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הע'ר' ידו'ל'ם
ע'ל'י

28.1-71 : 28.1-71

8-6 71



שם תיק: בעיות ירושלים - כללי

מזהה פיוז **חצ-7050/3**

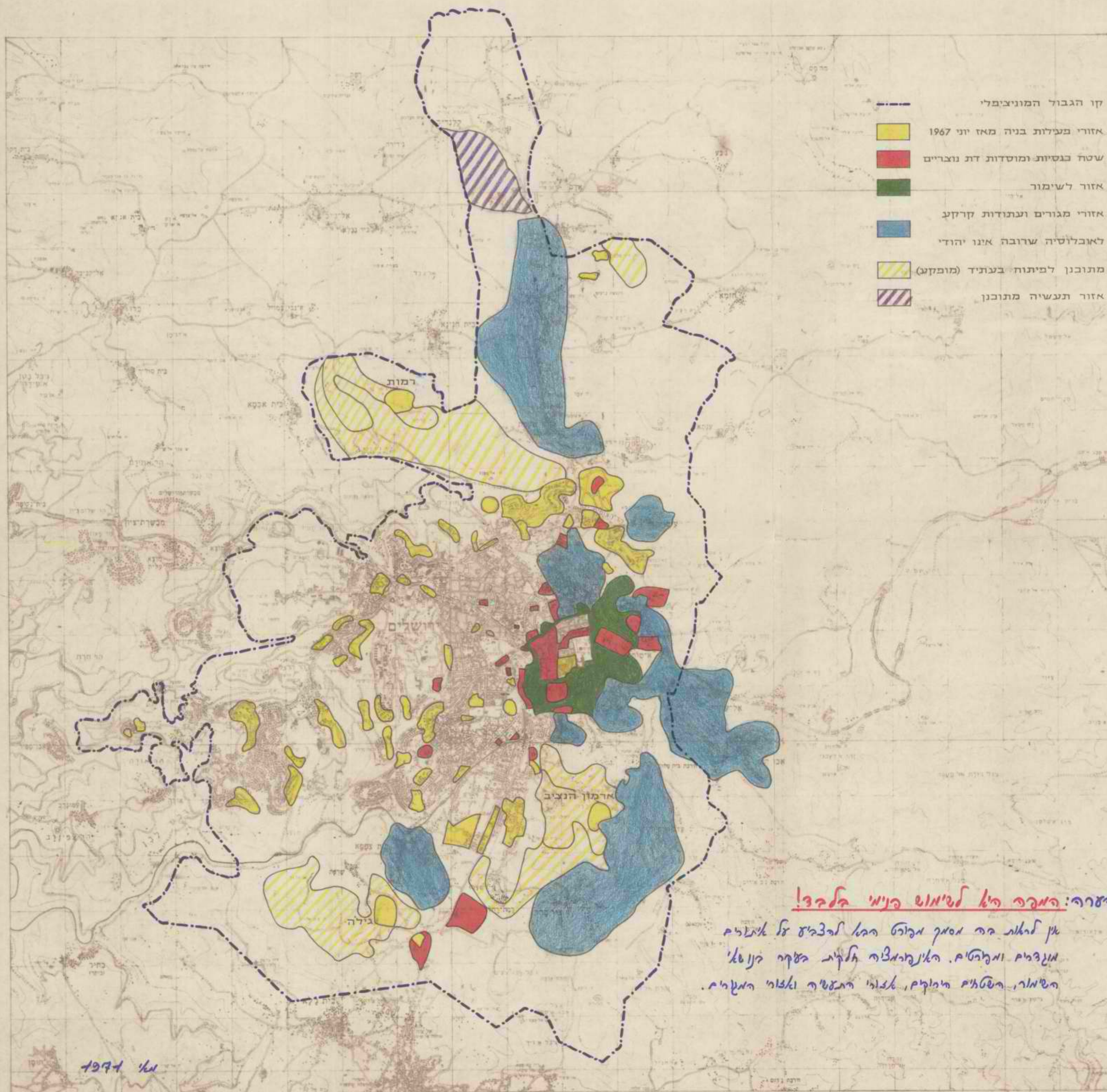
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תאריך הדפסה 27/09/2016

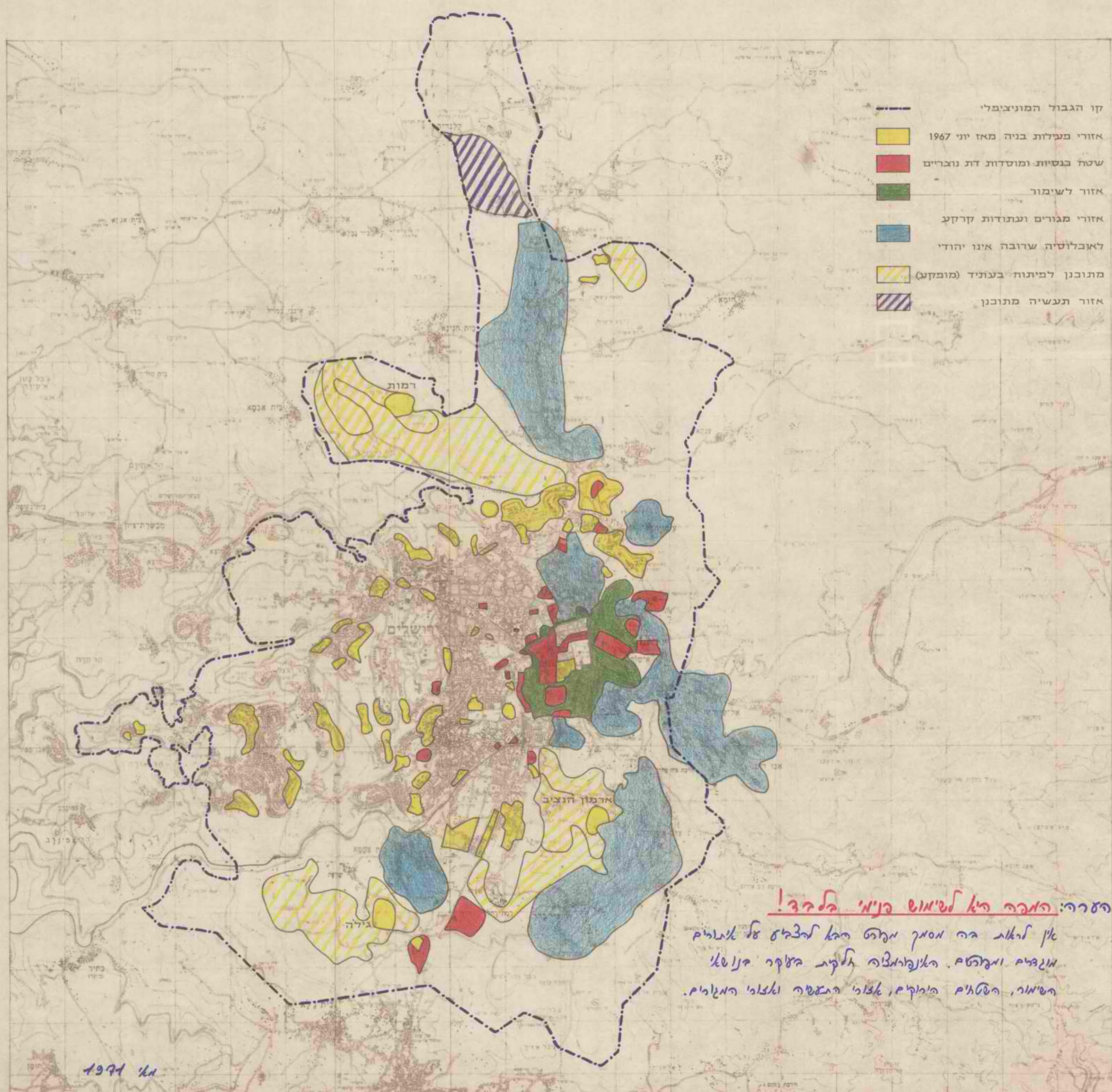
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- קו הגבול המוניציפלי
- אזורי פעילות בניה מאז יוני 1967
- שטח בגטאות ומוסדות דת נוצריים
- אזור לשימור
- אזורי מגורים ועבודות קרקע
- לאנבולוסיה שרובה אינו יהודי
- מתוכנן לפיתוח בעתיד (מופקע)
- אזור תעשייה מתוכנן



הערה: הארץ היא לשימוש בנייה בלבד!
אין להאג בה מספר מפרט הוא להבדיל על אגמים
אגמים ומפרטם. האגמים והאגמים האגמים האגמים
השימוש, השימוש, השימוש, השימוש, השימוש.

1971

מזכר

א ל : מר מ. פרגאי, הממונה על ענינים כנסייתיים א ל :
מאת : דן כירם, לשכת המנכ"ל מאת :

הנדון: התבטאויות סיסקו על ירושלים

המנכ"ל בקשני להעביר לידיעתך דבריו של סיסקו לרבין בענין ירושלים בשתי שיחות שנחקיימו לאחרונה כלהלן (מחוך מברקי וושינגטון):

1. בשיחה ב-2.6.71:

"סיסקו הדגיש כי חוסיין העלה מחדש את שאלת ירושלים והליכה למועבי"ס. הוא מודאג מחוסר חנועה. ארה"ב ממשיכה לייצץ נגד כינוס מועבי"ס אך אין באמתחתה יותר נימוקים (... והיה עוזר אם ישראל הייתה...) הפסקתי את סיסקו ושאלתי את ישראל הייתה מה? סיסקו ענה שאה-ה-what הוא משאיר לנו והמשיך: It would help if Israel could give us something in response take into account the increasing sensitivity to the changing status of East Jerusalem, some kind of Israeli action taking into account Jordanian sensitivity. אמרתי כי ירושלים היא עיר מאוחדת וחלק מישראל ונמשיך לפעול בה בהתאם. אם ברצון ירדן להעלות את הנושא במועבי"ס שיעשו זאת. ישיגו עוד החלטות. מצידנו נשתדל לא לגרום לבעיות מיוחדות. מוטב שהמלך ידאג לבעיות שלו עם הפדאין ובמכלול הכללי ברור כי אין סיכוי להזיז את הנושא הירדני כל עוד אין חלוקה במכלול המצרי. סיסקו ענה: "We agree that Jerusalem should be a united city. We do not agree it should be part of Israel. The question of sovereignty remains as it was."

עד כאן.

2. בשיחה ב-16.6.71:

"סיסקו סיפר שענין ירושלים מועלה בצורה חריפה ביותר ע"י המלך חוסיין. הם עשו עד כה כל מאמץ למנוע העלאת הנושא במועבי"ס. אין כל בסחון שיצליחו בכך. סיסקו הוסיף שאנו עשינו הכל לסבך יחסינו בענין ירושלים עם כל העולם. במשך כמה שנים לדעתי נקטנו מדיניות נבונה בכך שהוותרנו לא יצא בצורה בוטה נגדנו. סיסקו הביע פליאה גדולה על אי-הצלחתנו בהרגעה נושא ירושלים וסבוכנו עם כל הכנסיות הנוצריות בענין זה. לדעתי עשינו מעשים לא נבונים שלא היו הכרחיים גם להשגת מטרותינו המעשיות. ציין מסיבות העונאים והפרסומה של שר השכון בנושא ירושלים. לבסוף אמר שהם עושים הכל להרגיע חוסיין אך אין לו בסחון שיוכלו למנוע העלאת הנושא במועבי"ס."

עד כאן.

ב ב ר כ ה,

דן כירם

Mr. J. A. Smith, President of the Board of Directors

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1. CO_2 2-11.0.5:

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the author to the reader, dated 1945. It is a personal letter, written in a casual, conversational style. The author discusses his experiences during the war, his feelings about the future, and his hopes for the world. He mentions his work as a writer and his interest in the arts. The letter is signed 'John' and is dated '1945'.

MP. 641.

$$L_1 = \{c^n \mid n \geq 1\}$$

"The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the cold, crisp air. It was a relief after the warm, humid air of the city. I walked towards the entrance of the building, my eyes scanning the surroundings. The architecture was a mix of modern and traditional styles, with large windows and ornate details. I felt a sense of anticipation as I approached the door, wondering what awaited me inside. The door opened, and I was greeted by a friendly smile. I followed the person to a small, cozy room with a comfortable chair and a table. They handed me a glass of water and a small card. I looked at the card and saw my name written on it. I felt a sense of accomplishment and pride. I knew that I had made it to the top of my field. I was ready to take on the world."

1997, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

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ישראל
31/5/71, ירושלים

אל :

הנדון: ירושלים

להלן תשובת שה"ח בכנסת ב-26.5.71 להצעה לסדר היום מס' 722 של חבר הכנסת מסיפת גח"ל ח. קורפו: "יוזמות הפוגעות במעמד ירושלים כבירת ישראל".

שר החוץ: מעמד ירושלים כבירת ישראל מושרש במעמקי ההיסטוריה, מתקיים בזכות האמונה הנצחית ומוצא ביטויו הממשי זה למעלה מעשרים שנה בכך שבירת ישראל, נשיאה, בית מחוקקה וממשלתה מנהלים בה את כל ענייני המדינה המנוהלים בבירתה של מדינה עצמאית. האמנם יאמר ברצינות כי מעמד זה, ששום כוח בעולם לא ישנה אותו, נמצא מעורער עקב מסמך שלא קבלנו אותו ולא אשרנו אותו ושאלו הוא מבוסס על שליטת ישראל הריבונית בירושלים כבירת ישראל בגבולות העיר הנוכחיים? מי שמנסה כותרת כזאת מגלה קטנות אמונה במהלכים ההיסטוריים והרוחניים ובכוחן של עובדות. אינני יודע מדוע חבר הכנסת הנכבד איננו מאמין כי מעמד ירושלים כבירת ישראל אינו תלוי בשום מסמך בלתי רשמי שלא אושר, כי אם תלוי בכך שישראל רואה אותה כבירתה הנצחית ועומדת על ניהול מגיעה עם מדינות זרות לפי הנחה ראשונית זו.

מכל מקום הנחה זו כי מעמד זה של ירושלים כבירת ישראל נמצא מעורער על ידי מסמכים נטולי מעמד מחייב כלשהם, שאף אינם מתקבלים על דעת הממשלה - זהו גילוי של חולשת עצבים על חשבון מעמד ירושלים.

אמרו חכמינו: "ירושלים טבורו של עולם", ואמנם עיניו של עולם נשואות אל בירתנו עד כדי הצדקת חומרה של דיבור וניסוח מדויקים כל אימת שמדברים בה ועליה.

חברי הכנסת, אנסה להתעלם מהעובדה שמאבק על שליטה בעירית ירושלים מתנהל מחוץ לחומותינו ואדבר מתוך הנחה כי עובדה זו נעלמת גם מעיני המציע הנכבד, ואין אלא קשר מקרי בין עובדה זו לבין העלאת הסוגיה הזאת מעל דפי העיתונות לפני מספר שבועות. מעשה שהיה כך היה: מר מרדכי גזית, עליו הטלתי ביוני 1967 הכנת חומר וניירות תיכנון בסוגיית המשא ומתן והשלום, פנה באותו תאריך ב-1967 לכמה אישים ומומחים בבקשה שיקראו דרור לדמיונם ולמחשבותיהם השקולות ויציעו עקרונות המסוגלים אולי להיות מועילים במשא ומתן על כינון השלום. זו דרכו של משרד החוץ, לא רק ב-1967, להזמין ולדרבן מחשבה על סוגיות עיקריות ולצבור רעיונות והצעות מאנשים אשר מחוץ למסגרתו. הזמנת רעיונות אין בה שום התחייבות לקבל אותן. הזמנת רעיונות מודרכת על פי ההנחה שבישראל האחריות המדינית מופקדת בידי הממשלה, שריה ומשרדיה, ובסופו של חשבון בידיה של הכנסת, אך החשיבה המדינית אינה נחלתנו הבלעדית. - המומחיות לא כל שכן:

בנוגע לירושלים קבע מר גזית לפי הוראותי, כי כל הצעה שיש לה ערך להיות מועילה בדיון על השלום חייבת לצאת מנקודת מוצא בלתי מעוררת והיא: "הבטחת הריבונות הישראלית על שטחיה של ירושלים בגבולותיה הנוכחיים". לי היה ברור כי מגבלה זו אומרת למעשה שכל משא ומתן בנוגע לירושלים חייב להתרכז מסביב למעמדם של המקומות הקדושים וזכויות הציבורים הדתיים, בעיות גישה וכיוצא באלה.

מר בנבנישתי אימץ את דמיונו ומחשבתו והעלה הצעה המונחת לפני. היא הוגשה לקבוצת העבודה, כפי שחברים אחרים בקבוצת העבודה הציעו בכתב או בעל פה רעיונות מרעיונות שונים. לקבוצת העבודה לא היו שום סמכויות, והחומר שהוכן על ידיה לא הובא לדיון בשום פורום במקובץ. הובאו לידיעת כמה מסקנות שמנהלי קבוצת העבודה חשבו שיהיו לתועלת במערכה המדינית שהיתה נטושה אז על תבוצה ערבית-סובייטית לנסיגה מוחלטת, לאלתר וללא תנאים מכל השטחים. אך הצעת מר בנבנישתי לא נחשבה על ידי אנשי משרדי כמסוגלת לעניין אותי בהקשר זה או אחר ולא הובאה לידיעתו אז.

ואלה עיקרי הרעיון: לא יחול שום שינוי בריבונות הישראלית על ירושלים כפי שאנו מכירים אותה מאז 1967 לאמור בגבולות שלמותה ואיחודה. זה חל, לפי הצעת בנבנישתי, גם על הרובע המוסלמי בעיר העתיקה, איזור שיך ג'אראח וכו'. שנית, אם איזורים סמוכים לירושלים בגדה המערבית יימסרו לשלטון ערבי בחוזה השלום - דבר שאיננו מובטח, אך גם אינו נפסל בקווי היסוד והחלטותיה של הממשלה - הציע בנבנישתי שמקומות שמעולם לא נכללו בירושלים, ייכללו באיזור ירושלמי רחב מבחינת ניהול עירוני. מדובר בבית ג'אללה, בית לחם וכמה כפרים, ובסך הכל שטח הכולל 33 אלף ערבים.

שטחים אלה, לפי המסמך, אינם כלולים היום בתחום שבו חל החוק הישראלי הריבוני. למעשה, מסתכמת איפוא הצעת בנבנישתי כדלהלן: לא יחול שום שינוי במעמדה הריבוני של ישראל השלמה והמאוחדת כפי שהיא היום, אך חלק משטחי הגדה המערבית, אפילו יימסרו לממשלה ערבית, יוכנס תחת גג מוניציפלי אחד מבחינת הניהול העירוני, לאמור: הוצע שהמושג "ירושלים" יורחב ולא יצומצם.

הצעה זו אינה נראית לי. אני סבור שהמושג הקדוש "שגאק" ירושלים הוא מיושן. היא אינה נראית לי גם מטעמים שאיני רואה לפרטם כאן. היא לא מתקבלת על דעת כל גורם ממשלתי. גם מתעוררת שאלה מסוג אחר ונפרד: מה מידת החופש והסובלנות במדינת ישראל לגבי הבעת דעות והשקפות; אם אזרח מציע רעיון כלשהו, בתוך מסגרת האיסורים הלאומי, אפילו אין הראיון נראה לי ולזולתי, האינוני חייב לעמוד על זכותו להביעו ולהסבירו, אפילו בדלתיים סגורות? האין לאותו אזרח זכות שדעותיו לא יובאו במסולף בעתונות, תוך ניתוקן מוחלט מהקשרן בזמן, בנסיבות, בכוונה ובמגמה? האם קוראי הכתבה ב"מעריב" היו מתרשמים כי מדובר בהצעה שהוגשה לפני שנים, על פי הזמנה מוסמכת, והיא הצעה שעיקרה ריבונות ישראלית מוחלטת בירושלים השלמה בגבולותיה הנוכחיים? האם מותר היה לתאר הצעה זו בכותרת: "הצעה להקים עיריה ערבית נפרדת במזרח ירושלים בריבונות ירדנית"? כאשר ההצעה המונחת לפני פירוש ריבונות ישראלית בירושלים המזרחית והמערבית כאחד?

חיים קורפון: הופיעה כתבה מלה במלה אדוני השר.

שר החוץ: הופיעה כתבה המסלפת את המסמך הזה מיסודו, לעמקו ולרחבו.

את המסמך לא קיבלנו, אבל כאשר אדם מתבקש להמליץ המלצתו והוא ממליץ את המלצתו בדלתיים סגורות, אז אין לצבוע על שערי ביתו כותרות גואי, אין לנהל מסע של טלפונים אנונימיים ואין לנהל ציד מכשפות, כאשר הוא הוזמן להביע את דעתו. הוא הביע דעתו; לא קיבלנו אותה.

יגאל הורביץ: פלא שלא קיבלת דעתו.

אסתר רזיאל-נאור: לשם מה הזמנת את המסמך הזה? היה זה תרגיל בסופיסטיקה או שהייתה תרגיל במדיניות?

שר החוץ: אנחנו מזמינים הרבה אנשים להביע דעתם על סוגיות השלום. משרד החוץ שאינו מזמין אנשים להביע דעותיהם השונות על ענייני שלום אינו ראוי למעמדו. לא היה משרד החוץ ולא היה בישראל משרד חוץ שלא יפנה לאנשים שונים להביע דעותיהם. הזמנה זו אין פירושה התחייבות לקבל את דעותיהם. הזמנו הרבה דעות על בעיות בטחונות, מדיניות, ירושלמיות ופליטים. אין זה מחייב אותנו לקבל אותן, אבל אין זה משחרר את הממשלה מן החובה לדעת בדיוק מה היקף החשיבה במדינה על בעיות מבעיות שונות. אני חושב שמשרד החוץ היה קפוא על שמרנו אם לא היה מבקש זאת.

יצחק רפאל: מה המומחיות המיוחדת של מר בנבנישתי, שמשרד החוץ צריך היה להתייעץ אתו בענייני ירושלים? מה מקנה לו מעמד זה?

שר החוץ: אינני מכיר את מר בנבנישתי, לכן אינני יכול לענות.

הוא לא היה היחיד. הוזמנו כל האנשים שנסיון להם בניהול ירושלים. הוא אחד מעשרים או שלושים אנשים אשר הוזמנו לחוות דעתם.

חיים קורפון: האם הזמין משרד החוץ תוכנית לניהול עירית רבת-עמון?

שר החוץ: משרד החוץ הזמין, מזמין ויזמין אנשים להביע דעותיהם. הוא יחליט אם לגנוז, לקבל או לדחות. במקרה זה הזמנו והחלטנו לדחות ולגנוז. ואי אפשר לדעת מראש איזו הצעה תעלה. מה שמשתמע מהצעתכם הוא שאתם מציעים קפאון מוחלט; אתם מציעים התאבנות מוחלטת של המחשבה; אתם מציעים אי ניצולם של משאבי חשיבה אשר מחוץ למשרד ולממשלה. הממשלה מזמינה הצעות. היא אחראית לדחייתן או לקבלתן. ואם הממשלה עומדת על הדוכן הזה, היא עומדת על הדוכן הזה על שעשתה שני דברים: היא הזמינה הצעה; כאשר קראה אותה היא דחתה אותה וגנזה אותה. אלה שני המעשים. היינו רשאים להזמין, היינו רשאים לגנוז.

חיים קורפון: מה ההנחיות בענין הר הבית שהוסיף משרד החוץ?

שר החוץ: ההנחיה היתה שההחלטה צריכה להיות מבוססת על המושג של שלימות ירושלים ואיחודה בריבונות ישראל כבירת ישראל, בגבולות ישראל בגבולותיה הנוכחיים, והוסבר שהצעות שאינן יוצאות מנקודת הנחה זו, לא רצוי להעלות. ההנחיה, כפי שצינתי, "רק פתרונות המתיישרים" ואני מצטט "עם הבטחת הריבונות הישראלית על שטחיה של ירושלים בגבולות הנוכחיים". רק רעיונות כאלה יש להם ערך כלשהו.

כאמור, הכוונה היתה שבעיות הנוגעות לעדות הדתיות ולמקומות הקדושים אשר בהחלט מתיישבות עם המושג הזה. אז היינו בהחלט לא רק רשאים, אלא חייבים, לשאול האם גם במסגרת הגבלה זו יש איזה ענין, יש איזה רעיון. כאשר קיבלנו את המסמך היו חברי במשרד רשאים לומר שעם כל המאמץ שעשה המחבר, הצעה זאת איננה נראית למשרד, אפילו עד כדי הבאתו אלי. לאמור הזמנו את המסמך - ופה אני מדבר בשם הממשלה, לא בשם העיריה - והממשלה רשאית להזמין אנשים להביע דעותיהם, ואם היא מקבלת את המסמכים היא רשאית לדחות אותם.

יגאל הורביץ: כשגולדה מאיר היתה שרת חוץ היא לא הזמינה מסמך כזה.

שר החוץ: אני רוצה לאכזב את חבר הכנסת הנכבד, כי ראש הממשלה הזמינה אנשים בזמן האחרון להביע דעותיהם על כל מיני סוגיות של שלום. מהן דעות שהוגשו ואשר אין לנו שום כוונה לאמץ אותן. אבל, אני חוזר ואומר: ראש הממשלה ושר החוץ במשותף פנו לכל מיני אנשים, בתוך המשרדים ומחוץ למשרדים, וראש הממשלה הזמינה אותן לומר את דעתם על סוגיות השלום. אז אני חושב שחבר הכנסת אינו מוסמך לדבר בשם ראש הממשלה. על כל פנים המציאות טופחת לחלוטין על פניו.

העקרון הוא אם אנו חייבים, רשאים, זכאים להזמין דעות, רעיונות, מחשבות על מנת שהאחריות לקבלתן, לדחייתן תהא מוטלת עלינו, או אם חובה על הממשלה לומר לציבור: אנחנו לא מתעניינים בשום מחשבה, בשום רעיון, בשום הצעה אשר יש בידיכם; החשיבה המדינית היא נחלתנו הבלעדית.

הממשלה פנתה בכל סוגיות כלכליות הנוגעות לפליטים, הנוגעות לכל מיני בעיות מדיניות, משפטיות גם כן. אנחנו לא חייבים לקבל את ההצעות. אנחנו גם בני חורין לא להזמין אותן. על כן אינני יודע על איזה רקע מתעוררת השאלה כאן בכנסת.

אני חוזר: הממשלה הזמינה אנשים רבים, ולא רק את מר בנבנישתי, להביע את דעותיהם. הוא הביע את דעתו, הוא היה רשאי להביע דעתו בדלתיים סגורות, בקבוצת העבודה. הממשלה לא קבלה את הצעתו. גם על הזמנת ההצעה וגם על אי קבלתה רשאית היתה הממשלה לפעול כפי שפעלה, כפי שהיא פועלת, כפי שהיא תפעל. על כן אני מציע את הורדת הסעיף הזה מעל סדר יומה של הכנסת.

5/12/71 (N)
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For Immediate Release

A prominent group of Evangelical Protestant leaders today called for the preservation of the unity of Jerusalem "at all costs".

The Six American clergymen, representing several major Evangelical bodies are currently visiting Jerusalem. They are:

The Rev. Dr. Arnold T. Olson; President, The Evangelical Free Church of America, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Rev. Dr. Harold J. Fickett Jr.,; Pastor, First Baptist Church, Van Nuys, California.

The Rev. Dr. John F. Walvoord; President, Dallas Theological Seminary, Dallas, Texas.

The Rev. Dr. Douglas Young; President, American Institute of Holy Land Studies, Jerusalem.

The Rev. Dr. Myron F. Boyd; Member, Board of Bishops of North America, Free Methodist Church, Winona Lake, Ind.

The Rev. Dr. John Warwick Montgomery; Professor of History of Christian Thought, Trinity Seminary, Deerfield, Ill., and Professor Visiteur, Faculte de Theologie Protestante de l'Universite de Strasbourg, France.

The declaration on the status of Jerusalem commends the State of Israel "for the scrupulous care with which it has protected Christian places and people". It states that internationalization of the city "would not be a viable solution" and characterizes it as "an idea which never worked in history".

The clergymen go on to note that "Jerusalem has never been the capital of any people except for the Jewish people". They compare the period since June 1967 with that of Jordanian rule and "are struck by the fact that since the Six Day War all people are free to worship in the place of their choice, unlike the situation that pertained during the period 1948-1967".

Jerusalem, Israel
June 17, 1971



מדינת ישראל

ISRAEL

קונסוליה כללית

CONSULATE GENERAL

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NEW YORK, N. Y. 10021

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27 במאי 1971
956/405/פ

אל : מעה, המשרד

מאח : ג. פדון - ניו יורק

הנדון: שתי סדרות שידורים ברשת וסטינגהאוז

מצ"ב תעתיק סדרת השידורים על הכלכלה הישראלית וסדרה
על ראש עיריית ירושלים שבוצעו ע"י ג'ין פל מרשת
וסטינגהאוז ושודרו לפני מספר שבועות. דווחתי בשעתו
בנדון במברק העתונות.

כדאי שתעבירו תצלום השידורים על ירושלים לראש העי.

ב ב ר כ ה,

גב' א. פדון

העתיק: הסברה, המשרד

קצת ת"א

מר מ. פרגאי - ענינים סנסיטיביים

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1971

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43

N.Y. Times

Justice for Jerusalem

By JOHN M. OESTERREICHER

Last March, talking to the multitude in St. Peter's Square, Pope Paul spoke of "the recognition of the extraordinary requirements of the Holy Places" in Israel and of a "pluralism of historic and religious rights" converging in Jerusalem. He did not, as alleged, call for its internationalization.

When one knows that his comments were elicited by an alarmist letter from three Jordanian bishops who envisioned an Israeli plot to oust Christian Arabs from the city and impede free access to the shrines, then the Pope's words appear rather low-keyed. Again, it would be insulting his intelligence to assume that he favors a Jerusalem governed, or supervised, by a body in which Messrs. Mao and Brezhnev will have vote and veto.

Israeli officials have frequently declared that they are willing to guarantee free access to all holy places. Free access is not only a promise, it is today's reality. Israel is eager to have religious communities administer their respective houses of worship, indeed ready to grant them extraterritorial rights. The threat to the sacredness of Christian shrines does not come from Jews but from Christians who, alas, often fight about the time and location of their services.

While Christians and Moslems in Israel enjoy freedom of worship, this right was denied Jews under Jordanian administration. They were not even allowed to pray at the Western Wall—though access to it and other sites was confirmed by Article VIII of the 1949 Armistice Agreement between Jordan and Israel. This treatment of Jews, as well as restrictions imposed on Moslems and Christians, violated the agreement, but no Christian bishop cried out against it.

Where was the Christian protest against the destruction of all of Jerusalem's synagogues while Jordan ruled? Where the denunciation of the use of Jewish tombstones to construct footpaths in an Arab Legion camp? This neglect renders the present anxiety unconvincing.

Stranger than this silence is the capricious way in which L'Osservatore Romano treats the status of Jerusalem. An editorial of March 22-23 deplores her "unhappy divisions," "the failure to implement the United Nations' resolution on the establishment of Jerusalem and its surrounding areas as a 'corpus separatum,'" and the "occupation of the 'Arab sector'" by Israel during the 1967 war. These tears are synthetic because of what was left unsaid.

The United Nations resolution of December 9, 1949, to place Israel "un-

der a permanent international regime" was voided by the Arab governments' rejection of the U.N. vote in favor of an independent Jewish state and their war on it. Jerusalem was divided in 1949, by Jordan's arbitrary annexation of the Old City; her expulsion of the Jewish population created "the Arab sector." In 1967, Israel wrested the Old City from Jordan, but only after the latter had attacked on June 5th. Prime Minister Eshkol had assured King Hussein that Israel would not battle Jordan. Should Jordan open hostilities, however, Israel would react with all her might, and the King would have to bear the responsibility.

At present, dilapidated houses in the old Jewish quarter, which Arabs took

over under Jordanian rule, are being rebuilt. The Arab inhabitants who had to vacate them were either fully compensated or moved to new quarters. Israel thus cares for its Arab population, but it wants Jerusalem to be a Jewish city. Christians who have not yet understood the signs of the time, and thus the meaning of Israel's rejuvenation, will have to reconcile themselves to the fact that Jerusalem is a Jewish city, in origin, destiny, and significance.

Magr. John M. Oesterreicher is director of the Institute of Judeo-Christian Studies, Seton Hall University, and editor of "Brothers in Hope," Volume V of "The Bridge."

Leonard Freed/Magnum

VEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1971

N.Y. Times
Justice for Jerusalem

By JOHN M. OESTERREICHER

Last March, talking to the multitude in St. Peter's Square, Pope Paul spoke of "the recognition of the extraordinary requirements of the Holy Places" in Israel and of a "pluralism of historic and religious rights" converging in Jerusalem. He did not, as alleged, call for its internationalization.

When one knows that his comments were elicited by an alarmist letter from three Jordanian bishops who envisioned an Israeli plot to oust Christian Arabs from the city and impede free access to the shrines, then the Pope's words appear rather low-keyed. Again, it would be insulting his intelligence to assume that he favors a Jerusalem governed, or supervised, by a body in which Messrs. Mao and Brezhnev will have vote and veto.

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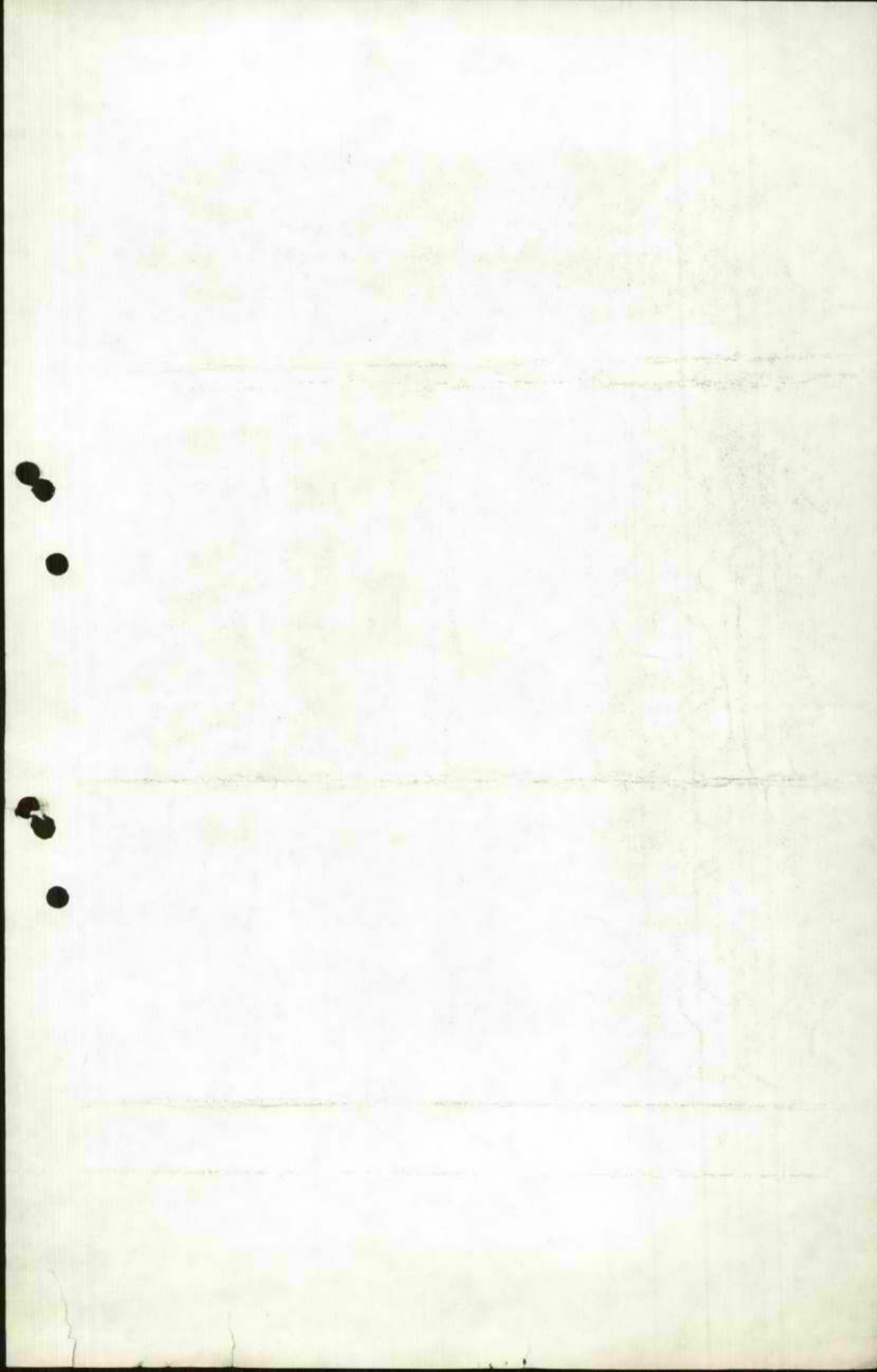
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Leonard Freed/Museum

THE ISRAELI ECONOMY
PART I - THE DEFENSE BURDEN

In Israel as in America there is a lot of talk about a peace dividend - money that could be available for other purposes if peace is ever achieved.

But there is no peace in the Middle East - at least not yet. And the Israeli economy is under severe strain as a result. The basic reason is the staggering burden of defense spending which the economy must support. The budget for the current fiscal year totals 3.6 billion dollars. 1.6 billion, or almost fifty per cent is for defense. And of that amount 825 million will be spent abroad for weapons purchases.

These figures represent only the open or visible portion of the economy siphoned into defense spending. In addition there are invisible costs such as providing shelters in new buildings, paving roads to nowhere, and keeping guards in public places. There is also the incalculable cost to the economy of the army's reserve program. Most men are called up for thirty to forty days reserve duty each year. Their absence creates serious problems for industry, commerce and public services.

Maintaining this high level of defense spending while meeting other national needs means heavy taxation, increasing foreign indebtedness and a growing balance of payments deficit.

Israelis may be the highest taxed people in the world. They now owe one thousand dollars per capita in foreign debts - a figure expected to increase five to ten per cent per annum for the next few years.

Exports in 1970 totalled 1.3 billion - but imports came to 2.5 billion.

PART I Cont:

-2-

But officials are optimistic. The gross national product has been growing at an average rate of ten per cent, a new five year plan calls for a 70 per cent increase in GNP, a doubling of industrial production, and a 15 to 20 per cent increase in exports each year. Economists say the goals are realistic - and if peace should come, surpassable.

THE ISRAELI ECONOMY
PART II - CURBING THE CONSUMER

One of the more anomalous features of Israeli society is its relative affluence. New automobiles paralyze the streets of its cities, women are turned out in the latest fashions, stores are filled with goods and people, and the thousands of new apartments being constructed annually are stocked with refrigerators, dishwashers and disposals.

There is no hint of the austerity program of twenty years ago and its stringent price controls and rationing of food and other necessities.

The government is concerned, however, that too much national wealth is being diverted to consumer spending. Just before the 1967 war consumption per capita was running at an average annual rate of 4 to 5 per cent. Immediately after the war it leapt to 8 per cent and remained there for two and a half years. A Bank of Israel official described that period to me as one of crazy prosperity. What was gobbled up during that time, he said, is not usually talked about.

Last year consumption per capita had been cut to 1 to 2 per cent, following government efforts to curb consumer spending - largely through heavier direct and indirect taxation.

Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir told me that he did not expect much increase in consumption this year, but if there were inflationary pressures the government might have to adopt new measures to fight them.

One measure Sapir rules out for the time being is a devaluation of the Israeli pound - currently pegged at 3.5 to the dollar. Other people aren't so certain, however. One prominent banker, who asked not to be identified, told me he expected a devaluation would be necessary before the end of the year, possibly to 4.5 or 5 pounds to the dollar.

THE ISRAELI ECONOMY
PART III - HELP FROM ABROAD

So long as its economy groans under the strain of a heavy defense burden, Israel must continue to look beyond its own resources for help. Its principal source of strength is the Diaspora - the Jewish community outside Israel. This year the Jewish Agency hopes to raise more than 500 million dollars through appeals abroad. All of that will be spent in some way on the immigration and absorption of Jews into Israel. Tsvi Zinger of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem:

Tape: The Jewish Agency feels that the actual absorption of new immigrants and all that's connected with the absorption - social welfare, health, higher education - all this should be done by the Jewish people. We don't regard this fund raising as a kind of philanthropy. We think it's the duty of the Jew - of every Jew throughout the world - to pull his weight to give his share in carrying this burden.

The Agency's achievements in immigration and absorption are perhaps without parallel. Nearly one and a half million new immigrants were taken into Israel in the first 22 years of its existence. The original population of 650,000 could hardly have managed such an absorption without considerable outside financial help. Even so, the need was not always met.

Tape: There were years when the large mass immigration came in, between the years 1948 and 1952, and the Jewish Agency didn't raise sufficient funds to cover expenditure. To this very day they are still suffering in the sphere of social and cultural gaps because we couldn't give

PART III Cont:

-2-

the new immigrants what they should have been given.

The Agency is concerned that future generations in the Diaspora may flag in their support. It has organized study missions in which young Jewish business and professional leaders - mostly from the United States - come to Israel to see for themselves what is being accomplished and what remains to be done. Youth programs and campus recruitment aim at the same goal - to persuade Jews the world over that they are all partners in an historic venture and that as such they have a duty to participate.

THE ISRAELI ECONOMY

PART IV - A SECURE AGRICULTURAL BASE

At every fruit and vegetable store in London the counters are piled high with produce of Israel. The same is true in markets in every major city of Western Europe. Thanks to jet cargo planes it's only a matter of hours from the time strawberries are picked in Israel to the time they are consumed in England. This winter alone Israel exported two thousand tons of strawberries worth eight million dollars to Western Europe.

Avocados, celery, lettuce and cut flowers exported to the same markets brought another thirty million. And then there's the most important agricultural commodity of all - citrus. 90 million dollars worth of oranges, grapefruit and lemons shipped from Israel this winter.

Only twenty two years ago food was being rationed in Israel. During the early days of statehood and mass immigration expansion of food supplies was an immediate and obvious necessity, and agricultural settlement was an ideal way of absorbing much of the new immigrant population. Now, two decades later, Israeli agriculture has reached a state of super efficiency. There are no food shortages within the country - on the contrary, the government now worries about surpluses of both commodities and farm workers as well. Institutions such as the Kibbutz have been forced into changes as a result. Thirty per cent of Kibbutz output is now industrial, and the figure is rising annually as more and more Kibbutzim absorb surplus farm workers into light industry and manufacturing.

Israel's agricultural base is secure. Its future lies in industrial development and the rush toward that objective is headlong.

THE ISRAELI ECONOMY
PART V - THE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

Sprawling alongside Tel Aviv's Lod Airport are the hangars, assembly lines and repair shops of Israeli Aircraft Industries - the country's largest single industrial employer with a work force of 13,500. IAI describes itself as a modern company, backed by a vigorous young country - an emerging force in the world of aviation.

