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REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE
ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS
OF THE POPULATION OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL

Thirty-seventh year

Letter dated 2 February 1982 from the Permanent Representative of
Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to convey to you the latest Israeli acts of confiscations, colonization and annexation of Palestinian lands in the occupied West Bank of Jordan and Jerusalem during the months of November and December 1981.

This latest catalogue of land confiscations is a part of the ongoing and relentless process of devouring the remnants of the occupied territories as a prelude to their annexation and the expulsion of their inhabitants.

The Government of Jordan views these acts of plunder and despoilation with deepest concern. They are further proof, if any is needed, that the occupation authorities' over-all objective is the total seizure and annexation of the occupied territories in violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 ^{1/} and all norms of international law. Furthermore, these Israeli criminal activities are intended to abort any efforts by the United Nations to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East on the basis of United Nations resolutions and Palestinian redemption.

It would be deeply appreciated if the enclosed information in Arabic could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hazem NUSEIBEH
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

^{1/} United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

ANNEX

Israeli settlement during November and December 1981

During November and December 1981, the occupation authorities established the following settlements.

1. Netav. Work on it was begun on 9 November 1981. It is situated near the village of Abu Ghush in the Jerusalem district. The area of the land on which it is established is 200 dunums.
2. Bisfat Tal. Work on it was begun on 3 November 1981. It is situated to the east of Bait Hanina in the Jerusalem district. The area of the land on which it is established is 4,400 dunums.
3. Bisgut. Work on it was begun on 16 November 1981. It is situated on Jabal al-Tawil on land forming part of the lands of the town of Al-Birah. The area of the land on which it is established is 600 dunums.
4. Netavim. Work on it was begun on 7 December 1981 on the Allon-Jerusalem road.
5. Beit Arye 'H'. This was established on 8 December 1981 near the village of Rantis in the Nablus district.
6. Tsfun Yerushalaim. This was established on 30 December 1981 near Bait Hanina and in the district lying between Jerusalem and Ramallah.

Confiscated lands

The lands confiscated during these two months were as follows.

1. Fifteen thousand dunums of the lands of Ubaydiyah in the Bethlehem district. They were confiscated on 19 December 1981 in order that the settlement of Kidron might be established on them.
2. Seven thousand dunums of the lands of the villages of Mashah, Siniriya, Azun, Utmah, Bait Amin and Al-Zawiyah in the Nablus district were confiscated on 23 December 1981 in order that the settlement of Alkana might be established on them.
3. Six hundred dunums of the lands of Khirbat Abu Shawk to the west of the village of Surif in the Hebron district were confiscated on 19 November 1981.
4. Six hundred dunums of the lands of Jabal Salman al-Farsi to the south of the city of Nablus. This mountain is one of the highest Palestinian mountains and reaches 900 metres above sea level. These lands were confiscated on 9 December 1981.

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5. Four hundred and forty dunums of the lands in the district of the triangle formed by Bait Aksa, Neve Samwil and Jerusalem were confiscated on 10 November 1981.
6. Three hundred dunums of the lands of Khallat al-Arish in the Bani Na'im district in the province of Hebron were confiscated on 15 November 1981.
7. One hundred dunums of lands to the south-west of the village of Al-Zahiriya in the province of Hebron were confiscated on 1 December 1981.
8. Fifty dunums of the lands at Al-Musaffarah in the Bani Na'im district in the province of Hebron were confiscated on 23 November 1981.
9. Four dunums belonging to the citizens Yunis Husayn Sayyam and his brother Yusuf and located in the Sheikh Jarrah district of Jerusalem were confiscated on 30 November 1981.
10. Two dunums belonging to the citizen Isa Hasan Abd al-Nabi and located in the Shurufat al-Salib district near the Gilo settlement in Jerusalem.
11. On 12 November 1981, 60 inhabitants of Salwad received notices from the occupation authorities informing them that a decision had been made to take over their lands for military purposes. The area of these lands was not mentioned.
12. On 7 December 1981, a mountain belonging to the Al-Suwayti family in the village of Dura in the province of Hebron was confiscated. The area of this mountain is not mentioned.
13. On 31 December 1981, most of the lands of the village of Al-Jadirah in the Ramallah district were confiscated for the construction of a settlement road 3.5 kilometres in length. The area of the confiscated lands was not mentioned.

Settlement roads

1. On 14 November 1981, a road was opened which divides the West Bank into two parts and links Israeli cities with the settlements in the Jordan valley. This road is regarded as complementing the strategic roads constructed by the occupation authorities in recent years in the West Bank. These roads are connected with the Allon road, which ends at Jerusalem Heights and completes the strategic road coming from Kiryat Arba. The name Haim Landau has been given to this road. It is 70 kilometres in length. It extends from Kafr Qasim and passes near Ras al-Ain to the settlement of Ma'aleh Efraim in the middle of the Jordan valley.
2. On 23 November 1981, work was begun on the construction of a road linking northern Jerusalem near Qalandiya with the Palestinian shore. Work on this road, which will be 6 kilometres long, will be completed in two years.

