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## **"Hate Campaign", "Trip to Jordan", Newspaper Clippings from the Jerusalem Post, January 1955**

Published in January 1955, these newspaper clippings from the Jerusalem Post contain two articles, one of which attacks toward Elyas Kusa and describes him as having "anti-Israel" motives following an interview he did with the Associated Press. The second clipping displays Kusa's response explaining that the interview discussed the Arab refugees' properties, the agricultural lands taken from Palestinian farmers, the military rule, and the incident of Kafr Manda. Attached with the newspaper clippings is Elyas Kusa's original letter pre-publishing.

negotiations have done more good than harm to Israel. One point is clear. Many mistaken views have been dispelled, and they have now a better appreciation of the situation.

Mr. Appleby's statement that "no Jew in any Arab country has a fraction of the privileges accorded our Arabs", is always repeated by Jewish writers whenever Arab matters crop up for discussion. It is of a general and unsubstantiated nature. However, Israel is said to be the bulwark of democracy in the Middle East, and it is absolutely wrong to place democratic Israel on the same level with the allegedly backward Arab countries. And the statement to be believable, should define the privileges granted to the Israel Arabs which are not enjoyed by Jews in Arab countries living in circumstances similar to the conditions under which the Israeli Arabs live. Many Israeli and Egyptian Jews would be too happy to return to their places of residence in the Arab world, but hardly any well-to-do Jew is willing to quit his Arab abode, settle in Israel and exchange his properties with Israeli Arabs. These facts go to show that the Jews are well treated in the Arab countries and enjoy equal rights with their Arab compatriots.

Yours faithfully,

E. M. KUBRA.

Copy to:  
① Mr. [illegible]  
11.10.47  
② Mr. [illegible]

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Yours faithfully,

  
E.N. KOUSSA.

Copies to:-

① Headman of the  
P.O. 451  
Jordan

② Chief Station.



ELIAS H. KOUSSA  
ADVOCATE  
P.O. BOX 14  
HAIFA

24th January, 1935.

Copy of a letter in today's Post appears to be based on a statement published in the Jewish press. It is untrue. I did not speak to the Associated Press Correspondent. I did not speak to any newspaper, Arab or foreign. Had I refused to answer his question, I should have left him with an unfavorable impression. The statement appears to have been interpreted as fear to say the truth in an atmosphere of persecution and oppression.

The interview ranged over many topics. It covered, in the first place, the Arab refugees, the agricultural lands of the Arab rule and its effect on Arab life. I explained to the Correspondent the provisions of the law dealing with the agricultural properties and the effect on the Arab community. I also stated the military rule and its effect on the Arab community. I also stated the opinion of the Government for maintaining the rule and expressed the opinion that the rule was at the root of most of the Arab grievances and hardships and the cause of the discontent among the Arabs, adding that while it might be essential to maintain the military rule within a reasonable limit, there were many distant places such as the Galilee, the Jordan Valley, the Negev, etc., where it could be abolished without adding any harm to the peace and security of the State.

During the night of the court, pointing out that the law was unjust, upright and commendable, and that corruption was non-existent. Of the law, I pointed out that the law was not to blame. The law was not to blame. I cautioned against exaggeration of the law. Apart from the unfortunate misstatement of the law in consequence of the village, which was inspired and provoked by the Communists, which was wrong in the action of the Government. Had any Arab faced with a similar situation, it would not have been a similar situation. I praised the Government where praise was due, and where criticism was inevitable.

The Correspondent suggested that he should conceal my name and insisted that it should be mentioned because I had more than I had written time and again, to the press, inside and outside Israel.

Calling a truth is, in the eyes of Mr. Agulley, then I plead guilty, but do not, at all, regret. I endeavored to ensure the remedy of the law and grievances from which the Arabs complain. I mentioned to the A.S. Correspondent, they should stop Jewish agitation and the hostile policy which the Government follows against the Arab minority radically changed. I mentioned to see that justice is done, and the hostile policy which the Government follows against the Arab minority radically changed.

I believe the talks which I had with my friends and



# TRIP TO JORDAN

Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — Mr. Appleby's letter in today's *Jerusalem Post* appears to be based on mistaken information published in the Jewish press. It is untrue that I stirred up anti-Israel hatred during my visit to the Old City, and apart from the Associated Press correspondent, I did not speak to any newspaperman, Arab or foreign. Had I refused to answer his questions, I would have left him with an unfavourable impression. The refusal would have been interpreted as fear to speak the truth in an atmosphere of persecution and oppression.

The interview ranged over many topics. It covered, in the main, the property of the Arab refugees, the agricultural lands taken from Arab farmers, the military rule and its effect on Arab life, the attitude of the courts in Arab litigations and the Kafr Manda incident. I explained to the correspondent the provisions of the Israel laws dealing with absentee property and agricultural lands, and expounded the military rule and its effects on the freedom of movement and trade of the Arab community.

