



**"THE IMPACT OF ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS ON THE URBAN
DEVELOPMENT OF THE OLD CITY OF AL KHALIL (HEBRON)"**

Prepared By: HAMDI A. M. ASFOUR

Supervised By: Dr. Jamal Amro

May 2009

This Thesis was Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Masters Degree of Science in Urban Planning and Design From The
Faculty of Engineering at Birzeit University, Birzeit - Palestine.



**"THE IMPACT OF ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS ON THE URBAN
DEVELOPMENTS OF THE OLD CITY OF AL KHALIL (HEBRON)"**

Prepared By: HAMDI A. M. ASFOUR

Supervised By: Dr. Jamal Amro

This thesis was defended successfully on: 15 May 2009 and approved by:

Committee Members

1. Dr. Jamal Amro
2. Dr. Shadi AL Ghadban
3. Dr. Salem Thawaba

Signature

List Of Abbreviations	
Abbreviation	Full Meaning
H.R.C.	Hebron Rehabilitation Committee
I.A.	Israeli Army
H.1	The part of the city of Hebron which is under the full control of the Palestinian authority
H.2	The part of the city of Hebron which is administratively related to the Palestinians and security to the Israeli army.
B. C.	Before Christ
N.G.Os	None Governmental Organizations
PASSIA	Palestinian Academic Society for the Study of International Affairs
M. Ali Basha	Mohammad Ali Bassha. A Muslim Great Leader
UNRWA	United Nations Relief And Works Agency
US\$	United States currency, (American dollar)
UNESCO	United nations Educational, scientific And Cultural Organization
PRCS	Palestinian Red Crescent Society
V.I.P	Very Important Person
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
TIPH	Temporary International Presence In The City Of Hebron
NIS	New Israeli shekels (Israeli currency)
M.O.	Military Order
H.P.C.	High Planning Council
PLO	Palestinian Liberation Organization
DCLO	District Coordination Liaison Office
Special Authorities	Is the Israeli officer whom appointed as a mayor for the city of Al Khalil (Hebron)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my greetings to everybody whom I can find whenever I need, and to anyone who has any hand and contributed to this work, without specific names.

Dedication and thanks, to the thankworthy supervisor, DR. JAMAL AMRO, for his guidance and efforts in this work, the thesis defense committee also to the instructors of the "Urban and regional planning master program in Birzeit University.

Warm thanks to Hebron Rehabilitation Committee especially DR. Khaled Qawasmi and his team. Also to Al Khalil municipality and all establishments which supported this study with any information or reference.

To the person who found in me the meaning of being an architect and researcher, my tutor in the Eastern Mediterranean University (1998-2001) North Cyprus, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ustun Alsac.

This modest work is donated to my dear father, to the soul of my mother, to my lovely brothers and sister for their support and encouragement.

I owe the appreciation to my wife for her encouragement, and warm love to my Children ISLAM and NOOR EDEEN.

To the soul of my grandfather (Mohammad Asfour) who was martyred while defending the city in 1937. Special dedication to all the Palestinian martyrs who sacrifice themselves for the freedom of their country and people, especially those who fell on the land of Al Khalil (Hebron) mainly in the old city.

Hamdi Asfour

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Title	Page No.
	List Of Abbreviations	III
	AKNOWLEDGEMENTS	IV
	TABLE OF CONTENTS	V
	List of Tables	IX
	List of Figures	X
	List of Maps	XII
	List of Appendices	XIII
	RESEARCH ABSTARCT	XIV
	RESEARCH ABSTARCT - ARABIC	XVI
CHAPTER ONE: 1. THE OLD CITY OF AL KHALIL (HEBRON) HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS		
1.1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.2	Background	1
1.3	The Origin of the City Names	3
1.4	The Origins of the City Cultural Heritage and Periods	3
1.5	Importance of the Study	7
1.5.1.	Importance of the Study for AL Khalil Municipality and the Other Formal Establishments.	7
1.5.2.	Importance of the Study for the Old City of AL Khalil Residents.	7
1.6.	The Study Objectives:	8
1.7.	Study Area Main Problems	9
1.7.1.	Political Obstacles:	9
1.7.2.	Decline of Economical and Commercial Activities	9
1.7.3.	Physical Destruction of Architectural Elements, Urban Places, Streets, Buildings, Yards and Squares.	10
1.8.	The Study Questions	10
1.9.	Limitations of the Study	11
1.10.	Methodology	11

CHAPTER TWO: 2. LITRATURE REVIEW

2.1.	Colonialism and Colonies	13
2.2.	Types of Colonies	14
2.3.	Motives for Colonization	16
2.4	History of Colonialism	17
2.4.1.	Age of Exploration (1450-1700)	17
2.4.2.	European Merchant Empires (1700-1815)	17
2.4.3.	Imperialism of Free Trade (1815-1870)	18
2.4.4.	New Imperialism (1870-1914)	18
2.4.5.	Mandates and Trusts	19
2.5.	Resistance to Colonialism	19
2.5.1.	Colonies of Settlement	19
2.5.2.	Colonies of Exploitation	20
2.5.3.	Contested Settlement Colonies	20
2.6.	Impacts of Colonialism on the Developing World	20
2.6.1.	Impact of Colonialism On Self-Image and Identity	21
2.6.2.	Impact of Colonialism On Decision-Making Structures and Leadership	21
2.6.3.	Impact of Colonialism On Responsibility-taking and Sense of Entitlement	21
2.6.4.	Impact of Colonialism on Sense of Community and Community Mortality	21
2.6.5.	Impact of Colonialism on Nation's Wealth and Resources	22
2.7.	The Last colonialist: Israel in the Occupied Territories	23
2.8.	The Relations between this Study and the Previous Studies.	25
2.9.	Zionist Movement Ideologies To Colonize Palestine	26
2.9.1.	The Zionist Movement Main Aim	26
2.9.2.	Growth of Zionist Movement as National Movement in the 19th Century.	28
2.9.3.	Relations between Zionist Movement and European Imperialism	29
2.9.4.	Organizing the Colony of Palestine as Result of the Zionist Ideology.	30
2.9.5.	Plans (of the Land of Israel) in the Palestinian Range	31
2.10	The Native Palestinian Jewish in Al-Khalil (Hebron).	33

CHAPTER THREE: 3. JEWISH SETTLEMENTS IN THE OLD CITY OF AL KHALIL		
3.1.	The Ibrahimi Mosque, (Cave of Machphela) (1968)	37
3.2.	Kirayt Arba' 1970	40
3.3.	Giv'at KHarsina 1982	40
3.4.	Addaboya (Beit Haddassa), 1979	42
3.5.	Osama Ibn Al Monqith School & the Bus Station (Beit Romano),1983	44
3.6.	AL Khalil (Hebron) Central Market (Avraham Avinu), 1983	45
3.7.	Tal Arrumaida (Beit Yeshay) 1984, And The Jewish Cemetery.	47
3.8.	Fayez Al- Rajabi Building (Biet Hashalom=House of Peace), 2007.	49
3.9.	Growth of Settlements in the Study Area	51
3.10.	Implementation of colonies of settlements in Palestine.	52
CHAPTER FOUR: 4. THE EFFECTS OF THE ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS ON THE SOCIAL, CULTURAL, ECONOMICAL LIFE, AND THE POLITICAL OBSTACLES IN THE OLD CITY OF AL KHALIL.		
4.1.	The Effects of Israeli Settlements on Social Life in the Old City of Al Khalil.	53
4.1.1.	The Streets Closures	57
4.1.2.	Curfews on the Old City and H.2 Area.	64
4.1.3.	Homes Demolition	64
4.1.4.	Homes demolition and the laws	68
4.2.	The Effects of the Israeli Settlements on the Educational Life in the Old City of Al Khalil (Hebron).	69
4.2.1.	The Educational Life	69
4.2.2.	Attacks Against the Schools	73
4.2.3.	Confusion of the Educational Process	75
4.3.	The Cultural Conflicts	76
4.3.1.	Sanctions and Obstacles against Religious Places in Al Khalil Old City.	76
4.3.2.	Attacks against the Ibrahimi Mosque and other Islamic Holy Places.	77
4.3.3.	Confiscation Of Palestinian Buildings Through Claims Of Jewish Cultural Heritages And Symbols.	79
4.3.4.	Calls for Arab-Jew Coexistence in the Old City.	84
4.4.	The Effects of the Israeli Settlements on the Economical Life in the Old City of Al Khalil (Hebron).	87
4.4.1.	Loses And Damages Of Production.	88
4.4.2.	Industrial Sector	88
4.4.3.	Commercial Sector	89
4.4.4.	Services Sector	89
4.4.5.	Agricultural Sector	90

CHAPTER FOUR: 4. THE EFFECTS OF THE ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS ON THE SOCIAL, CULTURAL, ECONOMICAL LIFE, AND THE POLITICAL OBSTACLES IN THE OLD CITY OF AL KHALIL.		
4.4.6.	Loss Of Job Opportunities.	91
4.4.7	The Results of Jewish Settlements Existence on the Economical Conditions in the Old City of Al Khalil.	92
4.4.8	Al Khalil (Hebron) Economy In The N.G.Os Reports	93
4.4.9.	Palestinians From Historical Palestine (1948 Lands) In the Old City of Al Khalil, Hebron.	97
4.5.	The Political Obstacles In The Old City of Al Khalil (Hebron).	98
4.5.1.	The Settlements Existence	98
4.5.2.	The Bypass Roads	99
4.5.3.	The Israeli Army (I.A.) Observation Towers	100
4.5.4.	The Effects of the Observation Towers on Palestinians Life:	101
4.5.5.	The Israeli Army (I.A) Military Orders & General Organizing Inspector	105
4.5.6.	Importance of The Military Orders	105
4.5.7.	The Sidle Effects of the Military Orders	106
4.5.8.	Israelis Civilian Administration, (Administrational Emptiness).	107
4.5.9.	The National Agreement and The City Division To H1, H2	108
CHAPTER FIVE: 5. THE URBAN DEVELOPMENTS IN THE OLD CITY OF AL KHALIL		
5.1.	Al Khalil (Hebron) Urban Developments Background	112
5.2.	Urban Development Stages in Al Khalil City in the 19th Century.	113
5.3.	Expanding the Municipality Borders in 2005.	116
5.4.	Local Authorities Rule in the Old City Urbanization processes.	121
5.4.1.	Al Khalil (Hebron) Municipality.	121
5.4.2	Planning At 'Special Authorities' Israeli Administration Period 1983 – 94	123
5.4.3.	Planning During The Palestinian Authority Period 1994 - 2007	126
5.5.	Importance of The Old City to AL Khalil (Hebron) Municipality	127
5.6.	Building Licensees during Different periods of Al Khalil Mayors.	128
5.7.	Al Khalil (Hebron) Rehabilitation Committee (HRC).	129
CHAPTER SIX: 6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMINDATIONS		
6.1.	Conclusions and Findings	133
6.2.	Recommendations	139
	List of References	146
	Bibliography	150
	Appendices	153

List of Tables

Chapter Number	Page No.	Table Number	Table Name
Chapter One	-	-	-
Chapter Two	-	-	-
Chapter Three	51	Table 3-1	History of settlement in the area of study combined with politics and growth
Chapter Four	54	Table 4-1	The Jews people in the old city (1834-1945)
	57	Table 4-2	The Palestinian prisoners and the old city prisoners
	71	Table 4-3	Attendance in schools close to settlements
	74	Table 4-4	Names of attacked schools according to city locations
	88	Table 4-5	Sub-Industrial Sectors
	89	Table 4-6	Commercial Sector
	89	Table 4-7	Services Sector
	90	Table 4-8	Agricultural Damages. 28 Sept.2000-28 Sept. 2003
	90	Table 4-9	Loses of Al Khalil Governorate
	91	Table 4-10	Table indicating the arithmetic means and standard deviation for the number of workers at establishments
	100	Table 4-11	Bypass streets near Hebron city
Chapter Five	128	Table 5-1	Building licensees during different periods of Al Khalil mayors for a period of three years and three months
Chapter Six	-	-	-

List of Figures

Chapter Number	Page No.	Figure Number	Figure Name
Chapter One	5	Figure 1-1	Central vegetables market (avraham Avinu settlement).
	9	Figure 1-2	Israeli soldiers patrol the old city during a military imposed curfew of the West Bank city of al-Khalil (Hebron).
	9	Figure 1-3	The road connect Addaboya settlement to Tal Arrumaida settlement
	10	Figure 1-4	Israeli bulldozer digging the street in proposes of closing the road
Chapter Two	-	-	---
Chapter Three	34	Figure 3-1	A new outpost near the settlement of Eli, Ramallah region
	37	Figure 3-2	Ibrahimi mosque, Israeli soldier guarding the settler's buses near Ibrahimi mosque.
	38	Figure 3-3	View in the old city, Kiryat Arbaa settlement, Gutnic center in down, and the Ibrahimi mosque.
	39	Figure 3-4	The main entrance of the Ibrahimi mosque, the first inspection point of electronic detectors gates.
	42	Figure 3-5	Addaboya settlement main building.
	43	Figure 3-6	Addaboya backside view.
	43	Figure 3-7	Beit Hadassah settlement and Beit Schneerson (house of the six)
	44	Figure 3-8	Osama Ibn Al Monqith School (Beit Romano)
	45	Figure 3-9	The Jewish synagogue in the central market settlement (Avraham Avinu).
	46	Figure 3-10	The central market settlement (Avraham Avinu).
	47	Figure 3-11	Tal Arrumaida (beit Yeshay) 1984, the Jewish Cemetery
	49	Figure 3-12	Fayez Al- Rajabi confiscated Building.
Chapter Four	55	Figure 4-1	Cases of breaking duties of ambulances and medical teams
	56	Figure 4-2	Cases of arresting Palestinian men
	56	Figure 4-3	Case of arresting Palestinian girl
	58	Figure 4-4	The inspection gate detector near Abu Snaineh neighborhood, the only way leads to the Ibrahimi mosque.
	58	Figure 4-5	Bab Azzawyeh area, the only road to Cordoba school
	59	Figure 4-6	Addaboya and Ashohadaa street,
	66	Figure 4-7	Israeli bulldozer demolishing ancient Palestinians homes in the old city to open a new road for the settlers.
	70	Figure 4-8	Students of Cordoba school in panic while an Israeli soldier pointing them his gun.
	70	Figure 4-9	Cordoba school, girls and teachers are leaving the school only by the presence of the foreign voluntary activists
	70	Figure 4-10	Cordoba school, students and teachers are leaving the school only by the presence of the (TIPH) activist.

List of Figures

Chapter Number	Page No.	Figure Number	Figure Name
Chapter Four	73	Figure 4-11	The daily schools run in Palestine.
	78	Figure 4-12	Palestinians attending there pray in the street outside the Ibrahimi Mosque,
	80	Figure 4-13	Star of David carved above the entrance of a Palestinian home in the old city of Hebron.
	80	Figure 4-14	A shape close to the form of Star of David carved above the arch key stone of a window in a Palestinians house.
	81	Figure 4-15	The candlestick carved on top of a door in the old city. Owned by Adnan Al e'wawi.
	81	Figure 4-16	Craved Star shape built randomly in elevation in the old city
	81	Figure 4-17	Stars shapes craved in the old city on top of windows.
	82	Figure 4-18	The building date is 1349
	82	Figure 4-19	Stars shapes craved in the old city on top of windows
	82	Figure 4-20	Arabic script showing the special stone
	82	Figure 4-21	Sculpture above the building entrance in decorative geometry
	83	Figure 4-22	Notice the removed stone above the arched window. 'Forging the history of the building'
	83	Figure 4-23	Beit Schneerson. New building above Palestinians house refers to Al Jabali family.
	83	Figure 4-24	King David's star, building of Addaboya (Beit Hadassah)
	84	Figure 4-25	Hisham Palace-Jericho, six angles star in Hisham palace.
	94	Figure 4-26	The Fruit Market, 1990s
	94	Figure 4-27	The Fruit Market, 2007
	95	Figure 4-28	Jewish settlements, Ashohadaa street in the old city.
	96	Figure 4-29	A-Sahala, start of Ibrahimi Mosque street 1990s.
	96	Figure 4-30	A-Sahala, start of Ibrahimi Mosque street 2007.
	96	Figure 4-31	Osama Ibn Al Monqith School (Beit Romano), the yard of the old municipality building.
	103	Figure 4-32	General view of the old city, observation tower (1)
	103	Figure 4-33	General view of the old city, observation tower (2)
	103	Figure 4-34	General view of the old city, observation tower (3)
	104	Figure 4-35	General view of the old city, observation tower (4)
	104	Figure 4-36	General view of the old city, observation tower (5)
	107	Figure 4-37	The civilian administration major departments.
	Chapter Five	129	Figure 5-1
130		Figure 5-2	Fixing infrastructure in the old city
130		Figure 5-3	Finished works of fixing infrastructure in the old city
131		Figure 5-4	Hebron Rehabilitation Committee (HRC) office building, before and after restoration
132		Figure 5-5	Public urban spaces, And restored homes around it.
Chapter Six	-	-	---

List of Maps			
Chapter Number	Page No.	Map Number	Map Name
Chapter One	2	Map 1-1	Area of study borders, Jewish settlements locations
	4	Map 1-2	Old City neighborhoods during the Mamluki and Ottoman periods
Chapter Two	27	Map 2-1	The Zionist colony in Palestine 1878,
	28	Map 2-2	Land ownership between Zionist and Palestinians in percentage by sub-district 1945.
	32	Map 2-3	Zionist colonies in Palestine at the beginning of the British Mandate 1920.
Chapter Three	36	Map 3-1	Map showing the Jewish settlements in the old city, view of each settlement.
	41	Map 3-2	The Israeli settlements in the eastern side of AL Khalil (Hebron).
	48	Map 3-3	Proposed road from Al Shohada Street to Tal Arrumaida settlement
Chapter Four	60	Map 4-1	Closed roads against Palestinians in the old city and H2 area
	60	Map 4-2	Short and long tour of the old city.
	62	Map 4-3	Internal denied accesses and completely closed roads in the old city.
	63	Map 4-4	External denied accesses and completely closed roads in Hebron city.
	67	Map 4-5	Proposed road from Al Shohada Street to Tal Arrumaida settlement
	74	Map 4-6	Locations of most attacked schools in the old city, H1 and H2 areas.
	94	Map 4-7	Map showing closed stores and entrances in the old city.
	102	Map 4-8	Map for military observation towers around the old city.
	111	Map 4-9	Map of H1, H2 border line, Jewish settlements and the observation towers
Chapter Five	113	Map 5-1	Old city neighborhoods during the Ottoman period
	115	Map 5-2	Candal master plan, (first master plan of Hebron city 1944)
	117	Map 5-3	Urban expansions stages for Al Khalil Municipality borders 1928-2005
	118	Map 5-4	Urban expansion of Al Khalil Municipality borders 2005
	120	Map 5-5	The lands left without registration or settling according to the urban expansions stage for Al Khalil Municipality borders 2005
Chapter Six	145	Map 6-1	Study area borders, and area of project borders

List of Appendices

Chapter No.	Appendix No.	Appendix Name	Page No.
Chapter One	Appendix (1-1)	Figure showing the closed doors and windows	153
Chapter Two	Appendix (2-1)	The full text of the Belfor Declaration	154
	Appendix (2-2)	The native Palestinian Jewish of Al Khalil (hebron)	155
Chapter Three	Appendix (3-1)	The 1954 Hahgue Convention	156
Chapter Four	Appendix (4-1)	West bank closures and access	157
	Appendix (4-2)	Military order of land confiscation for opening a settler's road.	160
	Appendix (4-3)	Action Alert	162
	Appendix (4-4)	Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. Geneva, 12 August 1949.	163
	Appendix (4-5)	Human rights – education	164
	Appendix (4-6)	Letter from Hebron directorate of education to International Red Cross	165
	Appendix (4-7)	Military order prevent the building activities on the bypass roads	166
	Appendix (4-8)	Reply from Hebron mayor on the Israeli military order	168
	Appendix (4-9)	Official form for military order close to Haggay settlements	170
	Appendix (4-10)	Translation of the official form of the military order no. 418	172
	Appendix (4-11)	Protocol Concerning the Redeployment in Hebron	174

"THE IMPACT OF ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS ON THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT OF THE OLD CITY OF AL KHALIL (HEBRON)"

Abstract

Since the early days of Israeli occupation for Al Khalil (Hebron) - mainly the Old City-, oppression and deception reigned on the inhabitants owing to acts of tyranny and aggression committed against them, especially by the hands of Jewish settlers who infiltrated into the city under cover of night.

The main aims behind founding Israeli settlements in the Old City of Al Khalil (Hebron), come to apply the needs and benefits of the Israeli settlers and the policy makers agenda and to forbid the Palestinians from all kinds of developments around the Israeli settlements, and to keep the Palestinians away from the settlements regions as a separation area.

Many policies were made to capture the city, like the reduction of the Palestinian inhabitants of the Old City to the tenth of its existing number, ^[1] also the policy of finding "territorial contiguity" between Kiryat Arba, and the illegal colonies in the mid of the city ^[2]. Unfortunately this is what happening these days.

The settlements presence forms a very sad point for Palestinian daily life, these settlements take the form of evacuation and replacement settling, and they are dividing the city into two parts, adding to this the city economical decline because of the continuous curfews and closures of the city. However the great suffering appears in the educational sector, and the disturbance of the educational process, as well as the attacks against the schools, especially those close to the Jewish settlements.

The research aims to focus on the general conditions of the Palestinian daily life from all sides, to impose the effects and impacts of the Jewish settlements existence on the Palestinian economical conditions in the city, the Palestinian educational process, the Palestinians social life, the Palestinian cultural heritages, and the political obstacles which face the Palestinian as a

result of the Israeli settlements and the Israeli Army (I.A.) existence in the heart of the Old City. The study discusses the role of the Palestinian local authorities, the importance of the old city to these authorities, and the Palestinian decision makers through criticizing Al Khalil H.1.-H.2. agreement.

The researcher emphasizes that the Israelis use the settlers and settlements as the slow killing tool of the Old City, by forbidding of the introduction of all kinds of services like building erection or restoration actions, the needed infrastructure, or making any kind of urban regional plans for this part of the city for military and security reasons, and that is to facilitate and give the Israeli settlers a high quality of life.

In this study the researcher used different ways in collecting the data and information from different sources which led to prepare a comprehensive study; the researcher used researching tools like interviews, visual approaches documented by photos, documents analysis, and several visits to the specified study area.

The researcher recommends reevaluating the Old City conditions, and finding out the solutions meet the Palestinian residents needs and interests, besides increasing the Palestinians public awareness against the Jewish settling plans of the Old City, by supporting the Palestinian dwellers to stay in the old city and not leaving it for the Jewish settlers. Also, the researcher recommends making land survey and registration all over the city to control its random expansion, and then preparing the City Master Plans.

آثر المستوطنات الإسرائيلية على التطوير الحضري في البلدة القديمة في الخليل

ملخص البحث

منذ الأيام الأولى للاحتلال الإسرائيلي في مدينة الخليل وخاصة البلدة القديمة، والضغوط والمضايقات تفرض على السكان الفلسطينيين بالإضافة إلى العنف وبشكل خاص من خلال المستوطنين اليهود الذين انتشروا في المدينة تحت جنح الظلام وفي غفلة من الناس.

إن الأهداف الرئيسية خلف إنشاء المستوطنات الإسرائيلية في البلدة القديمة جاءت بما يتناسب ويتنامى مع مصالح واحتياجات المستوطنين وبما يتناغم مع فوائد المستوى السياسي لصانعي القرار الإسرائيلي. إضافة إلى ذلك منع الفلسطينيين من جميع أوجه التطور والتقدم في محيطات هذه المستوطنات الإسرائيلية. فقد قامت إسرائيل بإتباع سياسات كثيرة للاستيلاء على المدينة مثل محاولة خفض عدد السكان الفلسطينيين في البلدة القديمة إلى 1/10 العشر من سكانها الحاليين)، بالإضافة إلى سياسة الاستمرار في عملية الربط الجغرافي بين مستوطنة كريات أربع والبور الاستيطانية الغير شرعية في قلب المدينة، وبالطبع لا يوجد أي أسباب يمكن اعتبارها (ولو حتى بشكل أخلاقي أو إنساني) في سبيل تحقيق هذه الأهداف سواء كان ذلك مرة بالعنف أو أخرى بالاستيلاء على الأراضي أو احتلال المباني و هدمها، هذا ما يحدث فعليا في هذه الأيام في البلدة القديمة.

إن المستوطنات الموجودة في قلب المدينة تشكل أظلم ما يمكن أن يراه الفلسطينيون في حياتهم اليومية. لأن هذه المستوطنات تأخذ شكل الاستيطان العنصري الإجلالي الإحلالي في ذات الوقت، فهي تقسم المدينة إلى قسمين (H2+H1). هذا بالإضافة إلى الانهيار الاقتصادي بسبب الإغلاق المستمر على المدينة، ونجد أن المعاناة الكبرى قد لحقت بقطاع التعليم من خلال العمل على عرقلة العملية التعليمية بإتباع سياسة إغلاق المدارس ومداومتها أو قصفها خاصة تلك التي تقع في محيط المستوطنات.

في هذا البحث تم التعرض لأوضاع الفلسطينيين في جميع جوانب حياتهم، وذلك لإبراز الآثار المفروضة عليهم نتيجة وجود المستوطنات اليهودية، وهذه الجوانب تتمثل في: الوضع الاقتصادي الفلسطيني، المضايقات والقيود على القطاع التعليمي، الحياة الاجتماعية للفلسطينيين، الموروث الثقافي الفلسطيني، والمعوقات السياسية التي تواجه الفلسطينيين نتيجة لوجود المستوطنات الإسرائيلية والجيش الإسرائيلي في قلب البلدة القديمة. في هذه الدراسة تم وإبراز دور السلطات، والهيئات و المؤسسات الفلسطينية وذلك لتوضيح مكانة البلدة القديمة بالنسبة لهذه المؤسسات، وأيضا لإظهار أهمية البلدة القديمة بالنسبة لصانعي القرار الفلسطيني من خلال الانتقادات إلى ما يعرف باتفاقيات الخليل.

لقد ابرز الباحث كيفية أن الإسرائيليين يستخدمون المستوطنين اليهود ومستوطناتهم كأداة قتل بطيء للبلدة القديمة من الخليل، وذلك من خلال منع كافة الخدمات من أن تقدم إلى المواطنين الفلسطينيين. فهم يمنعون أعمال البناء، أو ترميم المنازل، يمنعون بناء المنشآت أو البنية التحتية،

يحرصون على منع الفلسطينيين كهيئات أو مؤسسات معنية من القيام بأي مخططات تطويرية لهذا الجزء من المدينة لأسباب أمنية وعسكرية، حتى أنهم يمنعون الفلسطينيين من العيش بشكل طبيعي أو اعتيادي من خلال إغلاق محلاتهم التجارية، المؤسسات التعليمية والمدارس، الأماكن الدينية والمقدسات الإسلامية، المؤسسات الثقافية وكذلك يمنعونهم من عيش حياتهم الاجتماعية بشكل سليم.

في هذه الدراسة استخدم الباحث عدة أساليب في جمع المعلومات من مصادر مختلفة وذلك من أجل إنتاج وإخراج هذه الدراسة الشاملة، فقد قام بالعديد من المقابلات الميدانية مع الناس، بالإضافة إلى المشاهدات العينية التي تم توثيقها بالصور، عدا عن تحليل الوثائق والاطلاع على العديد من المراجع والمعلومات ذات الصلة بالموضوع. وقيامه بالعديد من الزيارات الممنهجة لمنطقة الدراسة.

لقد قام الباحث بتلخيص توصياته في أن يتم إعادة تقييم الوضع الراهن للبلدة القديمة لمدينة الخليل حسب ما تم إبرازه من مشكلات في هذه الدراسة، وإيجاد الحلول التي تفي باحتياجات السكان والمواطنين الفلسطينيين. هذا بالإضافة إلى رفع مستوى الوعي العام للمواطنين الفلسطينيين لمنع الاستيطان اليهودي في البلدة القديمة ودعم السكان الفلسطينيين في هذه المنطقة بكل الوسائل المتاحة للبقاء فيها وعدم تركها للمستوطنين اليهود والإسرائيليين. كذلك يجب إعطاء كامل الأولوية لعمل تسوية وتسجيلات جديدة لأراضي المدينة وطبيعة استخداماتها كخطوة للحد من التوسعات العشوائية والتحضير لعمل المخططات الهيكلية اللازمة للمدينة.

CHAPTER ONE

1. THE OLD CITY OF AL KHALIL (HEBRON) HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS

1.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter briefly discusses the old city of AL Khalil (Hebron) historical developments in different periods. Also it will discuss the importance of the study, the study objectives and justifications, main problems of study area, the study questions, the limitations of the study and the methodology of the study in both theoretical and analytical levels. Besides it discusses the ways which have been selected to collect and obtain the required data.

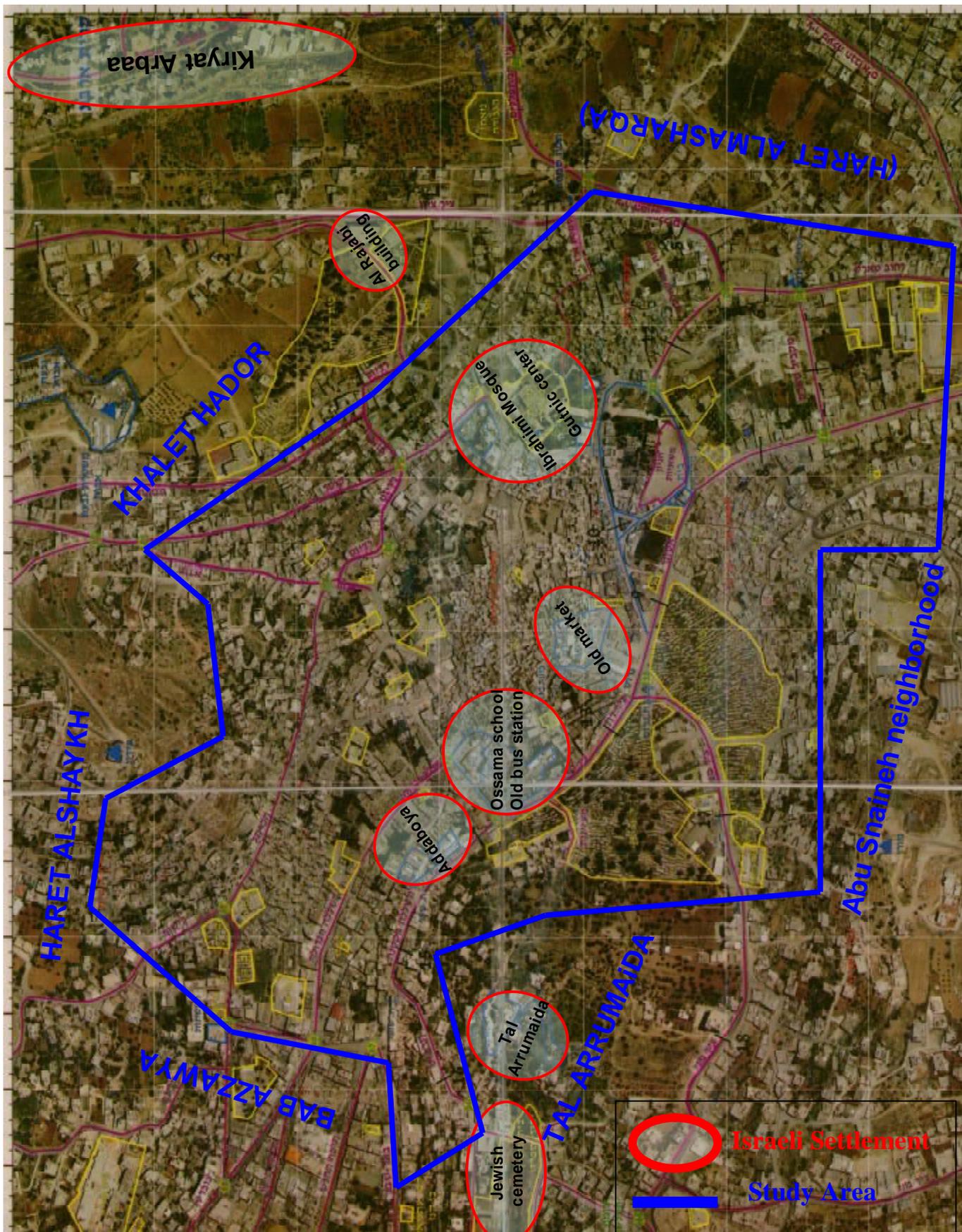
The researcher depends on collecting the data and information from different sources like: interviews, visual approaches, references as documents related to subject, and formal documents and maps.

This chapter determines the geographical borders of the study from the researcher point view, so it determines the study area, the targeted locations, the targeted people and the relations with the surrounding areas.

1.2. Background

The city of AL Khalil (Hebron) is located in the southern part of the West Bank. It is about 25km to the South of Bethlehem.

The old city of Al khalil (Hebron) lies in the core of the city. It expands from Bab Azzawya square and Tal Arrumaida in the west to the Eastern neighborhood (Haret Al Masharqa) in the east, and from (Haret Al Shaykh and Khalet Hador neighborhoods in the north to Abu Saneh neighborhood in the south.



Map 1-1: Study area borders, Jewish settlements locations.

Source: Israeli Army (I.A.) 2004, edited by the author.

1.3. The Origin of the City Names

Al Khalil (Hebron), one of the oldest cities in Palestine, and also in the world. Its residents are the Canaanites who lived in the city more than 4000 years B.C [3]. During the different eras, the city was known with the following names:

- Habra (حبرى): the name of the city in the Canaanite language
- Habran (حبران): the name of the city in Hebrew language that has a Canaanites language origin.
- Habron (حبرون), it is the same name of the city in the Canaanite language; it is widely spread and more famous than the other previous names in later periods.
- Kiryat Arbaa (Village of Four Suborders), this is not a name of the city, but it is a sign to the whole village for Four Suborders that lived in the city. These names referred to the city before the Islamic period.
- Khalil Al Rahman, later Al Khalil, it reflects of what is mentioned in the Holy Quraan (God took Ibrahim as a friend), so the city is called Khalil Al Rahman (Friend of God).

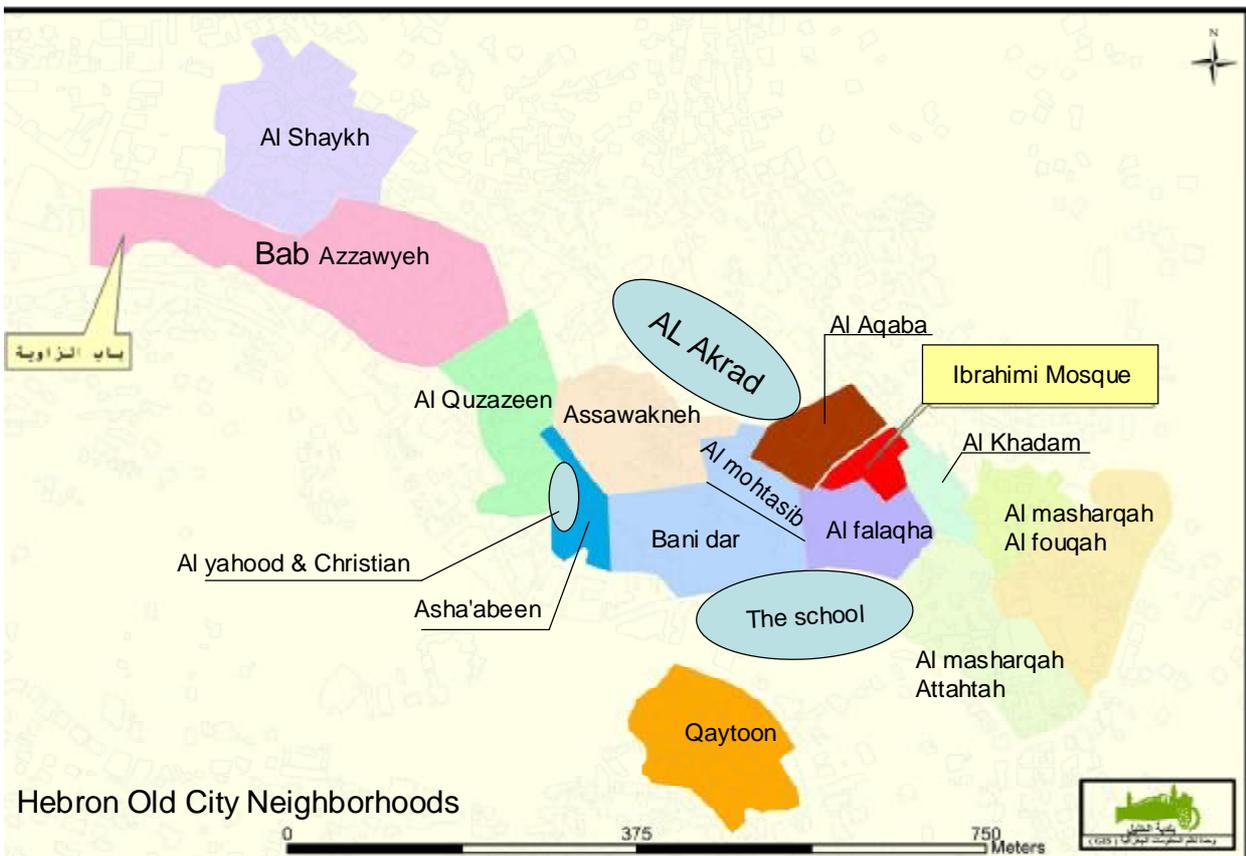
1.4. The Origins of the City: Cultural Heritage and Periods.

Al Ghar Ashareef (Cave of the Prophets), (The Cave of The Maccfelah): it is the cave where Prophet Ibrahim buried his wife Sarah. Then he was buried beside her. Later on, it's the place where Isshaq and his wife Rifqah, Jacob and his wife lea'ah were buried. It also includes the Prophet Joseph's Tomb alone. Historians are thinking that Ibrahim entered the city for the first time in 1900B.C. [3]

Ibrahimi Mosque: Constructed by 'King Herod the Great 37-4 B.C.' at the end of the first century B.C.. The Crusaders and the Mamlukis added some parts to the building. The mosque is one of the most prominent ancient Palestinian monuments. The mosque covers the Cave of the Prophets (Cahf Al-Anbia) which contains the

graves of six prophets and their wives – Muslims believe it is too sacred to descend into and have never entered it.

During the Mamluki period, the city mainly built around the Ibrahimi Mosque and it consists of several neighborhoods: Addareyah , Al Shaykh Ali Al Bakka , Al Akrad , Assawakneh , Al Mashrafyieh , Azajajyieh , and Al Jbaryieh neighborhood, which is located to the west of the mosque. This neighborhood has been the best in the city and has many of the city markets. Unfortunately, there are no sources for any map to show these locations, but mostly it is the same place where the Ottomans later adjust their neighborhoods.



Map 1-2: Old City neighborhoods during the Mamluki and Ottoman periods.

Source: Hebron rehabilitation Committee (HRC), Hebron Municipality, edited by the author

One of the most famous features that still remain is Berket Asultan (the Sultan Pool). It is located 200m to the North West of the Ibrahimi Mosque, and was built by the Sultan Sayf Addin Qallawoon, (1279-1290) during the Mamluki period. The pool has a rectangular shape of forty meter length of each side, and it was built with carved polished stones. "The pool is owned by the Islamic Awqaf Department.

Because of some people sank in it, Palestinians agreed to dry and close the pool completely"^[4]. The pool is preserved as historical Palestinian site in the old city.

During the beginning of the Ottoman period, the city expanded spontaneously, but kept preserving the Islamic city style, fabric and identity. At the same time, many neighborhoods appeared in the city because of the residents increase. And the well known new neighborhood that appeared was the Jewish neighborhood.

By the mid of 19th century, the city expanded to the North and North West randomly, because of the rapid increase in the dwellers numbers, the beauty of these areas, the attractive views. The new areas have many water springs, planting fields and good roads, which facilitate the construction of new homes.

The cultural heritages have been suffering from the danger of occupation by the Jewish settlers. The way they use to change the city cultural identity is by confiscation and demolition. In 1983 the (I.A.) demolished (12) buildings in the old city behind the central vegetable market and established the new settlement of (*Avraham Avinu, the father Ibrahim*)^[5].



Figure 1-1: Central vegetables market (avraham Avinu settlement).

Source: Author, 19 November 2007

Approximately 25 houses have been demolished in the Old City of Al Khalil (Hebron) since 1967 to facilitate the settlements construction^[6].

In November 29th, 2002, the Israeli Army issued an order (2/61/T) for the "confiscation and absolute seizure" of the land in the Jaber neighborhood for "military purposes." Twenty two historic buildings, eight of them were inhabited with 110 people, are now slated for demolition to build the new avenue to connect the settlement of Kiryat Arba' to the Ibrahimi Mosque. In other buildings, owners must close the openings that face the settler's alleyway, (Appendix 1-1). The buildings refer to the Mamlukis, Ottomans and the 19th century. The buildings are private possessions; one of the buildings belongs to the Islamic Awqaf Department.

Hebron Rehabilitation Committee (H.R.C) assured that the buildings and the alleyway are refer to the Mamluki and Ottoman periods and due to 15th and 19th centuries. (These buildings form part of the urban texture of the old city of Al Khalil, and part of the historical environment surrounding the Ibrahimi Mosque.

The Alleyway and vault on top is considered the southern entrance to the old city. It is considered as part of the city cultural heritage, which should be preserved for the coming generations according to the universal protocols)^[7].

In these days the policy of constructing the settlements around the city and in the midtown is stemmed from the idea of capturing the city borders and put it within a limited zone and forbidden it from being expanded horizontally.

The settlements inside the city are to disturb the life of the Palestinians and that was carried out under a cover of the Israeli Army (I.A.). That happens through houses demolition or confiscating homes as check points and observation places. Besides they close the streets or forbid the Palestinians from using them completely. Sometimes they don't allow them to pray in their holy places mainly in the Ibrahimi Mosque and the other major big mosques in the old city. This policy is an

implementation of the high level Israeli politicians' that responds to the Jewish settlers demands to recreate the Jewish community again in the city.

1.5. Importance of the Study

This study not only important but it is also very sensitive, especially for the involved parties such as the formal establishments in both levels locally and internationally. It is also important for the old city of AL Khalil residents. The study importance may be beyond this, because it can be considered as a documentary reference. Also the study is also very vital for the researcher himself, and here are some examples about the importance of the study for the involved parties:

1.5.1. Importance of the Study for AL Khalil Municipality and the Other Formal Establishments.

It can be evaluation study for the developments in the study area and provides the municipality and the other formal establishments with the needed data and information about the study area problems.

It calls the involved establishments to re-evaluate their role in finding a much better solutions which meets the people needs and solve the study area problems. It calls the formal establishments to share the study area people in any future solutions to fit with their needs, requirements and demands. Also it gives these establishments the true documented information about the existing obstacles which face the study area developments.

It calls and directs the Palestinian negotiators to re-evaluate the city political conditions and the signed agreements which haven't achieved for the Palestinians anything of what is mentioned in these agreements.

1.5.2. Importance of the Study for the Old City of AL Khalil Residents.

- Giving people all over the world the opportunity to know this city, and what kind of problems it has.
- Transferring the people problems to the high level decision makers.

- Calling the study area people to play stronger roles in solving the existing problems, through the active participation and pressure on the formal establishments to take their roles to develop the old city of AL Khalil.

1.6. The Study Objectives

The major objective is to bring the old city back to life, and determines the study area main problems which prevent the developments. Another objective is how to conserve the identity of the old city of being turned into a Jewish town, and preserving the valuable and unique fabric of the old city.

Besides, the study aims to Create comprehensive strategic plans and providing the needed facilities and supporting its dwellers existence by finding employments, formal institutions and public establishments to support and encourage people to visit this part of the city, and providing free services for people who still live or determine to come back and live in the study area as motivating factor.

Protecting the city from settler's aggression and settlements expansion by establishing defensive committees to prevent people from selling their properties to the Jewish settlers is a vital objective

These objectives can be achieved if the responsible universal and local establishments, directorates, decision makers, old city owners and dwellers work together to make the old city free from Israeli settlements and settlers.

To achieve the study objectives, two things are needed:

1. The needs of the targeted groups in the study area.
2. The tools and plans need to be set to achieve these objectives:
 - Restoring the commercial areas in order to regain their economical status.
 - Encouraging people presence to fail the settlers' attempts to confiscate and occupy the empty and abandoned buildings, markets, and shops.

- Designating and determining historic buildings located in the area of study, to be used for formal purposes and serving residents of the city, without affecting their original architectural forms and designs.