If persistent rumors that IAI may soon produce a pirate version of the French Mirage jet prove true, that description will indeed be understated.

Even what the company admits to producing is impressive enough. It expects to begin deliveries in July of a ten-passenger executive jet. A twin engine turboprop STOL transport will be on the production line next year. IAI's various plants also turn out guided missiles, plastics, radar and spare parts for Israel's Air Force and planes from other countries which use its repair facilities. The company's future prospects have already attracted between 50 and 60 American aerospace engineers and more are being recruited.

Israeli Aircraft Industries is perhaps the single best example of the rapid industrialization sweeping the country. Israel's current five year plan calls for a doubling of industrial production by 1975 - and an increase in the gross national product of 70 per cent in the same period.

Special attention and encouragement will be given to export by industries by the government, which is concerned about a widening trade balance. A strong future is predicted for industries specializing in high quality, high income consumer goods, aerospace products, electronics and computers. Dramatic growth is also predicted in heavy industry.

We may not become the Japan of the Middle East, a leading bank official told me, but in a few years we should be something of a Sweden in the area.

W
2/2/71

THE MAYOR OF JERUSALEM

By Gene Pell

Chief of the Group W Foreign News Service

(Mr. Pell's reports from abroad are broadcast regularly on the Group W
((Westinghouse Broadcasting Company)) radio stations. He is heard locally on
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MAY 1971

1.

No big city mayor has an easy job.

Teddy Kalleck, Mayor of Jerusalem has it tougher than most.

Like his counterparts in other urban centers, Kalleck is looking for solutions to common big-city problems. His unique problem is Jerusalem's special meaning to three of the world's great monotheistic religions, and its therefore unavoidable place at the center of world politics and diplomacy. Decisions affecting the city's future often evoke the wrath of politicians, diplomats, religious leaders and editorial writers the world over.

- more -

For example, Jerusalem has a housing shortage.

Thousands of new units are being built in areas of the city that were Arab before the 1967 war. Kolleck maintains the Jerusalem Arabs aren't upset--just the outside world:

"The Jerusalem Arabs aren't upset about this, with one or two little exceptions where they are right. Why? Because all the areas that are involved were never part of Jerusalem. We incorporated them into Jerusalem recently--three years ago. So the Jerusalem Arabs are not worried."

What the mayor would like to see is more discussion of what he calls the serious problems--such as how a modern urban society can be developed while still preserving the character and atmosphere of the city. This, he says, is a serious matter that is not really discussed:

"I think anybody who turns this into a political problem does us an injustice. Because the moment the question arises about who should decide whether to build--whether the spokesman of the State Department or the Vatican or we--we have to say the hell with you, we'll build where we want. And it cuts down our capability of having an honest argument about real problems."

But Kolleck knows it is impossible to avoid political issues where Jerusalem's future is concerned. He showed me a cartoon in his office which pictured the old walled city being strangled by a mass of automobiles.

"Everybody will forgive other places if they have cities like this," he said, "but the whole world will not forgive us."

2.

Jerusalem's Mayor has a lot of special problems, to be sure.

But most of the time Teddy Kolleck finds himself dealing with the same difficulties that plague his opposite numbers in every other urban center: Where is the money to provide for essential municipal services?... What do you do about housing and waste disposal?... How do you make the city an attractive place in which to live?

Kolleck says the two problems he fears the most are social differences between the poor and moderately well-off, and the automobile:

"If we can find a solution to the problem of poverty, and find a solution for the motor car in the areas that are close to the Old City so that it shouldn't be overpowering to the places that are holy to the entire world...but for those two basic problems I haven't got a reply yet."

Another major problem which confronts the Mayor is population growth. It is a particular difficulty within the already overcrowded walls of the old city:

"I think it's the worst slum we have, and we can't do very much about because touching it is very delicate, and would be regarded as a political thing."

"But we think eventually when we are allowed to do it in a nice way we would like to take two to three thousand families out of there and settle them in Jerusalem...not make them leave Jerusalem, but I personally think that two to three thousand families should be moved out of the Moslem quarter and be re-housed just outside the walls."

Perhaps Kolleck's biggest problem is money.

Jerusalem is a poor city with little commerce or industry. Two thirds of its Jewish population are new immigrants from Arab countries who came without a penny. The state provides some assistance for education, health, and social welfare--other funds come mainly from local property taxes. And as every Mayor knows, the needs always outstrip the available resources.

- 4 -

3.

Jerusalem ceased to be a physically divided city in 1967 thanks to the Israeli Army.

But despite the physical, and to a great extent economic, integration of the city there has been little or no political assimilation of the minority Arab population.

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kolleck says he would be delighted to see that too, but doesn't think it's possible now:

"They can't do it because it implies that they recognize us as being here permanently. The moment they recognize us as being here permanently they are traitors in the eyes of the Arabs in Jordan, and they'll get scared they'll be shot at or whatever. So they can't do it, so they cooperate with us on the quiet."

But the Jerusalem Mayor believes Arab attitudes in this regard may change, and if they do he foresees a changed political structure in the city:

"I've always thought we should have the city divided into boroughs. And they should run an independent borough within the City of Jerusalem. This is my own personal idea. I think one day it will come about. This is not a decision of either the City Council or the government of Israel, and I can't put it to the test today whether I would have a majority for this or not, but I believe it would be a good idea."

Kolleck foresees what he calls "one good working Arab borough," a small Christian borough around the Armenian and Greek quarters, mainly in the old city, and two or three Jewish boroughs.

But isn't that a long way from reality? I asked.

- more -

The Mayor pointed out his office window to a distant wall and said, "I was standing there with some friends at the beginning of 1967 and I said one day this would be a united city again...in 10, or 50 years. It was a united city again in three months. So you never know what politics may bring."

4.

On June 7, 1967 General Moshe Dayan told Israeli troops at Jerusalem's wailing wall, "we have reunited the city, the capital of Israel, never to part from it again."

Eleven days later his words were underscored when the Israeli government officially merged the old city of Jerusalem with the Israeli sector of the city.

That action was immediately denounced by the United Nations, the United States and other countries. The protests continue to this day, but to no effect. The status of Jerusalem is simple non-negotiable so far as the Israeli government is concerned.

The 1947 United Nations plan for the partition of Palestine into separate Arab and Jewish states ^{had} ~~was~~ provided for the internationalization of Jerusalem, but the city was split into separate Jordanian and Jewish sectors by the 1948 fighting.

Internationalizing Jerusalem is still seen by many parties outside Israel as the best long-term solution to the problem. Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kolley disagrees:

"International cities have never solved problems. You have had Danzig and you have had Trieste, and you have today in a sense Berlin. They have only created problems. So you have the feeling...maybe you have the right to sacrifice the life of a city for peace in the whole world. But then at least you must be sure it does so."

Pope Paul VI has been among the leading advocates of internationalizing Jerusalem. Past Vatican statements have said that only an international regime could have the authority and sufficient power to provide for the maintenance of and free access to the city's holy places. The Israelis maintain they are now providing for both.

In some ways the special problem of Jerusalem symbolizes the Arab-Israeli problem as a whole. It is so complex, and emotions about the city run to such depths, that any compromise between the two sides is hard to conceive.

(The Group W radio stations are WBZ, Boston; WINS, New York; KYW, Philadelphia; KDKA, Pittsburgh; WOWO, Fort Wayne; WIND, Chicago and KFWB, Los Angeles.)

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עיריית ירושלים
بلدية اورشليم - القدس

ירושלים כ"ו באייר תשל"א
اورشليم - القدس 21 במאי 1971

אל: מר ארחור לוריא,
מר יוחנן מרוז,
מר ס. פרגאי (2 העתקים),

מאת: חמר אשל

רצ"ב דווח על השיחה שהתקיימה בין טדי קולק
לבין פיו לאגי ביום הששי 14 במאי 1971.

בברכה,
חמר אשל

למל

סיכום הפגישה בין טדי קולק ופיו לאגי

ביום ששי 14 במאי התקיימה פגישה בין טדי קולק ופיו לאגי. נכחה חמר אשל.

השיחה נסבה בחלקה הראשון על שאלת התענינותה של הכנסיה במצב הערבים. פיו לאגי הסביר כי נוכחותה של הכנסיה בארץ הקודש קשורה קשר הדוק עם קהילת 100,000 הערבים הנוצרים הגרים בה. הכנסיה זקוקה להם ואינה יכולה להרשות כי המקומות הקדושים יהיו ללא מאמינים וישראל רק בידן שומרים וחיירים. כן אין היהודים נזקקים למוסדות הכנסיה ולפעולותיה בשטח החינוך, הסעד, הבריאות וכו'. פעולות אלה מהוות אלמנט חשוב ביעדי הכנסיה לעבודה מעשית ונהנים ממנה לא רק הנוצרים אלא גם מוסלמים רבים. בהעדר האלמנט הערבי, יישמש בסיס חשוב לנוכחות הכנסיה כאן. זו היא הסיבה שבסמ רגישים לגבי חדמית הכנסיה בעיני הערבים ולכן עוקבים אחרי פעולותינו בשטח הערבי ומגיבים עליהן.

לאחר מכן סיפר טדי קולק על הפתרון וההבנה המסתמנים עם חברי הקואופרטיב בעלי האדמות בשרפאח. וכן על הכניותינו לגבי בניה שיכונים לערבים. הנטיה עכשיו היא לא לבנות שיכונים ישירות ע"י משרד השיכון כדוגמת וודי ג'וז, אלא להקשר עם מספר קבלנים ערבים בעלי רמה, לספק להם אדמה, הלוואות וכו'. מחצית הדירות שתבנה תחולקנה ע"י משרד השיכון והעיריה ומחציתן תמכרנה ע"י הקבלן ישירות, אולם כולן מיועדות לערבים.

הועלתה שאלת אדמות הקולג' דה פרי המופקעות לרגלי הר הצופים. טדי הסביר שמוכנים לפצות אותם בצורה נדיבה על אדמות אלו, אשר בלאו הכי אסור להם לבנות שם, ויוכלו לקנות חלקה אחרת לצרכי הפיתוח של בית הספר. החלקה המופקעת חוכל להוות חלק מהפארק של הר הצופים. אם בכל זאת ירצו את החלקה בהר הצופים יוכלו לקבל אותה חזרה, אולם לא יוכלו לבנות עליה וחהוה חלק מהפארק. פיו לאגי גילה הבנה מלאה בנושא זה.

פיו לאגי החיחס לבעית נוסר דאם: הסביר שזו בעיה העומדת בראש טולם העדיפויות וכי האפיפיור אישית עוקב אחרי כל שלב ושלב ומדי שבוע מקבלים בשמו ידיעות בצופן בנושא זה. האפיפיור אישית הכריע לגבי עצם הגשת המשפט והגשתו בפני בית המשפט בישראל ולא בניו יורק למשל, במקום שנחתם החוזה

ענין נוסר דאם היא פגיעה חמורה ביותר ביוקרתה של הכנסיה הקתולית. מבחינה פנימית, עלולה אפילו לגרור פיזור מסדר האסמפיוניסטים. בחקנון המסדר כתוב במפורש שכל מכירת רכוש חייבת לקבל קודם כל הסכמת הוועדיקן. מאחר ואין צורך בהסכמה כזו לגבי טרנזקציות כספיות פירשו את המכירה כאילו זו טרנזקציה כספית ולא בקשו רשות. מבחינת היחסים עם ישראל זו אכן נגף הקשה ביותר שקרתה ויכולה להעכיר את היחסים ללא תקווה, ויש למצוא דרך להחזיר את המצב לקדמוהו. אין הם מבינים מה ראינו חשיבות כה גדולה ברכישת המקום אשר בודאי יחולו עליו הגבלות בניה. האם לא חוכל האוניברסיטה לפתור בעיותיה במקום אחר?

טדי קולק הסביר את הרגישות הגדולה אצלינו לגבי הנושא ~~שנושא~~ והלחצים המופעלים אולם העלה מחשבה שאם נושא זה כה חשוב להם, ואולי ע"מ למנוע עכירת האווירה בעקבות המשפט, יכולים לחשוב על אפשרות של פיצוי האוניברסיטה ע"י רכוש אחר, ומחווה של החזרת הרכוש. צריך להבין שצער כזה קשה מאוד לנו מבחינה פנימית וכלל אין להבטיח אפשרות ביצועו. ייתכן ואפשר יהיה לעשות זאת אם הקתולים אף הם יעשו מחווה חשוב מצדם כלפינו אשר יחזיר את היהודים החקינים ביננו וכו'.

פיו לאגי התעניין מאד בהצעה ובקש לחשוב עליה ולבררה ויתקשר שניה עם טדי קולק. טדי קולק הדגיש כי אין כל אסמכתא למחשבה זו ומעוניין בראש וראשונה לדעת את תגובתם. אם תגובתם תהיה חיובית יבדוק האפשרות לפעול בכוון זה.

Mr. Arthur Keene

11600. N

Backd / 3/5/54

With the compliments of
the Most Reverend George Appleton
Anglican Archbishop in Jerusalem

Edfran Rice told me that you would
like to have a copy of a memorandum
written for me by Etienne Boegner.

I gladly send you one, with warm
regards

— George Appleton

P. O. Box 1248. Cables: Angleps Jerusalem

Telephone 82253

87708



THE PRESERVATION OF JERUSALEMMemorandum prepared by Mr. Etienne Boegner:

2 Feb 71 (N)

I

I arrived in Israel on April 5th, the Monday before Easter, with both sadness and anxiety in my heart. Sadness, because the recent death of my Father had left me confronted with the silence and mystery of death in a way more painful than other mournings previously suffered in my life. Anxiety, because having been actively involved since 1964 in the protection of the meaningful beauty of Jerusalem, I was very sensitive to the distress created outside Israel among Jews and non-Jews alike, by a programme of construction so vast and so exclusively inspired by narrow political and commercial interests, that the beauty of Jerusalem and its unique message were clearly at stake.

The celebrations of Easter, from the hours of sorrow commemorating the Crucifixion and the Entombment of Christ, to the cry of joy - "Christ is Risen", gave a new strength to my faith, my love of Christ, my gratitude towards my Father, my hope. Our pilgrimage to Gethsemane and to Golgotha under the leadership of Archbishop Appleton were spiritual experiences simple as the unfolding of a parable, impressive as if a personal association with the events we were commemorating. The readings and the prayers by the Archbishop gave us the full measure of the gift of God, of our responsibility in our choice of serving or betraying, and of the sacrifice of Christ. A Mass of the Resurrection at St. Ann, by Cardinal Marty, Archbishop of Paris (who was so fond of my Father and represented the Pope at his funeral and shared so affectionately our sadness) was an unforgettable message of joy and hope.

I end my stay in Jerusalem, my heart overflowing with infinite gratitude - happier and stronger at the thought of the renewal of the spirit that another year, another Easter in Jerusalem may bring to me.

II

My anxiety about the urban programme devised for Jerusalem by the Israel authorities rests on a very complex set of values, of personalities, of ambitions, of feelings, some justified, others unjustified, which must be very carefully weighed if, confronted with events affecting humanity and its destiny, we do not want to cause harm by our words, our deeds, or our attitudes.

What I will say now expresses my Belief, describes specific experiences I had with Israel authorities, illustrates with facts my total experience of the situation as an active independent party in the protection of the Mount of Olives since 1964, and as a member of the Jerusalem Committee since its inception in 1968, and proposes a method able to channel and maintain in the right direction the enormous efforts made on behalf of Jerusalem -

On my arrival in Jerusalem I went to see its Mayor, Teddy Kollek. I told him I was very much disturbed by the explosive situation created by the plan of the Ministry of Housing; in the course of history Jerusalem was always great, never big; the process of growth imposed on Jerusalem by the Minister is not natural to it, but is a graft on Jerusalem's

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flesh of a flesh which is not her flesh; as a result of the operation the Jerusalem we all love will die - or to use a word fashionable to-day, it is a mutation, a mutation of greatness to bigness; in the process, greatness will die. The meaningful beauty of Jerusalem is, I feel, at stake, and if this plan is implemented, it will be destroyed.

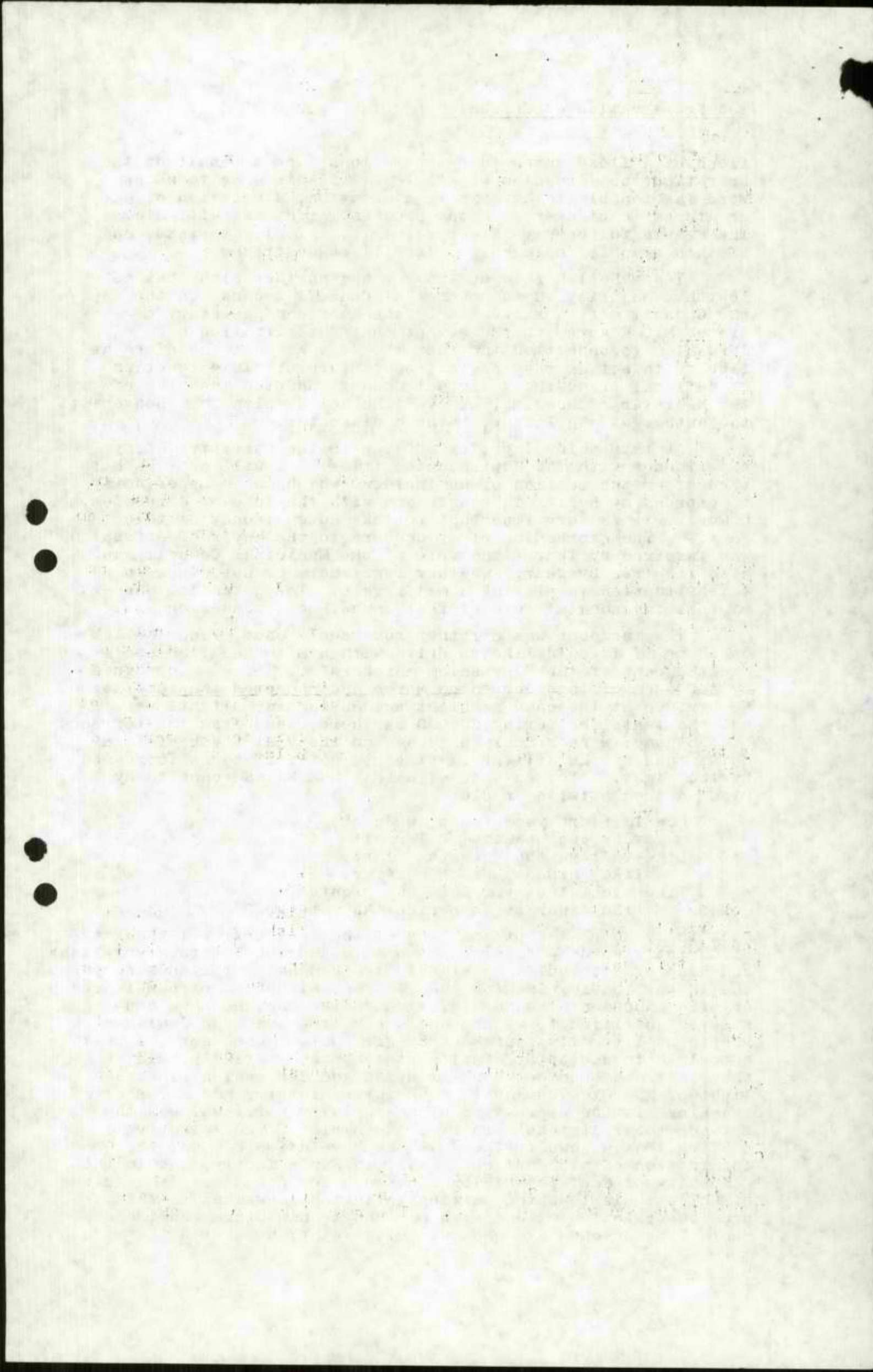
Teddy Kollek told me that he had another plan, but he lost his majority in the Municipal Council because on the day the Council met, a statement by the American Secretary of State, Mr. Rogers, to the effect that the situation of Jerusalem is unsettled and that the Jews are not therefore at liberty to act as they do, created a furore: In a reaction of national pride the Municipal Council adopted the plan of the Minister of Housing, shelved the Kollek plan, Mr. Benvenisti, the author of the latter, being a dissenter.

At this point I prefer to stop in the narrative of my experiences with the Jewish authorities. I will come back to them after the mention of an incident which is an opportunity to express my Belief in connection with the fate of Jerusalem. However, it is very important to take note already of this fact:- The expression of my concern to the Mayor of Jerusalem was inspired by fear; the vote of the Municipal Council was also inspired by fear; whether legitimate or not, fear in this situation is playing a major role; The potential dangers of this fundamental role of fear cannot be stressed enough.

The incident was a rather remarkable one: Teddy Kollek asked me if I would like to drive with him to Ramallah and see the camp of the "Jerusalem Marchers" ... I was intrigued by the idea of this Jerusalem March and accepted the invitation. We arrived at the camp as night was moving in; lights were on, the tents sheltering 22,000 marchers, seen from the terrace of the camp, were orderly disposed on the vast track of land maintained by the military. I could not fail to be impressed by the sight. The episode of Balaak and Balaam came to my mind as the latter's oracle:

"How fair are your tents, O Jacob,
your encampments, O Israel!
Like valleys that stretch afar,
like gardens beside a river,
like aloes that the Lord has planted,
like cedar trees beside the waters. "

Back in my Hotel I kept thinking of the incident. I thought of Christ's words - "I did not come to abolish but to accomplish" and also of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans. I read slowly the latter, having in mind the reasons, either of circumstances or of a fundamental nature, for which theologians have considered justified to weaken God's commitment to the Jewish People as literally expressed by St. Paul. Once more, I felt compelled to accept St. Paul's statements. Briefly said, they affirm a bond between Christian and Jew, which, in the light of the Old Testament of Christ's ministry and St. Paul's teaching, is the expression of an infinite spiritual wealth between the religions born from the Bible. They clearly confirm that we owe to the Jews the Revelation of God, the Incarnation of His Justice in Man, in Man's family, and in the Community of Men, the Dialogue between God and Man. The Advent of Christ, His teaching, giving infinite dimensions to the previous relation of God with man and to His Grace, enriches Man's life beyond any measure. The relation between the

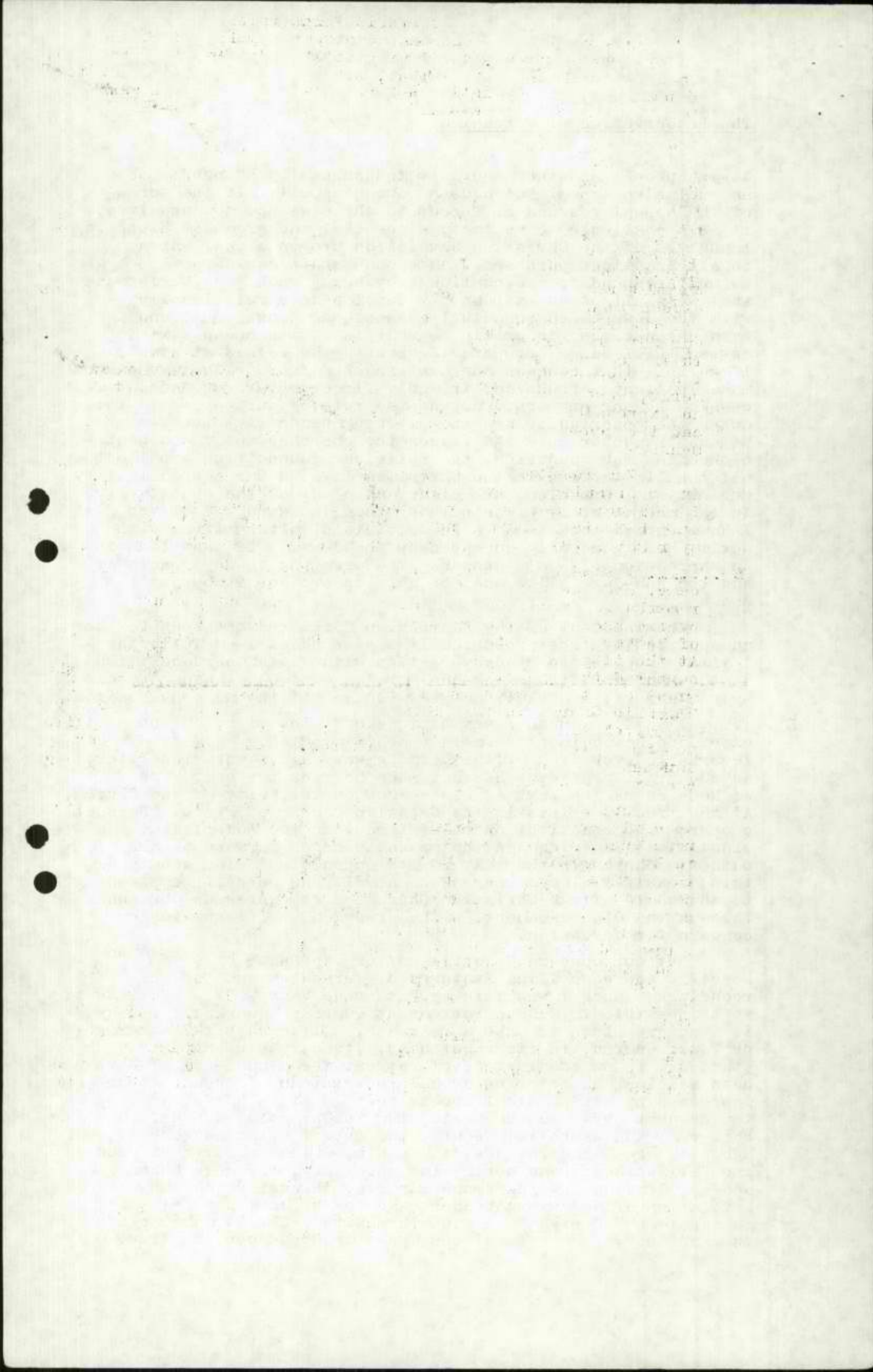


Jewish people and the others is fundamentally changed: to an exclusive appeal succeeds a common appeal; if the terms of the appeal resound different to the Jews and to ourselves, it is a challenge to us that, since 1967 the greatest historic landmarks of the Christian Revelation are on a soil which, to all practical purposes, has become again Jewish soil; We must respond to the challenge by being such good Christians that we shall be contagious, by developing a relationship with the Jews based on mutual respect and trust; a trend, even unconscious, to criticize what is Jewish because it is Jewish, will do an irreparable harm to the values at stake. If we feel that concessions are expected from us that we cannot make, patient persuasion, friendly firmness, prayer and intercession by our prayers, must be the rule of our conduct. The duty, the opportunity are there, superabundantly clear - We must remember as a sad lesson the churches and the schools closed in Arab countries, the religious communities expelled, all the limitations to the Christian life. Our responsibility, our duty in Jerusalem, are clear, as clear as the opportunity. In the course of my efforts to protect the Mount of Olives, I have experienced that valid criticisms, alternatives with merit, were generally accepted by the Jews. If that land is an expression of God's message, the Jews who to-day govern it and the non-Jews alike must be able to protect it by just means -

The incident of the "Jerusalem Marchers" has been for me an opportunity to express the line of conduct I am following - I will now complete my conversation with Jewish personalities at the Municipality and at the Foreign Office by a summary of my remarks (B) and their answers (I), as if in one conversation:

B I said how much I was impressed by the sight of the camp, and how Balaam's oracle came to my mind. A very remarkable evocation of that oracle was made, centuries later, by the great predicant Bossuet when he took the same verse of Numbers as the text of his sermon on the Unity of the Church. At the time of crisis in the Catholic Church of France, Bossuet compared the beautiful march of Israel in the desert in the midst of its enemies and the majestic march forward of the Catholic Church in the midst of its opponents. The beauty of this evocation always impressed me; It can be still applied to the whole of the Christian Church. It expresses our bond through the Old Testament, with Jerusalem. It explains our concern for Jerusalem.

But our concern is still better expressed by some specific and compelling features of Jerusalem and its surroundings. Once I was told by Father de Vaux - "I would like it to be possible to make a retreat at Qumran: Qumran, for many is a unique place to make a retreat". I agree with Father de Vaux: Qumran, in its remoteness, its unique beauty and grandeur, is an ideal place of retreat for a man - But I have been walking and motoring around the Plateau of Judea. I am impressed by its physical appearance: east, a border made of the deepest abyss in the world, the lowest point on earth, both real and symbolic; south, the desert with the Rock of Masada; west, the ravines, the wadis, which so often stopped the Philistines; and north, the more easy, the more human access, leading towards green Samaria, through which the Revelation of God with Abraham came to the Jewish People and, thanks to the Jewish People, to humanity. Christ came to us the same way. No natural resources in abundance, no trade



road; everything owed to hard labour and Grace. What a place for the retreat of a Nation! What a rich part of our civilization this natural endorsement of a people! To destroy it by bringing all the manifestations of our industrial civilization to Jerusalem, bigness, pollution, social bitterness, would endanger values which are common and fundamental to all of us.

I Touched by a concern, expressed with sincerity and without any trace of hostile feelings, the Jews have a three-fold answer:

1) First Jerusalem is growing naturally because of the high birth-rate of its population which is more religious than in other parts of the country: The birth-rate of the Jews in Jerusalem is twice as high as in Tel Aviv; the birth-rate of the Arabs in Jerusalem is three times as high as the birth-rate of the Jews in Tel Aviv. Therefore the population is growing fast. Soon we shall have 140,000 Arabs.

Provision must be made for this growth. Also there is a constant flow of immigrants, as important arithmetically as the birth-rate - Housing, social and public services of all kinds, have to be provided. The growth of the town is compelling and cannot be stopped.

2) The plan presented by the Minister of Housing is a political reaction to a political declaration in Washington: If Israel must, sometime, give up part of Jerusalem, then Jerusalem has to be made so Jewish that the sacrifice to be made will be as small as possible. There are Jews who disagree with the conception that in order to make Jerusalem more Jewish, more Jews have to be brought into it; they say that the way to make it more Jewish is to make it more beautiful; their concern rejoins the concern of the non-Jews. But this position could not prevail for each time there is a foreign interference with Israel management of what the Jews consider their own affairs, there is a strong chauvinistic reaction.

3) It is conceded that the last reaction about Jerusalem was unfortunate; some kind of compromise is being sought actually between the plan of the Municipality and the plan of the Minister of Housing. Whatever the defects of the latter, they do not affect the Old City and the National Park around it; to their protection vast amounts of effort and money are devoted. As for the industry, mistakes were made; industries were imported into Jerusalem which were obnoxious; they have been closed. We are opening only light, well-paid, scientific industries. The Jewish people trust progress; the discovery of iron and the first iron tools enabled the Jews to dig the first wells indispensable to life on the plateau of Judea; to-day, it is the modern industry which permits the rebuilding of Jerusalem. We shall not misuse it.

B..... I insisted on the fact that Jerusalem is not on any trade road; that no natural resources are found around it; therefore any form of industry will have high production costs; narrow margins of profit will not permit high wages, while the cost of living will be high; a large working population will become politically bitter, socially extreme; there is the danger of increasing antagonism to the values we are all attached to. Furthermore, such a policy will displace Jerusalem from the unique place it occupies to-day,

and which is its greatest protection, to the rank of a simple demographic entity, one more such entity on the map; this, in fact, is a trap where Jerusalem could be lost, for Israel's enemies say openly that demography is their best weapon; it is just a matter of time for infinitely more numerous neighbours to push away slightly populated Israel. In this demographic competition, Jerusalem cannot win. I expressed my surprise to two aspects of the plan of the Minister of Housing in the perspective of a long-range policy - its mediocrity, quantity versus quality, and the paramount role in it of fear. After all, the Jews have Jerusalem; for all practical ends it is depending upon them to keep it. Why not, therefore, have a policy toward Jerusalem so brilliantly conceived, and implemented, that everybody will admire it?

I The Jewish answer is that we expect miracles from them and that, unless they deliver miracles, we criticize them for making mistakes we are ourselves doing all the time in our own towns. Furthermore, nobody complained when the Arabs destroyed the Jewish cemeteries, desecrated the Synagogues, built houses blocking the Wailing Wall etc., and nobody prevented Christians building the Intercontinental Hotel on the Mount of Olives, etc. But now, because the Jews are working openly, want to do the best possible, and have themselves provoked an international, open, public debate, they are bitterly attacked; they feel a conspiracy of the non-Jewish world in the systematic slanting of the news, constructive steps are criticized but no alternative is suggested. It is irresponsible to say that Israel has no right to make a plan and to act upon it; the town is a living town; lack of foresight and of concrete measures would create havoc and indescribable miseries - Arab properties have been condemned; but Jewish properties too, for the reunification of the town affected the two former sectors etc. ...etc.... The Jewish authorities are very distressed by the reaction of a high personality like the Pope, of the Press, of the public opinion at large etc. ... They have many examples of so-called lasting injustices which were only, in fact, incidents like the ones which currently take place in any other country of the world; when they became known they were corrected etc.,... etc.... Jerusalem is a Jewish town; it will have the Jewish imprint. There will be greatness, there will be no bigness.

III

The question of the Jewish imprint is a legitimate one, but heavy with consequences. I decided therefore to visit the restoration of the Jewish Quarter in the Old City, the newly built sector of the town called Ramat Eshkol, the project near Mount Nabi Samuel, the project on the Hill of Government House. My main concerns were style, size, price paid by others in the form of expropriation with all its implication, the invisible but potential claims on the future, and the respect of the past. I felt reassured by what I saw and by the explanations I was given, except in connection with the expropriations because I cannot check the information.

As for the style, the reconstruction is very satisfactory in the Old City; better in Ramat Eshkol than in many other towns I have seen, better also than past Jewish developments in Jerusalem, with nice plantings of trees and general use of the

local stone; the so-called Mount Nabi Samuel development is still at the bull-dozing stage - but it is not on Mount Nabi Samuel - it is on another Mount, closer to Jerusalem than Mt. Nabi Samuel. I was told that the buildings would not hide the top of the Mount, so that the top of Mount Nabi Samuel will not be seen rising from a line of roofs, but above and on the side of the top of the first Mount. On Government House Hill, still in the bull-dozing stage, houses will be built on the other side of the hill and will not be visible from Jerusalem.

As for the size, the size of the developments did not impress me as being now excessive. The buildings are generally four floors high - maximum height permitted without an elevator. When houses are built on a slope such as permitting straight access to the 3rd floor through a flat little bridge, the height may reach six floors. Such houses were built near the University on Mount Scopus, and they are so visible that everybody, even the Minister of Housing, agrees that it was a mistake.

The size of the Jewish Quarter in the Old City is satisfactory and does not suggest any remark. It fits with the dimension of the surroundings.

As for claims on the future, every development with open space around it is a potential danger. If, for instance, demographic pressure or business interests bring an extension of the development built on the Mount facing Mount Nabi Samuel, then harm will be done to a beautiful site. Also Government House is vulnerable. Mayor Kollek himself does not want the side of the hill facing Jerusalem to be ever built.

As for the claims of the past, I have seen nothing new or in construction which is objectionable, except for the constructions on the Mount Scopus which are very ugly indeed, destroying the beautiful line of the Mount Scopus ridge. But I always found the Augusta Victoria a ghastly mistake, the Jordanian Hospital a barbarism, the Intercontinental Hotel, and now the Greek Orthodox Church in the Kedron Valley, profanation by Christians adding to the list of those already done.

The Woolfson Tower, facing the Parliament across the Valley is an ugly and brutal realization, especially for the people living nearby. I am surprised that a man who has been so generous to Israel, can make such a mistake. The project of two 14 or 18 floors Tower in front of King David Hotel is appalling.

Generally speaking, I agree with Philip Johnson, the leading American architect, one of the non-Jewish members of the Jerusalem Committee: the design and appearance of the houses are satisfactory. Nothing is standing out as being especially ugly or beautiful. Aside of the exception mentioned, no skyscraper will be built. But Jerusalem is very much alive; like in any other towns the forces at work - political, financial, technical, if not properly harnessed will cause great harm. Therefore the problem of the preservation of Jerusalem exists.

[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is mirrored and difficult to decipher.]

IV

In the light of my conversations and observations here, I am convinced that a process of escalation in mutual, public remonstrances has been harmful because it brought a rather brutal reaction from the Ministry of Housing. It has been beneficial because it has brought to the minds of the Israel authorities the importance of Jerusalem to the world.

I suggest that, for the time being, we refrain from making public statements. Private conversation or personal correspondence at the highest level of every side concerned would be more productive and will allow for better mutual understanding of what is at stake and how to protect it. A leader knows, by his own experience, that another leader has also an opinion in his community, Church or nation, to count with; that, if discreet contacts do not produce good results, the public opinion may become involved and uncontrollable. I suggest also that a very close contact be kept, locally, with the authorities who decide the aesthetic fate of Jerusalem and its size. It seems to me of great importance that the exceptional personality of the Mayor of Jerusalem be recognized. I suggest that he be given the opportunities of being received at the highest levels of the Christian Churches not only here, but at the seat of these Churches - There are many objective justifications to such audiences, from the preservation of the beauty of Jerusalem and its spiritual message, to the application of justice. The inevitable discontentment created in certain quarters, is a price to be paid for the protection of the highest values. Too often also personalities of the Christian world have come to Jerusalem, have been in some way or another a beneficiary of the hospitality of the Municipality, and never visited the Mayor.

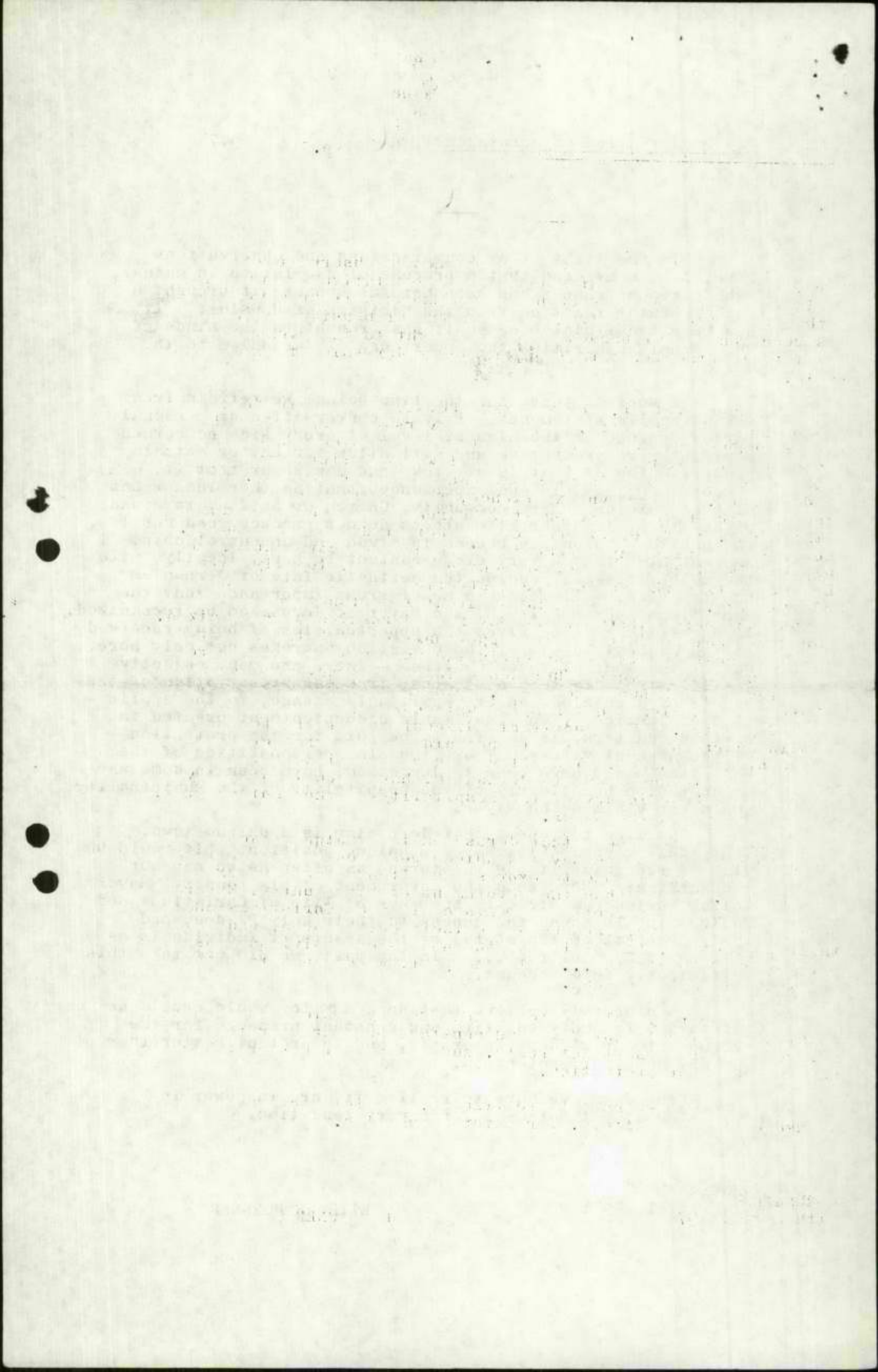
We like to repeat that Jerusalem is a unique town. Truly this gives to its Mayor a unique position. It would be wise to recognize it and to express as often as we can our recognition. More than the government of his country, Mayor Kollek influences directly the ways of life of Christians and Moslems in his town, the access to their Holy Places, and their protection, the status of the assets of individuals as well as of Communities ... In the past, we did not take this sufficiently into account.

I sincerely believe that such a policy would enable us to maintain a friendly but firm and constant pressure for the defence of our highest interests, and to protect better those who may need our protection.

The Jews, we have to realize it, are in power in Jerusalem and, I believe, for a very long time.

JERUSALEM
11th April, 1971

ETIENNE BOEGNER



(13.5.71)
 (13.5.71)
 (13.5.71)

ס מ ר

סיכום ישיבה בנושא "ירושלים" בהשתתפות:

ת"ה א. הרצב, פ. אליאב, מ. פרגאי, ג. ירון, ד. רמון, י. שפי רוב' ת. אשל.
(13.5.71)

מ. פרגאי: מציע שרטוט מפה שבעזרתה ניתן להסביר לסטודנטים מהן חכניותהנו בפחות העיר. אם זה לא ניתן, אזי לפחות להכין מפה לצרכים פנימיים של אנשינו כדי שידעו מהן החכניות.

ת. אשל: מציעה להמנע משרטוט מפה. עדיף לתת הסברים מילוליים, אולם בלי לצייר מפה כי זה לא ישרת את האינטרסים שלנו ואת החסברה.

ג. ירון: החכניות לפחות העיר עומדות בנגוד לאינטרסים של הגורמים הזרים. כל הסבר או מפה לא יתקבל על דעתם. צריך להראות שהחיים הדתיים מתנהלים כסדרם.

