

Monitor of Israeli Imperialism and the Policies of Apartheid

A monthly newsletter prepared by a specialized team at the Institute for Palestine Studies. It monitors the most important apartheid policies, positions and steps taken by the Israeli occupation in Palestine.



Air strike in Gaza

During the month of October, Israel launched a comprehensive aggression against the Palestinian people. Although the main military aggression was focused on the Gaza Strip, the West Bank was not exempt from Israeli attacks. Similarly, Palestinians with Israeli citizenship found themselves subject to restrictions, with a complete ban on protests and the arrest of hundreds due to solidarity with Gaza. Notably, during the month, illegal Israeli settlers in the West Bank took advantage of the general prevailing atmosphere of incitement and militarization in the Israeli society, and continued to attack the West Bank. The world and the media were preoccupied with events in Gaza, allowing the settlers to pursue their settler ambitions, which primarily involve expelling Palestinians from their homes and lands to expand the Israeli control over the land and further establish new settlement outposts.

This edition of the report is a special issue released to cover and focus on the aggression on Gaza. The crimes and violations in this issue are divided into two parts: one specifically addressing the crimes in Gaza, while the other focusing on the crimes in the West Bank. The report also highlights and lists various extremely racist statements made by Israeli political elites dehumanizing Palestinian in Gaza. It is crucial to note that phrases like "[Flattening Gaza](#)" have become widely circulated within Israeli military and [political elites](#) to the extent that they are no longer just striking statements but rather a prevailing, overarching sentiment (another report from [New York Times titled: 'Erase Gaza'](#)). Additionally, various crimes and violations are reported in this newsletter, but the focus is primarily on the section detailing settler attacks,

as following October 7th, settlers promptly launched retaliatory operations in nearly every region of the West Bank.

The report highlights the most egregious violations and crimes, but it does not encompass all of them, especially when it comes to those committed by settlers in the West Bank. This limitation is due to the media's emphasis on the Gaza Strip and the lack of comprehensive documentation for the extensive incidents in the West Bank. The complete lockdown imposed by the occupying forces on cities in the West Bank has made it challenging to document [targeted Bedouin communities](#) with low Palestinian population density. The absence of proper documentation, coupled with restricted access for journalists and activists, hindered efforts to reach these communities or counter attempts of displacement, some of which involved collaboration between the military and settlers. This newsletter also addresses the significant number of arrests, particularly in the West Bank. According to some reports, the number of Palestinian prisoners doubled during the war. A climate of mistreatment towards prisoners reached a point where Israel uses [Jewish criminal inmates to assault Palestinian prisoners](#) in addition to the prison guards.

Finally, settlers have been leading land eviction operations through their criminal behavior, and the assaults have been accompanied by the displacement of the targeted communities.

The War on Gaza:

In a grim turn of events starting on October 7th, Israel imposed a harsh and far-reaching siege on the Gaza Strip, depriving its inhabitants of the basic necessities like water, food, electricity, and fuel. This stringent measure exacerbated the ongoing 17-year humanitarian crisis in a territory declared [unlivable by 2020](#).

The so-called "complete siege" allowed a meager convoy of [20 trucks](#) enter by October 21, constituting only [4%](#) of the daily requirements of people in Gaza before the hostilities—a fraction of the current need. The United Nations emphasizes the necessity of 100 trucks daily to meet the needs of the 2.3 million residents in Gaza. Adding to the tragedy, Israel weaponized humanitarian aid, employing it to forcibly displace residents from northern Gaza.

By the end of October, Israel's aggression resulted in a staggering death toll of [8,525, including 3,542 children and 2,187 women](#), with 21,543 more injured. There were 110 medical staff killed, and 65 journalists targeted during that period. The majority succumbed to Israeli aerial bombardment, totaling over [25,000 tons of explosives](#)—equivalent to a doubled nuclear bomb's force. The Israeli military claimed over 12,000 targeted objectives in Gaza, violating the territory of 365 square kilometers. Reports indicate that Israel also used incendiary [phosphorus bombs](#), which are deemed illegal by most countries and international actors, and which Israel itself committed not to use in 2013.

