



General Assembly Security Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/42/204  
S/18776  
1 April 1987  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Forty-second session  
Item 76 of the preliminary list\*  
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO  
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES  
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF  
THE POPULATION OF THE OCCUPIED  
TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Forty-second year

Letter dated 31 March 1987 from the Permanent Representative of  
Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the latest information on the action taken by Israel during the months of January and February 1987 to establish settlements in the occupied Arab territories. This action included the confiscation of Arab lands with a view to implementing Israeli settlement plans aimed at evicting the Arab population and seizing their lands, in violation of the principles of international law governing military occupation, particularly the Hague Convention of 1907 and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

There is no need to dwell on the danger which the pursuit of such a policy poses for international peace and security and the prospects for peace in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex reproduced as a document of the General Assembly, under item 76 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdullah SALAH  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

\* A/42/50.

ANNEX

The setting up of Israeli settlements during the months of  
January and February

A. The Israeli occupation authorities confiscated lands with a total area of 18,150 dunums in the West Bank in January 1987 for the purpose of establishing colonial settlements. The distribution of confiscated lands is as follows:

Area (in dunums)	Location	Date
200	Nahhalin village, Bethlehem district	2 January 1987
450	Husan village, Bethlehem district	9 January 1987
120	Surif and Kharas villages, Hebron province	7 January 1987
20	Fridis village, Bethlehem district	12 January 1987
300	Wadi Fukin, Bethlehem district	16 January 1987
15	Sanniriya village, Qalqiliya region	17 January 1987
16 000	Beit Lid, Kafr Qaddum and Qusin villages, east of Qalqiliya	18 January 1987

B. 1. In February 1987, operating under heavy escort, Israeli bulldozers levelled an area of 1,000 dunums situated west of Beit Hanun and north of Beit Lahiya with a view to incorporating it in the neighbouring settlement of Nissanit in the Gaza Strip.

In the village of Beit Amin, situated in the sector of Tulkarm, an area of 45 dunums was also bulldozed and the olive and fig trees growing there were uprooted.

2. David Levy, Israeli Minister of Housing, declared on 9 February 1987 that the Israeli Government had agreed to the return of the Jews to Hebron, and said that there would be no freeze on the establishing of settlements in the "Land of Israel" within the borders laid down by the Torah. He added that the settlement of Jews in the middle of Hebron, close to the Central Market, had begun as the result of a decision taken by the Government in 1980. He also pointed out that that quarter was currently sheltering a number of Jewish families, including the family of Rabbi Moshe Levinger, one of the founders of the settlement of Kiryat Arba, which at present has a population of 5,000.

3. During the same month, a new Israeli plan was unveiled for the reorganization of the province of Jerusalem. This plan, which bears No. 1/82, was prepared by the Israeli municipal administration with the aim of incorporating a large area of land in the West Bank into the province of Jerusalem. As a result, the province will extend north to the village of Sinjil (north of Ramallah), south to Beit Fajjar (near Hebron), and east to Kafr Aqab and Ram. It will measure some 45 kilometres from north to south and 15 kilometres from east to west, and will include the towns of Bethlehem, Beit Sahur, Beit Jala, Ramallah and Bira, as well as 49 Arab villages. The plan, which covers the period from 1982 to 2002, is aimed at reorganizing Jerusalem in order to ensure the so-called territorial balance within Israel. There will be a criss-cross pattern of roads dividing the lands in the occupied West Bank, and the reorganization of existing settlements. A north-south link will divide the occupied West Bank into two. The plan also has the following aims:

- (i) Raising the number of Israelis until it is three times the size of the Arab population;
- (ii) Designating large tracts of land as green belt or agricultural areas, in order to prevent the Arab population from building in them;
- (iii) Fragmenting the occupied West Bank by means of a network of main highways;
- (iv) Establishing what the Israeli authorities term "Great Jerusalem".

4. On 25 February 1987 the leaders of the movement Gush Emunim held a meeting at which they decided to begin preparations for establishing 12 new settlements in the occupied territories, including two to be established during the months of March and April 1987.