א. הרצב: מבין כי באחרונה הייתה הנדעה בניה ערה אצל דתות אחרים בעיר. רצוי להפיץ ברכים פרטים על כך.

מ. פרגאי: מכין נייר רקע על ירושלים בשביל ראש הממשלה, לקראת נסיעתה לפינלנד. נובל להשתמש בנייר זה גם למטרות החסברה שלנו.

פ. אליאב: מצביע על העובדה שנעשו פעולות של שיקום אחרים מוסלמיים בעודם ובהסמכת השלטונות. גם עובדות אלה צריך להפיץ ברכים.

סיכום: א. מחלקת החסברה תכין חרוך לנציגויות עם פרטים על בניה ושיקום אחרים דתיים של הנוצרים ושל המוסלמים.

ב. ת. אשל תבוא בדברים עם דר' י. מלאכי ממשרד הדתות כדי להכין חוברת על חיי הנוצרים בירושלים.

12/12/12

[Redacted]

12/12/12

12/12/12

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12/12/12

2
2/1/71

May 1971

Le MONDE

971...

VI

DE JÉRUSALEM

ISATION»

n plus vif

n'est pas in-

appuyant sur les
aux qui interdi-
d'occupation de
des terri-
olent, le repré-
sant à l'ONU,
er, a protesté
« illégaux » des
iens près de
ne du Rocher,
ur des lamen-
et en danger les
mans.

nt élevé contre
posé à la Knés-
ter des Lieux
de Haram-Ech-
et les côtés les
et à l'ouest,
il mètres, ceux
231 et 310 mè-
trouvent les
sa et d'Omar
C'est l'encele-
et israélien en-
à la souve-
en cas de
conflit.

de l'Oster-
22 mars der-
l'Etat hébreu
nt les mino-
musulmane, et
l'exode de la
que six mille
Laghi, nonce
qu, le 26 mars,
sacov Herzog,
présidence du
un représen-
des affaires
déclaration n'a
mais des per-
du gouverne-
leur éton-
ation devant
par l'Eglise

VI devant la
gestion envi-
des généraux,
de Jérusa-
tenant deux
Le premier
ants propre-
lres comme
des religions
chrétiennes
ut-à-dire la
des cultes,
tion, l'accès
des grâce à
des immu-
l'observance
institution
ional avec
ta pour la
et religieux

Tribune internationale

A propos des programmes de construction

Par DAVID CATARIVAS (*)

JL me semble opportun, au moment où l'on parle tellement des pro-grammes de construction à Jérusalem, de rappeler quelques vérités, aussi élémentaires qu'essentielles.

1) Il n'y a pas deux villes de Jérusalem, une juive et une arabe, mais une seule ville, absurdement et artificiellement coupée en deux pendant près de vingt ans. Il y a, dans cette ville de Jérusalem, de vieux quartiers et des quartiers modernes. La construction des nouveaux quar-tiers s'est toujours faite sur les collines qui entourent la colline du Temple, le mont Sion sur lequel et autour duquel a été construite la Jérusalem antique, et près duquel se trouve la vieille ville. Les plans de construction de nouveaux quartiers sur les collines alentour sont donc inscrits dans la tradition historique.

2) Dans cette ville de Jérusalem, il y a actuellement près de 290 000 habitants, dont 220 000 juifs et 70 000 non-juifs (Arabes, mu-sulmans, chrétiens, Arméniens, etc.). Cette majorité juive est une cons-tante à Jérusalem depuis 1844 déjà, date à laquelle sur les 15 510 habi-tants de la ville 7 120 étaient juifs, 5 000 musulmans et 3 390 chrétiens. Quelques autres exemples : en 1895, 30 974 juifs sur 51 000 habitants ; en 1912, 45 000 juifs sur 70 000 habitants ; en 1948 (date du partage), 100 000 juifs sur 165 000 habitants. Toute consultation populaire (telle celle envisagée par la résolution des Nations unies du 29 novembre 1947, qui prévoyait un référendum après une période d'internationalisation de la ville) aboutirait donc automatiquement à une confirmation des positions israéliennes : la ville ne peut être à nouveau partagée, et il ne peut y avoir de souveraineté politique que celle de la majorité. Rien ne s'oppose par ailleurs — et Israël en accepte le principe — à ce que la minorité y jouisse d'un statut lui assurant des garanties et que les communautés religieuses y bénéficient d'avantages et de privilèges qui ne transforment pas de caractère de la ville, capitale de l'Etat.

3) Les droits de la Jordanie à Jérusalem ne datent que de 1948 lors-que les troupes de l'émir Abdallah de Transjordanie, commandées par Glubb Pacha, s'emparèrent de la vieille ville. Ce sont donc des droits résultant d'une conquête. Maître de la vieille ville, Abdallah n'en fit pas sa capitale, et, lorsque l'émirat de Transjordanie devint royaume de Jordanie, il continua de régner à Amman et ne devint pas roi de Jérusalem. Si la conquête a donné des droits aux Jordaniens, en 1948, elle en donne donc aussi à Israël depuis 1967. Si la conquête ne donne pas de droits à Israël, alors elle n'en a pas donné non plus à la Jordanie, en 1948.

La conquête ne peut pas donner des droits uniquement à la Jordanie sans en donner à Israël, et cela, d'autant plus que le roi Hussein recon-naît lui-même dans ses Mémoires sur la guerre de six jours que c'est son pays qui a pris l'initiative des combats à Jérusalem le 5 juin 1967.

4) En ce qui concerne l'avenir, Israël est prêt à accorder à la Jor-danie ce que celle-ci n'a jamais accordé à Israël (et qu'elle prétend être prête à accorder maintenant si on lui donne une partie de Jérusalem 1), à savoir : le libre accès aux Lieux saints.

Si la Jordanie, qui n'a pas d'autres droits que ceux résultant de la conquête, considère que cela peut satisfaire Israël... Israël, qui a d'autres droits que ceux résultant de la con-quête (et il faut quand même rappeler que si Jérusalem est la ville sainte et pour les chrétiens et pour les musulmans, c'est parce qu'elle l'a été d'abord pour les juifs), considère que cela doit satisfaire la Jordanie.

(*) Journaliste et écrivain, commentateur politique à la radio israélienne.

Le roi
de l'

« Que
prenne
réelle-
le faire,
de ce mo-
ment, —
notre po-
gère », a
wald, dis-
dans le
hebdoma-
récent et
affaires
dent Oco

Le roi
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quelle il
l'offre de
imiterai
d'autre
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territoire
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l'assum-
de trans-
la moad-
pour M.
rire (sic)
pée en
lendem-
qu'il pe-
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Le di-
estime
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l'insul-
catégori-
M. Ri-
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n'est
en, m-
d'inqui-
la resp-
Paris
à l'Egy-
le-Jen-
La Ca-

Aus-
newald

© L-
Jordan-
Nawar-
à Paris
de m-
M. A-
son de
de ren-
arabes
franc-

AVANT LA RÉUNION AU CAIRE DES REPRÉS



מדינת ישראל
ISRAEL

קונסוליה כללית
CONSULATE GENERAL

11 EAST 70TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10021
—
TRAFALGAR 9-7600

11 במאי 1971

אל : הסברה, המשרד
מע, המשרד
מר מ. מונאי - הממונה על עניינים כנסיותיים
קע"ח/ח"א
ראש עיריית ירושלים
הציר (הסברה) ושינגטון
מאת : גבריאל מדון - ניו יורק

הנדון: סדרה שידורים על ירושלים

כצ"ב סדרה של 4 שידורים של ג'ין סל על ירושלים ששודרו
ברשת רדיו וטלינגהאוז ב-9/5/71.
השידורים טובים מבחינתנו ושמעתי כבר הדים חיוביים בנדון.

ב ב ר כ ה,

גבריאל מדון



מדינת ישראל

ISRAEL

1 EAST 10TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003
TELEPHONE 1-200

10003 NEW YORK
CONVULSION

PROBABLY, THE
TYPE OF
CONVULSION, WHICH IS KNOWN AS
EPILEPSY, IS
A CHRONIC DISEASE
CHARACTERIZED BY
PERIODS OF
ABSENCE OF CONSCIOUSNESS
AND, SOMETIMES, BY
GRAND MAL SEIZURES.

SYMPTOMS OF EPILEPSY ARE:

1. Sudden loss of consciousness
2. Staring eyes
3. Drooping of the head
4. Loss of control of the body
5. Involuntary movements of the body
6. Loss of control of the bladder and bowels
7. Loss of control of the tongue
8. Loss of control of the vocal cords
9. Loss of control of the facial muscles
10. Loss of control of the respiratory system

10003 NEW YORK

CONVULSION

THE MAYOR OF JERUSALEM

By Gene Pell

Chief of the Group W Foreign News Service

(Mr. Pell's reports from abroad are broadcast regularly on the Group W ((Westinghouse Broadcasting Company)) radio stations. He is heard locally on WINS.)

1.

No big city mayor has an easy job.

Teddy Kalleck, Mayor of Jerusalem has it tougher than most.

Like his counterparts in other urban centers, Kalleck is looking for solutions to common big-city problems. His unique problem is Jerusalem's special meaning to three of the world's great monotheistic religions, and its therefore unavoidable place at the center of world politics and diplomacy. Decisions affecting the city's future often evoke the wrath of politicians, diplomats, religious leaders and editorial writers the world over.

- more -

For example, Jerusalem has a housing shortage.

Thousands of new units are being built in areas of the city that were Arab before the 1967 war. Kolleck maintains the Jerusalem Arabs aren't upset--just the outside world:

"The Jerusalem Arabs aren't upset about this, with one or two little exceptions where they are right. Why? Because all the areas that are involved were never part of Jerusalem. We incorporated them into Jerusalem recently--three years ago. So the Jerusalem Arabs are not worried."

What the mayor would like to see is more discussion of what he calls the serious problems--such as how a modern urban society can be developed while still preserving the character and atmosphere of the city. This, he says, is a serious matter that is not really discussed:

"I think anybody who turns this into a political problem does us an injustice. Because the moment the question arises about who should decide whether to build--whether the spokesman of the State Department or the Vatican or we--we have to say the hell with you, we'll build where we want. And it cuts down our capability of having an honest argument about real problems."

But Kolleck knows it is impossible to avoid political issues where Jerusalem's future is concerned. He showed me a cartoon in his office which pictured the old walled city being strangled by a mass of automobiles.

"Everybody will forgive other places if they have cities like this," he said, "but the whole world will not forgive us."

2.

Jerusalem's Mayor has a lot of special problems, to be sure.

But most of the time Teddy Kolleck finds himself dealing with the same difficulties that plague his opposite numbers in every other urban center: Where is the money to provide for essential municipal services?... What do you do about housing and waste disposal?... How do you make the city an attractive place in which to live?

Kolleck says the two problems he fears the most are social differences between the poor and moderately well-off, and the automobile:

"If we can find a solution to the problem of poverty, and find a solution for the motor car in the areas that are close to the Old City so that it shouldn't be overpowering to the places that are holy to the entire world...but for those two basic problems I haven't got a reply yet."

Another major problem which confronts the Mayor is population growth. It is a particular difficulty within the already overcrowded walls of the old city:

"I think it's the worst slum we have, and we can't do very much about because touching it is very delicate, and would be regarded as a political thing.

"But we think eventually when we are allowed to do it in a nice way we would like to take two to three thousand families out of there and settle them in Jerusalem...not make them leave Jerusalem, but I personally think that two to three thousand families should be moved out of the Moslem quarter and be re-housed just outside the walls."

Perhaps Kolleck's biggest problem is money.

Jerusalem is a poor city with little commerce or industry. Two thirds of its Jewish population are new immigrants from Arab countries who came without a penny. The state provides some assistance for education, health, and social welfare--other funds come mainly from local property taxes. And as every Mayor knows, the needs always outstrip the available resources.

- more -

3.

Jerusalem ceased to be a physically divided city in 1967 thanks to the Israeli Army.

But despite the physical, and to a great extent economic, integration of the city there has been little or no political assimilation of the minority Arab population.

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kalleck says he would be delighted to see that too, but doesn't think it's possible now:

"They can't do it because it implies that they recognize us as being here permanently. The moment they recognize us as being here permanently they are traitors in the eyes of the Arabs in Jordan, and they'll get scared they'll be shot at or whatever. So they can't do it, so they cooperate with us on the quiet."

But the Jerusalem Mayor believes Arab attitudes in this regard may change, and if they do he foresees a changed political structure in the city:

"I've always thought we should have the city divided into boroughs. And they should run an independent borough within the City of Jerusalem. This is my own personal idea. I think one day it will come about. This is not a decision of either the City Council or the government of Israel, and I can't put it to the test today whether I would have a majority for this or not, but I believe it would be a good idea."

Kalleck foresees what he calls "one good working Arab borough," a small Christian borough around the Armenian and Greek quarters, mainly in the old city, and two or three Jewish boroughs.

But isn't that a long way from reality? I asked.

The Mayor pointed out his office window to a distant wall and said, "I was standing there with some friends at the beginning of 1967 and I said one day this would be a united city again...in 10, or 50 years. It was a united city again in three months. So you never know what politics may bring."

4.

On June 7, 1967 General Moshe Dayan told Israeli troops at Jerusalem's wailing wall, "we have reunited the city, the capital of Israel, never to part from it again."

Eleven days later his words were underscored when the Israeli government officially merged the old city of Jerusalem with the Israeli sector of the city.

That action was immediately denounced by the United Nations, the United States and other countries. The protests continue to this day, but to no effect. The status of Jerusalem is simple non-negotiable so far as the Israeli government is concerned.

The 1947 United Nations plan for the partition of Palestine into separate Arab and Jewish states ^{had} ~~have~~ provided for the internationalization of Jerusalem, but the city was split into separate Jordanian and Jewish sectors by the 1948 fighting.

Internationalizing Jerusalem is still seen by many parties outside Israel as the best long-term solution to the problem. Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollect disagrees:

"International cities have never solved problems. You have had Danzig and you have had Trieste, and you have today in a sense Berlin. They have only created problems. So you have the feeling...maybe you have the right to sacrifice the life of a city for peace in the whole world. But then at least you must be sure it does so."

Pope Paul VI has been among the leading advocates of internationalizing Jerusalem. Past Vatican statements have said that only an international regime could have the authority and sufficient power to provide for the maintenance of and free access to the city's holy places. The Israelis maintain they are now providing for both.

In some ways the special problem of Jerusalem symbolizes the Arab-Israeli problem as a whole. It is so complex, and emotions about the city run to such depths, that any compromise between the two sides is hard to conceive.

(The Group W radio stations are WBZ, Boston; WINS, New York; KYW, Philadelphia; KDKA, Pittsburgh; WOWO, Fort Wayne; WIND, Chicago and KFWB, Los Angeles.)

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050471

משרד החוץ

מחלקת הקשר

מברק נכנס - מסווג

מק
ישראל
סודי

מס' 37

נשלח: 061400 מאי 71

אל : המשרד

מאת: לונדון

לנריא, הרצוג ממרומם.

פגישה עם קרדינל HEENAN, היות והיה זה ביקור היכרות מצדי היתה מרבית השיחה כללית. לקראת הסיום הגענו לשאלת ירושלים. הקרדינל התייחס לביקורו בארץ ב-67 עם קבוצת משתתפים במרטב מועצת הוטיקאן מרומא להתרשמותו מהחרידה מהמצב ואז העיר
YOU CAN'T GO BACK TO THE ABSURDITY OF A DIVIDED JERUSALEM

עם זאת היה רצוי לפי דעתו להביא גורם ערבי לשיתוף פעולה איתנו בענין ירושלים, למשל עפ"י איזה נוסחת קונדומינום. השבתי שזה יהיה קשה לנו אך נהיה מוכנים להכיר בירדן כמור הגורם המייצג האינטרס המוסלמי הדתי בירושלים. הסכים שיש לחפש אחר נוסחא מוסכמת בהקשר להסדרי שלום עם ירדן. הערתי שהיה רגע הססורי מסויים עם חיסול המנדט שהיה אפשר לחשוב על ביבאום פריסוריאלי אבל מאז עבר על רעיון זה הכלה. אנו מעוניינים להגיע להסדר וחבנה עם הוטיקאן והגורמים לכנסיות האחרים על שמירת המקומות הקדושים והאינטרסים הדתיים ומנחיבתו הדבר ניתן ללא קושי. הקרדינל ידע על מבעים שהיו לנו עם הוטיקאן בנדון ולא היו בפיו שום מעצות בנדון על גישתנו או על שתוף הפעולה המעשי שקיים בירושלים. הבעתי השתוממותי על סגנונו העוין ותכנו המסולף של מאמר המערכת שהופיע ב- TABLET הערתי שהמאמר איבנו הולם השאיפה ההודית להגיע להבנה וגם פגע ברגשות הקהילה היהודית. במגענו מלהגיב רשמית וביסיתי להשפיע גם על ידידים יהודים להימנע מתגובה בכדי למנוע רושם של סכסוך קטולי - יהודי על ירושלים, אך איבני יכול להתעלם לגמרי מהמאמר ובקשתי עצת הקרדינל איך לספל בו. להתעלתי לא ידע כלל על המאמר ופרס הגיע לקריאת אותו גליון. העורך BURNS אמנם ידידו האישי אך נדמה להיות עצמאי ו- UNPREDICTABLE בדעותיו. הציע שאזמין תערוך לשיחה בהסתמך לשיחתי עם הקרדינל. ציין דרך אגב שלאכזבו יש בכנסיתו אחדים שהם אנטי - יהודים ומתקיפים אותו על יחסו האדור ליהודים. למשל לידי ריצמונד כתבה לו בתלונה על דבריו בהרצאה פומבית שיש

משרד החוץ

מחלקת הקשר

מברק נכנס - מסווג

- 2 -

לראות הסרט על נרגון בליזן, בכל בי"ס באנגליה בכדי ללמד הדור החדש מה קרה ליהודים בימנו. התעניין במיוחד במצב היהודים בבריהם וסיפר על בקורר שם ב-36 והאנטישמיות הכולטת לעין שמצא שם. החיחס להתעוררות היהודים ברוסיה כעת כמעט כאל גם ואמר שתופעה זו בוחנת לו הרבה סיפוק ועידוד. השיחה התנהלה באיריה ידידותית ורוגעה והציע שבמשיך לעמוד בקשר.

קומי

שהח רוחם מכל אלון דיין לוריא אנבר ששון מירון פרגאי אירופה ב מאוס ב הדס רם אמן
תא/קל

- 2 -

המסמך נכתב על ידי המנהל הכללי של המשרד, ונמצא
באמצעותו כי המסמך נמצא בתאריך 10.10.2023.
המסמך נמצא בתאריך 10.10.2023, והוא נמצא
באמצעותו כי המסמך נמצא בתאריך 10.10.2023.
המסמך נמצא בתאריך 10.10.2023, והוא נמצא
באמצעותו כי המסמך נמצא בתאריך 10.10.2023.

המסמך

ספר ירושלים

ירושלים והעיר העתיקה (אירופית)
- מאת ד"ר י. ש. שטיינשניידר

פרק א. ירושלים והעיר העתיקה
תחילת סידור בתי

פרק ב. ירושלים והעיר העתיקה
הקדמה - 1937-1947

פרק ג. בצומת ירושלים והעיר העתיקה
התקופה 1947-1948

פרק ד. ירושלים והעיר העתיקה
~~התקופה 1948-1952~~ בישראל

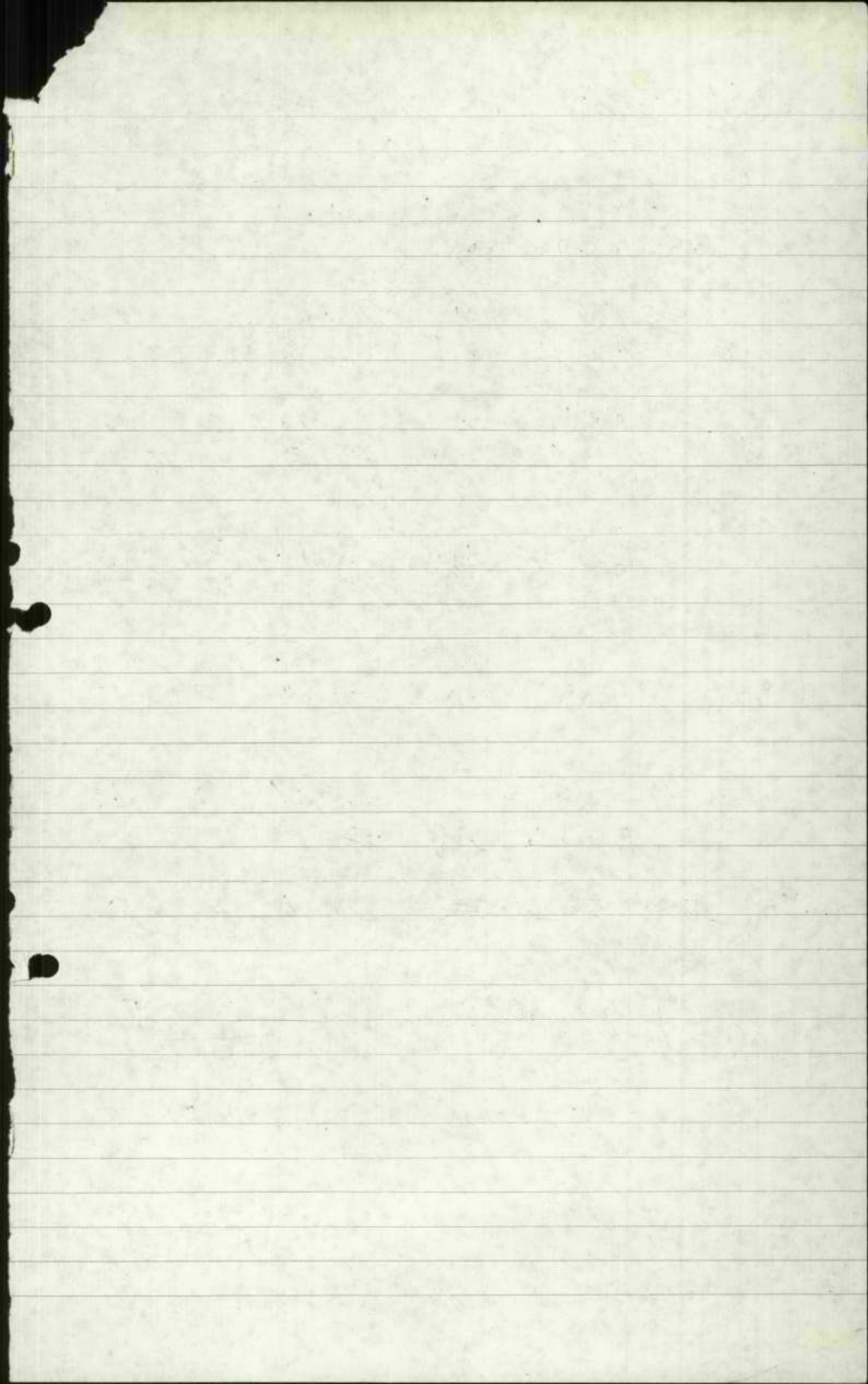
פרק ה. ירושלים והעיר העתיקה
התקופה 1948-1952

פרק ו. צומת ירושלים והעיר העתיקה
(התקופה 1952-1957)

פרק ז. צומת ירושלים והעיר העתיקה
~~התקופה 1957-1967~~ בישראל

פרק ח. צומת ירושלים והעיר העתיקה
אירופית

מסקנות, ביבוליא, קופה



תורה ל ארצות - 38 1947

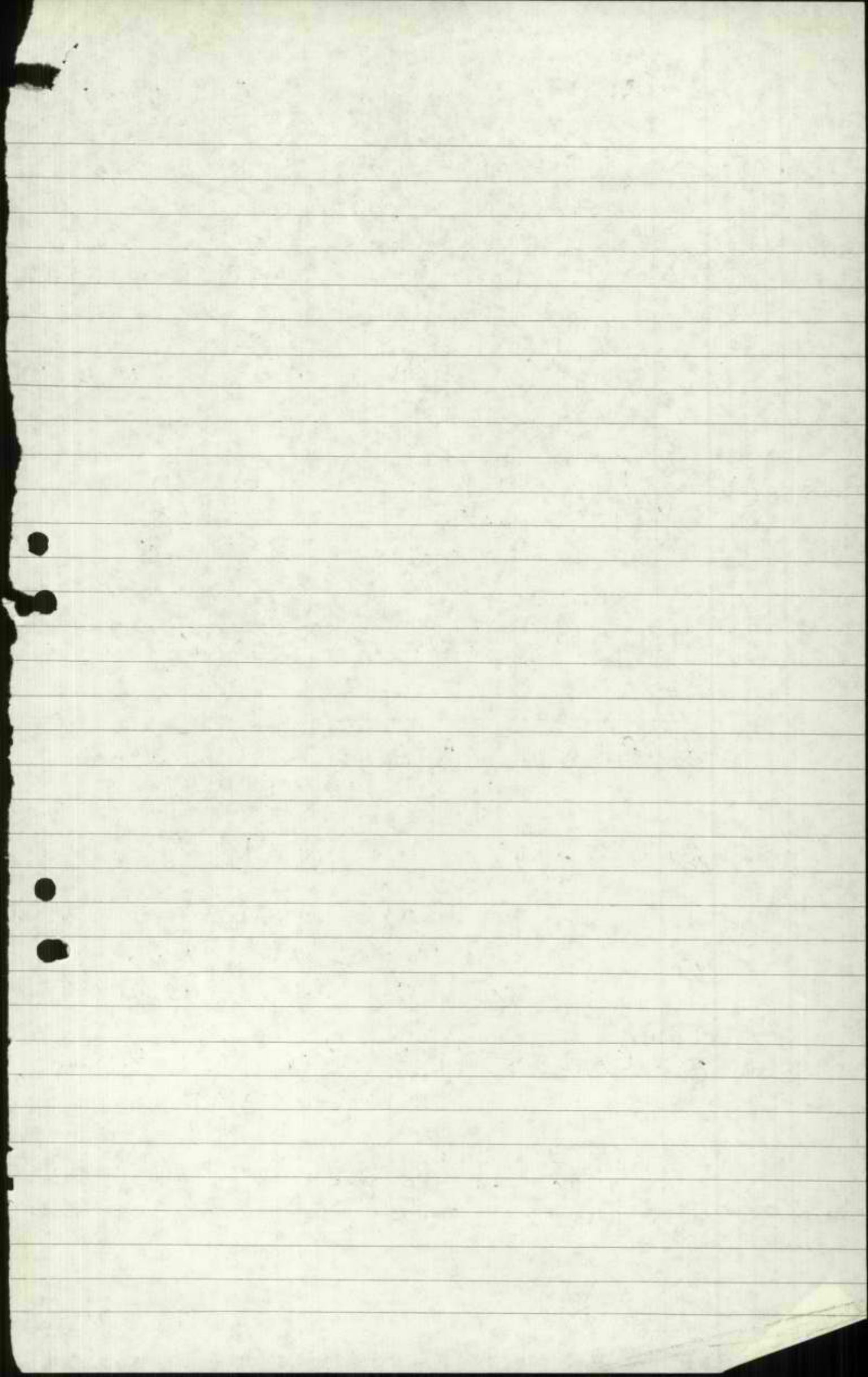
- ① Pope Benedict XV - 10/3/1919
Consistorial Allocution
(National Home would
prejudice rights of Christians)
- ② תורה ל ארצות 4. 6. 1921
("Cause No Bis")

③ Pius XI תורה ל ארצות 4/5/1922
Gasparri תורה ל ארצות 4/5/1922

תורה ל ארצות 1947 תורה ל ארצות 1947

- ① Encyclical "Auspiciis Quaeclam"
1. 5. 1948 (Pius XII)
- ② "in Multiplicibus Curis"
(intern. regime: Jers)
24. 10. 1948
- ③ "Redemptoris Nostri"
(x) "Cruciatu" 15. 4. 1949
- ④ Exhortation "Solemnius Documentis"
8. 11. 1949.

(x) ... to give J. 29 jun-
dices statute "



CONFIDENTIAL

WPK/12

THE PRESERVATION OF JERUSALEM

Memorandum prepared by Mr. Etienne Boegner:

I

I arrived in Israel on April 5th, the Monday before Easter, with both sadness and anxiety in my heart. Sadness, because the recent death of my Father had left me confronted with the silence and mystery of death in a way more painful than other mournings previously suffered in my life. Anxiety, because having been actively involved since 1964 in the protection of the meaningful beauty of Jerusalem, I was very sensitive to the distress created outside Israel among Jews and non-Jews alike, by a programme of construction so vast and so exclusively inspired by narrow political and commercial interests, that the beauty of Jerusalem and its unique message were clearly at stake.

The celebrations of Easter, from the hours of sorrow commemorating the Crucifixion and the Entombment of Christ, to the cry of joy - "Christ is Risen", gave a new strength to my faith, my love of Christ, my gratitude towards my Father, my hope. Our pilgrimage to Gethsemane and to Golgotha under the leadership of Archbishop Appleton were spiritual experiences simple as the unfolding of a parable, impressive as if a personal association with the events we were commemorating. The readings and the prayers by the Archbishop gave us the full measure of the gift of God, of our responsibility in our choice of serving or betraying, and of the sacrifice of Christ. A Mass of the Resurrection at St. Ann, by Cardinal Marty, Archbishop of Paris (who was so fond of my Father and represented the Pope at his funeral and shared so affectionately our sadness) was an unforgettable message of joy and hope.

I end my stay in Jerusalem, my heart overflowing with infinite gratitude - happier and stronger at the thought of the renewal of the spirit that another year, another Easter in Jerusalem may bring to me.

II

My anxiety about the urban programme devised for Jerusalem by the Israel authorities rests on a very complex set of values, of personalities, of ambitions, of feelings, some justified, others unjustified, which must be very carefully weighed if, confronted with events affecting humanity and its destiny, we do not want to cause harm by our words, our deeds, or our attitudes.

What I will say now expresses my Belief, describes specific experiences I had with Israel authorities, illustrates with facts my total experience of the situation as an active independent party in the protection of the Mount of Olives since 1964, and as a member of the Jerusalem Committee since its inception in 1968, and proposes a method able to channel and maintain in the right direction the enormous efforts made on behalf of Jerusalem -

On my arrival in Jerusalem I went to see its Mayor, Teddy Kollek. I told him I was very much disturbed by the explosive situation created by the plan of the Ministry of Housing; in the course of history Jerusalem was always great, never big; the process of growth imposed on Jerusalem by the Minister is not natural to it, but is a graft on Jerusalem's

flesh of a flesh which is not her flesh; as a result of the operation the Jerusalem we all love will die - or to use a word fashionable to-day, it is a mutation, a mutation of greatness to bigness; in the process, greatness will die. The meaningful beauty of Jerusalem is, I feel, at stake, and if this plan is implemented, it will be destroyed.

Teddy Kollek told me that he had another plan, but he lost his majority in the Municipal Council because on the day the Council met, a statement by the American Secretary of State, Mr. Rogers, to the effect that the situation of Jerusalem is unsettled and that the Jews are not therefore at liberty to act as they do, created a furore: In a reaction of national pride the Municipal Council adopted the plan of the Minister of Housing, shelved the Kollek plan, Mr. Benvenisti, the author of the latter, being a dissenter.

At this point I prefer to stop in the narrative of my experiences with the Jewish authorities. I will come back to them after the mention of an incident which is an opportunity to express my Belief in connection with the fate of Jerusalem. However, it is very important to take note already of this fact:- The expression of my concern to the Mayor of Jerusalem was inspired by fear; the vote of the Municipal Council was also inspired by fear; whether legitimate or not, fear in this situation is playing a major role; The potential dangers of this fundamental role of fear cannot be stressed enough.

The incident was a rather remarkable one: Teddy Kollek asked me if I would like to drive with him to Ramallah and see the camp of the "Jerusalem Marchers" ... I was intrigued by the idea of this Jerusalem March and accepted the invitation. We arrived at the camp as night was moving in; lights were on, the tents sheltering 22,000 marchers, seen from the terrace of the camp, were orderly disposed on the vast track of land maintained by the military. I could not fail to be impressed by the sight. The episode of Balaak and Balaam came to my mind as the latter's oracle:

"How fair are your tents, O Jacob,
your encampments, O Israel!
Like valleys that stretch afar,
like gardens beside a river,
like aloes that the Lord has planted,
like cedar trees beside the waters. "

Back in my Hotel I kept thinking of the incident. I thought of Christ's words - "I did not come to abolish but to accomplish" and also of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans. I read slowly the latter, having in mind the reasons, either of circumstances or of a fundamental nature, for which theologians have considered justified to weaken God's commitment to the Jewish People as literally expressed by St. Paul. Once more, I felt compelled to accept St. Paul's statements. Briefly said, they affirm a bond between Christian and Jew, which, in the light of the Old Testament of Christ's ministry and St. Paul's teaching, is the expression of an infinite spiritual wealth between the religions born from the Bible. They clearly confirm that we owe to the Jews the Revelation of God, the Incarnation of His Justice in Man, in Man's family, and in the Community of Men, the Dialogue between God and Man. The Advent of Christ, His teaching, giving infinite dimensions to the previous relation of God with man and to His Grace, enriches Man's life beyond any measure. The relation between the

Jewish people and the others is fundamentally changed: to an exclusive appeal succeeds a common appeal; if the terms of the appeal resound different to the Jews and to ourselves, it is a challenge to us that, since 1967 the greatest historic landmarks of the Christian Revelation are on a soil which, to all practical purposes, has become again Jewish soil; We must respond to the challenge by being such good Christians that we shall be contagious, by developing a relationship with the Jews based on mutual respect and trust; a trend, even unconscious, to criticize what is Jewish because it is Jewish, will do an irreparable harm to the values at stake. If we feel that concessions are expected from us that we cannot make, patient persuasion, friendly firmness, prayer and intercession by our prayers, must be the rule of our conduct. The duty, the opportunity are there, superabundantly clear - We must remember as a sad lesson the churches and the schools closed in Arab countries, the religious communities expelled, all the limitations to the Christian life. Our responsibility, our duty in Jerusalem, are clear, as clear as the opportunity. In the course of my efforts to protect the Mount of Olives, I have experienced that valid criticisms, alternatives with merit, were generally accepted by the Jews. If that land is an expression of God's message, the Jews who to-day govern it and the non-Jews alike must be able to protect it by just means -

The incident of the "Jerusalem Marchers" has been for me an opportunity to express the line of conduct I am following - I will now complete my conversation with Jewish personalities at the Municipality and at the Foreign Office by a summary of my remarks (B) and their answers (I), as if in one conversation:

B I said how much I was impressed by the sight of the camp, and how Balaam's oracle came to my mind. A very remarkable evocation of that oracle was made, centuries later, by the great predicant Bossuet when he took the same verse of Numbers as the text of his sermon on the Unity of the Church. At the time of crisis in the Catholic Church of France, Bossuet compared the beautiful march of Israel in the desert in the midst of its enemies and the majestic march forward of the Catholic Church in the midst of its opponents. The beauty of this evocation always impressed me; It can be still applied to the whole of the Christian Church. It expresses our bond through the Old Testament, with Jerusalem. It explains our concern for Jerusalem.

But our concern is still better expressed by some specific and compelling features of Jerusalem and its surroundings. Once I was told by Father de Vaux - "I would like it to be possible to make a retreat at Qumran: Qumran, for many is a unique place to make a retreat". I agree with Father de Vaux: Qumran, in its remoteness, its unique beauty and grandeur, is an ideal place of retreat for a man - But I have been walking and motoring around the Plateau of Judaea. I am impressed by its physical appearance: east, a border made of the deepest abyss in the world, the lowest point on earth, both real and symbolic; south, the desert with the Rock of Masada; west, the ravines, the wadis, which so often stopped the Philistines; and north, the more easy, the more human access, leading towards green Samaria, through which the Revelation of God with Abraham came to the Jewish People and, thanks to the Jewish People, to humanity. Christ came to us the same way. No natural resources in abundance, no trade

road; everything owed to hard labour and Grace. What a place for the retreat of a Nation! What a rich part of our civilization this natural endorsement of a people! To destroy it by bringing all the manifestations of our industrial civilization to Jerusalem, bigness, pollution, social bitterness, would endanger values which are common and fundamental to all of us.

I Touched by a concern, expressed with sincerity and without any trace of hostile feelings, the Jews have a three-fold answer:

1) First Jerusalem is growing naturally because of the high birth-rate of its population which is more religious than in other parts of the country: The birth-rate of the Jews in Jerusalem is twice as high as in Tel Aviv; the birth-rate of the Arabs in Jerusalem is three times as high as the birth-rate of the Jews in Tel Aviv. Therefore the population is growing fast. Soon we shall have 140,000 Arabs.

Provision must be made for this growth. Also there is a constant flow of immigrants, as important arithmetically as the birth-rate - Housing, social and public services of all kinds, have to be provided. The growth of the town is compelling and cannot be stopped.

2) The plan presented by the Minister of Housing is a political reaction to a political declaration in Washington: If Israel must, sometime, give up part of Jerusalem, then Jerusalem has to be made so Jewish that the sacrifice to be made will be as small as possible. There are Jews who disagree with the conception that in order to make Jerusalem more Jewish, more Jews have to be brought into it; they say that the way to make it more Jewish is to make it more beautiful; their concern rejoins the concern of the non-Jews. But this position could not prevail for each time there is a foreign interference with Israel management of what the Jews consider their own affairs, there is a strong chauvinistic reaction.

3) It is conceded that the last reaction about Jerusalem was unfortunate; some kind of compromise is being sought actually between the plan of the Municipality and the plan of the Minister of Housing. Whatever the defects of the latter, they do not affect the Old City and the National Park around it; to their protection vast amounts of effort and money are devoted. As for the industry, mistakes were made; industries were imported into Jerusalem which were obnoxious; they have been closed. We are opening only light, well-paid, scientific industries. The Jewish people trust progress; the discovery of iron and the first iron tools enabled the Jews to dig the first wells indispensable to life on the plateau of Judea; to-day, it is the modern industry which permits the rebuilding of Jerusalem. We shall not misuse it.

B..... I insisted on the fact that Jerusalem is not on any trade road; that no natural resources are found around it; therefore any form of industry will have high production costs; narrow margins of profit will not permit high wages, while the cost of living will be high; a large working population will become politically bitter, socially extreme; there is the danger of increasing antagonism to the values we are all attached to. Furthermore, such a policy will displace Jerusalem from the unique place it occupies to-day,

and which is its greatest protection, to the rank of a simple demographic entity, one more such entity on the map; this, in fact, is a trap where Jerusalem could be lost, for Israel's enemies say openly that demography is their best weapon; it is just a matter of time for infinitely more numerous neighbours to push away slightly populated Israel. In this demographic competition, Jerusalem cannot win. I expressed my surprise to two aspects of the plan of the Minister of Housing in the perspective of a long-range policy - its mediocrity, quantity versus quality, and the paramount role in it of fear. After all, the Jews have Jerusalem; for all practical ends it is depending upon them to keep it. Why not, therefore, have a policy toward Jerusalem so brilliantly conceived, and implemented, that everybody will admire it?

I The Jewish answer is that we expect miracles from them and that, unless they deliver miracles, we criticize them for making mistakes we are ourselves doing all the time in our own towns. Furthermore, nobody complained when the Arabs destroyed the Jewish cemeteries, desecrated the Synagogues, built houses blocking the Wailing Wall etc., and nobody prevented Christians building the Intercontinental Hotel on the Mount of Olives, etc. But now, because the Jews are working openly, want to do the best possible, and have themselves provoked an international, open, public debate, they are bitterly attacked; they feel a conspiracy of the non-Jewish world in the systematic slanting of the news, constructive steps are criticized but no alternative is suggested. It is irresponsible to say that Israel has no right to make a plan and to act upon it; the town is a living town; lack of foresight and of concrete measures would create havoc and indescribable miseries - Arab properties have been condemned; but Jewish properties too, for the reunification of the town affected the two former sectors etc. ...etc... The Jewish authorities are very distressed by the reaction of a high personality like the Pope, of the Press, of the public opinion at large etc. ... They have many examples of so-called lasting injustices which were only, in fact, incidents like the ones which currently take place in any other country of the world; when they became known they were corrected etc.,... etc.... Jerusalem is a Jewish town; it will have the Jewish imprint. There will be greatness, there will be no bigness.

III

The question of the Jewish imprint is a legitimate one, but heavy with consequences. I decided therefore to visit the restoration of the Jewish Quarter in the Old City, the newly built sector of the town called Ramat Eshkol, the project near Mount Nabi Samuel, the project on the Hill of Government House. My main concerns were style, size, price paid by others in the form of expropriation with all its implication, the invisible but potential claims on the future, and the respect of the past. I felt reassured by what I saw and by the explanations I was given, except in connection with the expropriations because I cannot check the information.

As for the style, the reconstruction is very satisfactory in the Old City; better in Ramat Esakol than in many other towns I have seen, better also than past Jewish developments in Jerusalem, with nice plantings of trees and general use of the

local stone; the so-called Mount Nabi Samuel development is still at the bull-dozing stage - but it is not on Mount Nabi Samuel - it is on another Mount, closer to Jerusalem than Mt. Nabi Samuel. I was told that the buildings would not hide the top of the Mount, so that the top of Mount Nabi Samuel will not be seen rising from a line of roofs, but above and on the side of the top of the first Mount. On Government House Hill, still in the bull-dozing stage, houses will be built on the other side of the hill and will not be visible from Jerusalem.

As for the size, the size of the developments did not impress me as being now excessive. The buildings are generally four floors high - maximum height permitted without an elevator. When houses are built on a slope such as permitting straight access to the 3rd floor through a flat little bridge, the height may reach six floors. Such houses were built near the University on Mount Scopus, and they are so visible that everybody, even the Minister of Housing, agrees that it was a mistake.

The size of the Jewish Quarter in the Old City is satisfactory and does not suggest any remark. It fits with the dimension of the surroundings.

As for claims on the future, every development with open space around it is a potential danger. If, for instance, demographic pressure or business interests bring an extension of the development built on the Mount facing Mount Nabi Samuel, then harm will be done to a beautiful site. Also Government House is vulnerable. Mayor Kollek himself does not want the side of the hill facing Jerusalem to be ever built.

As for the claims of the past, I have seen nothing new or in construction which is objectionable, except for the constructions on the Mount Scopus which are very ugly indeed, destroying the beautiful line of the Mount Scopus ridge. But I always found the Augusta Victoria a ghastly mistake, the Jordanian Hospital a barbarism, the Intercontinental Hotel, and now the Greek Orthodox Church in the Kedron Valley, profanation by Christians adding to the list of those already done.

The Woolfson Tower, facing the Parliament across the Valley is an ugly and brutal realization, especially for the people living nearby. I am surprised that a man who has been so generous to Israel, can make such a mistake. The project of two 14 or 18 floors Tower in front of King David Hotel is appalling.