Israel's blockage of fuel into Gaza triggered a healthcare system collapse, forcing hospitals to release patients with fresh wounds and conduct surgeries, including amputations, without anesthesia. In October, Israeli forces attacked two hospitals in northern Gaza, prompting 117,000 citizens to seek refuge. The ominous specter of Israeli forces targeting hospitals looms large, with [influential Rabbis](#) advocating for bombing the Al-Shifa' hospital, and 22 hospitals receiving evacuation notices—a death sentence for the sick and injured, according to the [World Health Organization](#).

Striking Statements Regarding the War on Gaza and Dehumanizing Rhetoric:

The recent actions of prominent Israeli figures during the Gaza crisis expose a deeply troubling trend marked by dehumanization, weaponization of aid, and blatant disregard for international laws.

Defense Minister [Yoav Gallant](#), President [Isaac Herzog](#), and Minister [Benny Gantz](#) shockingly labeled Palestinians in Gaza as "human animals," setting the stage for inhumane treatment and violating war ethics and humanitarian agreements. The declared "complete siege" plunged Gaza into a dire humanitarian crisis, marked by severe shortages, aid blockades, and ongoing collective punishment. The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights condemned Israel's decision to order a "full siege" on Gaza, and reminded states that depriving civilians of their basic essentials is prohibited under humanitarian law.

Minister of Energy [Israel Katz](#) exacerbated tensions by cutting off essential services, tying their restoration to the return of Israeli captives. This stark manipulation of humanitarian aid reveals a calculated effort to use basic needs as leverage for military objectives, resulting in forced population displacement – a blatant crime under [international laws](#).

Israeli Police Chief's ban on solidarity protests and threats to transfer supporters to Gaza violate free expression, signaling a concerning attempt to suppress opposition amid the Gaza attacks. Particularly shocking were his words [on October 17th, when he stated in reference to Palestinians living in Israel](#): "Anyone who wants to be a citizen in Israel, welcome. But anyone who wants to show solidarity with Gaza, I will put them on buses and transfer them to Gaza immediately."

The Israeli army's spokesperson, [Daniel Hagari](#), stated that "[emphasis is on the damage, not precision](#)", endorsing indiscriminate destruction in Gaza. This approach translated into the widespread demolition of entire neighborhoods, intensifying the already dire humanitarian crisis.

Likud Party deputy [Tally Gotliv](#)'s call for a "Jericho" nuclear missile, referring to it as weapon of the Day of Judgment, raises alarming concerns about potential disproportionate force before troops are even sent into Gaza, disregarding civilian lives.

Minister of National Security Itamar Ben Gvir's distribution of very [large quantities of weapons](#) to Israeli civilians and improvised militias poses a direct threat to Palestinians in mixed towns. This misuse of "readiness units" amid societal incitement heightens the risk of civilians being wrongfully targeted and executed. The implications are grave for innocent lives in this perilous environment.

Prominent Crimes During the War on Gaza:

This account details a series of devastating events during the war on Gaza, revealing a relentless onslaught by Israeli forces on residential areas, hospitals, and religious institutions. The humanitarian crisis escalated as critical infrastructure is destroyed. From October 8th to October 31st, Israeli airstrikes and bombardments caused significant casualties and widespread destruction. Of particular significance are the attacks on hospitals, ambulances, UNRWA schools, and the Church of St. Porphyrius, the oldest church in Gaza and the third oldest in the world – all of which resulting in substantial casualties.

The indiscriminate nature of these attacks is underscored by the high number of civilian casualties, including children, women, and the elderly and it is compounded by the intensified bombing near hospitals, foreshadowing an alarming trend of direct assaults on medical facilities that would escalate in the subsequent weeks. The use of explosives and the intentional destruction of residential neighborhoods further exacerbated the already dire situation in Gaza.

