

Jerusalem o



NEWSLETTER

Number 8

AMERICAN NEAR EAST REFUGEE AID, INC.

Aug-Sept 1970

NEED DONATION TO ANERA

A second and final grant of \$50,000 has just been made to ANERA by Near East Emergency Donations, Inc. (NEED), bringing NEED's total contributions to ANERA to \$150,000. The newest grant will be put to use immediately in the Middle East (*see accompanying story*) for assistance to worthy projects and institutions.

NEED has played an important role in ANERA's development into a strong, professional organization helping to meet the needs of the Palestine refugees and other needy individuals in the Middle East. It is possible that ANERA would never have come into actual existence without the crucial grant — on a matching basis — of \$100,000 by NEED early in 1968. This grant, which was received in four equal installments as the matching money was raised from Founding Memberships and initial contributions, provided the financial underpinnings for planned development by ANERA that might not have been possible otherwise. Subsequently ANERA has developed a fund-raising and action program that has linked elements of NEED's own corporate fund-raising with the "popular" community groups that first gave the impetus to ANERA's formation. While ANERA's major source of funds is American business firms active in the Middle East, individual memberships and other activities centered in many communities across the country are important to ANERA's efforts to build a constituency of Americans concerned and

(Continued on Page 4)

NEW ANERA GRANTS

Because of the recent grant from NEED of \$50,000 ANERA is able to make the following nine grants to institutions in the Middle East: \$15,000 has been donated to **Birzeit College** for scholarship support. This is the second ANERA grant to this school. The **YMCA of Jerusalem** has received its third grant from ANERA. This \$7,000 will be used to support the Y's vocational training program in Jericho. A second grant of \$4,000 was made to the **YWCA of Jerusalem** which will help finance the many community services that the "Y" provides in Jerusalem. ANERA's fourth grant to **Rawdat el Zuhur** was in the amount of \$4,000. These funds will be used to help defray construction costs of new classrooms. **Dar al Awlad** will use its \$5,000 grant (its third donation from ANERA) to meet regular operating expenses. \$7,000 given to **Dar el Tifl** will help meet expenses involved in running a

home and school. This is the third time ANERA has contributed to the support of **Dar el Tifl**. **The Four Homes of Mercy** has received its second contribution from ANERA in support of its work aiding the children and disadvantaged people of Jerusalem. This latest grant was in the amount of \$2,000. The student loan fund of the **University of Jordan** received \$5,000 from ANERA. This is the second ANERA grant to the University. **The Beit Jala Development Committee** will use its first ANERA grant of \$3,000 to help small artisans and businesses become established on the West Bank.

In addition to the above grants, which had been made possible by NEED, ANERA has also made three grants to institutions serving the Palestinian people which totalled \$11,500. To date ANERA has granted \$256,566 in cash and gifts in kind.

The Arab Women's Union of Jerusalem received a grant of \$3,000 for
(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)



Recess time at Rawdat el Zuhur

DAVIS AND HOWARD TESTIFY

ANERA president Dr. John H. Davis and Professor Harry N. Howard, an ANERA Board member, testified before the Subcommittee on the Near East of the House Foreign Affairs Committee on July 23, 1970. They were among a group of individuals invited to present a variety of opinion on the Middle East to this subcommittee over a two week period.

In his statement, Dr. Davis described the current plight of the Palestinian refugees. Dr. Howard presented an assessment of political realities in the Middle East and America's interest in the area in the light of recent Soviet involvement. After reading their prepared statements, both gentlemen answered questions from the Congressmen.

Dr. Davis presented a general discussion of the refugee problem and stated that a resolution of this situation alone would not bring lasting peace to the Middle East. The rights of the Palestinian people have been violated, and they, "demand . . . a country of their own and a voice in any peace undertaking." These demands must be considered before any enduring peace settlement can be achieved. Dr. Davis noted that the refugees' greatest need is for training which would make them employable in a developing society. UNRWA is doing a great deal through its schools, and the host countries have made important contributions for the benefit of the refugees. However, UNRWA's current financial crisis is forcing a cut-back in educational services which, if not prevented, will mean that many young refugees will not be able to learn a skill that will make them self-supporting for life.

In his statement, Dr. Howard outlined the political situation in the Middle East and gave a brief history of America's involvement in the area. Concerning U. S. reaction to the recent Russian buildup in Egypt, Dr. Howard said, "The objective of limiting Soviet influence in the Arab World, however, cannot be achieved through continued unqualified support of Israel. That policy will only force the Arab States to seek greater Soviet assistance . . ." Any meaningful peace settlement must follow the outlines of the U. S. Security Council resolution of November 22, 1967 and recognize the rights of the Palestinian people.