I stated the reasons put forward by the Government for maintaining the rule in the Arab areas, and expressed the opinion that the rule was at the root of much of the Arab grievances and hardships and the cause of the spread of Communism among the Arabs, adding that while it might be essential to maintain the military rule within a reasonable belt along the frontiers, there were many distant places such as Shfar-Am and Nazareth where it could be abolished without adding any hazard to the peace and security of the State.

I spoke highly of the Law Courts, pointing out that the judges were impartial, upright and conscientious, and that corruption and partisanship, rampant during the Mandate, were non-existent. Of course, there were instances where the judgments appeared unjust, but the judges were not to blame. The fault lies in the laws which the judges are bound to apply. I cautioned against exaggeration of the Kafr Manda incident. Apart from the unfortunate maltreatment of the inhabitants by the police in consequence of the villagers' assault on the surveyors, which was inspired and provoked by the Communists, there was nothing wrong in the action of the Government. Had any Arab Government been faced with a similar situation, it would not have acted otherwise. I praised the Government where praise was due, and criticized it where criticism was inevitable.

The correspondent suggested that he should conceal my name. I did not agree and insisted that it should be mentioned because I had said nothing more than what I had written, time and again, to the Government and to the Press.

If the telling of truth is, in the eyes of Mr. Appleby and his like, treason, then I plead guilty, but do not, at all, repent. I shall continue to pursue my endeavours to ensure the remedy of the many injustices and grievances from which the Israel Arabs complain. I believe the talks which I had with my friends and acquaintances have done more good than harm to Israel. One point is clear. Many mistaken views have been dispelled, and they have now a better appreciation of the situation.

Mr. Appleby's statement that "no Jew in any Arab country has a fraction of the privileges accorded our Arabs" is always repeated by Jewish writers whenever Arab affairs crop up for discussion. It is of a general and unsubstantiated nature. However, Israel is said to be the bulwark of democracy in the Middle East, and it is absolutely wrong to place democratic Israel on the same level with the allegedly backward Arab countries. And the statement, to be believable, should define any privileges granted to the Israel Arabs which are not enjoyed by Jews in Arab countries living in

circumstances similar to the conditions under which the Israel Arabs live.  
Yours etc.,  
E. N. KOUSSA  
Haifa, January 24.

## HATE CAMPAIGN

Editor, The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — Mr. Elias Koussa, a local Arab, is damaging the country whose citizenship he doubtless wishes to retain by crossing into a foreign state and stirring up anti-Israel hatred. In every self-respecting nation, acts like these are called treason, especially during periods when national existence is threatened by organized murderers dedicated to a nation's destruction.

No Jew in any Arab country has a fraction of the privileges accorded our Arabs.

Yours, etc.  
BERTRAM H. APPELBY  
Rehovot, January 13.

ELIAS N. KOUSSA,  
ADVOCATE,  
P.O.B. 14,  
HAIFA.

24th January, 1955.

Appleby's letter in to-day's *Post* appears to be based on information published in the Jewish press. It is untrue that I stirred up anti-Israel hatred during my visit to the Old City, and apart from the Associated Press Correspondent, I did not speak to any newspaperman, Arab or foreign. Had I refused to answer his questions, I would have left him with an unfavourable impression. The refusal would have been interpreted as fear to say the truth in an atmosphere of persecution and oppression.

The interview ranged over many topics. It covered, in the main, the property of the Arab refugees, the agricultural lands taken from Arab farmers, the military rule and its effect on Arab life, the attitude of the courts in Arab litigations and the Kafr Manda incident. I explained to the Correspondent the provisions of the Israel laws dealing with the absentee properties and agricultural lands, and expounded the military rule and its effect on the movement and trade of the Arab community. I also stated the reasons put forward by the Government for maintaining the rule in the Arab areas, and expressed the opinion that the rule was at the root of much of the Arab grievances and hardships and the cause of the spread of Communism among the Arabs, adding that while it might be essential to maintain the military rule within a reasonable belt along the frontiers, there were many distant places such as Shfar-Am and Nazareth where it could be abolished without adding any hazard to the peace and security of the State.

I spoke highly of the courts, pointing out that the judges were impartial, upright and conscientious, and that corruption and partisanship, rampant during the Mandate, were non-existent. Of course, there were instances where the judgments appeared unjust, but the judges were not to blame. The fault lies in the laws which the judges are bound to apply. I cautioned against exaggeration of the Kafr Manda incident. Apart from the unfortunate maltreatment of the inhabitants by the police in consequence of the villagers' assault on the surveyors, which was inspired and provoked by the Communists, there was nothing wrong in the action of the Government. Had any Arab Government been faced with a similar situation, it would not have acted otherwise. I praised the Government where praise was due, and criticized it where criticism was inevitable.