1.7. Study Area Main Problems

It's not so easy to identify the problems and the impacts of Israeli settlements on the urban developments of the old city of Al Khalil (Hebron), and so it's also crucial to reach the appropriate and suitable solutions.

1.7.1. Political Obstacles:

- A) The settler's and (I.A.) presence, and conflict against Palestinian residents.
- B) For military and security reasons it's forbidden to take any photo or to tape any videos in any place in the area of study even if that for educational and documentary purposes. The researcher comes over this problem by entering these areas through the foreign tourists groups, and the 1948 Palestinian visitors.

1.7.2. Decline of Economical and Commercial Activities

- 1) The settlers and the Israeli Army (I.A.) have occupying the main market.
- 2) The (I.A.) solders have taken the main bus station as a military base.
- 3) The (I.A.) have Forbade Palestinian cars and clients from moving in the old city streets and reaching the wanted shops.
- 4) The Palestinian residents have moved out side the old city for safer places.
- 5) The (I.A.) closed gates leading to the main streets and entrances of the old city.



Figure 1-2: February, 2005- Israeli soldiers imposing curfew of the old city of al-Khalil

Photo by; Nayef Hashlamoun. 2005



Figure 1-3: Addaboya and Tal Arrumaida settlements road

Source: Author, 21 November 2007

1.7.3. Physical Destruction of Architectural Elements, Urban Places, Streets, Buildings, Yards and Squares.

1. the Israelis damaged the homes, Islamic tombs, and other architectural features to open secure streets in order to facilitate the Israeli settlers movement



Figure 1-4: Israeli bulldozer digging the street in propose of closing it.

Source: Segal, Rafi & Weizman, Eyal 2003, A civilian occupation, the politics of Israeli architecture,

2. They build new buildings which show the size of the crime against the old city identity of being Arab Islamic town, and to be converted into a Jewish one.

1.8. The Study Questions

This study is based on an argument that the Israeli settlements presence in the old city is forms the main factor in preventing the old city urban developments. Accordingly, Palestinians suffer daily, and even being forbidden from receiving the simplest rights of living quietly or being served and treated as humans. Regarding to this study, many questions impose themselves and need to be answered comprehensively, the main question is:

"What are the impacts, risks, and obstacles of these settlements on the Palestinian life aspects and urban development?"

The other sub questions are: *What current problems need to be solved? And can a master plan succeed in redeveloping the study area?*

1.9. Limitations of the Study

Because of the sensitivity of the study and the critical subjects that it discusses the researcher faced a lot of obstacles to reach and obtain the needed data, information, maps and documents, the limitations of the study are:

1. The lack of studies which discuss such topics
2. Scarcity of documents and references to obtain the needed information.
3. People's sensitivity to answer the researcher questions, for personal reasons.
4. Some establishments didn't cooperate to provide the researcher with the documents, information, maps and other data, in spite of the formal applications which were introduced. The applications explaining that the information will be used for academic purposes.
5. The dangers which face the researcher to reach and enter the closed areas to take pictures and to document some issues in the area of study.

1.10. Methodology

Preparing such study on the impacts of the Israeli settlements on the urban developments of the old city of Al- Khalil (Hebron), should be done through a systematic and comprehensive way.

The methodology in the following chapters includes: studies, analysis of existing conditions, current and future trends and the study suggestions. The collected data about the old city situations, social, economical, commercial, infrastructural, institutional, and services conditions, are all related to the study field, meetings, interviews, survey and site visits performed in the study area, in order to have an adequate work and answer the study questions. To achieve its objectives, an analytical approach is used as follows:

1. **Review the academic and professional literature** has been accomplished. The review concentrated on the documented references and database which are related to the study subject and similar conditions.

2. **Help and assistance from the involved institutions and individuals** was conducted by using the following techniques:

A. Anecdotal technique: by conducting informal talks and discussions, and phone calls with engineers, municipality employees, schools principals, economists, and other involved people and establishments

B. Qualitative Technique:

Using the Interviews Tool: The researcher has made many interviews with many people who live in the area of study (Palestinian dwellers), and many others of different institutions, which were involved and showed interest to this subject, like: none-governmental organizations, formal establishments, like Al Khalil Municipality, Hebron Rehabilitation Committee, Al Khalil Chamber of Commerce and Industry...etc. The interviews took a time ranking between 30 minutes to 90 minutes. The researcher has checked the correctness of the collected data through some other references and electronic websites.

Using the Field Visits and Visual Approaches: Through the repeated visits to the study area, the researcher concentrates on the general urban attitudes of the Palestinians life. All this is documented by photographs, explanatory documents, diagrams and detailed maps.

Documents Analysis: The researcher has collected a lot of documents in relation to the subject, especially these which focus on developing the Palestinians general life, like Al Khalil Protocol, the Israeli military orders, the urban rules and regulations, the letters of the Palestinian organizations to the Israelis, and other establishments. The documents of Al Khalil municipality and other involved local organizations.

C. Quantitative technique: it is the most scientific technique and has the greatest credibility ^[8]. The researcher depends on the scientific statistical analysis for the tables, numbers, and figures obtained in this study.

CHAPTER TWO

2. LITRATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the researcher will discuss through the literature review, some studies which highlights general hints about Colonialism and Colonies, the Zionist Movement ideologies and their strategies and plans to colonize Palestine.

For this purpose it is very hard to find a specific references and resources which include all the discussed topics in this research. For the literature review the researcher is going to show many references which discuss the topics of colonialism on one hand and the real existing conditions of the city in solely ways. Some of these references are reports belonging to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in a comprehensive and brief ways; others are dealing with a particular issue of the urban life of the Palestinian people.

2.1. Colonialism and Colonies

"*Colonialism and Colonies*", is one country's domination of another country or people—usually achieved through aggressive, often military, actions—and the territory acquired in this manner. The terms colonialism and imperialism are sometimes used interchangeably, but scholars usually distinguish between the two, reserving colonialism for instances where one country assumes political control over another and using imperialism more broadly to refer to political or economic control exercised either formally or informally^[9].

In another definition, *Colonialism*: is the building and maintaining of colonies in one territory by people from another territory^[10]. Sovereignty over the colony is claimed by the metropole. Social structure, government and economy within the territory of the colony are changed by the colonists. The reasons for the practice of colonialism at this time include: the profits to be made, to expand the power of the

metropole, to escape persecution in the metropole, and to convert the indigenous population to the colonists' religion. Some colonists also felt they were helping the indigenous population by bringing them Christianity and civilization. However, the reality was often subjugation, displacement or death ^[11]. There are four common characteristics of colonialism:

- ✓ Political and legal domination over an alien society,
- ✓ Relations of economical and political dependence,
- ✓ Exploitation between imperial powers and the colony
- ✓ Racial and cultural inequality.

2.2. Types of Colonies

In the past 500 years, there have been several types of colonies. The main ones were *colonies of settlement*, *colonies of exploitation*, and what might be called *contested settlement colonies*. Most European powers established more than one type of colony. The British Empire, for instance, included colonies of settlement (Virginia, Massachusetts, New Zealand, and New South Wales), colonies of exploitation (Nigeria, Jamaica, and Malaya), a preexisting empire (India), contested settlement colonies (Kenya), and spheres of influence (Argentina). The French Empire also included settlement colonies (Algeria, Québec), exploitation colonies (Martinique, the French Congo), and a preexisting empire (Indochina) ^[11].

Colonies of Settlement resulted when citizens of a foreign country, the colonizing country migrated to and eventually took complete control of a new area. These areas dominated not only by foreign people but also by foreign crops and animals. The foreign colonizers substituted their culture for the existing one. Settlers often excluded native inhabitants from their society or killed many of them in

violent confrontations or by exposure to disease. Examples of settlement colonies include English colonies in parts of the United States, Canada, and Australia.

Colonies of Exploitation, also known as tropical dependencies, did not attract large numbers of permanent European settlers. Europeans went to these colonies primarily as planters, administrators, merchants, or military officers. In exploitation colonies, foreign powers established political control, if necessary, using force against colonial resistance, but they did not displace or kill native societies. A colony of exploitation had an economy based on products of the local inhabitants, working on their own land or on plantations. Colonies of exploitation are like Indonesia and Malaya in Southeast Asia, and Nigeria and Ghana in West Africa.

In **Contested Settlement Colonies** a significant number of European settlers took up permanent residence. They tended to develop their own government, independent of, or even in defiance of, the parent country. A contested settlement colony also formed its own cultural and political identity. Politically, white citizens dominated native peoples. The labor remained the backbone of the economy. Eventually, native people were able to successfully contest white control of the colony, both the control by the colonizing country and control by the settlers. A contested settlement colony is like Algeria and Southern Rhodesia, both in Africa.

Other Types of Colonies including: *Preexisting Empires* which had been powerful states that possessed a large population, strong political structures, and a sophisticated economy. India under English rule is an example. *Internal Colonialism*, where one geographic area or ethnic group dominated another within the same country. Examples of this kind of internal control include the economic domination of the American South by the North after the American Civil War

(1861-1865), or the influence of England over other areas of the British Isles. *Spheres of Influence or Informal Empires*, Europeans interfered in the internal affairs of a state but stopped short of formal political annexation. The concept of an informal empire is used to describe British or American relations with the former Spanish colonies in South and Central America after Latin American independence in the early 19th century^[11].

2.3. Motives for Colonization

In general, strong countries dominated weaker ones to promote their own national self-interest, out of economic, religious, cultural, or other reasons. It has been said that the three primary motives for establishing colonies were gold, God, and glory, but the main incentives were usually economic.

Economic Motives: The colonizing country could control important markets for its exports (such as cotton) and deny these markets to its competitors. Colonies are important as sources of raw materials and opportunities for investment. A country often also increased its wealth by conquering civilization and taking its riches or by exploiting the mineral wealth of another land. These practices were promoted by the policy of mercantilism. Those who advocated mercantilism believed that exports to foreign countries was preferable comparing with both trade and imports because exports brings more money into the country.

Religious and Strategic Motives: Yet, European countries wanted to spread their religious beliefs and eliminate other religions. Roman Catholic countries, particularly Spain, tried to convert non-Christian native peoples. At beginning of the 19th century, Britain's missionary movements served as a significant reason for the country's colonial efforts. Some countries occupied colonies to protect investments.

And some European colonizing powers justified their colonial activities by what is called humanitarian motives.

2.4. History of Colonialism

The Greeks and the Romans had colonies, which they dominated by establishing military posts in conquered territory.

Greeks controlled the islands in the Mediterranean Sea, and later Romans controlled the area from Constantinople (Istanbul), to Palestine and North Africa, to Gaul (France) and Britain. From (11th -13th) century, Christian Europeans launched military expeditions, to Palestine, to recapture Jerusalem. Crusades were first military expeditions that Christians undertook far from home. The Ottoman Turks originally a steppe people. They took over most of North Africa, the Middle East, and the Balkan Peninsula. The Ottoman Empire, founded in the late 13th century, was a significant world power until the early 20th century ^[11].

2.4.1. Age of Exploration (1450-1700)

In the 15th century, Europe was divided into a number of emerging nation states that competed intensely with one another. This competition was one factor that drove these states to expand. The attempts to expand overseas linked closely with political and economic power, and trade was considered a form of war.

Religion played an important role in the increase of exploration. Early modern Europeans, the Catholics, gave high priority to converting people with other beliefs.

2.4.2. European Merchant Empires (1700-1815)

Foundations of European sea-based empires, started by the 18th century, The Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean are examples of a world system. *The North*

Atlantic system included Western Europe, Russia, the Baltic, Scandinavia, Newfoundland, New England, Canada and the northern states of the United States. *The South Atlantic system* included the Spanish colonies in South and Central America, the Portuguese colony of Brazil, islands of the Caribbean, West Africa, and the southern colonies in North America. *In the Indian Ocean world system*, British power was growing. The English East India Company, which had established a presence in India during the 1600s, had a fort in Calcutta (Kolkata).

2.4.3. Imperialism of Free Trade (1815-1870)

In the mid-19th century, Britain was the dominant economic and political power in the world. Britain faced competition from France, after the French Revolution (1789-1799) and the Napoleonic Wars (1799-1815), and the Dutch. The British were able to extend their power without formal political control, which add administrative and defensive costs and responsibilities. This push informal influence became known as the imperialism of free trade. British didn't establish formal colonies, but they controlled other nations in order to increase their economic power.

2.4.4. New Imperialism (1870-1914)

After 1870, European colonial expansion at the end of the 19th century was called New Imperialism; the motives of colonizers remained the same as in earlier periods. They usually sought economic advantages, but these were hard to disentangle from political and strategic motives. The main differences in this era were the number of competing colonial powers and the parts of the world they chose to colonize. European nations partitioned Africa at the Berlin West Africa Conference (1884-1885). The result was: every part of Africa was European colony.

2.4.5. Mandates and Trusts

The victors in World War I (1914-1918), France and Britain, took over the colonial possessions of the losers—Germany and the Ottoman Empire—in Africa, the Pacific, and the Middle East. They managed these areas, called mandates, as trustees under direction of the League of Nations. Mandated territories were supposed to be managed in the interests of the indigenous peoples. After the war, neither the Germans nor the Ottomans were considered to be fit trustees. In general, a mandate was a colony under another name^[11]. Of course Palestine is one of the countries which fell under the British Mandate after the *Sikes & Pecko* (1916) agreement to divide Arab World. This period was the most dangerous for Palestine because it was the introductory step for establishing what was called the State of Israel in 1948 to replace the existing nation and the State of Palestine. The British has worked on capturing and eliminating all kinds of Palestinian resistance against the British mandate and the new Israeli presence in Palestine. The British supported the new Israeli State with all possible abilities to control the Palestinians, even by power.

2.5. Resistance to Colonialism

The patterns of resistance varied enormously according to the type of colony, the following explanation will classify the resistance according to the colonies type.

2.5.1. Colonies of Settlement

As a colony of settlement grew in population—and especially as more people of European descent were born in the colony and considered it their home—the colony formed an identity distinct from the mother country. Here, the mother country faced increasing resistance from people in the colony. The main causes of revolutions were economic. Colonists' opposed British to keep colonies relationships based on mercantilism, and opposed taxes to pay for colonial British army^[11].

2.5.2. Colonies of Exploitation

In colonies of exploitation, resistance to colonial rule was different; the colonies had small number of European settlers and a large native population. The British group administered British India; consisted of 1200 men, while Indian population 250 million by 1900. Exploitation colonies have three types of resistance:

1. *Primary resistance*, indigenous states and peoples fought Europeans' first attempts to control them. Most European powers had to use force to defeat existing states in colonies; some native peoples are unable to organize resistance.
2. *Secondary resistance* occurred after the colonizing nation had established its power. It relatively spontaneous uprisings by peasants or industrial workers who reacts too many things: taxes, land shortage, labor conditions, livestock regulations, and the interference of missionaries in local customs.
3. *Colonial Nationalism* developed in response to the need for more encompassing network of resistance. Nationalist movements against colonialism led by doctors, lawyers, journalists, or professionals, educated in Western nations ^[11].

2.5.3. Contested Settlement Colonies

In general, the longest and most violent revolutions were in contested settlement colonies, where local whites had become powerful, and the European government no longer had complete control of the colony. Examples of this kind of resistance against colonial rule include Algeria's struggle for independence from France and the resistance of Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) to British rule.

2.6. Impacts of Colonialism on the Developing World

Colonialism, according to historians and political scientists, has long-term negative and, perhaps positive, consequences. It might include possible inability of

former colonies to transition themselves towards self-development and possible effects of resource extraction ^[12]. The colonialism impacts largely the developing world – Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Such effects manifested on political, economic, social, technological, spiritual, demographical and physical constructs.

2.6.1. Impact of Colonialism On Self-Image and Identity

The cultural impact of colonialism is evident on languages, religions and traditions ^[13]. When Great Britain colonized India, English language penetrated the country and languages of natives were wiped-out gradually. The traditional culture altered and Indians were forced to adapt European customs, belief and practices. Roads, railways, harbors built by the British regime in addition to telegraph system.

2.6.2. Impact of Colonialism On Decision-Making Structures and Leadership

The prevailing impact of colonialism points towards the weakness of decision-makers and leaders. In effect, the accountability and trust between the government and the governed is compromised ^[14]. In effect, aid and debt relief are fostering a culture of complete dependency and irresponsibility. So, the tribal leadership system in Africa and other legal entities in developing countries are increasingly futile ^[15].

2.6.3. Impact of Colonialism On Responsibility-taking and Sense of Entitlement

During the British rule, the Indians were forced to do labor on the construction of road infrastructures and yet, the Indians were kept from benefiting from such. Regarded as second class citizens, Indians were banned from government positions, had little rights, received low wages and little compensation for education ^[16].

2.6.4. Impact of Colonialism on Sense of Community and Community Mortality

Colonial rule has a long-term impact on boundaries, inclusion and division of cultural groups ^[13]. The impact of colonialism on demography is evidenced by the

degree of ethnic heterogeneity in different countries. In connection, the political culture of the ruled triggers the 'subject' culture. Members of the community or the natives are treated as subjects and not participants.

2.6.5. Impact of Colonialism on Nation's Wealth and Resources (Palestine)

Between 1600 and 1810, 22000 tons of silver and 185 tons of gold were transported from South America to Spain and in 1585 a quarter of Spain's total revenue came from American colonies ^[17]. *For what being discussed, Evaluation process finds the followings; of course occupation of **Palestine** is a fine example:*

- ✓ *First*, colonialism nurtures underdevelopment and encourages the culture of dependency. The excessive exploitation of colonies, the draining of resources and the growth of dependency are all evidences that colonization harnesses the struggle of developing nations into self-progress. Poor countries relied on developed nations regarding loans, technology, military support, markets and culture ^[13].
- ✓ *Second*, colonialism weakens the legal and educational systems of the colonized country. In meeting administrative and economic needs, the colonizers educated some people to assist them in running the colonies ^[18]. Practically, the people were honed to take orders and obey and not to think.
- ✓ *Third*, colonialism exploits the natural resources within the colonized country and shaped the modern trade. The colonies were deprived of own valuable mineral, agricultural and other resources ^[17].
- ✓ *Fourth*, colonialism led to the dispersion of the people and the blurring of communal identity. The colonial rule engaged in widespread forced transplantation of people. The subsequent result of such was the sense of inferiority of the natives and a sense of confidence on the colonizers ^[17].

2.7. The Last colonialist: Israel in the Occupied Territories

Settlers and their allies, including Prime Minister Sharon, who believed Jordan was the Palestinian state, have sought to expel or transfer the Palestinians; Israel could not do so even if it wanted to ^[19]. The North American, Australian, and other settler societies expelled natives when colonialism was an accepted norm; today, it is universally rejected. The world community would likely intervene to stop such a move, and most Israelis would likely see it as being immoral.

The Russian model also does not apply here. Israel is much weaker than Russia, and even Russia ultimately could not keep the Soviet Union intact. Can the South African/Rhodesian shared-state model work in our case?

Before 1948, the shared state idea was supported by such luminaries as Professor Martin Buber and Hebrew University president Judah Magnes, but the 1946 Anglo-American Commission pushed it aside in favor of a two-state solution. After 1948, the shared-state idea was forgotten, but it has been resurfaced recently. Africans and whites in South Africa, who share religion and some places of worship, Jews and Palestinians differ even in these respects. Most important, the shared-state solution can work only if large majorities on both sides accept it, but considerable majorities of Palestinians and Israeli Jews support a two-state solution ^[20]. In South Africa, tensions are rising that whites compose 20% of the population, hold 97% of fertile land. In Zimbabwe, this problem caused civil strife; the government has retaken lands from whites and returned them to Africans ^[21].

Amro (1987) discussed the conditions of the city from one side only; he discussed the origins of the historical name of Palestine and the city of AL Khalil (Hebron), its spelling and meaning. And he proved the following:

- The name "Palestine" refers to Greek language. A Greek group emigrated from Crete Island leaded by a man called "FILISTA", these groups had settled

in the coastal line southern Palestine. He proved that the name of "Palestine" refers to the original people of this land the Canaanites.

- The name of "Hebron" is driven from the old Canaanite Language in deferent forms like: (Habra), (Habran), (Habron), (Kiryat Arbaa). The most famous name ever known for the city refers to the grand of the prophets Ibrahim (the Friend of God) meaning (Khalil Arrahman).
- The study mentioned the historical development in the city, and follow nations who ruled the city in sequence to emphasize the effects of each nation in it.
- The most worthy thing to be mentioned is the flourished time of the Islamic era with its different periods. Muslims had built the schools, hospitals, khans, mosques, zawaya for cultural and educational purposes [22].

(**Asa'ideh, 2003**) aims to discover the existing conditions of the city in the demographical, social, and life aspects, and preparing the policies to organize the city in the way which applies the local community demands.

Asa'ideh 2003 finds that the city is expanding randomly to the West on account of the agricultural lands, as a result of the lands seizure and occupation of the Eastern and Southern directions of the city, also because of the settlements expansion and the bypasses roads which connect the Israeli settlements.

It also recommends concentrating on the economical, social and educational sectors in the city, especially the old city and the Southern part of the city^[23].

(**Al Basaytta, 2007**) concentrates on the management process of the urban planning and the urban design of the city of Hebron. He mentions the roles and legislations which affect the urban design and planning processes in Palestine in general and Hebron city particularly.

The main reason of the study is to analyze the current situations in Al Khalil (Hebron) municipality as it's officially responsible to set on the urban design and the planning developments. It is also the responsible establishment that has to deal with the obstacles that urban planning is faces anytime. (Al Basaytta 2007) shows some factors which directly affect the urban design and the planning processes like:

- 1- Political factors and results from settling the Jewish settlers in the old city,
- 2- The Jewish colonies in the old city and adding new building.
- 3- Seizing lands from the municipality borders.

The results handled the reality of the urban design in Hebron city, which is not fit with the schemes set for. The results appeared the reasons of the inefficient planning, and the most important reason *is the failing of the management process and municipality administration because of the absolute centralism management.*

Another reason is lack of qualified human resources to run the planning and the urban design processes, in addition to the most dangerous reason that is: decisions are took by the mayor and some municipal council members^[24].

Al Basaytta 2007 finalized the following recommendations:

- Design some flexible skeleton schemes, and consult the city leaders in deferent institutions to discuss the urban planning in the city of Hebron.
- Coordinate with the nearer local authorities, to make schemes that serve the needs of every one of these authorities.
- Give extra attention to the industrial area and improve it
- Organize the municipality by sharing the roles, and Activate instructions, that every section sharing the responsibility.

2.8. The Relations between this Study and the Previous Studies.

This study is meets the previous studies in the following points:

1. This study meets with **Amro 1987** study, by discussing the historical side of the city from the point of historical developments and urban reformations.
2. The existing Israeli settlements and bypasses are the main reason for the prevention of urban expansion and developments in the old city and the eastern direction. This agrees with the studies of **Asa'ideh 2003 and Al Basaytta 2007**.

The differences between this study and the previous studies are the following:

1. This study discusses the old City conditions from all sides of life, deeply, while the other studies consider it as a subtitle, and discussed it in very brief points.
2. This study imposing the major obstacles which the Palestinians living in the Old City face and warns of the dangers of the Jewish existence in the Old City.
3. This study mentions the political obstacles from both Palestinians and the Israeli role, which creates negative effects on developing the old city of Al Khalil.

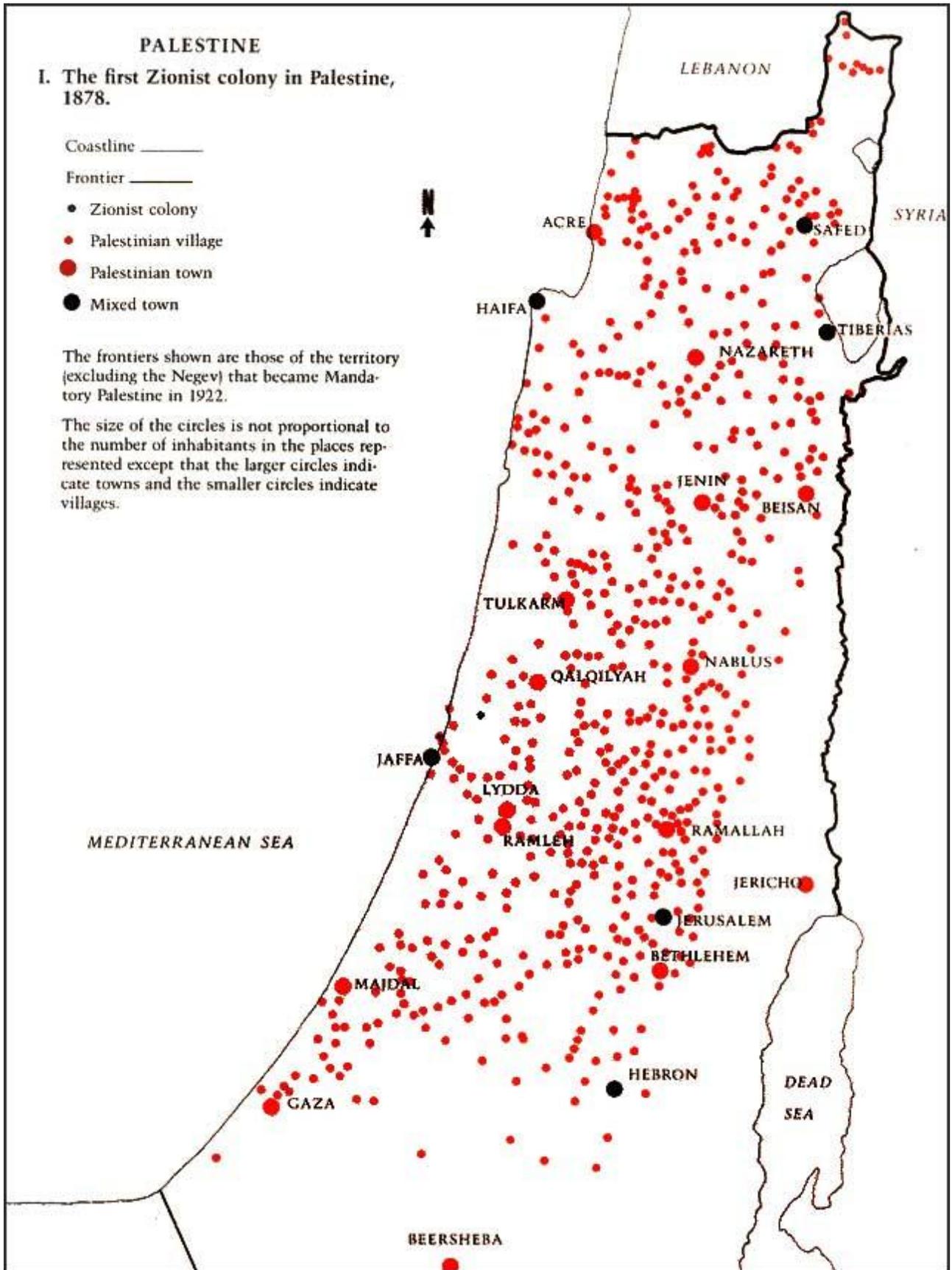
2.9. ZIONIST MOVEMENT IDEOLOGIES TO COLONIZE PALESTINE

In this part of this chapter the researcher will introduce an introductory vision to show the Zionist Movement Ideologies about colonizing the Palestinian lands and the international support for these ideologies.

2.9.1. The Zionist Movement Main Aim.

The Zionist Movement appeared by the end of the 19th century as a national movement and *put forward colonizing Palestine as a strategic aim*. Theodore Hertzl , in his calls to colonize Palestine, finds that the matter is fully harmonized with the benefits of the European imperial states, which look forward to extend their control in the Near East area and to expel the Ottoman Empire.

According to the next map the Zionist Movement put the plans to colonize Palestine since 1878. At that time, very limited numbers of Jews are shown on the map they were only in some Palestinian villages. They were the native Palestinian Jews whom lived with the Palestinians in full harmony and friendly relations.

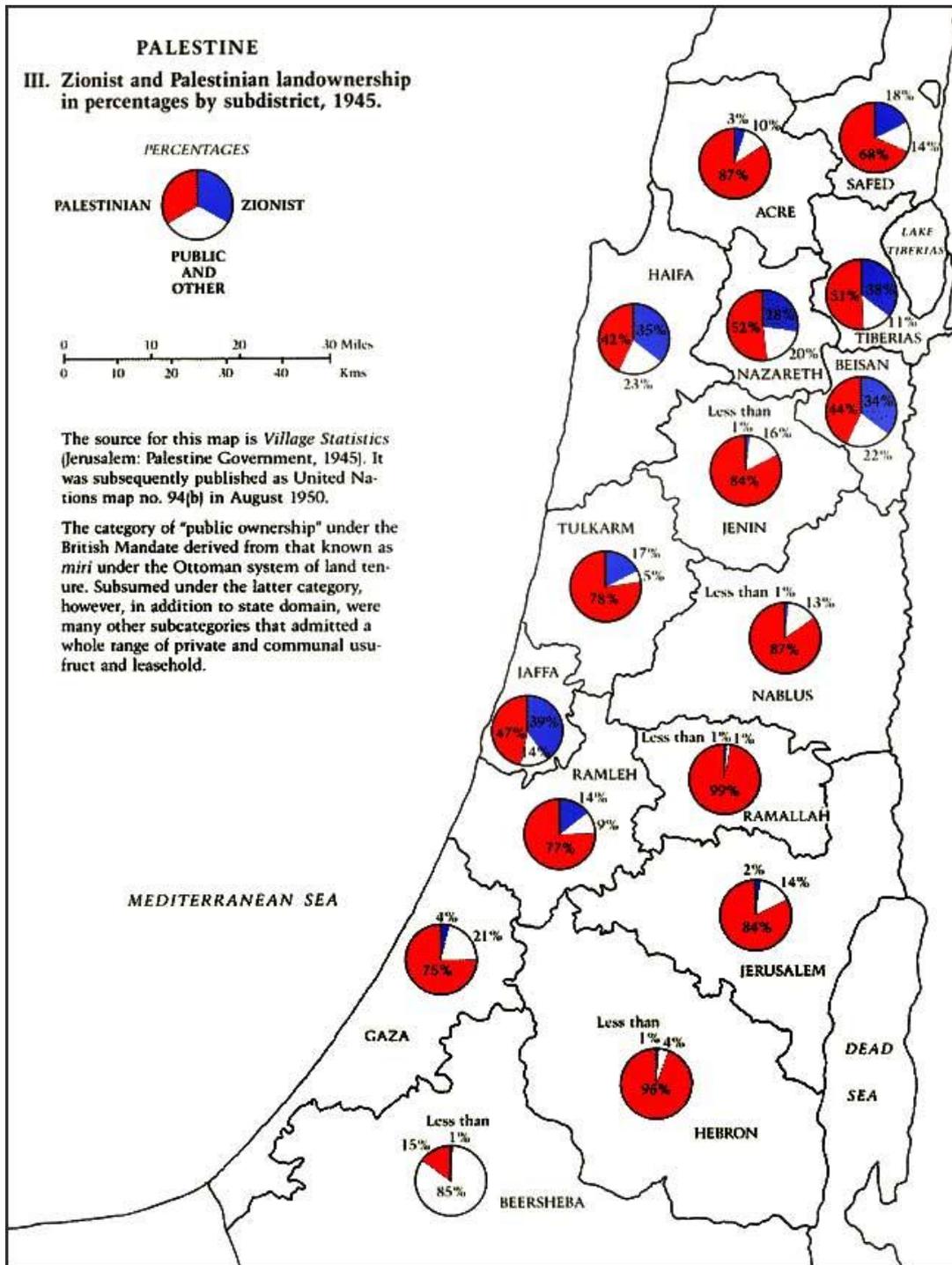


Map 2-1: The Zionist colony in Palestine 1878,

Source: <http://www.passia.org> (Last Visit: July 2007)

2.9.2. Growth of Zionist Movement as National Movement in the 19th Century.

Hertzel, has achieved great political successes for his efforts when he called to hold the first Zionist conference in Bazil, Switzerland 1897. The conference had been attended by 204 Jewish members, and it achieved many things like:



Map 2-2: Land ownership between Zionist and Palestinians in percentage by sub-district 1945. Source: //www.passia.org (Last Visit: July 2007).

- Zionism was considered as a political national movement, and it has given its organizational frames and styles.
- Participants voted Palestine as a place where a Jewish state will be established.
- The conference final decision: Zionist Movement works to create a contemporary state for the Jewish people in Palestine, and the next points shall be considered.
 - 1) Encouraging the Jews to immigrate to Palestine, and to support their colonies in agriculture and industry....etc.
 - 2) Supporting and organizing the unity of the Jews all over the world and harmonize their procedures locally and universally.
 - 3) Strengthening Zionist ideologies and developing the Jewish public awareness.
 - 4) Obtaining the agreements and recognition of the involved states ^[25].

From (map 2-2), the ratio of Jews landownership in AL Khalil city does not exceed 1% in 1945, while, in that year, the city was empty of Jews up to 1967.

2.9.3. Relations between Zionist Movement and European Imperialism.

A- The efforts of the Zionist organizations to reach the protection of the European Imperialism. Hertzl concentrated his efforts on reaching the universal recognition of the Zionist movement to colonize Palestine and to earn the great European powers to sustain the Jewish settlers in their colony also looks to earn aristocratic Jews by putting the Zionist project in the service of the Europeans.

B- The interests of the great European states in the near east.

- In 1840- 41 correspondences, the British Government asked its ambassador in Turkey to applaud colonizing the Jewish to Palestine because this step will prevent M. Ali Basha from unifying Egypt and Syria ^[26].

- Benjamin Disraeli, "British Prime Minister (1874-1880) says: "establishing a Jewish state in Palestine is a chain which connects Asia and Europe". [27]
- The British Imperialism is very serious in supporting its colonizing policies. The Zionist Movement, considered Belfor Declaration (2nd November 1917), as the document which holds the official agreements to establish the Jewish state in Palestine. (Appendix 2-1).

2.9.4. Organizing the Colony of Palestine as Result of the Zionist Ideology.

The Zionist politicians think that Palestine residents will be an obstacle in the creation of the Jewish state. So they investigated the suitable vindications which allow colonizing the areas which witness an economical decline.

- Israel Tsangwil says: (Palestine is a country has its owners and inhabitants. so we have to expel exist nation by sword... or keeping treating the issue which represented by exist of great numbers of foreign inhabitants between us) [28].
- Pieer Borokhov, founder of the (labor Zionist) hopes a peaceful solution built on the ability of the Palestinians to merge and sympathize with Jews.
- Hertzal writes in his memories 12/06/1895, "we are looking to budge the poor residents and expel them behind the borders, by creating them job opportunities in the neighboring countries and not finding them here. Feudal people will be close to us, then we can divestiture them their possessions slowly and carefully without any noise as we did in budging the poorest of them"[29].
- Ben-Gurion, in 1937: "the land in our eyes is not the land which its existing inhabitants live on or own. When we say that the land of Israel is a land of two nations, then the Zionist principle will be forged. Palestine should not solve the problems of two nations because it has to solve problems of one nation; it is the Jewish nation in the world"[30].

2.9.5. Plans (of the Land of Israel) in the Palestinian Range.

- Haeim Wiseman, the Eighth Zionist conference 1907: "our political efforts are important, it will be more important if we achieved it officially on the ground in Palestine..... Our case is known all over the world, but still not effective without a parallel immigration to Palestine, colonizing and rebuilding it"^[31].
- Max Nordaw, "we mean to go to Palestine carrying the flames of civilization and literature, to push the European moral borders to the Euphrates"^[32].

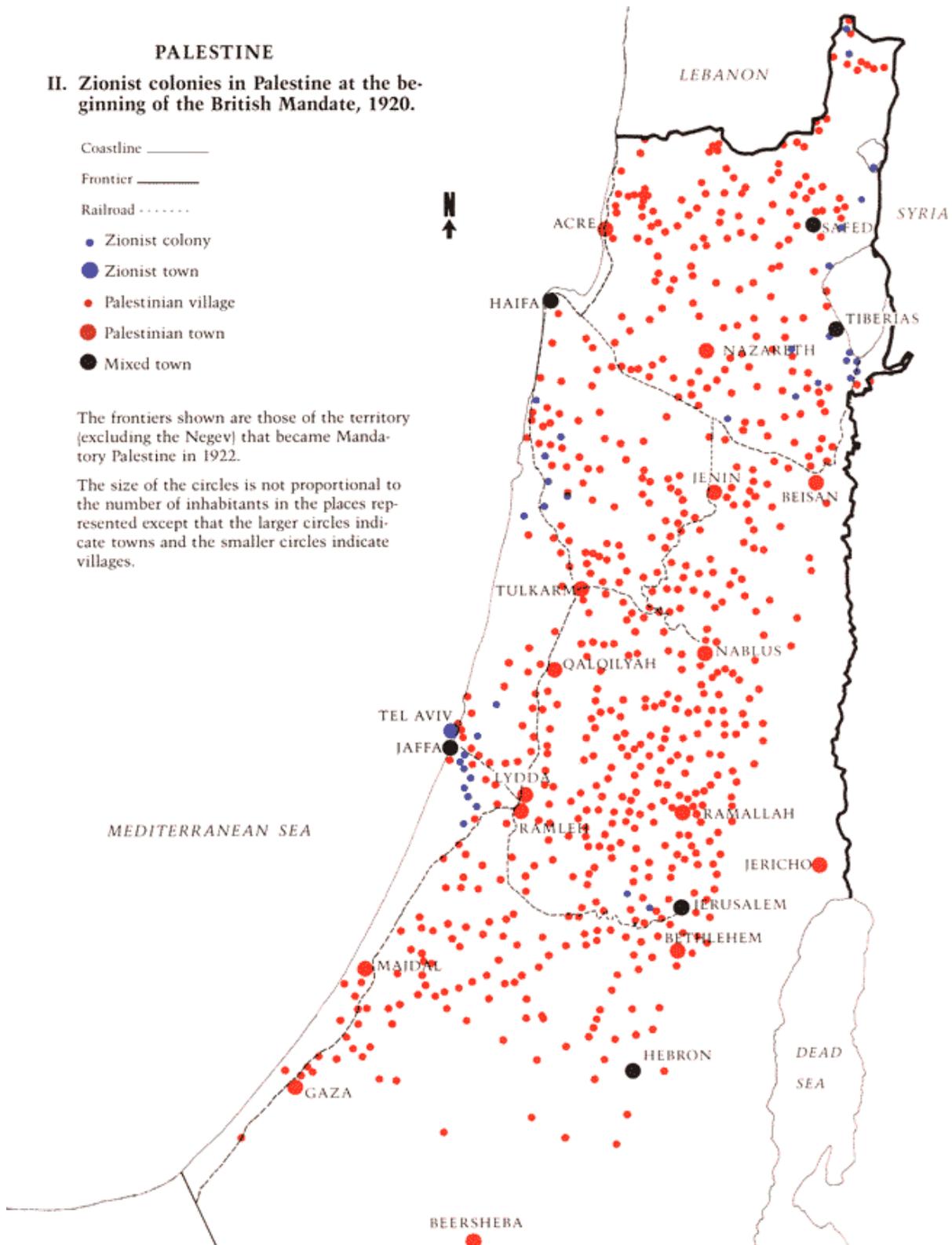
The researcher finds that colonization doest mean only residing, but it is beyond to the agricultural and political colonization. The Zionist Movement knows that imposing the realistic conditions is easier than claiming regional rights in Palestine.

- Hertzal put the principles of the area he needs to the Jewish country and assumes its borders as follows:
 1. Our region should be on the sea cost to guarantee our national trades in the future. And it has to have wide areas of agricultural fields in wide range.
 2. We can issue a call that says we want Palestine as it had been in the dates of Suleiman and David. Or the region from the Egyptian river to the Euphrates.
 3. In a talk to the German prime minister 1898, Hertzal speaks about the area of the land of Israel: "we are asking to own whatever we needs, the more immigrants number increased, the more we asking for more lands"^[33].

"Asking to own whatever we needs" These words turned into a methodology for the Zionist expansion in the near east. The Zionist Movement is refused, as Israel nowadays refuse to determine or limit its realistic final borders, and that makes the expansion intentions not negotiable, and makes of Israel a *state of no borders*.

The next map shows an increase of the Jewish numbers, as a result of the immigration form Europe and other countries, and the promises of the Europeans to establish a Jewish state in Palestine. In 1920 the number of the Jewish residents in

the city of AL Khalil was about 400 people, while the Palestinians were about 15500 people.



Map 2-3: Zionist colonies in Palestine at the beginning of the British Mandate 1920.

Source: [//www.passia.org](http://www.passia.org) (Last Visit: July 2007).

2.10. The Native Palestinian Jewish in Al-Khalil (Hebron).

No one can deny the rights of the native Palestinian Jews in Al-Khalil, especially in the old city, and no one can deny normal relations with the Palestinians until 1929, even they had their own place in the town which was known as the "Jewish neighborhood" which appeared in the ottoman period.

Things moved dramatically: the Belfor Declaration (1917), the fall of the Ottoman Empire (Islamic caliphs) 1924, and the organized immigration of the Jewish people to Palestine. The people of Al-Khalil noticed the rapid abnormal rise of the Jewish population in the city and felt the dangerous change in the relations, habits, and acts against Palestinians. The Palestinians attacked the Jews in 1929, killed 67 Jews and expelled the others^[34]. The city remained empty and safe of them up to 1967 war, when the city fell under Israeli military occupation and the aggressive settlers came back again.

The possessions of the Jews of Al Khalil (Hebron) consisted of shops, homes and some other facilities. They have been registered as enemies' possessions. After the war of 1948, more than 2/3 of these facilities related to the Jewish had been damaged and vanished, and it was hard to find their locations. Some buildings were rented to Palestinians, and by the law the renter is protected. (According to the other Jewish possessions in the villages and country side, they seem very small and don't exceed 20 donoms in Al Khalil city and about 44 donoms in the rural country side. The ratio of these lands was not more than 0.08% of the city and district lands)^[35].

In a strange step from the native Palestinians Jews of Al Khalil (Hebron), they ask the Palestinian establishments and authorities to protect their possessions from falling in hands of Jewish settlers and the Jewish settling organizations, which works effectively on occupying new Palestinian Muslim or Jewish assets, especially in the Old City and around the existing settlements. Also they consider the existing settlements as an illegal presence in the city, and they ask for immediate evict to the Jewish settlers form the old city. (Appendix 2-2)

CHAPTER THREE

3. JEWISH SETTLEMENTS IN AL KHALIL (HEBRON)

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENTS

This title will discuss the dilemma which faces AL Khalil city and its old town because of the settlements erection. Also it will mention the major points and settlements which have direct effects on the old city and the Palestinians daily life.



Figure 3-1: Outpost near Eli settlement, Ramallah. The same thing is seen in Kiryat Arbaa settlement. A major settlement and small outposts near it, then confiscating the lands between them

Source: Sigal, R.&Wiseman, E.2003, A civilian occupation, the politics of Israeli architecture, p.24

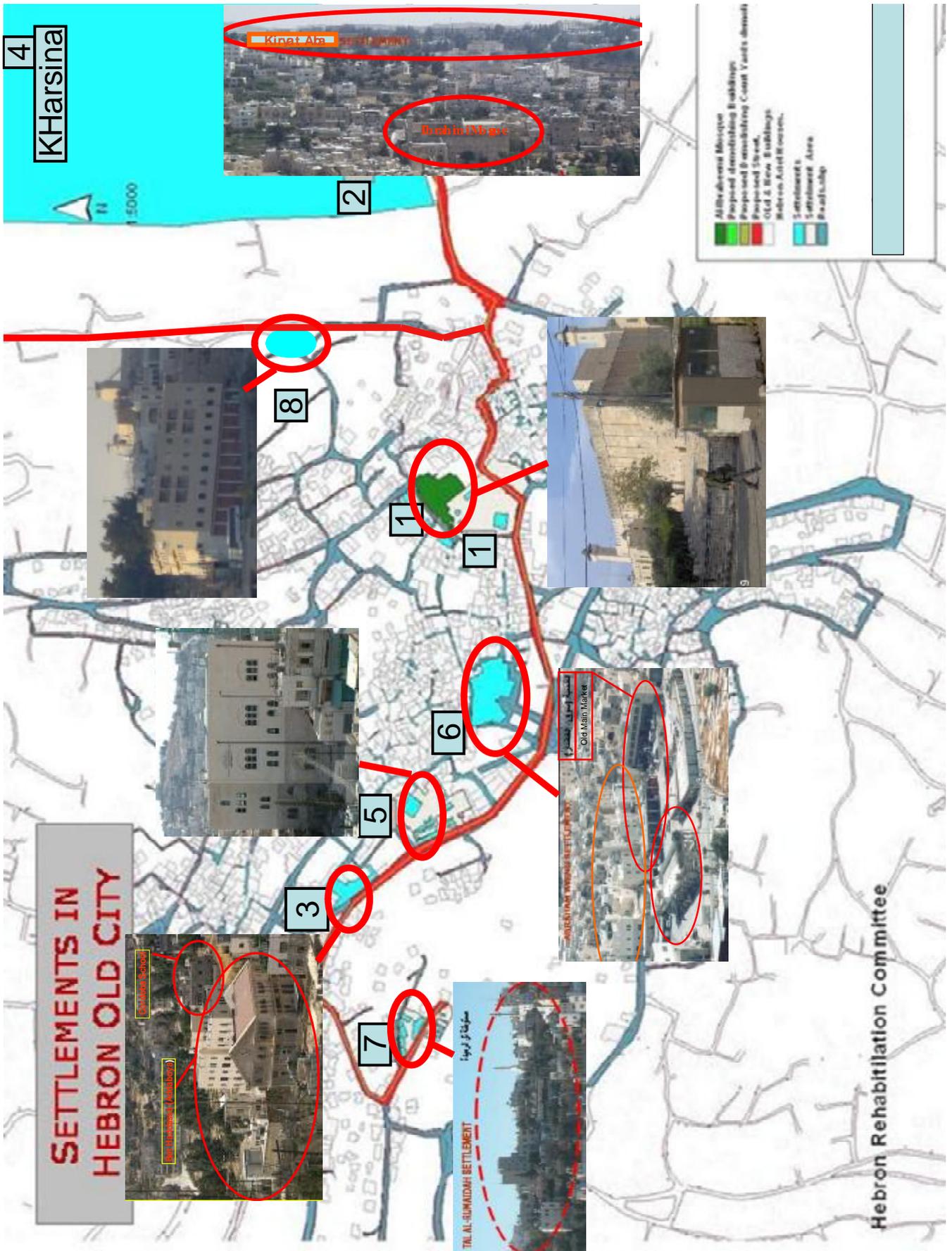
It's clear that the Israeli governments are using the construction of settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip as the battle field with the Palestinians. This Israeli policy is used in order to brake down the Palestinians beliefs, wrights and legitimacy of owning the land while they see their lands, homes; possessions are lost and stolen from them through occupation, confiscation or demolition, for the purpose of erecting settlements and dwelling Israeli Jewish settlers.