Project Profiles

Each Newsletter will feature a short profile about an institution aiding the refugees which has received a grant from ANERA.

WORLD ALLIANCE OF YMCAs

The World Alliance of YMCAs has been conducting programs among the Palestinian refugees in Jordan since 1959 through a partnership agreement with UNRWA. A major share of the financial support comes from UNRWA, and the YMCA provides the expertise to run a program of Youth Leadership training. The program consists of a "youth work"

training program, projects designed to improve living conditions around the camps, special summer programs for boys, and one-week work camps stressing community service. The YMCA also organizes sports programs. Mr. Joseph Bednarek supervises these activities for the World YMCA. In December, 1969 ANERA granted \$5,000 to the World Alliance of YMCA's for support of youth activities in East Jordan refugee camps. For more information, contact Mr. Bednarek at the World Alliance of YMCAs, 37 Quai Wilson, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland.



The World Alliance of YMCAs supervises sports activities in this youth center at Baqa'a camp.

NOTES FROM AMER

AMER has given the Jordanian Ministry of Health \$15,000 to purchase equipment for the Jordan Mental Hospital in Amman. Floyd J. Nastro, treasurer of AMER, who went to the Middle East on personal business, presented the check to Dr. A. S. Majali, Minister of Health.

A Medical Committee, chaired by Gerald D. Dorman, K.D., has been formed to help AMER solicit gifts-in-kind donations of drugs and medical equipment. Some members of the committee, all prominent in the field of medicine, are Dr. Stanley E. Kerr, Dr. Michael E. DeBakey, Dr. Paul Dudley White, and Dr. Onver Mahadeen.

With the merger of AMER into ANERA in the final legal states of completion, we wish to acknowledge the service of some of the people who have contributed time and energy to AMER in the near past: In 1969, Dr. Onver Mahadeen attended the AMA's two-day

International Health Conference as AMER's representative entirely at his own expense; Floyd J. Nastro, treasurer of AMER, after arranging for a donation of paper, did the printing and run-off of the year-end appeal himself; Mrs. Margaret Pennar, AMER vice president volunteered to stay in the AMER office for two weeks while the staff was on summer leave. Besides this, Mrs. Pennar helped to prepare and mail out all AMER appeals since the June War, and she arranged for a group of volunteers to help the AMER executive secretary, Mary Anne Kolidas, send out the year-end appeal. The last mailing was done after business hours, and Miss Kolidas kept the office open and worked with the volunteers at no expense to AMER. These wonderful volunteers who have come to AMER's assistance repeatedly and who deserve the admiration of all people interested in the plight of the Palestinians are Harriet Karchmer, Ann Pett, Karen Pennar, Litia Namoura, Beth Barnsley, and Missie Chessman.

NEW ANERA GRANTS...

(Continued from Page 1, col. 3)

support of its program of community services which include a prenatal clinic, children's hospital, kindergarten, and a reading center. These activities are run under the direction of the Union's Chairman, Mrs. Zleekha Shehabi.

Gaza College received a grant of \$4,500 for scholarship aid in the coming school year, with a pledge of another \$4,500 for school year 1970-72. This is the only private secondary school in the Gaza Strip. Mr. Wadi Tarazi, President of Gaza College, reports that it has been very difficult to conduct a regular educational program in the midst of the unsettled conditions now prevailing in the area.

The third ANERA grant of \$4,000 went to the Industrial Islamic Orphanage in Jerusalem. This orphanage, under the leadership of Mr. Ibrahim Jadallah, provides schooling and vocational training for day and boarding orphan students.



This tailor shop is one of the small West Bank businesses promoted by the Beit Jala Development Committee.

UNTIL SUCH A TIME

While in Beirut, ANERA Executive Director John Richardson had the opportunity to screen a film called "Until Such A Time." The film is 18 minutes long and tells the story of a refugee girl from Gaza who goes to the vocational training center at Ramallah. Mr. Richardson described the film as "very poignant and moving." ANERA has ordered two prints, and groups interested in showing the film may now request that it be reserved for them.

REFUGEE INFORMATION AVAILABLE

Those who would like detailed information on the subject of the Palestinian refugees might wish to take note of the following items.

ANERA Board member Professor Harry N. Howard recently finished a bibliography to accompany his forthcoming book, *UNRWA and the Arab Refugees*. This bibliography is a very complete listing of publications dealing with the Palestinian refugees and would be an invaluable reference tool for anyone interested in making a serious study of the refugees. Copies are available from the ANERA office.

