



General Assembly Security Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/39/237  
S/16538  
7 May 1984  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Thirty-ninth session  
Item 71 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  
Thirty-ninth year

Letter dated 1 May 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan  
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am sending you the latest information concerning Israel's settlement activity in the occupied Arab territories during March 1984. This activity, which contravenes the principles of international law relating to military occupation and, in particular, the Hague Conventions of 1907 and the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, consists of the confiscation of Arab land for the establishment of new settlements.

I need not stress the danger of the continuation of such a policy for peace and security and for the prospects for peace in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 71 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdullah SALAH  
Ambassador and Permanent  
Representative

\* A/39/50.

ANNEX

Israeli settlement activity during March 1984

1. During March 1984, the occupation authorities established two settlements, as follows:

(a) Ironit. Construction began on 5 March 1984 on a tract 800 dunums in area which belongs to Arab inhabitants and is situated on the Bethlehem-Hebron road.

(b) Mul Nevo. Construction began on 13 March 1984 at a distance of 5 kilometres to the north of the Dead Sea in the southern Jericho district. This settlement is a new link in the chain of settlements being established by the United Kibbutz Movement (Ha-Tenu'a Ha-Kibbutzit Ha-Me'uhedet) in the Jordan Valley.

During the month, the Israeli authorities also confiscated 2,000 dunums of land belonging to the village of Beit Illu in the Ramallah district; this took place on 12 March 1984.

2. Settlement plans disclosed during March 1984 include the following:

(a) The Israeli newspaper Ma'ariv stated on 15 March 1984 that two plans had been formulated for the further development of settlement in Jerusalem, one by the Israeli Ministry of Housing and another by the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency. The plan of the Ministry of Housing consists of the establishment of 10 settlement towns within a 15 kilometre radius of Jerusalem. The towns are to be concentrated in three areas: to the east of the city close to Ma'aleh Adumim; to the west close to Nabi Samwil; and to the south close to Mount Herodion. The plan of the Settlement Department includes the establishment of 10 small settlements and large residential complexes but not the establishment of towns.

(b) The newspaper Al-Quds of 15 March 1984 attributed to the Israeli Minister of Science and Chairman of the Government Settlement Committee the statement that the Israeli Government had decided to build 16 new settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip during the year.

(c) On 31 March 1984, the newspaper Al-Quds stated that Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Prime Minister, Yigal Cohen-Orgad, the Minister of Finance, and Matityahu Drobes, Chief of the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency, had agreed on the establishment of 20 new settlements in the West Bank during the year at an estimated cost of one and one quarter billion Israeli shekels.

Among news items relating to settlement during the month were the following:

(d) On 7 March 1984, the Israeli newspaper Ma'ariv stated that the Israeli authorities had, during the past year, handed over to the Local Council of the Kfar Etzion settlements 4,000 dunums of absentee property and some State land for the purpose of expanding Jewish settlements there.

/...

(e) The newspaper Al-Quds stated on 16 March 1984 that the Local Planning Committee of the Municipality of Jerusalem had decided on 14 March to designate one of the southern slopes of the Mount of Olives as an extension of the Jewish cemetery, in spite of the presence of a large number of Arab houses and Arab inhabitants in the area, on the pretext that these houses had been erected illegally.

(f) On 5 March 1984, the Israeli newspaper Al-Anba' attributed to Ariel Sharon, the Israeli minister without portfolio the statement that he would like settlement to take place within the towns of Jennin, Nablus, Ramallah and Bethlehem and in the areas surrounding them, so that such towns would not become centres of hostile activity.

-----