**Date of attack:** October 25  
**Location of attack:** Burqa (Nablus)  
**Time of attack:** Unknown  
**Duration of attack:**  
**Source of attack:** Settlers  
**Villagers affected:** Bahat Suleiman



*During the olive season everybody joins in to pick the harvest.*

**Asira al-Qibliya:**

**Settlers entered the land, and tried to confiscate half of it by erecting an iron fence that encircled dozens of dunums.**



*A Farmer is arrested while attempting to pick olives.*



Kufr Qadum:  
Cut down olive trees.

**Burin:**  
**Settlers  
burned  
around 20  
olive trees.  
Occupation  
forces  
prevented  
firefighters  
from reaching  
the area.**



Olive harvest in Asira al  
Qibliya.

**Description of attack:** Settlers burned olive groves to the north of the village, completely destroying 3 dunums. They also threw stones at vehicles on the main street of the village.

**Attack #43**

**Date of attack:** October 25

**Location of attack:** North

Azzoun (Qalqilya)

**Time of attack:** 8:00 am to 10:00 am

**Duration of attack:** 2 hours

**Source of attack:** Occupation forces

**Villagers affected:** All farmers

**Description of attack:**

A curfew was imposed on the village, and the two main gates to the north and the east of the village were closed.

**Attack #44**

**Date of attack:** October 25

**Location of attack:** Nahalin

(Bethlehem)

**Time of attack:** 8:30 am

**Duration of attack:** unknown

**Source of attack:** Betar Illit settlers

**Villagers affected:** Injured and land owners: Jamile Ahmad Snoun, Mahmoud Hussein Snoun

**Description of attack:**

Settlers threw stones at the farmers in the al Hable area, and opened the sewage gates to allow sewage water to flow onto the farmland.

**Attack #45**

**Date of attack:** October 26

**Location of attack:** Hebron

**Time of attack:**

**Duration of attack:**

**Source of attack:** Kirya

Arba settlers

**Villagers affected:** Juma Abdel Hari, Ramadan Toufiq al Qemeira, Motlaq Fahadana, Joudi Abdel Joueri, Jamal Abdel Jamer

**Description of attack:**

Settlers engaged in a series of physical attacks and stoning directed at people, cemeteries, cars and houses.

**Attack #46**

**Date of attack:** October 26

**Location of attack:** Deir

Sharaf (Nablus)

**Time of attack:** Unknown

**Duration of attack:**

**Source of attack:** Shave Shomeron settlers & Occupation forces

**Villagers affected:** Majdi

Abdullah & other village farmers

**Description of attack:**

Occupation forces arrested Majdi when he was trying to access his farmland. Forces and settlers worked together to prevent the other farmers from reaching their land near Shave Shomeron settlement.

**Attack #47**

**Date of attack:** October 26

**Location of attack:** Jinsafut

(Qalqilya)

**Time of attack:** Unknown

**Duration of attack:**

**Source of attack:** Qarne

Shomron settlers

**Villagers affected:** Ten farmers

**Description of attack:**

Settlers laid siege to 1300 dunums of agricultural land owned by ten farmers. They prevented the farmers from reaching the land, and burned trees, stole olives, and broke branches.

**Attack #48**

**Date of attack:** October 26

**Location of attack:** Kafr

Qadum (Qalqilya)

**Time of attack:** unknown

**Duration of attack:** unknown

**Source of attack:** Presumably settlers from Kedumim

**Villagers affected:** 4 owners of the trees, among which:

Abdel Hamid Izzat Shtewi,

Abdel Fatah Izzat Shtewi

**Description of attack:**

Over 40 olive trees cut down.

**Attack #49**

**Date of attack:** October 29

**Location of attack:** Al Yamun (Jenin)

**Time of attack:** Unknown

**Duration of attack:**

**Source of attack:** Occupation forces

**Villagers affected:**

Mohammad Taher Abeihra

**Description of attack:**

During an invasion into the village, Occupation forces shot and killed Mohammad Taher

Abeihra, 67, as he was crossing to his farmland.

**Attack #50**

**Date of attack:** October 30

**Location of attack:** Burin

(Nablus)

**Time of attack:** 2:00 pm

**Duration of attack:**

**Source of attack:** Bracha

settlers & Occupation forces

**Villagers affected:**

**Description of attack:**

Settlers burned around 20 olive trees. Firefighters could not reach the village to put out the fire, because Occupation forces prevented them from entering, thus allowing the fire to spread.

**Attack #51**

**Date of attack:** October 31

**Location of attack:** Burqa

(Nablus)

**Time of attack:** Unknown

**Duration of attack:**

**Source of attack:** Settlers

and Occupation forces

**Villagers affected:**

**Description of attack:**

Settlers fired bullets in the direction of farmers who were picking their olives near the main road of the village. Nobody was injured, but this caused intense fear amongst the farmers. The Occupation forces nearby did not attempt to stop the settlers.

**Attack #52**

**Date of attack:** October 31

**Location of attack:** Hebron

**Time of attack:**

**Duration of attack:**

**Source of attack:** Kirya

Arba settlers

**Villagers affected:**

**Description of attack:**

Settlers threw stones and bottles at many houses, and then began to beat Palestinians and journalists. Three cameramen, Hasem Jamil Bader, Yusri Mahmoud Jamil and Eyad Hamed, were injured and two of them had to be taken to hospital. Many windows were broken, and some water tanks above houses were damaged.