Timeline of Events:

Date	Events
October 8	Israeli warplanes bomb residential buildings and towers in Gaza, including the 12-story Watan Tower and the 11-story Al-Aqloq Tower, transforming them into rubble.
October 10	Israeli airstrikes target various locations, including a residential tower near the Shifa Medical Complex, damaging the hospital. In addition to at least one Ambulance car with patients and paramedics. On the same day, the occupation forces committed another massacre in Khan Younis, resulting in 19 casualties . Furthermore, Israeli warplanes bombed the entrance gate of the Rafah border crossing between Egypt and the Gaza Strip in addition to residential buildings in Rafah, as well as Gaza's fishermen port . Victims were recorded also in several other locations within Gaza . Finally, at least six reporters were killed.
October 12	Occupation forces carry out intense airstrikes with tens of tons of explosive , resulting in 151 fatalities, destruction of towers, and houses .
October 15	Cumulative Israeli massacres lead to 47 families, about 500 people, being completely wiped out . In addition, Israeli forces also threatened to bomb the Kuwaiti Hospital.
October 17	The Baptist hospital, known today as Al Ahli Hospital was hit by an Israeli airstrike, resulting in the death of hundreds of Palestinians, including children, women, and elderly individuals who were seeking refuge. Sources have pointed to Israeli responsibility of the attack including international sources – questioning the Israeli story accusing Hamas.
October 18	Israeli aircraft hit targets in the area of Al-Quds Hospital and Red Crescent Society headquarters . Several casualties and important damage were reported.
October 19	The Church of St. Porphyrius , the oldest church in Gaza and and the third oldest church in the world, was damaged in a Israeli airstrike. Over 20 fatalities and hundreds of injuries were also reported.
October 24-25	The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reports 756 Palestinians killed, including 344 children, within 24 hours. Since the start of the aggression, a total of 6,574 Palestinians had lost their lives, with 68% of them being women and children
October 24	425 Palestinians were killed , 650 injured by continuous Israeli airstrikes.
October 28	Extensive air, sea, and ground bombardments target various areas in Gaza, including in the south where Israel told residents to flee. Israel launches their ground invasion to Gaza, while a total communications blackout continues hampering emergency rescue operations.
October 29	The Israeli press published a policy paper issued by the Israeli Ministry of Intelligence, suggesting the forced relocating Palestinians in Gaza to Sinai. Such policy would be a clear crime under international laws.
October 31	Israeli forces shell Jabalia refugee camp, killing hundreds ; claims to target a Hamas leader. According to media sources, the occupation forces used approximately 6 one-ton explosive bombs to target 10 densely populated houses, causing the houses to completely collapse with their inhabitants inside.

This timeline summarizes the gravity of the attacks resulting in an alarming humanitarian crisis and the extensive damage inflicted on Gaza's infrastructure during this period of conflict.

Illegal Settler Attacks and Land Seizures in the West Bank:

In October, a series of disturbing incidents unfolded in the West Bank involving Israeli settlers. The Palestinian student Labib Dumaidi, 19, tragically lost his life in Hawara when settlers directly fired at him. The violence continued with settlers opening fire on homes in Jalboun. Parts of a house in Qusra were demolished, marking the commencement of a relentless assault on the town, strategically taking advantage of the global focus on the Gaza conflict. The University of Haifa arbitrarily expelled six Palestinian students, accusing them of supporting Hamas. Subsequently, three Palestinians were killed in Qusra, with additional violence unfolding later that day. Settlers attacked ambulances in Qusra, resulting in the tragic deaths of a father and son. On another front, settlers razed structures in Masafer Yatta, and Bedouin communities near Jerusalem faced oppressive travel restrictions. The unsettling trend continued, with settler-led "Judaization" forcibly displacing Palestinian communities in Area C. Settlers threatened Palestinians in the West Bank with forced displacement to Jordan, distributing alarming publications in towns like "Deir Istiya."