(The settlements construction beyond the international borders established in 1967 violates article 49 of the fourth Geneva Convention that states: "the occupying power shall not deport or transfer parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies". Settling Israeli citizens in the Occupied Territories thus contravenes international laws)^[36].

Settling Al Khalil city was planned since the earlier days of establishing the Zionist Movement, also it is considered as a patriot national loyalty to the state of Israel. In an interview with BBC radio, "12th July 1967", Israeli Prime Minister David Ben Gurion declared that: (in the case of peace, Israel should take nothing in the conquered territories, with the exception of Hebron, which is more Jewish even than Jerusalem)^[37].

According to Randolph Churchill (1967), "Jerusalem became Jewish three thousand years under King David but Hebron became Jewish four thousand years under Abraham"^[38].

The Jews are living in these settlements and claim they are resettling areas where Jews had lived since immemorial. On 25 Jan. 1970 David Ben Gurion, says: (Hebron is worthy to be Jerusalem's sister)^[39].



Map 3-1: Jewish settlements in the old city, views of the settlement edited by the author.
 Map Source: Hebron Rehabilitation Committee HRC.

3.1. The Ibrahimi Mosque, (Cave of Machphela) (1968)

The case of the Ibrahimi Mosque isn't a question of political conflict between the city dwellers, on one side, and the Jewish settlers and Israeli Army, on the other side. But it is a deep-rooted cultural and ideological conflict, which is evidently embodied in the Holy Ibrahimi Mosque. Palestinians regard this Mosque as being Islamic since immemorial time. (In the Arabic inscription that carved later on, upon the northern and western façades of the minaret, it is written that the mosque had been built by the decree of *Melik Esref Muzafferuddin Musa* of the Ayyubis in 1211) ^[40]. But Jews claim that this place is a synagogue of theirs. For wonder, what Jewish inscriptions or evidences prove that the Ibrahimi mosque is a Jewish property?



Figure 3-2: Israeli soldier guarding the settler's buses near Ibrahimi mosque

Source: Author, 19 November 2007.

In 1968, the Israeli Government agreed to establish a religious Jewish school in the old city, to attract settlers. The settlers founded the *Gutnic Center*, and they have converted part of the Ibrahimi Mosque to a special room for their pray. By September 1968, it was decided to establish a Jewish temple near the Ibrahimi mosque, which is considered the first step of creating a judicial geographical existence in the city center. The play of capturing the Ibrahimi Mosque started as a reflection of any Palestinian resistance or self defense against Israeli procedures and occupation.



Figure 3-3: view in the old city, notice Kiryat Arbaa settlement in the top of the picture and the Gutnic center in down, and the Ibrahimi mosque.

Source: Hebron Rehabilitation Committee (HRC). Edited by the author

The dangerous step to capture the mosque started on 25 February 1994, when the American Jewish settler (Baruch Goldstein) opened his gun machine on Palestinian prayers inside the mosque, killing 29 and wounded about 125 people.

The Israelis prevented an international fact-finding committee to investigate in the massacre. They appointed a commission headed by the president of the Israeli Supreme Court, "Meir Shamgar". The commission finds the followings:

Goldstein acted alone in planning the massacre, telling no one his scheme, and the coordination of the (I.A.), and Civil Administration was problematic, and the political leadership and security forces could not predict the massacre.

Testimony from survivors referring to (I.A.) assistance and grenade explosions in the massacre was found to be inconsistent^[41].

The researcher finds that, Shamgars committee seems more political than it professional attitudes, It punishes Palestinians "victims", and justifies Jewish settlers "criminals", and it divides the Ibrahimi Mosque, 35% for Palestinians

and 65% for the Jewish settlers of an area of 4000m². It goes to fix electronic gates and detectors on the main entrances of the mosque.



Figure 3-4: The main entrance of the Ibrahimi mosque, the electronic gates detectors.

Source: Author, 19 November 2007

The mosque will be closed completely against Palestinians for ten days every year, on which Jews have their celebrations of Umbrella Feast, Pesah Feast, Penitence (Purim), and the other Jewish celebrations, and fixing 29 cameras to watch the prayers inside the mosque and the out surroundings. [42]

To control prayers movement, the (I.A.) forbade them to use more than one gate, and they should get in and out from the same gate.

Throughout several attempts to capture the Ibrahimi Mosque completely, a Jewish settler's aggression and the (I.A.) processes and procedures on the grounds are a witness, in addition to the disrespect of the (I.A.) for the Palestinian prayers and visitors. on 26, August, 2007 the Jewish state decided to roof the opened courtyard, which makes the mosque losing its Islamic architectural and historical identity, and the roofing will make it none hygienic building. The Israelis are mostly implementing the religious colonial influence to capture the mosque and finally they refer to consider it as Jewish archeological and tourist site.

3.2. Kirayt Arba' 1970

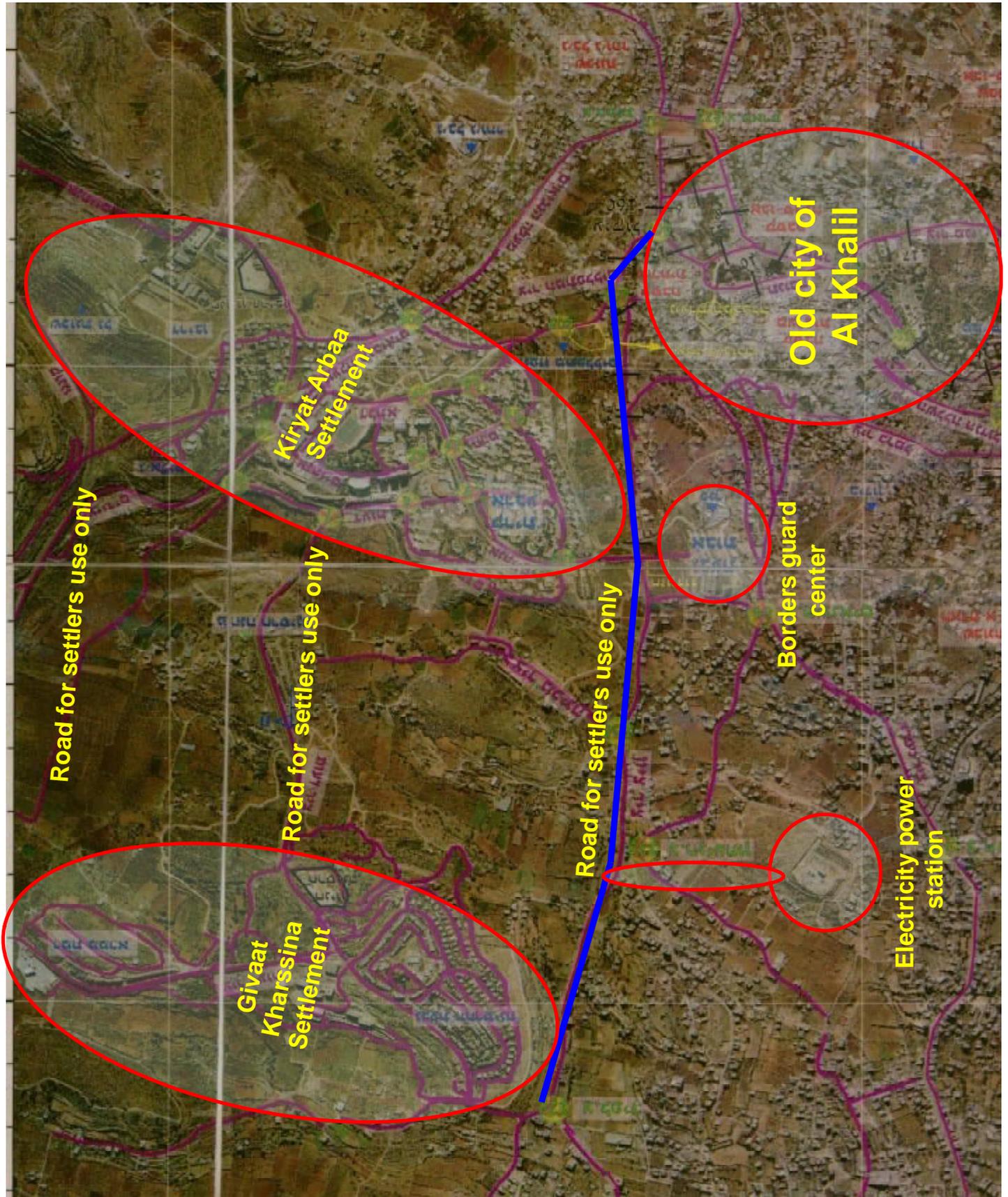
Kirayt Arba' is one of the major settlements in AL Khalil district, on 4th April 1968, a group of future Jewish (Gush Emunim) members led by (Rabbi Moshe Levinger) founded (Kiryat Arba') immediately to the east of Hebron. Building began on an abandoned military base in 1970, and residents moved in 1971 on an area of confiscated land with an area of 1178.628 donoms, and residents were about 4000 Jewish settlers.

The settlement is a self-sufficient community, with pre-nursery though post-secondary educational institutions, medical facilities, shopping centers, a bank and a post office. Kiryat Arba attained Local council status in 1979. (The population in December 2006 was about 7,000. Kiryat Arba is located within the Israeli Hebron Regional Council, it has independent local council) ^[43].

Nowadays, the area of this settlement is more than 8000 donoms. The settlers of this settlement are considered of the most dangerous and radical orthodox Jews in the occupied Palestinian lands.

3.3. Giv'at KHarsina 1982

In 1982, Israelis approved the construction of (Givat KHarsina Colony) situated less than 2.5 kilometers to the north of Kiryat Arba', on the land belonging to the city of Hebron. The settlement was built on a confiscated land with an area about 289 donoms. Only a few meters separate the houses of the colony from the Palestinian homes. The Jewish settlers and Israeli government, worked on confiscating more lands between the two settlements, for the purpose of opening many roads to connect the two settlements with each others. The settlement main entrance lies on road 60. An area of 66 donoms has been confiscated in the beginning, then, 83 donoms were added to the settlement area. They were confiscated from the (Jaber family) property.



Map 3-2: The Israeli settlements in the eastern side of AL Khalil (Hebron).
Source: Israeli Army (I.A.) 2004. Edited by the author

3.4. Addaboya, (Beit haddassa), 1979

Since the conflict in Al Khalil (Hebron) city is beyond being on materialistic issues, each side of the Palestinians and Israeli settlers returns to the historical evidences to prove their claims. Palestinians claim that the building of Addaboya refers to the Islamic Turkish period, and during the British mandate the building was turned into a hospital, then a school by the (UNRWA) during the Jordanian rule in the year 1965.



Figure 3-5: Addaboya settlement main building.

Source: <http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.or> (Last Visit 20 Dec 2007)

The Israelis claim that the first floor was constructed in 1893 by the contributions of North African Jews. It served as a charity institute and clinic, called "Hesed Le'Avraham". In 1911, another story was added, by the funds of Jews from India and Baghdad. (During the 1929 riots, the Hadassah Clinic was destroyed. The Jews in 1931 exerted great efforts to return to Al Khalil (Hebron). On 1936 Palestinian revolution, the Jews were driven out by the British, and an Arab school was opened at Beit Hadassah)^[44].

When Hebron fell under Israeli occupation in 1967, Jew settlers strove to return to these houses. Early spring of 1979, a group of ten women and 40 children led by Rabbi Moshe Levingers wife, proceeded secretly from Kiryat Arba to Hebron, arriving behind Beit Hadassah in the heart of the city.



Figure 3-6: Addaboya backside view.

Source: (HRC) Hebron Rehabilitation committee. Edited by the author.

In late spring of 1980, Palestinian fighters attacked the "Yeshiva students" religious students of radical settlers' movements. The fighters killed six settlers and many others were wounded. As a result of this attack, all the Palestinian houses, shops, and facilities were demolished, occupied and confiscated by the Israelis. The Palestinian residents have been expelled from the region.

Today, Beit Hadassah has been extended to the neighboring buildings, which includes Beit Hasson, Beit Castel, and Beit Shneerson (house of the six), pointing to the six settlers who were killed by the Palestinian fighters. The buildings are homes to 25 Jewish families. The wonder here comes how the strangers can be dwelled in the place of the original inhabitants of the city!



Figure 3-7: Beit Hadassah settlement and Beit Schneerson (house of the six), notice that the upper floors are built on top of the ancient Arabic building.

Source: Author 15 October 2007

3.5. Osama Ibn Al Monqith School & the Bus Station (Beit Romano)1983

The Jewish settlers claim that a wealthy Turkish Jew (Haim Yisrael Romano) built a large residence guest house in 1870, which is now called Beit Romano. Also they claim that the bus station stands on a demolished Jewish neighborhood.

Palestinians state that this place is a very ancient Islamic Ottoman building and refers to the Turkish presence in Palestine. It serves as an Arab school since its erection in 1870s up to the day in which it was confiscated, and it is known as Osama Ibn Al Monqith Elementary school. The building was confiscated by the Jew settlers covered with Israeli Army in the 1982.

The settlers changed its outer form; they had clad it with new stone and built another three floors on it. They turned it into Jewish-style religious school. Many other neighboring buildings were occupied, but Palestinians cannot use them, because the (I.A.) keeps them as protection points. Moreover, the main bus station of the city was occupied in 1983 by the (I.A.) and is kept as a military base, for the purpose of protecting the Jewish settlers in the middle of the city.



Figure 3-8: Osama Ibn Al Monqith School (Beit Romano). See the new three floors building on top of the ancient school.

Source: <http://www.shaveihevron.org> (Last Visit 15/8/2007).

The (I.A.) spokesman: "the area has been occupied for military reasons in 1983 (after an illegal settlement, Beit Hadassah)". Objections against this occupation were raised to the Israeli Supreme Court, but mostly neglected. In 1990s settlers were allowed to live in this place, and since it was occupied for military reasons, it was erected according to military specification ^[45].

3.6. AL Khalil (Hebron) Central Market (Avraham Avinu 1983)

According to Jew historians, the Abraham Avinu Synagogue was built by "Hakham Malkiel Ashkenazi" in the Jewish Quarter of Hebron in 1540. The domed structure represented the physical center of the Jewish Quarter of Hebron, and became the spiritual center of the Jewish Community there, and a major centre for the study of Kabbalah (The study of the inner secrets of Torah). The building was restored in 1738 and enlarged in 1864. When Jordan took control over the area in 1948 (a wholesale market, trash dump and public toilet were placed on the site of the Jewish Quarter. A goat and animals pen was placed on the ruins of the Synagogue). After the Six Days War, the Jews returned to the Jewish Quarter in the city, welling that the synagogue is uncovered. From that time the Synagogue was rebuilt and opened to visitors.



Figure 3-9: The Jewish synagogue in the central market settlement (Avraham Avinu).
Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org> (Last Visit 15 August 2007).

In 1983, the (I.A.) destroyed 12 ancient buildings in the old city of Al Khalil (Hebron) in the rear of the main market to establish this settlement. In August 1984, the Israeli Defense Minister (Mosheh Arenz) gave the attestation to establish a settling building in the central market. The settlers consider this place to be the point to move in settling process towards the Ibrahimi Mosque.



Figure 3-10: the central market settlement (Avraham Avinu).

Source: (HRC) Hebron Rehabilitation committee. Edited by the author.

By the beginning of 2001, Jewish settlers break the commercial shops of the city main market, after being closed completely because of the Ibrahimi massacre in February 1994, and settlers still occupy the market until today.

After some clashes between the Jewish settlers and occupation soldiers, the army submitted eight evacuation warnings for Israeli families who live in the old market in the middle of Hebron since 2001, because their existence contrasts the Israeli regulations. On 01st, January, 1997 Noa'am Fredman, a racist terrorist Kakh Movement member, fired the crowded people in the central market by his machine gun and killed 7 Palestinians ^[46].

From deep research, this building is a small ancient mosque called AL Aqtab mosque. From the deep search about the Jewish structures, Jews never used the domes as structural or architectural elements in their buildings.

3.7. Tal Arrumaida (Beit Yeshay) 1984, And The Jewish Cemetery.

Hebron City was originally built around Tal Arrumaida area. According to archaeological excavations carried by several missions, Tal Arrumaida area is considered to be an archaeological site that witnessed many civilizations throughout history. In 1944, the British Mandate listed it with the Palestine historical sites. Thereafter, the Jordanian Government stressed that fact during its control on the West Bank until 1967.

After the Israeli occupation for Al Khalil (Hebron), the Israeli Government issued a military order. It considered Tal Arrumaida an archaeological site and prevented any construction works, which may change its historical features. Within the Israeli settlement strategy, it allowed the Jewish settlers to settle several mobile homes (caravans) in that site in 1984, and to build fences around some 20 colonies and to add patrols. September 1998 – Israel allocates approximately US\$3,000,000 for the construction of permanent structures in the colony of Tal Arrumeida to accommodate 75 illegal settlers. The settlement enlargement activities increased in that location to include new multistorey building over the area in the year 2000. Nowadays, the building stands completely and is inhabited by Jew settlers.

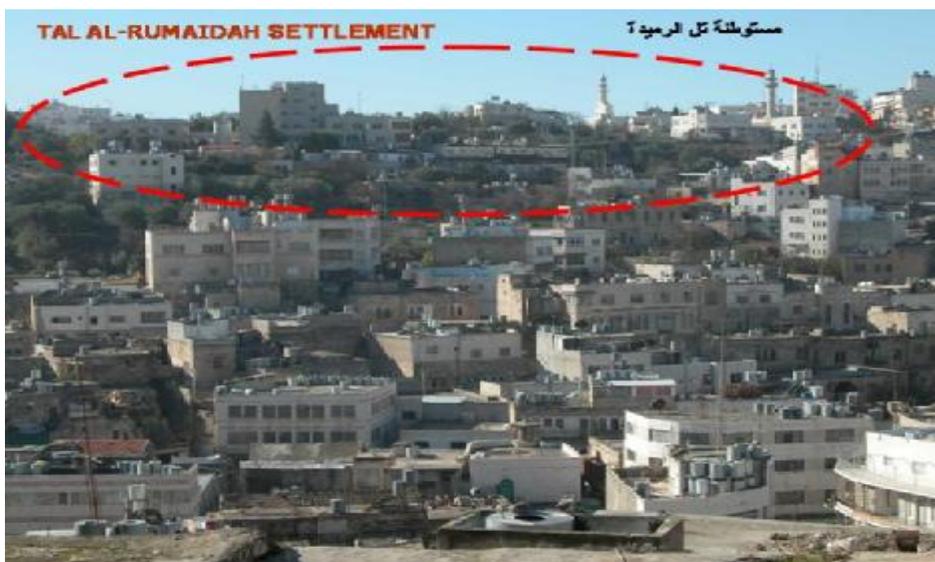
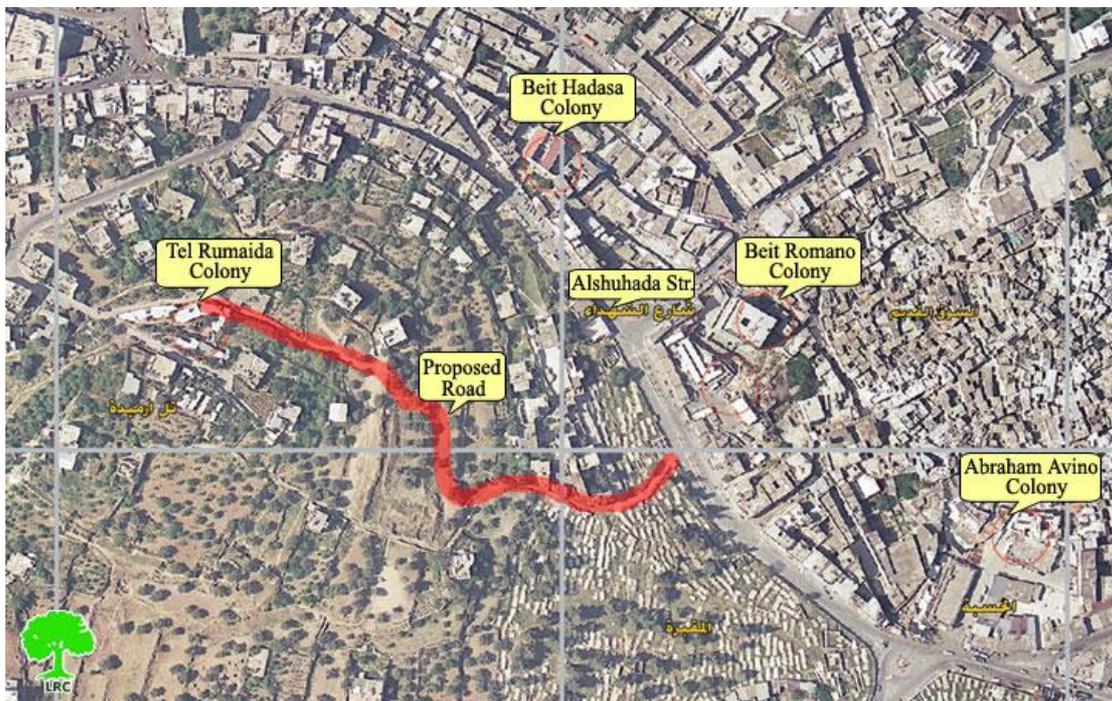


Figure 3-11: Tal Arrumaida (Beit Yeshay) 1984 & the Jewish Cemetery
Source: (HRC) Hebron Rehabilitation committee. Edited by the author.

In the year 2001 the Jewish state attested to build 14 new colonial units in Tal Arrumada in Al Khalil (Hebron) ^[47].

Protocol I of (The 1954 Hague Convention) imposes additional obligations on a state party that is occupying the territory of another state. It requires the occupying state to:

1. Prevent the export of cultural property from the occupied territory.
2. Seize all cultural property imported into its territory from any occupied territory.
3. Return the seized property to the formerly occupied territory at the close of hostilities.
4. Pay an indemnity to the holders in good faith of any cultural property which has to be returned ^[48]. (Appendix 3-1)



Map 3-3: proposed road from Al Shohada Street to Tal Arrumaida settlement
Source: Lands Resistance Committee (LRC)

A Person will wonder and ask where is the Jewish State respect and commitments to this protocol? Where are the international punishments, penalties and pressures on the disrespectful countries of this protocol?

3.8. Fayez Al- Rajabi Building (Biet Hashalom=House of Peace) (2007).

Fate and chance were to the researchers' side to write about this building; especially because he designed it for Mr. Al Rajabi in 1997, and now he writes about its domination. The building is located inside the municipality borders (H2 side); it was licensed in (June 1997). The building area is about 2400m².

The city engineer (Nayef Al Basayta) mentioned: the Israelis invited him for investigation, and asked him how he could license this building while it's not fit to the (H1, H2) agreement conditions? The answer was that he applies the municipality organizing regulations, and the building is fit to the rules, so the building was licensed.



Figure 3-12: Fayez Al- Rajabi confiscated Building.

Source: Author, 21November2006

On 19th March 2007, Jew settlers occupied the multistorey building. This building is located on a strategic road junction which connects the settlement of Kiryat Arba' with the other Jewish settlements in the old city of Al Khalil. The building hasn't finished yet, no electrical or water installation, no internal division walls or partitions, and no windows. The (I.A.) refused to take any steps against the settles under the claim of security reasons.

According to Israeli law, real estate transactions involving Israelis and Israeli corporations on the West Bank purchasing property in Palestinian urban areas

require the approval of the Minister of Defense and the Civil Administration. An Israeli court decided that the purchase documents were forged by the settlers, and they have 45 days to provide documents indicating that they have purchased the house; otherwise they should leave the building.

On April 11th 2007, Defense Minister Ameer Peretz rejected the settlers' appeal to register the building transaction. He also announced his intention to order the evacuation of the settlers within 30 days. None of the Defense Minister orders were implemented, nor does the Supreme Court decision. The dangerous thing is: could this issue be part of political deal between the Jewish settlers and the Defense Minister to approve the purchasing documents?

"House of Peace", what a name that touches the feelings and reflects the hopes! However, the results and facts were completely opposite: land confiscations, building occupation and demolition, people arresting and killing, and leader's assassinations. The settlers name the home as "House of Peace"! The name of the settlement implies something friendly, but the Jewish settlers set another tone, as it clear from the idea of acquiring the house, that is to make Hebron and Kiryat Arba, "Like a City Bound Together", for the Israelis^[49].

On the one hand, the Israeli governments talk about democracy, human rights, peace, co-existence, liberty of beliefs, education, movement, living, transporting, and "freedom". On the other hand the Israeli governments' reactions didn't reach the level of the problem. They witnessed and expressed their support to Jews settlers, by not taking any reaction against them, but it supports them by any way, sometimes secretly, sometimes openly and frankly.

Mr. Fayez Al Rajabi, (December 2007), denied all the fabrications and claims. He also denies during the jail period in Jericho any relations in this issue. But he confirms that there is another part in this issue; he is the original land owner. He said: "I think that the original land owner (from Jaber family) sold the land to me and to the settlers at the same time. He also works on restoring his building as

strongly as he could. (November 12, 2002 – Sharon announces, he will support the construction of another illegal colony in the old city which contains 1,000 housing units) ^[50].

3.9. Growth of Settlements in the Study Area

The next table shows the history of the settlements in the study area combined with political conditions, establishment and the settlements growth.

Table NO. (3-1) History of Settlement in the Study Area Combined with Politics and Growth							
Colony Name	Year Established	Israeli Government	Location	Area at establishment (donums)	Area now days (donums)	Population at establishment	Population 2006
1- The Ibrahimi Mosque	1968	Labor, Ben gorion	Downtown al khalil city	4.00	35% pal. 65% settlers	religious place, military camp	religious place, military camp
2- Kiryat Arba'	1971	Labor, Golda Meir	East of al khalil city	1178.628	8000	4000	7000
3- Addaboya Beit Hadassah & surrounding	26 April 1979 26 Oct. 1981	Likude, Menachem Begin	Downtown al khalil city	two storey building	two storey building & extended	10 women & 40 children	25 families
4- Givat Kharsina	1982	Likude, Menachem Begin	East of al khalil city	66.00 83.00	-	-	-
5- Osamma School Beit Romano	28 Oct. 1982	Likude, Menachem Begin	Downtown al khalil city	two old stories	two old stories, three new	It serve as religious school	religious school with 200 student
6- Central Market Avraham Avinu	1983	Likude, Menachem Begin	Downtown al khalil city	multi storey building and random homes	Expanded to include the main market itself	Resident area temple, settlements planning committee	Resident, 19 family, temple, s. planning committee
7- Tal Al-Rrumaida Beit Yeshay	9 Aug. 1984	Likude, Menachem Begin	Downtown al khalil city	Movable caravans	multi storey building & random homes	Resident area	Resident area , 7 families

Source: Author

3.10. Implementation of colonies of settlements in Palestine.

At the beginning, the British implemented the mandate system which was considered as a modern type of colonialism and occupation. They claimed of helping the Palestinians to improve their economical, social, educational conditions, and in general correcting the Palestinian aspects of living.

The British moved all the authorities and responsibilities to the Israelis, whom led in that time by the Zionist Movement ideologies and principles.

The Israelis implemented all known methods and types of colonialism. Before the creation of Israel (1948), the Zionist Movement in cooperation with the British authorities, used the method of *colonies of settlements* by sending organized groups of Jews to Palestine and settled them in the major Palestinian cities and towns like Jaffa, Haifa, Acre, Jerusalem, Al Khalil ... and many other locations. When the Israelis took all the authorities and ruled over the Palestinians and the land, they started attacking them in the major cities, towns, and villages. They sometimes expelled them out of their towns as what happened in most of the Palestinian towns which is known 1948 war (Nakba). Sometimes, they killed Palestinians collectively as they did in Dare Yaseen (1948) and Qufr Qassim (1956) massacres. Those procedures can be considered as clear examples about the implementation of *colonies of settlements influence*.

Later on, the Israelis used the same type of colonial influence and developed it by using different colonial motives like: *economical, religious, cultural, archeological, historical and political*. The case of the Ibrahimi Mosque is an obvious example for the Israelis attempts to capture it under the claim of religious motives that is the mosque belongs to their holy Jewish places, and the old city of Al Khalil belongs to the Israelis cultural heritage. No doubt that the Israeli occupation for Palestine can be classified in general within the *political colonial motives*, and the Israelis are implementing the type *colonies of settlements* to control all over the Palestinian land.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. THE EFFECTS OF THE ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS ON SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL, ECONOMICAL LIFE, AND THE POLITICAL OBSTACLES IN THE OLD CITY OF AL KHALIL.

While Palestinian residents of the old city fixed their beliefs and hopes on struggle against the old city Judaism, the Jewish settlers and the Israeli Army work on punishing the Palestinian residents by all possible means, even through the high Israeli political level and governmental support..

This chapter will discuss the effects of the settlements on the old city residents' general life, in terms of social life, educational and cultural life, and the economical life.

4.1. The Effects of Israeli Settlements on Social Life in the Old City of Al Khalil.

No doubt that the life before the year 1929 was better for both sides, the Palestinians and the native Jews of Al Khalil (Hebron). Of course good relations, social and economical corporation was found between the two parts, and could be called in that period as co-existence living. The Jews were the smallest group in the city. They didn't play any vital roles in the city economical life, or the city progress, although of some Jews had their own private trade and industrial activities.

The next table shows the numbers of the Jewish people in the city. The Jews seem completely incorporated in the Arab society, participating habits and traditions. They can also leave the city or dwell it freely, with guaranteed rights from the Ottoman Empire. In 1929, deep arguments were found between the two peoples. The reason is the support of the new Jews who come to settle in Al Khalil to the Zionist Movement ideologies to colonize Palestine, and bringing more Jews to the city. The Palestinians moved against them, by force. The city was empty of Jewish settlers up to 1967 when the city fell under the Israeli occupation.

Table No.(4-1)			
The Jews people in the old city (1834-1945) ^[51] .			
Year	Muslim residents	Jews residents	Jews residents from total residents
1834	1500	241	16%
1838	10000	--	--
1851	11000	450	4%
1875	17000	600	3.5%
1881	10000	1000-1200	10-12%
1922	16074	430	2.7%
1931	17276	135	0.8%
1945	24560	0	0

Source: <http://www.abas-zaki.org/hebron...> (Last visit 25/7/2006)

After the fall of Hebron in 1967, the Israelis establish a programmatic occupation for many places in the middle of the city. The existence of the Jewish settlements in the city has created very bad conditions for Palestinian residents and creates unacceptable humanitarian and social life. That was proved by the local residents, and the international teams' reports, voluntary activists or establishments of researches and studies. The Palestinians face the ghost of settlements existence in the old city, and city Judaism which affects them socially in many ways:-

- **The Imitation of Palestinians Children for the Jews Children and Settlers**, in talking, praying, habits, and sometimes by inducing Palestinian children and terrifying them to change their religion. Two opposite cases are mentioned here:
 - ✓ (Mahmoud AL Ja'abari, Palestinian resident) when he was converted to Judaism at the beginning of the 1980s, and named himself (yakove Ben David). Now he is one of the most dangerous (Jewish settlers) against Palestinians residents.
 - ✓ The second case of (Mikhail Shrobiski) a radical Jews settler of Kiryat Arba settlement, who surprised the Jewish community by announcing that he converted himself to a Muslim and named himself (Mohammad AL-Mahdi).

- **The fear of Palestinians in the old city from city evacuation.**

The forms of evacuation are classified and explained as follow through the hard conditions of (Abu Said Al A'wawi) and his family who lives in the old city.

First: The attempts of the Jews settlers and radical Jewish movements to purchase Palestinian buildings. Abu Said was offered One Million shekels (Israeli currency) by Israeli settlers to leave his home in the old city, but he refused the offer. The home owner knows that his house doesn't worth this money which they offered.

Second: Oblige the Palestinians to evacuate the Old City throughout bad behaviors and attacks. After he refused the settlers "generous" offer, truckloads of dirt dumped in front of his home. He built a construction of steel, over his courtyard to protect his family from Israeli settlers' garbage and wastes which were thrown on his home.

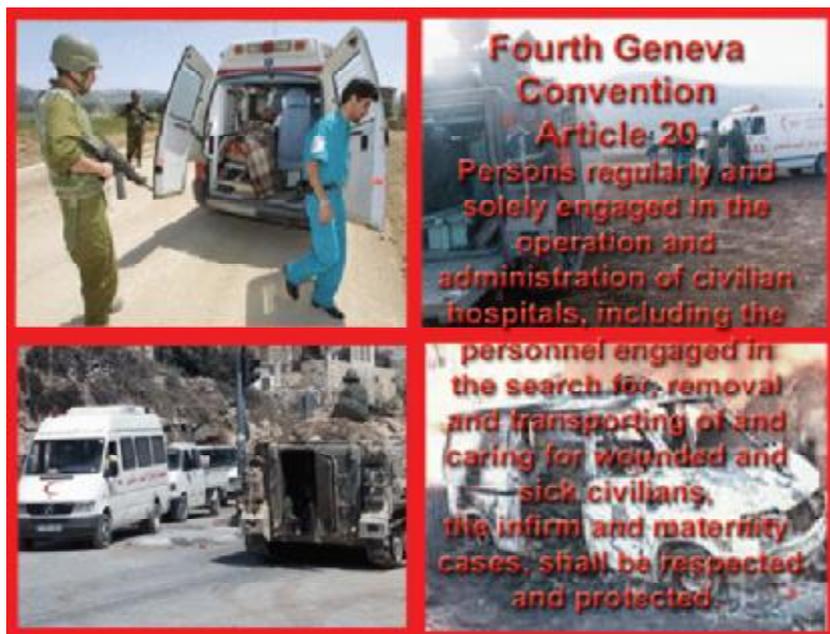


Figure 4-1: Cases of breaking up duties of the ambulances teams and the medical services.

Source: <http://www.vtjp.org> (last visit, 20 October 2007)

Third: forbidding services and assistance to be introduced for the Old City residents. Settlers and (I.A.) are used to cut off his water and electricity. His wife suffered two miscarriages. Ambulances can't reach their home while she was about to give birth. (Curfew imposed on H2 and the Old City means that medical evacuations are either delayed or denied. Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS)

estimates the time to reach patients between 7 to 17 minutes; if coordination with the (I.A.) is necessary (to pass through a checkpoint, the average time is 47 minutes) ^[52].

Al Khalil (Hebron's) Fire Department Between September 2000 and January 2004, responded to 120 calls from H2 area and the old city, with an average waiting time of 15 minutes to obtain authorization to access the area. In 38 cases, the department waited for more than one hour) ^[53].

Fourth: shameful habits from Jewish settlers and (I.A.) and violence against the Palestinian kids. Settlers spit on children and women. Sometimes pulling their scarf's off their heads. For the kids, his five-year-old son suffers from frustration because settlers clashed them physically, and several times they got injured. Settlers and soldiers forbid relatives and friends

the case of Abu Said is not a unique one, it's almost the condition of all Palestinians residents in the old city, but the major loads of settlements, settlers, and soldiers aggression is laying on those who are living so close to the settlements.

Sixth: an evacuation steps used against the old city residents, is jailing the young men. This way succeeded to push some families to leave the area. Nothing protects Palestinians from being jailed, regardless gender, personality, level of education, etc.



Figure 4-2: Case of arresting Palestinian men

Source: <http://www.paltimes.net> (last visit may 2007)



Figure 4-3: Case of arresting Palestinian girl

Source: <http://qumsiyeh.org> (last visit may 2007)

The table (4-2) shows the number of prisoners in the city of Al Khalil, in comparison with the total number of the Palestinian prisoners.

year	Total No. of prisoners	Prisoners of Al Khalil (Hebron)	Hebron Women prisoners	Hebron Prisoners under 16 years	Ratio of the total Hebron prisoners
2000	2000	340	4	25	17%
2001	2700	427	9	39	17%
2002	4400	620	8	41	14%
2003	7389	1022	6	112	14%
2004	7500	931	7	57	12%
2005	3495	869	14	92	25%
2006	9850	959	8	113	10%
2007	11000	1200	4	25	9%

Source: Palestinians prisoners club, ministry of prisoners and releases affairs, 2007.

From the table (4-2) it's clear that the ratio of Al Khalil city prisoners is about 15% of the total Palestinian prisoners. If we consider that the old city and H.2 area population are about (40000) 25% of the total city dwellers (170000), then we can say that the ratio of the old city prisoners and the H.2 area form about 25% of the city prisoners or even more than this figure if we consider that the old city and the H.2 area are the most critical places on which clashes occur between the (I.A.) and the Jewish settlers on one side and the Palestinian residents on the other side.

4.1.1. The Streets Closures

Most of the old city entries are closed nowadays. Some are closed completely, others are closed with gates. Some Palestinians can't reach their homes until they pass through electronic inspection gates. This matter can be explained as follow:-

- There is only one road full with check points of (I.A.). This road is connects the Ibrahimi Mosque zone with Abu Sneh neighborhood, and the Ibrahimi Mosque zone with Eastern neighborhood (HARET ALMASHARQA). Nobody can' reach

the Ibrahimi Mosque zone or go out this zone unless he inspected at an electronic gate and (I.A.) soldiers recording his identity card number.



Figure 4-4: The inspection gate detector near Abu Snaineh neighborhood, the only way leads to the Ibrahimi mosque form the southern side of the city of Al Khalil.

Source: Author, 19 November 2007

- The city electronic gates work as traps for Palestinian residents. It is known that at the gate and on the observation screens your body looks naked, so this is a terrible insult for the person humanity and his privacy.



Figure 4-5: Bab azzaweyeh area, the only road to Cordoba school, all teachers, students, and people who are living behind this barrier have to pass through the inspection detectors gate.

Source: Author, 19 September 2007

- On these gates you may be captured for a few minutes, hours, or even a day, or you may be transferred to jail for few days' for security investigation, for no reasons. Sometimes you may be stopped on the gate for selly reasons like electricity cut off.

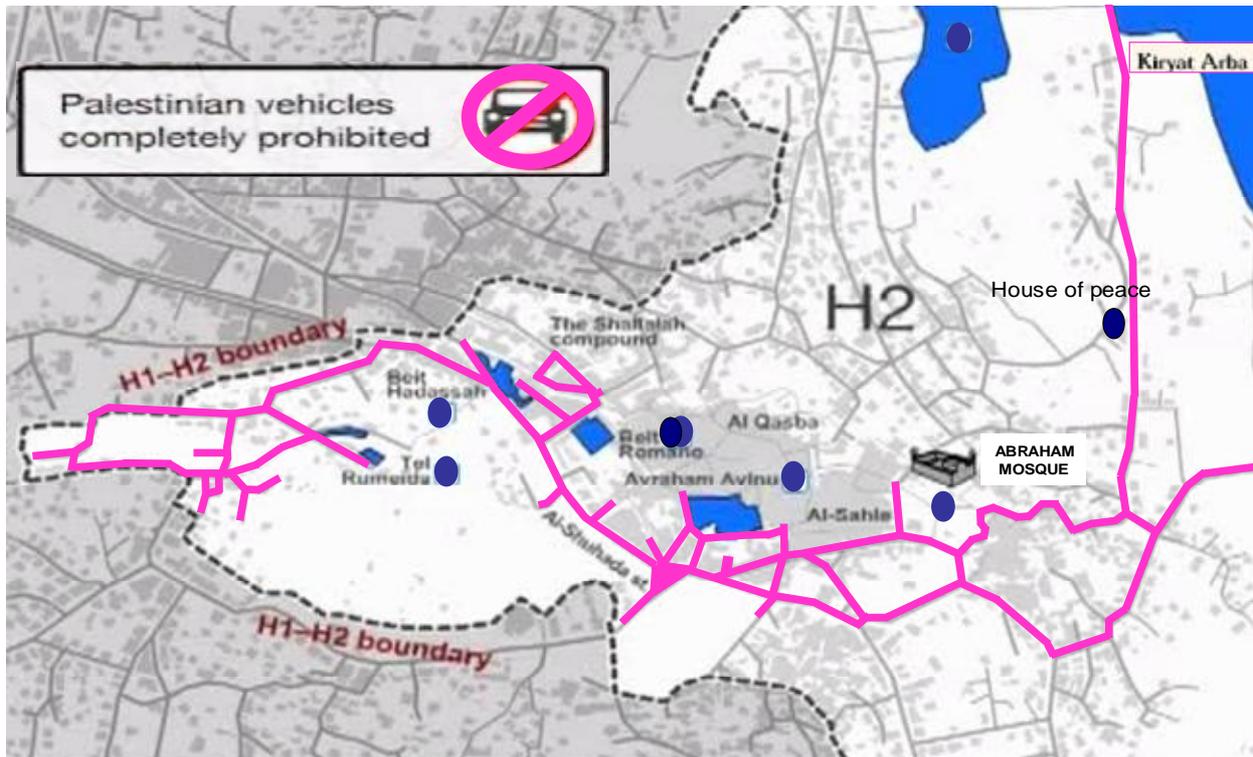
- Through the inspection process there is no differentiation between men and women, boys or girls, young or old person, employees, students, or workers. The policy requires delaying Palestinians as much as the soldiers can, until Palestinians start to complain, then soldiers beating them aggressively or talking them rudely.
- Of course there were some streets that Palestinians can't pass through, because of military orders which serve the benefit of the Jewish settlers who have unfortunately all freedom to move in the old city streets.
- The forbidden streets for Palestinians are, Al Shuhada(Martyrs) street, Al Sahla street, Al Haram Al Ibrahimy street, parts of the old and new Shalaleh streets, Bab Al Zawieh street, and kiryat Arba street. (Appendix 4-1)



Figure 4-6: Ashohadaa Street, used by settlers only. The street is closed since 1994.