**Attack #53**

**Date of attack:** October 31

**Location of attack:** al-

Ma'sra (Bethlehem)

**Time of attack:** midday



**Duration of attack:**  
**Source of attack:** Occupation forces  
**Villagers affected:** All villagers who own farmland behind the Wall, Injured:  
**Description of attack:**  
 Villagers were prevented from reaching the lands behind the Wall, one child was injured in the clashes.

**Attack #54**

**Date of attack:** October 31  
**Location of attack:** Ni'lin (Ramallah)  
**Time of attack:** midday  
**Duration of attack:** 1 hour  
**Source of attack:** Occupation forces  
**Villagers affected:** Farmers with lands close to the Wall  
**Description of attack:**  
 Farmers trying to reach their lands were dispersed with military force, two injured.

**Attack #55**

**Date of attack:** November 4  
**Location of attack:** Jayyous (Qalqilya)  
**Time of attack:** 7:30 am  
**Duration of attack:**  
**Source of attack:** Occupation forces  
**Villagers affected:** Fadi Abdel Karim, Mohammad Muqbel  
**Description of attack:**  
 Occupation forces beat and detained Fadi and Mohammad, and only released them late at night. They also closed the gate to the village farmlands because of the Jewish holiday.

**Attack #56**

**Date of attack:** November 6  
**Location of attack:** Burin (Nablus)  
**Time of attack:** 3:00 pm  
**Duration of attack:**  
**Source of attack:** Bracha settlers  
**Villagers affected:** Eight families  
**Description of attack:**  
 In total, settlers burned some 90% of the village's agricultural land located east of the village, near Huwwara. On different occasions, settlers physically attacked villagers by throwing stones and beating them.

**Attack #57**

**Date of attack:** November

12 to November 30  
**Location of attack:** Anin (Jenin)  
**Time of attack:**  
**Duration of attack:**  
**Source of attack:** Occupation forces  
**Villagers affected:** Entire village  
**Description of attack:**  
 Farmers only allowed to pick their olives from November 12 to November 30. 200 farmers were refused permits; those who got permits were mainly elderly people or children. They were only able to access their land for limited hours. Many farmers were beaten by Occupation forces at the gate, causing 10 injuries, and two people were detained for several hours.

**Attack #58**

**Date of attack:** Olive harvest season  
**Location of attack:** Tayba (Jenin)  
**Time of attack:**  
**Duration of attack:**  
**Source of attack:** Occupation forces  
**Villagers affected:** Entire village  
**Description of attack:**  
 Occupation forces only allowed the farmers to access their lands for limited hours, two days per week, and closed the gates completely on Jewish holidays. Occupation forces confiscated 20 permits from farmers throughout the season.

**Attack #59**

**Date of attack:** Olive harvest season  
**Location of attack:** Tura al Gharbiya (Jenin)  
**Time of attack:**  
**Duration of attack:**  
**Source of attack:** Occupation forces  
**Villagers affected:** Entire village  
**Description of attack:**  
 Farmers were only given limited hours in which to pick their olives, and seven families were refused permits completely. When harvesting their olives near the Wall, they were threatened and detained by Occupation forces.

**Attack #60**

**Date of attack:** Olive harvest season  
**Location of attack:** Jalbun (Jenin)  
**Time of attack:**  
**Duration of attack:**  
**Source of attack:** Occupation forces  
**Villagers affected:** Entire village  
**Description of attack:**  
 Farmers only able to access their land for limited hours, and few farmers were able to obtain permits. Since the farmers have been barred from their lands and tending to their crops, the presence of wild animals that entered the area have been damaging crops and trees.

**Attack #61**

**Date of attack:** Olive harvest season  
**Location of attack:** Faqqu'a (Jenin)  
**Time of attack:**  
**Duration of attack:**  
**Source of attack:** Occupation forces  
**Villagers affected:** Entire village  
**Description of attack:**  
 Farmers were not granted permits to access their land until late in the season, and when permits were issued, they were only granted to a few farmers. Farmers were only able to access their lands for limited hours, and Occupation forces often did not open the gates on time.

**Attack #62**

**Date of attack:** in October  
**Location of attack:** Nazlat ash Sheikh Zeid (Jenin)  
**Time of attack:** Unknown  
**Duration of attack:**  
**Source of attack:** Settler from Shaqed  
**Villagers affected:** Mohammad Suleiman Beri, Abdul Rauf Beri  
**Description of attack:**  
 Eli Malem, a settler from Shaqed settlement, bulldozed 50 dunums of land belonging to Mohammad Suleiman Beri and Abdul Rauf Beri.

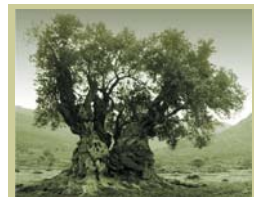
**Attack #63**

**Date of attack:** Olive harvest season

**Location of attack:** Al Jalama (Jenin)  
**Time of attack:**  
**Duration of attack:**  
**Source of attack:** Occupation forces  
**Villagers affected:** Entire village  
**Description of attack:**  
 Few farmers granted permits to harvest their olives. Those who received permits were prohibited from picking olives near the Wall.

**Attack #64**

**Date of attack:** Olive harvest season  
**Location of attack:** Zububa (Jenin)  
**Time of attack:**  
**Duration of attack:**  
**Source of attack:** Occupation forces  
**Villagers affected:** Entire village  
**Description of attack:**  
 Only five farmers were granted permits to access their lands. Several clashes occurred between forces and farmers, resulting in Occupation forces bulldozing and destroying farmland.



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