Dr. Howard also has assembled an extensive resource guide on the Middle East which includes a study outline, syllabus, and several bibliographies. This scholarly work is available from The Cincinnati Council on World Affairs, Suite 1028, Dixie Terminal Building, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.

"*River Without Bridges*", a sociological study of the Palestinian refugees produced by Professors Peter Dodd and Halim Barakat of AUB, is now available from Palestine Books, P. O. Box 329A, R. D. 1, Oxford, Pennsylvania 19363. The ANERA office also has a limited supply of this excellent document.

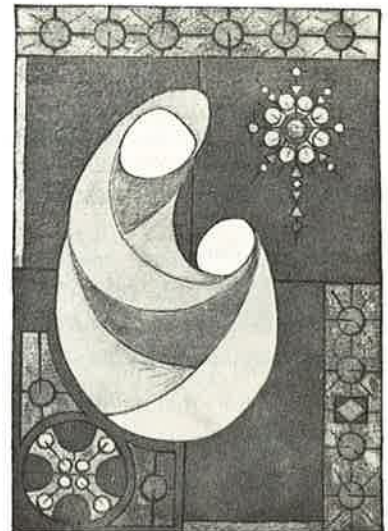
UNITED HOLY LAND FUND

Recently ANERA has learned about a group based in Clawson, Michigan called the United Holy Land Fund. This non-profit organization is dedicated to helping Palestinian young people obtain vocational training and health services "with the view of enabling its beneficiaries to become productive members of society and hence regain their lost pride and dignity." These goals are also those of ANERA, and we are glad to hear of others who are working towards the same end. Institutions in the Middle East which have received support from the United Holy Land Fund include: Beit Al-Maqdes Organization, The Center for Child Welfare, Palestine Red Crescent Society, and the Social Welfare Institute.

The President of the United Holy Land Fund is Mr. A. D. Issa, P. O. Box 167, Clawson, Michigan 48017.

FOJ CHRISTMAS CARDS

The Friends of Jerusalem Society have again produced high-quality Christmas cards and will be using the proceeds to support worthy projects in the Occupied Territories. The cards come in eight attractive designs with a selection of greetings in Arabic, French, and English. The price has been lowered this year to 15 cents per card. ANERA has ordered 10,000 of these beautiful cards for sale in the Washington area and is urging local groups all over the country to place their own bulk orders directly with the Society in Beirut. Selling these cards is a worthwhile, enjoyable project for any organization to undertake. A small supply of illustrated brochures is available. For more information contact the ANERA office, or Friends of Jerusalem Society, P. O. Box 6425, Beirut, Lebanon. **Avoid the late rush — order now!**



"Mother and Child" by Yves Makzoume, one of the modernistic Christmas cards produced by the Friends of Jerusalem Society.

NEW YORK VISITS

In the recent past ANERA Executive Director John Richardson has made several trips to New York for discussions about ANERA with representatives of major business corporations active in the Middle East. He reported that many of these firms reflect the general uncertainty of the economy in their conservative approach toward new or increased contributions for refugee relief. Mr. Richardson felt that a real break in the Middle East situation could revitalize the current attitudes toward refugee assistance.

**PERCENTAGE OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)
OF ARAB HOST COUNTRIES, ISRAEL, AND THE UNITED STATES
APPLIED TO PALESTINIAN REFUGEE RELIEF: 1968 PERIOD**

Country	Population ¹	Registered ² Refugees	GNP ⁴ (in billions)	Contribution ⁵ to UNRWA	Direct Aid ⁶ to refugees	Total Assistance	% GNP applied to refugee aid
Israel	2,813,000	583,714 ³	\$ 3.4	\$ 591,629.00	\$2,505,725.00	\$ 3,097,354.00	0.091 %
Jordan	2,071,000	464,779	\$.505	\$ 146,477.00	\$3,022,215.00	\$ 3,168,692.00	0.627 %
Lebanon	2,367,000	166,264	\$ 1.37	\$ 43,253.00	\$ 857,372.00	\$ 900,625.00	0.066 %
Syria	5,738,000	149,537	\$ 1.1	\$ 88,770.00	\$2,646,402.00	\$ 2,735,172.00	0.247 %
U. A. R.	31,680,000	none	\$ 5.31	\$ 120,452.00 ⁷	\$3,485,710.00	\$ 3,606,162.00	0.066 %
U. S. A.	201,152,000	none	\$860.7	\$22,200,000.00	-----	\$22,200,000.00	0.0026%

FOOTNOTES

¹New York Times Almanac for 1970

²Map of UNRWA Areas of Operation (1/7/68)

³In the Occupied Territories

⁴New York Times Almanac for 1970

⁵UNRWA Annual Report for 1969-69
(Calendar year)

⁶UNRWA Annual Report for 1967-68
(Fiscal Year)

⁷The last year of U.A.R. responsibility for territory populated by refugees (1967).