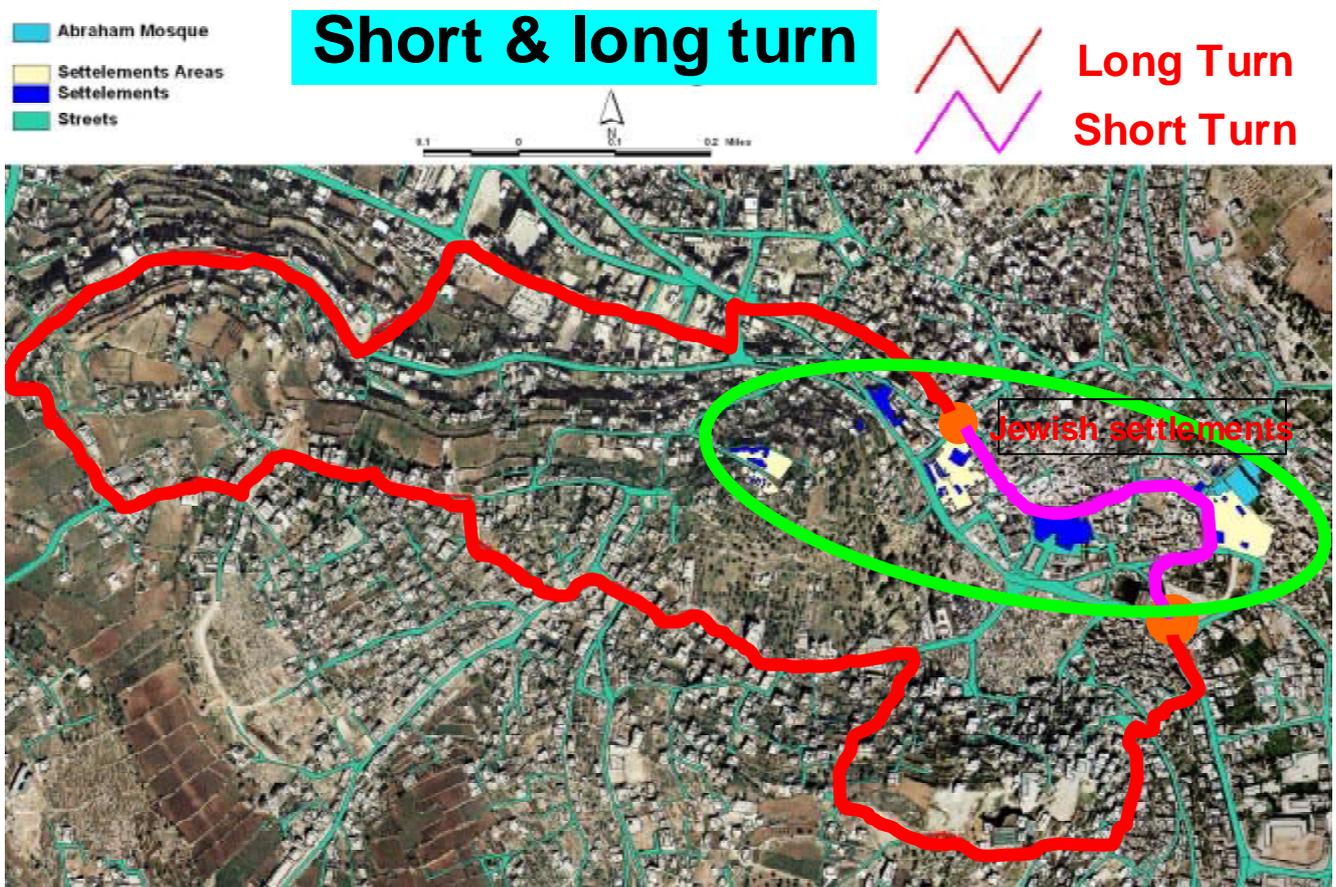
Source: author, 21 November 2007

- These streets are completely closed for different reasons, as settlers' aggression military orders, and security reasons. Such closures have dangerous effects on Palestinians services and interests along those closed streets. The catastrophe of the streets closures, that it enriches the city division (H.1&H.2). It also pushes Jewish settlers to confiscate more Palestinian buildings. Moreover it forces Palestinians to select other roads, which takes more time, effort, and money. (Map 4-2).



Map 4-1: Closed roads against Palestinians in the old city and H2 area

Source: (HRC) Hebron Rehabilitation Committee, 2007



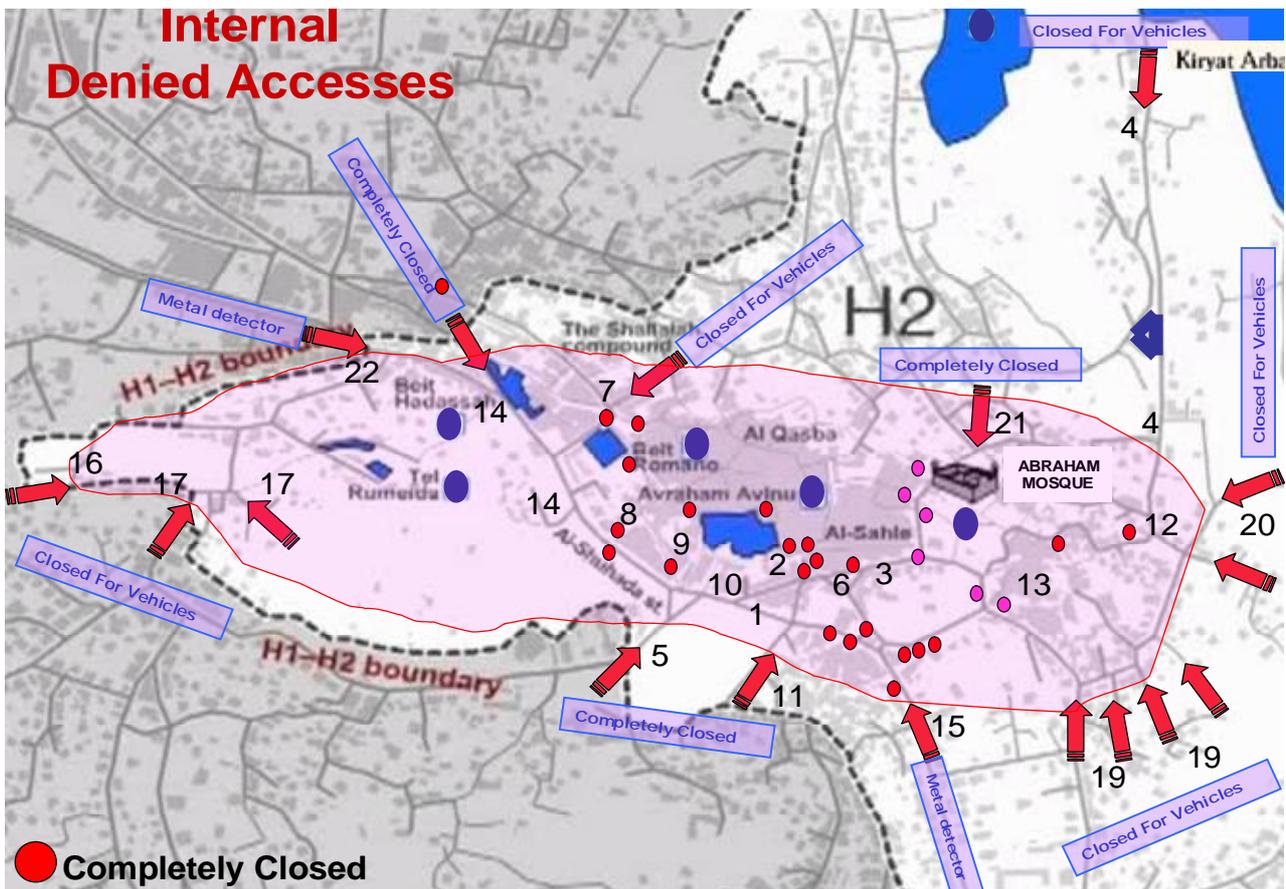
Map 4-2: Short and long turn of the old city.

Source: (HRC) Hebron Rehabilitation Committee, 2007

The pink line represents the short turn which is allowed for Palestinians to select only on foot. To select this path, they have to pass the check points and the detector gates. The path length doesn't exceed 1.5km. It can be passed on foot freely within 4-5 minutes and without paying any money. While the red line represents the long turn which the Palestinians have to select by cars. This path costs the Palestinians about 1.5US dollar for a tow way trip. The path length is about 10km and it takes time about 12-15 minutes.

The internal denied accesses and closed streets since 28th September 2000 to the date of the thesis jury in the old city include the following according to (Map 4-3):

- | | |
|--|--|
| 12. Jaber neighborhood Street | 1. Al Sahala Street |
| 13. Eastern neighborhood (HARET ALMASHARQA) Street | 2. kantarat Al Hamam Street |
| 14. Al Shuhada street | 3. Ibrahimi Mosque Street |
| 15. TariQue Ibn Zeyad Street | 4. Kiryat Arba Street from the Ibrahimi Mosque to Al Kharsina settlement |
| 16. Jewish Cemetry – jabal al Al Rahmeh | 5. Al Quarantinah - Al Shala Street |
| 17. Wadi Al harreia - Jewish Cemetry | 6. The General Awqaf Department Street |
| 18. Umm Addalyeh- Wad Al Qadi Street. | 7. Osama Ibn Al Monqith School Street. |
| 19. Al Rajabi zone streets | 8. Chickens Market Street |
| 20. Jabal Johar streets | 9. Khan Shaheen Street |
| 21. Khalet Hadur streets | 10. Main Market Street |
| 22. bab Al Zawieh street | 11. Al Sahala - Abu Sneneh neighborhood Street |

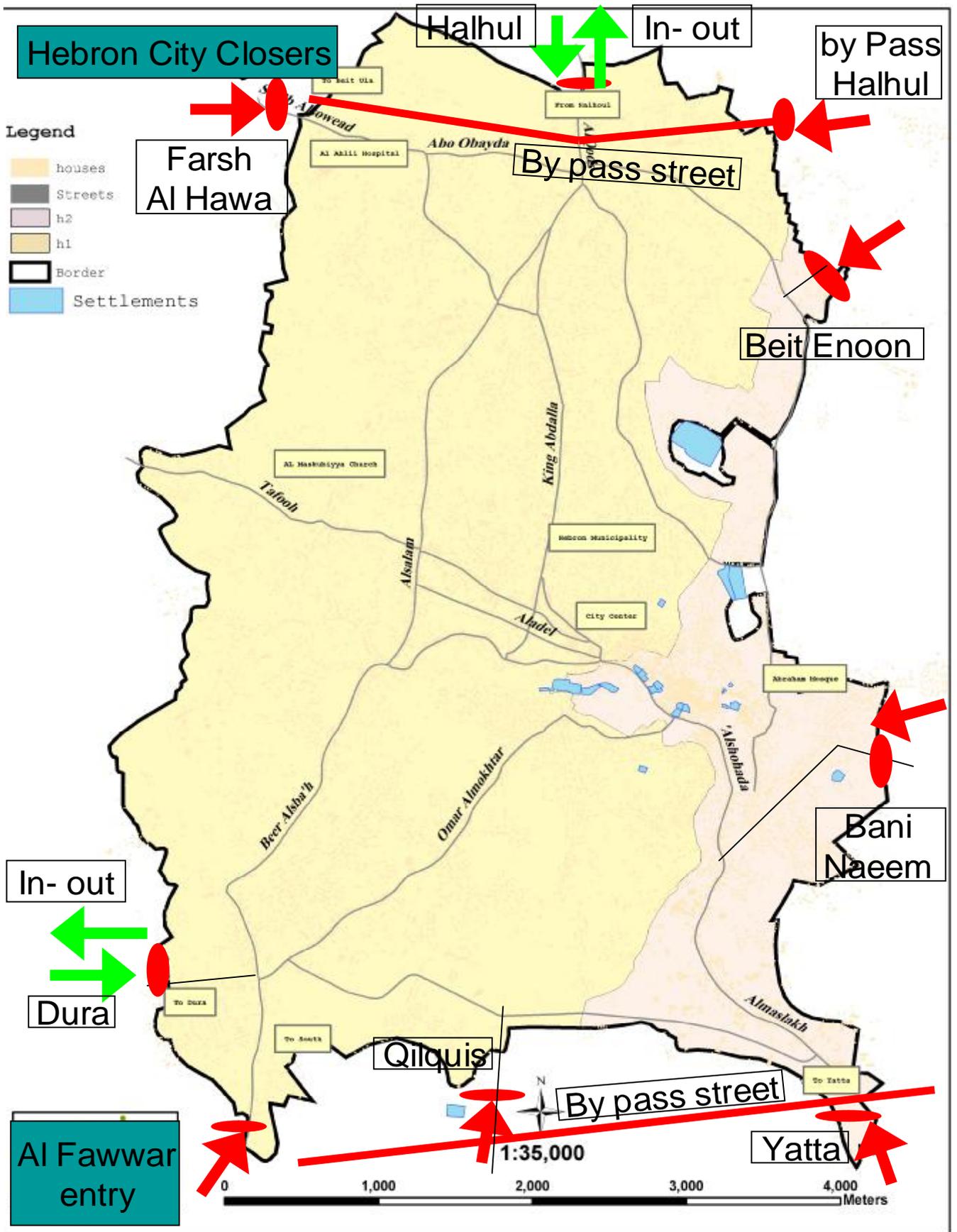


Map 4-3: Internal denied accesses and completely closed roads in the old city.

Source: (HRC) Hebron Rehabilitation Committee. Edited by the author

The external denied accesses and closed main entrances of Al- Khalil city include the following names according to (Map 4-4).

1. Al Khalil – Al Quds Entry at the point of Al Mahawer Halhul.
2. Al Khalil – Al Dahreya Entry at the point of Al Fawwar camp.
3. Al Khalil – Beit Kahil Entry at the point of Farsh Al Hawa.
4. Al Khalil – Bani Naeem Entry at the point of Wad Al Jozz.
5. Al Khalil – Yatta Entry at the point of Al Fahss and the by pass street.
6. Al Khalil – Kherbet Qulqis Entry at the point of by Pass Street.
7. Al Khalil – The Military Linkage Entry at the point of by Pass Street.
8. Al Khalil – Entry the of the by Pass Street Halhul side.
9. Al Khalil – Sa'eer Entry at the point of Beit Enoon.



Map 4-4: External denied accesses and completely closed roads in Hebron city. Notice that There are only two accesses connecting the city with the other cities and villages.

Source: Hebron municipality. Edited by the author

4.1.2. Curfews on the Old City and H.2 Area.

This procedure has been used by the Jewish government since the first days of occupying the Palestinian territories in 1967. However, Al Khalil governorate is the biggest in Palestine and it bears the major loads of punishment and aggression. The first aggressive thing in the city was the erection of Kiryat Arba settlement in 1971. The curfews actually are done in parallel to the Jewish settler's benefits, no matter what will happen to the Palestinians as a result of this thing. The conditions on which the Jewish governments implement curfews against Palestinians are:

- The Jewish settlers' celebrations, religious and national holydays.
- After any resistance attacks from Palestinians against the settlements and settlers existence in the city.
- Visits to the old city by any (V.I.P) people or Jewish persons especially political men and settlers supporters.
- Against any kind of Palestinian gathering or special celebrations.
- Against any achievement which may be earned by the Palestinians, if they invited any local or universal persons or groups who may have any kind of objections against the Israeli occupation.
- Against the continuity of the educational process.

The total curfew days are about 318 days. Still, the (I.A.) commanders with their different ranks in the areas of the clashes have the absolute authority to impose a curfew on the region or not.

4.1.3. Homes Demolition

The Jewish government used the policy Homes demolition, beside the religion conversion, obligatory evacuation, roads closers, and curfews against Palestinians. They use such a policy "homes demolition" as a tool of pressure and punishment against Palestinians to fear, force them to leave the city, and finally to achieve the

goals of evacuating the city. However, the Palestinian residents of the old city are bearing these punishments, considering them as the only way to defend their existence and resist the Jewish plans to occupy the old city totally.

Since the military occupation of 1967, more than 24 homes have been demolished in the old city of Al Khalil (Hebron) to open new streets for those illegal colonies ^[55]. 14 additional homes have illegally been confiscated by Israel since January 2002. More than 100 homes (inhabited by approximately 500 people) have been abandoned by their Palestinian owners due to extreme harassment by Israeli settlers and the Israeli army and 1,500 Palestinian shops, situated in the heart of the old city, have been closed down by the Israeli Army ^[56].

The reasons behind the home demolition policy in the old city of Al Khalil:

- Opening streets for the purpose of serving and securing the Israeli settlers life. Since the city occupation in 1967, the Jewish government hasn't forbidden the settlers from opening new streets anywhere and anyhow, or closing other streets for any reason. The most dangerous thing is the harmony between the settlers' leadership and the Jewish political level to occupy the city.
- Homes will be demolished in order to build a “corridor” between the illegal colony of Kiryat Arba and the illegal colonies in the old city of AL Khalil (Hebron). Moreover, the Israelis intend to demolish 22 Palestinian homes – making 110 people homeless – in order to construct a new road that is only 30 meters shorter than the present one.



Figure 4-7: Israeli bulldozer demolishing ancient Palestinians homes in the old city to open a new road for the settlers.

Source: (HRC) Hebron Rehabilitation Committee.

Of the 22 homes slated for demolition, 3 homes were built during the Mamluki Era (1250-1516), 13 homes were built during the Ottoman Empire's 400-year rule over Palestine (1516-1917) and 4 were built during the British Mandate period (1923-1947). The remaining 2 homes are modern. Projects to restore these historic homes began in 2000 at a budgeted cost of US\$300,000 paid for by the international community. The project was halted by the Israeli Army.

Briefly, and far from being demolished for "security" reasons, the homes were destroyed in Palestine, in order to create new Israeli settlements and to expand the existing others. The idea was proposed in 1996, when the Israeli Minister of Infrastructure Ariel Sharon argued for the construction of the corridor and "reduction of the Palestinian population in the old city by 90 percent"^[57], in order to consolidate and strengthen Israel's illegal presence in the city (Appendix 4-2).

"There are more additional plans by the (I.A) to create another security road from the settlement of Tal Arrumeida to the Ibrahimi Mosque cutting through Hebron's Islamic general cemetery to connect Al Shohada' street"^[58]. (Appendix 4-3).



Map 4-5: Proposed road from Al Shohada Street to Tal Arrumaida settlement

Source: <http://www.dutchpal.com> (last visit. 15/01/2008)

- The Jewish settlements expansion. Jewish settlers always demand for the political support, and one of their ways to obtain this support is the demands to expand their settlements. Of course if the Jewish settlers occupy a home they will take the surrounding homes and buildings for security reason and after some years they demolish all the homes and build their own new buildings.

Al Hayah newspaper (20 February 2007) wrote: To open a new Jewish settler's road, a group of Jewish settlers try to demolish some Palestinian commercial shops in the old city of Al Khalil. The place of the buildings which have to be demolished is near the settlement of the old central market (Avraham Avinu). "The Palestinians defended the homes from demolition and the settlers' couldn't achieve their aim. Some clashes happened, and then the (I.A.) calm down the situation. Later on, (I.A.) closed the targeted shops and welded their gates by Oxygen...." [59]

- Demolition of the homes near the attacks areas. The Jewish government is used to demolish the homes which are located so close to the places from which the Palestinians resistance fighters attack the Jewish settlers or Israeli Army soldiers.

Following the ambush of (15/11/2002), Sharon called for “territorial contiguity” between Kiryat Arba, an illegal colony which overlook Al Khalil, and dispersed Israeli colonies in the heart of the old city of Hebron; He commanded army commanders of Al Khalil to “take advantage of the opportunity” and “minimize the Palestinians living among Jewish settlers” and establish “Jewish points.”^[60]

- Destroying the homes which refer to the Palestinian fighters or their families.

(I.A.) do not inform the Palestinians about the demolition dates, but they order the Palestinian residents to evacuate the houses and then they destroy them. Palestinians can't take the valuable things like clothes, money, gold, documents... etc.

- Destruction of homes for military reasons. If the Palestinians receive any warning, they can't avoid its execution by the Israeli military forces. The problem is that the (I.A.) doesn't give the Palestinians enough time to raise any objections or take to any other procedures to rescue the home from demolition.

4.1.4. Homes demolition and the laws

House demolition violates the right to housing.

"Everyone has the right to a standard living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including . . . housing . . ." (Universal Declaration on Human Rights, Article 25(1) adopted and proclaimed by the UN General Assembly Resolution 217A (III) on 10 December 1948).

The demolition of homes violates the Fourth Geneva Convention's prohibition of extensive confiscation and destruction of property located in occupied territory.

"Any destruction by the Occupying Power of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, or to the State, or to other public authorities, or to social or co-operative organizations, is prohibited, except where

such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary by military operations".(Fourth Geneva Convention, Article 53). (Appendix 4 -4).

4.2. The Effects of the Israeli Settlements on the Educational Life in the Old City of Al Khalil (Hebron).

4.2.1 The Educational Life

In reference to the problems that that explained in the first part of this chapter, there are some hints about the great damage which happened to the Palestinians cultural life in general and specially the educational process. In the study area, many schools were confiscated and turned into Jewish residential facilities like Addaboya Building. Others were turned into Jewish educational facilities like Osama Ibn Al Monqith School. Other schools were turned into investigation and arrest chambers for the (I.A.) like Tarique Ibn Zeyad School in 1987. Besides, some schools were used as observation stations before the use of the observation towers nowadays. The researcher will try to find out the nature of the educational process for some schools situated in the old city and H2 area. The schools which are mostly facing these effects are the closest to the Jewish settlements locations:

A. Cordoba Girl's School, (Coed School On 2003)

Palestinian students attending Cordoba school in Al Shohada Street -and in between Tal Arrumaida and Addaboya (Biet Hadassa) settlements- cannot use the main road and they have to take a detour around the Southern side of the school across fields and the Palestinian cemetery to avoid crossing the path of settlers along Al Shohada Street. The students must pass through the electronic gates on Bab Azzawyeh which is actually the only entrance for that region.

Many times, girls were not able to reach their school on time, because the settlers clashed with them and the (I.A.) on the check point gates delayed them or didn't allow them to pass. The teachers of this school are suffering the same conditions.



Figure 4-8: Students of Cordoba School in panic, an Israeli soldier pointing them his gun.

Source:<http://calsjp.org> (Last Visit. 11 October 2007)

On 19th November 2007, the school principal Mrs. (Reem Ashareef) explained that: The Israeli soldiers on the check point stopped her and most of the school teachers were stopped from 7:45 to 10:00 o'clock in the morning. Many times, the students reached the school but Israeli soldiers stopped the teachers. She complained that the students' academics level has dropped, and the number of the students' fell to the half compared with the students' number in 1999/2000. Therefore, the school was turned into coed school in 2003.



Figure 4-9: Cordoba school, students are leaving the school by the presence of (TIPH) activists to avoid them settler's aggression.

Source3-12: <http://cpt.org> (last visit 25 March 2007)



Figure 4-10: Cordoba school, students are leaving the school by the presence of (TIPH) activists to avoid them settler's aggression.

Source: Author, 21 November 2007

Another problem that she faces is the defect in the school budget. She has to pay extra money for the carriers who bring her the school necessary things like copybooks, books, and other equipment. The price of the gas tube delivered to a house before the check point is exactly 50NIS, but she pays 56NIS. The 6NIS (equal about \$ 1.75us) is for the carrier who brings the gas tube from the check point barrier to the school ^[61].

B. Al Fayhaa School and Al Ibrahimiyye School

These two schools have the similar problems as those to Cordoba Coed School during the school year such as:

- 1- Teachers are arrested by the (I.A) for some hours to make them bore attending the schools in this area.
- 2- Students are delay to reach school on time. This forces them to move to other schools in area H.1. Some families left the area totally to live in H.1 side.
- 3- Closing the school, with or without military orders.
- 4- Forcing the student to leave the school in anytime, to create a kind of unbalanced and confused irregular year of study.

Year	99-00	2000/01 max No	01/02	02/03 coed school	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08
Cordoba	194	196	148	139	85	88	89	101	118
Al Fayhaa	327	335	269	253	207	222	210	215	202
Al Ibrahimiyye	532	539	428	401	309	352	392	342	381
Total number of students	1053	1070	845	793	601	662	691	658	701
Ratio of students decline	2%	100%	21%	26%	44%	38%	35%	38%	34%

Source: Palestinians department of education of Hebron 11/September /2007

Education, student's attendance and' performance in some close areas to Israeli settlements has dropped down and setback. Students' attendance in these three schools– Al Ibrahimiyye, Cordoba and Al Fayhaa – to the settlements has dropped

by almost 44% in year 2003, and about 36% in the years 2004-2008 because the children cannot study in unsafe conditions. During the curfew days on the old city, the students of these schools had to attend the classes in other schools and to make up the lost lessons before or after the normal school time (evening or early morning).

C. Tariq Ibn Zeyad Secondary School

This school was one of the best secondary schools in AL Khalil (Hebron) district. The graduates of this school are got the highest scores among the country. Because of (I.A.) sanctions and settlers existence in the area, the school academic conditions and levels fell down. The reasons were as follows:

- Closing the school by (I.A.) and military commands for long periods. The closure often exceeded three months and without a clear excuse to be closed.
- Israeli Army pressurized on teachers by not allowing them to reach this school on time, and sometimes prevented them to reach it completely.
- Good teachers moved to other schools which have much better conditions, for safety reasons.
- Students, who expected to obtain high scores, couldn't achieve their wishes because of school closure, and irregularity in teachers and students attendance.
- The (I.A.) fixed observation point on the opposite building. The observation point was the worst a human can ever imagine. The solders checked the student's identity cards, arrested students and teachers, made them to stand against the wall, and rained the school with tearing gazes, to get the students out the school.
- Finally, general studying atmosphere became unsuitable for the students to study.

The problem has not ended yet. It is still repeated in these days, and the years 2000-2007 were not better than 1990. The old city still lives the same conditions and suffers the brutality of the (I.A.), Jewish settlers and settlements cancer. The Department of Education records of the success rate for the year 2005 final year

Tawjihi Exams show that students of the schools in the Old City – Tariq ibn Ziad and Abd Al Khaleq – ranking 40 and 41 out of a total of 43 schools in Al Khalil city.

4.2.2 Attacks Against the Schools

The material 26 of the national human rights advertising assured the right of every human in education (Appendix 4-5). Education is a basic right guaranteed by all laws and national humanitarian legislations which forbid attacks against educational establishments. It is unacceptable to destroy them, or expose them to any harm or demolition. However, Israeli governments continue their organized violations of the international laws and the international measures of human rights and living.



Figure 4-11: The daily schools run in Palestine.

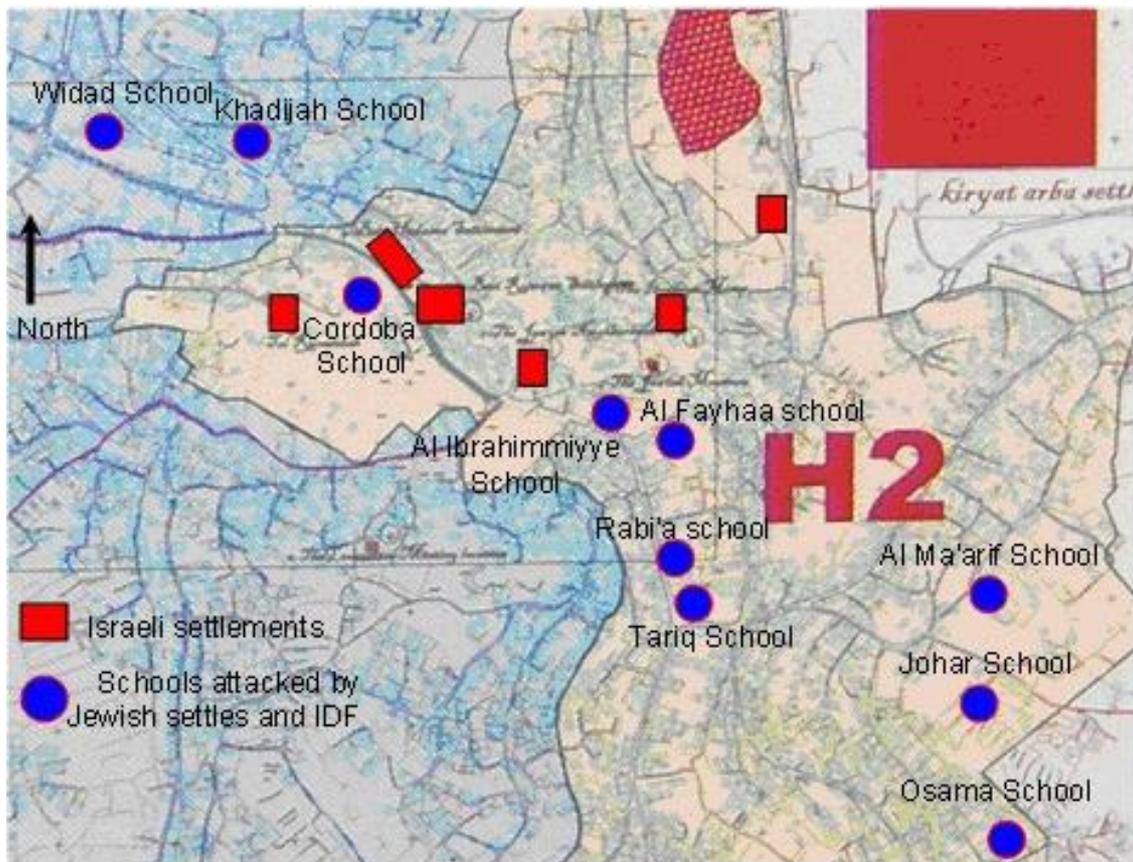
Source:<http://beautifulmuslimah.blogspot.com> (Last Visit 22 may 2006)

According to Ministry of Education and high Education resources, there are about 29 schools bombed by the (I.A.) in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Seven schools were in Al Khalil city. The bombing of the schools cause lots of damages ranking by the demolition of walls, destruction of playgrounds and yards, pulling out

the doors and windows, damaging the students laboratories, seats, making the study rooms and roofs as unhealthy educational places. The schools are listed as follow:-

Table No. (4-4)		
Names of attacked school according to city locations ^[63]		
No.	Name of school	Location
1	Al Ma'arif Basic Girls School	Hebron – H.2
2	Osama Ibn Al Monqith Basic Boys School	Hebron – H.2
3	Johar Basic Boys School	Hebron – H.2
4	Khadijah Abdeen Secondary Girls School	Hebron – H.1
5	Rabi'a Al Adaweya Girls school	Hebron – old city
6	Widad Nasser Addeen Secondary Girls School	Hebron – H.1
7	Cordoba Co-ed School	Hebron – old city

Source: Department of education -Hebron, interview with Sameer Al Jamal, chief of administrative affairs, 15/9/2007.



Map 4-6: Locations of the most attacked schools in the old city, H1 and H2 areas.

Source: (HRC) Hebron Rehabilitation Committee. Edited by the author

The previous map shows the Locations of the attacked schools according to the city division and the study area. On 7th October 2000 the Israeli army innovated

three schools in the old city of Al Khalil, and expelled more than 1000 students. The Israeli army turned the schools into military bases and camps.

The schools are Al Ma'arif Basic Boys School, Osama Ibn Al Monqith Basic Girls School and Johar Basic Girls School. The (I.A.) forbade students from attending the classes, and disturbed the Palestinian residents around these schools. The closure of these schools extended for four years. The (I.A.) left the schools in September 2004. (Appendix 4-6)

The schools mentioned in this part are just live examples of the terrible educational conditions the old city and H2 zone schools live, and they show the hard situation that the educational process faces in the old city.

4.2.3 Confusion of the Educational Process

The Jewish settlers and (I.A.) violations against the students, teachers and schools in general has confused the performance of the Ministry of Education and the educational process. This forced the Ministry of Education to make basic modifications to the start and end of the scholastics year and the final term examinations. The Directorate of Education in the (UNRWA) mentioned that it lost 1800 studying days in its 168 schools in Gaza Strip during 29/9-15/11/2000. So how will the conditions be in the old city schools?!!

The policy of closing the Palestinian cities and villages didn't only complicate the teachers and students movement to school, but it also affected the school books. Students didn't receive the books from the schools, so teachers couldn't start the study and teaching without student's books. As a result, this confused the whole educational process. This is on the national level of Palestine, so how will the conditions be in the old city of Al Khalil?

Bad effects started to appear on students and teachers because of the hard educational conditions as a result of the (I.A.) and Jewish settlers' attacks, curfews, closure, bombing schools, and closing the roads in the old city. The effects are classified as follows:

- The fear of little students to go to school.
- The worry of the families on the students, specially the small pupils.
- Disturbance in sleeping and eating.
- Health problems like headache, back pains and unconscious urination.
- Students became unenthusiastic to the study and Losing the courage.
- Students missed concentration on lessons which explained for them.

4.3 The Cultural Conflicts.

The conflict is deeper than being on land only; the hidden part is the conflict in beliefs from the Jewish settlers against the Palestinians and the city dwellers. Islam is calls for coexistence among nations, religion holders, and civilizations and guaranteed their rights. While Jews settlers have the strange ideas like, *the selected nation –God preferable people-*, and the idea that *Palestine is their land of promises*. Thus, they see themselves above the laws and better than the other people in the world, even against their own laws, or the international laws.

4.3.1. Sanctions and Obstacles against Religious Places in Al Khalil Old City.

Palestinians can't do anything against the Jewish government decisions and the settlers' attacks. That is clear from the attempts of Palestinians to obtain fair decisions from the Israeli Supreme court against (I.A.) and Jewish settlers. Such attempts failed because the (I.A.) and the Jewish settlers are "above the law" and their procedures were always justified. Jewish settlers and (I.A.), even with their calls of democracy; they put no efforts to disturb the Palestinian religious places and life as the following:

1. Forbidding the Palestinians from attending the pray regularly in the old city mosques especially the Ibrahimi, Al Suneyeh, and Al Qazazeen Mosques. And Close the Ibrahimi Mosque without arrangements with the Palestinians.
2. Closing parts inside the Ibrahimi Mosque and forbidding Palestinians to enter these places, while the Jewish settlers can move freely in the Ibrahimi Mosque.

3. Palestinians can't enter the Ibrahimi Mosque unless they are inspected by electronic machines and gate detectors. Sometimes soldiers force prayers to take off their clothes.
4. Palestinians didn't enter the Ibrahimi Mosque for about 40 days after (Goldstein's) massacre. Jewish settlers and Israeli government invested this closure in dividing the Ibrahimi Mosque and occupying the majority of the building, in harmony with Shamgars Committee unfair decisions.

4.3.2. Attacks against the Ibrahimi Mosque and other Islamic Holy Places.

The following actions are happened for the first time and they are arranged according to time sequence. Most of them are repeated later.

- **June 2nd, 1982:** Jewish settlers made preparations to pray in the Ibrahimi Mosque with the advance full knowledge in of the Israeli Military Governor.
- **October 24th, 1982:** Jewish settlers brought Hebrew Manuscripts in frames to the Ibrahimi Mosque and Jacob tomb to change the Mosque to a synagogue.
- **April 16th, 1983:** Jewish settlers made a circumcision ceremony in the Ibrahimi Mosque. They drank wine and celebrated in desecrating Islamic standards.
- **July 15th, 1983:** Jewish settlers placed bombs inside Khaled Ibn Al Walid Mosque in Al Khalil (Hebron). They were discovered and removed before exploding.
- **January 11th, 1984:** The Military Governor hanged three copper pieces holding the Ten Commandments on the three doors of Ibrahimi Mosque.
- **June 24th, 1984:** Jewish settlers held a circumcision ceremony in the *Ibrahimi Tomb Room*, as part of their attempt to seize possession on the Mosque.
- **September 24th, 1984:** (I.A.) fixed television lenses inside Ibrahimi Mosque.
- **October 1st, 1984:** During the noon prayer in Ibrahimi Mosque, Jewish settlers provoked praying Muslims by dancing in circles^[64].

- **February 25th, 1994:** (Baruch Goldstein) opened his gun machine on Palestinian prayers inside Ibrahimi Mosque. 29 Palestinians martyred and 125 were wounded.
- **October 5th, 2005:** (I.A.) issued a military order to close Ibrahimi Mosque against the Palestinians and to open it for settlers for six days. On the 11th of October 2005 the (I.A.) renewed the closure to enable settlers to celebrate their feasts.

Palestine Chief Judges Mr. Tayseer Al Tamimi, the Ibrahimi Mosque orator, declared that: Jewish settlers are planning to assault the mosque in sequent manners:

- 1- Divided the mosque by force, and using the electronic gates.
 - 2- Forbidding the prayers to enter and pray inside the mosque, and forbidden the Imam (person who calls to pray) from calling to pray from the upper minarets for more than 60 times per month.
 - 3- Fixing military barriers on the old city entrances, and the entrances of the Ibrahimi Mosque, aiming to Judaism the old city,
 - 4- Prayers couldn't attend the mosque because (I.A.) turned it to military base"^[65].
- **September 12th, 2007:** the (I.A.) closed the Ibrahimi Mosque against Palestinians on the first day of fasting Ramaddan, because of the Jewish Feasts and holy days.



Figure 4-12: Palestinians attending pray in the street outside the Ibrahimi Mosque

Source: Al Quds news paper Tuesday 15 September 2007 No. 13679. Page, 8

Another aspect, the (I.A.) prevented the Minister of Religious Affairs (Mohammad Al Tartouri) from visiting the Ibrahimi Mosque. The Minister said: "I have to participate in the celebration of Profits Mohammad Birth memorial, but the soldiers forbade me. The reason was that the soldiers have orders from the higher levels ^[66].

Palestine Chief Judges Mr. Tayseer Al Tamimi condemned those unfairly decisions from the Jewish side. He Also condemned the settlers of Avraham Avinu (old central market) settlement for their acts, that they used the roof of Al Aqtab Mosque, and started erecting a building on its roof in order to expand the existing settlement. This mosque is a very old building and it was closed by a military order since the Ibrahimi Mosque massacre in 1994^[67].

4.3.3. Confiscation Of Palestinian Buildings Through Claims Of Jewish Cultural Heritages And Symbols.

This topic will highlight some facts and evidence about the Jewish cultural mentality which they use to prove their rights in confiscating some buildings in Al Khalil old city. However, no one can deny the rights of the "native Palestinian Jews" in their possessions and buildings.

The most known method to confiscate a building by the Jewish settlers is searching for some symbols which they had in their own cultural and religious beliefs. The most familiar symbol is the six-angel star, which they called (*King David's Star*), and the *candlestick* or any close forms or shapes.

The next pictures are showing some of these symbols. The picture to the left shows a six-angle star which leads settlers to think that this home belongs to them. The picture to the right is a shape close to the form of the Star of David's, it was found in a Palestinian house at least 500m away from the closest place where Jewish settlers claim that they have their old buildings and possessions (neighborhood).



Figure 4-13: Star of David carved above the entrance of a Palestinian home in the old city. Owned by Ishaq Awad Zahdeh
Source: Author, 25 October 2007



Figure 4-14: A shape close to the form of a Star carved above the arch key stone of a window in a Palestinian house.
Source: Author, 25 October 2007

To stand on some facts of this topic the researcher finds the followings through a meeting with (Ali Al qawasmi, and other old men):

- Some Jews worked in stone sculpturing and carving before 1931.
- Jewish men voluntarily introduced for Palestinians an offer of a carved form or sculptural shape of stars or other symbols to fix it at the doors or windows. Palestinians accepted them as gifts, but Jews hid in them symbol or logo of theirs.
- Many Palestinian old men: "by the Jewish return in 1967, they started to search for symbols or logos in the buildings of the old city. When they find a symbol, they start praying and blessing the buildings and crying "we returned to our homes".
- Who can believe Jewish settlers, after tens of years, claims that those buildings belong to them, and the evidence is carved on the building walls?

The other form or shape which they look for is the candlestick, which they actually found in an old building in the Qazazin Square Yard.

(Figure 4-15). This house was confiscated by the Jewish settlers for a few days. Then they evacuated it by the (I.A.). The owner of the house, made some maintenance on his house many years ago. He fixed the sculptured stones which had

the candlestick shape, to add a beauty element to his house entrance. But this decoration costs him to be at the edge of losing his house totally.



Figure 4-15: The candlestick carved on top of a door in the old city. Owned by Adnan Al e'wawi. Notice the directions of the candlestick, the sides are upwards but the middle is downwards. Also the color of the craved stones is different, white, yellowish and reddish. That mean these stones are fixed in other time after building the house.

Source: Author, 25 October 2007

During his visits to the old city, the researcher found that those forms and geometries are found in hundreds of different places of the old city and various locations of the houses: on top of windows, doors, or randomly on the buildings walls. The following pictures are some abstract forms of the claimed star.



Figure 4-16: Craved Star shape built randomly in elevation in the old city.

Source: Author, 25 October 2007



Figure 4-17: Star shapes craved in the old city on top of windows.

Source: Author, 25 October 2007



Figure 4-18: The building date is 1349 Islamic Calendar, building age= 78 years
source: Author, 27 October 2007.



Figure 4-19: Star shapes craved in the old city on top of windows.

Source: Author, 25 October 2007



Figure 4-20: Arabic script showing the special stone. Building date is 2000
Source: Author, 27 October 2007



Figure 4-21: Sculpture above the building entrance in decorative geometry. Date, 2005
Source: Author, 27 October 2007

According to these things the Palestinians (Muslims in general) used to fix a *special stone* in the main building façade, or above the main entrance of the house or the building. This stone may have a carved script to show the date of the building erection, the name of the building, verses of Qura'n or blessing sentences. It may also have sculptural drawings or the name of the owner.

During the visits to Addaboya (Beit Hadassah settlement) area, the researcher found that the house refers to Al Jabali family. Nothing in the building proves the settlers claims. There were no stars or candlesticks. The strange thing is that the *special stone* of the building entrance doesn't exist in its place. It was totally removed while the original stones of the entrance exist in good conditions. The removed stone is the only evidence which proves that the building is an Arab, Islamic, and it forms part of the old city identity and its cultural heritage, but the settlers plan to erase the evidence, and to forge the buildings history and its identity.



Figure 4-22: Notice the removed stone above the arched window. 'Forging the history of the building'
Source: Author, 15 November 2007



Figure 4-23: Beit Schneerson. New building above a Palestinians house belongs to Al Jabali family.
Source: Author, 15 November 2007

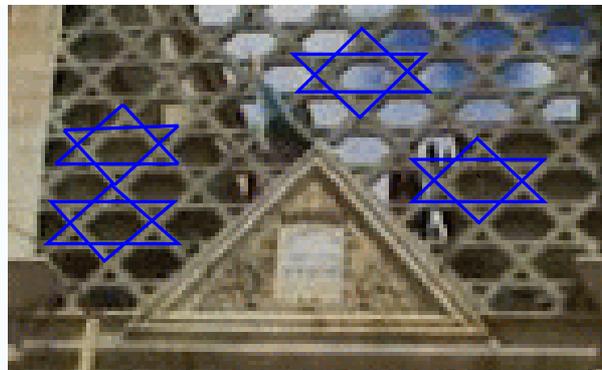


Figure 4-24: Addaboya (Beit Hadassah settlement), crossing elements above the entrance forming King David's Star according to Jewish settlers' cultural beliefs.
Source: Author, 15 November 2007.

Another argument against these claims and beliefs that they are the owners of the six-angle star and that the buildings which bear such symbols belong to them is that these forms and geometries had been used in the old civilizations architecture and before the Jewish history. It was also used in the Islamic architecture and spread widely in the Islamic culture. Such shapes and geometries were used as decorative elements and they were mostly carved on stones in the external parts, buildings façades, and wooden elements for internal decorative elements. Some shapes were formed by arranging many stones together as those found in Hisham Palace in the city of Jericho. Thus, Jews may claim that this palace belongs to the Jewish cultural heritage because it has such a star form!!!^[68].



Figure 4-25: Hisham Palace-Jericho, the six angles star in a window of Hisham palace.
Source: Author, April 2005

The process of settling which started in the old city of Al Khalil is not only a plan to forge the history and the identity of building but it is to forge the old city's cultural heritages and its Arabic and Islamic civilization.

4.3.4. Calls for Arab-Jew Coexistence in the Old City.

Regarding to the conflict between the two peoples, mainly the old city dwellers, and the Israeli government forgot the deep gab between, the two peoples. It is strange to hear some Israeli politicians talk about the possibility of living in the same city as good neighbors. The two peoples couldn't make live together and share life peacefully because of the attacks against the Palestinians people, buildings, holly places, educational facilities, lands, movement and transportations and the humanitarian life in general.

People, who hold such ideas and call for coexistence and co-living in the old city, don't believe that no one in Al Khalil city or in Palestine can accept a Jewish settler neighbor. Not only because he is a settler, but also because Palestinians

consider the settlers as enemies to their lands, trees, stones and people. No Palestinian can imagine that his neighbors are the persons who thieved his lands, demolished his buildings, closed his streets, cut his trees, arrested him, and finally killed him dramatically, without any humanitarian considerations.

An answer for such ideas came from Dr. Ahmad Ateebi (a 48 Palestinian leadership). He said: "that the Israelis look forward to establishing a Jewish state, and obtain a universal legitimacy for its existence on our lands. That means, that the Israelis wish to see the Arab residents of 1948 lands are out their borders. Then he criticized the racial conditions which the Palestinians of 1948 lands suffer from as result of the Israeli policy. ^[69]

Thus, the democracy of the Jewish government is broken completely. The Jewish states look for coexistence with Palestinians, or ant other religions holders what ever is their nationalities. But in fact, they look for a pure Jewish state and its residents are pure Jewish people. These are the opinions and feelings of the majority of the 1948 lands Palestinian people, who have been living in the Jewish state, for more than 60 years.