The month concluded with another tragedy as a settler along with an Israeli soldier, fatally shot 40-year-old Palestinian Bilal Salah while he was harvesting olives in Sa'wiyah.

Date	Events
October 6	Settlers attack the town of Hawara, resulting in the death of Labib Dumaidi.
October 8	Settlers open fire on Palestinian homes in the village of Jalboun, east of Jenin .
October 9	Settlers demolish parts of a house in the town of Qusra , south of Nablus, as part of attempts to displace residents and expand "Itamar" settlement, illegally built on the town's lands.
October 10	Six Palestinian Arab students expelled from the University of Haifa based on alleged support for Hamas.
October 11	Soldiers and settlers assault Palestinians from "Wadi al-Seik", as reported by Haaretz newspaper in Hebrew (and a short re-cap in English on France 24 here). This attack included extinguishing lit cigarettes on their bodies, physical beating, and abuse, along with instances of sexual harassment.
October 11	Settler attacks in Qusra result in five Palestinians killed, three of which are children, and 8 wounded, including a 6-year-old girl who suffered a gunshot wound to the upper part of her body.
October 12	Settlers attacked the ambulances during a funeral procession in Qusra, resulting in the death of a father and his son.
October 15	Settlers raze and demolish structures in Masafer Yatta , south of Hebron, and engage in attacks on farmers in various other locations, including those in the Nablus area: Beita , Burqa , Yanoun and others like Tuqu', and the Farsiya hamlet in the northern Jordan Valley.
October 17	Occupying forces impose movement restrictions on Bedouin communities east of Jerusalem after 5:00 PM.
October 19	B'Tselem reports extensive settler-led "Judaization" efforts in Area C, resulting in displacement of Palestinian communities. This activity was intensified under the cover of the war in Gaza, diverting attention away from these developments. According to the report, settler attacks increased significantly, often with the protection of soldiers and police officers, and in some cases, the security forces themselves participated in the assaults. This resulted in the displacement of 8 entire Palestinian communities. In total, 98 families, with 552 members, including 173 minors, were displaced.

October 27	<u>Threats for 'the Great Nakba'</u> were made to Palestinians from Deir Istiya by illegal Israeli settlers in the West Bank. They left publication on their cars stating: "You have one last chance to escape to Jordan in an orderly manner. After that, we will prepare against every enemy and forcibly expel you from our sacred land that God has designated for us."
October 28	A settler, also an Israeli army soldier on a day off, shot and killed 40-year-old Palestinian <u>Bilal Salah</u> while he was harvesting olives in the town of Sa'wiyah, south of Nablus.

Crimes and Violations:

Starting on October 7th, Israeli forces enacted a blockade on the West Bank by closing key checkpoints, barring access to cities like Jerusalem and isolating other cities like Jericho. The closing of international borders, and primarily, the Karama border crossing was also closed as part of the blockade on the West Bank. In parallel, Israeli forces, carried out various violations on Palestinians that include: raids on Palestinian villages, arrests linked to social media posts, the demolition of public facilities. Attacks and intensive incursions were carried out on Jenin city, Jenin refugee camp, and Nour Shams refugee camp, resulting in extensive casualties and substantial infrastructure damage. The attacks on Jenin refugee camp were repeated at the end of the month.

Inside Israel, extremist Jews attempted to expel Palestinian students from Netanya College on October 29th.