Generally speaking, I agree with Philip Johnson, the leading American architect, one of the non-Jewish members of the Jerusalem Committee: the design and appearance of the houses are satisfactory. Nothing is standing out as being especially ugly or beautiful. Aside of the exception mentioned, no skyscraper will be built. But Jerusalem is very much alive; like in any other towns the forces at work - political, financial, technical, if not properly harnessed will cause great harm. Therefore the problem of the preservation of Jerusalem exists.

IV

In the light of my conversations and observations here, I am convinced that a process of escalation in mutual, public remonstrances has been harmful because it brought a rather brutal reaction from the Ministry of Housing. It has been beneficial because it has brought to the minds of the Israel authorities the importance of Jerusalem to the world.

I suggest that, for the time being, we refrain from making public statements. Private conversation or personal correspondence at the highest level of every side concerned would be more productive and will allow for better mutual understanding of what is at stake and how to protect it. A leader knows, by his own experience, that another leader has also an opinion in his community, Church or nation, to count with; that, if discreet contacts do not produce good results, the public opinion may become involved and uncontrollable. I suggest also that a very close contact be kept, locally, with the authorities who decide the aesthetic fate of Jerusalem and its size. It seems to me of great importance that the exceptional personality of the Mayor of Jerusalem be recognized. I suggest that he be given the opportunities of being received at the highest levels of the Christian Churches not only here, but at the seat of these Churches - There are many objective justifications to such audiences, from the preservation of the beauty of Jerusalem and its spiritual message, to the application of justice. The inevitable discontentment created in certain quarters, is a price to be paid for the protection of the highest values. Too often also personalities of the Christian world have come to Jerusalem, have been in some way or another a beneficiary of the hospitality of the Municipality, and never visited the Mayor.

We like to repeat that Jerusalem is a unique town. Truly this gives to its Mayor a unique position. - It would be wise to recognize it and to express as often as we can our recognition. More than the government of his country, Mayor Kollek influences directly the ways of life of Christians and Moslems in his town, the access to their Holy Places, and their protection, the status of the assets of individuals as well as of Communities ... In the past, we did not take this sufficiently into account.

I sincerely believe that such a policy would enable us to maintain a friendly but firm and constant pressure for the defence of our highest interests, and to protect better those who may need our protection.

The Jews, we have to realize it, are in power in Jerusalem and, I believe, for a very long time.

JERUSALEM
11th April, 1971

ETIENNE BOEGNER

בלתי מסווג

משרד החוץ

מחלקת הקשר

מברק נכנס

מס' 235

21.4.71

אל : המשרד

מאת : ביר יורק

לוריא, מספט, מארס, העתק רושינבסון.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL UNDER SECURITY COUNCIL
RESOLUTIONS 252(1968), 267 (1969) AND 271 (1969) AND
GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 2254 (ES-V)

ADDENDUM

1. SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF THE REPORT OF 18 FEBRUARY 1971 (A/8282, S/10124), A FURTHER EXCHANGE OF COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE STATUS OF JERUSALEM AND THE UN PREMISES AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE IN JERUSALEM HAS TAKEN PLACE BETWEEN THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL TO THE UN.

2. ON 8 MARCH 1971, THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL ADDRESSED THE FOLLOWING NOTE TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL IN REPLY TO THE LATTER'S TWO COMMUNICATIONS OF 26 JANUARY 1971 (A/8282 AND S/10124, PARA.4).

"THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL TO THE UN PRESENTS HIS COMPLIMENTS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UN AND HAS THE HONOUR, ON INSTRUCTIONS OF HIS GOVERNMENT, TO REFER TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S TWO NOTES DATED 26 JANUARY 1971 (A/8181, S/10124) ONE DEALING WITH THE PREMISES KNOWN AS GOVERNMENT HOUSE AND THE OTHER DEALING MORE GENERALLY WITH BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN JERUSALEM.

"THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL IS INSTRUCTED TO STATE THAT THESE TWO COMMUNICATIONS HAVE BEEN CAREFULLY EXAMINED AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL'S POSITION REMAINS AS IT HAS BEEN CONVEYED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN ITS VARIOUS COMMUNICATIONS ON THE SUBJECT. AT THE SAME TIME, THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL WISHES TO PLACE ON RECORD ITS RESERVATIONS TO THE VARIOUS LEGAL AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS ADVANCED IN THOSE TWO NOTES, AND MORE PARTICULARLY TO THE REFERENCES MADE IN THEM TO CLAIMS OF THE UN TO THE OCCUPANCY AND POSSESSION OF THE WHOLE OF THE PREMISES OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

"THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL AVAILS HIMSELF OF THIS OPPORTUNITY TO RENEW TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UN THE EXPRESSION OF HIS HIGHEST CONSIDERATION.

3. ON 12 APRIL, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL SENT THE FOLLOWING NOTE TO THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL:

"THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UN PRESENTS HIS COMPLIMENTS TO THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL TO THE UN AND HAS THE HONOUR TO REFER TO THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE'S NOTE OF 8 MARCH 1971 IN RESPONSE TO TWO NOTES FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

2/..

ON 26 JANUARY 1971, ONE RELATING TO THE STATUS OF JERUSALEM AND THE OTHER TO THE QUESTION OF THE RETURN TO THE UN OF THE WHOLE OF ITS PREMISES, AS CONSTITUTED ON 5 JUNE 1967, AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE IN JERUSALEM.

" THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE'S REPLY OF 8 MARCH 1971 IS TO THE EFFECT THAT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

"...TWO COMMUNICATIONS HAVE BEEN CAREFULLY EXAMINED AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL'S POSITION REMAINS AS IT HAS BEEN CONVEYED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN ITS VARIOUS COMMUNICATIONS ON THE SUBJECT. AT THE SAME TIME, THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL WISHES TO PLACE ON RECORD ITS RESERVATIONS TO THE VARIOUS LEGAL AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS ADVANCED IN THOSE TWO NOTES, AND MORE PARTICULARLY TO THE REFERENCES MADE IN THEM TO CLAIMS OF THE UN 'TO THE OCCUPANCY AND POSSESSION OF THE WHOLE OF THE PREMISES' OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE."

"...THE SECRETARY GENERAL NOTES THAT, PRESUMABLY BECAUSE OF THE RESERVATIONS REFERRED TO IN THE ABOVE REPLY, NO COPY OF THE REPORTED JERUSALEM 'MASTER PLAN' HAS BEEN PROVIDED, NOR HAS ANY INFORMATION REGARDING IT BEEN FURNISHED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, NOTWITHSTANDING THE REQUESTS CONTAINED IN HIS NOTES OF 10 DECEMBER 1970 AND 26 JANUARY 1971.

1.

"IN SO FAR AS THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE'S REPLY OF 8 MARCH 1971 RELATES TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S NOTE OF 26 JANUARY 1971 REGARDING THE STATUS OF JERUSALEM, THAT REPLY WILL BE COMMUNICATED TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY PURSUANT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S OBLIGATIONS TO REPORT UNDER THE RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS.

11.

"IN SO FAR AS THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE'S REPLY RELATES TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S COMMUNICATION OF 26 JANUARY 1971 REQUESTING THE RETURN OF THE WHOLE OF THE UN PREMISES AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE AS CONSTITUTED ON 5 JUNE 1967, THE SECRETARY GENERAL NOTES THAT THE REPLY CONTAINS NO DIRECT RESPONSE TO THIS REQUEST. NOR IS ANY PRECISE INFORMATION GIVEN ON THE EXACT TERMS OF THE RESERVATIONS WHICH ARE AT PRESENT HELD BY THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL REGARDING THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REQUEST.

"THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OBSERVES THAT THE RESERVATIONS REFERRED TO IN THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE'S NOTE ARE NOW RAISED FOR THE FIRST TIME. THEY WERE NOT MENTIONED WHEN PART ONLY OF THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE PREMISES WAS RETURNED TO

=3=

THE UN. AT THAT TIME THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL, SET OUT IN THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE'S LETTER OF 22 AUGUST 1967, INDICATED NO SUCH RESERVATIONS, ALTHOUGH THE SECRETARY-

GENERAL HAD PREVIOUSLY EXPRESSLY PRESERVED THE RIGHTS OF THE UN TO THE OCCUPANCY AND POSSESSION OF THE WHOLE OF THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE PREMISES AS CONSTITUTED WHEN UNTSO WAS FORCED TO EVACUATE THEM ON 5 JUNE 1967. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WOULD ALSO OBSERVE THAT IT WAS IN RELIANCE ON THE PRESERVATION OF THESE UN RIGHTS THAT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AUTHORIZED THE RETURN OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF OF UNTSO AND HIS STAFF TO THE LESSER AREA, IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES AND UNDER THE CONDITIONS INDICATED IN THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF 11 AUGUST 1967 (S/7930/ADD.27). AS THE RESERVATIONS REFERRED TO IN THE NOTE UNDER REPLY RELATE IN PART TO 'LEGAL... CONSIDERATIONS', IT MAY BE MENTIONED THAT ONE WAY OF RESOLVING ANY DIFFERENCES NOW ARISING WOULD BE TO HAVE RESORT TO THE PROCEDURE FOR SETTLEMENT LAID DOWN IN SECTION 30 OF THE CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE UN.

"IN ALL THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CASE, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT BOTH CURRENT WORKS BY THE ISRAELI AUTHORITIES WITHIN AND BORDERING UPON GOVERNMENT HOUSE PROPERTY AS CONSTITUTED ON 5 JUNE 1967 AS WELL AS THE ABSENCE OF A DIRECT REPLY TO THE SPECIFIC REQUEST OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN HIS NOTE OF 26 JANUARY 1971, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IS CONSTRAINED TO REITERATE THAT REQUEST, NAMELY, FOR THE UNRESERVED RETURN TO THE UN OF THE REMAINDER OF ITS GOVERNMENT HOUSE PREMISES.

"THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AVAILS HIMSELF OF THIS OPPORTUNITY TO RENEW TO THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL THE ASSURANCES OF HIS HIGHEST CONSIDERATION."

AD KAN
NAUM.....

שהת רוחם מנכל אלון דיין סטנכל פרגאי מאום איב מעת הסברה מזהים
הדס חקר מנפא רם אמן תיעור קלם ים-יחא גבו פז
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J E R U S A L E M

Background Information April 1971

Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Division of Information

JERUSALEM - BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Recent events have caused Jerusalem to be once again a focus of international attention. Religious bodies, such as the Vatican, as well as townplanning and cultural organisations and persons, view Jerusalem as having a unique value of universal appeal. Regardless of how this appeal is to be defined, these bodies consider that they have a legitimate stake in the fate and character of the city, present and future.

In addition, the Moslem aspect of Jerusalem combines elements of nationalism with religion.

It is difficult to make clear distinctions, in matters concerning Jerusalem, between the cultural and the religious, the political and the aesthetic. This background paper will provide some ^{essential} information concerning the present state of affairs in Jerusalem as well as the projects for its future, in which so much interest has been evinced.

THE UNIVERSAL QUALITY

Jerusalem, capital of the State of Israel, is at the same time a unique site in our world, a place which embodies religious, historical and cultural associations for three civilisations, representing hundreds of millions of people all over the world.

It is this unique character of Jerusalem which makes all considerations affecting it so difficult to limit and delineate - the demographic and the urban, the cultural and the legal, the historical and the religious, the aesthetic and the economic,

Note : the Eastern City of Jerusalem, including the Old - or Walled City, was under Jordanian rule from 1948 to 1967.

the parochial and the international, all are inextricably associated in the City of Jerusalem and in the legitimate interest it has for the world.

The Government of Israel is keenly aware of the profound interest which the outside world has in Jerusalem, and recognises the legitimate concern of religious bodies and cultural elements in the form and future of the city.

This recognition was made into law within days after the reunification of Jerusalem in 1967. This law ("Protection of Holy Places Law" 5727-1967) affirms that:

"The Holy Places shall be protected from desecration and any other violation and from anything likely to violate the freedom of access of the members of the various religions to the places sacred to them or their feelings with regard to those places."

Following the late Prime Minister Eshkol's instructions on the 7th of June 1967, the day the City of Jerusalem was unified, the arrangements and administration of the Holy places are in the hands of various religious authorities involved, under the care and financial assistance of the Israel Ministry for Religious Affairs.

JERUSALEM SINCE ITS REUNIFICATION

No-one who has had the opportunity to compare the condition of Jerusalem prior to and after the reunification has failed to note the important changes that have taken place in it. "The city is united in peace and not split in enmity. There is no military frontier in it that menaces its tranquility. And, for the first time, there are visible the will and the prospect to work out agreed arrangements for the safeguarding of the Holy Places in consultation with various religious bodies."¹

1) Abba Eban in Knesset, July 31, 1967.

Not only the Jews - for whom the 19-year-long denial of access to the Jewish Holy Places under Jordanian rule, the deliberate destruction and desecration of ancient sacred sites in Jerusalem had been an open wound - but Moslem and Christian leaders all over the world came and saw the reunified city and reported their satisfaction at the manner in which the Government of Israel maintains the City of Jerusalem. Suffice it to quote from a statement published by sixteen leading United States Theologians in July 1967: "We are gratified that the sanctity and protection of the Holy Places of all denominations have been assured by the Government of Israel, whose record over the last twenty years in providing free access to Christian shrines within her jurisdiction inspires confidence that the interests of all religions will be faithfully honoured." And the statement by the Qadi of Jaffa and Jerusalem, on January 1, 1970: "I join Moslems from other towns throughout Israel who, since Jerusalem's reunification, are now able, for the first time since being out off from the City for twenty years, to come to this Holy Place for which they have been yearning... How good it would be if those who have heard unfounded rumours of desecration and interference in the regular work of this Mosque could come to witness the peace and tranquility which prevail in this holy place..."

JERUSALEM AS A LIVING CITY

But Jerusalem is more than a conglomeration of Holy Places - it is a city - a living and breathing entity, a human community engaged in all the traffic and commerce of everyday life.

This community is richly heterogenous, representing in miniature all the cultures and religions to whom Jerusalem is a sacred symbol of spiritual yearning. There are Jews and Moslems, Armenians and Copts, Orthodox and Latin, Roman Catholic and Protestant communities in Jerusalem. To all these people Jerusalem is a home, a city in which they live and work, raise families and

acquire their education, as people do in cities all over the world. The unique and the commonplace are deeply mingled in the life of the people of Jerusalem.

It is in this light that the Government of Israel has viewed Jerusalem, and it is in this light that it seeks to preserve its uniqueness while safeguarding its normal growth. Even in times of peace and tranquility this would be a major undertaking.- at times like these it is an enormous challenge. To be able to pursue this task with the minimum of friction the Government of Israel has sought to leave the subject of Jerusalem as much as possible outside the sphere of political debate and to entrust it to legitimate non-political, cultural and religious bodies.

Upon the initiative of the Mayor of Jerusalem, a Jerusalem Committee, consisting of about seventy people from all over the world - historians and philosophers, theologians and statesmen, architects and social scientists, curators of museums and presidents of universities - was formed to act as an advisory board to the municipality and other bodies concerned with the present and future of Jerusalem. This board, of which only a few members are Jewish, represents by its very existence the view that in order to preserve the universal character of the city of Jerusalem it is necessary to call upon a broad spectrum of world leaders in matters cultural and religious, urban and historical. Thus representatives from the entire world are able to participate in decisions affecting the future form of Jerusalem.

A plan called "The Old City of Jerusalem and Its Environs Outline Townplanning Scheme" was put before the public in December 1970, in which the future growth and development of Jerusalem as a heterogenous entity was outlined. The public was invited for a period of four months to study the Scheme and offer its opinions and suggestions. Letters from a number of internationally-known figures in urban development and other fields (e.g., Lewis Mumford, who is also a member of the Jerusalem Committee, and Maxwell Fry), have arrived, as well as many

other individuals in all walks of life. When these reactions and suggestions have been studied in detail and evaluated, the plan could be presented for ratification as an official project.

All the plans and projects affecting the city of Jerusalem have as their basis certain demographic statistics which posit that the current ratio of Jewish to non-Jewish residents would remain essentially the same in the foreseeable future. Thus the figures projected for the year 1985 in the City of Jerusalem are 400,000 residents, of which 295,000 are Jewish and 105,000 non-Jewish - approximately the present ratio. For the entire metropolitan area of Jerusalem and environs the ratio is seen as altering somewhat in favour of the non-Jewish population: in 1985 ; 330,000 Jews to 270,000 non-Jews, and in the year 2010, 455,000 Jews to 425,000 non-Jews.

THE GROWTH OF JERUSALEM

The City of Jerusalem is expected to grow, as all living cities do in this day and age. It is expected to develop and progress as do all modern communities. Housing and services must be provided for the increase in population, and this must be done in such a way as to preserve the character and beauty of Jerusalem, without detracting from the standard of living which all urban residents of a modern country can reasonably expect. Moreover, this complex task must be carried out in such a way as to safeguard the religious and cultural integrity of the various communities and denominations which call Jerusalem their home.

The growth of Jerusalem has two aspects: urban renewal and slum-clearing on the one hand, expansion outwards on the other. Within the Walled City and in some of the very old neighbourhoods the population density had reached an unhealthy level.

In order to improve the standard of living and sanitation in some of these neighbourhoods, it is necessary to thin their population somewhat. This is being done

on a small scale, the residents giving their consent in writing and receiving either financial compensation or alternative housing within the municipal jurisdiction, so as not to alter the demographic balance. Less than five hundred families have been relocated under this plan, including the families of squatters who had occupied the ruins of the Jewish Quarter in the Old City, (which had been demolished by order of the Jordanian Government). They too have been compensated or rehoused, and the process of rebuilding and rehabilitating the historical Quarter is proceeding. The Jordanian Government had similarly, prior to 1967, begun some slum-clearing processes in the Old City, relocating the families involved in the village of Anata. This project is not at present being implemented.

The overall level of housing and services is rising rapidly in the Eastern City, and is already greatly superior to that which prevailed prior to the reunification. One of the first acts of the municipality after reunification was to link East Jerusalem to the Western City's water-mains, thus giving the Eastern City round-the-clock water supply, which it had never before enjoyed. Since the reunification the Old City walls have been repaired, street lighting, sanitation services, and the road services have been improved. A central sewage system is being laid. Moreover, three large public libraries, fifteen youth clubs, several pre- and post-natal and infant care centres, ^{and} parks, have been opened in the Eastern City since the reunification. An all-Arab theatre has recently begun performances. There is no more unemployment - on the contrary, there is a certain shortage of labour. A Government labour exchange operates in the Eastern City and so does a branch of the Histadrut, the Israeli Labour Federation. Israeli usage regarding relief work, unemployment benefits and vocational training is applied. The result is a Middle Eastern city with all its beauty and few of its ills.

The second form in which Jerusalem has been growing is the development of new neighbourhoods. Jerusalem is expanding westwards rapidly, with new housing projects on what had formerly been desolate hills. However, there is no attempt to involve the Judean Hills - Jerusalem's classic backdrop - in this process of

urban growth. "Even (in) the programmes for housing on the slopes of Nebi Samwil and Government Hill... no building will be closer than 1,100 metres below the peak of the hill as the crow flies. Most of the Judean Hills will remain virgin. Similarly, the northern slope of Government Hill will remain untouched. The proposed new houses there, which have received so much attention in the world press, will be constructed on the southeast side of the hill, facing the Dead Sea, and will be invisible from anywhere in the City, leaving our visual assets and heritage intact."²

The bulk of the new building projects and subdivisions is in the Western City. This is not to say that only an increase in the Jewish population of Jerusalem is being planned and provided for. A recent housing project begun by the Israeli authorities in Wadi Joz - in East Jerusalem - has been allocated for members of the non-Jewish communities, and the response has been extremely favourable for future development in that area.

The minorities in Jerusalem are growing accustomed to living together with the Jewish majority in the reunified city. Life in the city is normal and more tranquil than in many other cities throughout the world - indeed, to quote French Socialist Senator Pierre Giraud, "In Jerusalem's Old City you see fewer policemen than on the Boulevard St. Michel in Paris..."

The economic activity of the communities formerly under Jordanian rule has greatly increased, thanks largely to loans received from the Municipality and other Israeli Government bodies.

JERUSALEM AS A JEWISH CITY - WITH A HETEROGENOUS NATURE

Jerusalem is foremostly a Jewish city. It is the capital of the Jewish state. These are historical facts which cannot be gainsaid.

2) The Mayor of Jerusalem, Teddy Kollek, in a letter to the New York Times, 20.3.71.

It is as a Jewish city that Jerusalem acquired its universal quality - as the city of David and Solomon, of the Kingdom of Judah and of the Hasmoneans, as the site of the First and Second Temple. Moreover for many generations the Jewish community has been the largest in Jerusalem. The Encyclopedia Britannica lists the Jewish population of Jerusalem for 1844 as numbering 7,120, compared with 5,000 Moslems and 3,390 Christians. By 1896 the Jews were an absolute majority in Jerusalem - 28,112 out of a total of 45,420. In 1948 there were 100,000 Jews compared with 40,000 Moslems and 25,000 Christians in Jerusalem. As for what is sometimes referred to as the status of Jerusalem, it should be recalled that it has been a capital city of an independent nation only as a Jewish capital of a Jewish state. At all other times in the past 3000 years Jerusalem was a provincial town - sacred and historic doubt but a provincial city administered from outside.

Nevertheless, this is not to say that the heterogenous nature and the legitimate rights of other communities in Jerusalem are to be belittled or denied. To the contrary, the Government and the people of Israel take pride in the universal character of their capital and are committed to its safeguarding. Of the official Israeli policy concerning Jerusalem, Foreign Minister Abba Eban stated to UN General Secretary UThant:

"It is especially appropriate that ecumenical habits of thought and action should take root in the city from which came the enduring message of human brotherhood." (Letter dated July 10, 1967)

The non-Jewish communities in Jerusalem as in the rest of Israel, have been steadily increasing.

While the Jewish population of Israel has quadrupled since the establishment of the State of Israel, thanks mostly to massive immigration of Jewish refugees from all over the Christian and Moslem world, the non-Jewish population of Israel has tripled. This enormous increase in the course of twenty-two years is partly due to a natural increase and partly to the effect of various arrangements for the

reunification of families separated by hostilities. This steady increase continues unabated, and the small trickle of Christian emigration from the country has no impact upon it. (It should be noted that Christian emigration from the Middle East has been a regular phenomenon of the Twentieth Century, and has involved all the countries of the Region. For example, the Greek Orthodox community in Egypt, which a generation ago numbered 100,000, has been reduced to approximately 15-20,000 today. The Christians in Lebanon have been reduced from a majority to a de-facto minority since World War II, partly because of the greater natural increase among the Moslem community, but largely due to emigration.

Similar statistics can be found relating to all Middle Eastern countries, including Jordan).

The Moslem minority in Israel including the Druze has increased from 319,700 in 1968 to 362,000 today. The Christian minority has grown from 70,600 in 1968 to 76,000 today - an impressive increase of about 9% in three years.

Far from suffering a decline, the Christian communities in Israel have found a new strength. Urban communities have grown in several cities, e.g., Haifa, Akko (Acre) and Nazareth. Christian institutions of learning - in Jerusalem as elsewhere in Israel - are thriving. In April 1971, the Armenian community will celebrate the corner-stone laying ceremony for a new seminary in Jerusalem.

Similarly - a new mosque has just been dedicated in Jerusalem by the Moslem Council which built it.

Moslem culture is very much alive in Israel. The Hebrew University in Jerusalem boasts one of the world centres for Islamic studies. An Arabic daily is published in Jerusalem, as well as several weeklies and other periodicals. Arabic books and films are widely distributed. Aside from regular Arab programmes on television - including much of the educational television programme - there is an Arabic broadcasting station in Jerusalem - which is on the air 14 hours per day - whose programmes include readings from the Koran, as well as Christian services and music.

In predominantly Arab schools the Arabic language is used and the Moslem and Christian religions are freely taught.

THE PRINCIPLE OF FREEDOM AND EQUALITY AS
EMBODIED IN JERUSALEM

The Proclamation of Independence of the State of Israel affirmed that

"It will upon foundation of liberty, justice and peace, as envisioned by the prophets of Israel. It will maintain complete equality of social and political rights for all its citizens, without distinction of creed, race or sex. It will guarantee freedom of religion and conscience, of language, education and culture. It will safeguard the Holy Places of all religions. It will remain loyal to the United Nations Charter."

Thus it is shown that in the Jewish state in its ancestral home, with its capital restored to its ancient status, it is possible for the diverse non-Jewish communities to live in peace, to enjoy a normal life, to educate their children according to their traditions, to worship and to create in complete freedom. It is thus that the Israeli authorities envision the future of Jerusalem and it is thus that the Jerusalem Committee summed up its first deliberations:

"We should like to put on record our admiration for the scrupulous care which is being taken of the many works of art and historical monuments of all nationalities and religions, and of the effort made to incorporate these effectively in the Plan..."

- Jerusalem is a very great spiritual centre, important to several great religions.
- Jerusalem is the capital of Israel.

- The inhabitants of Jerusalem form a unique mosaic of diverse peoples and the results are the exceptional appearance of the city, with its synagogue, mosques and churches, and its many historic monuments.
- Jerusalem is a creative intellectual centre, with its many institutions of religious and secular learning and culture.
- Jerusalem's landscape is again exceptional, not only in its beauty, but for its essential significance in the history of three religions....

In view of the complexities of executing an ideal plan to meet the ambitious goals that the planning of Jerusalem deserves, it is recognised that financial grants and aids of considerable magnitude will be forthcoming. It is our hope that the often expressed world concern with Jerusalem will be backed by concrete financial manifestations and generosities....

We are much heartened by the willingness of all parties concerned to reveal frankly their innermost concepts about the potentials of the great city by the reservoirs of goodwill encountered, and by a political leadership which is ready to encourage and accept the most advanced townplanning in order to meet the merging problems of the present and the future." (Dec. 21, 1970).

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Paris, Saturday/Sunday 10-11 April 1971

Faithful of 3 Religions Pray At Shrines in Old Jerusalem

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, April 9 (NYT). —Worshippers of three great religions converged on their holy city today.

From the minaret came the call to prayer, summoning the Moslem on his day of feast. The chant ended a discreet moment before the bells of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre nearby began tolling for the Christians' Good Friday.

Religious Jews, on their way to Passover prayer at their West-

ern Wall, paused at intersections in the Via Dolorosa to let groups of Christian pilgrims pass along the Way of the Cross to Calvary. The pilgrims, from a dozen countries, bore wooden crosses along the same route that Jesus followed to his crucifixion.

All day and evening, believers of the three faiths went about their own rituals, cautious and tactful about not disturbing the others inside the space of a few acres of old Jerusalem.

Unusual Coincidence

With the variations between the Jewish and Christian calendars, it is only every few years that Good Friday and the first night of Passover coincide. This is the second time since Jerusalem was reunited under Israeli rule in 1967 that the two groups of worshippers have come to join the Moslem residents in the same places at the same time.

"There are two classes of visitors on the holy days," said an Arab guide inside the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. "The older people are very religious. They have always wanted to come here, to complete their life pilgrimage in the footsteps of their master."

"The younger generation, they are not so religious anymore. They are more interested in the historical, or philosophical, stories of this place."

Indeed, among the many clusters of 40 or 50 persons that proceeded along the Way of the Cross today, each in neat order, each praying in his own language, each carrying a horizontal wooden cross, there seemed as many puzzled sport-shirted tourists as devout pilgrims who knew all the words by heart.

The proceedings were remarkably informal, even impulsive. Anyone could join in at any point. The Arab Boy Scouts who tried to keep the pathways clear were gentle in separating the people who were trying to pray from those who were trying to take pictures.

By evening, it was the turn of the Jews. Access to the Western Wall, the only remaining fragment of the ancient temple, is still a moving experience for Jews who were barred from their holiest place during the 19 years

of Jordanian rule over the old city.

They came singly and in groups, then departed to their homes for the traditional seder.

"Only gradually does one perceive the spiritual resources of this city," said the apostolic delegate, the Most Rev. Pio Laghi, in a casual conversation the other day. "The human resources, the physical resources—those we can see right away."

"Here there is a vertical unison, and a horizontal tension. Vertically, the prayers of Christians, Moslems and Jews—they all rise straight upward to God; there is no clash, no discord. It is only when the three groups turn from the vertical to the horizontal, to look and talk with each other, that the unison fades and the discord appears, the tension."

"What makes Jerusalem unique and different from any place else is its vertical meaning, its spiritual meaning. That is why we all care so much about it."

J.P. 9/4/71

Catholic paper in Britain hits Jerusalem 'annexation'

By ERIC SILVER

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — One of Britain's most influential Catholic papers has followed the Vatican's lead with a vigorous attack on Israeli policy in Jerusalem.

The "Tablet," an independent weekly with a lay editor, celebrates Easter with an editorial warning Israel of the dangers of making Jerusalem an emphatically Jewish city.

"If Israel is allowed to consolidate its hold on Arab Jerusalem, then all the patient efforts of the peace-makers will be in vain. The Arabs will never renounce their claim to a city which has been theirs for more than one thousand years. It the Israelis insist on keeping it the conflict in the Middle East will be indefinitely prolonged."

The paper argues that the rest of the world has never accepted Israeli "annexation." "In any peace settlement that may emerge from the present efforts of Dr. Jarring and the Big Four, Israel can count on no support for its claims to sovereignty over the Old City."

Israel's plans for Jerusalem are dismissed as "depressing and anarchistic chauvinism."

No one, the "Tablet" adds, would question the sincerity of Jewish feelings about Jerusalem after centuries of exile, "nor can there be any legitimate reason for Jews to disregard the feelings of others or to question the rights of the Moslem and Christian Arabs after thirteen centuries of unbroken occupation."

The editorial says that Israel is able to "persist in its defiance of the international community over Jerusalem" because of its special relationship with the U.S.

"It is the earnest hope of Christians and men of good will in all countries that the American public will persuade its government to

recognise its obligations in a matter of such vital importance and to act soon to restore a sense of proportion and responsibility on the part of present leaders of Israel."

As what it terms a secondary aspect the "Tablet" is also troubled by the Israeli building programme in the Jerusalem Hills. "If the Israelis persist in creating facts in the shape of concrete apartment blocks crowding the immemorial hills around the Holy City the damage they will do to the beauty and the character of Jerusalem will be irremediable."

The "Tablet's" assault on "jealous Israeli nationalism" follows the authoritative warning from the official Vatican newspaper "L'Osservatore Romano" that Jerusalem could become an insuperable obstacle to peace.

The London "Guardian" commented yesterday that "it is not merely a seasonal urge that has provoked this new Vatican attitude. There has undoubtedly been some political lobbying involved."

מר א. חמאבן, מנהל הסברה

המסמך על עניינים כנסיתיים

הנדון: ירושלים

סוכס על דעה הסכ"ל כי יש להוציא לנציגויותינו הדריך על ירושלים, - במיוחד בחקשר ההסתהויות האחרונות במישור יחסי ישראל-הותיקאן, ברם גם במסגרת רחבה יותר.

כיוון שהדריך זה צריך לשמש ציוד-רקע לשיחות דחופות בדרג גבוהה, נחנץ להוציאנו בכל המקרה, ובדאי לא יאוחר ממצא הדיו. הרשטון אחרי החג.

ההנחה היא, כפובן, כי הדריך-הסברה זה יוכן יוצא ויופץ ע"י מחלקת ההסתה (כולל הביצוע הסכני, הרשטון שעוניות בעברית ובאנגלית וכיו"ב).

... רצ"ב עיקרי הרעיונות (שהם צרוף של דברים שהוברקו לשתי נציגויות בחוסספות מסוימות) לדברים אלה טוב, לדעהי, להוסיף:

(1) סיכום (מאח הסר אשל) על כינוס ועדה ירושלים, בדצמבר 1970. סיכום זה טקף את הבעיהייה החוססת של כל הנושא, על כל קשה הסוגיות הטעסיות שבו. סיכום זה נשלח אליך ע"י חמר אשל ביום 22/1 ש.ז.; בהעמק שבידי ערכתי קיצורים מספר ואוכל להעמידו לרשותך אם רצונך בכך).

(2) "ההצרה הסיוס" של הכינוס הנ"ל (ג"כ נמצאה בידך, כנ"ל).

(3) הילוחי הסכתבים בין פיליס ג'ונסון לבין מדי קולק. (טורססו ובוראי מצויים בידך; ולא - אוכל להעמידם לרשותך). שני סכתבים אלה צראים בעיני יציבים מאד ועל-כן ערכס ההסברתי רב.

(4) פיסקה מרוכזת על התבס הטשטטי, - שטחו ברות החלק השני של מברק לוריא - טאו"ט ב' לניו-יורק, סס. 94 מיום 7/1 ש.ז. פיסקה זו יטוב לחבר היופץ הטשטטי, מר ת. מירון (בירו העמק מברק זה).

עד כאן לגבי מבנה ההדריך ועיקר הכנו.

(5) הייתי מציע כי להדריך תוקרס הקדמה קצרה, מפין זו כדלקמן:

"גין ההסתהויות שונות חזרה ירושלים למרכז ההענינות של גורמים מדיניים בינלאומיים שונים. בעיני גורמים אלה, וביניהם הותיקאן וענפים אחרים של הנצרות, וכן גורמים חשובים בהחום הכנון ערים, אנשי חרבות וכו' נודע לירושלים ערך מיוחד ושרטי שאין שני לו בעולם כולו. בשל ערך סגולי זה, - חתיה הגדרתו כאשר חתיה, - רואים את עצמם גורמים אלה שותפאם באחריות לגבי גורל העיר ואומיה, בהווה ובעתיד. לכן

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מחוסף, כמובן, גם הכס המוסלמי שבו חברו יחד מדיניות וזה.
בשל האופי המרכזי הזה של נושא ירושלים קשה ביותר להסדיר בין הכס
ארכיטקטוני, למשל, לבין אורכאני (פיתוח עיר-מגורים), בין דתי למדיני,
בין מונציטלי לסלמתי, וכו' וגו'. מכאן שההדריך שלחלן מן ההכרח שיבצע,
ולו בקיצור נטרף, בנושאים רבים שאינם, לכאורה, ענינו של משרד החוץ
ודקא, אך המחווים יחד עם כל השאר את התמונה הכוללת של נושא ירושלים
שנציגו נדרשים להציג".

עו כאן.

(6) את מטרה השיחות שנציגו מהבטשים לנהל ואשר עבורו הודריך זה צריך לשמש
להם ציוד, הייתי מדריך כך:

שליט: (א) להציג את המתיחות שנוצרה סביב ענין ירושלים.
(ב) להרגיע המתיחות לגבי צמצום האופי הכללי-אוניברסלי של העיר,
החוקת היא עזרה לא-יהודיות, הצרה צעדי מעשיים, הטיבת העיר
לכרך/מטרופולי ככל עיר רגילה חוץ מבין המיוחדת אאאאאאאא
והמיוחדת.

חובות

(א) חבלטת ההתאשבות המדינית באופי הכללי של העיר והמתיחות בה בכל
מיטורי התכנון, - בחוזה ולגבי העתיד (הדיונים סביב ועדת ירושלים)

(ב) הדגשת הבינוי של העיר חוץ שילוב כל החושבים שזו מולדתם והחך
טימת לב לצרכים הדחופים של אוכלוסייה חיה, סחבת וקולטת חושבים
נוספים.

(ג) האור הווי העיר המאוחדת כה טובתהים היא חיה, החברות, והחברה של
כל אוכלוסייה וכן אלה של הכאים בשעריה, כולל כמובן, צליינים
נוצרים, מוסלמים וכו'.

(ד) הדגשת העדינות של נושא ירושלים שדקא הוא מעון רגועה וכו' יותר
מאשר שאר נושאי הסכסוך במזה"ח ושל-כן רצוי לטובה הענין להשאיר
נושא זה מחוץ להחידיונות המדיניות. מוטב להחל לעיר להתחמק למי
צרכיה היא מה גם שאבות העיר והאחראים לקביעת הדברים לעתיד מוחמים
לרעיונות, שחף-מפולה וכו'.

עו כאן.

לכך ברצוני להעיר:

(א) אין סיכוי מעשי לקבל מן העירייה כפרק-זמן כדורש הדריך בתוב.

[REDACTED]

- (ב) לסווח ארוך, עיריית ירושלים הציעה עוד ב-22/1 (תמר אשל, גזיה, טסה ששון ולך) לערוך דיון ששוחף. כעה חוזר על-כך מירון בנבנישתי, שהוא המוסמך ב-ה' הידיעה והוא מציע לערוך דיון ששוחף שהכליתו להבחיר ולהסביר. אם דיון זה יירשם/יקלט הרי יספיק למשרדנו חומר חשוב ביותר אשר נראה לי כי בכל דרך אחת לא נוכל להשיגו. היענות להצעה זו (כולל הצד השכני, בטובן, כנ"ל) נראית לי כדבר דחוף ביותר.
- (ג) "תכנית האב" המפורסמת לא תאלה בצורתה הנוכחית, לניצול/הטעה.
- (ד) ייתכן ותהיה היענות בעיריית לשניתי להכין מפה ששוחף ומאירת עינים מהשקף את הרעיונות המרכזיים של המונת העתיד. לע"ע אין טעה כזאת, ברט אין, לדעת, לעכב את ההדורך בשל-כך.

מבורני מי ההכס המבצעי של העניין דורש מעולה דחופה ביותר.

בברכה חג שמח,

(-) מיכאל פרגאי
מיכאל פרגאי

העמק: מר א. לוריא, משנת למנכ"ל
מר חנן בר-און, לשכת המנכ"ל
מר ח. מירון, היועץ המשפטי
מר פנחס אליאב, מנהל מאו"ס 2

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the general situation and the second section deals with the progress of the work.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work in the field of research and the second section deals with the results of the work in the field of education.

3. The third part of the report deals with the conclusions and recommendations of the committee.

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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the general situation and the second section deals with the progress of the work.

1. יש לתבחין בין עמדה הוסיקאן לבין מאמרים בעתונים, ולו עתון בעל יוקרה הנחשב שומר הוסיקאן.
2. הנושאים שבין ישראל לבין הוסיקאן נדונים ומכודרים באופן שוטף במסגרת קשרים קבועים מהגיעו לדפוסים ורמה סבירים. המאמר הנ"ל אינו משקף קשרים אלה והמאמר בו סותר את הידוע ימה בוסיקאן במסעו קשרים אלה.
3. ידוע שהונים קרבים נוצריים, כולל ראשי העדה הלטינית בארצות ערב, מפעילים זה כזה לחץ על ממשלות ערב לגלות יתר פעילות כנזא ירושלים. לחץ דומה מופעל על ידיהם גם ישירות בוסיקאן. פעילות זו נידונה גם ע"י חוגים נוצריים מקומיים, קהולים ואחרים המוסיפים לגלות כלפינו הסתייגות ואי-אמון ואף איבה. בראש המסיתים נגדנו ההיצב הביטוי הלטיני-ערבי כעמאן ספעאן, היוצא בהצהרות שיטתיות מכוסות בעתונות, רדיו וטלוויזיה ומאמרים במסלית המקומית ורייטת, גזענות וכו'.

כנגד טענות כאלו יש להדגיש:

- [illegible]

3. על טענות חרזתק ערבים יש להשיב:

שני סוגי ערכים יוצאים באופן איטי מאר מביין החומות:

- (א) הערבים שחששו מאז 1948 את הורבות הרובע היהודי שהוא כעת הולך ומתקטט.
(ב) ההסתת הסוציאלי והסניטרי לדלל את הצמיחה בין החומות המגיעה למסרים מסוכנים, בשני הערים יוצאים החושבים על יסוד הסכמתם בכתב וקבלת סיבויים או שכון בפועל.
מקרה ב' החל עוד בימי שלטון ירדן שטינה ערבים לכפר ענאח והוא ייסד במסגרת חכנית מרובת טווח שהיא לטובת כל הזוגעים. ברם חכנית זו אינה, לע"פ, מופעלת כלל.

4. מצבם הכללי הכלכלי של המעוטים פשוט כיום לאין ערוך לעומת ימי שלטון ירדן. יש שפע עבודה ופרנסה. אחדים עוזבים, אמנם, במתכונת מקובלת בכל האזור הזה כמאה שנה. ואסר לטענה "ייהנו" העיר חרי המדובר באזורי מגורים חדשים למושבנים יהודיים החיים בעיר היה ומתפתחת, וברור שקליטה אצל מושבים חדשים מתבטאת גם בביגודי רב - כל זה באזורים מחוץ לעיר שהיו שוממים עד כה. יש להוסיף כי היקף הביגודי בחלק המערבי של העיר עולה לאין ערוך על זה שבמזרח.

5. בני המעוטים החיים בירושלים הולכים ומתחבלים למציאות החדשה של חיים בצוהר בעיר המאוחדת. ביסודיים רבים לכך, בין השאר הגברה פעילות הכלכלית בעזרת הלואות שהם מבקשים ומקבלים מן העיריה או מהתענות מעל לכל פשוט לקבל שכון במסגרת הביגודי הסיוע לבני מעוטים שהוקם ע"י רשויות ישראל בעמק האגוז. ("ואדי ג'וז").

Times

3/3/71

12/21

Growing bitterness over the Israel plans for reconstruction Symbols of stone in Jerusalem

As peace shyly shuffles forward, backward, and forward again between Arab and Jew in the Middle East one part of the quarrel contradictorily becomes uglier each time peace edges nearer—and that is the quarrel over Jerusalem. Israel building plans in parts of the city which before 1967 were Arab or were no-man's-land are being pushed ahead regardless of outside opinion so that there may be a *fait accompli* before argument at a negotiating table can begin.

Jerusalem—the place is incomparable, and all the world, Christian and non-Christian, knows that. It is not a Kingston by-pass, or a Hammersmith fly-over, or some other feature of contemporary urban life anywhere that I am writing about, but Jerusalem; and the print of this article should accordingly read and look like a mosaic.

Damascus Gate, Herod's Gate, Golden Gate, Dung Gate, Zion Gate—savour only the names of some of the landmarks of the wall round the Old City, and one understands that this is a place to itself. Even someone who has never been to Jerusalem can respond to such descriptions.

The building argument does not involve the Old City, which is only a small part of the whole, though there is dispute over archaeological work within the walls. The projects are at Nebi Samwel (tomb of Samuel) to the north-west, at Government House to the south, and at Sharafat, which is south-west near the road to Bethlehem.

Between 1948 and 1967 Nebi Samwel was just outside the eastern boundary of Israel Jerusalem, and for that reason and because it lay on rising, typically stony

ground, it was made into a Jordanian army strongpoint. The Israelis took it in the 1967 fighting, and are now insuring against a potential enemy again establishing himself there by planning their own civilian occupation.