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If the telling of truth is, in the eyes of Mr. Appleby and his like, treason, then I plead guilty, but do not, at all, repent. I shall continue to pursue my endeavours to ensure the remedy of the many injustices and grievances from which the Israel Arabs complain. I believe the talks which I had with my friends and acquaintances have done more good than harm to Israel. One point is clear. Many mistaken views have been dispelled, and they have now a better appreciation of the situation.

Mr. Appleby's statement that "no Jew in any Arab country has a fraction of the privileges accorded our Arabs" is always repeated by Jewish writers whenever Arab affairs crop up for discussion. It is of a general and unsubstantiated nature. However, Israel is said to be the bulwark of democracy in the Middle East, and it is absolutely wrong to place democratic Israel on the same level with the allegedly backward Arab countries. And the statement, to be believable, should define any privileges granted to the Israel Arabs which are not enjoyed by Jews in Arab countries living in

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Yours etc.,  
E.N. KOUSSA  
Haifa, January 24.

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ADVOCATE,  
P.O.B.14,  
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The Editor,  
The Jerusalem Post,  
P.O.B. 81,  
Jerusalem.

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If ~~the~~ telling ~~of~~ truth is, in the eyes of Mr. Appleby and his like, treason, then I plead guilty, but do not, at all, repent. I shall continue to pursue my endeavours to ensure the remedy of the many injustices and grievances from which the Israeli Arabs complain and to put an end to the discriminatory practices used against them. If, on the other hand, they feel ashamed of these painful facts which I mentioned to the A.S. Correspondent, they should stir Jewish public opinion to see that justice is done, and the hostile policy which the Government follows against the Arab minority radically changed.

I believe the talks which I had with my friends and

ELIAS N. KOUSSA,  
ADVOCATE,  
P.O.B. 14,  
HAIFA.

24th January, 1955.

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Yours etc. E.N. KOUSSA  
Haifa, January 24.

**HATE CAMPAIGN**  
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BETTRAM H. APPLEBY  
Rehovot, January 12

Mr. Appleby's

Mr. Appleby has a fraction of the pre-repeated by Jewish white question. It is of a general Israel is said to be the and it is absolutely wrong level with the allegedly to be believable, should Arabs which are not in circumstances similar to Arabs live. Many Israeli return to their places any well-to-do Jew is Israel and exchange his go to show that the Jew and enjoy equal rights

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① Shulman & K  
to the world  
P.O. 451  
Jewish  
② Barry H. H. H.



WILSON B. KOUSSA

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Haifa, 30th January, 1955.

Mr. Appleby's statement that "no Jew in any Arab country has a fraction of the privileges accorded our Arabs", is always repeated by Jewish writers whenever Arab affairs crop up for discussion. It is of a general and unsubstantiated nature. However, Israel is said to be the bulwark of democracy in the Middle East, and it is absolutely wrong to place democratic Israel on the same level with the allegedly backward Arab countries. And the statement, to be believable, should define the privileges granted to the Israeli Arabs which are not enjoyed by Jews in Arab countries living in circumstances similar to the conditions under which the Israeli Arabs live. Many Iraqi and Egyptian Jews would be too happy to return to their places of residence in the Arab world, but hardly any well-to-do Jew is willing to quit his Arab abode, settle in Israel and exchange his properties with Israeli Arabs. These facts go to show that the Jews are well treated in the Arab countries and enjoy equal rights with their Arab compatriots.

I believe you are a Knesset member, and also a member of the majority party in the Coalition Cabinet. The Post is widely read and enjoys much influence. You are faithful, and among the Jewish intelligentsia. You would do a great deal for the cause of peace and good service if you were to state for the constitution of a Parliamentary commission to receive Arab complaints and grievances. The investigation of these complaints is highly welcomed by the Arab minority, and it is a characteristically Jewish attitude to omit would be irrefutably established. Moreover, the commission would provide the Jewish people with unbiased material for understanding of the Arab lot, and would bring home to the Government the urgency of improving the conditions of the Arab section of the population, and of remedying their grievances and hardships from which they suffer.

(2) *Copy to Mr. Appleby* I hope you will see your way to publish the letter.

Yours faithfully,

His Excellency George Hakim  
Greek Catholic Archbishop of Haifa  
P.O. Box 100,  
Haifa.

George Hakim

G. Agron Esq.,  
The Jerusalem Post,  
Jerusalem.

Dear Mr. Agnon,

Many times  
suggesting the deletion  
the 15th to enable it

I have  
and regret to say the  
paragraph, but only  
"harmful" for the wo  
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and that I am in a p  
assertions to which

I believe member of the majority is widely read and among the Jewish intercourse of peace a general constitution of complaints and grievances is welcomed by which you desire to the enquiry would for the better understand them, the Knesset the conditions of remedying the grievance.

in full. I hope

G. Agron Esq.,  
The Jerusalem Post,  
Jerusalem.