Date	Events
October 7	Closure of military <u>checkpoints around Jerusalem</u> , including Qalandia, Shuafat camp, Beit Iksa, Al-Za'im, Hizma, imposing a blockade. On the same day, the occupation forces closed the <u>Karama crossing</u> with Jordan, which is the main crossing for Palestinians traveling abroad. They also closed and isolated the <u>city of Jericho</u> , preventing residents from entering or leaving. Other checkpoints closed and erected across the West Bank included Taysir and Al-Hamra military checkpoints in the Jordan Valley, the town of Azzun in east Qalqilya, Yasuf village, Al-Zawiya village and the northern entrance of Salfit City. Consequently, a blockade was imposed on most Palestinian areas in the West Bank.
October 13	In Jerusalem, <u>Israeli forces intimidated Palestinians seeking to pray</u> on Friday in Al-Aqsa Mosque and prevented others from praying causing clashes.
October 18	Occupation forces raided <u>several villages</u> in Jenin governorate, resulting in confrontations and injuries. In the village of Kafr ad-Dik, west of Salfit, the occupation army prevented the villagers from harvesting olives and forced them to leave their land. While in the greater Jerusalem area, occupation forces demolished a house and commercial structure in <u>Beit Hanina</u> , north of Jerusalem. The forces also raided the town of Al-Issawiya, north of Jerusalem, vandalized tombstones, removed flags from the cemetery, attacked worshippers in the town's mosque.
October 19-20	Israeli occupation forces <u>committed a massacre</u> in Nour Shams refugee camp in Tulkarm, where 13 Palestinians, including 5 children, were killed.

October 23	Occupation soldiers target students and teachers with live ammunition in the village of Burqa, northwest of Nablus, while settlers returned during the month and started a new settlement at "Homesh" located on the lands of Burqa.
October 24	Israeli police arrest Palestinians in 1948 territories, restrict freedom of expression, and expel Arab Palestinian students. Adalah Center for Arab Minority Rights in Israel, received 104 cases assaulting Arab students, 89 of which are of students being removed from education. While there were more than 100 arrests, with 80 related to social media posts, all falling within the framework of restricting freedom of expression
October 25	Israeli occupation forces invaded areas of the Jenin refugee camp, targeting residents with missiles and resulting in three young men being killed and multiple injuries.
October 29	Hundreds of extremist Jews attempted to expel Palestinian Arab students from student housing at Netanya College.
October 30	Israeli forces launched an aggression on the Jenin refugee camp, with over 100 military vehicles and two military bulldozers, causing destruction and casualties. During the invasion, the forces excavated and destroyed the streets and infrastructure of the city, especially the roads leading to the camp. Four young people from the camp were killed, and dozens were injured as a result of the attack.

Prisoner Issues and Arrests:

During the month of October, Israel arrested more than [2,047 Palestinians](#) from various areas in the West Bank, Jerusalem, and Gaza Strip – according to the Negotiations Affairs Department (NAD). This number does not include Palestinian workers from Gaza who were arrested during the war, and there are preliminary estimates from the head of the Prisoners and Ex-Prisoners Affairs Authority that the number of arrested Palestinians in Gaza is approximately 4,000 Palestinian workers. After October 7, Israeli forces arrested 1,680 Palestinians, amid a campaign of repeated arrests and incursions into Palestinian cities, villages, and camps, averaging about 70 arrests per day. The arrests are mainly concentrated in the Hebron governorate, where there were approximately [500 detainees](#), and the number of administrative detention orders reached more than 650.

Date	Event
October 10	Israeli Defense Minister Gallant designates Gaza detainees as "unlawful combatants," denying them Prisoners of War (POW) status, which is contrary to international humanitarian law.
October 12	Negev Prison administration cuts off water and electricity to all sections, leaving 1,000 detainees without water.
October 14	Israeli Prison Service escalates measures against detainees and takes the decision to cut off water and electricity from prison facilities holding Palestinians. Other violations and escalations were also added, which includes: banning visit (lawyers, families and more), violence and mistreatment of prisoners, deprivation of medical treatment, damage to their personal belongings, and the imposition of other sanctions, such as the confiscation of clothing, footwear.
October 15	Israeli forces arrest 50 workers from Gaza in Dheisheh refugee camp and 41 Palestinians in Hebron. Authorities detain Gaza workers in the "Anatot" camp without trial or legal representation.