Probably the same reasoning applies on the southern outskirts, and of all the heights that kindle a true sense of Jerusalem none compares with Government House hill. This was where the last British High Commissioners lived and worked, and this was where the United Nations have since the Mandate had their headquarters. The area, too, was mostly no-man's-land after 1948.

Looking down on the Old City from here the eye jumps over Kidron Valley with the Tomb of Absalom outside the city wall, pauses on the Dome of the Rock and its sister Al Aqsa mosque inside the wall, and then rests perhaps on Gethsemane and the Mount of Olives eastwards. In the late afternoon, also, looking east across the hills to the Mountains of Moab you can see these standing forth like upright fingers across the Dead Sea.

Sharafat is more obscure, and the urge to build there may be linked to security and further protection of the southern flank, as well as to suburban development. The short direct road hereabouts, from Jerusalem to Bethlehem has already suffered at the Jerusalem end a ribbon development of uninspiring blocks of flats, and if some Israelis have their way Bethlehem itself will be absorbed into Jerusalem.

After the British took Jerusalem at the end of the First World War, the city had no less than six town planning schemes in 1918, 1919, 1922, 1929, 1930 and 1944; evi-

dently it was not all that easier then to get agreement than it is now. But by 1944 one point at any rate was undisputed—Jerusalem's natural stone must be used.

Mr. Henry Kendall, who was town planner in the last British Mandate days, in a marvellously illustrated book published in 1948 wrote of the 1944 plan:

"In the past the majority of buildings in Jerusalem have been constructed of stone and for beauty, permanence and suitability there can be no doubt that this material holds the field. It is also the natural material since an almost unlimited range of stone can be quarried within or at close proximity to the town itself. . . .

"With cement becoming plentiful a number of buildings were constructed prior to 1944 of this material with unfortunate aesthetic results. The authorities are convinced that public opinion is behind them when they now insist that the external walls of all buildings in Jerusalem must be constructed of natural stone. . . . An untreated cement wall is usually cold and depressing, and time and weather which give mellowness to stone make untreated concrete dirty, dark and untidy."

He also had comments to make on one locality near Government House which was to be kept as an open space. "It has also been ascertained that the area is unsuitable for building since it is chiefly composed of treacherous 'cotton' soil which is waterlogged in the rainy weather and is liable to move and crack in the dry season. Building operations on such soil would be expensive and difficult especially as regards foundations and the disposal of sewage."

A professional warning, per-

haps, to those who would rush ahead with plans now.

The Israelis themselves are not given to much praise of the British rule, but a booklet, *Jerusalem*, issued in 1968 as part of an "Israel Today" series says:

"The British Administration was, let it be said, at pains to give statutory forms to the preservation and perpetuation of the special character and atmosphere of Jerusalem. Besides the embargo on heavy industry and on garish bill-posting, there was an imaginative by-law controlling the use of building material, so that the modern city—almost in its entirety—is constructed of the beautiful pink and greyish-golden, locally quarried, rough-hewn limestone."

So Israel sentiment for Jerusalem can find a place for the aesthetic quality, and Mr. Teddy Kollek, the mayor, told me in London last October that stone quarried in the area would be used in expanding the city. This undertaking is still being given in Jerusalem, but the description given by one Israel opponent to the plans for the Government House area—"matchboxes six storeys high"—does not sound inspiring.

The issue is much more than a fuss over building materials, or an aesthetic debate. It is a symbolic test of Israel's approach to the entire question of what becomes of Jerusalem.

If Israel wants to feel the full pulse of the city, once and for all, and relish it in the decades to come, she will hold her hand, and readmit to a part of Jerusalem the term "Palestine", by sharing it as a capital with a new Palestine state.

Jerome Caminada

Arafat Says Guerrillas Have No Choice but to Fight On Against Hussein

Special to The New York Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, April 5—Yasir Arafat, the Palestinian commando leader, has declared that the guerrillas have no choice but to continue to fight against the Government of King Hussein of Jordan.

In a telegram that he sent to the office here of Al Fatah, the main commando group, Mr. Arafat said that the guerrillas, or fedayeen, must have the use of Jordan as their main base of operations against the Israelis.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the General Command of the Forces of the Palestinian Revolution, the commando military leadership, said that the fedayeen had initiated a military offensive in "all parts of Jordan, especially all along the Jordanian-Syrian border."

The spokesman said that the fedayeen would not conclude any new agreements with the Jordanian Government because Amman

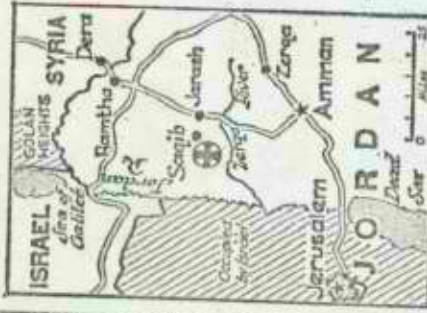
had "violated the existing one," which was reached last September at the end of the civil war.

Mr. Arafat, in his message, denied reports from Amman that the Central Committee, the political arm of the commando movement, of which he is chairman, had agreed to withdraw armed fedayeen and heavy weapons from Amman.

Meeting in Dera Reported

The press here has reported that top commando leaders met last Thursday at Dera, a Syrian town on the Jordanian border, and decided on a "scorched earth" policy to force King Hussein to yield to their demand for freedom of action and movement on Jordanian soil.

A Jordanian military spokesman accused the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a Marxist guerrilla group, of having blown up the feeder pipeline to an oil refinery at Zerqa, 25 miles northeast of



Fighting was reported in Saqib area (cross).

Saqib, about 45 miles north of Amman, last night and today, killing two civilians and wounding four. The Popular Front, the spokesman said, attacked an army post in the same area and killed two soldiers.

Jordanian Forces Accused

But a statement by the General Command accused the Jordanian forces of having attacked commando bases in Jarrah and at Dier Alla, in the central sector of the Jordan Valley.

Observers here noted that reports by both sides indicated that the fighting, until a few days ago concentrated near the Syrian border, had moved to the central region, where both the fedayeen and army are known to have massed large forces.

King Hussein thus far has been keeping his army in check, despite report-1 pressure by the military commanders for orders to move against the fedayeen. The King is felt to have displayed sensitivity to the mounting Arab campaign, led by Cairo, which depicts the Jordanian authorities as preparing for "another massacre" against the Palestinians "similar to the one in the civil war" last September.

First Guerrilla Offensive

Observers here have said this is the first time that the fedayeen have gone on the offensive since September and have added that this would not have been possible without new backing from the United Arab Republic and Syria.

King Hussein, meanwhile, has made public letters that he had sent to Pope Paul VI and other world church leaders urging them to do their utmost to stop Israel from turning East Jerusalem into a Jewish city. East Jerusalem is the part of the city that until the 1967 Arab-Israeli war was part of Jordan. The King's identical messages were broadcast today by the Amman radio. He said, "We would rather die than see the historical Christian and Moslem rights in the Holy City obliterated by Israel."

The monarch said that he would be ready to accept an international status for Jerusalem if this would cover all the city, the East and West sectors alike.

Handwritten notes in Arabic script.

Handwritten notes in Arabic script.

תשובת ישראל לאיגרת הספרדית בפניין ירושלים

Letter dated 19 March 1971 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the UN addressed to the Secretary General.

On instructions from my Government I have the honour to refer to the letter addressed to you on 15 March 1971 by the Permanent Representative of Spain (A/8301, S/10159) and to state the following:

This letter is one more expression of the biased pro-Arab policy persistently followed by Spain for over twenty years on every political aspect to the Middle East, and it has to be read accordingly.

Spain did not raise its voice when Arab states twice in recent times initiated and launched military attacks, including heavy shellings on Jerusalem, endangering all its Holy Places and religious sites. Spain also made no move when, during the Jordanian occupation of part of Jerusalem, the Jewish Holy Places and religious institutions and the whole of the Jewish Quarter of the Old City were wantonly and systematically destroyed and Jews were denied access to their Holy Places.

As stated in my letter to you of 16 March 1971 (A/8303/10158), Jerusalem is a living and growing city in which Jews have constituted the majority of the population for generations. The allegations in the latter under discussion that there have been "measures of assimilation" - are unfounded. Urban improvements and developments in the city are designed to serve all its residents and ensure its proper growth. There has never been such equality in rights and opportunities for all religious bodies interested in Jerusalem and for all communities in the city as there is now.

I have the honour to request circulation of this letter as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

Op. 11. 11.

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עתה ברור, כי הוויכוח הנוצרי-ישראלי סביב ירושלים הולך בד בבד עם המאמצים הבינ"ל לקביעת גורל ירושלים במסגרת הסדר שלום. כן התברר, כי לכלל האזרחים הישראליים, הממשלתיים והלא ממשלתיים והאחרון שבהם - רהמ"מ לשעבר, דוד בן גורצון, לכלל אזרחי מדינת ישראל - להחזיק בירושלים כולה מסיבות שבן-גוריון תמצת אותן באומרו, כי הסיבות הן "הסטוריות".

ידוע, כי השלטונות הישראליים פנו לאחר מלחמת יוני, למרות החלטת מועצה"ב ולמרות החלטות והמלצות אחדות של העצרת הכללית שאינן מכירות בחוקיות הצעדים הישראליים בירושלים - למרות כל זאת פנו השלטונות הישראליים לאמצעים פרלמנטריים וממשלתיים לפיהם תסופח ירושלים הערבית בנוסף להסרת השער הידוע כשער מנדלבאום שחצץ בין החלק הישראלי להלק הערבי וכן בנוסף לסילוק המונומנטים ההסטוריים של ירושלים, סלילת רחובות והקמת יחידות דיור בה.

אם אין זה הכרחי להזכיר את החלטות האו"ם שגדסו את בינאום ירושלים בעת אישור החלטת החלוקה, הרי שמספר מסמכים סודיים שראו אור לאחר ההחלטות הבינ"ל של 1947 ו-1948, שופכים אור על פעילות לבנונית חשובה בקשר לירושלים, במסגרת הפעילות הערבית הכללית. אם לא התאפשר, מכמה סיבות, לפרסם את כל המסמכים הסודיים המתייחסים לנושא זה, הרי שפירסום חלקם, מסייע למתן מושג על הטיפול הלבנוני והערבי בנושא ירושלים, בפרט בין 1948 ל-1949; המסמכים שפורסמו שופכים אור על האפקיד שמלאו לבנון והוואתיקן בשנים אלה בעניין ירושלים (העתון מפרסם את תוכן חמשת המסמכים).

צבא-פט-הע

THE FIRST PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1776 TO 1789
BY JAMES M. SMITH
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR
NEW YORK: 1850

THE SECOND PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1789 TO 1800
BY JAMES M. SMITH
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR
NEW YORK: 1850

THE THIRD PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1800 TO 1812
BY JAMES M. SMITH
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR
NEW YORK: 1850

THE FOURTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1812 TO 1820
BY JAMES M. SMITH
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR
NEW YORK: 1850

רוח"ם, גולדה מאיר, בפתיחת ועידת מפלגת העבודה, ירושלים.

4.4.1971 (מסוך ג'רוסלם מוסט, 5.4.1971)

"Jerusalem, the capital of Israel shall remain united and will never again become a divided city.

...The Premier recalled Israel's readiness to enter into an agreement with Moslem and Christian religious authorities for appropriate arrangements to safeguard the religious and universal status of their holy sites in Jerusalem. She noted that since June, 1967 there has been complete freedom of access to all holy sites for members of all religions and denominations. Mrs. Meir recalled that the world did not lift a finger and remained silent for 19 years when the Jordanian authorities prevented access to Jewish holy places in the Old City."

[illegible]

1997, 1, 3) (after a 1996, 1, 3)

רוח"ם, גולדה מאיר, בפתיחת ועידת מפלגת העבודה, ירושלים.

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וזה"ש, גולדה מאיר, בהתייחס ועידת פלגת העבודה, ירושלים.

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רוח"ם, גולדה מאיר, בפתיחת ועידת פסלום העבודה, ירושלים,

4.4.1971 (סמוך ג'רוסלם סוכה, 5.4.1971)

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רו"מ, גולדה מאיר, בפתיחת ועידת פסחא המיוחדת, ירושלים

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נושאים ליזמה הכספית

(מתוך חזכיר מ. פרגאי מיום 25.2.71)

התל

(N)

- א. הסטטוס של ירושלים (החלטה מועבי"ט 242 ושאר החלטות האו"ם מאז) כוונה כל ההחלטות האלו מעורפלות וניתן לחזור ולהדגיש כי "הסטטוס" הזה כלל פלישה ירדנית נגד החלטות האו"ם ובפלישה זו לא הכירה כל מדינה, או גורם בינלאומי (להוציא את פאכיסטאן ואנגליה).
- ב. אם מדובר על "החזרה" הסטטוס הרי פרוש הדבר חלוקה-העיר, ובמצב הנוכחי: החזרה לוחמה מחמדה (בעיר הקודש!) בחסות האו"ם וביזמתו. הכלטה אבסורד זה יעילה מאד, לפי נסיוני.
- ג. בינאום ירושלים - פרושו במצב כיום החדרת טוביטים, פאכיסטאנים וכו' לירושלים. הבט זה של משנה הבינאום כדאי להטעים במיוחד באזני הקתולים, - בלגיה, איטליה, (מורו בביקורו בשכונת הבא). ארגנטינה (חברה בסועבי"ט עד סוף שנה 1972), הוטיקאן ועוד.
- ד. את המושג הרווח של רצונם של People of Jerusalem נוכל להפוך לאתגר כלטי-חוק (ואני נוהג כך לעמים קרובות): אדרבא, מה רצונם של תושבי העיר - חידוש החלוקה והלוחמה? בינאום? נראה לי כי בנקודה זו אנו דורכים על קרקע מוצקה שכן אין, למעשה, איש (קרי: ערבים וכו') הדוגל בבינאום חלוקה מחדש וכיו"ב.
- ה. למען החכמים יתכן ואפילו כדאי לנו להציע לערוך משאל: אמילו תראה התוצאה כי רבים מתושביה הערבים/מוסלמים של ירושלים דוגלים בריבונות ערבית וכו' על חלקם שלהם, - אין בכך נזק, - בחנאי כי המוצע בסיוטה מס. 2 (בסעיפים: נתינות, רצף גיאוגרפי וכו') יתקבל בקו.
- ו. לחם להצהרת רוח"ט ביום 5 דגא (N.B.C. הנוסח מובא בנ"רוטלס פוסט מ-7 דגא) "מי החליט כי מזרח ירושלים צריכה להיות בידי ירדן" היתה יעילה ומרשימה ונראה רצוי לחזור ולצטטה.

נושאים ליוזמה הכסיסית

(מחוך חזכיר מ. פרגאי מיום 25.2.71)

- א. הסטטוס של ירושלים (החלטת מועבי"ט 242 ושאר החלטות האו"ם מאז) כוונה כל ההחלטות האלו מעורפלות וניתן לחזור ולהדגיש כי "הסטטוס" הזה כלל מלישה ירדנית נגד החלטות או"ם ובפלישה זו לא הכירה כל מדינה, או גורם בינלאומי (להוציא את פאכיסטאן ואנגליה).
- ב. את מדובר על "החזרה" הסטטוס הרי פרוש הדבר חלוקה-תעיר, ובמצב הנוכחי: החזרה ליוזמה מהמדי (בעיר הקודש!) בחסות האו"ם וביזמתו. הכלשה אבסורד זה יעילה מאד, לפי נסיוני.
- ג. בינאום ירושלים - פרוש במצב כיום תחדרת סובייטים, פאכיסטאנים וכו' לירושלים. הבט זה של משנה הבינאום כדאי להטעים במיוחד באזני הקתולים, - בלגיה, איטליה, (מורו בביקורו בשבוע הבא). ארגנטינה (חברה במועבי"ט עד סוף שנת 1972), הוטיקאן ועוד.
- ד. את המושג הרווח של רצונם של People of Jerusalem גוכל להפוך לאתגר כלפי-חוץ (ואני נוהג כך לעמים קרובות): אדרבא, מה רצונם של תושבי העיר - חידוש החלוקה וחלוחטה? בינאום? נראה לי כי בנקודה זו אנו דורכים על קרקע מוצקה שכן אין, למעשה, איש (קרי: ערבים וכו') הדוגל בבינאום חלוקה מחדש וכו'.
- למען התבטו יתכן ואפילו כדאי לנו להציע לערוך משאל: אפילו תראה החוצאה כי רבים מתושביה הערבים/מוסלמים של ירושלים דוגלים בריבונות ערבית וכו' על חלקם שלהם, - אין בכך נזק, - כחנאי כי המוצע בסיוטה מס. 2 (בסעיפים: נתינות, רצף גיאוגרפי וכו') יתקבל כקו.
- ה. לתם להצטרף רוח"ם ביום 5 דנא (H.B.C. ההנוסח טובא בג'רוסלם פוטט מ-7 דנא) "מי החליט כי מזרח ירושלים צריכה להיות בידי ירדן" היחה יעילה ומרשימה ונראה רצוי לחזור ולצטטה.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Department of Defense has been unable to obtain the necessary information to determine the extent of the problem. This is due to the fact that the Department has not been able to obtain the necessary information from the various agencies involved in the problem.
2. The second of these is the fact that the Department has been unable to obtain the necessary information to determine the extent of the problem. This is due to the fact that the Department has not been able to obtain the necessary information from the various agencies involved in the problem.
3. The third of these is the fact that the Department has been unable to obtain the necessary information to determine the extent of the problem. This is due to the fact that the Department has not been able to obtain the necessary information from the various agencies involved in the problem.
4. The fourth of these is the fact that the Department has been unable to obtain the necessary information to determine the extent of the problem. This is due to the fact that the Department has not been able to obtain the necessary information from the various agencies involved in the problem.
5. The fifth of these is the fact that the Department has been unable to obtain the necessary information to determine the extent of the problem. This is due to the fact that the Department has not been able to obtain the necessary information from the various agencies involved in the problem.
6. The sixth of these is the fact that the Department has been unable to obtain the necessary information to determine the extent of the problem. This is due to the fact that the Department has not been able to obtain the necessary information from the various agencies involved in the problem.
7. The seventh of these is the fact that the Department has been unable to obtain the necessary information to determine the extent of the problem. This is due to the fact that the Department has not been able to obtain the necessary information from the various agencies involved in the problem.
8. The eighth of these is the fact that the Department has been unable to obtain the necessary information to determine the extent of the problem. This is due to the fact that the Department has not been able to obtain the necessary information from the various agencies involved in the problem.
9. The ninth of these is the fact that the Department has been unable to obtain the necessary information to determine the extent of the problem. This is due to the fact that the Department has not been able to obtain the necessary information from the various agencies involved in the problem.
10. The tenth of these is the fact that the Department has been unable to obtain the necessary information to determine the extent of the problem. This is due to the fact that the Department has not been able to obtain the necessary information from the various agencies involved in the problem.

נוטאים לזמנה חכמיטית

(מחוך חזכיר מ. פרנאי מיום 25.2.71)

- א. הסטטוס של ירושלים (החלטת מועבי"ט 242 ושאר החלטות האו"ם מאז) כוונת כל החלטות האלו מעורפלות וניהן להזכיר ולהדגיש כי "הסטטוס" הזה כלל פליטה ירדנית נגד החלטות או"ם ובפליטה זו לא הכירה כל מדינה, או גורם בינלאומי (להוציא את פאכיסטאן ואנגליה).
- ב. אם מדובר על "החזרה" הסטטוס הרי מרש הדבר חלוקה-העיר, ובמצב הנוכחי: החזרה לזמנה מחמדת (בעיר הקודש!) בחסות האו"ם וביזמתו. הכלטה אבטורד זה יעילה מאד, לפי נסיוני.
- ג. בינאום ירושלים - פרושו במצב כיום החדרת סוביטים, פאכיסטאנים וכו' לירושלים. הבט זה של משנת הבינאום כדאי להסעים במיוחד באזני הקחולים, - בלגיה, איטליה, (מורו בביקורו בשבוע הבא). ארגנטינה (חברה במועבי"ט עד סוף שנת 1972), הוויקאן ועוד.
- ד. אח המושב הרווח של רצונם של People of Jerusalem נוכל להפוך לאחגר כלפי-חוץ (ואני בזהג כך לעמים קרובות): אדרבא, מה רצונם של תושבי העיר - חידוש החלוקה והלוחמה? בינאום? נראה לי כי בנקודה זו אנו דורכים על קרקע מוצקה שכן אין, למעשה, איש (קרי: ערבים וכו') הדוגל בבינאום חלוקה מחדש וכיו"ב.
- למען החכמים יתכן ואפילו כדאי לנו להציע לערוך משאל: אפילו תראה התוצאה כי רבים מתושביה הערבים/מוסלמים של ירושלים דוגלים בריבונות ערבית וכו' על חלקם שלחם, - אין בכך נזק, - בחנאי כי המוצע בסיוטה מס. 2 (בסעיפים: נחיצות, רצף גיאוגרפי וכו') יתקבל כקו.
- ה. לתם להצטרף רוח"מ ביום 5 דנא (W.B.C. מהנוסח מובא בג'רוסלם פוסט מ-7 דנא) "מי החליט כי מזרח ירושלים צריכה להיות בידי ירדן" היתה יעילה ופרטימה ונראה רצוי לתזור ולצטטה.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

1. The purpose of this form is to provide a means for the collection and recording of data on the performance of individuals in the workplace.

2. This form is to be used by the supervisor or manager of the individual being evaluated. It should be filled out at the end of each evaluation period, and the results should be discussed with the individual being evaluated.

3. The evaluation should be based on the individual's performance during the evaluation period. It should not be based on personal characteristics or on the individual's performance in other areas.

4. The evaluation should be based on the individual's performance in the following areas: (a) Quality of work, (b) Quantity of work, (c) Efficiency, (d) Reliability, (e) Initiative, (f) Cooperation, (g) Attitude, (h) Appearance, (i) Hygiene, (j) Punctuality, (k) Absenteeism, (l) Other.

5. The evaluation should be based on the individual's performance during the evaluation period. It should not be based on personal characteristics or on the individual's performance in other areas.

6. The evaluation should be based on the individual's performance during the evaluation period. It should not be based on personal characteristics or on the individual's performance in other areas.

7. The evaluation should be based on the individual's performance during the evaluation period. It should not be based on personal characteristics or on the individual's performance in other areas.

ירושלים, ל' בשבט תשל"א
25 בפברואר 1971

אל : מר מ. גזית, סמנכ"ל

מאת: הכמונה על ענינים כנסתיים

הנדון: ירושלים - שקולים חכמיסיים
סימוכין: טיוטת עבודה מס. 2 מיום 24.2.71
ומזכר מלווח לר"ר הרצוג

1. בטיוסה מס. 2 ויתרחי על חוטפת הסברים, פרוט שקולים לכאן ולכאן וכיו"ב, וזאת על מנת להימנע מסירבול ולהבליט את העיקר.
2. במזכרי המלווח לר"ר הרצוג איזכרהי "לוח-זמנים כלשהו" הסחייב הכנון פעולה. כוונהי לא בלבד לפעולה-צווה מניסיה אלא גם למסיקה וכו' בה נכלכל את השיחות עם יארינג בנושא ירושלים.
3. קיימים סימנים ברורים שונים שהם עבורנו בחינה אזהרה; מהם:
 - א. התגובות על הטולת הבינוי (מחמ"ד, מזכ"ל-או"ם, אגרה ירדן-מצרים ועוד).
 - ב. חודעה שר החוץ הבלגי בטרלמנט (27/1 ש.ז.) על כי בלגיה מוסיפה לדגול בבינאום.
 - ג. סיכומי דיון "השטה" (הסוק) - 27/1 ש.ז. בהם הודיעה איטליה כי היא מצודת בבינאום, וצדפה כי היא מכירה (לראשונה מאז 1948!) בריבונות ירדן לירושלים (לא ידוע לאיזה חלק של ירושלים).
 - ד. קולות בוהיקאן על הרחורי-השובה בכיוון להידוש העמדה בעד בינאום ואסור להשראה והיקאניה לעמדה איטליה בנדרון. (יצויין כי איטליה ובלגיה הינן כעת חברות במועבי"ס).
4. אי-לכך עלינו לשקול בדחייפות מה עדיף: להסתיך ולעמוד מנגד, ולהתחמק בהצהרות כוללניות (דוגמה זו שניתנה ליארינג ביום 1 דנא במטבח הובחבו לניך הירדני מיום 19/1 ש.ז.) או לצאת באיזור יוזמה שטרתה -

השליטת: להוציא את הרות ממעריי הבודמים העויבים לנו

חיובית: ליצור לנו יחרון הן עניני והן מכסיסי

בשלב הראשון התרכז יוזמה זו בנושאים חכמיסיים שיועלו בעם ובעונה אחת בצינורות מדיניים ובהקשרי הסברה.

בין נושאים אלה:

 - א. הסטטוס של ירושלים (החלטה מועבי"ס 242 ושאר החלטות האו"ם מאז) כוונה כל התחלטות האלו מעורטלות וניהן לחזור ולהדיש כי "הסטטוס" הזה כלל

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מליטה ירדניה נגד החלטות או"ם ובפליטה זו לא תכירה כל מדינה, או גורם בינלאומי (להוציא את מאכיסטאן ואנגליה).

ב. אם מדובר על "החזרה" הסטטוס הרי מרוש הדבר הלוקה-העיר, ובמסגרת הנוכחית: החזרה לוחמה מחסרה (בעיר הקודש) בחסות האו"ם וכיזמחו. הבלטה אבסורד זה יעילה מאד, למי נסיוני.

ג. בינאום ירושלים - מרושו במסגרת כיום החדרה סובייטית, מאקיסטאנים וכו' לירושלים. הכט זה של משנה הבינאום כדאי להסעים במיוון באזני הקהולים, - בלגיה, איטליה, (מורו בביקורו בשבוע הבא). ארגנטינה (חברה במועבי"ש עד סוף 1972), הוטיקאן ועוד.

ד. את המושג הרווח של רצונם של People of Jerusalem נובל להסוך לאתגר כלמי-חוף (ואני נוהג כך לעמים קרובות): אדיבא, מה רצונם של תושבי העיר - חידוש החלוקה והלוחמה? בינאום? נראה לי כי בנקודה זו אנו רודכים על קרקע מוצקה שכן אין, למעשה, איש (קרי: ערבים וכו') הרוגל בבינאום חלוקה מחדש וכיו"ב.

למען ההכטים יתכן ואמילו כדאי לנו לערוך מפאלי: אפילו תראה התוצאה כי רבים מחושביה הערבים/מוסלמים של ירושלים רוגלים בריבונות ערבית וכו' על חלקם שלהם, - אין בכך נזק, - בהנאי כי המוצע בסיוטה מס. 2 (בסעיפים: נתינות, רצף ביאוגרפי וכו') יתקבל כקו.

ה. לתצורה רוח"מ ביום 5 דנא (M.B.C. הנוסח מובא בג'רוסלם מוטס מ-7 דנא) "מי החלים כי מזרח ירושלים צ"ל בידי ירדן" היתה יעילה ומרשימה וגואה רצוי לחזור ולצטטה.

עד כאן להבט החכמים.

בשלב השני, הענייני, היינו הכניחנו העקרונות לגבי עמדי ירושלים, הריפי סבור כי הקונסולציה המדינית הנוכחית בהחלט מחייבת מאמץ בגיבוש תכנית זו.

לאחר שהגובש התכנית יהיה זה מועיל מאד, לדעתי, לטכס בהקדם דרכי החדרה למחזור המדיני-מסבדתי (כמובן חוץ שימה-לב לסכניקה הטכניסית, הכנה אפשרויות משרה/ויחוד וכיו"ב).

5. לדעתי ערימה כעה יוזמה, במישור החכמיסי, מנ"ל.

ב ב ר כ ה

מיכאל פריגאי

הענקי מר ג. רפאל, המנכ"ל
מר א. לוריא, משנה למנכ"ל
ד"ר יעקב הרצוג, מנכ"ל, כשרד ראש הממשלה

THESE ARE THE ONLY TWO CASES IN WHICH THE COURT HAS DECIDED THAT A
PERSON MAY BE HELD LIABLE FOR NEGLIGENCE IN THE ABSENCE OF A
DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY.

1. AS TO THE FIRST CASE, THE COURT STATED THAT THE DEFENDANT'S
DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY WAS NOT A DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY
IN THE ABSENCE OF A DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY.

2. AS TO THE SECOND CASE, THE COURT STATED THAT THE DEFENDANT'S
DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY WAS NOT A DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY
IN THE ABSENCE OF A DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY.

3. AS TO THE THIRD CASE, THE COURT STATED THAT THE DEFENDANT'S
DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY WAS NOT A DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY
IN THE ABSENCE OF A DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY.

4. AS TO THE FOURTH CASE, THE COURT STATED THAT THE DEFENDANT'S
DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY WAS NOT A DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY
IN THE ABSENCE OF A DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY.

5. AS TO THE FIFTH CASE, THE COURT STATED THAT THE DEFENDANT'S
DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY WAS NOT A DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY
IN THE ABSENCE OF A DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY.

6. AS TO THE SIXTH CASE, THE COURT STATED THAT THE DEFENDANT'S
DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY WAS NOT A DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY
IN THE ABSENCE OF A DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY.

7. AS TO THE SEVENTH CASE, THE COURT STATED THAT THE DEFENDANT'S
DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY WAS NOT A DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY
IN THE ABSENCE OF A DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY.

8. AS TO THE EIGHTH CASE, THE COURT STATED THAT THE DEFENDANT'S
DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY WAS NOT A DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY
IN THE ABSENCE OF A DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY.

9. AS TO THE NINTH CASE, THE COURT STATED THAT THE DEFENDANT'S
DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY WAS NOT A DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY
IN THE ABSENCE OF A DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY.

10. AS TO THE TENTH CASE, THE COURT STATED THAT THE DEFENDANT'S
DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY WAS NOT A DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY
IN THE ABSENCE OF A DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY.

11. AS TO THE ELEVENTH CASE, THE COURT STATED THAT THE DEFENDANT'S
DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY WAS NOT A DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY
IN THE ABSENCE OF A DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY.

12. AS TO THE TWELFTH CASE, THE COURT STATED THAT THE DEFENDANT'S
DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY WAS NOT A DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY
IN THE ABSENCE OF A DUTY TO PREVENT AN INJURY.

ירושלים, כ"ט בשבט תשל"א
24 במרואר 1971

אל : ד"ר יעקב הרצוג, מנכ"ל, משרד ראש הממשלה, הקריה, ירושלים

מאה: הממונה על ענינים כנסיתיים

הנדון: ירושלים - טיוטת עבודה מס. 2
סימוכין: 1. מזכרי "ירושלים - טיוטת עבודה" מיום 31/1 ש.ז.
2. "טיוטת עבודה" מס. 1

א. מאז הגשת שני הנ"ל בוצע ריכוז החומר ומבורני כי הוא בעת מלא. חומר זה
מקיף את הנושאים דלקמן:

1. הצהרות ישראל.
2. הצעות ישראליות קודמות
3. איזכור בעיה ירושלים במסמכי יארינג
4. סיקור מהומת של השתלטות הדיונים באו"ם על ירושלים, 1947-1952.
5. מוסלמים: שיקוף העמדה המוסלמית-ערבית בדיוני האו"ם מאז 1967
6. הצהרת הטלך חוסיין
7. החלטות האו"ם על ירושלים מאז 1967
8. נוצרים: עמדה הוויקאן; מועצה הכנסיות; קוויקרים
9. מעמדות: ארה"ב, אנגליה, צרפת, "השט" /השוק האירופי.
10. סיקור הסדרים בינלאומיים שונים: הוצה הוויקאן-איטליה; הסכם ארה"ב -
טח האו"ם בניו-יורק, הקמולציות; מריאטס.

ב. אשר לעמדה היתודית לגבי ירושלים הרי ההנחה היא כי עמדה זו ידועה היטב, והיא
כמובן, היטוד לכל אשר נציע לעמיד ירושלים. עם זאת הרי ראיתי לצרף לריכוז החומר
נאום עירוני מאה שר הדתות, הד"ר ז. ורהמטיג, מנובמבר 1970.

ג. על יסוד עיון בכל המכלול ושורה של שיחות ומתוך הנחה כי נהוץ לפעול במסגרת לוח-
שנים כלשהו הנני להעלות על הכתב דברים מבוששים יותר מאשר בטיוטת מס. 1. סבורני
כי דברים אלה יוכלו לשמש מעין מצע לדיון-בירור לפי המוצע במזכרי הנ"ל, מיום
31/1 ש.ז. (סעיף 6, א"ב). הכליה בירור-דיון כזה היא להגיש לרוח"ט/לשה"ה הצעה
מסוכמת על עמיד ירושלים.

הערה: הטיוטת ערוכה בקיצור נמרץ, בהינתן הסרורי-כיוון. עיבוד הפרטים הוא
ענין של מלב טעמי נוסף. כדי לשמור על הקיצור- נמנעתי הפעם מסתן הסברים או הערות
ביקורת, לחיוב או לשלילה. עם זאת הרי כוללים הדברים גם שיקולים טכסיים
והסברתיים חשובים.

ב ב ר ב ה,

מיכאל פרגאי

העתיק: מר ג. רפאל, המנכ"ל
מר א. לוריא, משנה למנכ"ל
מר ט. גזית, המנכ"ל

י ר ו ש ל י ם - טיוטת עבודה מס. 2

1. הצהרה כללית: ישראל הצהיר במעמד מיוחד ובאורה חגיגי על כוונותיה לגבי ירושלים:

- א. העיר היא בירת המדינה וחשאר מאוחדת.
- ב. שויון אזרחי מלא ומובטח לכל תושבי העיר.
- ג. ישראל אינה חוזבת לעצמה פיקוח בלעדי על המקומות הקדושים.
- ד. ישראל מזמינה את הגורמים הבינלאומיים/דהיים המעוניינים להחקין יחד עמה הסדרים מיוחדים למקומות הקדושים.
- הצהרה זו חתומה במרכז האו"ם.

2. המקומות הקדושים:

- א. יהודיים: המקומות המקודשים ליהדות יהיו חלק אינטגרלי של ההסדר המיוחד שיקום. מטעלה ישראל חשא באחריות לגבי מקומות אלה ברם גורמים יהודיים-דהיים מחוץ לישראל יוכלו לשתף עצמם באחריות זו אם רצונם בכך.

ב. נצרות:

- (1) הגורמים הנוצריים הראשיים (הותיקאן; הכנסייה היוונית-אורתודוקסית; הכנסייה הארמנית; מועצת הכנסיות) יוזמנו בנפרד להחקין הסדרים למקומות, או לחלקי-מקומות, המקודשים במסורתם. הסדרים אלה יהיו בי-לאסדליים, בין כל כנסיות לחוד לבין מטעלה ישראל.
- (2) יסוד חשוב בהסדרים אלה יהיה העקרון של הענקת מעמד חוקי מיוחד למקומות אלה אשר יכלול אחריות לאחזקה, הבטחת ביטחון חופשית למתפללים בעתות פולחן/תפילה ולאחרים מחוץ לעתות תפילה; הסמכות להניף דגלי הכנסיות, להעמיד זקפים מיוחדים לבושי מדים, להדפיס ולמכור כוללים מיוחדים, לבנות דמי-כניסה ממבקרים שלא-לצורך-תפילה וכד'.

ג. איסלאם:

- (1) לכיפת הסלע ולמסגד אל-אקצה, וכן מעין "מסדרון גיטה" בין השניים, יוקנק מעמד מיוחד בין רשות איסלאמית לבין מטעלה ישראל.
- (2) הרשות המוסלמית הזאת תורכב ע"י גורמי האיסלאם עצמם. מטעלה ישראל תקבל כשותף להסדר הנ"ל כל רשות כזאת, בלי שום-לב להרכבה, ובלבד שהמדינות/הגורמים האיסלאמיים הראשיים (קרי: ערב הסעודית; מצרים; ירדן, אישים/מלומדים) סומכים יריהם על רשות זו.

(3) שני המטגדים הנ"ל, כולל "המסדרון" המהיר יוכרו כאחד איסלמי ריבוני אשר עליו יונף סמל/דגל האיסלאם.

המסדר שיחול על אחר זה יכלול אותם היסודות הנקבעים לגבי המקומות המסודרים לצורות, - כולל האחריות, הסמכות לזקיפים, בולטים, דמי כניסה וכו', ברם כולל גם הבטחת ביטחון חופשית למבקרים שאינם/מוסלמים שלא-בעתה-פולחן.

3. העירייה:

- א. העיר הנוהל ע"י עירייה-גב משהתפת. עירייה בג זו תטפל בכל הנושאים המעשיים המשותפים "לירושלים-רבה". (ירושלים רבה, Metropolitan Jerusalem) תהיה המרכיב הראשי של "אגוד ערי יהודה" שיכלול ירושלים רבה, רמלה/בירה ובית-לחם/בית ג' (אלה).
- ב. עירייה-הגב תשא באחריות גם למקומות הקדושים אשר מעמדם מוסדר בהסדרים מיוחדים. טיפוק צרכיהם העירוניים של מקומות אלה יהווה חלק מהסדרים המיוחדים.
- ג. כמסגרת עירייה הגב תפעלה עירייה-מסנה באזורים האהניים/עדתיים השונים. עירייה-מסנה אלה תהנהג במידת העצמאות.
- ד. שותפותן של ערים ערביות מצפון לירושלים ומדרומה, - כחוך "אגוד ערי יהודה", - מבטיח השפעה ניכרת בנושאים מוניציפליים למרכיב הערבי.

4. הנחיה המדינית:

- שהי בעיות מדיניות ראשיות כדרכות בהסדר הסומי שבין ישראל לצפון איזוטרי ישות ערבית ריבונית ביהודה ושומרון ו/או ירדן כמדינה מקיפה את שטחי המיטשל:
- א. הנחיה של החושבים הערבים של "ירושלים רבה".
 - ב. ביטוי חוקי מוכר ל"רצף ערבי ביאוגרפי ריבוני". כיוון שחכניה כוללת לעתיד ירושלים אינה בה-חורין להתעלם משהי אלה הרי מוצע:
- נחיה : לחושבים הערבים חותר נחיה ערבית; הם יהיו חושבי "ירושלים רבה", נחיה מדינה"().

חושבים ערבים החפצים בכך יוכלו להחזיק בנחיה כפולה, ישראלית וכן"().

"רצף ביאוגרפי": בהקשר הגלובאלי של שלום עם כל הכורך בכך יהבטא"הרצף הביאוגרפי הריבוני" בכך שלא יהיו סדרי בקורה גבולות וכו"ב, בהחום ירושלים-רבה באופן שאזרח ירדני/מצרי/סעודי וכו' החפץ לעלות לירושלים, אחרי עזברו את הגבול החיצוני (על הירדן/בהחום יהודה ושומרון וכד' במקום שבו ייקבע גבול כזה) אל הוך המדינה הערבית

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DO hereby certify that

the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, at Washington, D.C.

WITNESSETH

that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, at Washington, D.C.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, at Washington, D.C., has hereunto set his hand and the seal of the Bureau, this 1st day of January, 1900.

Director, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

By _____, Deputy Director, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

THIS CERTIFICATE

is given in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1879, relating to the public lands of the United States, and the Act of Congress, approved July 1, 1898, relating to the public lands of the United States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, at Washington, D.C., has hereunto set his hand and the seal of the Bureau, this 1st day of January, 1900.

Director, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

By _____, Deputy Director, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

אשר מספר חושבים ערכים בירושלים יהיו נתיניה, הרי לא יעבור כל גבול וכו' נוסף.

עד כאן.

הערה: השופט הלב מוסיף לשיקולים העקרוניים השונים, ההוארים בשופט מס. 1.

מיכאל פריגאי

24.2.1971

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J.P.

8.4.1971

Stairway into Old City's Jewish Quarter completed

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The first direct link between the Jewish Quarter and the Western Wall — an 150-step stone stairway, — will be officially opened this Friday, Passover Eve.

The steps will for the first time permit the public easy access to the heart of the quarter which, after more than two years' construction activity, is beginning to take on some recognizable shape.

Mr. Yehuda Tamir, chairman of the Company for the Reconstruction of the Jewish Quarter, said yesterday during a press tour that the alignment of the top half of the stairway had to be shifted when excavations uncovered a Crusader church. The remains of the church will be preserved.

The Jewish population of the quarter is at present 400, of whom

320 are students living in dormitories. The final plan for the Quarter calls for 600 Jewish families (2,500-3,000 souls) living in new or reconstructed buildings plus 2,500 students in dormitories.

Since the war, 3,500 Arabs who had been living in the quarter — many in rooms abandoned by Jews in 1948 — have been evacuated after separate negotiations with each family and the payment of compensation. Another 2,200 remain to be evacuated as reconstruction work reaches their present homes. Mr. Moshe Avniele, managing director-general of the company, said that compensation payments today average IL3,500 per room plus IL200 for each member of the family.

Mr. Avniele said the quarter will include 200 shops, some of them housed in bazaars utilizing old arched structures.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1971

Israelis Begin a Controversial Project

By PETER GROSE

Special to The New York Times

NEBI SAMWIL, Israeli-Occupied Jordan, March 31—Israeli bulldozers have demolished more than 30 old stone houses around the mosque in this ancient Arab village, to start a controversial housing development for Jewish immigrants in the Judean Hills outside Jerusalem.

Military roadblocks encircled the all-but-abandoned village for four days last week while the demolition was under way, until the rubble had been removed and the ground left graded and bare.

At least two consular representatives, whose governments had been critical of Israeli building plans in the areas occupied in the six-day war of 1967, were turned back at the roadblocks and barred from observing the demolition crew.

Four Arab families still living in the condemned houses were evicted by the army, according to Arab residents of homes down the stone-terraced

Under intense criticism from abroad for the various Jerusalem development plans, Israeli officials displayed sensitivity to questions about every aspect of the clearing operation. No advance warning was given that the houses would be demolished, even to the local people. "The soldiers just arrived at 5 o'clock Monday morning," said an Arab farmer down the road.

A spokesman for the military government responded to questions, saying laconically that the "structures" were being torn down as a "danger to public safety."

Official sources, who described the houses as hovels, noted that they had been inhabited by squatters for some time, and they reminded local newsmen that persons "possessing hashish & foreign currency" had been arrested in the abandoned houses in the last year.

One official explained the roadblock, saying, "If the authorities tore down a block of buildings in New York, they would also fence it off."

At the highest level, the Is-

raeli Government has taken an unyielding position against foreign criticism of construction and development plans in the Jerusalem area. Its central argument is that there was no corresponding wave of criticism between 1948 and 1967, when the Jordanian authorities systematically destroyed and obliterated the Jewish Quarter of the Old City, synagogues and the Mount of Olives Jewish cemetery.

The preliminary plans for Nebi Samwil call for a public park of about 75 acres at the crest of the hill surrounding the mosque—the land just cleared—with apartment houses of four to seven stories spread down the hillside, well below the crest.