When the Palestinians in the study area were asked about this issue, no one agreed of a possibility to imagine or accept a Jewish settler neighbor. The reason is not because he is a settler, but because of the great differences in cultures, habits, traditions, beliefs, and in addition to the general mentality of settlers. Palestinians don't believe the trick of words that equals coexistence and co-living with settling and settlements erection. Moreover, the urban texture for the residents through the existence of the settlers' doesn't fit the city general Islamic identity. Their existence will look as a thorn or a knife in the throat of the old city.

Israelis look forward to achieving their aims on long terms of time. (Ilan Bapeh) a psychologist mentioned: "since the creation of Israel, Acre suffers from the Judaism and destruction (development from the Israelis point of view) to establish a Jewish state. There is a danger from Israel to do what it did in 1948; it is also possible to

make unordinary war with any part to achieve the demographic distinction against the 1948 Arabs and Palestinians".

The researcher believes that (Ilan Bapeh) mentioned two dangerous points:

Firstly: he called the *Judaism and destruction* of Acres city the *development* from the Israelis point of view. From this he tries to give a hint that the Israelis just care to their aims without any consideration to the kinds of damages they cause for the others. So they can damage the old city and say we "develop" the settlements and facilitate people's life. Unfortunately the H1, H2 agreement is to there side. The same procedures are implemented nowadays in Al Qusd (Jerusalem), in Asheikh Jarrah and Silwan and most of Al Quds Arabs neighborhoods.

Secondly: he mentioned the *demographic distinction* of Israel through the possibility of creating a war or may be an unordinary war in the region with any part to find it as an excuse to expel the Palestinians to the neighboring countries or may be annihilating them totally by the forbidden weapons.

In the same subject (Arnoon Tsover) said: "Israel is a small Jewish state surrounded by Arab countries, the deaths ratio in Israel is about 6/1000, in the Arabs and Palestinians 2/1000, in Europe 10/1000. So, that's why Israel afraid of the Palestinians and Arabs *demographic dangers* in the state of Israel".

Mr. Azzmi Bsharah (1948 Palestinian leader and researcher, Israeli parliament member) argued these words by saying: "the terms *a demographic danger* is never been a scientific logical term, but it is a Jewish belief".

These terms used by Israelis who are a very narrow minded and short-sighted, and it can be considered as racist terms against the Arabs and the Palestinians.

Jerusalem Post journalist John Immanuel on 17 January 1997 has an article "*Sons of Abraham*": "If the Holocaust influences the mentality of even the most liberal Israeli, Hebron Jews have pickled themselves in it... Settler relations with Arabs are imbued with deep distrust and contempt. Nowhere is this more evident than among the

children. In Tal Arrumeida, they live inches from each other, but it is obvious who is more indoctrinated against the other. It is always the Jewish child who rebuffs the Arab child that wants to play... Even if Zionism were viewed favorably by Hebron Arabs, they would still; resent the overweening self righteousness among settlers they see in Hebron"^[70].

An American journalist wrote: 'The Israeli government supports these settler idiots in Hebron to the hilt - 100%. To see the madness of Hebron is to see the true face of the insane Israeli state. The settlers in Hebron are also supported to the max by both US political parties, every recent US Administration and every US Congress for the past 25 years. All major US Jewish organizations support the settlers in Hebron - proof positive that US Jews are essentially morally bankrupt these days. Apparently most US Jews, and many US Gentiles, also support these settlers (though most Gentiles probably are not even aware of their existence). This is the reality of US support for Israel - this is what you are supporting when you support the Israeli Hijack State. No wonder the Palestinians burn our flag'^[71].

4.4. The Effects of the Israeli Settlements on the Economical Life in the Old City of Al Khalil (Hebron).

Al Khalil (Hebron) governorate is considered the largest in area and population in Palestine. Palestinians called it "the economical capital of Palestine". The city has a lot of economical, agricultural, commercial, and industrial facilities. The major industries in the city are stone manufacturing, steel industry, foods, pottery, shoes, clothes and textiles.

The economic problem of the old city is part of the study. Al Khalil faced the greatest economic problems in Palestine. The researcher will explain the main economic problems in the old city of Al Khalil like: loss of production, the effects of closures on commercial and residential conditions, and the commercial migration. It is hard to find specific studies on the economic conditions in the old city in limited

figure. The researcher considers the effects on the economic decline according to the statistical studies which were made on the whole governorate economic conditions, and considering that the old city participated all these statistics and figures by a ratio of at least 20% for each economic sector.

4.4.1. Loses And Damages Of Production.

Since the subject is about economy of the old city, everything will be introduced in figures and tables to show how great the losses on the economical conditions in the city were in general, and the old city in particular. The data will be shown according to the years 2000-2002 and according to economical sectors. Al Khalil governorate, forms about 30- 40% of Palestine economy, and about one fifth of the West Bank residents. Some economical sectors in this governorate like shoes, leathers, stone and marble has a ratio of 60% of Palestine product ^[72].

4.4.2. Industrial Sector

This sector shapes a ratio of 29% of Al Khalil governorate economy, and this participation is divided to sub-industrial sectors:

NO.	Sectors	Ratio
1	Stones and marble	26%
2	shoos and leather	27%
3	Plastic and nylon	4%
4	Metallic Industries	10%
5	Paper Industries	6%
6	Food Stuffs	3%
7	Textile and sewing	12%
8	traditional industries, pottery and glass	4%
9	Construction Sector	7%
10	Other industries	1%

Source: <http://www.ipc.gov.ps> (last visit 25/10 2007)

4.4.3. Commercial Sector

The participation of the commercial sector is 50% of Al Khalil governorate economy. The total loss of this sector since 28 September 2000 to 30 April 2002 was about 298 million dollars. The total number of the commercial establishments in the governorate is about 2550 and they are divided as follows:

NO.	Sectors	Ratio
11	Food Stuffs	25%
12	Housing equipments	20%
13	Construction materials	10%
14	Libraries	10%
15	Clothes	15%
16	Vehicles spare pieces	5%
17	Furniture and carpets	5%
18	Electronics and Electrical tools	5%
19	General trade	5%

Source: <http://www.ipc.gov.ps> (last visit 25/10 2007)

4.4.4. Services Sector

This sector forms 10% of the governorate economy. The loss was about 28.5 million dollars. And it is divided to the following sub-sectors:

NO.	Sectors	Ratio
20	Lawyers	22%
21	Doctors	33%
22	Tours offices and hotels	11%
23	Restaurants	11%
24	Insurance offices	5%
25	Accountants offices	3%
26	Medical laboratories	2%
27	Studios	3%
28	Fuel stations	5%
29	Driving schools	5%

Source: <http://www.ipc.gov.ps> (last visit 25/10 2007)

4.4.5. Agricultural Sector

The agricultural sector was affected by great damage and loses because of the (I.A.) aggressions. The damage was divided to direct damage and indirect damage. "The damage happened in 937 locations, 637 locations were checked, and the other 300 locations weren't checked because of Jewish army barriers and obstacles"(58).

Type of Damage	Sum of loses/ million dollar
Direct Damages	3,091,763
Indirect Damages	8,650,000
Total	11,741,763

Source: <http://www.ipc.gov.ps> (last visit 25/10 2007)

No.	Sector	Ratio of sector in Palestine	No. of workers in the sector	Workers decline ratio	Annual sales of the sector	Annual sales decline ratio	Losses during period 19 months	active establishments in the sector	Ratio of closed establishments
1	Stones and marble	40%	10000	40%	240,000,000	65%	247,000,000	300	15%
2	shoos and leather	80%	10000	35%	250,000,000	40%	158,333,333	450	30%
3	Plastic and nylon	50%	1000	50%	50,000,000	60%	47,000,000	65	30%
4	Metallic Industries	40%	1000	10%	50,000,000	30%	32,000,000	65	35%
5	Paper, cartoon & printing	60%	500	30%	12,000,000	35%	6,650,000	15	10%
6	Food industries	35%	1000	15%	29,000,000	20%	9,183,333	15	10%
7	Textile and sewing	20%	2500	75%	90,000,000	75%	106,875,000	262	65%
8	Tra. industries, & pottery	10%	5000	90%	8,000,000	90%	11,400,000	200	75%
9	Construction Sector	40%	6000	75%	120,000,000	80%	15,200,000	200	75%
10	Other industries	25%	20000	40%	120,000,000	60%	11,400,000	200	50%
11	Totals	-	57000	-	969,000,000	-	633,641,666	2082	

Source: <http://www.pnic.gov.ps> (last visit 25/10 2007)

The previous table (4-9), shows the various industrial sectors and their ratios of Al Khalil governorate according to similar sectors in the other governorates and how they were affected by the closures and Jewish sanctions in terms of number of workers in each sector, decline of the sales market in the sector, and the ratio of the establishments which were closed in each sector because of the hard conditions and closures during the period 28, September 2000 to 30, April 2002 (19 months).

4.4.6. Loss of Job Opportunities.

The researcher mentions this topic as part of the economical condition because it has very dangerous effects on the Palestinian life mainly those who work and live in the old city and H.2 zone. In fact of course, losing a job means no other financial source unless the family keeper finds a new job opportunity. Here, the family's faces a decline in income and the family suffers of poverty. Some people in the Palestinian community live on their daily income. There is only one exit for such families; it is through the charity people, and mainly through the Takeia of Prophet Ibrahim which distributes the foods on poor people.

Table (4-10), shows that the number of workers in commercial stores and establishments in the city of Al Khalil (Hebron) has decreased especially in H2 Area whereby the arithmetic means for the number of workers in commercial facilities amounted to 4.00 workers before the beginning of the events, and this number receded to two workers after the events. It means that the decline is 50%.

Table No. (4-10)				
Table indicating the arithmetic means and standard deviation for the number of workers at establishments operating in the city of Hebron before the beginning of the events of Al-Aqsa Intifada and after, according to area. ^[75]				
Period	Before The Events		After The Events	
Area	Means	Deviation	Means	Deviation
H1	8.71	49.52	7.55	12.67
H2	4.07	4.00	2.31	2.43

Source: Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Hebron District 28/Sept./2000 to January/2001

4.4.7. The Results of Jewish Settlements Existence on the Economical Conditions in the Old City of Al Khalil.

It is obvious that the programmed aggressive settling policy in the old city of Al Khalil, and what followed that policy of closures, demolition and ravage, is considered the hardest, and longest since the occupation of the city in 1967. So, these procedures affected the economical conditions as follow:

- All the economic sectors in the city, mainly the old city and H.2 area has were affected to a grate degree. Now, it needs many years to develop it again.
- Reductions in the productions, in the previous tables it's clear that there was great reduction in the productions of all economic sectors. The direct reason was forbidding Palestinians from importing the raw materials to the city, and the old city and H2 area.
- The reduction in the productions on the national level of Palestine was about 65% which could be considered as a collapse in Palestinian economy ^[75]. That means, the major impact and effects will be on Al Khalil city since it is the main economic city in Palestine. So, what will the economic loss be in the old city and H.2 area?
- A lot of people missed their jobs and careers in the old city because of settlers' harassment, closures, curfews and the (I.A.) aggression. Many shop-owners received military orders and were forced to close their shops.
- The old city residents have lost their savings; because family keepers lost their jobs.
- The Palestinians were forced to migrate the old city shops, markets, and other economical facilities, and start to establish new commercial facilities in H.1 area.
- The value of the Palestinian buildings, houses, lands, shops and markets have been reduced. Moreover, the purchase processes and houses rent are totally collapsed.
- Commercial depression due to closures between the cities, and the one city parts.

- The policy aims to force the Palestinian economy be part of the Jewish economy, while most people look forward to full separation from Israeli economy.
- During the period "September 2000 to September 2003" the report of the economic department of Al Khalil governorate office shows that, the total loss of the economical sectors for these three years was about two milliard dollars.^[76]

4.4.8. Al Khalil (Hebron) Economy In The N.G.Os Reports

B, Tslem and *the Israeli citizens rights association* (Israeli humanitarian associations) report publicized in November – December 2006 shows the following:

- At least (1014) Palestinian housing units in the center of Al Khalil (Hebron) has been vacated by their occupants.^[77]
- The number represents 41.9% of the housing units in the relevant area. 65%, (659) of the empty apartments became vacant during the second Intifada (starting date 28/9/2000).^[77]

The above two points of the report are mentioned here because so many people are living in these units as renting people. Because of these effects on the old city, people moved to safer places seeking comfortable life and services and things which were hard to find if they stay in the old city under such conditions.

- Regarding to commercial establishments, (1829) weren't open for business. The number represents 76.6% of all commercial establishments in the surveyed area. 62.4%, (1141) of the closed businesses were closed during the second Intifada (starting date 28/9/2000)^[77].



Map 4-7: Map showing the closed stores and entrances in the old city.

Source: Hebron Rehabilitation Committee (HRC)

- (440) of the closed commercial facilities were closed pursuant to military orders.^[77]
- More than (377) curfew days were imposed -by (I.A.)- on the Palestinians in the city center and old city during the first three years of the second Intifada.^[77]

From the following pictures, we can imagine the different conditions for the same areas in two different periods, the place is: the vegetable and fruit market.



Figure 4-26: The Fruit Market, 1990s.

Source: Na'if Hasalmon, al-Watan Center



Figure 4-27: The Fruit Market, 2007.

Source: Na'if Hasalmon, al-Watan Center,

- **The Central Market**, (now, settlement of (Avraham Avinu)). In the previous pictures, the picture to the right is *The Fruit Market in 1990s*. It appears full and crowded with customers and people. It shows how strong the economy in the area was, up to 25 february1994 when (I.A.) closed the area because of Ibrahimi Mosque massacre. The picture to the left, *The Fruit Market in 2007* is the same place but after removing of the market stands and asphaltting the area. Nowadays, only Jewish settlers can use it. Palestinians cannot enter this area, if they don't have a formal permission or attested coordination.



Figure 4-28: The Jewish settlements and Ashohadaa Street in the old city.

Source: Author, 19 November 2007

- **A-Sahala Area**, in the following pictures, the picture to the left showing the area of A-Sahala in the 1990s. It's clear that the area is alive with people, merchants in shops, ranger sellers with carts, cars and customers. The picture to the right is the same place but in 2007. The area is closed totally, the street is empty, and shops, cars, and even people movement have been stopped since 14 years ago.



Figure 4-29: A-Sahala, street 1990s.

Source: Na'if Hasalmon, al-Watan Center,



Figure 4-30: A-Sahala, street, 2007.

Source: Na'if Hasalmon, al Watan Center,

- **Addaboya Area, (Old Shalaleh Street).** The rare side of Addaboya building is located on the old Shalaleh Street which considered one of the oldest streets of the city of Al Khalil (Hebron). Because of the existence of this settlement tens of shops were closed by military orders and even welded, especially those under Addaboya building. One day those shops were the most valuable price in the city. Now, the price declined to the tenth of its real value.

- **Osama Ibn Al Monqith School (Beit Romano).** Because of this settlement, tens of shops were closed by surrounding the area with thorny wires or blocking the region entrances by concrete blocks or many layers of fence wires. The most known closed place in this region is the gold market and the old municipality yard, some professional facilities and a petrol station.



Figure 4-31: Osama Ibn Al Monqith School (Beit Romano), the old municipality building yard.

Source: Author, 19 November 2007

4.4.9. Palestinians from Historical Palestine (1948 Lands) in the Old City of Al Khalil, (Hebron).

In spite of the economical decline in the city of Hebron and mainly the old city, a kind of temporary flourishing economic conditions are noticed as a result of the visits which are made by the Palestinians from historical Palestine of 1948 lands to the old city of Al Khalil. These visits are arranged to the city for the following reasons:^[78]

- *Feeling the Hard Conditions of the old City*, and to prove their faithful towards their country and nation in the West Bank cities.
- *Reviving the Economical Conditions of the Old City*,
- *Interim Tourism*. The visits considered as interim tourism, to improve the economical conditions and strengthen the social bonds between the parted Palestinian people. The visitors come from Haifa, Acre, Nazareth and other places of historical Palestine. The visitors express their love and solidarity to the Arab Islamic identity of the old city of Al Khalil.
- *Forward Incorporation Pushes*. The trips are made through coordination between The Chamber of Commerce in Hebron and the Arab Democratic Party. The visits give incorporation push to the city residents specially the old city, and they have positive effects on the economical conditions in general.
- *Many other Benefits*. The visits of the Palestinians in historical Palestine, (1948 lands) have great importance in different aspects:

The visits connect Palestinians from Palestine of (1948) and the old city residents. People can share knowledge, habits, traditions, pain and love. Besides, strengthening the social relations, economical conditions and the political situations, and deepening the bonds among the people. The merchants welcome these visits and consider them helping to improve and rise up the economical conditions and to increase the ratio of the sales.

4.5. THE POLITICAL OBSTACLES IN THE OLD CITY OF AL KHALIL (HEBRON).

The political obstacles are the most sensitive issues since they refer to the (I.A.) procedures as: building demolition, compressing the city master plans and prevent its expansion through military commands and orders, threatening the old buildings which are close to the settlements and observation points, as well as the practiced pressure by local political parts in the city:

4.5.1. The Settlements Existence

As mentioned before, the first settlement was Kiryat Arba', established in 1970. The settlement started on an area of 520 donoms, 19.5 donoms were located in the attested municipal borders. Because of Kiryat Arba' and Giva'at Kharssinah settlement (which stands on 289 donoms), the city lost the chance to have any future expansion towards the Eastern direction. The existence of these settlements has the following effects on the people in these areas:

- Forbidding the people living in the confiscated areas from receiving the services which introduced for them by the municipality.
- Forbidding the municipality from expanding its borders caused financial harms to the area inhabitants because of the reduction in the lands prices in these regions, while prices have been doubled in the areas far from the settlements.
- Daily attacks against residents and municipality crews who introduce some services to the people in these areas.
- The (I.A.) used the military orders, to prevent people from renewing the buildings licenses which they had from Al Khalil municipality before the settlements erection, especially the houses that were surrounded by the thorny wires, or those which close to the bypasses streets in range of 300m width.

(Appendix (4-7))

- Appendix (4-8) is a letter from the mayor of Al Khalil city which carried NO. 2/8/5147. It has directed to the Israeli interim officer asking him not to expose to Palestinians residents whose buildings licenses were approved by Al Khalil municipality. The mayor also stressed that military orders don't include the streets within the municipality borders.

The wonder, should the mayor ask the Israelis not to expose for the Palestinians who obtained their buildings licenses from the municipality, whereas, he didn't mention the destiny of other buildings and lands outside the municipality borders? Why shouldn't he ask the Israelis to cancel the military orders completely?

- Throughout the meetings of the Israeli commanders and the municipality engineers, it appeared that the occupation forces is one of the major reasons in delaying and undoing the master plan, and the city urbanization aspects for many decades because of the following hard choices:

First: *The municipality had to make a master plan that includes all the municipality borders. Thus the planning will include the huge and the small Israeli settlements in the heart of the old city. The problem that such a step will considered as recognition of the Israeli settlements existence in the city.*

Second: *The municipality had to make a master plan that includes all the municipality borders. So, the planning will exclude the settlements sites from the general planning. The problem is that the municipality will appear as is it officially abandoned some lands inside its borders with area of 157 donoms.*

4.5.2. The Bypass Roads

The second obstacle is the Israeli bypassed roads on the city lands. Some of them are inside the municipality borders, others are outside, but they are located within the suggested general future city expansions. The next table shows the streets names, numbers, and areas to be taken from Al Khalil lands.

Table No. (4-11) Bypass streets near Hebron city ^[79]				
No	Street Name And Number	Streets Setbacks	Area from municipal borders	Area From general future extension
1.	Street No.35	300m	400 donom	875 donom
2.	Street No.60 Al Baqa'ah	300m	-	3500 donom
3.	Street No.60 South Industrial Zone	300m	-	1190 donom

Sours: The Lands Defense Committee 2007

As results for these roads

1. Extensive existence of (I.A.) on these roads and making more inspection barriers.
2. Inspecting the homes near these roads and occupying the buildings roofs, which face these streets, for military uses.
3. Erecting and fixing constant military bases on these roads.
4. Closing all the sub-streets connected with the bypass roads.
5. That led to unstable security conditions on those roads.
6. Palestinians are afraid to build in these areas because of the sharp observation on Palestinian building activities.

4.5.3. The Israeli Army (I.A.) Observation Towers

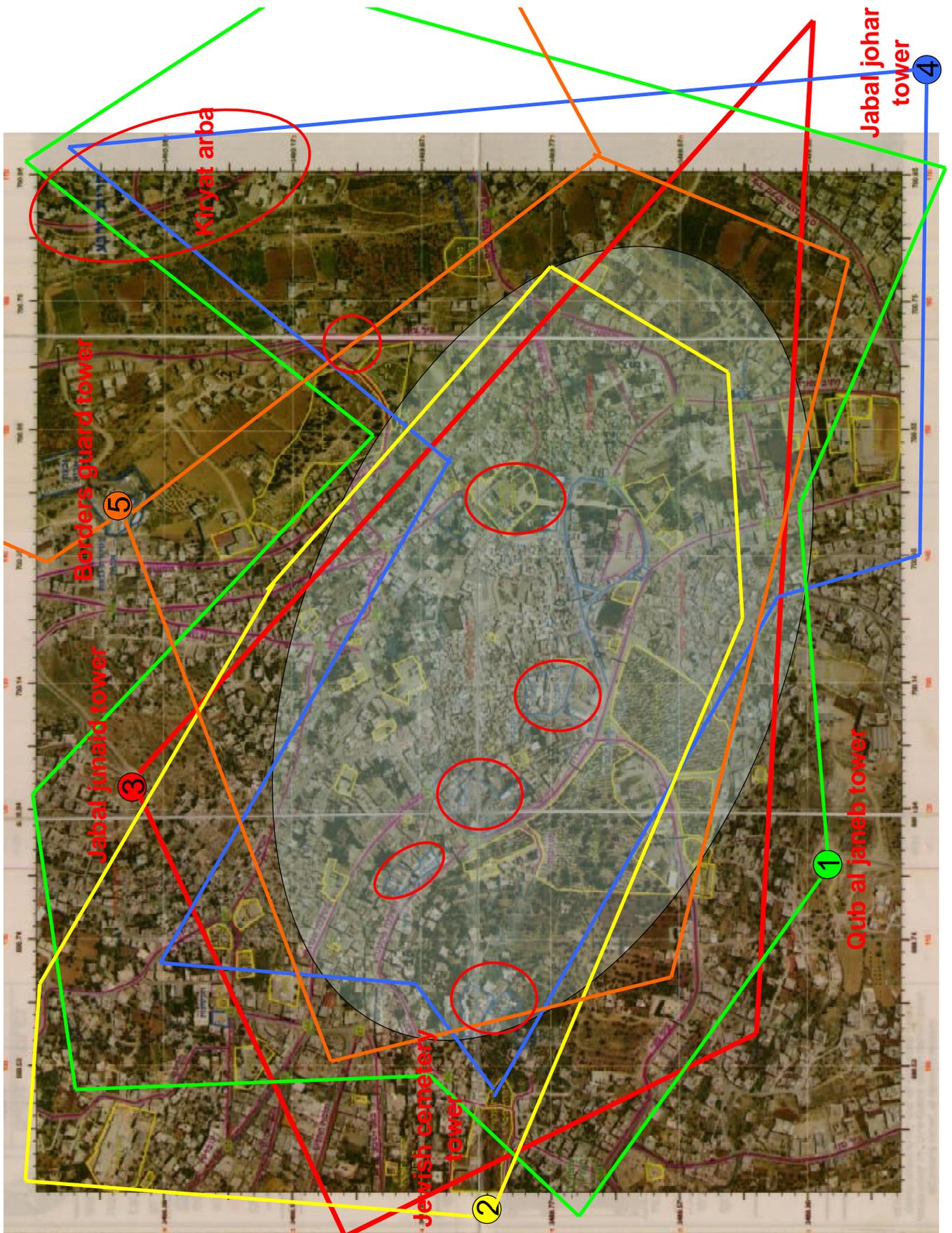
They are part of the (I.A.) policy in the old city and actually they are not more than a trick. The (I.A.) clam that they will ease the Palestinian lives, but they using the Palestinian building roofs as observation points. The new trick is that they confiscate an area of land in specific strategic locations then build to themselves a closed military base with concrete panels. The main element of the base is the observation tower which is at least eight meters high. The function of the base is:

1. To observe the Palestinians activities in the opposing areas of the old city.
2. To work as bases for the Special Israelis Forces who work against the Palestinian resistance members.
3. To work as military operating centers for (I.A.) units in some cases.
4. To use it as a temporary arresting centers.

4.5.4. The Effects of the Observation Towers on Palestinians Life:

1. People can't build in the lands near the military base.
2. The land Owner can't sell his land because it is neat to the military base, and customers looking for secure places.
3. Sharp reduction in the prices of the lands near to the base.
4. The loud voices and screams of soldiers scared the children at night.
5. Directing so strong lights to the Palestinians homes and windows, and this disturbing Palestinians at night times, and sometimes frighten them.
6. Solders sometimes beat the boys' childe whose homes are close to the base.
7. When doing a military training of arresting or breaking a home, the soldiers settle in Palestinian houses close to the bases for days. They put the Palestinian family in a sealed room, while they use all the house functions.

From (map 4-8), the mission of every tower is to observe the opposite areas of the city. As result of the intersectional views there will be a full watching cover (the hatched area) for the old city where the Jewish settlements are located.



Map 4-8: Map showing the military observation towers around the old city.

Source: Israeli Army (I.A.) April 2005, edited by the author



Figure 4-32: general view to the old city the observation tower (1). Source: author, 19 Nov 2007



Figure 4-33: general view to the old city the observation tower (2). Source: author, 19 November 2007



Figure 4-34: general view to the old city the observation tower (3). Source: author, 19 November 2007

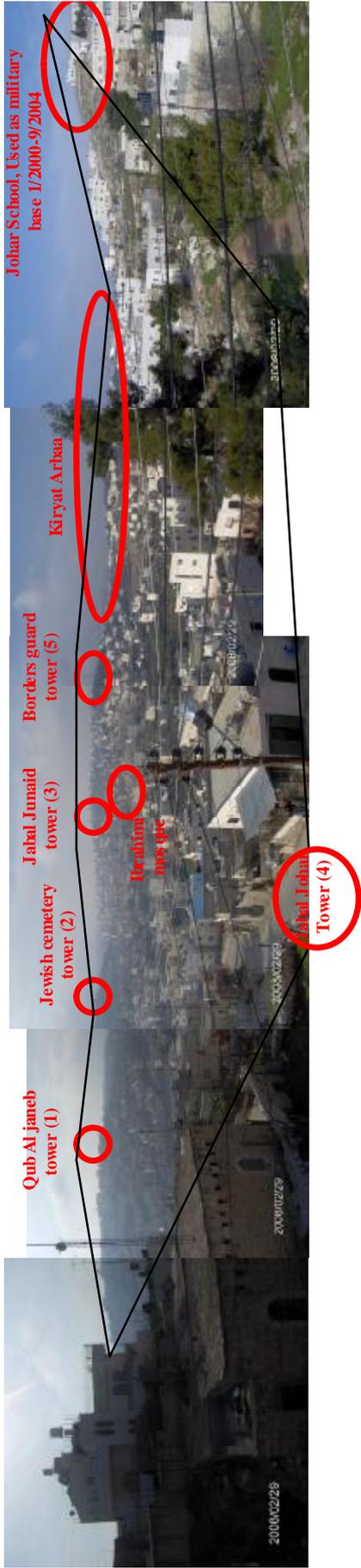


Figure 4-35: general view to the old city the observation tower (4). Source: author, 19 November 2007

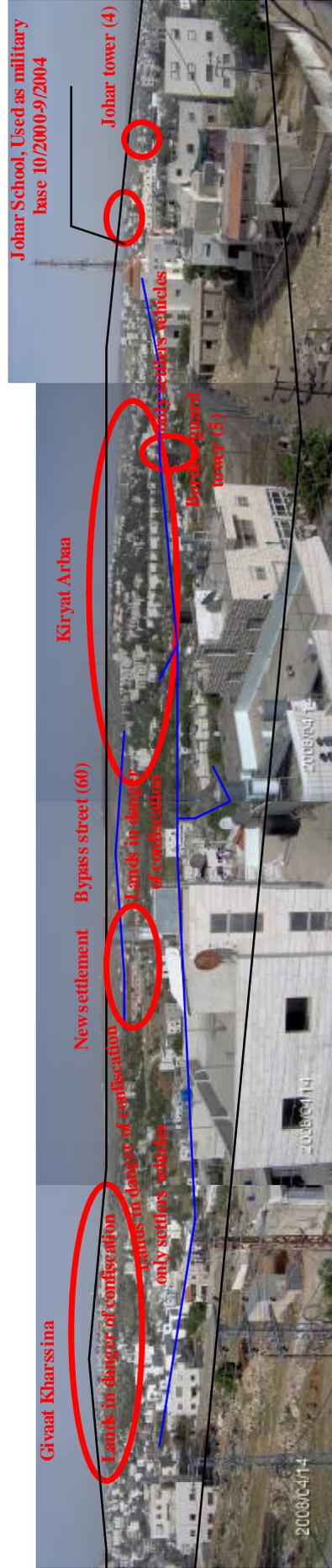


Figure 4-36: general view to the old city near the observation tower (5). Source: author, 14 April 2008

4.5.5. The Israeli Army (I.A) Military Orders & General Organizing Inspector.

The main duty of the Israeli General Organizing Inspector is to collect information about the illegal buildings according to the Israeli planning measures. This information is taken to the general planning department to decide what penalties the Palestinian building deserves. The very first punishment from the Israeli General Organizing Inspector is stopping the building activities through a warning document. Then and mostly without a previous warning or known date they send the bulldozers to demolish the building.

The (I.A.) military orders include many aspects which complicate the Palestinians lives like: military orders of lands confiscation (Appendix 4-9), military orders for building confiscations, military orders for building evacuation and military orders for road opening. When Palestinians object, the only reply they receive is that the military orders are taken to serve military purposes, security reasons or the confiscated places are not fit to the Israeli general planning conditions. The road from Al Shuhada Street to Tal Arrumaida is a fine example for this issue. (Appendix 4-2)

According to military orders, there are ten military orders referring specifically to the Jordanian planning law which was published in 1971. The (M.O. 418) was an amendment to law 79. The military orders have never been consolidated, because there is little match between the orders and the provisions of the Jordanian law.

4.5.6. Impacts of The Military Orders

There are two main effects for the military orders:

A. Article 2 (of M.O. 418) transferred all planning powers from the authorities designated in the law –with one exception- to persons nominated by the Israeli military commander.

The powers of the Jordanian minister and his role as chairman of the High Planning Council (H.P.C) were transferred to the "person in charge" who is defined as "anyone appointed by the commander". The commander can appoint other members of the H.P.C. Powers of district commissions were transferred to the H.P.C., and their role consequently was abolished. Powers of the village councils (as local commissions) were transferred to sub-committees of the H.P.C. to be known as Village Planning Committees. The only exception was the municipalities, which would continue as local commissions, but their freedom of action and their territorial coverage was reduced, most of the municipal councils were dismissed or replaced and appointed by the Israelis.

B. The H.P.C. is entitled (at any time and for any reason or none) to amend, cancel or disregard any plan or permit, to assume the powers of any other planning authority, or to issue or dispense with the requirement for any permit (M.O.418 Article 7). This effect means that all provisions of the planning law may be disregarded by the H.P.C.

4.5.7. The Sidle Effects of the Military Orders

The sidle effects of the military orders can be clarified as follows:

- A. Articles in the military orders are not concerned with plan preparation or the provisions in the law for environmental improvement or traffic management.
- B. Part from articles on the appointment of the H.P.C. and sub-committees (none of them requires that any Palestinian should be appointed), and the military orders, all increase the powers of the HPC to control the development processes.
- C. Fees for permits were imposed and increased. Penalties for an unlicensed development increased. An immediate stop may be imposed on any development without a permit, and any planner or committee member who grants a permit or approves a plan will subject to imprisonment for a year or a fine of 100000NIS.
- D. The military orders don't explain their purpose, they are brief, ambiguous, and appear to have been hastily drafted and not clear. (Appendix 4-10)

E. The M.O. 418 allows the commander to carte blanche in planning matters (through the H.P.C. he appoints), provisions are rarely used, and without apparent purpose.

4.5.8. Israelis Civilian Administration, (Administrational Emptiness).

1. All the Palestinian territories (West Bank) have been under military government rules since 1967. The Israelis established the civilian administration in 1981. The objective is to run the Palestinians life. The head of the Civilian Administration was appointed by the Israeli Army Commander. The first chief of the Civil Administration described it as "... not administration operated by civilians but an administration dealing with the affaires of civilians"^[80].
2. The Civilian Administration had four departments; Administration, Interior, Infrastructure and health, and each headed by a military officer.

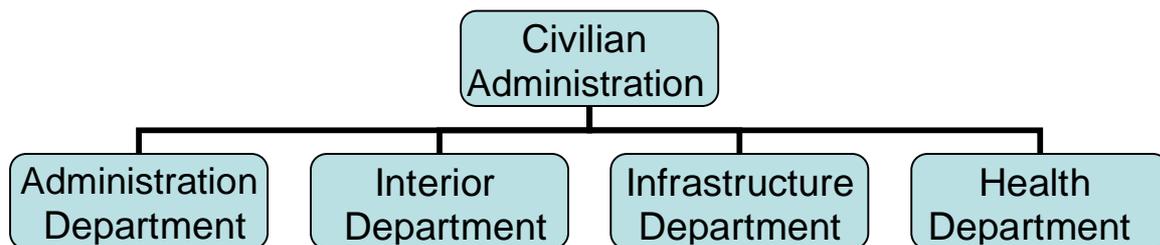


Figure 4-37: The civilian administration major departments.

Source: Author

3. Part of these departments was the Central Planning Department. The four departments "have close links with (and often use) a staff from correspondent Israeli Ministries"^[81]. Departments below the four major divisions were headed by Israeli commanders. The West Bank was administrated partly according to seven military government districts, which Israelis divided in West Bank.
4. Twenty five municipalities were established by 1967 in the West Bank excluding East Jerusalem. There were 87 village councils exist. In 1976, Municipal and village councils elections were all canceled. In 1982, the mayors of the largest cities in Palestine were dismissed and deported, and Israeli mayors were installed in Nablus, Ramallah, Al Bireh and Al Khalil (Hebron) until 1987. Nine of the 25

municipalities have mayors who were elected in 1976, 14 have mayors appointed by Israelis, and two including Nablus have no mayors or a council.

5. In 1978, the Israelis founded the Village Leagues; it has good links with Jordan. It opposed the national aspirations of Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO).
6. Services in the West Bank were the responsibility of the Civilian Administration. Its employees were appointed and follower to the Israeli military commander.
7. A report for the American Government states that: "Palestinians are not permitted to participate in significant public policy decisions concerning land and resources use and planning"^[82], of course town planning is one of the services.
8. The direct effect of the Israeli Civilian Administration presence in the old city of Al Khalil appeared within 3 years. *Settlements were built 2-3 years after the creation of the Israeli Civilian Administration. The settlers moved to the city under its full cover, arrangements and coordination.*

4.5.9. The National Agreement and The City Division To H1, H2

After years of Palestinians suffer in the old city, especially after Ibrahimi Mosque massacre in 1994. The Israelis and the PLO signed an agreement on 17 January 1997 under an international attendance. The effects of this agreement on Palestinians life and developments can be classified as follow:

1. The region of H.2 is controlled by the Israelis.
2. The area of H.2 is 20% (5km²) of the municipal total area which is 26km²
3. This area is contains high residential Palestinians density.
4. The area includes the industrial zone, the old city, and Ibrahimi Mosque.
5. This division forbade the municipality from introducing the needed services to the buildings activities to, it is hindered the observation on them

6. Curfews for days or months helped in spreading confusion, mainly in the building sector, and reduced services level to these areas.
7. The technical teams of the municipality suffered from the (I.A.) behaviors, especially when they entered H.2 area to help the residents, even in the emergency cases.
8. In the agreement, article (11) which is titled **Planning, Zoning and building**, and article (12) titled **infrastructure**, all the items of these articles mentioned this condition: *Palestinians shall coordinate through the District Coordination Liaison Office (DCLO)*, (Appendix 4-11) which is considered as the Israeli Civilian Administration. This condition has the following consequences:
 1. The municipality shall coordinate and get permits to start any development, or services in the old city or in H.2 area, and even in emergency cases.
 2. This condition shows the obstructions for the processes of planning, organization and inspection on the constructions and development which occurred in the area.
 3. Palestinian building has to match the agreement limitations which determined the floors number, streets and side's setbacks and building height and ratio...etc. these laws are different from those implemented by the municipality.
 4. This condition shows the weakness of Palestinian negotiator, who doesn't know the city, old city, region problems, and the dangers they brought to the city.
 5. In this agreement: all the items are directed to the benefits of Jewish settlers and security aspects of the (I.A.) even the urban planning of the region of (H2) area.
 6. Palestinians asked for the **Normalization of Life in the Old City as before February 1994 including** opening wholesale market as a retail market, and the movement of cars return on Al Shuhada Road, within 4 months.

"Tayseer Al Tamimi (Chief of Judges of Palestine), 24.04.2006 said:
 "Palestinian negotiator had a defect according to Al Khalil agreement, pointing that

the negotiators or people who signed the agreement didn't know the city or never visited it. Al Khalil agreement H.1 H.2 is a tragic and catastrophically one. The exist conditions never been alike to anywhere else in the world"^[83].

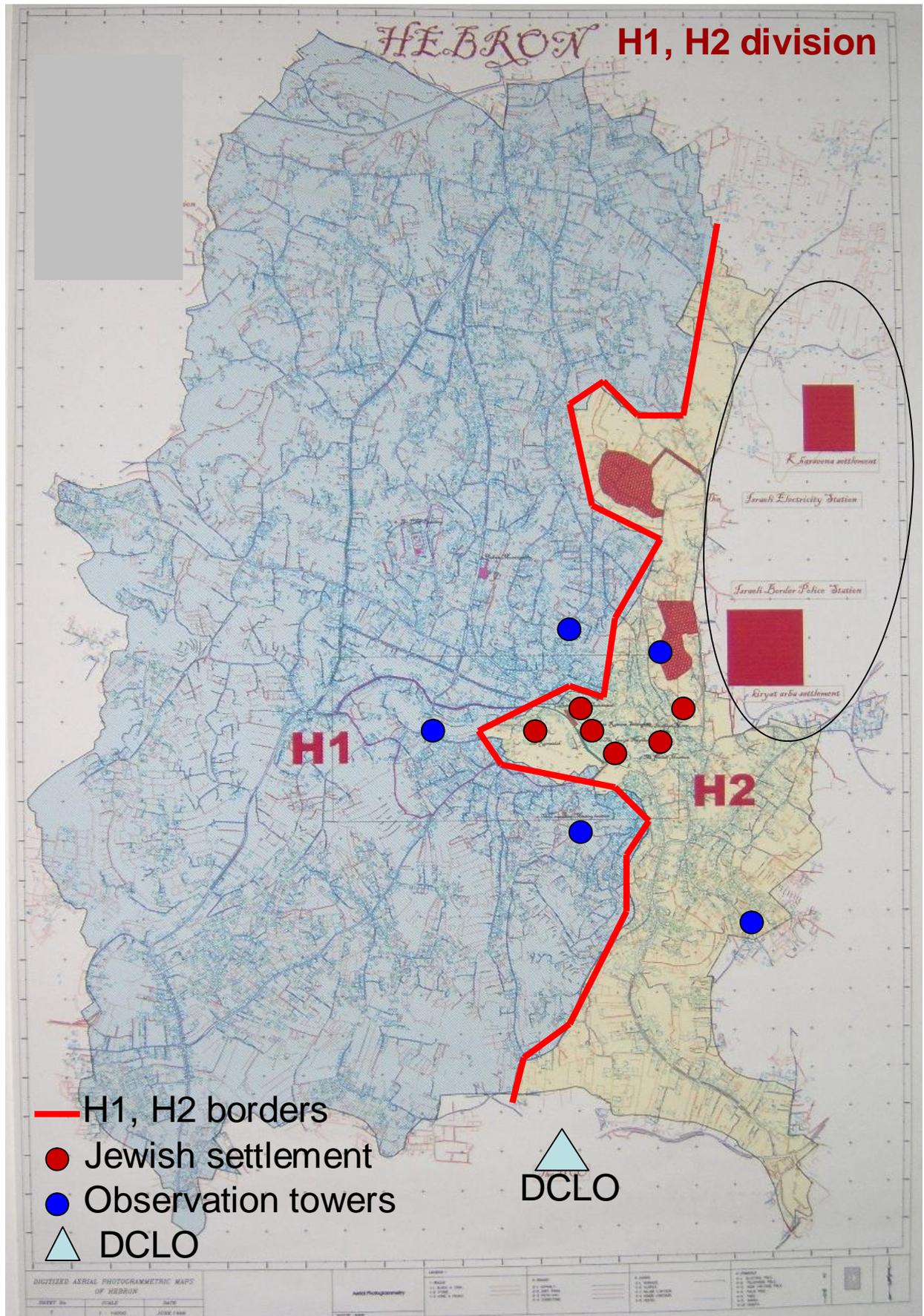
Through discussions with residents, merchants, laymen people and educated people, the whole declared that the agreement of Al Khalil doesn't achieve any benefits to the city in general and the old city in particular. Some people asked these questions: *what are the problems in our city that made us (ours politicians) sign a shameful agreement? We do like any Palestinian negotiator or politician to give us only one benefit or advantage that achieved to the city from this agreement, only one benefit!*

An old man hesitatingly, but angrily said: It gave birth the new baby Hebron!! (Meaning H.2 area).

According to the land confiscation Arnoon Tsover said: "Israel is a small country and it created its laws which have to protect it from the dangers of the others ".

Mr. Mohammad Barakeh (1948 leader, Israeli kenesit (parliament) member) said: "Israel has founded about twenty laws for confiscating Palestinians lands".

The question is who needs to be protected from the other?



Map 4-9: Map of H1, H2 border line, Jewish settlements and the observation towers

Source: Hebron Municipality, edited by the author, 1998

CHAPTER FIVE

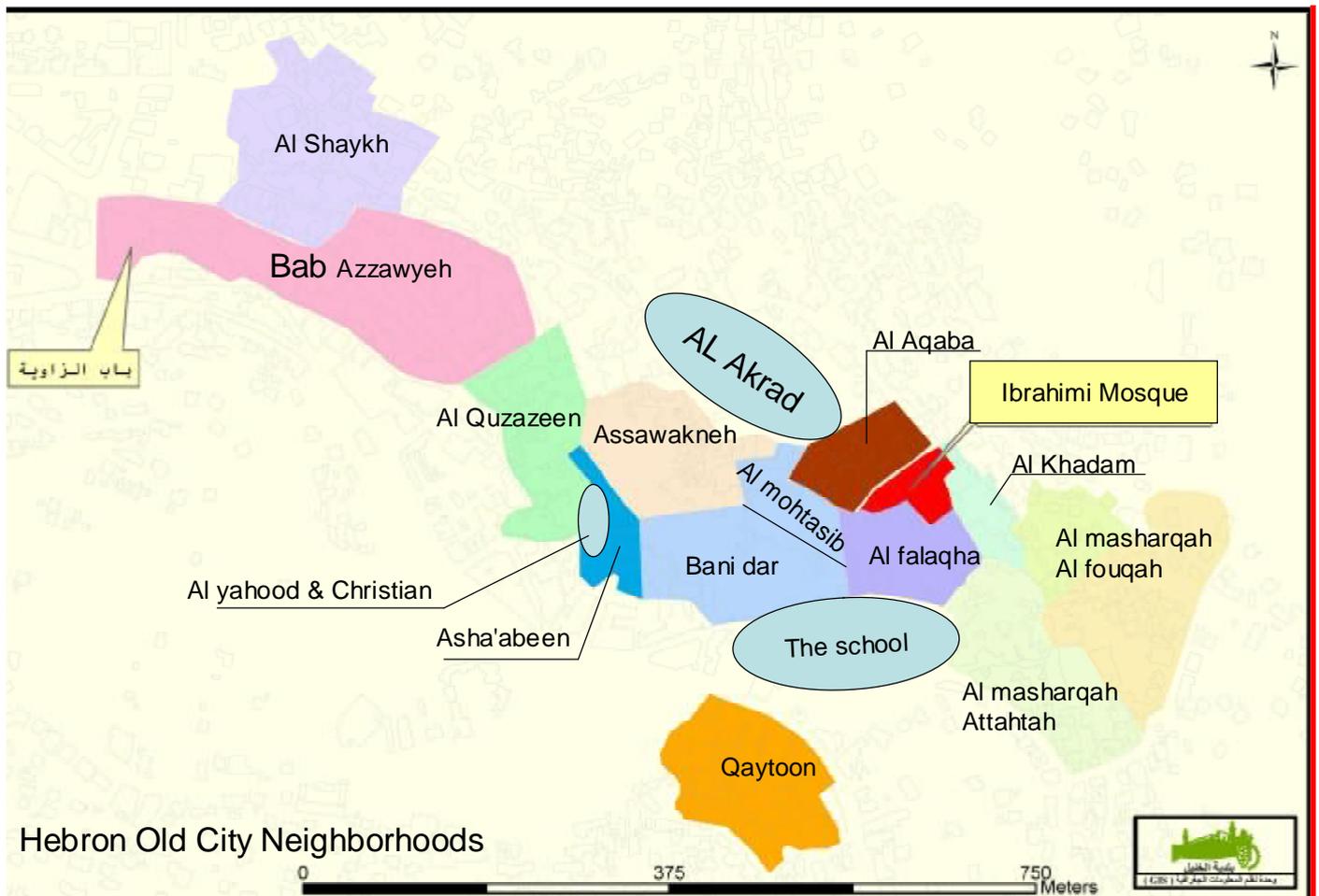
5. THE URBAN DEVELOPMENTS IN THE OLD CITY OF AL KHALIL (HEBRON)

5.1. AL Khalil (Hebron) Urban Developments Background

Like all cities in the Islamic world, the old city of Al Khalil was built according to the Islamic culture, social traditions, religion beliefs, and other measures. Of course, it's known that the Islamic city has its irregular expansion, form and geometry (organic). The city of Al Khalil was limited in that time to what is now called the old city, and few little homes that were built in the nearer areas.

