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ПИСЬМО ВРЕМЕННОГО ПОВЕРЕННОГО В ДЕЛАХ ИОРДАНИИ ПРИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ  
ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ ОТ 3 ИЮЛЯ 1968 ГОДА НА ИМЯ  
ГЕНЕРАЛЬНОГО СЕКРЕТАРЯ

По поручению моего правительства и в дополнение к моему письму от 3 июля 1968 года (A/7132, S/8666) имею честь обратить внимание Вашего Превосходительства на прилагаемое сообщение, озаглавленное "Израиль ускоряет проект заселения арабской части Иерусалима". Сообщение было подготовлено г-ном Теренсом Смитом и опубликовано в газете "Нью-Йорк Таймс" сегодня, 3 июля 1968 года.

Сообщение является еще одним доказательством упорного стремления израильских властей осуществить их систематические планы экспроприации арабской собственности и искоренения арабского характера в определенных районах Иерусалима.

Эти меры представляют собой ярчайшее доказательство экспансионистских и аннексионистских намерений Израиля в отношении захваченных арабских территорий, особенно Иерусалима. Они полностью игнорируют резолюции Генеральной Ассамблеи и Совета Безопасности, которые призывали Израиль "отменить все такие уже принятые меры и немедленно отказаться от проведения любых действий, которые могут изменить статус Иерусалима".

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\* Выпускается также под условным обозначением A/7133.

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Антон А. НАБЕР  
Временный поверенный в делах

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# Israelis Are Rushing Resettlement Project in the Arab Area of Jerusalem

By TERENCE SMITH

Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, July 2—The settlement of Jews in the former Jordanian sector of this city, in defiance of a United Nations Security Council resolution deploring any change in the city's status and against the advice of Israel's friends, including the United States, is being pressed at full speed.

A platoon of Israeli bulldozers has been busy for a month rearranging the rocky landscape of northeastern Jerusalem, preparing the way for a vast housing project that is expected to accommodate 5,000 families by 1971.

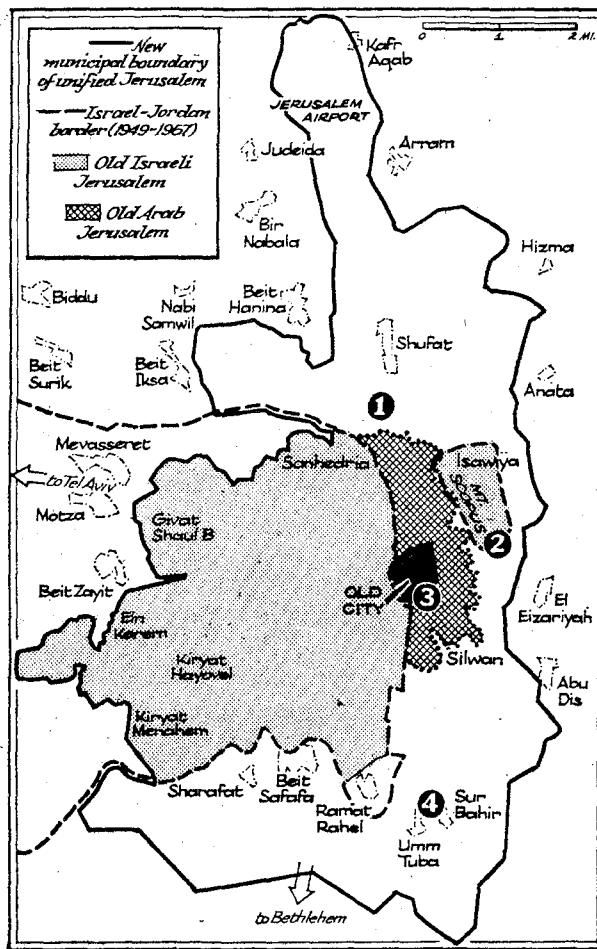
Heavy earth movers are filling the bunkers and trenches of Ammunition Hill, an old Arab Legion artillery position on the northern perimeter of the city. Less than a mile away, on the flank of Mount Scopus, workmen are hammering together temporary housing for students.

Inside the walled Old City, volunteers and soldiers are clearing the debris from the badly damaged Jewish Quarter and restoring the houses there to their original condition.

## Koek Explains Goals

The effort to settle Arab Jerusalem is regarded as a top-priority item by the Israeli Government, which has appropriated \$15-million for the initial stages and assigned some of its best people to carry it out. Both Premier Levi Eshkol and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan have cited it in recent speeches as a vital program that must be completed speedily.

To Israelis the settlement of East Jerusalem represents a security precaution against any Arab counterattack, a defense



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Jewish settlement is planned for the northern (1) and eastern (2) edges of the former Jordanian section of Jerusalem (crosshatched), and including the walled Old City (3). To southeast (4), a national park is envisioned.

against international calls for their withdrawal and a fulfillment of a Biblical prophecy.

"The object of the settle-

ment," Teddy Kollek, the Israeli Mayor, said the other day, "is to insure that all of Jerusalem remains forever a part of Israel."

If this city is to be our capital, then we have to make it an integral part of our country, and we need Jewish inhabitants to do that."

The plan, devised by a committee working out of the Premier's office, is to establish a crescent-shaped periphery of Jewish housing around the northern and eastern edges of the Arab sector, and to create a tangible Jewish presence in the Old City. Nearly 20,000 Jews are expected to be living throughout the Arab sector in four years.

The planners envision a campus for Hebrew University that will accommodate from 8,000 to 12,000 students and a Hadassah hospital rehabilitation clinic on Mount Scopus, the hill that remained an Israeli enclave in the Arab sector during the 20 years of Jordanian rule. In addition, there are plans to incorporate the southeastern portion of the annexed area into a national park that would preserve its pastoral character.

## Master Plan for Wide Area

A separate committee of experts is finishing work on a master plan for the whole Jerusalem district, down to the northern edge of Bethlehem. This calls for an optimum population of 500,000 by the year 2010.

The present Jerusalem population is about 250,000, of which the Arabs of the eastern sector constitute about 26 per cent. The goal of the Israeli planners is to maintain this ethnic balance as the population increases.

They hope to increase the Jewish presence further by locating religious institutions and Government ministries in the Arab Sector. Several yeshivas are already in the Old City and the Ministries of Police, Justice

and Labor are scheduled to move from Tel Aviv.

The Israelis are also encouraging foreign missions in Tel Aviv to move to Jerusalem. They have had no success with the big powers so far, but the Liberian Embassy is expected to shift soon.

In order to obtain the land for housing and other projects, the Israelis have expropriated slightly more than 800 acres in the Arab sector, including some bought by the Jewish National Fund before 1948. Some 30 acres in the old city were also expropriated.

The leaders of the Arab community here have protested, but without success so far.

In one protest, two dozen

farmers sat down in front of an Israeli bulldozer that had started to plow expropriated land on the northern edge of the city, near Mount Scopus. The Jerusalem police broke the protest by arresting five persons, including three women, and holding them overnight.

The Israelis have promised compensation, but Arab landowners say they have yet to receive any. The arguments over ownership are likely to be protracted, since deeds and titles are in Amman.

Some shopkeepers and residents in the Old City have accepted payments of up to 1,500 Israeli pounds, or \$430, and moved out.