Used as a mosque since the 18th century, the stone tower now standing alone on the crest originated in the time of the Crusaders, the 12th century. The crypt contains what has been called the tomb of the Biblical Prophet Samuel. It is cited in manuscripts as a synagogue, indicating Jewish community life here, in the 13th and 15th centuries, and then it passed to the Moslems in the 16th century — until 1967.

The hill of Nebi Samwil dominates the route from the Mediterranean to Jerusalem, giving it a certain strategic significance even today — any artillery placed here could easily control the main Tel Aviv-Jerusalem highway clearly visible in the valley below.

Pope, in a Stern Lenten Speech, Deplores 'Permissive Morality'

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times

ROME, March 31—Pope Paul VI, in a stern address, today deplored what he termed all-permeating sensuality and contended that chastity was not utopian.

The 73-year-old Pontiff spoke about "the so-called permissive morality, or immorality" at his weekly general audience in St. Peter's Basilica.

Priests, nuns, many young women in miniskirts and a few in shorts under capes, and some youths in hippie attire were among the 4,000 pilgrims who were estimated to have listened to Pope Paul's speech in Italian.

member of the board of governors of the organization.

Addressing the Pope, Mr. Abrams said: "We are preoccupied with the recent apparent misinterpretation of the Vatican position concerning Jerusalem and the holy places therein, and would hope for a clarification making the distinction between the safeguarding of the holy places and the status of the city as a whole."

In his address at the general audience, the Pontiff observed that Lent, during which the church stresses penance, was a fitting time to speak of such



The New York Times April 1, 1971

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Herald Tribune
1.4.71
For Jerusalem Housing Development

Israel Bulldozes 30 Arab Houses

By Peter Grose

NEBI-SAMWIL, Israeli-Occupied Jordan, March 31 (NYT).—Israeli bulldozers have demolished more than 30 old stone houses around the mosque in this ancient Arab village to start the controversial housing development for Jewish immigrants in the Judean Hills outside Jerusalem.

Military roadblocks encircled the all-but-abandoned village for four days last week while the demolition work was under way. They stayed until all the rubble had been removed and the ground was left neatly graded and bare.

At least two consular repre-

sentatives, whose governments had been critical of Israeli building plans in the areas occupied in the six-day war of 1967, were turned back at the roadblocks and barred from observing the demolition crews.

Four Arab families still living in the condemned cottages were evicted by the army, according to Arab residents in homes down the stone-terraced hillside. They were paid compensation on the spot, £1,000 Israeli (\$280) for the cottages and land, their neighbors said.

11 Others Compensated

Eleven other families that had already moved from Nebi Samwil also received compensation. The

vast bulk of the population had fled in 1967, when it fell under Israeli control.

The Israeli minister of housing, Zeev Sharef, has announced that from now on Nebi Samwil is to be called by the Hebrew name of Ramot. Eventually, a suburb for 10,000 families is to be arrayed around this stony hillside and valley, with its spectacular panoramic view of Jerusalem and Judea.

Under intense criticism from abroad for the various Jerusalem development plans, Israeli officials displayed sensitivity about every aspect of the clearing operation. No advance warning was given that the houses would be demolished, even to the local people. "The soldiers just arrived at 5 o'clock Monday morning," an Arab farmer down the road said.

A spokesman for the West Bank military government responded to questions, saying laconically that the "structures" were being torn down since they constituted a "danger to public safety."

Used by Squatters

Official sources noted that the hovels had been inhabited by squatters for some time, and they reminded local newsmen that persons "possessing hashish and foreign currency" had been arrested in the abandoned houses within the last year.

One official explained the roadblock, saying "If the authorities tore down a block of buildings in New York, they would also fence it off."

At the highest level, the Israeli government has taken an unyielding stance against foreign criticism of Jerusalem construction and development plans. Their basic argument is that there was no corresponding wave of criticism between 1948 and 1967, when the Jordanian regime systematically destroyed and obliterated the Jewish quarter, synagogues and the Mount of Olives Jewish cemetery.

The preliminary plans for Nebi Samwil call for a wide public park of about 75 acres at the crest of the hill surrounding the mosque—the land just cleared—with apartment houses of four to seven stories spread down the hillside, well below the crest.

Tower on Crest

Although used as a mosque since the 18th century, a stone tower now standing alone on the crest originated in the time of the Crusaders, the 12th century. The crypt contains what has been called the tomb of the Prophet Samuel. It is cited in manuscripts as a synagogue, indicating Jewish community life here in the 13th and 15th centuries. And then it passed to the Moslems in the 16th century—until 1967.

The hill of Nebi Samwil dominates the route from the Mediterranean to Jerusalem, giving it a certain strategic significance even today. Any artillery placed here could easily control the main Tel Aviv-Jerusalem highway clearly visible in the valley below.

It was from here that the advancing Crusaders got their first glimpse of Jerusalem, the goal of their years of travel and war. According to the chroniclers, crusading knights would perceive the panorama, dismount and fall to their knees on this hilltop in gratitude for having seen at last the Holy City.



1-4-71

Israel Bulldozes 30 Arab Houses

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The hill of Nebi Samwil dominates the route from the Mediterranean to Jerusalem, giving it a certain strategic significance even today. Any artillery placed here could easily control the main Tel Aviv-Jerusalem highway clearly visible in the valley below.

It was from here that the advancing Crusaders got their first glimpse of Jerusalem, the goal of their years of travel and war. According to the chroniclers, crusading knights would perceive the panorama, dismount and fall to their knees on this hilltop in gratitude for having seen at last the Holy City.



משרד החוץ

מקור: רדיו רבה-עמון

הנדון: ירדן המלך חוסיין קיבל את הפטריארך מקסימוס החמישי ודן עמו בענין ירושלים.

המלך חוסיין קיבל ב-30.3.71 אח"צ בלסכה המלכותית ההאשמית את הפטריארך מקסימוס החמישי, פטריארך העדה הרומית-אסכנסטקא קתולית, הארכבישוף סאבא יואכים - ארכבישוף העדה הרומית-קתולית בירדן, והארכבישוף בטרס ראעי - עוזר הפטריארך. בפגישה נכחו רוח"מ וצפי אלחל ושר החצר אחמד טוקאן, לאחר הפגישה, מסר הפטריארך מקסימוס החמישי כי הוא הודה לחוסיין על התענינותו בבעיית ירושלים, שהיא בעיית הנוגעת לעולם המוסלמי ולעולם הנוצרי, הוא חוסיין, כי זוהי העיר שאינה יכולה להישאר כבושה, כפי שהיא עתה, אלא יש להחזיר את הזכות לבעליה הלגיטימיים. עוד אמר, כי בעת הפגישה נערך דיון במספר הצעות הקשורות בירושלים וכי התוצאה של ההצעות האלה תיראה בעתיד הקרוב ביותר, אם ירצה האל.

Abstract

... ..

THESE THINGS ARE NOT TO BE TAKEN TOO SERIOUSLY.

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Other ADRs of interest, such as abortion, odd meetings, and other ADRs, are also of interest.

1970-1971 25-26 27-28 29-30 31-32 33-34 35-36 37-38 39-40 41-42 43-44 45-46 47-48 49-50 51-52 53-54 55-56 57-58 59-60 61-62 63-64 65-66 67-68 69-70 71-72 73-74 75-76 77-78 79-80 81-82 83-84 85-86 87-88 89-90 91-92 93-94 95-96 97-98 99-100 101-102 103-104 105-106 107-108 109-110 111-112 113-114 115-116 117-118 119-120 121-122 123-124 125-126 127-128 129-130 131-132 133-134 135-136 137-138 139-140 141-142 143-144 145-146 147-148 149-150 151-152 153-154 155-156 157-158 159-160 161-162 163-164 165-166 167-168 169-170 171-172 173-174 175-176 177-178 179-180 181-182 183-184 185-186 187-188 189-190 191-192 193-194 195-196 197-198 199-200 201-202 203-204 205-206 207-208 209-210 211-212 213-214 215-216 217-218 219-220 221-222 223-224 225-226 227-228 229-230 231-232 233-234 235-236 237-238 239-240 241-242 243-244 245-246 247-248 249-250 251-252 253-254 255-256 257-258 259-260 261-262 263-264 265-266 267-268 269-270 271-272 273-274 275-276 277-278 279-280 281-282 283-284 285-286 287-288 289-290 291-292 293-294 295-296 297-298 299-300 301-302 303-304 305-306 307-308 309-310 311-312 313-314 315-316 317-318 319-320 321-322 323-324 325-326 327-328 329-330 331-332 333-334 335-336 337-338 339-340 341-342 343-344 345-346 347-348 349-350 351-352 353-354 355-356 357-358 359-360 361-362 363-364 365-366 367-368 369-370 371-372 373-374 375-376 377-378 379-380 381-382 383-384 385-386 387-388 389-390 391-392 393-394 395-396 397-398 399-400 401-402 403-404 405-406 407-408 409-410 411-412 413-414 415-416 417-418 419-420 421-422 423-424 425-426 427-428 429-430 431-432 433-434 435-436 437-438 439-440 441-442 443-444 445-446 447-448 449-450 451-452 453-454 455-456 457-458 459-460 461-462 463-464 465-466 467-468 469-470 471-472 473-474 475-476 477-478 479-480 481-482 483-484 485-486 487-488 489-490 491-492 493-494 495-496 497-498 499-500 501-502 503-504 505-506 507-508 509-510 511-512 513-514 515-516 517-518 519-520 521-522 523-524 525-526 527-528 529-530 531-532 533-534 535-536 537-538 539-540 541-542 543-544 545-546 547-548 549-550 551-552 553-554 555-556 557-558 559-560 561-562 563-564 565-566 567-568 569-570 571-572 573-574 575-576 577-578 579-580 581-582 583-584 585-586 587-588 589-590 591-592 593-594 595-596 597-598 599-600 601-602 603-604 605-606 607-608 609-610 611-612 613-614 615-616 617-618 619-620 621-622 623-624 625-626 627-628 629-630 631-632 633-634 635-636 637-638 639-640 641-642 643-644 645-646 647-648 649-650 651-652 653-654 655-656 657-658 659-660 661-662 663-664 665-666 667-668 669-670 671-672 673-674 675-676 677-678 679-680 681-682 683-684 685-686 687-688 689-690 691-692 693-694 695-696 697-698 699-700 701-702 703-704 705-706 707-708 709-710 711-712 713-714 715-716 717-718 719-720 721-722 723-724 725-726 727-728 729-730 731-732 733-734 735-736 737-738 739-740 741-742 743-744 745-746 747-748 749-750 751-752 753-754 755-756 757-758 759-760 761-762 763-764 765-766 767-768 769-770 771-772 773-774 775-776 777-778 779-780 781-782 783-784 785-786 787-788 789-790 791-792 793-794 795-796 797-798 799-800 801-802 803-804 805-806 807-808 809-810 811-812 813-814 815-816 817-818 819-820 821-822 823-824 825-826 827-828 829-830 831-832 833-834 835-836 837-838 839-840 841-842 843-844 845-846 847-848 849-850 851-852 853-854 855-856 857-858 859-860 861-862 863-864 865-866 867-868 869-870 871-872 873-874 875-876 877-878 879-880 881-882 883-884 885-886 887-888 889-890 891-892 893-894 895-896 897-898 899-900 901-902 903-904 905-906 907-908 909-910 911-912 913-914 915-916 917-918 919-920 921-922 923-924 925-926 927-928 929-930 931-932 933-934 935-936 937-938 939-940 941-942 943-944 945-946 947-948 949-950 951-952 953-954 955-956 957-958 959-960 961-962 963-964 965-966 967-968 969-970 971-972 973-974 975-976 977-978 979-980 981-982 983-984 985-986 987-988 989-990 991-992 993-994 995-996 997-998 999-1000 1001-1002 1003-1004 1005-1006 1007-1008 1009-1010 1011-1012 1013-1014 1015-1016 1017-1018 1019-1020 1021-1022 1023-1024 1025-1026 1027-1028 1029-1030 1031-1032 1033-1034 1035-1036 1037-1038 1039-1040 1041-1042 1043-1044 1045-1046 1047-1048 1049-1050 1051

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific information required.

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POK. 01/2002-2003, 01/2004-2005, 01/2006-2007, 01/2008-2009, 01/2010-2011, 01/2012-2013, 01/2014-2015, 01/2016-2017, 01/2018-2019, 01/2020-2021, 01/2022-2023, 01/2024-2025, 01/2026-2027, 01/2028-2029, 01/2030-2031, 01/2032-2033, 01/2034-2035, 01/2036-2037, 01/2038-2039, 01/2040-2041, 01/2042-2043, 01/2044-2045, 01/2046-2047, 01/2048-2049, 01/2050-2051, 01/2052-2053, 01/2054-2055, 01/2056-2057, 01/2058-2059, 01/2060-2061, 01/2062-2063, 01/2064-2065, 01/2066-2067, 01/2068-2069, 01/2070-2071, 01/2072-2073, 01/2074-2075, 01/2076-2077, 01/2078-2079, 01/2080-2081, 01/2082-2083, 01/2084-2085, 01/2086-2087, 01/2088-2089, 01/2090-2091, 01/2092-2093, 01/2094-2095, 01/2096-2097, 01/2098-2099, 01/2100-2101, 01/2102-2103, 01/2104-2105, 01/2106-2107, 01/2108-2109, 01/2110-2111, 01/2112-2113, 01/2114-2115, 01/2116-2117, 01/2118-2119, 01/2120-2121, 01/2122-2123, 01/2124-2125, 01/2126-2127, 01/2128-2129, 01/2130-2131, 01/2132-2133, 01/2134-2135, 01/2136-2137, 01/2138-2139, 01/2140-2141, 01/2142-2143, 01/2144-2145, 01/2146-2147, 01/2148-2149, 01/2150-2151, 01/2152-2153, 01/2154-2155, 01/2156-2157, 01/2158-2159, 01/2160-2161, 01/2162-2163, 01/2164-2165, 01/2166-2167, 01/2168-2169, 01/2170-2171, 01/2172-2173, 01/2174-2175, 01/2176-2177, 01/2178-2179, 01/2180-2181, 01/2182-2183, 01/2184-2185, 01/2186-2187, 01/2188-2189, 01/2190-2191, 01/2192-2193, 01/2194-2195, 01/2196-2197, 01/2198-2199, 01/2200-2201, 01/2202-2203, 01/2204-2205, 01/2206-2207, 01/2208-2209, 01/2210-2211, 01/2212-2213, 01/2214-2215, 01/2216-2217, 01/2218-2219, 01/2220-2221, 01/2222-2223, 01/2224-2225, 01/2226-2227, 01/2228-2229, 01/2230-2231, 01/2232-2233, 01/2234-2235, 01/2236-2237, 01/2238-2239, 01/2240-2241, 01/2242-2243, 01/2244-2245, 01/2246-2247, 01/2248-2249, 01/2250-2251, 01/2252-2253, 01/2254-2255, 01/2256-2257, 01/2258-2259, 01/2260-2261, 01/2262-2263, 01/2264-2265, 01/2266-2267, 01/2268-2269, 01/2270-2271, 01/2272-2273, 01/2274-2275, 01/2276-2277, 01/2278-2279, 01/2280-2281, 01/2282-2283, 01/2284-2285, 01/2286-2287, 01/2288-2289, 01/2290-2291, 01/2292-2293, 01/2294-2295, 01/2296-2297, 01/2298-2299, 01/2300-2301, 01/2302-2303, 01/2304-2305, 01/2306-2307, 01/2308-2309, 01/2310-2311, 01/2312-2313, 01/2314-2315, 01/2316-2317, 01/2318-2319, 01/2320-2321, 01/2322-2323, 01/2324-2325, 01/2326-2327, 01/2328-2329, 01/2330-2331, 01/2332-2333, 01/2334-2335, 01/2336-2337, 01/2338-2339, 01/2340-2341, 01/2342-2343, 01/2344-2345, 01/2346-2347, 01/2348-2349, 01/2350-2351, 01/2352-2353, 01/2354-2355, 01/2356-2357, 01/2358-2359, 01/2360-2361, 01/2362-2363, 01/2364-2365, 01/2366-2367, 01/2368-2369, 01/2370-2371, 01/2372-2373, 01/2374-2375, 01/2376-2377, 01/2378-2379, 01/2380-2381, 01/2382-2383, 01/2384-2385, 01/2386-2387, 01/2388-2389, 01/2390-2391, 01/2392-2393, 01/2394-2395, 01/2396-2397, 01/2398-2399, 01/2400-2401, 01/2402-2403, 01/2404-2405, 01/2406-2407, 01/2408-2409, 01/2410-2411, 01/2412-2413, 01/2414-2415, 01/2416-2417, 01/2418-2419, 01/2420-2421, 01/2422-2423, 01/2424-2425, 01/2426-2427, 01/2428-2429, 01/2430-2431, 01/2432-2433, 01/2434-2435, 01/2436-2437, 01/2438-2439, 01/2440-2441, 01/2442-2443, 01/2444-2445, 01/2446-2447, 01/2448-2449, 01/2450-2451, 01/2452-2453, 01/2454-2455, 01/2456-2457, 01/2458-2459, 01/2460-2461, 01/2462-2463, 01/2464-2465, 01/2466-2467, 01/2468-2469, 01/2470-2471, 01/2472-2473, 01/2474-2475, 01/2476-2477, 01/2478-2479, 01/2480-2481, 01/2482-2483, 01/2484-2485, 01/2486-2487, 01/2488-2489, 01/2490-2491, 01/2492-2493, 01/2494-2495, 01/2496-2497, 01/2498-2499, 01/2500-2501, 01/2502-2503, 01/2504-2505, 01/2506-2507, 01/2508-2509, 01/2510-2511, 01/2512-2513, 01/2514-2515, 01/2516-2517, 01/2518-2519, 01/2520-2521, 01/2522-2523, 01/2524-2525, 01/2526-2527, 01/2528-2529, 01/2530-2531, 01/2532-2533, 01/2534-2535, 01/2536-2537, 01/2538-2539, 01/2540-2541, 01/2542-2543, 01/2544-2545, 01/2546-2547, 01/2548-2549, 01/2550-2551, 01/2552-2553, 01/2554-2555, 01/2556-2557, 01/2558-2559, 01/2560-2561, 01/2562-2563, 01/2564-2565, 01/2566-2567, 01/2568-2569, 01/2570-2571, 01/2572-2573, 01/2574-2575, 01/2576-2577, 01/2578-2579, 01/2580-2581, 01/2582-2583, 01/2584-2585, 01

מקור: רדיו דבה-עמון

תנדון: ירדן המלך חוסין קיבל את הפטריארך מקסימוס החמישי ודן עמו בענין ירושלים.

המלך חוסין קיבל ב-30.3.71 אח"צ בלסכה הסלכותיה התאסמה את
הפטריארך מקסימוס החמישי, פטריארך העדה הרומית-אסכנסטק קהולית,
הארכבישוף סאבא יואכים - ארכבישוף העדה הרומית-קהולית בירדן,
והארכבישוף בטרט ראעי - עוזר הפטריארך. במגישה נכחו רוח"מ וצפי אלחל וטר
החצר אחמד טוקאן, לאחר המגישה, ספר הפטריארך מקסימוס החמישי כי הוא
הודה לחוסין על ההענינותו בבקשת ירושלים, שהיא בעייה הנובעת לעולם
המוסלמי ולעולם הנוצרי, הוא חוסיף, כי זוהי העיר שאינה יכולה להישאר
כבושה, כפי שהיא עתה, אלא יש להחזיר את הזכות לבעליה הלגיטימיים.
עוד אמר, כי בעת המגישה נערך דיון במספר הצעות הקשורות בירושלים
וכי החוצאה של ההצעות האלה היראה בקהיד הקרוב ביותר, את ירצה האל.

[illegible]

Approved by the Board of Directors on _____

PHOTOGRAPH COPY PAGE - 1070. PHOTOGRAPH COPY PAGE - 1070. PHOTOGRAPH COPY PAGE - 1070.

DEAR MR. JONES, YOUR LETTER, AND THE TWO ENCLOSED, WERE RECEIVED. I AM

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WANG, J. AND ALI, A. 1993. A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON THE

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23/3/71

לבנון

"אל-ג'רידה": על לבנון להציע שירותים תימסר לידה

7. "אל-ג'רידה" (18.3.71) - "אל-ג'רידה" סבור, כי לא תפרוץ מלחמה במזה"ת, לא ישכון שלום וכי הסטטוס-קוו בעולם ימשיך להתקיים.

העתון מציין, כי אף אחד משני הצדדים לא מעוניין במלחמה, משום "שאיבתי האויבת שלנו" אינם נמצאים במצב שלפחות יבטיח להם שמה שארע ביוני לא ישוב עוז. בעוד שלדבריו, גם ישראל אינה מעוניינת בכך משום שאין היא באותו מצב של ערב יוני, לא מבחינת הכוח הצבאי ולא מבחינת מעמדה בעולם.

"אל-ג'רידה" מוסיף, כי גם השלום לא בא בחשבון משום שישראל לא תותר אפילו על שעל אחד מאדמת ירושלים והגולן וכן משום שהיא אינה מוכנה לוותר על סיני.

"ישראל לא תותר על השטחים שכבשה בפרט משום שעברו שלוש שנים מהכיבוש וכן משום מוג ליבם של שני גורמים, אשר לא העזו לשחרר את השטחים הכללו; הגורם הראשון הוא הכוח הצבאי והגורם השני הוא מצפון העולם".

מאידך מציין "אל-ג'רידה", כי אף אחת מהמדינות העויינות את ישראל לא תסכים לוותר על שעל אחד, מסיני מהגולן, מהגדמ"ע, מעזה ובעיקר מירושלים.

מכל האמור, מסיק העתון, שהסטטוס קוו הקיים ימשך לפחות מספר שנים בוספות.

לאור זאת, דורש "אל-ג'רידה" מלבנון לאזור עוז ולהציע לאו"ם, לאפיפיוור, לעולם המוסלמי ולעולם כולו שהיא תטפל בגורל ירושלים כולה, נשאר המקומות הקדושים, כגון: בית לחם, בצרת וכו'. היא יכולה להציע הקמת ממ' לבנונית בירושלים שתורכב משלושה לבנונים, אשר לרשותם יעמוד צבא של אלף איש. שלושה אנשים אלה יהיו: בוצרי, מוסלמי ויהודי, וכל אחד מהם יקבל את השלטון לידינו למשך שנה אחת לפי תור.

/...

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] and the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

2. The [redacted] and the [redacted] have been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that they are engaged in [redacted] activities. The [redacted] and the [redacted] are believed to be [redacted] and are believed to be [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

3. The [redacted] and the [redacted] are believed to be [redacted] and are believed to be [redacted] in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] and the [redacted] are believed to be [redacted] and are believed to be [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

4. The [redacted] and the [redacted] are believed to be [redacted] and are believed to be [redacted] in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] and the [redacted] are believed to be [redacted] and are believed to be [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

5. The [redacted] and the [redacted] are believed to be [redacted] and are believed to be [redacted] in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] and the [redacted] are believed to be [redacted] and are believed to be [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

6. The [redacted] and the [redacted] are believed to be [redacted] and are believed to be [redacted] in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] and the [redacted] are believed to be [redacted] and are believed to be [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

7. The [redacted] and the [redacted] are believed to be [redacted] and are believed to be [redacted] in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] and the [redacted] are believed to be [redacted] and are believed to be [redacted] in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] and the [redacted] are believed to be [redacted] and are believed to be [redacted] in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] and the [redacted] are believed to be [redacted] and are believed to be [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

«تريومفيرا» لبنانية لحكم القدس

ثلاثة تلفظوا بها في هذه الآونة :

- الحرب
- السلام
- الستاتكو

الحرب ؟ هذه لن تقع . ولا واحد من الطرفين سيقدم عليها (إعداد العدو) لأنهم ليسوا في وضع من يضمن ولو لا تجدد حزيران ، واسرائيل ، هي أيضا ، لأنها لم تبقى في وضع عشية حزيران . لا من حيث القوة الحربية ، بل من حيث وضع معنوياتها في العالم . معنوياتها توشمت . وحكومتها أصبح لها في ، قلب البيت الأبيض نفسه ، أعداء صريحون .

لا ، الحرب ليست واردة .

والسلام ؟ هذا أيضا غير وارد . اسرائيل لا تريد ان تسمع بالتنازل عن شبر من القدس او من الجولان . وانصورها ، وقد حفرت ترعة السويس في خليج السويس ، لا في خليج العقبة ، مما جعل سيناء جغرافيا جزءا من آسيا لا من افريقيا ، لا ترضى بان تتخلى حتى عن سيناء . قد تصرح بنقيض ذلك لكي لا تظهر بمظهر المتعنت . الا انها في مؤخرة راسها لن تضمر تراجعا عسكرا . اسرائيل حصلت على حدود تشمل كل فلسطين التاريخية (تلك التي راحت بحابة الوف السنين تدخل في روعها انها هي ارضها) مضافا اليها حدود امان . اسرائيل لن تتخلى عن هذه الفلسطينيين ، بالأخص بعدما مر على احتلالها لها ثلاث سنوات ، وفي خلالها جبن عن اقتلاعها منها اثنان : قوة عربية وضمير عالمي . والبلدان المعادية لاسرائيل لانه ولا واحد منها يقبل بان يبقى شبر من سيناء ومن الجولان ومن الضفة الغربية ومن غزة المكتظة بالاسرائيليين وبالأخص شبر من قدس ما قبل حزيران ، في يد اسرائيل . والسلام غير وارد عند الفلسطينيين ، ما بقي واحد منهم او من نسلهم خارج فلسطين .

سلام ؟ لا ولا مجال .

الستاتكو - على الاقل لبضع سنوات قد لا اكون مخطئا كثيرا ان انا لم اتوقع سواه .

من ضمن هذا الجو يمكن لبنان ان يحل جرائه بيديه ويعرض على الامم المتحدة ، على البابا ، على العالم الاسلامي وعلى

العالم جبلة ، ترشيح نفسه لتولي مصر القدس كلها وما يتبعها من اماكن مقدسة كبيت لحم والناصرة وما سواها . يمكنه ان يعرض انشاء حكومة لبنانية في القدس ، « تريومفيرا » من ثلاثة لبنانيين ، بمرتبة جيش من الف جندي . وتكون هذه « التريومفيرا » من مسيحي ومسلم ويهودي ، على ان يتناوبوا على الرئاسة كل في سنة . ان لبنان هو البلد الوحيد في العالم الذي برهن على لاغصرية ، ولا مرة شعر فيه ابن دين من الاديان بانه مظلوم . لبنان اذن قادر - وربما اكثر من منظمة الامم المتحدة نفسها - على الاضطلاع بهذه المهمة . ارنه في الانصاف بين الدول ، بل بين الحضارات ، يخوله ان يعتبر نفسه البلد الاكثاء لحمل مثل هذه المسؤولية التاريخية .

لا العالم المسيحي ولا العالم الاسلامي ولا الخمسة عشر مليون يهودي - بما فيهم الاسرائيليون - هي الثلاثة ، تكون مقبولة بهذا الحكم . على العكس ، قد لا تكون تجد طريقة افضل للحفاظ على كراماتها .

لربما كان هذا الحل « التريومفيرا » اللبنانية لحكم القدس ، افضل حل مؤقت لفترة الستاتكو .

وحتى في حالة استئناف القتال ، يوم سيمتألف ، انصور القدس وسائر الامكنة المقدسة لا تكون خاسرة بوجودها تحت هذا الضرب من الحكم . انه ليتيح لها ، هو اكثر من سواه ، ان تعتبر ارضا غير داخلة في الحرب ، بانتظار ان تحسم الحرب في كل شيء .

لبنان رسمي شجاع بوسعه ان يقفدب نفسه الى شيء من هذا . يكون قد عاد الى عهد ابتكاراته . يكون قد تحسس بانه ، في غير واحدة من حقب التاريخ ، اطلق الكلمة الفصل ، او كانت مؤسسة من المؤسسات التي اوجدها هي الحل .

الجبانة في اعطاء الطول ، عندما تعرض الازمات التاريخية ؟ لا ، لا اخفق للشعوب من الجبانة .

سعيد عقل

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ישראל והותיקאן - ירושלים

החלטות ביום 5.4.1971. משתתפים:

מר גדעון רפאל, מנכ"ל, משרד החוץ
ד"ר יעקב הרצוג, מנכ"ל משרד ראש הממשלה
מר ארתור לוריא, משנה למנכ"ל, משרד החוץ
מר חנן בר-און, ראש לשכת המנכ"ל
הח"מ, הממונה על ענייני כנסיתיים.

נוכח ההתבטאויות האחרונות כעיוני הותיקאן ובשיחות השגריר נגד בותיקאן גובשו

ההחלטות הבאות:

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2. הפעילות הזאת משקפת התרועעות מניסית בותיקאן בין חוגים עוינים המפעילים לחץ נגד ישראל לבין חוגים מהונים ואוהדים יותר. האפישור עצמו כנראה מהווה גורם סממן וכולס.
3. ההתבטאויות הנ"ל משקפות כי חוגים קהילים שונים, בותיקאן ומחוצה לו, שואפים להיאחז במגמות האנטי-ישראליות הנוכחיות כדי להיות שותפים בססע ובחוצאותיו.
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ישראל והותיקאן - י ר ו ש ל י מ

התיקצות ביום 5.4.1971. משהחפיים:

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AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

OF THE
MEDICAL
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OF THE
UNITED STATES
AND CANADA

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ישראל והותיקאן - ירושלים

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN SENATE, JANUARY 2, 1901.

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION
PASSED BY THE SENATE
MAY 1, 1899.

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1901.

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1. The Commission has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in response to a resolution passed by the Senate May 1, 1899.

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מס קנו ח:

1. מנכ"ל משרד רוח"מ קיבל על עצמו להפעיל ועדה שרים, בראשות שר המשפטים, אשר תטיל מיקוח ותאום בכל חבוגע בירושלים.
2. ייערכו בירורים מעשיים עם השליח האפוסטולי במגמה חיובית לעזור בהסדרה עניינים מעשיים, כגון בנושאי המקעות-מקרקעין, שיכון חושבים נוצרים הזקוקים לכך, ועוד.
3. משרד פגישת רוח"מ עם מיו לאגי, על יסוד הכנה מעשית, במיוחד מצד שר השיכון.
4. סוכס כלליה כי חשוב לרסן חגובות, כתבות וכו' בעחונות המקומית, אגב פניה להבנה העורכים וס"מ מצדם.
5. יוצא תדורך לנציגות לשם עדכון ותאום פעולות הסברה בנושא המרכזי ירושלים.
6. יוצע למספר אישים נוצריים-קתוליים ממערב אירופה ומאמל"ס לערוך ביקורים בירושלים על מנה שיראו בעצמם ויווכחו במקום מה המצב לאשורו.
בין השמות שהוצעו: קרדינל קניג (אוסטריה), קרדינל סונן (בלגיה), עורך אוטרבסורה רומנו, דובר הוהיקאן ד"ר אלסנדיני, ואולי - בשלב מאוחר יותר - קאסרולי בעצמו שהוא ממילא מרבה בנטיעות (יובוסלביה, בריה"מ), וזאת אולי כצליין ואפילו ללא פרסום, אם כך רצונו.
7. כלמי הארמנים והיוונים אורתודוכסים יופגנו מהווה אפמאסא מעשיים מסוימים, הקלות מסוימות, הזמנה לרוח"מ וכד', וזאת כדי שבוהיקאן יושם לב כי קיימים עוד גורמים מרכזיים מחוץ לכנסיה הקתולית עצמה אשר ממשלה ישראל תוכל להגיע עמם להסדרים.
8. בהסכרתנו יודגש מיעוננו נגד רעיונות הבינאום ששוב הועלו; ארגונים יהודיים ג"כ יומעלו בהפצה הטיעון נגד בינאום.

מיכאל פרגאי

6.4.1971

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EXHIBIT

מ פ ק נ ו ת:

1. מנכ"ל משרד רוח"מ קיבל על עצמו להפעיל ועדה שרים, בראשות שר המשפטים, אשר חטיל מיקוח ותאום בכל הנוגע בירושלים.
2. ייערכו בירורים מעשיים עם השליח האפוסטולי במגמה חיובית לעזור בהסדרת עניינים מעשיים, כגון בנושאי הפקעות-מקרקעין, שיכון מושבים נוצרים הזקוקים לכך, ועוד.
3. מוסדר פגישה רוח"מ עם מיו לאגי, על יסוד הכנה מעשית, במיוחד מצד שר השיכון.
4. סוכם כללית כי חשוב לרסן חגובות, כחכות וכו' בעתונות המקומית, אגב פניה להבנת העורכים וט"ס מצדם.
5. יוצא מדרוך לנציגויות לשם עדכון ותאום פעולות הסברה בנושא המרכזי ירושלים.
6. יוצק למספר אישים נוצריים-קתוליים ממערב אירופה ומאטל"ט לערוך ביקורים בירושלים על מנת שיראו בעצמם ויווכחו במקום מה המצב לאשורו.
בין השמות שהוצעו: קרדינל קניג (אוסטריה), קרדינל סוגן (בלגיה), עורך אוסטרבטורה רומנו, דובר הוויקאן ד"ר אלסנדיני, ואולי - בשלב מאוחר יותר - קאטרולי בעצמו שהוא סמילא סרבה בנסיעות (יוגוסלביה, כריה"מ), וזאת אולי כצליין ואפילו ללא פרטום, אם כך רצונו.
7. כלפי הארמנים והיוונים אורתודוקסים יומגנו מאותו אסטרטגיה מעשיים מסוימים, הקלות מסוימות, הזמנה לרוח"מ וכד', וזאת כדי שבוחיקאן יושם לב כי קיימים עוד גורמים מרכזיים מחוץ לכנסייה הקתולית עצמה אשר ממשלת ישראל חוכל להגיע עמם להסדרים.
8. בהסברתנו יודגש שיעוננו נגד רעיונות הבינאום ששוב הועלו; ארבוניס יהודיים ג"כ יופעלו בחפצת השיעון נגד בינאום.

מיכאל פרגאי

6.4.1971

Section 1

1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the purpose and scope of the study.
2. The second part of the report is a description of the methods used in the study.
3. The third part of the report is a description of the results of the study.
4. The fourth part of the report is a discussion of the results of the study.
5. The fifth part of the report is a conclusion of the study.
6. The sixth part of the report is a list of references.
7. The seventh part of the report is an appendix.
8. The eighth part of the report is a glossary.
9. The ninth part of the report is a list of figures.
10. The tenth part of the report is a list of tables.

מ ס ק ג ו ח ז

1. שנק"ל משרד רוה"מ קיבל על עצמו להפעיל ועדת שרים, בראשות שר המשפטים, אשר תטיל מיקוח ותאום בכל הנוגע בירושלים.
2. ייערכו בירורים מעשיים עם השליח האוטוסולי במגמה חיובית לעזור בהסדרת עניינים מעשיים, כגון בנושאי המקעות-מקרקעין, שיכון חושבים נוצרים הזקוקים לכך, ועוד.
3. מוסדר פגישה רוה"מ עם פיו לאבי, על יסוד הכנה מעשית, במיוחד מצד שר השיכון.
4. סוכם כלליה כי חשוב לרסן תגובות, כהכות וכו' בעתונות המקומית, אגב פניה להבנת העורכים וש"ס מצדם.
5. יוצא מדרך לנציגויות לשם עדכון ותאום פעולות הסברה בנושא המרכזי ירושלים.
6. יוצע למספר אישים נוצריים-קתוליים ממערב אירופה ומאמל"ט לערוך ביקורים בירושלים על סנת שיראו בעצמם ויווכחו במקום מה המצב לאשורו.
בין השמות שהוצעו: קרדינל קניג (אוסטריה), קרדינל טונן (בלגיה), עורך אומרבטורה רומנו, רובר הוהיקאן ד"ר אלמנדיני, ואולי - בשלב מאוחר יותר - קאטרולי בעצמו שהוא ממילא מרבה בנסיעות (יוגוסלביה, בריה"מ), וזאת אולי כצליין ואפילו ללא ארטום, אם כך רצונו.
7. כלטי הארמנים והיוונים אורתודוכסים יופגנו מחוות אצטמאסא מעשיים מסוימים, הקלות מסוימות, הזמנה לרוה"מ וכו', וזאת כדי שבוהיקאן יושם לב כי קיימים עוד גורמים מרכזיים מחוץ לכנסייה הקתולית עצמה אשר ממשלת ישראל חוכל להגיע עמם להסדרים.
8. בהסברתנו יודגש טיעוננו נגד רעיונות הבינאום ששוב הועלו; ארגונים יהודיים ג"כ יופעלו בהפצת הטיעון נגד בינאום.

מיכאל פרבאי

6.4.1971

W. D. 101.1

1. The first part of the report, which is the most important, is the description of the object, its location, and its history.
2. The second part of the report is the description of the object, its location, and its history.
3. The third part of the report is the description of the object, its location, and its history.
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W. D. 101.1

W. D. 101.1

מ ס ק נ ו ח:

1. מנכ"ל משרד רוה"מ קיבל על עצמו להפעיל ועדה שרים, בראשות שר המשפטים, אשר חסיל פיקוח ותאום ככל הנוגע בירושלים.
2. ייערכו בירורים מעשיים עם השליח האמריטולי במגמה חיובית לעזור בהסדרת עניינים מעשיים, כגון בנושאי המקעות-מקרקעין, שיכון חושבים נוצרים הדקוקים לכך, ועוד.
3. הוסדר פגישה רוה"מ עם פיו לאגי, על יסוד הכנת מעשים, במיוחד מצד שר השיכון.
4. סוכס כלליה כי חשוב לרסן הגובות, כתבות וכו' בעחונות המקומית, אגב פניה להכנת העורכים וש"ס מצדם.
5. יוצא הדרוך לנציגות לשט עדכון ותאום פעולות המברה בנושא המרכזי ירושלים.
6. יוצע למחפר אישים נוצריים-קתוליים ממערב אירופה ומאמל"ס לערוך ביקורים בירושלים על פנה שיראו בעצמם ויווכחו במקום מה המצב לאשורו.
- בין השמות שהוצעו: קרדינל קניג (אוסטריה), קרדינל סונן (בלגיה), עורך אוטרבסורת רוסנו, דובר הוטיקאן ר"ר אלסנדיני, ואולי - בשלב מאוחר יותר - קאסרולי בעצמו שהוא ממילא מרבה בנטיעות (יוגוסלביה, בריח"מ), וזאת אולי כצליין ואפילו ללא מרטום, אם כך רצונו.
7. כלפי הארמנים והיוונים אורחודוכסים יומגנו מחוות אקממאסא מעשיים מסוימים, הקלות מסוימות, הזמנה לרוה"מ וכד', וזאת כדי שבוטיקאן יושם לב כי קיימים עוד גורמים מרכזיים מחוץ לכנסיה הקתולית עצמה אשר משלח ישראל חוכל להגיע עמם להסדרים.
8. בהסכרתנו יודגש שיעוננו נגד רעיונות הבינאום ששוב הועלו; ארגונים יהודיים ג"כ יומעלו בהמצח הטיעון נגד בינאום.

מיכאל מרגאי

6.4.1971

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work done during the year.

3. The third part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work done during the year.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work done during the year.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work done during the year.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work done during the year.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work done during the year.

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9. The ninth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work done during the year.

10. The tenth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work done during the year.

11. The eleventh part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work done during the year.

12. The twelfth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work done during the year.

מ ס ק נ ו ת:

1. מנכ"ל משרד רוה"מ קיבל על עצמו להפעיל ועדה שרים, בראשות שר המשפטים, אשר חסיל פיקוח ותאום ככל הנוגע בירושלים.
2. ייערכו בירורים מעשיים עם השליח האפוסטולי במגמה חיובית לעזור בהסצרה ענינים מעשיים, כגון בנושאי המקצוע-מקרקעין, שיכון חוטבים נוצרים הזקוקים לכך, ועוד.
3. מוסדר פגישת רוה"מ עם מיו לאגי, על יסוד הכנה מעשית, במיוחד מצד שר השיכון.
4. סוכם כלליה כי חשוב לרמן חגובות, כתבות וכו' בעהונות המקומית, אגב פניה להכנת העורכים וס"פ מצדם.
5. יוצא חדרוך לנציגויות לשם ערכון ותאום פעולות הסברה בנושא המרכזי ירושלים.
6. יוצע למספר אישים נוצריים-קתוליים ממערב אירופה ומאמל"ם לערוך ביקורים בירושלים על מנת שיראו בעצמם ויווכחו במקום מה המצב לאשורו.
בין השמות שהוצעו: קרדינל קניג (אוסטריה), קרדינל סונן (בלגיה), עורך אוסטרבטורה רומנו, דובר הוהיקאן ד"ר אלטנדיני, ואולי - בשלב מאוחר יותר - קאסרולי בעצמו שהוא ממילא מרבה בנטיעות (יובוטלביה, בריה"מ), וזאת אולי כצליין ואפילו ללא טרסום, אם כך רצונו.
7. כלפי הארמנים והיוונים אורתודוכסים יופגנו מנחות אפוסטוליות מעשיים מסוימים, הקלות מסוימות, הזמנה לרוה"מ וכד', וזאת כדי שבוהיקאן יושם לב כי קיימים עוד גורמים מרכזיים מחוץ לכנסייה הקתולית עצמה אשר מטשלת ישראל חוכל להגיע עמם להסדרים.
8. בהסכרתנו יודגש שיעוננו נגד רעיונות הבינאום ששוב הועלו; ארגונים יהודיים ג"כ יופעלו בהפצה הסיעון נגד בינאום.

מיכאל פרנאי

6.4.1971

Section 1

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general description of the project and its objectives.
2. The second part of the report is devoted to a description of the methods used in the study.
3. The third part of the report is devoted to a description of the results of the study.
4. The fourth part of the report is devoted to a discussion of the results of the study.
5. The fifth part of the report is devoted to a conclusion and recommendations.
6. The sixth part of the report is devoted to a list of references.
7. The seventh part of the report is devoted to an appendix.
8. The eighth part of the report is devoted to a list of figures and tables.

משרד החוץ

בלתי מסווג

מחלקת הקשר

מברק נכנס

Handwritten: W, 10/167, A/8305, and a large diagonal line.

מס' 433

בשליח: 29.3.71

אל: המשרד

מאת: ביר יורק

לוריא, מאוס ב, העתק רושינגטון (הועבר).

FOLLOWING: LETTER ADDRESSED TO SECRETARY GENERAL U THANK FROM AMBASSADOR J., TEKOAH, DATD 29 MARCH 1971.

EXCELLENCY,

ON INSTRUCTIONS FROM MY GOVERNMENT I HAVE THE HONOUR TO REFER TO THE LETTER ADDRESSED TO YOU ON 23 MARCH 1971 BY THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SPAIN (A/8303, S/10163), IN REPLY TO MY LETTER OF 19 MARCH 1971 (A/8302, S/10160).