The city's growth seems in different periods up to the 19 century as follow:

1. Al Khalil (Hebron) its residents were the Canaanites who lived in the city before more than 4000 years B.C...
2. Ibrahimi Mosque: Constructed by 'King Herod the Great 37- 4 B.C.' to the end of the first century BC.
3. During the Crusaders presence some buildings have been added, the matter which proven by the excavations around the existing old buildings.
4. In the Mamluki period, the city is built around the Ibrahimi Mosque and it consisted of several neighborhoods: Addareyah, Al Shaykh Ali Al Bakka , Al Akrad , Assawakneh , Al Mashrafyieh , Azajajyieh and Al Jbaryieh neighborhood, which is located to the west. This neighborhood was the best neighborhood in the city and had the most of the city markets.
5. In the Ottoman reign; the city had these neighborhoods: Al Shaykh, Qaytoon, Al Quzazeen, Al Akrad, Asha'abeen, Al Aqaba, Al Fostqah, and Al yahood neighborhood (Jewish and Christian limited buildings).
6. By the end of 18th century another two neighborhoods appeared: Bab Azzawiyeh neighborhood which was located to the west of Al Shaykh neighborhood. Al Masharqah neighborhood which is located to the south east of the Ibramimi Mosque. The neighborhood Later divided to Al Masharqah Al Fouqah and Al Masharqah Attahtah.



Map 5-1: Old city neighborhoods during the Ottoman period

Source: Hebron rehabilitation Committee (HRC), Hebron Municipality, edited by the author

5.2. Urban Development Stages in Al Khalil City in the 19th Century.

by the mid of 19th century the city -old city nowadays- expanded to the North and North West randomly, because of the rapid rise up in the dwellers numbers, beauty of the new areas, attractive views, water springs, planted fields, and good roads which facilitate the construction of new homes.

The old city buildings were designed regarding to the extended families requirements, where the kids, fathers, and grandfathers shall keep live together. But as result of the residents increase, families started to change the way of living, and started to move and build outside the old city neighborhoods.

It was hard for the city to keep expanding randomly, so there should be some limitations on this expansion through scientifically methods and rules. The solution

came through the establishment of the municipality, which is considered the responsible authority for the city developments and urbanization stages.

1. Al Khalil municipality was established in 1927. Since then, it supervised the city planning, built the city sewage network, opening roads ...etc. The city had a built up area of 2.0km². Still, the city hadn't got a master plan, so the city expanded spontaneously without any considerations to future extensions, or to urbanization methods. The situation remained the same up to 1936^[84].
2. In 1936, the city had new expansion into two directions, to the northern and to southern east directions. The expansion was not much bigger in area but it was applied to meet the city needs in that time. The area of the city is about 2.6km².
3. In 1944 the first master plan was set to the city of Al Khalil under the British mandate. It was known by the name of its designer "Candal". It revealed the areas which were determined for residents, width of the commercial main streets, branches and substreets. According to this master plan, the urban area about 12.3km², and the height of the building didn't not exceed 12 meters. This plan worked up to the year 1966.(Map 5-2)
4. In 1966, the municipality borders expanded to the west and to the north and reached an area of 18.8km², of course without any planning studies or plans.
5. In 1984, the municipality expanded its borders again and reached an area of 25.7km². The last two expansions were not included in any master plans, or limitations of the land use. So, that led to confusion in organizing the building sector and the city urbanization in general. The Israeli authorities exploited a policy and the chance that the municipality having no master plans and land usage, and start to deceive the municipality by including areas to be served by the municipality on one hand, and pulling the municipality borders back in some other areas without any planning or master plans for the city.

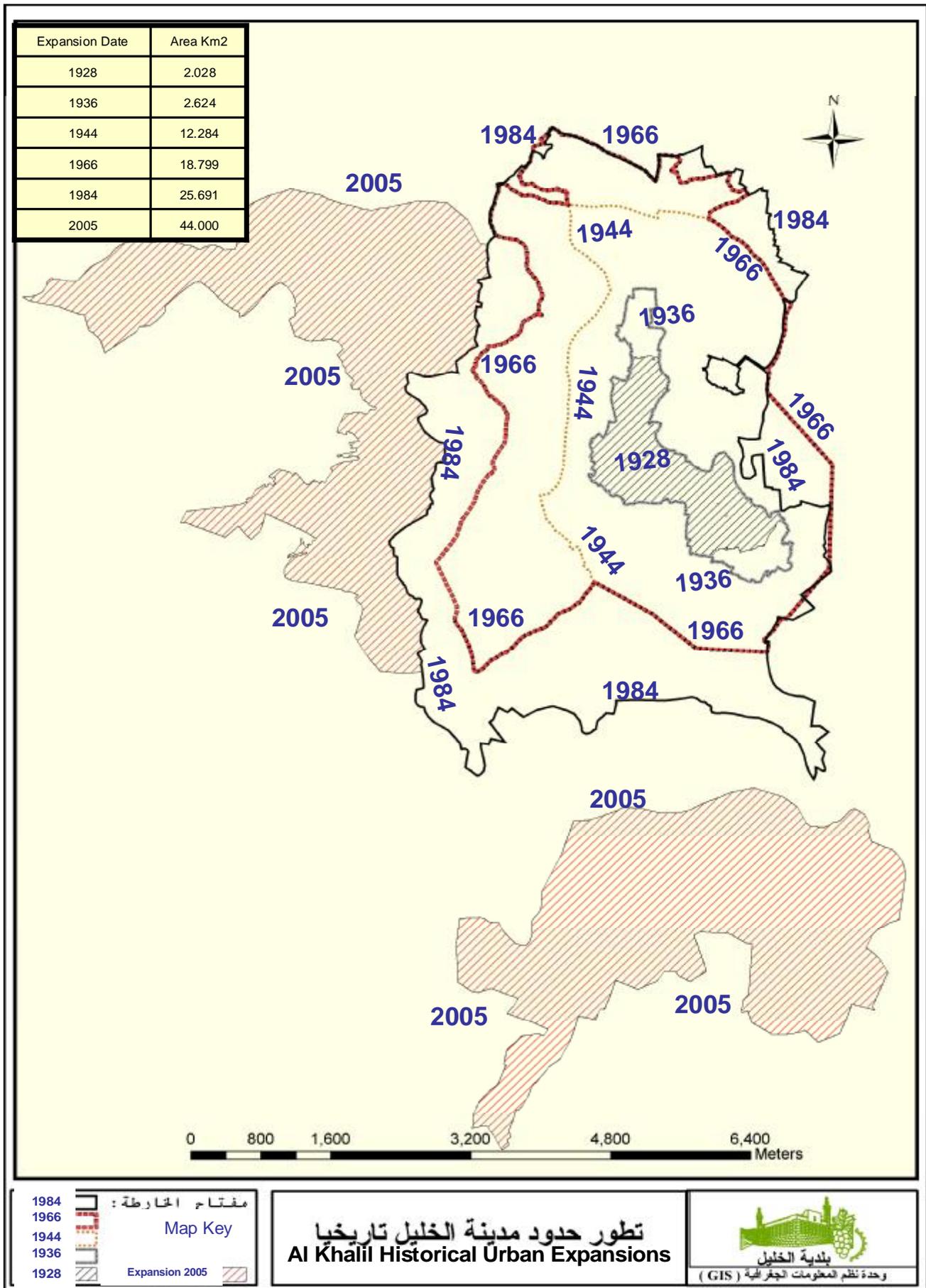
5.3. Expanding the Municipality Borders in 2005.

On 26 July 2007 Al Khalil municipality, in coordination with the Ministry of Planning, *announced expanding the city borders and putting plans to start settling and registering the lands of the new expanded areas*. Accordingly, facts, figures and maps, about the city are revealed the following: ^[85]

- The municipality borders area is about 44 km².
- The city residents were about 200 thousand people.
- Ratio of built up areas to the total area was about 12.5%.
- The area specialized for per person is about 156 m².
- The new expansion area was about 17km², divided into two areas:-
 - A. Area of expansion No.1: located to the western direction which included the areas of Farsh Al Hawa, Abu Doa'jan, and Lozah.
 - B. Area of expansion No.2: located to the southern direction in the region of Khirbet Qilques towards Yatta town.

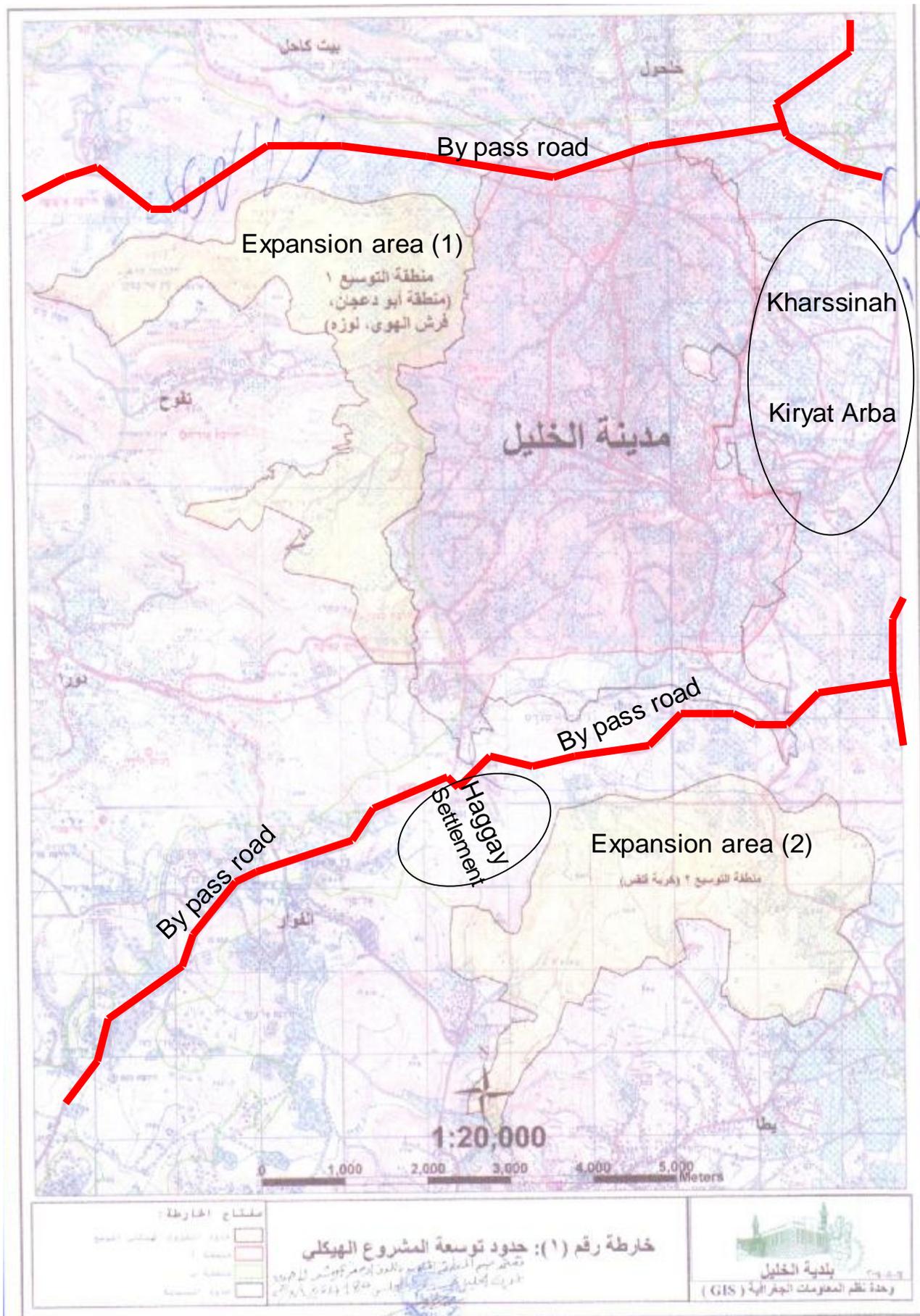
The painful thing in this step is it was made by unqualified people or inexperienced engineers. It was a failure step because of the following reasons:

1. The municipality didn't have urban planning or city planning degrees employees. However, it has assigned recently (April 2007) a new Planning Unit consisting of one bachelor degree in urban planning, an architect, a civil engineer with a master degree and a building observer.
2. The planning unit was established and activated in April 2007. Four months later, the municipality announced the borders expansion and land settling and registration. The stamped map shows that this step was taken according to the municipality council decision No.4184, dated on 1 August 2005, and dated by the GIS Unit on 15 August 2005. At that time, the municipality didn't have a planning unit, urban or city planners or any qualified person to take such a decision or to make such studies.



Map 5-3: urban expansions stages for Al Khalil Municipality borders 1928-2005

Source: Al Khalil Municipality, edited by author



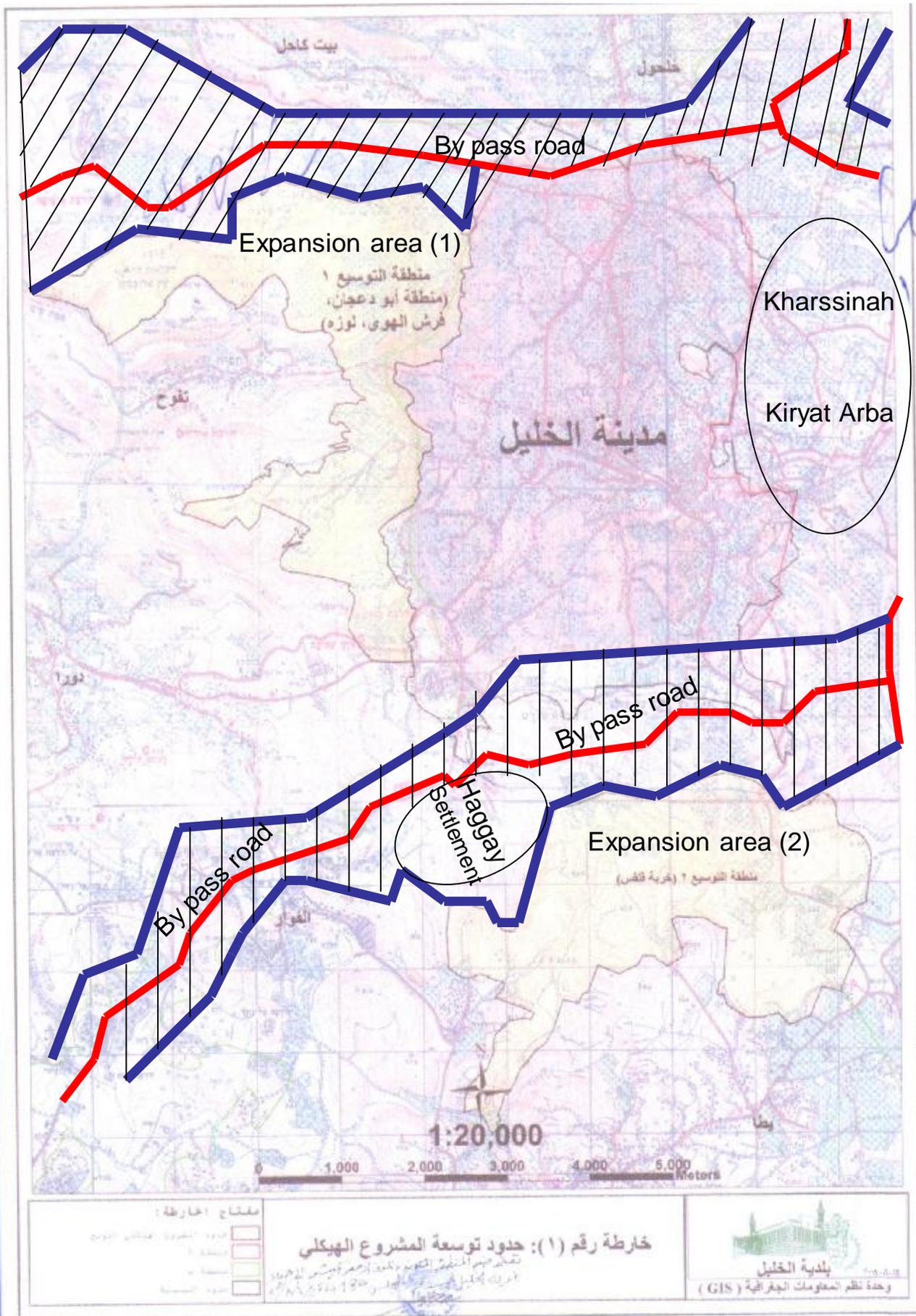
Map 5-4: urban expansions stages for Al Khalil Municipality borders 2005

Source: Al Khalil Municipality (GIS), edited by the author

3. The planners of this step "decision makers or municipal council" did not take into consideration the existing bypasses in both areas of the new expansion, and they left the lands of the bypass setbacks out of the new expanded areas. The bypass setback is 150 meters from the street center in both sides. That means that Israelis can impose their authorities on those lands, and the maps which were stamped by the municipality can be used as an evidence for their claims.
4. Officially, the Ministry of Planning, the municipality and the involved planners and others granted the Israelis a worthy gift that is at least 300 meter-wide land along the path of the bypasses in the areas of the new expansion (hatched areas).
5. How should clever planners (Ministry of Planning and Municipal Council) to expand the city while it didn't have any kind of *geographical connection* because of the bypass, especially in Area of expansion No.2 of Khirbet Qilques?
6. As a result of this step for expanding the city borders, the city will have more divisions. First the divisions of H.1, H.2 areas of the cheapest agreement, and now the city will get the H.3 and H.....etc, and one day we will perhaps have the united H... city of Al khalil (Hebron).

The ministry of planning representative and other representatives answered briefly expressing same meaning that: *doing something is better than doing nothing*. But the researcher stated his comments on this failure step, prepared maps and plans, that: doing "NOTHING" is more honorable than doing this miserable and dangerous thing, because it has the following very critical and serious consequences:

1. It gives the Israelis the opportunity to impose authority and to confiscate those lands (300m setbacks width along bypasses) according to the stamped maps.
2. The second thing is that it will circle the city and prevent it from expanding any more.



Map 5-5: lands left without registration or settling according to the urban expansions stage 2005

Source: Al Khalil Municipality, edited by the author

The Chief of the Planning Unit in Al Khalil Municipality confirms that the aim of this step is to adapt and control the buildings expansion in these areas according to urban planning methods and aspects. It seems that Mr Al Basaytta lost hope to make any reformations in the existing situation of the city through new urbanization policies or master plans.

Unfortunately no answers was received to persuade an educated person or a planner that the announced step from both the Ministry of Planning and Al Khalil Municipality is in the correct place and time, and it serves the city. The researcher assumes that this step will add more problems, complications and restrictions on the city, the residents, and future urban developments. Up to nowadays unfortunately, the city of Al Khalil still hasn't a master plan.

The researcher finds that the municipality looks for forward to just expanding the area of its services and earning and collecting money as fees for its services. Since the municipality took the decision of expanding its borders, (of course not to any planning measures or studies) the planning unit was forced to deal with this step and work on what was decided for them and what the high decision makers (Ministry of Planning and Municipal Council) put between their hands.

Unfortunately, our establishments still deal with the dangerous issues in dictatorial ways. The problem is that our implementation comes before our plans, decisions before studies, conclusions before analysis and assassination before innocence. However, they should have been more careful because time goes forward and never goes backward.

5.4. Local Authorities Rule in Urbanization processes of the Old City.

5.4.1. Al Khalil (Hebron) Municipality.

Al Khalil (Hebron) Municipality is the direct responsible authority for the developments and the urbanization processes especially in the old city, and in the city of Al Khalil in general. The municipality doesn't put any efforts for doing that in the best ways according to its possibilities and abilities. But the political conditions

which the municipality passed through in the last 30 years didn't provide it with great chances to play real rules in developing the city. The political conditions like:

- The city occupation by the Israelis in 1967
- Establishing the Jewish settlements on the lands of the city and confiscating parts of the lands included within the municipality borders in the eastern side of the city (the lands of Kiryat Arba' 1971 and Giv'at Kharsina 1982).
- Expelling the elected mayor Fahad Al Qawasmi in May 1980. The last municipal elections in Al Khalil (Hebron) occurred in 1976.
- Releasing the elected municipal council by the Israelis on 6th July 1983. The mayor in that time was Mr. Mustafa Annatsheh.
- Appointing a Jewish Israeli commander (Zameer Shamesh) as a mayor for the city for a period of three years and three months (July 1983 - September 1986).
- Employing the "committee of employees" through an Israeli-Jordanian agreement. The mayor was (Abdelmajeed Azzeer) for a period of about 7 years and six months (October 1986-April 1994). By presidential order from (Yasser Arafat), the "committee of employees" was cancelled and released.
- 2nd April 1994, through presidential order from president (Yasser Arafat), the municipal council which was released in 1983 was reappointed to start its duties leaded by Mr. Mustafa Annatsheh, up to the new municipal elections.
- The municipal elections occurred all over the Palestinian cities except Al Khalil (Hebron). Of course, this time for interim Palestinian political reasons.
- In July 2007, by a presidential order from Mahmoud Abbas, Mr. Mustafa Annatsheh was replaced by Mr. Khalid Ossaily who is appointed as new mayor.

The question here, why should the city of Al Khalil wait 32 years and shouldn't have the opportunity to elect its municipal council by its residents? Why the issue of elections should be tie to the political procedures and conditions? Why this city (people) rights should kidnapped in hands of high staff of political decision makers?

According to these political changes and reforms in the municipality, it seems easy to imagine the loads and the consequences which happened to the city and its residents as a result for these conditions. The mayors guarantee their positions, but none of them has set any plan to develop the city, or has any vision to develop the urban life of the residents. Whereas, *the city is growing randomly, spontaneously, away from any master plan or development method and far from any urban planning measures.*

Most of the city residents witness that the period of Fahad Al Kawasmeh was the most flourishing period that the municipality of Al Khalil lived. They refer such success to his modest personality and his understanding to the needs of his city. He was also known as an active person against establishing the settlements in the city, and the old city of Al Khalil. He was expelled from Palestine on 1 May 1980 because he refused all kinds of cooperation with the Israeli Administrations and for his strong patriotic opinions against the Israeli occupation for the Palestinian lands. The municipal council remained active even after expelling Al Kawasmeh. Later on, Mr. Mustafa Annatsheh was the mayor on behalf of him until 6th July 1983.

At that time, the municipality depended on its own financial resources, as well as the financial support from the (P.L.O.). Since the financial support and resources were so limited, it was expected that the city would not grow as it should. However, the urban developments were not taken into consideration because of the unavailability of a qualified staff for preparing developing plans. The municipality couldn't also introduce its services to the residents in the appropriate ways because of the Israeli sanctions on the city and political obstacles.

5.4.2. Planning At 'Special Authorities' Israeli Administration Period 1983 – 94 Zameer Shamish 7th July 1983 – 30th September 1986

After expelling Fahad Al kawasmi from Palestine by the Israelis, Mustafa Al Natsheh took his place as mayor until 6th July 1983. The Israelis fired the municipal

council of Al Khalil, and employed a Jewish Israeli Officer (commander) as mayor for the city of Al Khalil (Hebron) on 7th July 1983. His name was Zameer Shamish.

During researching, unfortunately, no references or records were found about him even on the internet websites. So, researcher depended in collecting the data on the interviews with the municipality employees who worked in his period.

Municipality General Secretary 'Mr Rabah Abu Shkhedim' (25th December 2007).

He was asked about the period of (Zameer Shamish) in the municipality as a mayor? He said: "I served many municipal types of council including the period of (the Special Authority), Zameer Shamish, and that period can be classified as follows:

1. According to His "Zameer Shamish" Personality:

He was an Iraqi Arab root Jew, very fluent Arabic language speaker. He was head (commander) of the Housing Department of Israeli Civil Administration in Al Khalil, and he established good relations with people who had ties with the Israelis.

2. According to the administrative issues:

He controlled the municipality administrative sectors. The Employees saw in him an Israeli commander rather than a mayor. He used to take decisions solely. He also supported the Village's League which served the Israeli policies. He was appointed to execute the Israeli plans in Al Khalil (Hebron) city.

- He was not qualified as mayor. He didn't look after the city in terms of developments, urban planning and making a master plan for the city....
- He created social relations with people who achieved benefits of his existence.
- His goodness: he sent employees for training courses; he made some voyages and trips for them as recreational service to increase their working abilities^[86].

3. According to the city urban planning and city developments:

He didn't actually, do any thing that can be mentioned, but he brought the catastrophically conditions to the city:

- He left the city without making any new planning policies or developments.
- He didn't give the old city any kind of important developments, and that served the general Israeli policy to establish a new Jewish community in the old city.
- Most of Jewish settlements in appeared and were built during his period. Others were built before, found from him great support to expand. (See appendix 5-1)
- He canceled the position of the main bus station. This place was confiscated by the (I. A.) to serve as a military base in the hart of the city to protect Jewish settlers.
- He approved the existence of Jewish caravans in Tal Arrumaida and tried to license it. The Buildings Division refused this to avoid giving legitimacy to the settlement.
- When he left he took a lot of files, which included messages, maps, municipal decisions which had to be kept in the municipality archives.
- He approved the expansion of the municipality borders in 1984 in the Western direction. He excluded some lands from the municipality borders to be used by Kiryat Arba' services council to the benefit the Kiryat Arba' and Givaat Kharssina settlements.
- He supported the creation of the bypasses and the village's league ideologies.

Engineer Nayef Al Basayta mentioned the following points:

- 1- The main aim of replacing the elected mayor with the Israeli commander (Special Authority) is to support the settling projects in the old city of Al Khalil (Hebron).
- 2- The shortage in obtaining building licenses reflects the policy of delaying any expansion of the municipality borders to keep the city lands as open places for settlements erections and expansions, and for bypasses roads.
- 3- A long-term planning project for this mayor in participation with the Israeli Civilian Administration is refreshing the sewage water of AL Khalil (Hebron). This project depends on pumping the sewage water to the Eastern side of the city about 7Km, then erecting a station for treating this water in Kherbet Berain^[87].
"Transferring the waste water to this area aims to reuse it in irrigating thousands

of donums to the benefits of the Jewish settlers. In 1994 the municipal council aborted the project because of its political objectives"^[88].

AbdelMajeed Azzeer 1st October 1986 – 1st April 1994

He was appointed through the employees committee which was found by a special agreement between the Israeli Civilian Administration and the Jordanian Government. During this period, there was nothing different that can be mentioned as urbanization reformation or development in the old city or in the city of Al Khalil (Hebron) because the projects and financial budgets come from the Israeli Civilian Administration? One thing can be mentioned, is the easiness of obtaining building licenses in order to collect money from licensee's fees.

A kind of administrative fee was noticed between the employees. The employees started to deal with bribes from the city customers; an increase in the unqualified new appointments was noticed. The mayor gave no priorities to the old city urbanization and development processes.

5.4.3. Planning During The Palestinian Authority Period 1994 - 2007

Mr. Mustafa Annatsheh

When the Palestinian Authority was established, Mr. Mustafa Annatsheh was appointed as mayor. In this period the city faced a kind of growth but not in urban development field.

1. The city still had spontaneous expansion, in the building sector,
2. The city had an economical progress. The Palestinian Authority advantage was licensing the factories, mainly in Al Khalil city; and huge projects appeared too.
3. The municipality didn't make any development plans, even the zoning planning to classify the land usage as residential, industrial, recreational, agricultural zone ...etc. This created confusion in arranging the city, and unfortunately, factories were built in residential areas. The municipality didn't also have the ability to make any plans, because it hadn't qualified planners to make developmental studies.

Mr. Khaled Ossaily 2007 - Nowadays

After June 2007 interim Palestinian political conflicts, Al Khalil residents lost all hopes to elect new mayor, especially after the appointment of Khaled Ossaily as mayor for city by the Palestinian authority. People are against the principle of appointment, because it neglects the desires, and choices of the residents for the person whom they want. The mayor has been trying to develop the city and to create more efficient administration, specialists, teams and expert staff and employees.

5.5. Importance of The Old City to AL Khalil (Hebron) Municipality

The old city is so important to the municipality. It has take part of the municipality budget, by implementing some essential projects like installations of waste water networks, paving some places, yard, and paths. The municipality tries to find some donors to fund some projects, "like rehabilitating Ashohada' Street by the USAID"^[89], and the Islamic development Bank which rehabilitated many homes and assets near the Jewish settlements and preventing them from confiscation.

The municipality faced many obstacles from the (I.A.) and Jewish settlers. Palestinian teams and services crews were exposed to punishments several times.

In 1996, President *Yasser Arafat* ordered the establishment of Hebron Rehabilitation committee (H.R.C). The (H.R.C) responsible for the developments of the old city, and share loads with the municipality to introduce better quality of life.

From the faces of importance of the old city to Al Khalil (Hebron) Municipality is facilitating the resident's lives, and reliving the old city in various ways^[90].

- 1- Exempting Old City residents from paying water and power-consumption fees.
- 2- Exempting Old City residents from paying income taxes.
- 3- Restoring works for the old municipality yard.
- 4- Restoring Asswakneh neighborhood and individual houses in the old city.

5- Restoring of the Old Romans Sewage networks.

6- Paving the old commercial market.

5.6. Building Licensees during Different periods of Al Khalil Mayors.

Table No. (5-1) Number of building licensees during different periods of Al Khalil mayors for a period of three years and three months. ^[91]					
Israeli special authority Civilian Administration		special authority 'employees committee' 'Israelis Jordanian'		Palestinian National authority	
Zameer Shamesh		AbdelMajeed Azzeer		Mustafa Annatsheh	
Employment Date 7 July 1983	No. of licenses	Employment Date 1 October 1986	No. of licenses	Employment Date 2 April 1994	No. of licenses
7 July 1984	232	1 October 1987	1014	1994	433
7 July 1985	330	1 October 1988	538	1995	430
7 July 1986	350	1 October 1989	470	1996	586
30 Sept. 1986	091	30 December 1989	121	30 March 1997	109
Total	1003	Total	2143	Total	1558

Source: the author

Through the municipality archives, the number of building licensees which were approved in the period of Zameer shamesh did not exceed 1003 licenses for the period of three years and three months.

The period of AbdelMajeed Azzeer is considered better than Zameer Shameshs. The number of licenses in the first year (1014 licenses) refers to two reasons. First: he looked forward to excelling his position among the city residents. Second: the obstacles which faced the citizens in obtaining building licenses during Zameer Shameshs period no longer existed. A great drop is noticeable in the next two years.

The period of Mr. Mustafa Annatsheh is considered the balanced period in which the municipality has a kind of executive power to control the building processes especially by the presence of the Palestinian police. The city residents started to respond to municipality requirements by obtaining building licenses before starting any constructions, and this created a kind of regularity in the city.

5.7. Al Khalil (Hebron) Rehabilitation Committee (HRC).

The greatest role in the urban developments in the old city is attributed to Hebron Rehabilitation committee (H.R.C.), which was established to keep Al Khalil (Hebron) as historical town and to preserve its cultural and architectural heritages:

- A. To preserve the city cultural heritage by safeguarding the constitutive elements, the old buildings and protecting its entire architectural and social identity.
- B. To contain and encircle Jewish settlements inside the Old City by erecting rings of buildings around them in order to stop their horizontal expansion and to prevent their urban interconnection by increasing Palestinian population density.
- C. To revive the Old City, by consolidating its bond with the inhabitants, reclaiming empty buildings and infrastructure, and providing social services to Palestinians.

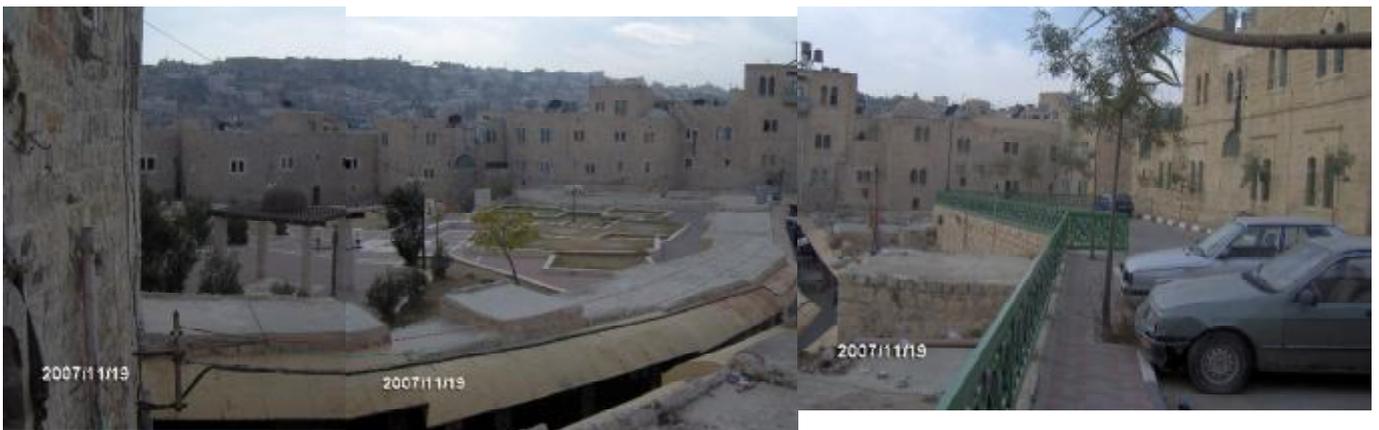


Figure 5-1: restored building, in this picture, it can be noticed the restored homes and shops alley which covered by yellow metallic umbrellas, and the public recreational garden.

Source: author, 19 November 2007

The committee worked in a good manner. It has done a great size of works; like building restoration and humanitarian aspects. Examples of the achieved works:

- 670 residential units were rehabilitated and 120 units are under restoration works.
- Wide ranges of services provided to the inhabitants despite the obstacles.
- The number of inhabitants increased from 400 in 1996 to 4,000 nowadays.
- Commercial marketplaces, streets, and roads have been rehabilitated.
- Urban architectural fabric is rebuilt by traditional means and materials ^[92].



Figure 5-2: fixing infrastructure in the old city

Source: author, 19 September 2006



Figure 5-3: finished works in the old city

Source: author, 29 November 2007

The picture to the left shows fixing the infrastructure in the old city streets, sewage network, water network, telephone network and underground electrical network. The picture to the right shows the completion and finished works of installing the infrastructural elements and street pavement.

Returning life to the old city is not only limited by the restorations and conservations of buildings, but it also comes beyond that in different ways like:

- 1- Taking care of people who dwell the old city.
- 2- Providing them with the needed facilities and public services which encouraged them to return back and remain in their homes in the old city.
- 3- Renting restored houses freely, but according to some standards and special conditions
- 4- Exempting Old City residents from paying income taxes.
- 5- Reducing unemployment rates by creating job opportunities. About 400 people in the old city now work with the (H.R.C.)^[93].



Figure 5-4: Hebron Rehabilitation Committee office building, before and after restoration.

Source: <http://www.hebronrc.org>

The (H.R.C.) takes care of the old city residents' human aspects of life such as health, education, entertainment, social life, and financial aids.

- 1- The residents of the area receive free health insurance.
- 2- The Old City clinic was rehabilitated and activated.
- 3- Several schools were renovated.
- 4- Children's libraries were established.
- 5- Food and financial assistance are provided through various channels – food-delivery programs in cooperation with aid organizations, job-creation projects in order to hire and employ unemployed people in the Old City and, in certain cases, financial aid for families who live in very critical locations.
- 6- Playgrounds and public gardens were created as entertainment place; which are used by local and international NGOs to organize various cultural activities for Hebron's Old City residents, with the support of the HRC.



Figure 5-5: public spaces, new garden as recreational facility, restored homes around it.

Source: (H.R.C.) Hebron Rehabilitation Committee

7- A social guidance center was established to address the numerous problems of families. Social workers provide direct assistance and referred services.

8- HRC has a legal unit, to follow the Israeli violations against Palestinians.

The HRC was awarded the Aga Khan Award for Architecture in 1998. This award was granted by the King of Spain (khwán Carlos) ^[94].

The (H.R.C.) has taken advantage of the support from some organizations and governments like: Palestinian Authority, Saudi Development Fund, Arab Economic and Social Development Fund, Spanish, Norwegian, Swedish, Irish, Canadian, German governments through the official development agencies, and the Temporary International Presence in Hebron (TIPH) ^[95].

CHAPTER SIX

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMENDATIOIS

6.1. Conclusions and Findings

All existing evidences witness that the city of Al Khalil owns all the characteristics of being an Arab Islamic city, from the cultural aspects to the models of the houses and architectural attitudes of the city. Many cultures and nations like the Greeks, Romans, Crusades, Persians, and Mongols had dwelled the city but none of them claims its ownership. In spite of these cultures, the city still stands and will remain proud with its Arab Islamic identity since memorial till the end of the creation.

In addition to the economic and political impact of colonialism, colonialism has affected the traditions and sense of identity of the colonized countries especially the developing nations. The struggle of eliminating brutal effects and maintaining the positive legacies of colonialism is evident in these countries.

Irregardless of which country it is, the causing factors of colonialism cover both the internal and external aspects of a specific country. Internally, there are language disparities and diversities in cultures, traditions and religions. The communal ownership of the people for their own resources, customs and beliefs were also sacrificed. And the government cannot do anything because they are either under the power of certain rulers who do not possess the qualities of true leaders.

Colonialism gave way to dependence and underdevelopment. While the colonizers are maximizing the use of natural resources to their advantages, they are also creating an environment in which they will alone benefit including the production and illiteracy.

Generally, colonialism benefited only those who had power but weakened poor nations the lack imperial dominion and power control beyond national borders. The colonizers imposed different rules on their comparative advantages which could be the reason why developing nations are still struggling for development.

Colonizing Palestine is a matter of full harmony with the European visions to extend their powers over the Middle East area, and that gives the Zionist Movement a position to be qualified for a "civil mission" in colonizing Palestine. The Zionist Movement attitudes against the Palestinians (native nation) are full with ethnics and racism, and that appears clearly in calling to establish a "pure Jewish state".

Racism is so clear in the Zionist Movement and its fellow, the state of Israel, through, stealing the Palestinians lands and expelling them out since 1948. They killed the Palestinians in brutal massacres even before establishing the so called Israel. Since 1937 more than 292 massacres have been committed, more than 7000 civilian Palestinians have been killed in addition to thousands of injuries, thousands of prisoner, expelled, and homeless people.

The native Jew Palestinians of Al Khalil city asked the Palestinian authorities to conserve their exist assets in the city, because they distrusts those people in the Israeli governments and the illegitimate ways that Jewish settlers broke into the Palestinians properties whatever were their owners religious attitudes.

The construction of the Jewish settlements came as a policy to deepen the divisions of the Palestinian lands, and to facilitate the settlements expansion policies. *Settlements construction violates article 49 of the fourth Geneva Convention that states: "the occupying power shall not deport or transfer parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies". Settling Israeli citizens in the Occupied Territories thus contravenes international law*). The Israeli governments usually, invest the factor of time, to delay any problem and to delay any implementation of any decision or solution against their interests and benefits

Palestinians have to increase their public awareness, against the danger of selling their properties to the Jewish settlers or their representatives who might sometimes be Palestinians. They also should care for the Israeli leadership terms in a sign to Sharon's announcement that he supports the construction of illegal colonies in

the old city to contain 1,000 housing units. That means destroying the old city completely!

No one can deny the existence of the native Palestinian Jews in Palestine as part of the Palestinian community. They had their rights as Palestinian residents without any discrimination for their possessions or their humanity. Their possessions such as buildings, lands, and other facilities were registered exactly as the Palestinian possessions were, and were never sold except for native Palestinians.

The Israelis imposed collective punishments and penalties against Palestinians like closing streets, imposing curfews, gate detectors and the policy of homes demolition in the old city. These will not oblige the Palestinians to leave their homes. The Israelis using the policy of closing schools and other educational institutions, in order to break any efforts for the Palestinians to organize any resistance and to illiterate the Palestinians. Israeli politicians think that controlling an illiterate nation easier than controlling an educated one.

The claims of the Jew settlers for the buildings carrying symbols to refer to Jewish heritages in the old city are untrue. that the buildings. Through these symbols settlers could forge the history of the buildings. This point motivated the Palestinians to suspect (getting sure) all the present symbols and the settlers' claims of the building ownership, and that forged the history of the buildings and the identity of the old city.

Al Khalil (Hebron) governorate economy forms 40% of the Palestinian economy. The strength of the city economy comes through factories, industries, cleverness and success of the businessmen and administrations. The Israeli government applied punishments especially in the economy sector, but the Palestinians adapted their life according to the hard conditions. Existing Israeli settlements has direct effect on the decline of the Palestinian economy in the old city.

The reduction of the production on the national level of Palestine is about 65% which means a general collapse for Palestinian economy. The value of buildings, houses, lands, shops and markets collapsed and had sharp decline in the old city and H2 area.

The N.G.Os Reports as neutral parties are considered a strong evidence that the sanctions imposed against Palestinians in the old city, is part of the comprehensive Israeli plan to evacuate the city of its residents and weaken the Palestinian economy, which is to facilitate controlling the lands and the Palestinian nation.

The settlements construction in the city of Al Khalil (Hebron) serves the Israeli governments policies in controlling the Palestinian lands. That was achieved by forbidding the municipality from expanding its borders to areas close to settlements, which allowed the settlements to be expanded, and preventing the municipality from doing any planning or developments in the city. The bypass roads were carried out within the city municipal borders, to carry and facilitate the settler's movement. They also connect the Jewish settlements, through Palestinians lands, like Kiryat Arbaa and Kharssina settlements.

Forming the "Civil Administration" in 1981 came to reduce the impacts of the linguistic term "military occupation" which the West Bank fell under in 1967. All major departments' employees were Israeli Army (I.A.) officers and soldiers. The direct effects of the Israeli Civilian Administration on the old city of Al Khalil appeared after the first 2-3 years of its creation. The settlers moved in the city under its cover with full arrangements and coordination. The military orders were means of giving the Israelis a kind of legal action for confiscating the lands, stopping building construction and homes demolition according to the Israeli law.

According to (H1, H2) signed agreement, the city has lost a very important part of its geographical, social, economical and cultural heritage extension. This agreement granted the Israelis what they couldn't achieve by the aggressions of the settlers and

the force of (I.A). They have achieved the aim of creating a geographical connection within the major settlements and the midtown settlements. On the other hand, Palestinians didn't achieve anything of this agreement. *Life has not been normalized*; the markets are still settled by settlers and used as houses for them, the Shohadaa Street is not opened; only settlers use it. Moreover the general conditions of the old city totally are getting worse than any time ever passed on the city.

The old city of Al Khalil was built according to Arab Islamic functional, architectural, social and cultural measures. The city grows and expands spontaneously according to the community needs and the problems that may face the city.

Since 1944 up to nowadays, there has been no master urban plan for the city. What is available is plans for expanding the municipality borders, to expand the areas that receive services from the municipality. Therefore, the city is still expanding randomly and spontaneously far away of any planning or urbanization measures.

A catastrophically failure plan was prepared by the municipality and the Ministry of Planning in 2005. The plan had very dangerous and mysterious effects by leaving lands uses and ownerships undefined on both sides of the bypass roads. The municipality and the municipal council approves the city borders expansion, although they haven't made any studies and they haven't got any qualified staff to prepare such studies and plans. They haven't even consulted any experienced people for such plans. Such a step from the municipality and the Ministry of Planning makes them responsible for any consequences that might happen in the future from the Israelis if they invested the left lands on both sides of the bypass roads.

