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A Letter from Elyas Kusa to Norman F. Dacy, 1971

Printed in English, this document features a letter from Elyas Kusa to the American writer Norman F. Dacy on 4 March 1971, regarding arranging a meeting to discuss a set of issues concerning the rights of Arabs in Israel. In his letter, Kusa suggests that he prefers to conduct the meeting in locations other than Ramallah and the old city of Jerusalem as he cannot enter such locations following the Military Governor's decision.

ELIAS N. KOUSSA,
ADVOCATE,
51A, ABBAS STREET,
HAIFA.

4th March, 1971.

Norman F. Dacey, Esquire,
Norman F. Dacey & Associates, Inc.
Financial Consultants - Trustees - Mutual Funds,
50, Sailors Lane,
Bridgeport, Connecticut 06603,
United States of America.

Dear Mr. Dacey,

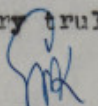
Your letter of the 8th ultimo reached me in the afternoon of the 24th. The envelop did not bear the post office stamp of Israel, and it was not, therefore, possible for me to discover the cause of the delay. Presumably, it was unduly held in the Censor's office because in this country, usually trumpeted by Zionist propagandists as the bulwark of democracy in the Middle East, postal censorship is in vogue and correspondence addressed to Arabs known to be critical of the Government's policy towards the Arabs in general, and the Arab minority in the State in particular, is usually the subject of strict supervision.

Although I could not possibly have met with you either in Ramallah or in the Old City of Jerusalem since I am forbidden from entering these two localities in virtue of the orders issued by the military commanders of the two areas under the Colonial Defence Regulations which the Government of Israel enforces with violence and oppression, yet we could have arranged a meeting somewhere in the New City of Jerusalem, e.g. the Y.M.C.A., the German Hospice or King David Hotel, had your letter arrived in due time for such an arrangement.

I am very sorry for the lost opportunity since we could have discussed many aspects of the intricate Palestine problem. It is only by a just settlement of this problem satisfying the rights of the Arab inhabitants of the country, more especially those of the Arab refugees, that real and genuine peace would be established in this part of the world.

However, if I can be of any help I shall be glad to offer it.

Very truly yours,


E.N. KOUSSA.