October 17	Israeli police arrest artist Dalal Abu Amneh from Nazareth for expressing solidarity with Gaza on social media.
October 23	Two Palestinian prisoners die in jail within 24h. Detained Yaser Hamdan , 25 years old, from Beit Sira dies in Ofer Prison; and administrative detainee Omar Hamza Draghma , 58 years old, from the town of Tubas who has been held in Majdo Prison and was subjected to administrative detention for 6 months.
October 23	The Palestinian Detainees and Ex-Detainees Affairs Commission announced that Israeli authorities issued a military order with temporary amendments: 6-day extension for administrative detention examination instead of former 72 hours, 12-day presentation to the first review session, instead of previous 8 days.
October 24	Israeli forces arrested two 17-year-old children from Aqraba, south of Nablus.
October 31	Israeli special units arrested Ata Abu Rmeileh , Fatah movement secretary in Jenin, and his son Ahmed, subjecting them to physical assault.

Killed and Wounded:

The heightening of tensions saw an increase in incidents that unfolded against the backdrop of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict during the month of October. The attacks, marked by indiscriminate airstrikes, shootings, and settler attacks, spanned various locations, including Gaza, the West Bank, and Jerusalem. In Gaza, the attacks wiped [out entire families with clear evidence of war crimes](#) committed by Israel. People that [followed evacuation orders](#) advising residents to move south were still subject to Israeli airstrikes with many meeting their deadly fate. One of the main strikes, targeted the [Baptist Hospital known today as Al-Ahli Hospital](#) killing 100s of Palestinians, some of which were taking refuge while others were the sick and injured. The Euro-Med Monitor estimated that [Israel is killing an average of 100 children per day](#).

Date	Location	Event
October 3	Hebron	13-year-old Yazen Abu Qweidar injured by a rubber-coated metal bullet.
October 5	Shufa, Tulkarem	Two Palestinians from the village of Shufa, southeast of Tulkarm, Abdul Rahman Fares Atta, 23, and Hudhaifa Adnan Fares, 27, succumb to their injuries.
October 6	Huwara, Nablus	Israeli forces raid Huwara, south of Nablus , injure and leave a young man bleeding until he succumbs.
October 7	Qalqilya, Gaza	Child Ahmed Abdel Nasser Rabi , 13 years old, killed in Qalqilya. The same day marks the beginning of the Gaza aggression, resulting in 256 Palestinians killed and over 1,788 injured.
October 8	Dura, Nablus, Qalandia military checkpoint	Ahmed Atef Al-Awawdeh , 19 years old, killed near Deir Sharaf; three Palestinians killed near Qalandia checkpoint, eight injured.
October 9	Qalandia military checkpoint	Child Adam Al-Joulani , 16 years old, killed near Qalandia checkpoint.
October 10	Qabatiya, Silwan (Jerusalem)	Two young men from Qabatiya and two young men from Silwan, Jerusalem, killed.
October 11	Gaza	31 Palestinians killed in Gaza airstrikes; while four members of the medical teams (paramedics) were killed,