The main objective of the municipality step for expanding the municipal borders is to register and settle the lands in these areas. While the lands within the municipality borders are not being settled or registered or updated registration. The terrible issue is that the expansion areas don't have any geographical connection with the existing municipal borders because of the 300m wide bypass roads setbacks.

Since 1944, no one has worked on preparing a study for a master plan to the city, nor the mayors gave attention to the city urbanization measures, and they did not care about the old city problems in the appropriate ways. The crucial thing was that the appointed Jew mayor (Zameer Shamesh) didn't look after the city urbanization but he stressed all his attention and directed his efforts to serve the creation of a Jewish community inside the old city by allowing the settlements construction and expansion.

The policy of Israeli government played in the old city was to impose all kinds of sanctions and discrimination to force the Palestinians to evacuate the old city, and to prevent any developments that the Palestinians may achieve. The main objective behind (Zameer Shameshs) appointment as mayor of Al Khalil (Hebron) city was to facilitate the Israeli interests and policies against the city, mainly the old city, and to re-create a Jewish community in the old city via the existing settlements.

The municipality of Al Khalil (Hebron) hasn't got an ability to make even rough planning studies because it hasn't got the qualified staff. So a person will find confusion in the architectural fabric of the city referring to the misunderstanding of the municipal council for the meaning of urban planning or the benefits of master plans for the city. Another thing is that the attestation of the new municipal borders expansion by the municipal council without any consultations with any experienced staff in the field of city planning and developments. The municipality will still suffer from the administration inefficiency, and the authority of the one man decision. The most important thing that was introduced to the old city is exempting the old city residents from paying the taxes and the fees of the services to courage them to keep living in the old city

Hebron Rehabilitation committee (H.R.C) played a great role in the urbanization and rehabilitation process in the old city. The main duties of (H.R.C) are:

1. Protecting the entire architectural and social identity of the old city
2. Circling the Jewish settlements so as not to expand horizontally.

3. Preventing the settlers from confiscating more Palestinian properties.
4. Reviving the old city by consolidating its bonds with the inhabitants, reclaiming abandoned buildings, rehabilitating the infrastructure
5. Preserving the city's extensive cultural heritage.

The (HRC) rule in the rehabilitation and restoration of the old city, many people accepted to return and to live in the old city, for the following reasons:

1. They liked to participate in their duty of defending the city from the Jewish settlers and settlements.
2. They became persuaded that the old city buildings are hygienic and qualified for living according to the modern life requirements.
3. Some people returned to live in their own homes. Others rented the houses from the (HRC) freely, but according to specific conditions and measures.

Anyone who didn't visit the city for 10-15 years ago will discover the difference between the old city since his last visit and the nowadays view of the old city. He will find the newly paved streets and alleyways, the infrastructure installations, the harmony of the paints, the renewal of the missing elements, the modern public parks, and so many other things that can't be described unless you visit it. The favor of that refers to the great efforts of the Hebron Rehabilitation committee (H.R.C.).

6.2. Recommendations

In this study, every topic on the Palestinians life in this area needs to be studied individually, and because of the big problems and huge suffering, every family of the old city might need an individual study.

Recommendations on the political level:

- Palestinian authorities have to support the residents of the old city, and have to encourage them on keeping resisting the old city occupation and Judaization. This can be achieved through the objections from Palestinian official levels and the wide-spreading movements on the popular and national base and formal levels.

- The Palestinian political level and the local authorities should care about the nature of the social life of the old city residents and support them to keep and maintain living in the old city in spite of all the hard conditions which they face from the Jewish settlers and the (I.A.), in addition to poverty and the unemployment.
- Palestinians authorities have to develop the economical conditions of the Palestinian cities mainly the old city of Al Khalil. Part of this development, is creating an independent economical system away from the bonds with Israeli economy. As will as empowering the Palestinian local production instead of the imported products.
- The Palestinian high political level has to practice more pressures on the Israelis and the involved states and universal establishments to take their real roles in solving the problem of the Israeli settling on the Palestinian lands, mainly the Jewish settling in the old city of Al Khalil (Hebron), and evacuating the midtown settlements from the Jewish settlers who disturb the Palestinian residents life. They have also to remove all the settling elements like caravan houses, street barriers, gate detectors, military observation towers and other signs representing the Jewish settling in the city.
- *Palestinian high political levels have to withdraw from the city division (H1, H2) agreement (Hebron Protocol) and cancel it totally because the Israelis aren't committed to any small item of it. It doesn't also achieve any trivial interest for the Palestinians such as normalizing life, opening streets, opening the closed shops, opening the central market, secure the Palestinian residents and possessions, protecting the holy places and even forbidding the settlers from expanding the existing settlements in the old city or preventing them from occupying more Palestinian homes and converting them into settlements.*
- *Considering the city as one part city and never dealing with it as a divided city of H1, H2 zones, and Never show any division borders on maps or in descriptions.*
- To empower and encourage the people to live in the old city. All the high political level members in the city, mayors, ministers, parliament members,...etc, should reside in the old city, or open and run their official works from the old city.

Recommendations for the public establishments and old city residents:

- The first recommendation is to increase the efforts of the Palestinian local institutions, research centers, researchers, and universities to make individual studies for every sector of the Palestinian life in the old city of Al Khalil (Hebron).
- Making a library of documents about the old city. It should consist of all kinds of documents like old photos, maps, illustrations, scripts, descriptions, old men remembrances, and whatever useful to be used as "reference" for any studies about the old city. It might be used as evidence in protecting and defending the old city social and cultural heritages from the Jewish settlements and the Israeli occupation.
- Protesting against homes demolition or confiscation in the old city and everywhere else, through the Palestinian participation on high political levels.
- Supporting the existing schools in the old city to maintain the educational process, and to keep forward to attract more students to these schools and getting beyond the expected or unexpected conditions that may happen like: schools closure, schools attacks or confusing the educational process.
- Attempting to reopen the closed commercial Palestinian facilities peacefully like, Assahla area, Ashalala area, the central market, and all the closed places in the old city and H2 area, and neglecting the reasons behind closing them.
- Breaking down the existing barriers, gates detectors and refusing all types of closures of the city entrances or the old city streets, and removing the separators between the city neighborhoods, and reopening these places for the everyday life activities and movement.
- The municipality has to keep introducing all the possible services to the old city residents with free fees and taxes, to support them to keep living in the old city and maintain struggling against the city Judaization.
- The international establishments and organizations have to protect the universal cultural heritages recorded in their files everywhere in the world, and to prevent any occupying power from investing any archeological site for any reasons. Otherwise it

has to face very hard punishments and restrictions and considering that there is no power in the world above the national laws and national agreements.

- Palestinians responsible authorities, old city residents and individuals have to resist the construction of Jewish settlements or the planning to expand any of the existing ones by preventing any Palestinian from selling his property to the Israelis by all the possible ways.

Recommendations towards the urban planning attitudes:

- Doubling the Palestinian efforts to prevent the existing Jewish settlements in the old city from expanding any more. Efforts should be directed to restore anything under their hands like the central market, Al-Rajabi building and any other assets whatever is the original possessor or owner.
- Resisting any division for any buildings mainly the Ibrahimi Mosque, whatever the conditions behind this division are and refusing it totally, and returning the situation to the same conditions as before the date of the brutal Goldsteins massacre.
- Resisting any attempts of the Jewish settlers and (I.A.) from making any forward steps like occupying new buildings, lands, opening ally streets and bypass roads, closing homes, or touch and harm any places of the city functions, like the plans of the (I.A.) to open a road from Ashohadaa Street to Tal Arrumaida Settlement which will pass through the Palestinians lands and the city's public cemetery.
- *Regarding to the city urbanization, the municipality has to start working out a comprehensive master plan for the city by expertise qualified engineers under the consultation and supervision of specialized urban planners.*
- *The planners have to deal with the city master plan (as one part city, and never shows any division borders of H1, H2, or any signs for the Jewish settlements, because the lands owners are Palestinians whatever is the possessions refer to a Palestinian Muslim or a Palestinian native Jew...).*
- *The municipality has to give up, and cancel the new project of expanding the municipality borders for (2005) to settle and register the new included lands, and it*

has to give priority for settling and registering the lands existing within the municipal borders. The settling and registration for the city existing land blocks is more important and beneficial for the city, mainly the old city. The registration and land settling shall be in full harmony with the master plan of the city.

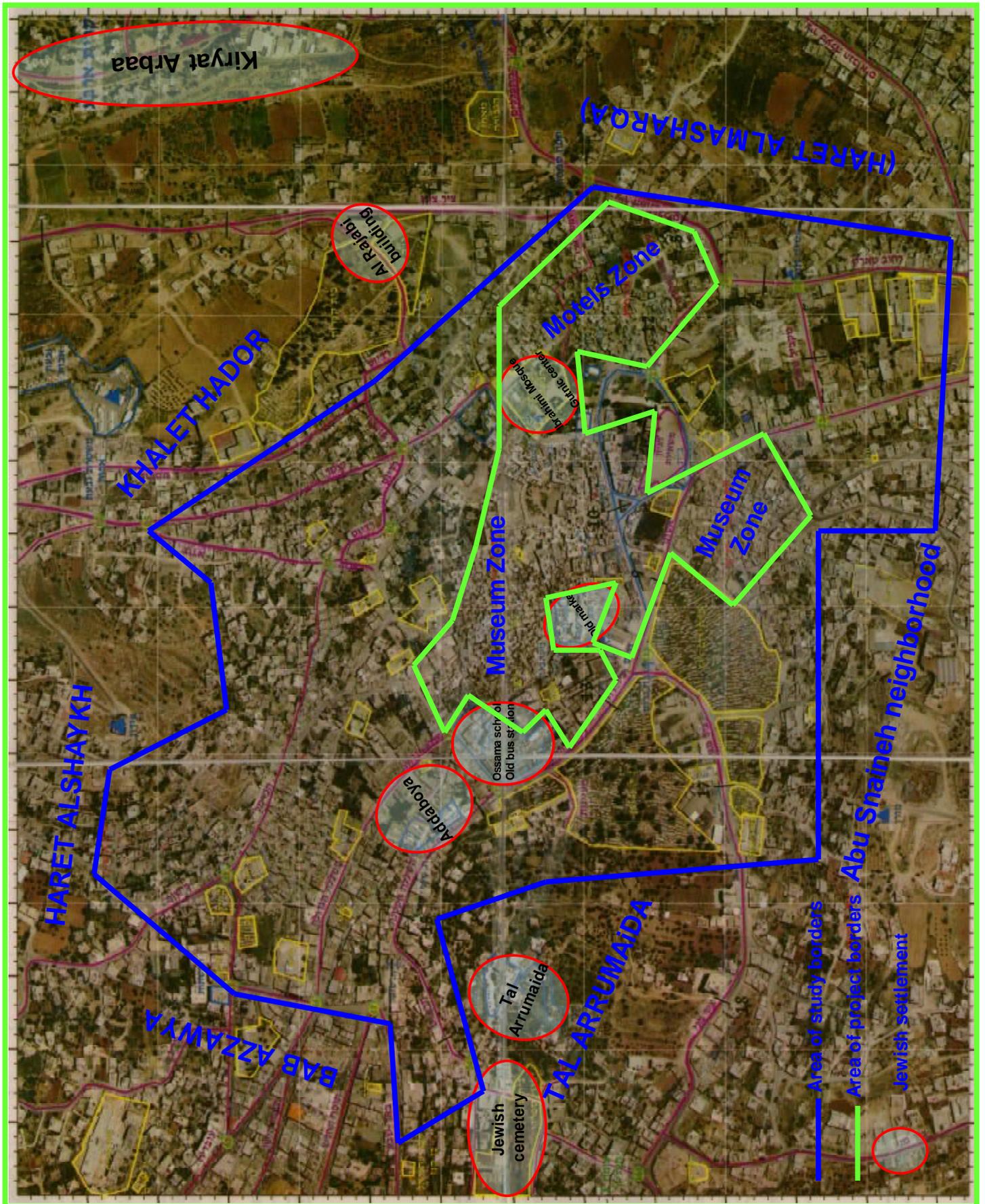
- The recommendation of canceling the new expansion of the municipality borders is to avoid the municipality falling in the trick of the lands which is left along the bypass roads in a width of 300 meters. The left lands are not going to be registered in this expansion, and the left lands don't have a defined usage. Besides, there are no guarantees that the Israelis will not use them for any purposes, for example using them for settling aims, while it can make settling belts along the bypasses roads to connect the major settlements. If this project is implemented and activated on the ground, officially the municipality will grant the Israelis a valuable treasure, because the municipality hasn't included these lands in any planning or urbanization measures or studies.
- *A special recommendation for the mayor or any decision makers is to stop the former project and to reevaluate it according to the urban planning measures, and to do more efforts on the present municipal borders, by preparing the city master plans and considering the expected expansions of the city according to scientific planning and urban studies.*
- Erecting facilities in the old city to be as attraction points for local tourism. Facilities might be like open theaters or gathering places which can hold large capacity of people such as festivals and public or private celebrations.
- Opening the main and official departments in the old city to encourage people to visit it and to strengthen its residents.
- The last recommendation is considered as conceptual idea for a project, that if the project achieved success, it would absorb a lot of the effects which face the old city because of the Jewish settlements existence and settlers presence.

The idea is to convert the closed shops and the uninhabited homes and any other buildings left without any usage in the old city into "Palestine National Museum" or

minimizing it into "City General Museum" which will reveal to the visitors the historical growth of Palestine in general and Al Khalil city in particular. The project will be designed according to the universal requirements and measures of museums. With regard to the suggested idea, the old city can be turned into a like castle form by adding some elements, and architectural features that will define the project's borders and limitations. The project will include some places to reside the tourists in small hotels "motels". Thus, the tourist can visit the museum and live the atmosphere of the old city at day and night.

The project will include also, lecture halls, internet cafes, restaurants, sport facilities, and other recreational facilities and services.

The borders of this project are going to be close to the Jewish settlements as much as possible to prevent these settlements from expanding horizontally any more.



Map 6-1: Study area borders, and area of project borders.
 Source: (I.D.F. 2004), edited by the author

List of References

- (1) (Applied Research Institute of Jerusalem, ARIJ. 2007).
- (2) www.palestine-pmc.com/details.asp?cat=3&id=110 (last visit 18 November, 2007).
- (3) Hebron university research center 1986, Field study to the old city of Hebron (author's translation from Arabic).
- (4) www.palvoice.com/forums/archive/index.php/t-50369-p-2.htm (last visit 5 September 2007)
- (5) Hantash, Abduhadi, maps and settlements expert, Hebron municipality
- (6) www.fmep.org/reports/pdf/FMEP_v13n1.pdf. (Last visit 15 December 2007, PLO Negotiations Support Unit, December 18, 2002).
- (7) www.alyaum.com/issue/page.php?IN=10780&P=6 L. (Last visit 15 March 2008) (Authors translation from Arabic)
- (8) Steiner & Butter, 2007
- (9) (<http://encarta.msn.com/encyclopedia> (Last visit 15-25 October 2009)
- (10) Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy. Colonialism
- (11) www.bbc.co.uk/history/British/empire. (Last visit 15 October 2009)
- (12) Feyrer, J & Sacerdote, B 2007, Colonialism and Modern Income – Islands as Natural Experiments.
- (13) Impacts of Colonialism, PolSci 215, Temple University.
- (14) Analysis examines the impact of colonialism on Africa's modern day problems, 2005, BBC.
- (15) Analysis examines the impact of colonialism on Africa's modern day problems, 2005, BBC.
- (16) Nineteenth Century Colonialism in India, retrieved on 15 October 2007 from Colonialism.htm.
- (17) Chandra, R 1992, Industrialization and Development in the Third World, Rutledge.
- (18) Obadina, T 2000, the myth of neo-colonialism, African Economic Analysis.
- (19) Aronson 1990; Palombo 1990; and Morris 2001. The Israeli right-wing calls for transfer, Haaretz (December 12, 2002; September 12 and November 6, 2006); Maariv (August 8, 2005);
- (20) A two-state solution, Haaretz (November 7, 2003; January 7, 2004; January 18, 2005); Jerusalem Media and Communication Center (2005).
- (21) Pogron 2005.
- (22) Amro, y, 1987, The Arabic Khalil Arrhahman, a City has a History, (author's translation from Arabic).

- (23) Asa'ideh, M, 2003, Master theses (Al Khalil City (Hebron), Study in Cities Geography) Al Najah University
- (24) Al Basaytah, N, 2007, Master theses (Urban planning management for Hebron City: Case Study). Al Quds University
- (25) Waltz, V, and Zschiesche, J, 1999: You had our lands excavated, Arabic edition 1993, p. 23. (Authors translation from Arabic).
- (26) Waltz, V and Zschiesche, J, 1999: You had our lands excavated, Arabic edition 1993, p. 25. (Authors translation from Arabic).
- (27) Disraeli, B, 1847 London : (Tancred prince) or the new crusades campaigns
- (28) Tsangwil, I, 1920 London: "Jerusalem Voice", p. 88
- (29) Hertzal, Th.: "dailies" first folder p.98. Notice dated 02/06/1895
- (30) Ben-Gurion, Zionism foreign politics, Berlin 1937 p. 28
- (31) Wiseman, H "memories" Hamburg 1951 p. 168
- (32) Nordaw, Max "speech in the 7th Zionism conference 1905".
- (33) Hertzal, Th.: "dailies" second folder p. 160. Dated 09/10/1898
- (34) www.countercurrents.org/pa-johal171104.htm. (Last visit 18 march 2008)
- (35) www.abas-zaki.org/hebron_set.htm. (Last visit 18 march 2008)(Authors translation from Arabic)
- (36) Sigal, R. & Wiseman, E. 2003, a civilian occupation, the politics of Israeli architecture, p. 24
- (37) (<http://en.wikipedia.org>.
- (38) Ch. Randolph, & Ch. Winston, The Six Day War, 1967 p.199 citing 'The World at One' BBC radio, July12, 1967
- (39) <http://www.hebron.com/english/article.php?id=223> (Last visit 20.12.2007)
- (40) pt.trekearth.com/gallery/Middle_East/Turkey/photo565137.htm. (Last visit 20/12/2007).
- (41) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cave_of_the_Patriarchs_massacre. (Last visit 20/12/2007)
- (42) http://pt.trekearth.com/gallery/Middle_East/Turkey/photo565137.htm. (Last visit 20/12/2007).
- (43) (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kiryat_Arba. (Last visit. 20/12/2007)
- (44) http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsourc/History/beit_hadassah.html.(Last visit 20/12/2007)
- (45) Ha'arets newspaper, 8, February 2007, Israel
- (46) <http://haras.naseej.com/Detail.asp?InNewsItemID=210710> (Last visit 15/08/2007), (Authors translation from Arabic).
- (47) <http://www.ikhwan.net/vb/showthread.php?t=13228&page=18>, (Last visit 15/08/2007), (Authors translation from Arabic).

- (48) www.ifar.org/heritage.htm by: JAMES A. R. NAFZIGER. (Last visit 20/08/2007).
- (49) <http://www.eappi.org/eappi.nsf/index/rep-giw-200705.html> (Last visit 20/07/2007)
- (50) <http://www.palestine-pmc.com/details.asp?cat=3&id=110> (Last visit 25/8/2007)
- (51) http://www.abas-zaki.org/hebron_set.htm. (Last visit 25/7/2006)
- (52) OCHA – Steve Sabella | Protective metal net below Abraham Avinu Settlement Hebron city | June 2005. (Last visit 20/5/2007)
- (53) http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/opt/docs/UN/OCHA/ochaHU0705_En.pdf. (Last visit 25/6/2006)
- (54) Palestinians prisoners club (Hebron), ministry of prisoners and releases affairs.2007
- (55) Hebron Rehabilitation Committee (HRC)
- (56) <http://www.palestine-pmc.com/details.asp?cat=3&id=110>. (Last visit 20/12/2007)
- (57) McGreal, C, Israel Accused of Hebron Land Grab, THE GUARDIAN, 3 December 2002.
- (58) http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/opt/docs/UN/OCHA/ochaHU0705_En.pdf (Last visit 25/6/2006)
- (59) Al Hayah news paper edited on Tuesday 20 February 2007 No. 4068, p. 2
- (60) Aluf B. and Alon, G, PM Demands ‘Quick’ Changes in Hebron for Jewish Control – Proposes Plan for ‘Compact Zone’ of Contiguity, HA’ARETZ 18 November 2002.
- (61) Interviews with the school principal Mrs. Reem Ashareef. 20/9/2007
- (62) Department of education of Hebron 11/9/2007
- (63) Department of education -Hebron, interview with Sameer Al Jamal, chief of administrative affairs, 15/9/2007
- (64) http://www.palestine-encyclopedia.com/EPP/Chapter13_1of3.htm (Last visit 15/08/200)
- (65) http://pt.trekearth.com/gallery/Middle_East/Turkey/photo565137.htm, (Last visit 15/8 /2007)
- (66) Okaz news paper, edition 2114, issued on 1st April 2007
- (67) Al Quds news paper, Tuesday 13 September 2007 No. 13677 (authors translation from Arabic)
- (68) www.sfusd.edu/schwww/sch618/Art/Art2.html
- (69) Al Jazeera channel interview 30/ 11/ 2007 (other opinion)
- (70) Jerusalem Post journal, John Immanuel, 17 January 1997, article entitled "Sons of Abraham".
- (71) Friday, April 13, 2007, Robert Lindsay Location: Madera, California
- (72) Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Hebron District
- (73) http://www.ipc.gov.ps/ipc_a/ipc_a-1/a_News/December_2003/061.html. (Last visit 12/08/2007)
- (74) http://www.pnic.gov.ps/arabic/quds/arabic/losses/quds_hsaer79.html (last visit 25/10 2007)
- (75) Chamber of Commerce and Industry in the Hebron District 28/September/2000 to January/2001 about the economical situations in the city of Al Khalil (Hebron, both sides H.1, H.2 areas).

- (76) Al Khalil governorate office - economical department
- (77) BTslem, Israeli citizen's wrights association (Israeli humanitarian associations) report publicized on November–December 2006, Al Quds news paper, 15May2007, No.13556
- (78) Chamber of Commerce and Industry in the Hebron District
- (79) The Lands Defense Committee 2007
- (80) Don, P. 1986 the west bank- history, Politics, society, economy, p. 83.
- (81) Coon, A., 1992, Town planning under military occupation. P. 38
- (82) Country Report on Human Rights for 1987: The West Bank. Report to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, US State Department
- (83) <http://pnn.ps/arabic/interviews/interview68.htm>. (Last visit 5/10/2006)
- (84) Hebron Municipality
- (85) Settling and Registering the City Lands workshop, 26 July 2007.
- (86) The municipality general secretary 'Mr Rabah Abu Shkhedim' interview (25 December 2007) the period of the mayor (Zameer Shamish),
- (87) (Engineer Nayef Al Basaytta & Azzam Al Jo'ubeh interview on 20/12/ 2007)
- (88) Al Basaytah, N, 2007, Master theses (Urban planning management for Hebron City: Case Study). Al Quds University. P. 79
- (89) Interviews with Dr. Khalid Al Qawasmi, chief of (H.R.C.).
- (90) Hebron Municipality
- (91) Building licensees during different periods of Al Khalil mayors for a period of three years and three months. Hebron Municipality
- (92) <http://www.hebronrc.org/en/achievements.htm> (Last visit 2/12/2007)
- (93) Interviews with Dr. Khalid Al Qawasmi, chief of (HRC). & seminars at (H.R.C.) center.
- (94) http://www.riwaqbiennale.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=122&Itemid=139 (Last visit 1/12 2007)
- (95) Interviews with Dr. Khalid Al Qawasmi, chief of (H.R.C.).

Bibliography

English Books

1. Coon, A., 1992, Town planning under military occupation, P. 38
2. Segal, R. & Weizman, E. 2003, A civilian occupation, the politics of Israeli architecture,
3. Yiftachel, Oren, 1995, Planning as control: policy and resistance in deeply divided society,
4. UN office for the coordination of humanitarian affairs. April 2005
5. Waltz, V. and Zschiesche, Joachim, May 1999: You had our lands excavated, Arabic edition.
6. W. Ruiter and F.M. Sanders 1998, physical planning,
7. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Oktay, Derya, 1996, Gazimagusa, notes on urban design,
8. Becorefeild, Disraeli, Benjamin, 1847 London: (Tancred prince) or the new crusades campaigns.
9. Tsangwil, Israel, 1920 London: "Jerusalem Voice", p. 88
10. Nordaw, Max, "speech in the 7th Zionism conference 1905".
11. Randolph Churchill, Winston S. Churchill, The Six Day War, 1967 p.199 , 1967
12. Don, Peretz 1986. The west bank- history, Politics, society, economy, p. 83. West view press,
13. Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy. Colonialism
14. Feyrer, J & Sacerdote, B 2007, Colonialism and Modern Income – Islands as Natural Experiments.
15. Chandra, R 1992, Industrialization and Development in the Third World, Routledge.
16. Obadina, T 2000, The myth of neo-colonialism, African Economic Analysis
17. PolSci 215, Impacts of Colonialism, , Temple University.

English Journals

1. Jerusalem Post journal, John Immanuel, 17 January 1997, article entitled "Sons of Abraham".
2. Ha'arets newspaper, 8, February 2007
3. Chris McGreal, Israel Accused of Hebron Land Grab, THE GUARDIAN, 3 December 2002.
4. Maariv newspaper (August 8, 2005)
5. Le Monde Diplomatic, February 19, 2003.

English Websites

1. www.sfusd.edu/schwww/sch618/Art/Art2.html
2. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kiryat_Arba
3. <http://encarta.msn.com/encyclopedia>
4. www.bbc.co.uk/history/British/empire.

Interviews and Establishments

1. B, Tslem and the Israeli citizens wrights association (Israeli humanitarian associations) report publicized on November–December 2006, Al Quds news paper, Tuesday 15 May 07, No. 13556
2. http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/opt/docs/UN/OCHA/ochaHU0705_En.pdf
3. United Nations Information's System on the Question of Palestine UNISPAL :

Arabic Books

1. Dr. Mosa Nael, 2003/2004, Principles of urban planning,
2. Dr Allam, Khalid, Dr Saad, Sameer, Dr Addenary, Mostafa, 1995. Regional planning, first edition
3. Daibes, M. 2005, master theses: Commercial revitalization and historic preservation of al shalalah commercial district in Hebron city, ,
4. Ihshish Basem Mohammad, 2000, master theses: Hebron in the tenth hijri century 2000ac-1412bc.
5. Basaytah, N., 2007, Master theses (Urban planning management for Hebron: Al Quds University.
6. Abu Baker, Amin Masoud 1864-1918: Qada Al Khalil- Amman 1994

a. العلمي، الحنبلي مجير الدين-الأنس الجليل بتاريخ القدس والخليل. المجلد الثاني، الطبعة الأولى 1999م.

b. أبو صالح، محمد زياب، اعمار مدينة الخليل

c. دودين، ف. (2004): اتجاهات التطور العمراني لمدينة دورا. رسالة ماجستير غير منشورة، جامعة النجاح الوطنية نابلس، فلسطين.

d. الجهاز المركزي الفلسطيني. (1997): تقرير لسكان محافظة الخليل، ج1.

e. لجنة الدفاع عن الأراضي. (2006) تقارير عن مصادرة الأراضي من مدينة الخليل.

f. وزارة الحكم المحلي. (2003) المخططات الهيكلية الإسرائيلية للقرى الفلسطينية، الخليل، رام الله.

Arabic Journals

1. Al Hayah news paper edited on Tuesday 20 February 2007 No. 4068, page 2
2. Al Quds news paper, Tuesday 13 September 2007 No. 13677 (Authors translation from Arabic)
3. Okaz news paper, edition 2114, issued on 1st April 2007

Arabic Websites

1. www.palestine-pmc.com/details.asp?cat=3&id=110
2. www.palvoice.com/forums/archive/index.php/t-50369-p-2.htm
3. <http://www.aljazeera.net>

4. www.fmep.org/reports/pdf/FMEP_v13n1.pdf. (PLO Negotiations Support Unit, Dec. 18, 2002).
5. <http://www.hebron.com/english/article.php?id=223>
6. <http://www.palestine-pmc.com/details.asp?cat=3&id=110>
7. www.abas-zaki.org/hebron_set.htm

Interviews and Establishments

1. Palestine academic society for the study of international affairs (passia): diary (Jerusalem: passia publications, 1999)
2. Rowaq, center for architectural conservation
3. (ARIJ Applied Research Institute of Jerusalem).
4. Hebron university research center 1986, Field study to the old city of Hebron (author's translation from Arabic).
5. Palestinians prisoners club, ministry of prisoners and releases affairs.
6. Hebron Rehabilitation Committee
7. The lands defense committee 2007
8. Hebron municipality
9. Al Jazeera channel interview 30/ 11/ 2007 (other opinion)
10. Department of education in Al Khalil city
11. Al Khalil Governorate
12. Al Khalil municipality employees (Zameer Shamish period)

Appendices

Appendix (1-1): closing doors and windows in the old city



Windows & Doors Closures

Source: Hebron Rehabilitation Committee (HRC)

Appendix (2-1): the full text of the Belfor Declaration (November 2nd, 1917)

The Belfor Declaration signed guaranteeing a Jewish a homeland in Palestine.

Dear Lord Rotchild

"His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

Source: <http://www.swartzentrover.com>

Jewish Hebron marketplace heir doesn't want settlers there

• By TOVAH LAZAROFF

The descendent of the Jewish owner of Hebron's disputed marketplace is left wing, secular and lives in Tel Aviv.

Unlike the Hebron Jews who were forcibly evicted from the marketplace on August 7, retired journalist Haim Hanegebi, 72, does not dream of returning to the city where his family lived for more than 200 years.

There, settlers have placed a large white banner over the empty shops in which they demand: "Return the stolen property."

They believe that because this marketplace was once owned by Hanegebi's grandfather, Haim Bejavo, and used by the city's Jewish community, they have a right to settle the area situated at the entryway to their Avraham Avinu neighborhood.

It's a claim Hanegebi rejects. "I have more rights than the settlers and the army," he told *The Jerusalem Post* last week.

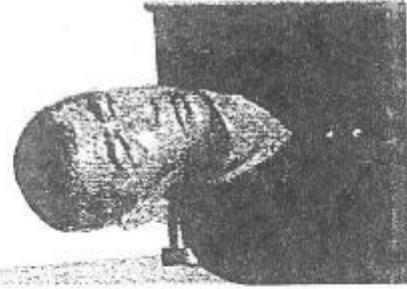


HAIM HANEGBI (right) says the Jewish residents of Hebron, who hung the above sign across the disputed marketplace, do not have a right to the area. (Tovah Lazaroff)

He wants the marketplace to revert to the Palestinians who made use of it from the 1930s to 1994, when Israel forced them to shut down the shops after Baruch Goldstein, from nearby Kiryat Arba, killed 29 Palestinians as they prayed in a

mosque attached to Hebron's Cave of the Patriarchs. For Hanegebi, the issue is greater than the shops that have grabbed headlines over the last month. He is among a group of 27 descendants of the original Jewish community

who believe the government should evacuate all 800 Jewish settlers from Hebron. "We have to throw them out of Hebron down to the last one," said Hanegebi. He has little sympathy with the settlers' claim to the mar-



ketplace. Still, as he explained, the complex web of property ownership in Hebron appears to mean that his family's history has little relevance to the decision about who can use the marketplace.

In 1997, the Civil Administration of Judea and Samaria sent Hanegebi a ruling saying the state had a right to the property registered in his grandfather's name. That document, along with a copy of the original deed from 1807

made out to his ancestor Haim Hamizri, are filed away in a blue plastic folder that Hanegebi took out as he spoke with *The Post*.

For him, the papers are a piece of the history of his family, which wandered from Spain to North Africa to Egypt and finally to Hebron, where his grandfather was the city's Sephardic rabbi. They fled Hebron in 1929, along with the other survivors of that ancient Jewish community, when local Arabs attacked the Jewish community, killing 67 Jews and wounding 70.

He holds on to these documents to counter the claims by the Jews who settled in Hebron in 1979 that the marketplace area, as well as all Jewish property in the city, is theirs because they are the spiritual inheritors of that pre-1929 community.

"Why do they have a right to this?" he asked.

Two weeks ago, the settlers

See HEBRON, Page 7

Appendix (3-1): THE 1954 HAGUE CONVENTION

Increasing international pressure for an agreement that would specifically address the protection of cultural property during armed conflict resulted in negotiations that led to the 1954 Hague Convention. It attempts to broaden the scope of the 1899 and 1907 Hague Conventions by taking into account the events of World Wars I and II, by premising the law in the "cultural heritage of mankind," and by incorporating certain provisions of Geneva Convention IV to create a truly effective and comprehensive agreement on the protection of cultural property during hostilities, whether international or non-international (civil war). The Convention covers both movable and immovable property, which may bear a distinctive emblem. Parties must undertake preparations in time of peace against the foreseeable effects of armed conflict and prohibit:

- any use of the cultural property in a manner that will likely expose it to destruction or damage in the event of an armed conflict;
- the commission of any acts of hostility or reprisal against cultural property except for reasons of military necessity; and
- Any form of theft, pillage, or misappropriation of cultural property.

To help enforce these provisions, parties agree to take steps to prosecute and impose sanctions upon offenders. The Convention also requires occupying states to help in safeguarding and preserving cultural property and provides for return of property seized during a conflict.

In addition, the 1954 Hague Convention outlines procedures for the special protection of specific items of cultural property. To qualify for special protection, cultural property must be either immovable property of "very great importance" or a refuge to shelter movable property, it must be situated at an "adequate distance" from an industrial center or important military objective, and it may not be used for a military purpose, such as stationing military personnel or storing weapons. Once cultural property is placed under special protection, state parties must ensure the immunity of the property by refraining from directing any hostilities against it. Special protection is ensured through the use of distinctive markings and the property's subsequent entry into an international registry at UNESCO. To date, however, only a handful of states have registered property for special protection, and such property is limited to just a few works.

Protocol I¹² to the 1954 Hague Convention imposes additional obligations on a state party that is occupying the territory of another state. It requires an occupying state to: (1) prevent the export of cultural property from the occupied territory; (2) seize all cultural property imported into its territory from any occupied territory; (3) return the seized property to the formerly occupied territory at the close of hostilities; and (4) pay an indemnity to the holders in good faith of any cultural property which has to be returned.

Perhaps the most successful implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention occurred during the Gulf War (1991) in which many members of the coalition forces were either parties to the convention or, in the instance of non-parties such as the U.S., accepted its rules, most notably by creating a "no-fire target list" of places where cultural property was known to exist.¹³ The 1954 Hague Convention was not, however, effective in Yugoslavia, as the Dubrovnik and Mostar bombings illustrate. Such wanton attacks on cultural property prompted efforts to amend the 1954 Hague Convention to prevent similar destruction and insure greater individual and state accountability.

Sources: www.ifar.org/heritage.htm



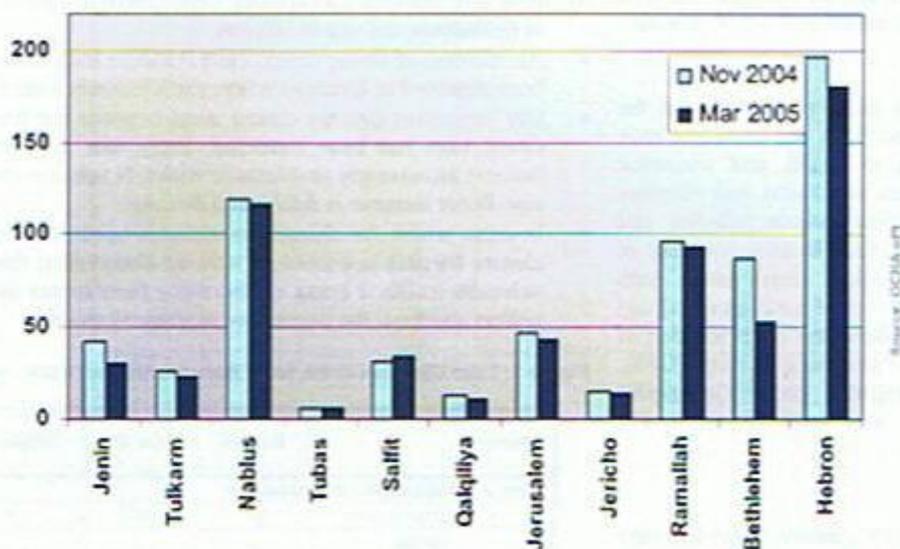
West Bank Closure and Access – April 2005¹

Figure 3: Closure summary | March 2005: Types of closures for each Governorate *

Governorate	Checkpoint	Partial Checkpoint	Roadblock	Road Gate	Earth Mound	Earth Wall	Trench	Total	Difference
Jenin	4 (4)	1 (1)	11 (6)	1 (1)	6 (19)	2 (0)	5 (11)	30 (42)	- 12
Tulkarm	2 (2)	0 (0)	5 (4)	0 (1)	13 (16)	0 (0)	3 (3)	23 (26)	- 3
Nablus	8 (10)	3 (2)	18 (13)	8 (8)	47 (61)	10 (3)	23 (23)	117 (120)	- 3
Tubas	2 (2)	0 (0)	2 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1)	1 (1)	6 (6)	0
Salfit	2 (2)	0 (0)	18 (12)	2 (1)	9 (13)	0 (0)	3 (3)	34 (31)	+ 3
Qaqilya	2 (2)	1 (1)	3 (3)	3 (2)	2 (5)	0 (0)	0 (0)	11 (13)	- 2
Jerusalem	8 (8)	0 (0)	6 (9)	1 (1)	28 (29)	0 (0)	0 (0)	43 (47)	- 4
Jericho	3 (3)	0 (0)	4 (5)	3 (3)	1 (1)	0 (0)	3 (3)	14 (15)	- 1
Ramallah	6 (6)	2 (2)	22 (19)	9 (10)	49 (55)	1 (1)	4 (3)	93 (96)	- 3
Bethlehem	9 (10)	0 (0)	5 (8)	2 (1)	27 (55)	4 (6)	6 (7)	53 (67)	- 34
Hebron	11 (12)	0 (0)	24 (21)	22 (20)	100 (120)	17 (17)	7 (7)	181 (197)	- 16
Total	57 (61)	7 (6)	118 (102)	51 (48)	282 (374)	35 (28)	55 (61)	605 (680)	- 75

* The numbers in parenthesis reflect November 2004 figures.

Figure 4: Total closure numbers by Governorate | November 2004 – March 2005



I. Analysis by Governorate

Jenin and Tubas Governorates:

Jenin:

Decrease: 13 earth mounds, 6 trenches
Increase: 5 roadblocks, 2 earth walls
Change since Nov. 2004: Net decrease of 12 closure barriers
Total closures in the Jenin Governorate: 30

Tubas: No change observed

Total closures in the Tubas Governorate: 6

- No changes have occurred in the Tubas Governorate with Tayasir checkpoint (on the road to the Jordan Valley) remaining one of the most remote and difficult checkpoints for Palestinians in the West Bank to cross.
- Flying checkpoints have been more frequent in both of these governorates.

- The removal of 13 earth mounds and 6 trenches follows a trend of an easing of the closures in the Jenin Governorate since November 2003. Movement today within the governorate is relatively easy.

- It is expected that Palestinian movement on Road 60 (the main north-south road in the southern West Bank), will be reduced with the construction of the Barrier. Most of the closure changes in the governorate, are consistent with the likely diversion of north-south Palestinian vehicular movement away from the areas around planned Barrier route and Route 60, to the eastern side of Bethlehem along Route 356.
- Movement through the Efrata and Etzion checkpoints has been relaxed. The checkpoints are manned only intermittently and generally movement is not impeded.
- Closures have also been lifted on the road connecting Al Jab'a to Surif, in the western side of the governorate, allowing unrestricted movement for both private and public transport.

Hebron Governorate:

Decrease: 1 checkpoint, 20 earth mounds

Increase: 3 roadblocks, 2 road gates

Change since Nov. 2004: Net decrease of 16 closure barriers

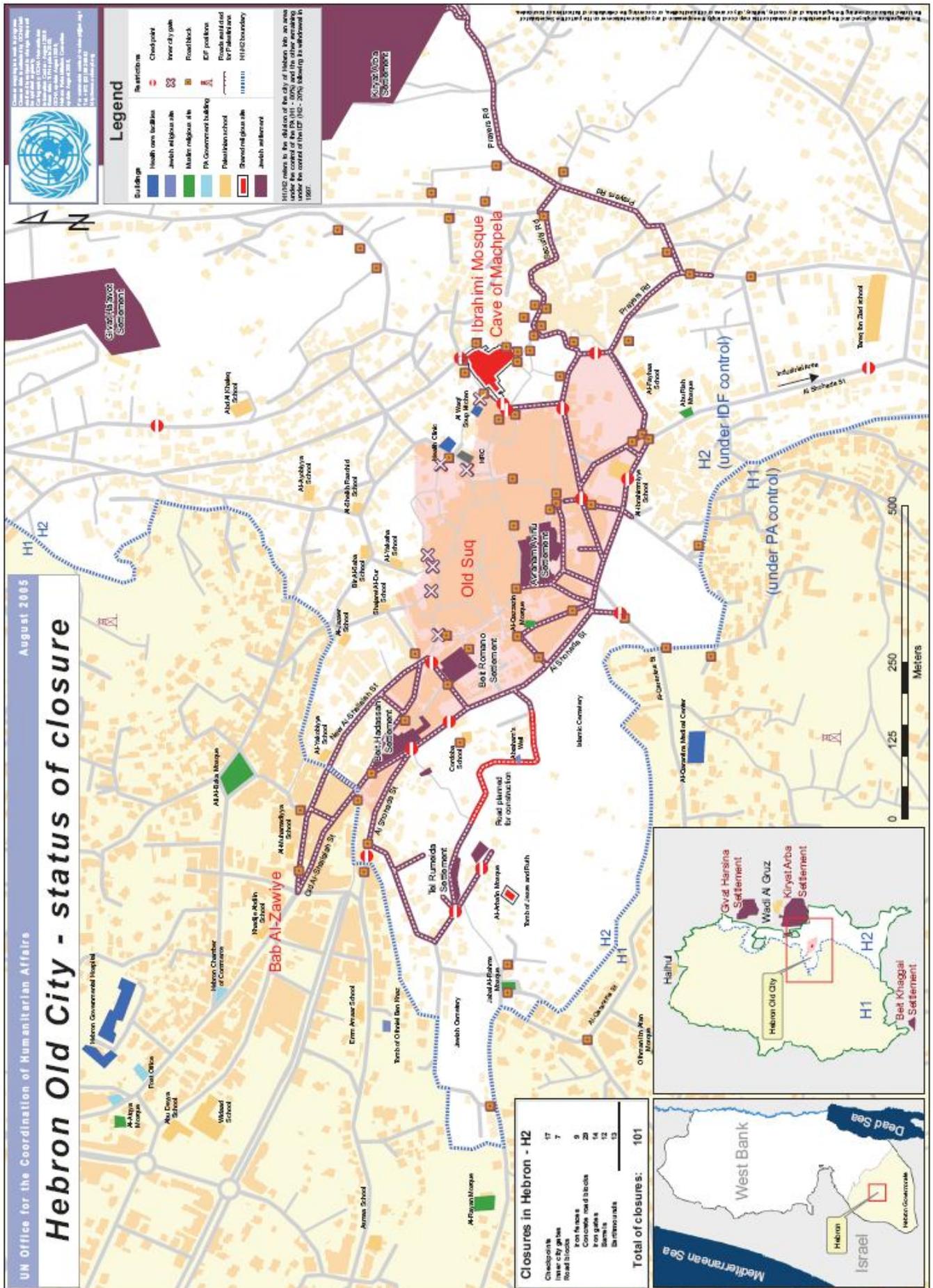
Total closures in the Hebron Governorate: 181

- There are now 16 less closures in Hebron Governorate than in November 2004. Taking into the account the total number of closures in this district, this does not represent a significant change in access and movement for Palestinian residents.
- Restrictions to and from the city of Hebron and fragmentation of the district remain. Although movement on roads is now possible on roads formerly restricted for Palestinians, the entry/exit points into Palestinian urban areas from these routes remain closed. Palestinian movement is therefore limited to defined routes, mostly within "areas A" – areas transferred to Palestinian control under the Oslo Agreements.
- Despite the lifting and/or shifting of several closure barriers, the overall closure regime in Hebron-H2 (the Palestinian areas) imposed by the IDF to protect Israeli settlements in this area remains restrictive. These extended closures are severing Palestinian neighborhoods in the old city of Hebron from each other and the rest of the city.
- In the southeast, the security regime has not relaxed and access for Palestinians and vehicles remains difficult – more earth mounds and trenches have been established on both sides of road 317.