5. The Jewish Agency's budget for the 1987 financial year was adopted on 26 February 1987. The budget, which totals \$427 million, includes an allocation of \$78 million for the settlements, including \$29 million for settlements that are in financial difficulty.

6. On 20 February 1987, the head of the Jewish Agency's Settlements Department, Mr. Nissim Zvili, stated that "over the past 10 years, \$10 billion has been allocated for the Israeli settlements on the West Bank".

7. According to an Israeli parliamentary source, on 25 April 1987 the Financial Committee of the Knesset decided to give the kibbutz movement financial assistance and to grant it, by way of an initial subsidy, approximately 66 million shekels.

8. The Israeli Ministers of Finance and the Interior adopted a project designed to strengthen and develop the Jewish settlements on the West Bank. To that end, they decided to grant them 80 million shekels. The Financial Committee of the Knesset approved that decision.

9. On 26 February 1987 official Israeli sources announced that an amount of \$400,000 would be set aside for the development of a tourist centre at the Sossia settlement, near the village of Yatta in the Hebron district. Under this project, museums will be established in the grottoes located in the occupied territories that were confiscated for the purpose of constructing the above-mentioned settlement.

C. Moreover, in January and February 1987 settlers perpetrated 23 acts of aggression, as a result of which 12 people were injured, 10 houses were looted, camps were attacked and their inhabitants were terrorized, three main roads were closed and 219 olive-trees were uprooted. The attacks occurred in the following circumstances:

Date	Details of the attacks
6 January 1987	80 olive-trees were uprooted at Tarqumiya (Hebron district).
18 January 1987	Arab children at Jerusalem were attacked.
18 January 1987	A resident of Kiryat Yovel was arrested when he was transporting five incendiary bombs, which he was about to throw at the houses of Arab residents of the Old City at Jerusalem.
18 January 1987	4 Arab residents of Jerusalem were attacked.
19 January 1987	A resident of Jerusalem named Nidal Fadl Shahin was injured as a result of an attack.
23 January 1987	400 saplings were uprooted in the village of Azzun, in the Qalqiliya region.
25 January 1987	The land belonging to the inhabitants of the village of Sanniriya (Qalqiliya region) was razed.
29 January 1987	An Israeli settler named Ben Zion Shatran shot at some youths from the Balata refugee camp.
29 January 1987	1,351 olive-trees were uprooted in the Abu Natur area in the Bethlehem region.
29 January 1987	60 olive saplings were uprooted on land near the Neve Daniel settlement, in the Bethlehem region.
30 January 1987	The tyres of 25 vehicles belonging to residents of Silwán, at Jerusalem, were slashed.

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Date	Details of the attacks
2 February 1987	40 olive-trees were uprooted in the village of Rafidiya (Bethlehem district).
2 February 1987	Some residents of Tulkarm were injured by attackers.
2 February 1987	3 Arab citizens from the Maghazi camp, in the Gaza Strip, were injured by attackers. Residents of the camp were struck with sticks and rifle butts and were fired at. Moreover, the main road linking Dayr Al Balah and the above-mentioned camp was blocked.
8 February 1987	Residents of the Ofra settlement, in the Ramallah region, broke the windows of 10 vehicles belonging to Arab citizens, and houses belonging to the owners of the vehicles in question situated close to the settlement were looted.
8 February 1987	64 olive-trees were uprooted on land belonging to Qalqiliya.
9 February 1987	93 olive-trees on land belonging to Beit Furik (Nablus district) were uprooted.
12 February 1987	The residents of Katif, a settlement near Khan Yunis, blocked several main roads in the Gaza Strip for a short time.
14 February 1987	25 olive-trees were uprooted in the Qalqiliya area.
14 February 1987	The settlers who live on the site of Qabr Nabi Yosuf (Joseph's tomb) attacked the residents of the Balata camp and fired shots into the air.
14 February 1987	7 olive-trees were uprooted in the village of Beit Amin, near Qalqiliya.
23 February 1987	100 olive-trees were uprooted in the village of Dhahiriya (Hebron district).
26 February 1987	A group of settlers obstructed the main road linking Jerusalem with Hebron, near Halhul, preventing vehicles from passing through and stoning vehicles belonging to Arabs. The windows of 10 vehicles were broken as a result.

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