THERE IS NOTHING IN THE LETTER FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF PSAIN THAT EXPLAINS WHY SPAIN HAS SHUT ITS EYES TO THE AGGRESSIONS COMMITTED AGAINST JERUSALEM BY JORDAN AND THE UAR AND THE DESTRUCTION BY JORDAN OF THE JEWISH QUARTER OF THE OLD CITY, THE UPROOTING OF ITS JERWISH POPULATION, THE RAZIN TO THE GROUND OF ITS HOUSSS OF WORSHIP AND INSTITUTES OF LEARNING IN FLAGRANT VILATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW,

THE UN CHARTER AND UN RESOLUTIONS. SPAIN CONTINUES TO IGNORE THOSE FACTS AND PURSUE S A BIASED PRO-ARAB AND ANTI-ISRAELI POLICY IN MATTERS OF THE MIDDLE EAST.

I HAVE THE HONOUR TO REQUEST THAT THIS LETTER BE CIRCULATED AS AN OFFICIAL COUMENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

PLEASE ACCEPAT, EXCELLENCY, THE ASSURANCES OF MY HIGHEST CONSIDEATION.

(SIGNED) J. TEKOAH

AD KAN
NAIM.....

שהחזר דוהמ4 אליו דין סמכל סמכל פרבאי מאוס ב הסברה3 מעת2 מזתיס הדס חקר דס אמון

חיעוד בצו פז

בל/הז

בלתי מסווג

משרד החוץ

מחלקת הקשר

מברק נכנס

S/10168

30/3/1971

LETTER DATED 30 MARCH 1971 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SPAIN TO THE UN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL

WITH REGARD TO THE LETTER OF 29 MARCH 1971 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL (A/8305,S/10167), MY DELEGATION CANNOT BUT EXPRESS SURPRISE AT THE FACT THAT THE AMBASSADOR OF ISRAEL DOES NOT QUOTE FROM OR REFER TO THE RESOLUTIONS WHICH HAVE, IN HIS OPINION, BEEN VIOLATED BY JORDAN OR THE UAR IN SO FAR AS RELATES TO THE CHARACTER AND STATUS OF JERUSALEM, TO WHICH I ALLUDED IN MY LETTER OF 15 MARCH (A/8301,S/10159).

MY GOVERNMENT IS NOT PURSUING A POLICY "PRO" OR "ANTI" ANYONE, IT IS GUIDED IN THIS MATTER BY THE RESOLUTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND WHICH I MENTIONED IN MY PREVIOUS LETTERS.

PROOF OF THE OBJECTIVITY OF MY GOVERNMENT'S POSITION IS THE FACT THAT ITS EXPRESSION OF ALARM AT THE MEASURES OF ASSIMILATION DESIGNED TO CHANGE THE TRUE NATURE AND ALTER THE STATUS OF JERUSALEM WAS IN AGREEMENT WITH A SIMILAR COMMENT MADE ON 22 MARCH BY NO LESS AUTHORITATIVE AN ORGAN THAT THE OSSERVATORE ROMANO.

I SHOULD BE GRATEFUL IF YOU WOULD HAVE THIS LETTER CIRCULATED AS A DOCUMENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

(SIGNED) JAIME DE PINIES
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SPAIN TO THE UN.

עד כאן.

ב א ר מ

שהח רוחם סבכל אלון דין סבכל מעה הסברה מאדם א-ב פזתיס ודס חקר רם אמן בבר

פז תיעוד.

גל

पुनः पुनः विचार्यते

משרד החוץ

בלתי מסווג

מחלקת הקשר

מברק נכנס

מס' 382

בנעלה: 251500 מרס 71

אל : המשרד

מאת: ביר יורק

לוריא, מאוס ב העתק ורשיבגטרון (הוצבר).

LETTER DATED 23 MARCH 1971 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SPAIN TO THE UN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL

WITH REFERENCE TO THE LETTER ADDRESSED TO YOU ON 19 MARCH 1971 BY THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL (A/8312, (S/10160), I SHOULD LIKE TO MAKE THE FOLLOWING OBSERVATIONS.

1. MY DELEGAT ON FINDS IT SURPIRING THAT THE REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL SEEMS TO REGARD AS TENDENTIOUS ANY POLICY WHICH IS NOT IN CONSONANCE WITH THE VIEWS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL.

2. THE SPANISH DELEGATION HAS STATES REPEATEDLY, IN BITH THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, THAT COMPLIANCE WITH SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 242(1967) IN ALL ITS PROVISIONS IS OBLIGATORY. THE PERPETUATUION OF THE MILITARY OCCUPATION OF THE TERRITORIES USURPED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL IS A CONTINUING SOURCE OF CONFLICT AND A VIOLATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHARTER. TAKING ADVTAGE OF THIS OCCUPATION TO ALTER THE STATUS AND CHARACTER OF JERUSALEM THROUGH SO-CALLED URBAN IMPROVEMENTS IS PRECISELY WHAT IS CONTRARY TO THE RESOLUTIONS MENTIONED IN MY LETTER OF 15 MARCH (A/8301, S/10159).

3. THE PERMANENT MISSION OF SPAIN IS NOT AWARE THAT THE UN HAS ADOPTED ANY DECISIONS CONDEMNING JORDAN.

I HAOPE THAT THESE CLARIFICATIONS WILL BRING THIS DISCUSSION TO A CLOSE.

I SHOUDL BE GRATEFUL IF YOU WOULD HAVE THIS LETTER CIRUCLATED AS AN OFFICIAL DOCUMENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

(SIGNED) JAIME DE PINIES
AMBASSADOR PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SPAIN TO THE UN

AD KAN
NAUM.....

שהח רוהמ טנכל אלון דיין סמנכל מאוס א+ב טנפא פרגאי מזחים חקר הדס טנח

הסברה אירופה ב רמ אמן

לב/קל

The distinguished American architect, Philip Johnson, who participated in the meeting of the Jerusalem Committee last December, wrote the following open letter to Mayor Teddy Kollek which was printed in the "New York Times" on

February 26. Mr. Johnson is highly critical of the Housing Ministry plans to build at Nebi Samwil and Government House but expresses strong support of the Master plan for the city, of which the Committee as a whole had been highly critical.

THE NEW JERUSALEM

Dear Mayor Kollek,

Nothing in history has prepared you for your present dilemma in the planning of Jerusalem. At once the most sacred of spiritual sites, the most torn and disputed area of modern times, the capital of a new and forceful country, the agglomeration of centuries of different ownerships with differing ideologies. In other words, you have a mess.

At the same time, opportunity. Before a complete modern impasse develops you can still plan a new Jerusalem. Too late New York, Tokyo, Moscow; our future is behind us. Yours is still ahead.

One modern spectre already looms: I see by the paper that your City Council has approved housing on sites like Mount Samuel (Nebi Samwil) and Government House Hill. Politics aside, this is aesthetic criminality. The bare Judean Hills are your backdrop, your greatest visual asset. I know that we have ruined our cityscapes with sprawl, but must you follow our bad example?

I am aware of many insolubles — insoluble not only to you but the rest of us unfortunates in a technological and world capitalist era. To name three: Traffic — you can never provide enough car space, so do the best you can; Housing — housing will, in all likelihood, forever be substandard; provide whatever your national purse will allow you; for Heaven's sake don't let them ruin the beautiful Judean Hills; Speculative building — remember the golden rule: He who has the money makes the rules, but fight it. Even money will respect rules (height restrictions? stone facing?) when forced.

Either great or trivial

I am not writing you on these subjects, but rather on the subject of the physical place-design which will make Jerusalem either great or trivial. What use traffic clover-leaves if there is no grandeur for the traffic to get to? What point square miles of low-cost (and low aesthetic quality) housing if there is no centre of life for the thousands to visit, to shop in, to worship in? What if you successfully keep down the Hiltons, the Sheratons and the skyscrapers, if nothing takes their place?

Jerusalem awaits its 20th century, its Israeli shape. Jerusalem today has the problems that Rome had in the 16th century. Rome was a mess of alleys with great buildings (the churches) scattered, its hills masked with hovels. The ambitions of the Papacy changed all that. Sixtus V sliced roads and crossroads through Rome (each crossing marked with its obelisk) clarifying the processions, creating a network which still constitutes the arteries and veins of modern Rome.

Rome since Sixtus has had a plan.

Other great capitals created their particular sense of place in other centuries.

All these city centres are now old. Your plan will be different, new. It will be the first 20th-century urban place, and the only one in the world with a history like Jerusalem.

I realize, Mr. Mayor, that my dream is easy for me since I am so far away and have none of the responsibility. And yet, there are no insuperable difficulties. Control you must have, money you must have. The first, I imagine, you have. Money is, or could be, the tax on the finished city of the future. Who, after all, paid for Haussmann's Paris? The third ingredient, after control and money, is imagination. Yours and your architects. I know you and I know your architects — no problem.

The direction is laid out in the excellent framework produced by your team's preliminary (master plan) report: you need a new city centre north of the Jaffa Gate. (Mr. Johnson doubtlessly means Damascus Gate. Ed. J.P.) And you need a Way from Mount Herzl to Mount Scopus. (Mr. Johnson is here referring to the proposed ceremonial boulevard intended to become the city's main roadway. Ed. J.P.)

The heart of the city

The new centre will be the end of the new rapid transit from Jerusalem, the Grand Central of the City. In a megastructure, around and over and under the station, will be hotels, car parks, bus stations, shopping malls, enclosed plazas, all the beauties of a modern concentration. The centre cannot be tall, lest it interfere with the Jaffa (Damascus, Ed. J.P.) Gate, but it can be spatially a new experience of plazas, malls, varying levels, all with their own microclimate, at once the agora, transportation node, souk — the heart of the New City.

You will have the Way, a processional from Mount Scopus to Mount Herzl. This will be the great life-giver, the Champs Elysées, the Oxford Street, Unter den Linden, the Corso, all rolled into one.

But it will be 20th century, in other words, much superior. Minibuses running free of charge; tree-shaded pedestrian medians; reduced car traffic, not overly wide. And what vistas! What city has so many hills, so much visible history to be enjoyed from one Way. A road joining the Old City and the universities, the business district and the Government centre and museum. The Way will be a chain of beauty, a city creator. And the New Jerusalem will have its sense of place.

GRAD

sh Soviet affairs expert, Crankshaw, gives new details of the hijack trial. These, he says, make the whole case look nastier. Crankshaw cites the moving and emotional statements of the accused in court before their sentences.

atives in Israel. He said: "I should have applied to leave the country legally, although the office which is authorized to give legal permission does not give hope to be allowed to leave for Israel. I am ready to bear responsibility for what I have done and appeal to the court to take into consideration that I have two aged parents. I would also ask the court to show leniency in respect of Silva Zalmanson and compassion to Kuznetsov and Dymshits."

Mendel Bodnya, born 1937, said he lost his mother and brother during World War II, but learned later that they were living in Israel. He said: "I appeal to the court for compassion. All I want is to see my mother again. Please remember that I have promised never to break the law again."

Intimidation

Dymshits himself said he thought the sentence of death upon him sought by the prosecutor was "extremely cruel," but he added: "I am not a liberal, and I understand that a struggle is going on and that this severe punishment is necessary for you in order to intimidate others. My sentence will serve as a precedent and example."

He ended with: "I am grateful to the authorities for the humane treatment of my wife and daughter. I appeal to the court that I be treated in a just and humane manner."

When the verdicts were announced, some of those in court applauded, while relatives of the defendants turned and shouted at them: "Fascists! How dare you applaud death



Youths in Zweibrücken, Germany, protest against the arrest of Black Panther leader Bobby Seale and two American soldiers who are in Army custody. The demonstrator in front carries a banner saying Red Panther. (AP radiophoto)

YESTERDAY'S RADIOPHOTOS



The four U.S. airmen kidnapped near Ankara on Thursday and held by the leftist "Turkish Liberation Army" for a \$400,000 ran-



Firemen sift through the rubble of a building in mid-town New York City after a wall had collapsed on Friday. The police said that the building was undergoing "no imaginary demolition" when

'They Shall Build in Jerusalem'

By TEDDY KOLLET

JERUSALEM—I am grateful that Philip Johnson's open letter to me this past week placed the controversy over Jerusalem's development in its proper perspective. Too many misconceptions have been created in the minds of Jerusalem's friends abroad.

This was brought home to me the other day by a distinguished American visitor to our city. "Where," he asked, "are the huge buildings which you are putting up between Gethsemane and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre?" When I showed him the modest four-story houses already completed several miles away in the north at Ramat Atzor, and explained the plans for

future construction in other sections, he expressed astonishment at the fuss which was stirring abroad.

Even this program for housing on the slopes of Nebi Samwel and Government House Hill, which Lewis Mumford criticized, have not been clearly described. In fact, no building will be closer than 1,100 meters below the peak of the hill, as the crow flies. Most of the Judean Hills will remain virgin. Similarly, the northern slope of Government Hill, which faces Jerusalem, will remain untouched. The proposed new houses there, which have received so much attention in the world press, will be constructed on the southeast side of the hill, facing the Dead Sea, and will be invisible

from anywhere in the city, leaving our visual assets and heritage intact.

But I believe that there is more than esthetics involved in Jerusalem's future. Mr. Mumford, in a memorandum to the Town Planning Session of the Jerusalem Committee, which Mr. Johnson attended here in December, called upon the municipal authorities of the city to look to Isaiah, rather than to Baron Haussmann, for guidance in planning our development. Following his advice, I found the following verses of the Prophet:

"And I will rejoice in Jerusalem and in my people. . . . And they shall build houses and inhabit them. . . ." (Isaiah 65:19-22).

This vision of the future has sus-

My own argument with the Government is not on the need for building and progress. What I feel is that in a severely mixed city with extreme polarization between Oriental and Western Jews, religious and secular, Moslem and Christians—while great amounts of money are being spent on housing for new residents—more money should be made available simultaneously for improving older quarters, for renewing the city core and for better social services.

Jerusalem cannot be preserved as a monument or a museum. Both the historical Old City and the new are living entities, whose people, of all religions, require the facilities of modern urban life. The vision of a City Center and a processional from Mount Herzl to Mount Scopus is one way to forge a link between history and the present. We share this dream and are planning to make it a reality.

Teddy Kollet is Mayor of Jerusalem.

NY TIMES

20/3/71

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20/03/71

SOVIET DENIES PLAN TO EASE JEWS' VISAS

MOSCOW, March 19 (UPI)—Authoritative Soviet sources today denied reports that the Soviet Union intended to issue 300,000 visas over the next few years to Jews who want to leave the Soviet Union.

The sources said such reports were "irresponsible and absurd" and could even have the effect of inhibiting Jewish immigration to Israel rather than aiding it.

They said that more than 1,000 Jews a year have been allowed to leave the Soviet Union but such figures have never been published. An estimated 13,000 visas have been issued in the last 10 years. The Soviet Government and Jewish leaders both treat the figures as confidential.

All Soviet citizens need special permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

The case of Jews who want to go to Israel has been further

complicated by Soviet support of the Arab cause in the Middle East conflict.

Nikolai A. Shchelokov, the Interior Minister, said last week that the Government would deny visas to emigrate to Israel to potential soldiers and to any person who would be useful to the Israeli economy, such as engineers, mechanics and others with special skills.

I am pleased by the argument and discussion regarding planning among architects and engineers and in the press. The interest demonstrates the love and fascination which Jerusalem holds for so many. One participant at the architects conference put it this way: "We all have two cities—our own and Jerusalem." It is something of which I am proud, on behalf of all the citizens of our city. But it also imposes an obligation.

Good town planning is neither easy nor simple. Jerusalem's special significance makes the task even more difficult. We are striving to find ways to preserve the unique character and flavor of the city and its differing neighborhoods.

בזירה הבינ"ל

נוסח האיגרת ששוגרה לאפפיור ע"י אנשי חז' נוצריים בירדן

המקור: אל-דסתור, ירדן - 9.3.71

1. המלך חסין קיבל את המטרופוליט דיאודורס ואת המטרופוליט נעמח אלסמאן, שהגישו לו העתק של האגרת ששגרו העדות הנוצריות בירדן לפאולס ה-6, בה הם מבקשים את התערבותו, בטם העולם הנוצרי, למען שמור על ערבותה של העיר ירושלים, נוכח המזימות הישראליות לסיפוחה ולטשטוש אופיה הרוחני והתרבותי.

להלן נוסח האגרת:

הוד קדושתו!

יהי זה חוסר מילוי חובה מצדנו, אם לא נפנה אליך בעצם ימים אלה בקריאה נרגשת להתערבות נמרצת מצד הוד קדושתו. בטם העולם הנוצרי-למען הצלתה של ירושלים וסמירת אופיה הקדוש - המסורתי, זאת ע"י סיפוחה לירדן, בטרם שיהיה מאוחר.

ידוע לכם, לבטח, המתרחש בעיר הקודש.

שלטונות ישראל סטיפחוה ע"פ החלטות וחוקים חד-צדדיים, חותרים כיום לשינוי אופיה המיוחד - שינוי בל יכירנו - הם איטרו תכניות חדשות לפיהן תהיה ירושלים עיר יהודית.

למען הגשמת מטרה זו, רכשו אלפי דונם של אדמות ערביות בגבעות הסובבות את העיר, ופתחו בתנועת בניה מזרזת, שתהווה חגורת-מחנק יהודית סביב העיר העתיקה והמקומות הקדושים. לא תהיה ברירה בפני אלפי המשפחות הנוצריות והמוסלמיות המכותרות אלא לגווע באופן איטי בתוך בתיהם, או לנטוש את מקומותיהם, כך שייעלם בהם האופי הנוצרי.

ישראל פועלת ע"פ תכנית שהוכנה מראש, זאת על אף החוקים הבינ"ל האוסרים, עליה זאת, ודרך מחאותיהם של חוגים בינ"ל שונים. היא חותרת בכך להגשמת החלום הציוני - תוך מניעים של קנאות דתית - סירושלים תהא עיר בירתם. מה יהיה מצב עיר הקודש נוכח תככים ציוניים אלה? איך היא תוכל למלא את תפקידה העיקרי בעיר המקודשת ע"י כל הדתות? איך יהיה נתן לעבור באופן חופשי לעיר זו מבלי לעבור קודם את החגורה שמסביבה, ומבלי לעמוד בפיקוח סריח קנאות דתית נודפת ממנו? הנשתוק נוכח עוול זה מצד שלטונות הכיבוש? היות וירושלים נמצאת כיום תחת כיבוש כולל מצד השלטונות הישראליים, אנו רואים את עצמנו מצווים - בפני אלהים, ההסטוריה ובפני מצפוננו - כי נרים קול זעקה, קול היושר וקול הצדק.

הוד קדושתו! מוצא-פיך יסמט לנו נר, בשעה גורלית זו. אנו מצפים מכם כי תנקשו עמדה, שיש בה כדי להרגיע את לבנו. הנוצרים החיים רחוק מן המקומות הקדושים, לא מסוגלים להעריך נכונה את אשר מתרחש בעיר מקודשת זו. ירושלים, כידוע לכם, היא עיר השלום, שלום לא ישרור באזור אם לא יושג פתרון צודק לעיר זו. מפתח השלום טמון כאן בעיר הקודש. כל מי ששואף כי שלום-קבע ישרור במזרח התיכון, חייב להתקומם, בכל כוחו, נגד נסיונות חתירה מצד דת כלשהי או מצד גזע כלשהו להשתלף בלעדית עליה. על כן יש להקדיש מירב המאמץ למען הגן על ירושלים, על אופיה ועל קדושתה בעיני הבריות.

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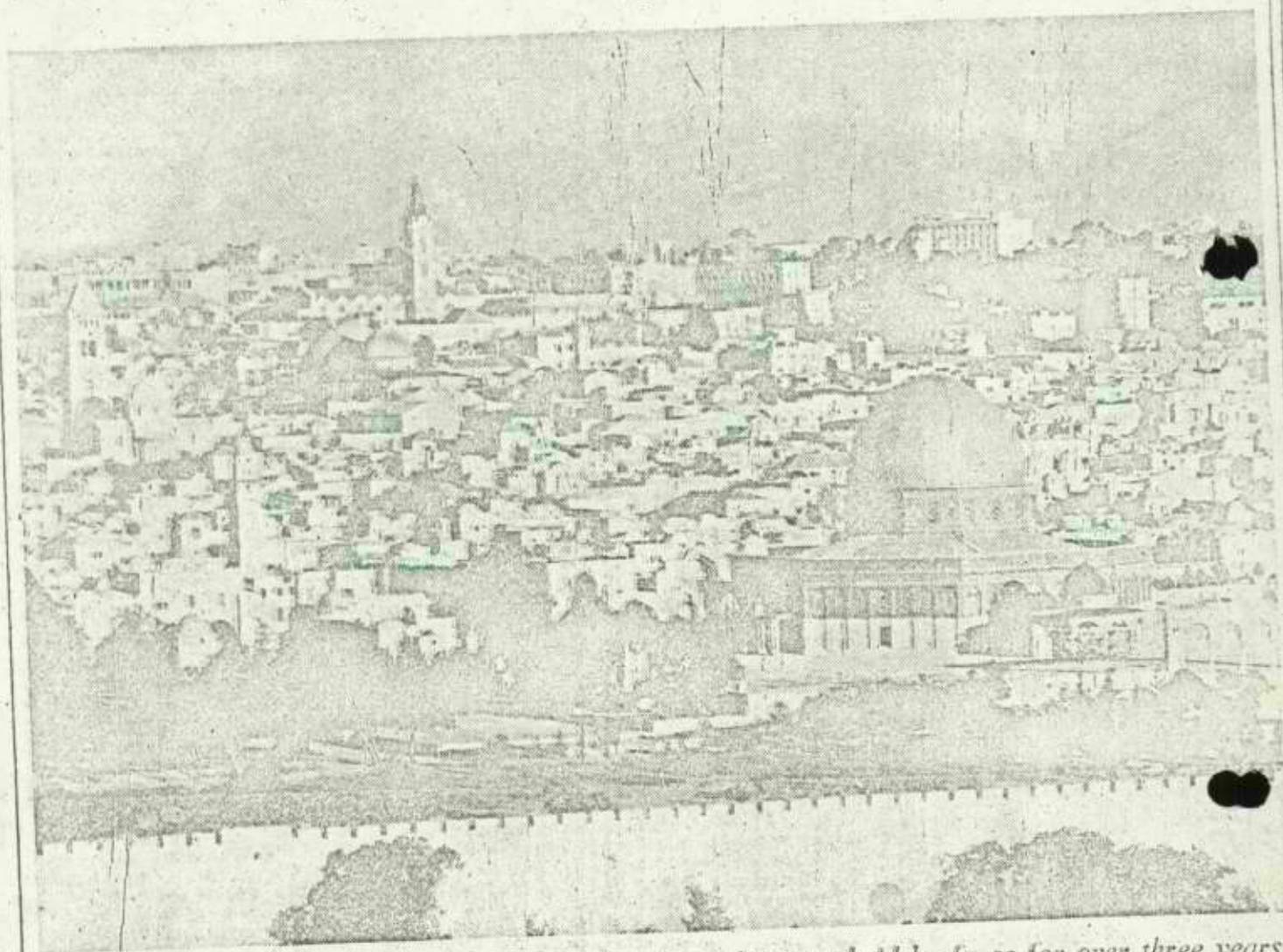
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LONDON TIMES

26. II. 1971.

This is not an advertisement for holidays in Israel



This is a photograph of Arab Jerusalem, which Israel has now held by force for over three years.

A Holy City sacred to three religions—Judaism, Christianity and Islam—it has preserved its unique beauty and distinctive character down the centuries.

Now it is threatened by vandalism. Plans are in train to ring it with disfiguring tenements for Jewish settlers, with the object of making it overwhelmingly Jewish. These plans have been denounced by experts, including many Jews. Thousands of acres of land are being expropriated from Arab landowners. Whole Arab quarters in the Old City have been razed to the ground. Hundreds of Arab families rendered homeless.

It is not only Jerusalem's beauty and character that are threatened. It is also the hope of peace in the Middle East. These plans for settling 60,000 Israelis in Arab Jerusalem are a deliberate provocation to continuing conflict. If carried out, they will destroy all chance of peace.

In persisting with these plans Israel stands alone against the whole world. In 1967 her purported annexation of Jerusalem was condemned by the U.N. General Assembly. In 1968 the Security Council declared the annexation invalid and called on Israel to rescind all measures taken to change the status of Jerusalem. On 4 July, 1969, the Security Council censured Israel "in the strongest terms" for failing to comply.

But to no avail.

It is now time for the international community to impose its will and stop Israel spoiling Jerusalem and frustrating peace.

Issued by the Jerusalem Committee and the Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding.

PERSONAL VIEWPOINT

An economic and political federation of independent Jewish and Arab states on both sides of the Jordan is the only hope for lasting peace in our area, writes **NAFTALI H. BEIN** in this

Personal Viewpoint column. Such a development might take 10 to 20 years, and the resultant commonwealth would serve as a genuine bridge between Israel and the Arab world, he believes.

Federal way to M.E. peace

IF we genuinely want peace, security and the integrity of the character of our own state within the wholeness of the Holy Land, within its historical borders on both sides of the Jordan — as we do — and if the Arabs demand a similar status for themselves — as they do — then both parties can have that only in the form of an economic and political federation of two independent states, Israel on one hand, and an Arab Palestinian-Jordan state on both sides of the Jordan.

The latter should receive Gaza as its sea-port and a free-zone in Haifa port. No corridors should be needed, because both peoples would be accorded full freedom of movement and residence, and gradually also of work and settlement, in all parts of a joint federal commonwealth. This would develop through vision and goodwill, in natural stages during 10 to 20 years, into the flourishing whole of Eretz-Yisrael and "Falastin" respectively.

Defence cooperation

Such a union could begin its common administration with a joint committee for defence and foreign affairs, backed by some kind of a joint defence organization. This nucleus would gradually and necessarily develop, in the course of time, into a full-fledged federal government under which the final borders between the two states would certainly lose much of their present importance. The name and constitutional character of the Arab state would be for the Arabs alone to decide. Any representative leadership of it should be welcome to us.

The Arab Palestine-Jordan state

thus federated with Israel would serve as a genuine bridge between us and the Arab world, whose moral backing it would enjoy. Israel, on the other hand, would be a convenient bridge for the Arabs to the best achievements of western civilisation, without any strings attached. Our present efforts in the West Bank represent a good start for such beneficial co-operation. Mass tourism would enter from both sides to the Holy Places of the three great religions, all properly supervised by their own autonomous religious authorities and their integrity internationally guaranteed.

Re-united Jerusalem, never in history any nation's capital other than that of the Jewish people, should remain a united municipality and Israel's capital. It should, however, also become the federation's central administrative seat and in its final stage its capital. An Arab local government constituency arrangement and the option of Jerusalem's Arab residents to choose between the citizenships of Israel and the Arab state, without prejudice to their full municipal rights, should go far to meet Arab national aspirations in the Jerusalem region. Without underestimating the many difficulties and obstacles in the way of its execution, such a solution should be attainable.

A federation on such lines would probably become in due course the stable nucleus for some kind of a Middle Eastern Common Market.

A federal solution would considerably facilitate an equitable solution of the refugee problem, obviously one of the pre-requisites of a lasting peace with the Arabs.

The economy of the Arab federal partner, rapidly developing with our constructive aid, would eagerly absorb a good deal of the valuable man-power, senselessly wasted for so many years in dreadful refugee camps. The grievances caused by the harsh conditions in the camps would disappear and with them a good deal of the hostility of the previous camp inmates.

For other refugees within and outside the occupied territories places of work and resettlement should be found elsewhere by joint efforts and with international assistance. It goes without saying that generous compensation should be provided for all those whose property was expropriated or destroyed or taken up by others. Certain concessions should also be made for the reunion of families and other hardship cases in Israel proper.

A turning point

The public declaration of this peace concept might mean a turning point in our political situation and in that of the Middle East. A new wave of goodwill would be created among our friends and would-be-friends in the world. It would help to forestall the superficially conceived or inimical peace plans offered so generously by friend and foe alike.

It would certainly strengthen the hand of the moderates in the Arab countries and especially on the West Bank. It would soon make armed resistance against us appear superfluous and would help to clip the wings of the terrorists. In the absence of any other solution, all sides might ultimately be won over,

hopefully, to such an equitable and attainable compromise.

Unfortunately, the Arab-Israel conflict, originally confined to the Palestine problem, has gradually expanded into a power conflict between Israel, with the Jewish people in the world behind it, and the Arab world, the latter mainly represented by Egypt, its strongest and most ambitious power. Dangerously behind it looms a possible super-power conflict. Obviously, the Jarring talks' main task will have to be to defuse this dangerous conflict and to disengage both sides from the heavily armed confrontation on the Egyptian front. Even this, however, will hardly be possible, if we cannot show at least a tangible concept intended to solve the Palestine problem, the origin and hard core of the conflict.

Annexation

The idea of an Arab-Israel co-existence, based on a federal solution as elaborated above, has steadily gained support during the last years in Israel. Events and developments in this area since last summer have strengthened the tendency in this direction. It may well be assumed that such a peace movement should now be endorsed by a majority of our population. It may replace the senseless movements for and against withdrawal from the occupied territories. It certainly should take the sting out of the suicidal movement for large-scale annexations. Contrary to all these movements, which can only destroy the unity of our people without reaching anything positive, the proposed peace movement would tend to unite most of them.



Following the killing of two Ulster policemen in Belfast over the week-end, British soldiers frisk suspects lined up against a wall. (AP radiophoto)

21 million Chinese without a homeland

NEW YORK (AP). — "The most formidable economic power in Asia, outside of Japan, is a nation of twenty-one million without their own homeland or government — the overseas Chinese. Despite racial hostility and even massacres, this scattered nation of expatriates dominates the economic life of Southeast Asia."

This estimate of a remarkably resilient and industrious people is given by "Fortune" magazine in a 13-page article in its March issue. From the pedicabs they own and operate in the streets of Jakarta to their banks in Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia these adaptable people survive and prosper so much as a group that "many international corporations find them invaluable as managers and allies," the Time Incorporated business monthly adds in its survey. "Scattered throughout Southeast Asia, from Burma to the Philip-

tional boundaries by family and clan bonds forged over the centuries. Though deeply conscious of past traditions, the Chinese are the most modern, adaptable group in their part of the world. And at every level, from major commercial banks to small rural middle-men, they dominate finance, industry and trade. They constitute only six per cent of the region's population but their economic importance is far greater than their numbers in this sea of languid people resistant to the instincts of modern capitalism, where only the Chinese have displayed the avidity to organize trade and the adeptness to manage and expand complex business enterprises. Their strongholds are Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia... but even in Indonesia and the Philippines they wield potent influence." In their adopted Southeast Asian homes, the overseas Chinese have

Russians call for Israel withdrawal

MOSCOW (AP). — The Soviet Union said in a statement published yesterday that it is firmly in favour of "a settlement of the Middle East conflict by political means," and warned that the only alternative is a "military clash." The statement reiterated the Soviet view that Israel must withdraw from all territories held since the Six Day War. The statement was published on the front page of most Moscow newspapers yesterday and was carried by the Soviet news agency Tass.

It said that "a more favourable situation than ever before has been taking shape in the past several

Mrs. Gandhi lives up to her reputation

By TREVOR DRIEBERG

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW DELHI — On March 12, the people of northern India celebrate Holi, the festival of spring. This is a time when young folk of both sexes throw off their inhibitions, mingle freely, shout obscenities and sprinkle one another with coloured water.

Holi has a special significance this year because the Indian Election Commission plans to announce the results of the parliamentary elections the same day. For many politicians who are pinning their hopes of survival on the outcome of the elections, Holi may not be an occasion for merry making.

Among them may be Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and her followers.

Voting starts today and ends on March 10. Speculation on the outcome of the elections is not exactly favourable to Mrs. Gandhi's ruling Congress Party.

Government's hope

The object of this general election, which is being held a year before schedule, was to give the government an absolute majority in the Lok Sabha, the lower house of parliament, but most observers agree that this is unlikely.

At best the Congress Party might win 240 seats out of 518. Less optimistic forecasts say it will be fortunate to get as many as it held in the last house — around 225.

In its final stages the election campaign has turned into a battle between Mrs. Gandhi and her opponents on the right and left. Her party seems to have decided that its big attraction to the electorate



רוה"מ על ירושלים

מחוך ראיון גולדה מאיר ב-
(הארגון פורסם ב"מעריב", 1.3.1971)

"הערבים אומרים דברים רבים. הם אומרים, למשל, כי
ישראל נלקחה מהם. מה כוונתך כאשר אתה אומר, שלקחנו ארמות
מן הערבים? אל תשכח, סירדן לקחה את מזרח ירושלים בכווח ב-1948
היהודים שנותרו בחיים בעיר העתיקה גורשו ממנה. אין אנו
יכולים להסכים לעקרון, שאסור שיימצא יהודי בשטח ירדני."

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מזל טוב ירושלים

סודי

ירושלים, ו' באדר תשל"א
3 במרס 1971

א ל : ד"ר י. הרצוג, מנכ"ל רוח"מ
מאת : הממונה על ענינים כניסיתיים

הנדון: המלך חוסיין ועתיד ירושלים

ב-אוכזרבר (לונדון) מיום 28.2 ש.ז. הופיע ראיון עם המלך חוסיין.

בראיון זה חזר חוסיין והתבטא על ירושלים, הנקודות העקריות:

- א. אם בינאום ירושלים - אזי בינאום כל העיר, כולל החלק הישראלי.
- ב. אם אין בינאום - אזי ירושלים הערבית נשארת ירושלים הערבית.
- ג. חייבת להיות הכרה מלאה בריבונות "שלנו" (קרי: ירדן) על ירושלים הערבית ונסיגת ישראל חייבת להקיף חלק זה.
- ד. מוכן להבטיח זכויות גישה למקומות הקדושים לכל הסאמינים.
- ה. כשום פנים אין להסכים לאכזר ירושלים הערבית. זו שייכת לא בלבד לירדן אלא לעולם הערבי/מוסלמי כולו, ועלינו (קרי: ירדן) מוטלת אחריות בה 12 מאות שנים.

ברצוני להכחיש כי כאן ביטוי ברור ומפורש לכך כי לא לירדן בלבד ענין באספקט המוסלמי של ירושלים. נראה לי כי כאן אחיזה לרעיון של אחריות מוסלמית רחבה, כפי שניסחתי לאחרונה.

אשר לתביעה "להעניק הכרה בזכויות ריבוניות לירדן בירושלים", רומני כי רוח"מ כבר הסיבה להשיב על כך.

נוסח הפסקה על ירושלים - לוסה.

בברכה

מיכאל פרגאי

העתק: המנכ"ל

- מר א. לוריא, משנה למנכ"ל
- מר מ. גזית, סמנכ"ל
- מר ד. ריבלין, ראש לשכת השר

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LONDON

O B S E R V E R

28.2.1971

HUSSEIN: I'LL MAKE PEACE WITH ISRAEL

from ROBERT STEPHENS: Amman, 27 February

"Our position is as it has always been. From time to time we hear mention of the internationalisation of Jerusalem. We believe this is connected with the 1947 Palestine partition plan of the United Nations, which means the internationalisation of both sides of Jerusalem. If this is not the approach, then Arab Jerusalem is Arab Jerusalem. There must be total recognition of our rights of sovereignty over that side of the city. Jerusalem must be included in the Israeli withdrawal.

At the same time we are always ready to make Jerusalem a city of peace and especially to ensure rights of access to the Holy Places for all believers. What is totally unacceptable is the loss of Arab Jerusalem. It belongs not only to Jordan, but to the Arab and Muslim world as a whole. We have to fulfil here a responsibility which has lasted twelve hundred years."

080000Z
28.2.1971

HURRIE: I'll talk to you with Israel
from about 2000 hours, 27 February

Our position is as it has always been. From time
to time we hear mention of the internationalization of
Jerusalem. We believe this is connected with the 1947
partition plan of the United Nations, which
means the internationalization of both sides of Jerusalem.
If this is not the approach, then Israel is
and Jerusalem. There must be total recognition of our
rights of sovereignty over that side of the city.
Jerusalem must be included in the Israeli wilderness.

At the same time we are always ready to take
Jerusalem a city of peace and especially to ensure rights
of access to the holy places for all believers.
What is totally unacceptable is the loss of Arab Jerusalem.
It belongs not only to Jordan, but to the Arab and Muslim
world as a whole. To have to fulfil these responsibilities
which has lasted twelve hundred years."

מדינת ישראל

NY TIMES

The Hillsides of Jerusalem

The Israeli Housing Ministry's announced plan to push ahead with the construction of new housing for Israelis on former Arab lands in East Jerusalem constitutes a serious threat to the future of the Holy City and to the cause of peace.

The proposed developments on the Biblical hillsides surrounding the city have been severely criticized by international architects and city planners who fear they will destroy the unique character of Jerusalem, sacred to the followers of three great religions. An Israeli urban specialist has characterized the plan as "monotonous, mediocre and unsatisfactory." On aesthetic grounds alone, development should be further delayed pending the careful restudy promised recently by Jerusalem's Mayor Kollek.

But the Housing Ministry's proposed action has even more serious political implications. Minister Zev Sharef has openly proclaimed that the purpose of the new construction is to consolidate Israel's control over Arab sections of Jerusalem, which were annexed after the June 1967 war, in disregard of United Nations resolutions—an action the State Department yesterday said would be "unacceptable."

Mr. Sharef's announcement—coupled with the negative reaction of Israeli officials to U.N. Ambassador Gunnar Jarring's effort to elicit some specific Israeli commitment to withdraw from occupied areas—is bound to raise grave questions about Israel's readiness to move toward peace in accordance with the principles laid down in the Security Council Resolution of Nov. 22, 1967. As Professor Jacob Talman of Hebrew University has observed, Israeli settlement in East Jerusalem "only confirms Arab fears that there is no intention of withdrawing from occupied areas."

Almost no one, including the Arabs of East Jerusalem, wants the Holy City divided and strife-torn again as it was before the Six-Day War. But it is difficult to imagine a permanently peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict which would leave Israelis in exclusive, unilateral control of the entire city.

The case for a rethinking of Israeli policy toward Jerusalem was put eloquently by Lewis Mumford, the American city planner, in a recent memorandum to Mayor Kollek. "The integrity of Jerusalem as a whole, in which Israelis and Arabs, Jews, Moslems and Christians will be enabled to form a permanent working partnership, must be the basic premise," Mr. Mumford wrote. "Yet this assumption presupposes a state of political harmony, economic cooperation and human good feelings that does not as yet exist, and that certainly cannot be produced by any proposal that would make Israeli national interests the sole determining factor. . . ."

This ministerial decision is contrary to Israel's own larger interests in Jerusalem and in peace.

מדינת ישראל

התכנון

מדינת ישראל

מדינת ישראל

מדינת ישראל

התכנון

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ISRAEL TO REVIEW JERUSALEM PLANS

Housing Ministry Agrees
With Mayor's Demand

By HENRY RAYMONT
Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, Feb. 20—Israel's Ministry of Housing has agreed to demands by Mayor Teddy Kollek of Jerusalem for a broad review of the largest and most controversial of the new housing projects planned for the hills and valleys around the city.

The main change proposed by the mayor is a drastic reduction in size and a modification of the design of dwellings planned for the empty ridges near Nebi Samuel to the northwest of Jerusalem, where the ministry wanted to build 18,000 apartments.

Official sources said tonight that the ministry has tentatively agreed to scale down the project to between 3,000 and 4,000 units. There was also a possibility, they said, that after further consultations with municipal architects the new plans may retain some of the features of the mayor's master plan for Jerusalem.

Minister Revealed Plan

The controversy exploded on Monday when Zev Sharef, the Minister of Housing, disclosed for the first time the scope and nature of the Government's plan to build in the territories around Jerusalem formerly held by Jordan. He emphasized the need to speed the construction work with a view to keeping Jerusalem "an emphatically Jewish city."

In Washington, the State Department called the plan "unacceptable," asserting that it would prejudice the status of Jerusalem before Israel and the Arab states reached a peace agreement.

Mayor Kollek's master plan, which is currently being revised by an international panel of architects and city planners, calls for villas and gardens rather than for the massive housing developments proposed by the ministry.

The compromise was worked out after three days of formal contacts between the municipality and the ministry, and a 30-minute informal meeting tonight when Mr. Sharef visited Mr. Kollek's home in the old residential section of Rehavia.

'Will Re-examine the Plans'

"There is an agreement between us that we will re-examine the plans," was Mr. Sharef's only comment after the meeting.

Though the plans have been in preparation for six months, Mr. Sharef disclosed for the first time the scope and nature of the sprawling housing developments arguing that construction had to proceed immediately to satisfy the pressing need to accommodate new immigrants. This was interpreted as a pointed rejection of Mr. Kollek's position that more time was needed to study the projects in the light of the master plan.

Throughout the week, Mr. Kollek had been struggling to restore the debate to technical considerations of urban planning, insisting that more studies were necessary to determine the impact of the outlying housing projects on the center of the capital.

He also stressed that the Government would have to provide the city with additional financial aid to cope with such problems as transportation, schools and community services which will be aggravated by the creation of the projected suburbs.

It was in this context that the Ministry's agreement to take more time to review the projects and to reduce the size of the Nebi Samuel development, now named Ramot, was seen as a significant concession to the Mayor.

If the compromise stands — and critics of the plan think this is highly unlikely — the over-all number of housing units ultimately to be erected by the Israeli Government in the territories around Jerusalem will be cut from 35,000 to 20,000.

In Ramot, the scaled-down plans would provide apartments for some 12,000 persons instead of 63,000 as envisioned in the Ministry's original proposal. But critics of the Government plan fear that once a nucleus for a housing development has been created it will continue to grow into an unwieldy urban sprawl.

NY TIMES

2/21/71

התכנית

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סה"כ 2 דמיט
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ירושלים, ל' בשבט תשל"א
25 בפברואר 1971

אל : מר ט. גזית, סמנכ"ל

מאת: הממונה על ענינים כנסיתיים

הנדון: ירושלים - שקולים חכמיסיים
סימוכין: טיוטת עבודה מס. 2 מיום 24.2.71
ומזכר מלווה לד"ר הרצוג

1. בטיטת מס. 2 ויתרתי על הוטפת הסברים, פרוט שקולים לכאן ולכאן וכיו"ב,
וזאת על מנה להימנע מסיבוב ולחבלים את העיקר.

2. בסדרי המלווה לד"ר הרצוג איזכרתי "לוח-זמנים כלשהו" המחייב חכנון פעולה.
כוונתי לא בלבד לפעולה-צורה פנימית אלא גם למקטיקה וכו' בה נכלכל את השיחות
עם יארינג בנושא ירושלים.