II. Movement and access to and from the Closed Areas west of the Barrier

- Movement into and out of the closed areas between the Green Line and the Barrier continues to be restricted for Palestinian farmers. These farmers are required to pass through gates in the Barrier to reach their land. The gates have limited opening hours and remain open only for those farmers who are able to fulfill the requirements to obtain special permits (known as "green permits") from the Israeli authorities.
- Most of the 5,000 Palestinians who live in the closed areas must cross the Barrier into the West Bank to reach humanitarian and other basic services. Their movement is also restricted through limited gate opening times and green permit requirements.
- The IDF installed a new electronic system at the gate for Azzum Atma village. This system has caused major delays through the Barrier for residents, teachers and in particular school children. The IDF screens every person and belongings before allowing persons to pass through the gate.
- Movement for the five Palestinian villages located inside the Alfe Menashe settlement enclave remains problematic as need to pass through a Barrier gate whose opening times are limited to three times a day. School children from these villages continue to be transported by IDF-rented buses through the Barrier.
- Movement of Palestinian staff working with humanitarian organisations in the closed areas is also restricted. For staff to enter, they must coordinate with the IDF prior to entry or obtain a green permit.
- UN humanitarian agencies are not applying for separate green permits for their Palestinian staff to enter the closed areas on the grounds that these areas are part of the West Bank. As a result, their access has been frequently denied.
- **Jerusalem** – Access into Jerusalem has been frequently denied to UN staff in the first three months of 2005. The IDF, at some checkpoints, particularly Hizma, have refused to recognize UN identity cards that until now have been accepted.

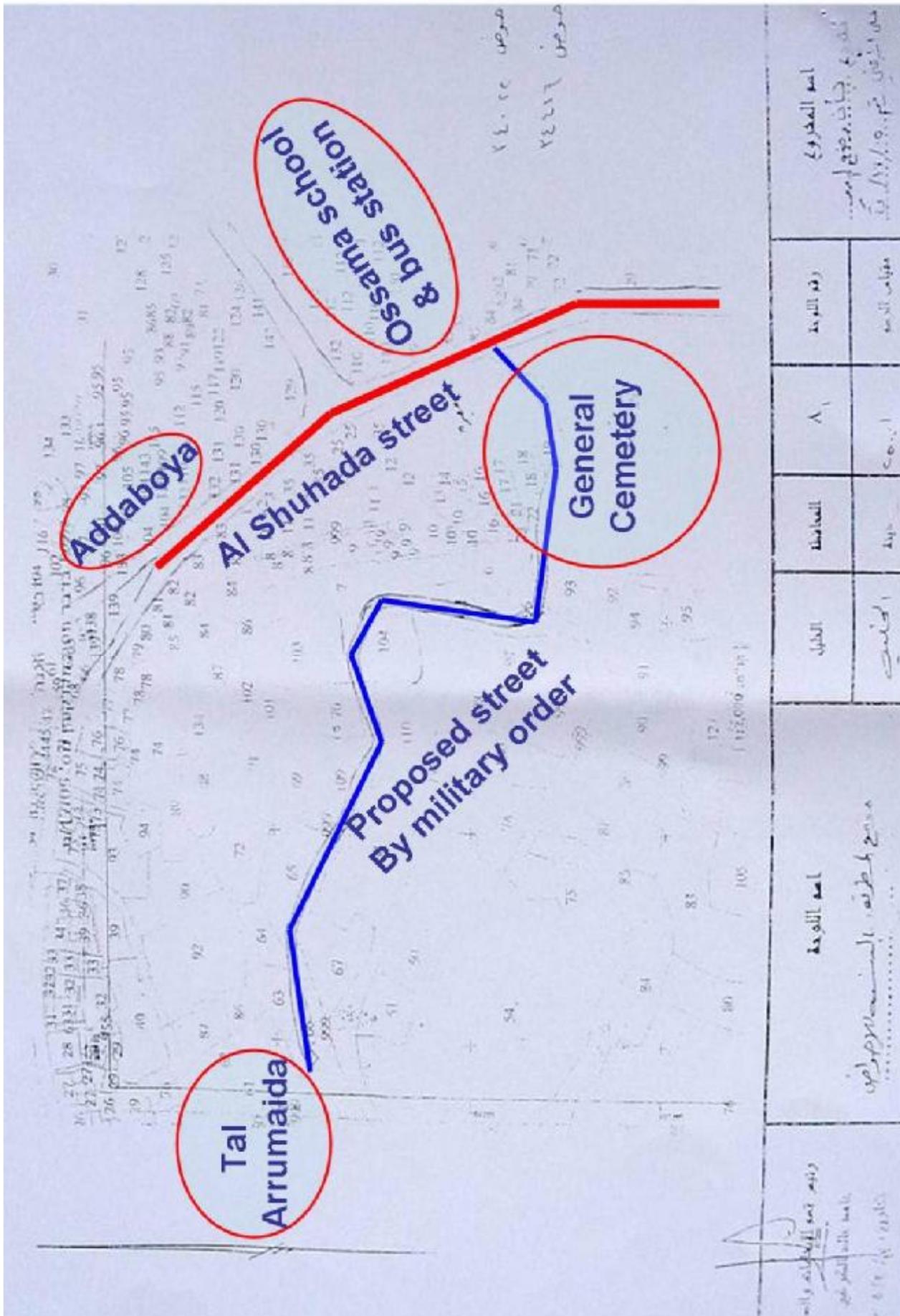
April 2005 | Closure Update 5



Source: UN office for the coordination of humanitarian affairs

Appendix (4-2): military order of land confiscation for opening a road for settlers.

جيش الدفاع الاسرائيلي	
امربشان وضع اليد على اراضي رقم ١٧/٠٥ ت	
ونقاً لصلاحياتي كقائد قوات جيش الدفاع الاسرائيلي في منقلقة بيهدا والسامرة، وبما انني اعتمد ان الامر ضروري لاغراض عسكرية، وعلى اثر الظروف الامنية الخاصة السائدة في المنقلقة، والحاجة باتخاذ خطوات لمنع عمليات ارهابية، فاني امر بما يلي:	
تعريف	١. في هذا الامر: "الخارطة" - خارطة بمقياس رسم ١:٢٠٠٠، الموقمة بتوقيمي والمرفقة لهذا الامر والتي تشكل جزء لا يتجزء منه. "الاراضي" - قطاع ارض مساحتة ٢.٣٥ دونم المعلم بالنون الاحمر في الخارطة واله يوجد في اراضي قرية خليل حوض ٣٤٤١٣ قسائم ٦٦٠٩٦-١١٠٠٦٣-٩٣٠٢٩٠١٠٩
وضع اليد	٢. اعلن بيهدا على وضع اليد على الاراضي لاغراض عسكرية.
الحياسة	٣. قوات جيش الدفاع الاسرائيلي تضع اليد على الاراضي والحياسة المملقة بها تعطي لضابط الاراضي في قيادة المنطقة الوسطى بواسطة الضابط لشؤون وزارة الدفاع في الاداره المدنيه.
رسوم استعمال ر لتمويضات تسليم	٤. يحق لاصحاب الاراضي التوجة بطلب لمكتب الارتباط والتنسيق خليل من اجل الحصول عن حتمم رسوم استعمال وتمويضات. ٥. نسخ من هذا الامر والخارطة المرفقه له تسلم، بقدر الامكان، لاصحاب الاراضي او المتصرفين بها من قبل مكتب التنسيق والارتباط خليل.
نشر	٦. أ. (١) الاعلان عن توقيع هذه الامر يعلم، بقدر الامكان، لاصحاب الاراضي او المتصرفين بها بواسطة نشره بمكتب التنسيق والارتباط خليل، وفي الاراضي، وبكل طريقه ملائمه اخرى. يعلن في الاعلان عن موعد الجوله التي تنفذ على يد مكتب التنسيق والارتباط خليل من اجل التعرف على الارض. ب. نسخ من هذا الامر ومن الخارطة المرفقة له توضع لاطلاع المعنيين في



اسم الطرقة	رقم التورية	اسم الطرقة	رقم التورية	اسم الطرقة	رقم التورية
طريق الخليلية	A ₁	طريق الخليلية	A ₁	طريق الخليلية	A ₁
طريق الخليلية	صوص	طريق الخليلية	صوص	طريق الخليلية	صوص

Source: Al Khalil (Hebron) Municipality

Appendix (4-3): Action Alert

Christian Peacemaker Teams call upon you to oppose Proposed Settler Road in Tel Rumeida Area, Hebron

A new Israeli military order threatens to confiscate more Palestinian land, further restrict the Palestinian families' lives, and pave a road through a Muslim cemetery, all in Tel Rumeida, the oldest part of the city of Hebron. The small Israeli settlement in Tel Rumeida consists of a few houses, tight against Palestinian neighbors who suffer constant restrictions from the Israeli military and harassment from Israeli settlers.

The military order or decree, number t/17/05 of 11 February 2005, is attempting to create a new settler road connecting the Tel Rumeida settlement with the settlements of Beit Romano and Avraham Avinu, near Abraham's Tomb in the Old City Hebron. Implementing this decree violates the Hebron Protocol, which was signed between Palestinians and Israelis in 1997. Additionally, creating this road will expand Israeli settlement holdings in Tel Rumeida in direct violation of the "Road Map" for peace.

The creation of this road will include demolishing parts of historic houses, disturbing Muslims' graves, uprooting long-lived olive trees, and destroying ancient monuments in the area. Additional security fences along the route will exacerbate the prison-like conditions under which the Palestinians of Tel Rumeida are already living, where they endure virtual house arrest in their own homes, on their lands.

It will also increase Israeli military and settler control of the area, abetting settler violence and harassment of the Palestinian families, including schoolchildren, living in Tel Rumeida that has reached a crisis stage in recent days. (Please refer to CPT Hebron Release: "Hebron Palestinian Families in Crisis: Settlers Escalate Violence; CPT Offers Opportunities for Reporters to Visit Besieged Palestinian Families", 9 May 2005.) It is to be noted that all settlement development in occupied lands by the occupying power is illegal according to the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949, to which Israel is a signatory.

Appendix (4-4): Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. Geneva, 12 August 1949.

Art. 50. The Occupying Power shall, with the cooperation of the national and local authorities, facilitate the proper working of all institutions devoted to the care and education of children.

The Occupying Power shall take all necessary steps to facilitate the identification of children and the registration of their parentage. It may not, in any case, change their personal status, nor enlist them in formations or organizations subordinate to it.

Should the local institutions be inadequate for the purpose, the Occupying Power shall make arrangements for the maintenance and education, if possible by persons of their own nationality, language and religion, of children who are orphaned or separated from their parents as a result of the war and who cannot be adequately cared for by a near relative or friend. A special section of the Bureau set up in accordance with Article 136 shall be responsible for taking all necessary steps to identify children whose identity is in doubt. Particulars of their parents or other near relatives should always be recorded if available.

The Occupying Power shall not hinder the application of any preferential measures in regard to food, medical care and protection against the effects of war which may have been adopted prior to the occupation in favour of children under fifteen years, expectant mothers, and mothers of children under seven years.

Art. 51. The Occupying Power may not compel protected persons to serve in its armed or auxiliary forces. No pressure or propaganda which aims at securing voluntary enlistment is permitted.

The Occupying Power may not compel protected persons to work unless they are over eighteen years of age, and then only on work which is necessary either for the needs of the army of occupation, or for the public utility services, or for the feeding, sheltering, clothing, transportation or health of the population of the occupied country. Protected persons may not be compelled to undertake any work which would involve them in the obligation of taking part in military operations. The Occupying Power may not compel protected persons to employ forcible means to ensure the security of the installations where they are performing compulsory labour.

The work shall be carried out only in the occupied territory where the persons whose services have been requisitioned are. Every such person shall, so far as possible, be kept in his usual place of employment. Workers shall be paid a fair wage and the work shall be proportionate to their physical and intellectual capacities. The legislation in force in the occupied country concerning working conditions, and safeguards as regards, in particular, such matters as wages, hours of work, equipment, preliminary training and compensation for occupational accidents and diseases, shall be applicable to the protected persons assigned to the work referred to in this Article.

In no case shall requisition of labour lead to a mobilization of workers in an organization of a military or semi-military character.

Art. 52. No contract, agreement or regulation shall impair the right of any worker, whether voluntary or not and wherever he may be, to apply to the representatives of the Protecting Power in order to request the said Power's intervention

All measures aiming at creating unemployment or at restricting the opportunities offered to workers in an occupied territory, in order to induce them to work for the Occupying Power, are prohibited.

Art. 53. Any destruction by the Occupying Power of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, or to the State, or to other public authorities, or to social or cooperative organizations, is prohibited, except where such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary by military operations.



all human rights for all
FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
1948-1998

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Adopted and proclaimed by General Assembly resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948

On December 10, 1948 the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights the full text of which appears in the following pages. Following this historic act the Assembly called upon all Member countries to publicize the text of the Declaration and "to cause it to be disseminated, displayed, read and expounded principally in schools and other educational institutions, without distinction based on the political status of countries or territories."

PREAMBLE Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law, Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations, Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, Therefore THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY proclaims THIS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 26. (1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

(2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

(3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Mr. Mohammad Al-Qawasmeh
Director of Education
Hebron, Palestine.

29th Sept., 2001.

International Red Cross.
Hebron-Palestine

Dear Sir/Madame:

The directorate of Education in Hebron which is the biggest directorate in Palestine administers and supervises (176) schools and about (90.000) students. (32) of these schools are located in the old city of Hebron (H2), which is under the Israeli occupation . There are (15.000) students in these schools. Those students suffer and live in miserable conditions because of the bad economic situation. This situation is a result of the siege, curfew and closure forced by the Israeli occupation forces.

There are (3) schools which were occupied by the Israeli occupation forces a year ago and are being used as military positions in the old city of Hebron. Because of this procedure, the Directorate of Education was forced to make students attend a second shift in nearby schools.

The Directorate of Education suffers from the following:

1. Shortage of schools buildings , as there are (27) schools working in two shifts. The directorate needs around (10) schools each year because of the increasing number of students.
2. (2000) students cant pay their school fees which is around (15 \$) dollars for each student. That is, (180.000 \$) dollars needed to cover this shortage. In addition to fees, these students are also in need of winter clothes, stationary and bags.
3. (4) schools in the old city were shelled. The buildings were damaged. It needs reconstruction which costs around (100.000 \$) dollars.
4. In the schools of Hebron, there are (50) computer centers, in every center there are around (25) computers used by the students. The Directorate of Education is in need of another (50) computer centers.
5. There is a shortage of school laboratories. It is necessary to equip (20) school labs which costs around (50.000 \$) dollars for each one.
6. The Directorate of Education owns big and safe places for storage.

We hope you'll be able to help us. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mohammad Al-Qawasmeh

Appendix (4-7): military order prevent the building activities on the bypass roads

צו דבר פקוח על הבניה (יהודה והשומרון) (מס' 393) תש"ל - 1970

צו אסור בניה (נפת חברון) (מס' 1/80) תשמ"א - 1980

בתוקף סמכותי על פי סעיף 2 בדבר פקוח על הבניה (יהודה והשומרון) (מס' 393) תש"ל - 1970, ומאחר ואני סבור כי הדבר דרוש לבטחון כוחות צה"ל באזור ולהבטחת הסדר הציבורי, הנני מורה בזה לאמרו:-

1. הגדרות, בצו זה "המפה" - מפה בקנה מידה של 1:50,000 הנושאת את השם "מפת איסור בניה" התחומה על ידי, המצורפת לצו זה והמהווה חלק בלתי נפרד ממנו.
2. איסור בניה, השטח הצבוע אהוב ומתוחם בקווים שחורים במפה (להלן-השטח) - הינו אסור בבני היחידים
3. על אף האמור בסעיף 2 יהיה רכאי מפקד נפת חברון להתיר בכמת בניה בע
4. בניה שהוגל זה בשטח - תופסק.
5. שמירת דינים, אין יהודאת צו זה כדי לפקוד שהות כצו הודאות ורשימות לכניה על פי דין או חוקים שהורו.
6. פרסום, (א) צו זה והמפה יופקדו ר ל ש ב ח מ פ ק ד וחברו. (ב) הנתיקים כרוקים של צו זה והמפה יופקדו כדי הודעה המקומית לתכנון וניהול וכדי משטרת החברון, ויהיו פתוחים לציבור של כל מהותין השפה העבודה הרגילות. (ג) הודעה בעל-פה בדבר איסור בניה כמסמך מספר לראשי הרשויות המקומיות המוסמכים כנפת חברון. (ד) ראשי הרשויות המקומיות והמוכתרים חייבים להביא את תוכן ההודעה לדבר איסור בניה כמסמך לידועת תושבי המקום שבו הם מכהנים.
7. תחילת חוקף, תחילתו של צו זה ביום התחמתו.
8. השם, צו זה ייקרא "צו בדבר אסור בניה (נפת חברון) (מס' 1/80) תשמ"א - 1980".

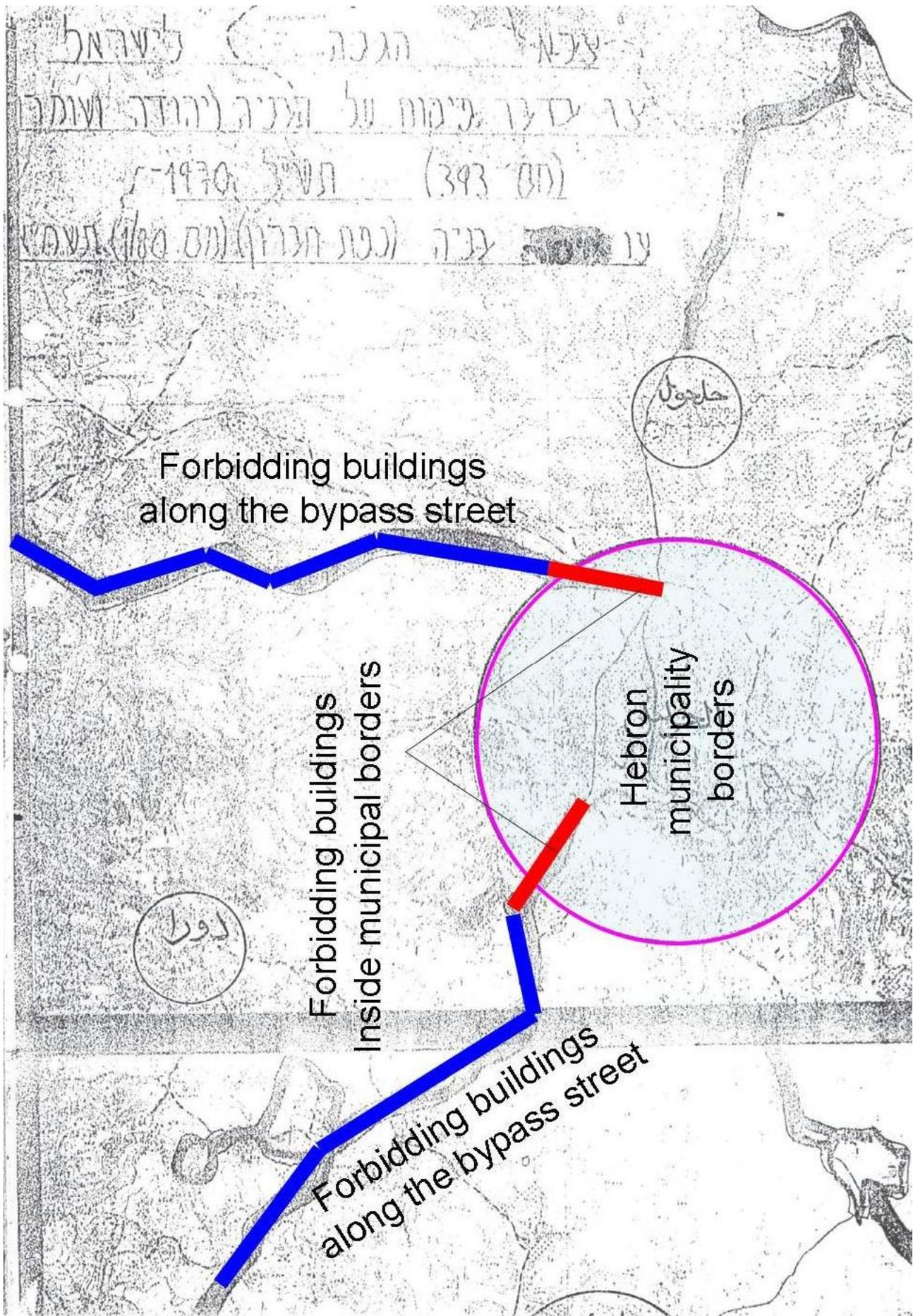
כ"ה סב"ט תשמ"א

1 ביולי 1980

פרדו זר, סגן
מפקד
נפת חברון

סגן ראש המטה

Handwritten notes in Arabic script, including a signature and several lines of text.



Source: Al Khalil (Hebron) Municipality

Appendix (4-8): reply from Hebron mayor on the Israeli military order

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الرقم: ٥١٤٧ / ١٨ / ٢

التاريخ: ١٠ جمادى الأولى ١٤٠٣ هـ

١٩٨٣ / ٢ / ٢٢



٩٧٦١٢١
الهاتف: ٩٧٦١٢٢
٩٧٦١٢٣
صندوق البريد: ٦

سعادة ضابط الداخلية المحترم
رئيس مجلس التنظيم الأعلى

أشير إلى الأمر العسكري رقم ١/٨٠ تاريخ ١٩٨١/١/١ والذي يقضي بحظر البناء على جوانب الشوارع المبينة في المخطط المرفق بالأمر العسكري وأن يكون البناء على بعد لا يقل عن (١٥٠) م عن كلا الجانبين ، وعطفاً على الحديث الذي جرى مع سعادة القائد العام وحاكم عسكري الخليل السيد فريدي بتاريخ ١٩٨١/٢/٢٥ والذي أكدنا فيه أن الحظر لا يشمل الشوارع التي تقع داخل حدود البلدية ، وأن للبلدية الحق في إصدار تراخيص البناء حسب نظام البلدية التي تعمل بموجبه .

لذا أكون شاكراً لو تكرمت سعادتكم بالإيعاز لمن يلزم بعدم ملاحقة المواطنين الذين يحملون على تراخيص بناء من البلدية داخل حدودها .

واقبلوا الاحترام ..

المهندس مصطفى عبد النبي النشة
(المهندس مصطفى عبد النبي النشة)
رئيس بلدية الخليل بالوكالة

نسخة - لملف رقم ١٤/٢

نسخة - لملف رقم ٦/١٤

Appendix (4-9): official form for military order close to Haggay settlements

جيش الدفاع الاسرائيلي
امر بشأن وضع اليد على الاراضي رقم ت/٩٨/١٧

طبقا لصلاحيتي كقائد قوات جيش الدفاع الاسرائيلي في منطقة يهودا والسامرة ولاعتقادي بان الامر ضروري لاهراض عسكريه، فانني امر بهذا بما يلي:

تعريف
١. في هذا الامر -
"الاراضي" - قطعة ارض بمساحة حوالي ١٠ فونعات الموجوده بأراضي منبجة الخليل وأنسجه على اسم اشخاص - الموسومه باليوم الاحمر في الخارطة بمقياس رسم ١:١٠٠٠ الموقعه من قبلي والمرفقه لهذا الامر وتشكل جزءا لا يتجزء منه.

وضع اليد
٢. اعلن بهذا على وضع اليد على الارض لاهراض عسكريه .

الحيازه
٣. تضع قوات جيش الدفاع الاسرائيلي اليد على الاراضي، والحيازه انطلقه عليها تعطى لصاحب الاراضي في قيادة المنطقه بواسطة صاحب القيادة لشؤون مكتب الامن .

رسوم استعمال وتعويضات
٤. يسمح لاصحاب الاراضي و/او المتصرفين بها ان يقدموا طلب للحصول على مقابل الاستعمال و/او التعويضات لمكتب التنسيق والارتباط الخليل.

تقديم
٥. تقدم النسخ من هذا الامر ومن الخارطة المرفقه اليه على يد مكتب التنسيق والارتباط الخليل للمتصرفين.

نشر
٦. - تم وضع النسخ من هذا الامر ومن الخارطة المرفقه اليه لاطلاع المعنيين في الأماكن التاليه :
١. مكتب التنسيق والارتباط الخليل .
٢. مكتب المستشار القضائي للمنطقه .
٣. مكتب صاحب الاداره لشؤون الامن في الاداره المنبج .
٤. مكتب المسؤول عن الاموال المتروكه والحكويه في الاداره المنبج .

ب- تعلق نسخه من الامر والخارطة المرفقه اليه على لوح الاعلانات في مكاتب التنسيق والارتباط الخليل لمدة ١٠ ايام من يوم نشر الاعلان بشأن قصد تنفيذ الامر.

انهاء
٧. الامر التالي ملغى:
امر بشأن وضع اليد على الاراضي رقم ت/٩٤/١٨ (تعديل رقم ٢) (يهودا والسامرة) ٧:٧ - ١٩٩٦.

مدى سريان
٨. يمد سريان هذا الامر بيده توقيعه حتى ٣١ كانون اول ٢٠٠٠ .

أتمه
٩. يسمى هذا الامر: امر بشأن وضع اليد رقم ت/٩٨/١٧ (يهودا والسامرة)، ٧:٩ - ١٩٩٨ .

_____ :٧:٩
موشيه يعلون
قائد قوات جيش الدفاع الاسرائيلي
في منطقة يهودا والسامرة
_____ ١٩٩٨

2. קדם עמסור

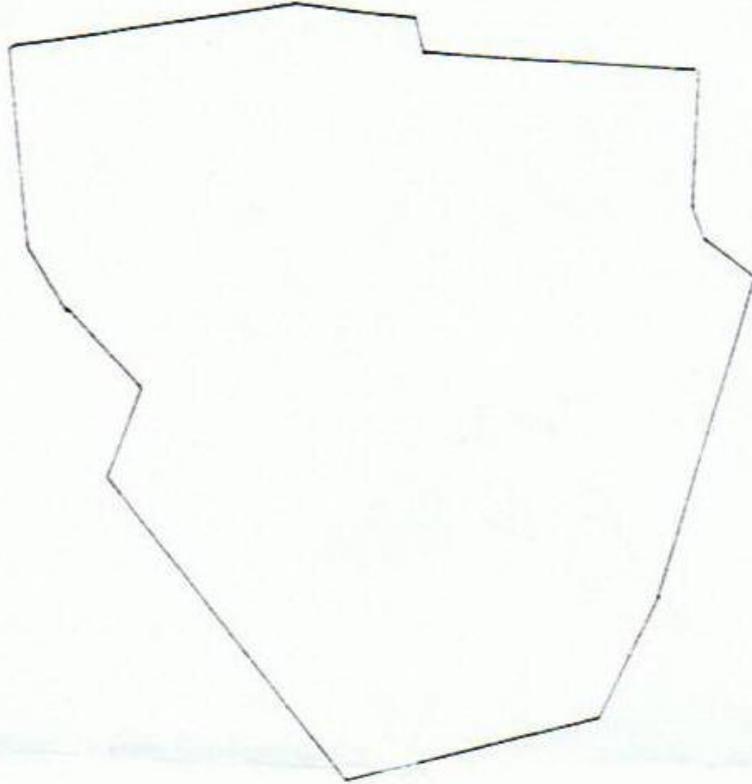
צפון
הגנה
לישראל

עו ברבר תכנית מקומית מס' 17/98 ת'



157
825
—
100
475

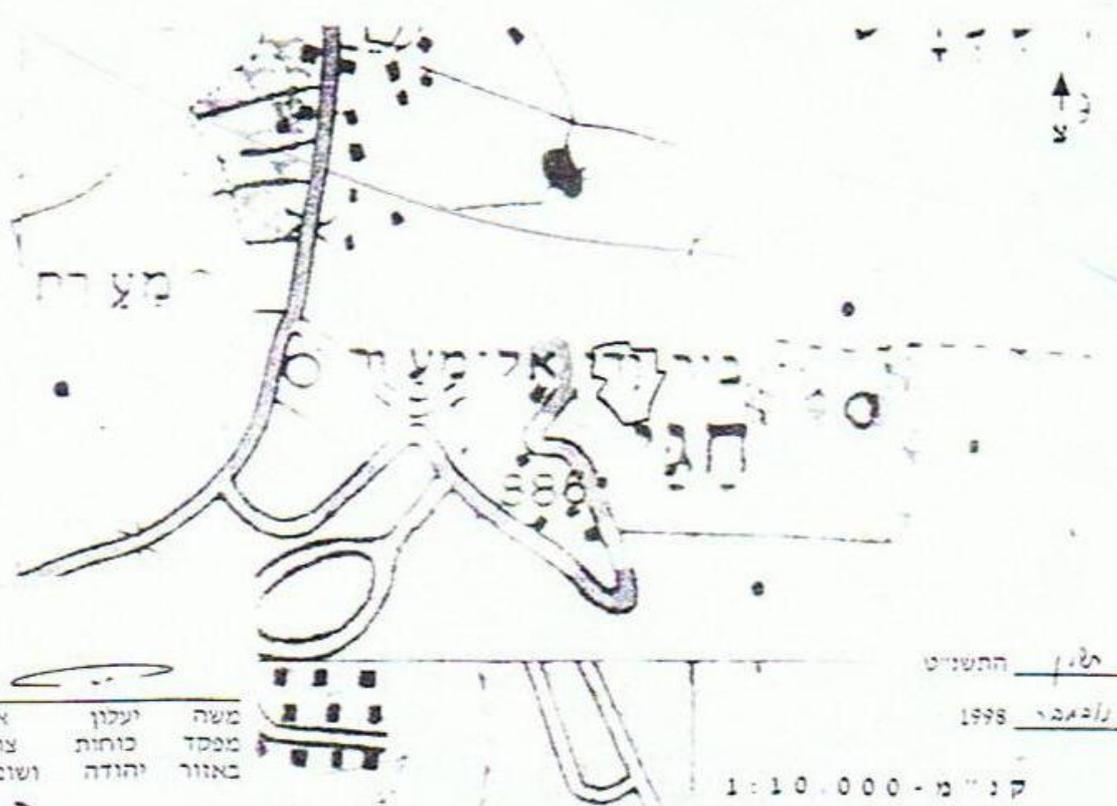
158
000
—
100
475



157
825
—
100
375

158
000
—
100
375

ק"מ - 1:1,000



משה יעקב
מפקד כוחות
באזור יהודה ושומרון

כ"א תש"ן התשס"ט

12 נובמבר 1998

ק"מ - 1:10,000

Source: Authors Archive

**“Israel Defense Force: Order no. 418
Order relating to the Law of Cities, Villages and Buildings**

Since I am convinced that it is necessary for the proper administration of development and construction work in the area, and for the purpose of ensuring timely planning and convenient arrangements for permits for such work, I order the following:

Interpretation:

1. (a) In this order:
“The Law”: the law of Planning Cities, Villages and Buildings no. 79 of the year 1966.
“The Person in Charge”: anyone appointed by the Area Commander to assume responsibility under this Order.
- (b) Every other term in this Order shall be interpreted as in all other security legislation.

Transfer of Powers

2. Powers exercised under the Law by:
 1. the Minister shall be transferred to the person in charge
 2. the district commission for planning towns, villages and buildings shall be transferred to the High Planning Council
 3. the local committee appointed following the procedure specified in article 9(1)d of the Law shall be transferred to a special planning committee.
 4. the village council shall be transferred to village planning committees.

Decision Making

3. Committees mentioned in this Order will take decisions by majority of those attending, provided that the number of committee members. (*sic*)

Committee Membership

4. (a) The High Planning Council and the village planning committees shall be appointed by the military commander
- (b) the special planning committees shall be appointed by the High Planning Council

Powers to Remain

5. Powers exercised under the Law by a local planning commission in a municipal planning area will continue to be exercised.

Transitional Regulations

6. Plans approved and permits issued before the application of this Order will continue to be valid.

Special Powers

7. Notwithstanding the provision of article 5 of The Law, the High Planning Council may:
 1. amend, cancel or suspend for a specified period the validity of any plan or permit
 2. assume the powers allocated to any of the committees mentioned in articles 2 and 5
 3. grant any permit which any of the committees mentioned in articles 2 and 5 are empowered to grant, or amend or cancel such a permit
 4. dispense with the need for any permit which The Law may require

Date of Coming into Force:

8. This Order shall come into force on 1 April 1971

Title

9. This Order shall be referred to as "Order for the Planning of Towns, Villages and Buildings (Judea and Samaria) (no 418) of the year 1971.

*Rafa'el Vardi, Brigadier General
Commander of the Judea and Samaria area.*

Source: Coon, Anthony, 1992, Town planning under military occupation, Anthony Coon,

Appendix (4-11): Protocol Concerning the Redeployment in Hebron

January 17, 1997

In accordance with the provisions of the Interim Agreement and in particular of Article VII of Annex I to the Interim Agreement, both Parties have agreed on this Protocol for the implementation of the redeployment in Hebron.

Security Arrangements Regarding Redeployment in Hebron

1. Redeployment in Hebron

The redeployment of Israeli Military Forces in Hebron will be carried out in accordance with the Interim Agreement and this Protocol. This redeployment will be completed not later than ten days from the signing of this Protocol. During these ten days both sides will exert every possible effort to prevent friction and any action that would prevent the redeployment. This redeployment shall constitute full implementation of the provisions of the Interim Agreement with regard to the City of Hebron unless otherwise provided for in Article VII of Annex I to the Interim Agreement.

2. Security Powers and Responsibilities

- a.
 1. The Palestinian Police will assume responsibilities in Area H-1 similar to those in other cities in the West Bank; and
 2. Israel will retain all powers and responsibilities for internal security and public order in Area H-2. In addition, Israel will continue to carry the responsibility for overall security of Israelis.
- b. In this context - both sides reaffirm their commitment to honor the relevant security provisions of the Interim Agreement, including the provisions regarding - Arrangements for Security and Public Order (Article XII of the Interim Agreement); Prevention of Hostile Acts (Article XV of the Interim Agreement); Security Policy for the Prevention of Terrorism and Violence (Article II of Annex I to the Interim Agreement); Guidelines for Hebron (Article VII of Annex I to the Interim Agreement); and Rules of Conduct in Mutual Security Matters (Article XI of Annex I to the Interim Agreement).

3. Agreed Security Arrangements

- a. With a view to ensuring mutual security and stability in the City of Hebron, special security arrangements will apply adjacent to the areas under the security responsibility of Israel, in Area H-1, in the area between the Palestinian Police checkpoints delineated on the map attached to this Protocol as Appendix 1 (hereinafter referred to as "the attached map") and the areas under the security responsibility of Israel.
- b. The purpose of the abovementioned checkpoints will be to enable the Palestinian Police, exercising their responsibilities under the Interim Agreement, to prevent entry of armed persons and demonstrators or other people threatening security and public order, into the abovementioned area.

4. Joint Security Measures

- a. The DCO will establish a sub-office in the City of Hebron as indicated on the attached map.
- b. JMU will operate in Area H-2 to handle incidents that involve Palestinians only. The JMU movement will be detailed on the attached map. The DCO will coordinate the JMU movement and activity.
- c. As part of the security arrangements in the area adjacent to the areas under the security responsibility of Israel, as defined above, Joint Mobile Units will be operating in this area, with special focus on the following places:
 3. Sha'aba
 4. The high ground overlooking new Route No. 35.
- d. Two Joint Patrols will function in Area H-1:
 1. a Joint Patrol which will operate on the road from Ras e-Jura to the north of the Dura junction via E-Salaam Road, as indicated on the attached map; and
 2. A Joint Patrol which will operate on existing Route No. 35, including the eastern part of existing Route No. 35, as indicated on the attached map.
- e. The Palestinian and Israeli side of the Joint Mobile Units in the City of Hebron will be armed with equivalent types of weapons (Mini-Ingraham submachine guns for the Palestinian side and short M16s for the Israeli side).
- f. With a view to dealing with the special security situation in the City of Hebron, a Joint Coordination Center (hereinafter the "JCC") headed by senior officers of both sides, will be established in the DCO at Har Manoah/Jabel Manoah. The purpose of the JCC will be to

coordinate the joint security measures in the City of Hebron. The JCC will be guided by all the relevant provisions of the Interim Agreement, including Annex I and this Protocol. In this context, each side will notify the JCC of demonstrations and actions taken in respect of such demonstrations, and of any security activity, close to the areas under the responsibility of the other side, including in the area defined in Article 3(a) above. The JCC shall be informed of activities in accordance with Article 5(d)(3) of this Protocol.

5. The Palestinian Police

- a. Palestinian police stations or posts will be established in Area H-1, manned by a total of up to 400 policemen, equipped with 20 vehicles and armed with 200 pistols, and 100 rifles for the protection of the police stations.
- b. Four designated Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) will be established and stationed in Area H-1, one in each of the police stations, as delineated on the attached map. The main task of the RRTs will be to handle special security cases. Each RRT shall be comprised of up to 16 members.
- c. The above mentioned rifles will be designated for the exclusive use of the RRTs, to handle special cases.
- d.
 1. The Palestinian Police shall operate freely in Area H-1.
 2. Activities of the RRTs armed with rifles in the Agreed Adjacent Area, as defined in Appendix 2, shall require the agreement of the JCC.
 3. The RRTs will use the rifles in the rest of Area H-1 to fulfil their above mentioned tasks.
- e. The Palestinian Police will ensure that all Palestinian policemen, prior to their deployment in the City of Hebron, will pass a security check in order to verify their suitability for service, taking into account the sensitivity of the area.

6. Holy Sites

- a. Paragraphs 2 and 3(a) of Article 32 of Appendix 1 to Annex III of the Interim Agreement will be applicable to the following Holy Sites in Area H-1:
 1. The Cave of Othniel Ben Knaz/El-Khalil;
 2. Elonei Mamre/Haram Er-Rameh;
 3. Eshel Avraham/Balotat Ibrahim; and
 4. Maayan Sarah/Ein Sarah.
- b. The Palestinian Police will be responsible for the protection of the above Jewish Holy Sites. Without derogating from the above responsibility of the Palestinian Police, visits to the above Holy Sites by worshippers or other visitors shall be accompanied by a Joint Mobile Unit, which will ensure free, unimpeded and secure access to the Holy Sites, as well as their peaceful use.

7. Normalization of Life in the Old City

- a. Both sides reiterate their commitment to maintain normal life throughout the City of Hebron and to prevent any provocation or friction that may affect the normal life in the city.
- b. In this context, both sides are committed to take all steps and measures necessary for the normalization of life in Hebron, including:
 1. The wholesale market - Hasbahe - will be opened as a retail market in which goods will be sold directly to consumers from within the existing shops.
 2. The movement of vehicles on the Shuhada Road will be gradually returned, within 4 months, to the same situation which existed prior to February 1994.

8. The Imara

The Imara will be turned over to the Palestinian side upon the completion of the redeployment and will become the headquarters of the Palestinian Police in the City of Hebron.

9. City of Hebron

Both sides reiterate their commitment to the unity of the City of Hebron, and their understanding that the division of security responsibility will not divide the city. In this context, and without derogating from the security powers and responsibilities of either side, both sides share the mutual goal that movement of people, goods and vehicles within and in and out of the city will be smooth and normal, without obstacles or barriers.

Civil Arrangements Regarding the Redeployment in Hebron

10. Transfer of Civil Powers and Responsibilities

- a. The transfer of civil powers and responsibilities that have yet to be transferred to the Palestinian side in the city of Hebron (12 spheres) in accordance with Article VII of Annex I to the Interim Agreement shall be conducted concurrently with the beginning of the redeployment of Israeli military forces in Hebron.

- b. In Area H-2, the civil powers and responsibilities will be transferred to the Palestinian side, except for those relating to Israelis and their property, which shall continue to be exercised by the Israeli Military Government.

11. Planning, Zoning and Building

- a. The two parties are equally committed to preserve and protect the historic character of the city in a way which does not harm or change that character in any part of the city.
- b. The Palestinian side has informed the Israeli side that in exercising its powers and responsibilities, taking into account the existing municipal regulations, it has undertaken to implement the following provisions:
1. Proposed construction of buildings above two floors (6 meters) within 50 meters of the external boundaries of the locations specified in the list attached to this Protocol as Appendix 3 (hereinafter referred to as "the attached list") will be coordinated through the DCL.
 2. Proposed construction of buildings above three floors (9 meters) between 50 and 100 meters of the external boundaries of the locations specified in the attached list will be coordinated through the DCL.
 3. Proposed construction of non-residential, non-commercial buildings within 100 meters of the external boundaries of the locations specified in the attached list that are designed for uses that may adversely affect the environment (such as industrial factories) or buildings and institutions in which more than 50 persons are expected to gather together will be coordinated through the DCL.
 4. Proposed construction of buildings above two floors (6 meters) within 50 meters from each side of the road specified in the attached list will be coordinated through the DCL.
 5. The necessary enforcement measures will be taken to ensure compliance on the ground with the preceding provisions.
 6. This Article does not apply to existing buildings or to new construction or renovation for which fully approved permits were issued by the Municipality prior to January 15th, 1997.

12. Infrastructure

- a. The Palestinian side shall inform the Israeli side, through the DCL, 48 hours in advance of any anticipated activity regarding infrastructure which may disturb the regular flow of traffic on roads in Area H-2 or which may affect infrastructure (such as water, sewage, electricity and communications) serving Area H-2.
- b. The Israeli side may request, through the DCL, that the Municipality carry out works regarding the roads or other infrastructure required for the well being of the Israelis in Area H-2. If the Israeli side offers to cover the costs of these works, the Palestinian side will ensure that these works are carried out as a top priority.
- c. The above does not prejudice the provisions of the Interim Agreement regarding the access to infrastructure, facilities and installations located in the city of Hebron, such as the electricity grid.

13. Transportation

The Palestinian side shall have the power to determine bus stops, traffic arrangements and traffic signalization in the city of Hebron. Traffic signalization, traffic arrangements and the location of bus stops in Area H-2 will remain as they are on the date of the redeployment in Hebron. Any subsequent change in these arrangements in Area H-2 will be done in cooperation between the two sides in the transportation sub-committee.

14. Municipal Inspectors

- a. In accordance with paragraph 4.c of Article VII of Annex I of the Interim Agreement, plainclothes unarmed municipal inspectors will operate in Area H-2. The number of these inspectors shall not exceed 50.
- b. The inspectors shall carry official identification cards with a photograph issued by the Municipality.
- c. The Palestinian side may request the assistance of the Israel Police, through the DCL of Hebron, in order to carry out its enforcement activities in Area H-2.

15. Location of Offices of the Palestinian Council

The Palestinian side, when operating new offices in Area H-2, will take into consideration the need to avoid provocation and friction. Where establishing such offices might affect public order or security the two sides will cooperate to find a suitable solution.

16. Municipal Services

In accordance with paragraph 5 of Article VII of Annex I of the Interim Agreement, municipal services shall be provided regularly and continuously to all parts of the city of

Hebron, at the same quality and cost. The cost shall be determined by the Palestinian side with respect to work done and materials consumed, without discrimination.

Miscellaneous

17. Temporary International Presence

There will be a Temporary International Presence in Hebron (TIPH). Both sides will agree on the modalities of the TIPH, including the number of its members and its area of operation.

18. Annex I

Nothing in this Protocol will derogate from the security powers and responsibilities of either side in accordance with Annex I to the Interim Agreement.

19. Attached Appendices

The appendices attached to this Protocol shall constitute an integral part hereof.

Done at Jerusalem, this 17th day of January 1997.

<i>D. Shomrom</i>	<i>S. Erakat</i>
<i>For the Government of the State of Israel</i>	<i>For the PLO</i>

Appendix 1 Hebron Redeployment Map (469 KB)

Appendix 2 (Article 5) Agreed Adjacent Area

The Agreed Adjacent Area ("AAA") shall include the following:

1. An area defined by a line commencing from AAA Reference Point (RP) 100, proceeding along old Route No. 35 until RP 101, continuing by a straight line to RP 102, and from there connected by a straight line to RP 103.
2. An area defined by a line commencing at RP 104, following a straight line to RP 105, from there following a line immediately westward of checkpoints 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, and from there connected by a straight line to RP 106.
3. An area defined by a line connecting RPs 107 and 108, passing immediately northward of checkpoint 15.

Appendix 3 (Article 12)

List of Locations

- The area of Al Haram Al Ibrahimi/the Tomb of the Patriarchs (including the military and police installations in its vicinity)
- Al Hisba/Abraham Avinu
- Osama School/Beit Romano (including the military location in its vicinity)
- Al Daboya/Beit Hadasseh
- Jabla Al Rahama/Tel Rumeida
- The Jewish Cemeteries
- Dir Al Arbein/the Tomb of Ruth and Yishai
- Tel Al Jaabra/Givaat Avot Neighborhood (including the police station in its vicinity)

The Road connecting Al Haram Al Ibrahimi/the Tomb of the Patriarchs