Settlement issues

1. On 16 November 1981, the occupation authorities decided to establish two agricultural settlements in the Nablus district and a third settlement near Al-Nuwai'ima camp to the north of Jericho on the Nablus-Jiftlik road.
2. The Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency intends to establish four new settlements on the Arab slopes of Mount Hebron. These settlements will be called Amtzia, Nehusheh, Shikov and Kramim.
3. On 23 November 1981, the United Kibbutzim Movement decided to establish 16 kibbutzim in the next five years in the Jordan valley and Wadi Arabah and to the north of the Dead Sea.
4. On 5 November 1981, the Israeli Minister of Defence promised to establish eight new settlements in the occupied areas, in response to the Saudi arms project.
5. On 27 November 1981, the occupation authorities began transforming the settlement of Givon, established on the lands of the village of Al-Jib to the north of Jerusalem, into a settlement city.
6. On 24 December 1981, an official Israeli source stated that a new regional council is to be established in the Administration of Settlement Affairs in the southern part of the Hebron district. This council will be called Har Hebron, or Mount Hebron.

Housing units

1. On 24 November 1981, Al-Nagqab revealed a plan drawn up by the Israeli Ministry of Housing for the construction of 45,000 residential apartments in the settlements established in and around Jerusalem since 1967. These are as follows:
 - 8,000 apartments in the settlement of Neve Samwil;
 - 3,300 apartments to the north of the settlement of Neve Ya'acov;
 - 12,000 apartments to the south of the settlement of Neve Ya'acov;
 - 5,000 apartments in the settlement of Ma'aleh Adumim in the Al-Khan al-Ahmar;
 - 5,000 apartments in the settlement of Talpiot-Jabal al Mukabbar;
 - 10,000 apartments in the settlement of Gilo-Sharafat.
2. On 15 November 1981, the Israeli Municipality in Jerusalem decided to establish 12,000 housing units in the Jewish Quarter between Neve Ya'acov and French Hill.
3. On 19 November 1981, Israeli engineers in the Municipality of Jerusalem stated that 6,000 housing units were to be built in Anata in Jerusalem.

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4. Israeli contracting firms offered for sale 5,000 housing units in Jerusalem and the surrounding district, including Al-Khan al-Ahmar.

Jewish settlers

1. The Jewish Agency, the Israeli firm Kimmit and the Israel Lands Administration announced that they would build 30,000 housing units to absorb 100,000 Jews in the West Bank during the next four years at a cost of 500 million dinars.

2. Thirty-five housing units have been built in the settlement of Kiryat Arba to house 100 French families who wish to emigrate to Israel.

3. On 11 December 1981, the Chief of the Settlement Department in the Jewish Agency said, after his return from the United States, that hundreds of Jewish families residing there had expressed to him a desire to emigrate in order to settle in the West Bank.

4. On 24 December 1981, 108 Jewish families moved, in an organized operation, to Yamit in Sinai, where they occupied vacant apartments which had been prepared for them in advance. This step served to strengthen the position of the "halt the withdrawal from the Sinai" movement.

Settlement and water

1. On 12 December 1981, a new artesian well was dug near the shore of the Dead Sea in order to supply the settlements with water. The amount of water extracted is estimated at 600 cubic metres, and this affects the springs surrounding the district.

2. On 17 December 1981, it was announced that, after recent analyses of the water of artesian wells in the city of Jericho, the proportion of salinity and chlorination had increased greatly, causing damage to crops, particularly bananas. Agricultural engineers attributed this to the lack of rain-water this year and to the artesian wells dug around the district by the occupation authorities.

Land issues

1. On 2 November 1981, an announcement was made of the creation of a department called the Land Affairs Department, responsible for all registration in the West Bank, following a decision to separate it from the powers of the Israeli Judicial Affairs Officer, to whom it had been subject since 1967. Sami Giyadi, one of the officers of the Israeli leadership, was appointed to take charge of this Department.

2. On 2 December 1981, the occupation authorities prepared a regional organization scheme covering the districts of Jerusalem, Ramallah and Bethlehem, which would be known as the central district. It extends from the village of Ayn Siniya in the north and Bait Fakhkhar in the south.

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3. On 17 December 1981, it was announced that a gradual and silent operation was currently under way aimed at the acquisition or purchase of houses by Jewish settlers in Hebron. A map prepared some years ago indicates houses which formerly belonged to Jews.

4. On 23 December 1981, the head of the Israeli Contractors' Union said in Jerusalem that the so-called Israel Land Administration was selling large areas of West Bank lands confiscated for settlement purposes at prices representing 5 per cent of their true price to a number of Israeli construction companies.

Settlement in the Gaza Strip

1. On 6 November 1981, preparatory work was begun for the establishment of a new Israeli settlement near the Bait Lahiya district within the cease-fire line on the Israeli side, after the sand dunes in this district had been levelled.

2. On 26 December 1981, a new settlement called Msir Adar was established to the south of the settlement of Frubit on the Al-Arish road.

Settlement in the Golan Heights

1. Since 1967 and up to the present, the occupation authorities have established the following settlements in the Golan Heights: Bnei Eitan, Edom, Urtal, Allonei Habshan, Eli-Al, El Rom, Ani'am, Afik Bnei Yahuda, Givat Yo'av, Geshur, Hasfin, Yonatan, Kfar Haruv, Mabbu'im, Mitzar, Ma'aleh Gamla, Merom Golan, Ne'ot Golan, Nov, Neve Ativ, Netur, Ein Zivan, Kaligh, Katzrin, Keshet, Ramot, Sha'al, Ramat Magshimim, Sion.

2. On 30 December 1981, Sami Bar Lev, chairman of the local council in the settlement of Katzrin in the Golan Heights stated that the Golan settlers intended to create a new framework for the Golan Law to attract thousands of settlers to the Heights. He added that the construction of 300 residential apartments was currently being completed in the settlement of Katzrin. On the same day, the Director-General of the Settlement Department in the Jewish Agency said that there was a programme for the establishment of two new settlements in the Heights during the coming year.