<p>PLEASE ENROLL ME AS AN ANERA MEMBER IN THE FOLLOWING ANNUAL DUES CATEGORY:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Regular Member \$ 10.00</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Participating Member \$ 25.00</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Contributing Member \$ 50.00</p> <p>Total amount enclosed \$ as a non-membership contribution.</p> <p>Amount of money enclosed \$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">All contributions to ANERA are tax-deductible.</p> <p>(Mr.) (Mrs.) (Miss)</p> <p>Address</p> <p>City State Zip</p> <p>Make Checks payable to: American Near East Refugee Aid, Inc. 900 Woodward Building, 733 15th St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005</p>	<p>Supporting Member \$ 100.00</p> <p>Annual Patron \$1,000.00</p> <p>OR THE FOLLOWING LIFE MEMBERSHIP CATEGORY:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Patron \$ 5,000.00</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Founding Member \$10,000.00</p>
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NEED DONATION TO ANERA . . .

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informed about the Palestine refugee problem. NEED has played a key role in ANERA's progress to date, and there is no doubt that the combined efforts of both organizations have provided increased opportunities and alleviated suffering for many innocent victims of conflict in the Middle East.



**AMERICAN NEAR EAST
REFUGEE AID, INC.**

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- Mr. John P. Richardson
*Executive Director
and Secretary*

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NEWSLETTER

Supplement No. 2 - Part 2

AMERICAN NEAR EAST REFUGEE AID, INC.

1970

The Palestine Refugee Problem

by John H. Davis

Editor's Note: This is the second of four installments of "The Palestine Refugee Problem," (chapter 5 in The Evasive Peace by Dr. John H. Davis.)

In the first months after the United Nations vote on November 29, 1947, however, the Jewish official line was to make no overt attempt to drive the Arabs from Palestine; its aim, quite obviously being that of showing the world that, as envisaged in the partition plan, a Jewish State with Jews and Arabs living side by side could actually work. Accordingly, in daily broadcasts, the Haganah mobile stations admonished the Arab population to remain quiet; but added such stern warnings as 'Haganah values the co-operation of peaceful Arabs but is resolved to tame the wicked.' This policy did not change until March 1948, when United States support for partition at the United Nations wavered and all but flickered out, and when the Zionists rallied their full strength to ensure that their State could nevertheless be proclaimed as a *fait accompli*. It was then that they shifted to a policy of deliberate pressure on the Arabs to flee, ranging from expert psychological warfare to ruthless expulsion by force.

That this was a deliberate and organized campaign to motivate Arab departure was clear to neutral observers on the spot. The representative of the Red Cross, impeded for days in his attempts to investigate the Irgun's butchery at Deir Yassin, reported that it had all the evidence of a 'deliberate

massacre' by a band 'admirably disciplined and acting only under orders'. When Reynier returned to Jerusalem, the Jewish authorities expressed horror and disgust at his report but on that very same day ratified an agreement, which had been concluded several days before the massacre, subordinating Irgun forces to Haganah control within the official army of the emerging State.

Evidence that the wholesale clearance of the Arab population from areas allotted to the Zionists, or seized by them, was no coincidence, but the result of an overall preconceived Zionist plan, has now been put on the record (and in English) by Professor Khalidi in a published account of the Zionist 'Plan Dalat' taken from official Zionist sources. This was the Zionist High Command's general plan for military operations in April and early May 1948, entailing the destruction of the Palestine Arab community and the expulsion of the bulk of the Arabs living in areas which were to form the State of Israel. 'Plan Dalat', or 'Plan D', for short, visualized a series of operations which, if the regular Arab armies had not intervened and the United Nations had not succeeded in imposing truces, might have resulted in a Zionist occupation of the whole of Palestine — this being its goal. Among the operations that were successfully carried out were the capture of Haifa and the rout of its Arab inhabitants (half of the city's population); the capture of the Arab city of Jaffa and the expulsion of its population; the clearance of eastern Galilee of Arabs,

and the destruction of the Arab villages connecting that area with Tiberias; the occupation of Beisan, and the ejection of the semi-nomadic Bedouin communities in the neighbourhood; the occupation of the Arab residential quarters of the New City of Jerusalem and the occupation of Acre and the expulsion of the Arab inhabitants of Western Galilee (allotted to the Arabs under the partition plan). Yigal Allon, head of the Palmach (the striking force of the Haganah), referring to the tactics used in the Galilee campaign, subsequently wrote:

'There were left before us only five days before the threatening date, May 15. We saw a need to clear the inner Galilee and to create a Jewish territorial succession in the entire area of upper Galilee. The long battles had weakened our forces, and before us stood great duties of blocking the routes of the Arab invasion. We therefore looked for means which did not force us into employing force in order to cause the tens of thousands of sulky Arabs who remained in Galilee to flee . . . I gathered all of the Jewish mukhtars, who have contact with Arabs in different villages and asked them to whisper in the ears of some Arabs that a great Jewish reinforcement has arrived in Galilee and that it is going to burn all of the villages of the Huleh. They should suggest to these Arabs, as their friends, to escape while there is still time . . . The tactic reached its goal

completely. The building of the police station at Halsa fell into our hands without a shot. The wide areas were cleaned . . .'

The result of 'Plan D' and of the equally ruthless expulsions which followed during the later course of the war was that, by September 1948, hundreds of thousands of Arab people had lost their homes, their possessions and their means of livelihood.

On September 16, 1948, the United Nations Mediator, Count Folke Bernadotte, declared – one day before his assassination – that

'the right of innocent people, uprooted from their homes by the present terror and ravages of war, to return to their homes should be affirmed and made effective.'

On the basis of Bernadotte's initiative, the General Assembly, on December 11, 1948, adopted resolution 194(III) which, among other things, called for action designed to assist the Palestine refugees through a combination of programmes that would provide repatriation, compensation and resettlement. The pertinent paragraph of the resolution reads as follows:

'The General Assembly . . .

II. Resolves that the refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbours should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date, and that compensation should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return and for loss of or damage to property which, under principles of international law or in equity, should be made good by the Governments or authorities responsible;

Instructs the Conciliation Commission to facilitate the repatriation, resettlement and economic and social rehabilitation of the refugees and the payment of compensation . . .'



These people are 3 of 200,000 Palestinians who became new refugees after the June, 1967 war. As in 1948, only a fraction of those who have left have been allowed to return to their homes.

As yet, no significant progress has been made under this policy to assist the refugees of 1948. Nor has any effective programme of implementation yet been launched by the United Nations. The Arab Governments have consistently supported the Palestine Arabs in their refusal to accept compensation for property unless it were accompanied by the opportunity freely to choose repatriation. In addition, the Arab Governments have requested that an annual rental equivalent be paid to the refugees for the full period during which Israel has occupied their properties. Israel has consistently refused repatriation – except to unite individuals with families still living within her borders, under which concession some 40,000 Palestine Arabs have returned home, mostly during the period 1948-1950 – and has rejected payment of a rental equivalent. The result is that for almost twenty years the people of Israel have occupied and used the properties that belong to these refugees, without payment of rentals, indemnities or compensation, and without granting the refugees the right of repatriation.

The fact is that the Palestine refugee problem has never been well understood

in the Western world. One common belief, even among responsible persons, is that the refugees have remained unsettled and unemployed largely because the Arab Governments have inhibited their settlement or have even held them as hostages by not allowing them to settle or go to work. Supposedly, their motivation has been the desire to keep alive the Palestine issue in the eyes of the world. The evidence is quite to the contrary. Following the upheaval of 1948, virtually all able-bodied male refugees who possessed skills needed in Arab countries or, for that matter, elsewhere, found jobs almost immediately and became self-supporting and have never been dependent on international charity. This group comprised some twenty per cent of the total working force which left their homes in Palestine in 1948-1949; for the most part they were persons from the urban sector of Palestine, their good fortune being that the world needed the skills which they possessed.

In contrast, the farming sector of the refugee population, which comprised about 70 per cent of the total refugee numbers in 1948, did not fare so well¹¹. Their problem has been, and is, that refugees they became surplus farm workers in an era when the world at large, and Arab countries in particular, already had a surplus of people in their rural sectors. In fact, in the Arab countries as a group rural youth is still reaching maturity at a rate per generation more than three times that required to replace the farm parents; a situation that is further aggravated by the fact that the typical rural holding is already too small adequately to support a family of eight to ten persons, or use modern equipment efficiently. Hence, it was the rural refugees from Palestine who, for the most part, became dependent on international charity. The reason they became dependent was not that they were held as hostages, but that they were unemployable under the competitive employment conditions that then prevailed, and for that matter prevail to this day.

(Continued next issue)

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