		three of them in the shelling of an ambulance in northern Gaza, while the fourth was killed in an airstrike on Gaza City.
October 11	Qusra, Bani Naim	<u>Four Palestinians from the village of Qusra</u> , south of Nablus. The child <u>Munas Rabhi Ziyadat</u> , 16 years old, was killed in Bani Naim.
October 12	Jabalia, Al-Shati, Sawiya	<u>15 Palestinians</u> killed in Jabalia; <u>10 Palestinians</u> , mostly children and women, killed in Al-Shati refugee camp; a <u>father and his son</u> were killed in settler attack.
October 13	Beit Furik, Tulkarem, Al-Ram, Beit Liqya	<u>Amir Mlaitat</u> , 13, succumbs to injuries. In <u>Tulkarm</u> , three Palestinians were killed, and others were injured. Near the Hawara checkpoint, <u>24 Palestinians were injured</u> , while in the town of Al-Ram, north of Jerusalem, the child <u>Ayham lyad Jabarin</u> , 17 years old, was killed. In the town of Beit Liqya, west of Ramallah, the child <u>Hussein Mu'taz Musa</u> , 16 years old, was killed by Israeli soldiers.
October 14	Gaza	Hospitals report <u>256 Palestinians</u> , including 20 children, in Gaza in less than 24 hours.
October 15	Rafah	<u>18 Palestinians</u> , including 7 displaced individuals, killed in Rafah shelling.
October 16	Khan Yunis, Jericho, Tulkarem	<u>Four Palestinians</u> , including a young girl, killed in Khan Yunis; liberated prisoner <u>Mueen Damo</u> , 21 years old, was killed and three others were injured by Israeli occupation forces' gunfire in the Aqaba Jaber camp south of Jericho. In Tulkarm, <u>Rami Bilal Hassan</u> , 33 years old, from the Arta' suburb south of Tulkarm, was killed. More than <u>50 Palestinians</u> , mostly children and women, were killed in a series of airstrikes carried out by the Israeli warplanes.
October 17	Deir al-Balah	<u>Three children</u> killed in Israeli bombardment in Deir al-Balah.
October 18	Shuqba, Madama, Jamma'in, Khan Younis, Dura Al-Qar'	<u>Two children</u> killed in Shuqba; <u>eight Palestinians</u> injured in Madama west of Nablus. <u>Ibrahim Nazeih Al-Haj Ali</u> , 24 years old, was killed in the village of Jamma'in south of Nablus. The Israeli airstrikes targeted the <u>Bakri family's house south of Khan Yunis</u> , leading to at least 9 dead, including 7 children. In Dura Al-Qar', north of Ramallah, the young man <u>Mohammed Abdul Rahman Hussein Fawaka</u> (21 years old) was killed by Israeli army gunfire.
October 19	Nuseirat, Dheisheh, Rafah	<u>Baby killed</u> by an Israeli airstrike on a house in the Nuseirat camp. In Dheisheh, the child <u>Ahmed Munir Sdouq</u> , 14, was killed by a bullet to the head fired by Israeli soldiers. In Rafah, <u>more than 30 dead</u> from the Barka, Hasona, and Dahair families, along with dozens of injuries, were transported to the Martyr Abu Yousef Al-Najjar Hospital after a series of Israeli warplane raids. While in <u>Jabalia Refugee Camp</u> , at least 18 Palestinians have been killed in Israeli air strikes.

October 20	Khan Yunis, Bidala Batunya, Hawara checkpoint	At least <u>21 killed</u> and 79 others injured in Khan Yunis shelling; children <u>Sahib Iyad Al-Sous</u> , 15, and <u>Adi Fawaz Mansour</u> , 17, killed.
October 22	Jenin, Tamoun, Tubas, Zawata, Gaza	Israeli plane targets <u>Al-Ansar Mosque in the Jenin camp</u> killing two young men. In <u>Tamoun and Tubas</u> , six others were injured during confrontations with the occupation forces. <u>A man and his son</u> were killed in Zawata; <u>379 Palestinians</u> killed in Gaza airstrikes.
October 23	Jalazone refugee camp (Ramallah)	<u>Two young men were killed</u> in the Jalazone refugee camp north of Ramallah, and six others from the camp residents were injured, with four of them sustaining serious injuries.
October 25	Gaza	<u>Al Jazeera Journalist</u> , Wa'el Al-Dahdouh's family was killed in an Israeli airstrike.
October 26	Jalazone refugee camp (Ramallah)	<u>The child Asid Hamdi Hamidat</u> , 17, killed in Jalazone refugee camp.
October 28	Sawiya (Nablus)	<u>Settlers fired bullets at Bilal Mohammad Saleh</u> , 40, while he was picking olives, resulting in his death.
October 29	Beit Rima, Tubas, Askar camp (Nablus)	<u>Three young men in the West Bank were killed</u> : Nasser Abdul Latif Barghouti, 29, killed in Beit Rima; Ramah Iqtishat, 32, killed in Tubas; Naim Mahmoud Faran, 31, killed in Askar camp.