3. קיימים סימנים ברורים שונים שהם עבדנו בהינה אות-אזהרה; מהם:

א. התגובות על המולח הבינוני (מחמ"ד, מזכ"ל-או"ם, אגרה ירדן-מצרים ועוד).

ב. הודעת שר החוץ הבלגי במרלמנט (27/1 ש.ז.) על כי בלגיה מוסיפה לדבול
בבינאום.

ג. סיכומי דיון "השעה" (השוק) - 27/1 ש.ז. בהם הודיעה איטליה כי היא מצדה
בבינאום, וצדפה כי היא מכירה (לראשונה מאז 1948) בריבונות ירדן לירושלים
(לא ידוע לאיזה חלק של ירושלים).

ד. קולות בוחיקאן על חתומי-השובה בכיוון לחידוש העמדה בעד בינאום ואשור
להשראת והיקאנים לעמדה איטליה בנדון. (יצויין כי איטליה ובלגיה הינן כעת
חברות במועבי"ט).

4. אי-לכך עלינו לשקול כדאיפות מה עדיף: להמשיך ולעמוד מנגד, ולהסתפק בהצטרות
כוללניות (דוגמה זו שניהנה ליארינג ביום 1 דגא במסגרת הגובתנו לניר הירדני
מיום 19/1 ש.ז.) או לצאת באיזה יוזמה שמטרתה -

השלילית: להוציא את חרות ממסרטי הגורמים העוינים לנו

חיובית: ליצור לנו יתרון תן עניני והן טכטיים

בשלב הראשון התרכז יוזמה זו בנושאים חכמיסיים שיועלו בעת ובקונה אחת בצינורות
מדיניים ומחקרי הסברה.

בין נושאים אלה:

א. השטטוס של ירושלים (החלטה מועבי"ט 242 וסאר החלטות האו"ם מאז) כוונת
כל ההחלטות האלו מעורטלות וניהן לחזור ולהדגיש כי "השטטוס" הזה כלל

1. The first of the two main points is that the government should not be allowed to interfere with the private sector.

THE FIRST OF THE TWO MAIN POINTS IS THAT THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO INTERFERE WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR.

1. The first of the two main points is that the government should not be allowed to interfere with the private sector.
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10. The tenth of the two main points is that the government should not be allowed to interfere with the private sector.

פלישה ירדנית נגד החלטה או"ם ובמלישה זו לא הכירה כל מדינה, או גורם בינלאומי (להוציא את פאכיסטאן ואנגליה).

ב. אם מדובר על "החזרה" הסטטוס הרי פרוט הדבר חלוקת-העיר, ובמסגרת הנוכחית החזרה לוחמה מחסדה (בעיר הקודש) בחסות האו"ם וביזמתו. תכלית אבטור זה יעילה מאד, לפי נסיוני.

ג. בינאום ירושלים - פרוטו במסגרת כיום החדרה סוכיטים, פאכיסטאנים וכו' לירושלים. הבט זה של משנה הבינאום כדאי להסעים במיוחד באזני הקהולים, - בלביה, איטליה, (מורו בביקורו בשבוע הבא). ארגנטינה (חברה במועבי"ם עד סוף 1972), הוסיקאן ועוד.

ד. את המושג הרווח של רצונם של People of Jerusalem נוכל להשוות לאהבה כלפי-חוץ (ואני נוהג כך לעתים קרובות): אדרבא, מה רצונם של תושבי העיר - חידוש החלוקה והלוחמה? בינאום? נראה לי כי במקרה זה אנו דורכים על קרקע מוצקה טכן אין, למעשה, איש (קרי: ערבים וכו') הדוגל בבינאום חלוקה מחדש וכו' ב.

למען ההכטים יתכן ואמילו כדאי לנו לערוך משאל: אמילו תראה החוצה כי רבים מהושביה הערבים/מוסלמים של ירושלים דוגלים בריבונות ערבית וכו' על חלקם שלהם, - אין בכך נזק, - בחנאי כי המוצע בשיטת מס. 2 (בסעיפים: נתינות, רצף ביאורמי וכו') יתקבל כקו.

ה. להחזרת רוח"ט ביום 5 דגא (H.B.C. הנוסח מובא בג'רוסלם פוסט ס-7 דגא) "מי החליט כי מזרח ירושלים צ"ל בידי ירדן" היתה יעילה ומרשימה ונראה רצוי לחזור ולבטטה.

עד כאן להבט החכמים.

כשלב השני, הענייני, היינו תכניהנו העקרונית לגבי עתיד ירושלים, הריכי סבור כי הקונסלציה המדינית הנוכחית בהחלט מחייבת האמץ בגיבוש תכניה זו.

לאחר שהגובש התכניה יתיה זה מועיל מאד, לרעתי, לטכס בהקדם דרכי החדרתה למתזור המדיני-הסברתי (כמובן חוץ שימת-לב לסכניקה הטכניסיה, הכנה אפשרויות משה/ויחור וכו' ב).

5. לרעתי עדיפה בעת יוזמה, במישור החכמיטי, כנ"ל.

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מיכאל פרבאי

העתק: מר ג. רשאל, המנכ"ל
מר א. לוריא, משנה למנכ"ל
ו"ר יעקב הרצוג, מנכ"ל, משרד ראש הממשלה

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לוריא, טאום ב', העתק ורשינגטון (העבר)

להלן אגרת למזכל שהופיעה לעתונות הבורק:

EXC ELLENCY,

FURTHER TO OUR LETTER ADDRESSED TO YOUR EXCELLENCY ON 9 JANUARY (S/10075 AND A/8272) AND UPON INSTRUCTIONS FROM OUR GOVERNMENTS, WE HAVE THE HONOUR TO BRING TO YOUR EXCELLENCY'S ATTENTION THE FOLLOWING ISRAELI VIOLATIONS CONCERNING JERUSALEM:

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION S 2253 (ES-V) AND 2254 (ES-V), AS WELL AS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 252(1968), 267(1969) AND 271(1969), DEPOLORED ISRAEL'S UNILATERAL STEPS TO CHANGE THE CHARACTER OF JERUSALEM AND CONFIRMED THAT ACTIONS BY ISRAEL WHICH PURPORT TO ALTER THE STATUS OF THE CITY WERE INVALID AND COULD NOT CHANGE THAT STATUS.

SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 267(1969) INTER ALIA:

"2. DEPOLORES THE FAILURE OF ISRAEL TO SHOW ANY REGARD FOR THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE SECURITY COUNCIL MENTIONED ABOVE,

3. CENSURES IN THE STRONGEST TERMS ALL MEASURES TAKEN TO CHANGE THE STATUS OF THE CITY OF JERUSALEM,

4. CONFIRMS THAT ALL LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AND ACTIONS TAKEN BY ISRAEL WHICH PURPORT TO

ALTER THE STATUS OF JERUSLAME, INCLUDING EXPLORPIATION OF LAND AND PROPERTIES THEREON, ARE INVALID AND CANNNOT CHANGE THAT STATUS,

5. URGENTLY CALLS UNCE MORE UPON ISRAEL TO RESCIND FORTHWITH ALL MEASURES TAKEN BY IT WHICH MAY TEND TO CHANGE THE STATUS OF THE CITY OF JERUSALEM, - AND IN FURUTRE TO REFRAIN FROM ALL ACTIONS LIEKLY TO HAVE SUCH AN EFFECT,"

ALL THESE RESOLUTIONS AND OTHERS HAVE NOT DETERRED ISRAEL FROM DISREGARDING UN AUTHORITY AND DECISIONS,

IT CONTINUED TO CONFISCATE OR EXPLORPIRATE ARAB LAND AND PROPERTY WHICH IS PARTLY DEPICTED AND EXPLAINED BY THE ATTACHED TWO MAPS, ANNEXES 1 AND 2.

-2-

NEW ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS AND INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS ARE BEING CONSTRUCTED ON ARAB CONFISCATED LANDS. THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING, ACCORDING TO THE ISRAELI DAILY NEWSPAPER HAARETZ OF 24 NOVEMBER 1970, WAS TO BUILD 3,000 HOUSING UNITS IN THE EASTERN PART OF JERUSALEM. ISRAELI COMPANIES WERE TO BUILD ADDITIONAL 500 UNITS IN DIFFERENT PLACES IN THE CITY. IT WAS EXPECTED THAT 698 UNITS WOULD BE COMPLETED BY THE END OF 1970 IN "RAMAT ESHKOL." (THIS IS THE HOUSING PROJECT INITIATED IN 1969 ON CONFISCATED ARAB LAND BETWEEN

SHEIKH JARRAH AND THE VILLAGE OF SHU'DAT.) ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY UNITS ARE BEING BUILT ON MOUNT SCOPUS AND 12 BUILDINGS

IN KARM EL-WAZ. THREE PHOTOGRAPHS OF SUCH HOUSING UNITS ARE ATTACHED AS ANNEX 3.

MOREOVER, THE ISRAELI OCCUPYING AUTHORITIES STARTED BUILDING 13 HOTELS WITH 4,200 ROOMS TO BE FINISHED WITHIN FIVE YEARS ACCORDING TO HAARETZ DAILY OF 6 JULY 1970. THE SAME PAPER REPORTED THAT SIX OF THESE HOTELS WITH 1,325 ROOMS CAPACITY WERE TO BE BUILT ON CONFISCATED ARAB LAND IN JERUSALEM.

REGARDING THE OLD CITY OF JERUSALEM HAARETZ OF 5 JANUARY 1971 REPORTED THAT: "A SPECIAL UNIT WORKS WITHIN THE OLD CITY, ITS TASK IS TO EVACUATE ARAB INHABITANTS. UP TILL NOW THERE ARE 2,500 FAMILIES LEFT AND ALL EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO EVACUATE THEM LATELY 50 ARAB SHOPS AND GROCERIES WERE CLOSED DOWN AND 3,00 ARABS WERE EVACUATED."

IN PLACE OF THOSE EVICTED ARABS, JEWISH FAMILIES WILL MOVE INTO THE RENOVATED AS WELL AS THE NEWLY BUILT HOUSING UNITS. ISRAEL'S DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, YIGAL ALLON,

HAS ALREADY MOVED INTO ONE OF THESE HOUSES. HAARETZ OF 25 NOVEMBER 1970 DEPICTS THAT 172 HOUSES WILL BE FINISHED WITHIN SIX MONTHS TO BE OCCUPIED BY JEWISH FAMILIES,

THE LATEST STAGE OF CONFISCATION WAS ANNOUNCED ON 30 AUGUST 1970. THE ISRAELI MINISTER OF FINANCE ISSUED AN ORDER TO CONFISCATE 11,680 DUNUMS (A DUNUM - 1,00

SQUARE METERS) OF ARAB LAND NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE CITY OF JERUSALEM AND AROUND THE WALL OF THE OLD CITY. THE FOLLOWING SUBURBS AND VILLAGES WERE AFFECTED:

3/...

-3-

A. 470 DUNUMS OF THE VILLAGE OF BEIT HANINA NEAR NABI YAKOUB

B. 4,840 DUNUMS OF THE VILLAGES OF BEIT HANINA AND NABI SAMUEL NORTH WEST OF THE CITY.

C. 2,240 DUNUMS OF THE VILLAGE OF SURBAHIR SOUTH WEST OF JERUSALEM NEAR TELPIOT AND JABAL EL-MUKKABER, WHERE THE UN TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION HEADQUARTERS IS LOCATED.

D. 2,700 DUNUMS OF THE VILLAGES OF BEIT SAFAFA AND SHARAFAT SOUTHWEST OF THE CITY

E. 1,200 DUNUMS OF THE VILLAGE OF KALLANDYA NEAR JERUSALEM AIRPORT

F. M. 130 DUNUMS IN BIRKET ES-SULTAN AREA ADJACENT TO JAFFA GATE

G. 100 DUNUMS AROUND THE WALLS OF THE OLD CITY.

THE ABOVE CONFISCATION ORDER WAS ISSUED IN THE ISRAELI OFFICIAL GAZETTE NO. 1656 DATED 30 AUGUST 1970 OF WHICH WE ATTACH AS ANNEX 4, A PHOTOSTATIC COPY OF THE ORIGINAL IN HEBREW AND A TRANSLATION IN ARABIC. WE REQUEST THAT THIS DOCUMENT BE TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH.

THE ABOVE MEASURES OF CONFISCATION OF ARAB LANDS WERE A PRELUDE TO THE ISRAELI SO-CALLED "MASTER PLAN" FOR JERUSALEM, A SUBJECT OF OUR LETTER ADDRESSED TO YOUR EXCELLENCY ON 8(JANUARY 1971(A/8272). THIS PLAN CONTINUES TO DRAW SHARP CRITICISM FROM THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY. FOR IT PURPORTS TO CHANGE NOT ONLY THE DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION AND THE CHARACTER OF JERUSALEM BUT ALSO THE VILLAGES AND HILLS AROUND THE CITY EXTENDING TO THE TOWNS OF RAMALLAH IN THE NORTH AND BETHLEHEM IN THE SOUTH.

THE SO-CALLED "MASTER PLAN" OF JERUSALEM ENVISAGES THE CONSTRUCTION OF FOUR SUBURBS ON CONFISCATED PRIVATE AND PUBLIC ARAB LAND AND PROPERTY: 1,700 HOUSING UNITS TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN NABI YAKOUB AND BEIT HANINA VILLAGES NORTH OF THE CITY, 18,000 UNITS IN NABI SAMUEL VILLAGE TO THE NORTHWEST OF THE CITY, 3,000 HOUSING UNITS IN THE AREA NEAR THE VILLAGE OF SURBAHIR AND EL-MUKKABER MOUNTAIN NEAR TELPIOT, PARTLY IN THE NO MAN'S LAND, AND 12,00 UNITS BETWEEN THE VILLAGES OF BEIT SAFAFA AND SHARAFAT, NORTHWEST OF THE CITY.

משרד החוץ

בלתי מסווג

מחלקת הקשר

מברק נכנס

-4-

HOW BESIDES SERVING A MILITARY STRATEGIC PURPOSE THESE PROJECTED HOUSING UNITS ARE INTENDED TO HOUSE NEW WAVES OF JEWISH IMMIGRANTS. "JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO JERUSALEM IS THE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION", SAID MR. SHAREF, ISRAEL'S MINISTER OF HOUSING, AS REPORTED IN THE NEW YORK TIMES OF 16 FEBRUARY 1971. THE CONSTRUCTION OF THESE UNITS -- UP TO 35,000 -- ARE TO ACCOMMODATE 122,000, NEW JEWISH IMMIGRANTS -- ALMOST HALF OF JERUSALEM'S PRESENT POPULATION.

THE AIM WAS SPELLED OUT BY MR. SHAREF, AS APPEARED IN THE NEW YORK TIMES OF 16 FEBRUARY 1971: "TO SETTLE NEW IMMIGRANTS AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE IN ORDER TO KEEP JERUSALEM 'A JEWISH CITY'."

THE CYNICISM IN THIS STATEMENT IS VERY OBVIOUS, FOR JERUSALEM, BEFORE ITS OCCUPATION BY ISRAEL IN 1948, NEVER HAD A JEWISH MAJORITY.

THE SURVEY OF PALESTINE, PREPARED BY THE PALESTINE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY, SHOWS THAT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF JERUSALEM DETERMINED BY THE CENSUS OF 1922 AND 1931, 56,346 WERE ARABS AND 34,431 WERE JEWS, AND 78,071 WERE ARABS AND 54,538 WERE JEWS, RESPECTIVELY (PAGE 149, TABLE 7C). THE SAME SURVEY GIVES AN ESTIMATE OF TOTAL SETTLED POPULATION IN JERUSALEM FOR THE END OF 1944 AS 140,532 ARABS AND 100,200 JEWS (PAGE 152, TABLE 8C).

THE ANGLO-PALESTINE YEARBOOK 1947-1948 ESTIMATES TOTAL SETTLED POPULATION IN JERUSALEM AT THE END OF 1946 AS 150,590 ARABS AND 102,520 JEWS (PAGE 34.)

FINALLY, THE "REPORT OF THE UN SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE" STATES THAT JEWS ARE MORE THAN 40 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION (PAGE 18), BUT LESS THAN HALF. FIGURES PERTAINING TO THE NUMBER OF ARABS INCLUDE BOTH CHRISTIAN AND MUSLIM.

THE ABOVE FACTS GIVE A BACKGROUND TO THE DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1948 AND DEMONSTRATE THE EFFECT OF ISRAEL'S POLICY OF CREATING FACT ACCOMPLISH. ISRAEL'S ACTIONS SINCE JUNE 1967 FOLLOW SUCH A SCHEME AND THE PATTERN OF COLONIZATION HAS BECOME VERY CLEAR: MILITARY CONQUEST, FORCES MASS EXODUS OF ARAB POPULATION, BULLDOZING AND DYNAMITING OF ARAB HOUSES, VILLAGES AND QUARTERS WITHIN THE CITIES, DURESS THROUGH EITHER IMPRISONMENT OR EXPULSION, CONFISCATION OF LAND AND CONSTRUCTION OF NEW PURELY JEWISH SETTLEMENTS AND THE "INGATHERING" OF NEW WAVES OF IMMIGRANTS.

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OF NEW PURELY JEWISH SETTLEMENTS AND THE "WEATHERING"
OF NEW WAVES OF IMMIGRANTS.

THE NEW YORK TIMES OF 16 FEBRUARY 1971 EXPOSED IN THE WORKS OF ISRAELI LEADERS THE INTENTION OF ISRAEL AND ITS DETERMINATION TO ANNEX JERUSALEM AND ITS ENVIRONS IN UTTER DISREGARD OF THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE AND IN COMPLETE DEFIANCE OF THE UN RESOLUTIONS.

WE ATTACH CLIPPINGS OF THE NEW YORK TIMES OF 16, 17, 18 AND 19 FEBRUARY 1971 AND AN EDITORIAL BY THE SAME PAPER OF 17 FEBRUARY 1971, AS ANNEX 5.

IN YOUR REPORT OF 18 FEBRUARY 1971 (A/8282) CONCERNING JERUSALEM, YOUR EXCELLENCY HAS ASKED FOR A COPY OF THE ISRAELI "MASTER PLAN" AND DETAILED INFORMATION THEREON FROM THE ISRAELI OCCUPYING AUTHORITIES. YOU ALSO REPORTED THAT UNTSO HAD INFORMED YOU THAT ON 3 JANUARY 1971, A BULLDOZER COMMENCED WORKING WITHIN UN PREMISES AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE. NO RESPONSE CAME FROM THE ISRAELI AUTHORITIES EXCEPT TO HASTILY ADOPT AND PROCEED WITH THE SO-CALLED "MASTER PLAN".

MR. KOLLEK, THE ILLEGALLY APPOINTED MAJOR OF JERUSALEM SAID, ACCORDING TO THE NEW YORK TIMES OF 21 FEBRUARY 1971, THAT THE CONSTRUCTION OF UP TO 35,000 HOUSING UNITS "MUST GO AHEAD" AND THAT THEY (THE ISRAELIS) COULD NOT "ACCEPT FOREIGN ADVICE ON WHERE AND WHEN TO BUILD."

IN OPERATIVE PARAGRAPHS 6, 7, AND 8 OF ITS RESOLUTION 267(1969) THE SECURITY COUNCIL:

"6. REQUESTS ISRAEL TO INFORM THE SECURITY COUNCIL WITHOUT ANY FURTHER DELAY OF ITS INTENTION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE PRESENT RESOLUTION,

7. DETERMINES THAT, IN THE EVENT OF A NEGATIVE RESPONSE OR NO RESPONSE FROM ISRAEL, THE SECURITY COUNCIL SHALL RECONVENE WITHOUT DELAY TO CONSIDER WHAT FURTHER ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN IN THIS MATTER,

8. REQUESTS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO REPORT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRESENT RESOLUTION".

WE REQUEST THAT THIS LETTER AND THE ATTACHED ANNEXES BE CIRCULATED AS OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND SECURITY COUNCIL.

PLEASE ACCEPT, EXCELLENCY, THE ASSURANCES OF OUR HIGHEST CONSIDERATION.

(SIGNED) MUHAMAD H. EL-FARRA AMBASSADOR PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE JORDAN

MUHAMMADE H. EL-ZAYYAT AMBASSADOR PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

AD KAN
NAUM.....

הנה דוחם מכל אלון דיין סמנכל מאום א-ב פרגאי מע

הסברה מעמים הדס חקר דס אמן חסוד

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OF 17 FEBRUARY 1971, AS ANNEX 2.
GIN AND 19 FEBRUARY 1971 AND AN EDITORIAL BY THE SAME PAPER
WE ATTACH CLIPPINGS OF THE NEW YORK TIMES OF 16, 17,

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THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE PRESENT RESOLUTION, WITHOUT ANY FURTHER DELAY OF ITS INTENTION WITH REGARD TO REQUESTS ISRAEL TO INFORM THE SECURITY COUNCIL

8. REQUESTS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO REPORT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRESENT RESOLUTION.

CONSIDERATION. PLEASE ACCEPT, EXCELLENCY, THE ASSURANCES OF OUR HIGHEST

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
MUHAMMADED H. EL-ZAYYAT AMBASSADOR PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE

מחנה פתח צדק
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Jerusalem Housing Compromise Sought

By HENRY RAYMONT

Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, Feb. 17—Mayor Teddy Kollek tried today to work out a compromise to scale down the national Government's proposals for major housing developments in the barren but scenic valleys and hillsides around Jerusalem as conservation groups demanded that the plans be halted altogether.

Approval of the project appeared assured, however, as a result of the political momentum it has gained this week. On Monday, the Minister of Housing, Zev Sharef, linked the housing plans to the Government's determination to increase the Jewish majority in the areas surrounding the city that were seized from Jordan in the Arab-Israeli war of 1967.

Assurances Are Sought

This afternoon, a Municipal Council subcommittee voted unanimously to endorse the plans, which were submitted Monday by Mr. Sharef as a package proposal. The council acted in a closed session even as Mayor Kollek was negotiating with Mr. Sharef for a drastic reduction in the size of Ramot, near the Hill of Samuel, the largest and most controversial of the four projects.

"We are trying to reach agreement with the Ministry of Housing that the whole area should be settled sparsely and only after extensive social and economic research," Mr. Kollek said in an interview tonight. "If I can get assurances that the Ministry will stop at 650 housing units in the first phase and



Zev Sharef
Israel Housing Minister

not exceed 3,000 in the final one, we shall have an agreement."

Under the Ministry's proposal, construction would begin immediately in the area around the Hill of Samuel—some five miles northwest of Jerusalem—where, according to tradition, the Prophet Samuel is buried. The project envisions 10,000 four-story houses, with a possibility of expansion up to 18,000 units.

The blueprint for large-scale housing projects just outside this ancient city clashes with suggestions by some 30 prominent international architects and planners who met here in December to discuss the Mayor's Jerusalem Master Plan. They envisioned the area as a low-density suburb of stone

villas carefully designed to blend with the landscape—a concept that the Mayor is trying to preserve.

Mr. Kollek said Friday night on television that he had initially endorsed the Ministry's high-density project for the Hill of Samuel, disregarding the advice of his own planners. He said he now believed that this was a mistake.

Mayor Seems Cheerful

Sitting in his office last night, Mr. Kollek appeared cheerful despite a day of demonstrations outside his office, editorial protests and hectic negotiations between municipal officials and the Ministry of Housing. He said he was confident that a compromise could be reached "in a day or two," before an important meeting on the housing plan Sunday, when the full Municipal Council is expected to vote on the subcommittee's recommendation.

The controversy over the Ministry's projects, simmering for three months, exploded into the open Monday when Mr. Sharef disclosed for the first time that the plans envision up to 35,000 housing units for 122,000 new settlers in the approaches to the city. The initial stage of the construction calls for 12,000 units.

Mr. Sharef's disclosure drew sharp criticism yesterday from the United States State Department, which said that it opposed any change in the status of the area surrounding Jerusalem—including new construction—until a peace settlement had been reached.

Rejected by Board, Ousted Rabbi Plans New Congregation

The board of trustees of a strife-torn Reform synagogue on the Upper East Side refused last night to reconsider its decision not to retain its spiritual leader.

The long-haired, heavily bearded rabbi, Philip Schechter, whose policies and life style have divided officials and members of Temple Shaaray Tefila, later said that he would work to start a new congregation.

Rabbi Schechter, who is 37 years old, said that in his new congregation, "young people will not be disenfranchised." He was referring to a vote Tuesday night at which members of the Shaaray Tefila congregation voted, 144 to 135, against a resolution asking the board of trustees to reverse its position against the rabbi.

Associate members of the congregation—members under 35—could not participate in the voting.

Until the expiration of the rabbi's contract in June, his "leave of absence is being continued," Frederick H. Block, president of the congregation, said last night.

He added that Dr. Bernard J. Bamberger, Rabbi Schechter's predecessor and rabbi emeritus of the temple, will again serve the congregation "on a temporary basis."

Rabbi Schechter said that when he was hired last year, his appearance was pretty much the same as now. His appearance has been an issue in the dispute, according to the rabbi.

His opponents have leveled other charges, among them that he had "polarized" the congregation, altered the liturgy, been abrasive and generally behaved in an irreligious manner.

NY Times 18.2.74

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It Fears Proposed Housing Projects Could Affect City's Final Status

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 — The State Department took a sharp issue today with Israel's plans to construct large housing projects in the hills around Jerusalem captured from Jordan during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Robert J. McCloskey, the department spokesman, said that the Israeli plans were unacceptable because they could affect the final status of Jerusalem, whose future is a major point of contention between Jordan and Israel.

"Pending a settlement of the issue of Jerusalem, which is really a part of the negotiation," Mr. McCloskey declared, "we feel that unilateral actions that tend to be regarded as changing the status of the city—we would find that unacceptable."

Private Complaints Voiced

At the same time, well-placed American officials complained privately that Israel seemed to be "dragging its feet" by challenging the authority of Dr. Gunnar V. Jarling, the United Nations intermediary who is conducting the indirect Arab-Israeli peace talks in New York.

Washington takes the position that, contrary to the reported views of some Israeli officials, including Deputy Premier Yigal Allon, Dr. Jarring has the authority to put detailed questions to Israeli and her Arab neighbors on specific elements of a Middle East peace settlement. At the moment, however, this has not become an active point of dispute between the United States and Israel.

Although the Nixon Administration has been at pains to maintain a neutral position on the latest Egyptian and Israeli moves, officials have indicated privately that they regard Cairo as the more forthcoming at the moment, with its proposal for a partial Israeli pull-back in the Sinai Peninsula and reopening the Suez Canal. Washington also regards the Egyptian response to Dr. Jarring's efforts as more positive.

Kollek Bars U.S. Suggestion
Special to the New York Times

housing for Jewish immigrants. The source indicated, however, that the Housing Minister's presentation of his case had been less than admirable in tact and diplomacy.

Foreign Minister Abba Eban was understood to feel that Mr. Sharef's news conference yesterday had unnecessarily thrust the issue into the international arena.

Israelis Charge Deletions

Normal in The New York Times

TEL AVIV, Feb. 16—Israeli officials charged today that all references to the recognition of Israel's territorial integrity and the possibility of making peace expressed by President Anwar el-Sadat of the United Arab Republic in his interview with Newsweek magazine published this week were deleted from a version circulated today by the Egyptian Middle East News Agency.

DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1969

U.S. Raps Plan for a Jewish Jerusalem

By STAN CARTER

Washington, Feb. 16 (NEWS Bureau)—Israel's plan to keep Jerusalem "a Jewish City" by building housing projects for Jewish families on surrounding hillsides that were once Arab territory was sharply criticized today by the State Department.

Commenting on an announcement by the Israeli Housing Ministry that it would go ahead with construction of four big projects to house 122,000 new Israeli residents in the territories seized from Jordan in the 1967 war, department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said: "We find that unacceptable."

"We have made clear repeatedly in the past that we cannot accept any unilateral actions by any party to change the status of Jerusalem pending a final settlement," McCloskey said.

Administered by Jordan
Israeli Housing Minister Zev Shoraf, in the announcement yesterday, made clear that the reason for pushing quick construction of the housing projects was

to maintain a Jewish majority in Jerusalem to prevent the Holy City from being divided again.

This public acknowledgement of a political motive partly prompted the strong U.S. reaction.

From 1948 to 1967, the old part of the city, including the ancient Jewish quarter, was administered by Jordan. In the view of American officials, Shoraf's plan to build housing projects in the biblical hills surrounding Jerusalem is intended not only to block reversion of any part of the city to the Arabs but also to prevent internationalization, which has been suggested as a possible solution.

A Unified City

McCloskey said a speech by Secretary of State William P. Rogers on Dec. 2, 1969, still stood

as basic U.S. policy on Jerusalem, Rogers said then:

"We believe its status can be determined only through the agreement of the parties con-

cerned, which in practical terms means primarily the governments of Israel and Jordan."

(United Press International reported from Jerusalem that Mayor Teddy Kollek today called for a three-month moratorium on construction while a committee determines if it would harm the city's landscape and character.)

Another Jordan Clash

From Combined Dispatches

King Hussein's security forces clashed with Palestinian guerrillas in Amman yesterday for the eighth straight day, scaring people from the streets of the tense city. The government accused the guerrillas of starting the new flareup, which left six civilians and three soldiers wounded.

On the diplomatic front, Egypt's minister of state for presidential affairs, Sami Sharaf, said in Beirut, Lebanon, that Egypt was not planning to abandon its fellow Arab states to make a separate peace settlement with Israel.

Separate Meetings
And in Cairo, Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad held separate meetings with ambassadors of the Big Four powers to convey to

them copies of his message Monday to United Nations peace envoy Gunnar Jarring.

Although the reply to Jarring was not made public, Egyptian officials said the next move was now up to Israel. They said Cairo had given a positive response to Jarring's bid last week for a settlement and there were now no further concessions Egypt could make.

WALL STREET JOURNAL
17/2/69

The Israeli cabinet is split over how to respond to UN mediator Gunnar Jarring's peace proposals, Tel Aviv sources said. A majority of the cabinet wants to ignore Jarring's plan and press for Egyptian declaration of readiness to sign a peace treaty. But a minority, led by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, urges formal rejection of the initiative. The majority is said to be winning the debate, and the conviction that Israel no longer can delay discussion on future boundaries is said to be growing.

הארץ
27/2/69
מלחמה
המדינה
העיתון

התכנית החדשה

NY TIMES

The Hillsides of Jerusalem

The Israeli Housing Ministry's announced plan to push ahead with the construction of new housing for Israelis on former Arab lands in East Jerusalem constitutes a serious threat to the future of the Holy City and to the cause of peace.

The proposed developments on the Biblical hillsides surrounding the city have been severely criticized by international architects and city planners who fear they will destroy the unique character of Jerusalem, sacred to the followers of three great religions. An Israeli urban specialist has characterized the plan as "monotonous, mediocre and unsatisfactory." On aesthetic grounds alone, development should be further delayed pending the careful restudy promised recently by Jerusalem's Mayor Kollek.

But the Housing Ministry's proposed action has even more serious political implications. Minister Zev Sharef has openly proclaimed that the purpose of the new construction is to consolidate Israel's control over Arab sections of Jerusalem, which were annexed after the June 1967 war, in disregard of United Nations resolutions—an action the State Department yesterday said would be "unacceptable."

Mr. Sharef's announcement—coupled with the negative reaction of Israeli officials to U.N. Ambassador Gunnar Jarring's effort to elicit some specific Israeli commitment to withdraw from occupied areas—is bound to raise grave questions about Israel's readiness to move toward peace in accordance with the principles laid down in the Security Council Resolution of Nov. 22, 1967. As Professor Jacob Talman of Hebrew University has observed, Israeli settlement in East Jerusalem "only confirms Arab fears that there is no intention of withdrawing from occupied areas."

Almost no one, including the Arabs of East Jerusalem, wants the Holy City divided and strife-torn again as it was before the Six-Day War. But it is difficult to imagine a permanently peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict which would leave Israelis in exclusive, unilateral control of the entire city.

The case for a rethinking of Israeli policy toward Jerusalem was put eloquently by Lewis Mumford, the American city planner, in a recent memorandum to Mayor Kollek. "The integrity of Jerusalem as a whole, in which Israelis and Arabs, Jews, Moslems and Christians will be enabled to form a permanent working partnership, must be the basic premise," Mr. Mumford wrote. "Yet this assumption presupposes a state of political harmony, economic cooperation and human good feelings that does not as yet exist, and that certainly cannot be produced by any proposal that would make Israeli national interests the sole determining factor. . . ."

This ministerial decision is contrary to Israel's own larger interests in Jerusalem and in peace.

התכנית החדשה (5)
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תדריך הסברה

יורדני
מס' 924

אל :

הנדון: ארמון הנציב

לאור חלונת ירדן, דו"ח המזכ"ל וחשובה שגריר ישראל באו"ם, להלן הנחיות הסברה לפעולה רק במקרה והנושא יועלה ע"י אמצעי החקשורה.

1. כשהחלה ירדן בתוקפנותה בירושלים ב-5.6.67 השתלטה יחידה ירדנית על גן ארמון הנציב ואף ניסתה לחדור לתוך משרדי האו"ם שם. הירדנים פתחו באש מהאזור שכבשו לעבר ירושלים הישראלית וכח ישראלי הדפסם. כתוצאה ממעשי האיבה פונה האזור ע"י האו"ם.
2. נשיא מועבי"ס בקש מישראל לאפשר לאו"ם שמוש בארמון. ישראל נענתה בתנאים דלהלן:
 - א. ישראל העמידה לרשות האו"ם 44,6 דונם מחוץ השטח המקורי שהיה בידי האו"ם ושהגיע ל-174,68 דונם. האזור שנמסר לשמוש האו"ם כלל את כל המבנים בשטח ומאז מתנהלת עבודת המטה התקינה.
 - ב. ישראל הבהירה במפורש שהשטח מועמד לרשות האו"ם, אך ורק לשם מילוי תפקידיו במסגרת צוי הפסקת האש של יוני 1967 בלבד.
3. מזכ"ל האו"ם רשם בפניו הודעתנו, קיבל לשמוש האו"ם את השטח שהעמדנו לרשותו, אך הבהיר כי הדבר נעשה ללא פגיעה בזכויות וחביעות האו"ם לגבי השטח המקורי. הדברים גובשו בחילופי אגרות בין המזכ"ל וממשלת ישראל שהאחרונה בהם הייתה ב-22.8.67 ושפורסמו כמסמכי מועבי"ס.
4. עד ה-10.12.70 לא עוררה מזכירות האו"ם את בעית השטח המקורי שנשאר ברשותנו. פעולתה הנוכחית של המזכירות באה לאור הפרסום על חכניות הבינוי ועבודות הפתוח הנערכות בשטח המקורי שברשותנו, ובירושלים בכלל.
5. יודגש כי אין האו"ם סוּעוֹן לבעלות (ownership) על השטח, כי אם לחזקה (possession).
6. השטח מעולם לא הועבר לבעלות האו"ם בצורה כלשהי וכל חזקה האו"ם לגביה הייתה תוצאה של מעשי האיבה בא"י.
7. עתה דרוש השטח, שאינו בשמוש האו"ם מאז יוני 1967, למטרות שכון ופתוח דחופה לחושבי ירושלים, ללא הבדל לאומיות. מאידך אין לאו"ם כל צורך אובייקטיבי בשטח שהוא אדמת טרשים סלעית. יש להדגיש שמטה האו"ם בירושלים ופעולותיו לא נפגעו ולא יפגעו בשום אופן מפאת פעולות הפתוח.

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משרד החוץ

בלתי מסווג

מברק יוצא

מחלקת הקשר

אל : רוסיבגטון, גיו יורק, לונדון, פאריס, בירסל, רומא, בון, בייס

מאז: טוקיו, בן חודה, סמפלה, וינה, פטנבהולט

מאז: מאזיד

בשלה 19.2.71

ס י י ד י

ארמון הנציב.

1. כשהחלה ירדן בתוקפנותה בירושלים ב-5.6.67 השתלטה יחידה ירדנית על גן ארמון הנציב וניסתה לחזור לתוכ משרדי האום שם. הירדנים פתחו באש מהאיזור שבמשו לעבר ירושלים הישראלית וכוח ישראלי הדפה. סנוצאה ממעשי האיסה פונה האיזור על ידי האום. נשיא מועבייט בקש מישראל לאפשר לאום שימוש בארמון. ישראל נענתה סנאיים ולחלנ:
- א. ישראל העמידה לרשות האום כ - 44 מתוכ השטח המקורי שהיה בידי האום. האיזור שנחסר לשימוש האום כלל את כל המבנים בשטח ומאז מתנהלת עבודת המטה סזקונה.
- ב. ישראל הכזירה בצפורש שהשטח הועמד לרשות האום, אך ורק לשם מילוי תפקידיו במסגרת צווי הפסקת האש של יוני 1967 בלבד.
3. מזכל האום רשם בפניו הודעתנו, קיבל לשימוש האום השטח שהעמדנו לרשותו, אך הכזיר כי הדבר נעשה ללא פגיעה בזכויות ותביעות האום לגבי השטח המקורי. הדברים גובשו בחילופי אגרות בין המזכירל וסמשלת ישראל שהאחרונה סזם היתה כ - 22.8.67 ושפורסמו כמסמכי מועבייט.
4. עד ה - 10.12.70 לא עוררה מזכירות האום את בעית השטח המקורי שנשאר ברשותנו. פעולתה הנוכחית של המזכירות כזה לאור הפרסום על תכניות הכינוי ועבודות הפתוח הנערכות בשטח המקורי שברשותנו ובירושלים בכלל.
5. יוגדש כי אינ האום טוענ לבעלות (- OWNERIPH) על השטח, כי אם לחזקה (- POSSESSION) .
6. השטח מעולם לא הועבר לבעלות האום בצורה כלשהי וכל חזקת האום לגביו היתה תוצאה של מעשי האיסה באי.
7. עתה דרוש השטח, שאינו בשימוש האום מאז יוני 1967 למטרות שכוונ ופתוח דחופות לתושבי ירושלים ללא הכול לאומיות. תאידיכ אינ לאום כל צורכ או ביקטיבי בשטח שהוא אדמת טרשים סלעית. יש להדגיש שמטה האום בירושלים ופעולותיו לא נפגעו ולא יפגעו בשום אופן מפאת פעולות הפתוח.

הסברה-מאזס ב

שר החוץ הבלגי בבריסל :

"בלגיה בעד מעמד בינלאומי לירושלים"

— מאת ק. גרדינבאום —

סופר "מערבים" בבריסל
סגוראמית
בלגיה נשארת נאמנה
להחזקת העצרת הצדונית
שר הא"ס מיטת גרדינבאום
1947, בה נקבע מעמדה הי
בינלאומי של ירושלים —
ואת הדיוק אתמול שר הי
היון הדגלג, מר סיר אר-
מר, בתשובה לשאילתא שר
ההגשה לו בסנאט הבניי
על ידי הסנאטור הסוציאלי
ריסטי מאנמורסן, רוזיה
דה-קיוור.

מר ארמל אמר עוד כי
בלגיה חומכת בהחלטות גר
ספות שנתקבלו באו"ס בענין
ירושלים: קריאת העצרת
מיוני 1967 לוותר על סיפוח
ירושלים וקריאת מועצת הי
בסחון מן הי"ז במאי וה"ז
מיוני לא לנקוט צעדים הי
עלולים לשנות את מעמד
ירושלים.

מר ארמל נתבקש על ידי
הסנאטור למסור הסברים על

התבטאות אנטישמית שיוחסה
לקונסול הכללי של בלגיה בי
ירושלים. בתשובתו לשאילתא
אמר מר ארמל: "במיינו של
הקונסול מר ואנדרקה לתפי
קיד בירושלים. הייתי משוכי
נע כי יזכיה את היעילות הי
דרושה לסילוי התפקיד הי
עדין של קונסול כללי בירור
שלום. לאחר קריאת הדריחות,
אני ממשיך להיות משוכנע
שהוא ממלא את תפקידו על
פי הוראות "סייבל".

פי הדריגות המערב הגדולות
ארה"ב, בריטניה, צרפת, אי
ספרד, יוון ותורכיה
קונסוליות כלליות בירושלים.
בגלל מעמדה המיוחד של
ירושלים אין מבקשים לא את
הסכמת ישראל ולא את הס
כמת ירדן למיינו הקונסולים.
שלוטות ישראל כלל אינם
רואים בעין יפה את המעב
הנוכחי לגבי הקונסולים.
מעב מיוחד זה מסביר את
אופיו העדין של תפקיד הי
קונסול הכללי בירושלים, מי

שום שעל הקונסול לקיים מגי
עים עם השלטונות המקומיים,
שהם ישראלים, אך מבלי לי
הכיר בסיופות העיר. בהקשר
זה החליטו הקונסולים הכלי
ליום, שתפקידם חל גם על
חלקה הערבי של העיר, על
פי החלטות 1950 להוריד את
הדגלים שעל הקונסוליות לי
חצי התורן לרגל מותו של
נשיא מצרים.

האמון שאני נותן בקונסול
הכללי שלנו בירושלים מצא
את אישורו שחיחות שקיים
לאחרונה עם אנשי מינהל ישר
ראליים. אנשים אלה התפלאו
על התלונות, שהושמעו בגרד
וטענו, שהם משוכנעים כי
לא היה מסוגל לזכר את אשר
ספלו עליו.

אני עצמי שאלתי את הי
קונסול על הדברים האנטי-
שמיים שאמר כביכול והוא
הבטיח לי, כי מעולם לא
אמר אותם ובי הם נגזרים את
דעותיה.

לעויה

28.1.1971

אבן לך חפץ
באוטובוס אגד
בירושלים?

התקשר לטל: 02-51835
אגד



על זכות קיומה הריבונני, כי
עד כל המדינות האחרות כי
אזרח.
בעת שהותו בישראל ביקרו
בתל-אביב, בחיפה, בירושלים
ובישובי הצפון.

מעילים אופנתיים

מבדי אורלון וסקאי

לגברים וגברות מעודפי יצוא

במחירי בית-חרושת

בגדי אלסקה בע"מ

נחלת-בנימין 91 (פנת יפו ת"א) קומה א'.
המכירה בין 10 לפנה"ג עד 6 בערב.

תקליט חדש לילדים
יעקב בודו

קורא ושר את
די"ר דוליסל

תקליט ארץ נגן
חד ארצי

אורדג

חברה לעזרים אור קוביים בע"מ
מכירה והשכרה

* ויאונרפים - מקרנות

* הרפסת שקפים

אבן זכרון 40 ח"א - סל 26715

נונב
קטנוע רביט

1967 צבע חום

מס' 465-516

למנות לטל 38955 לכתן
המוצא יבוא על שכרו.

מעילי
חדש ועוד
נהדרים
במחירי
בית
החרושת
אנו מאריכים מעיליכן
אפילו עד "חמשי"

"אסיילור"
יצרי אופנת עור
מספר: 01 נובמבר 4 ת"א (ל"ז בית)