

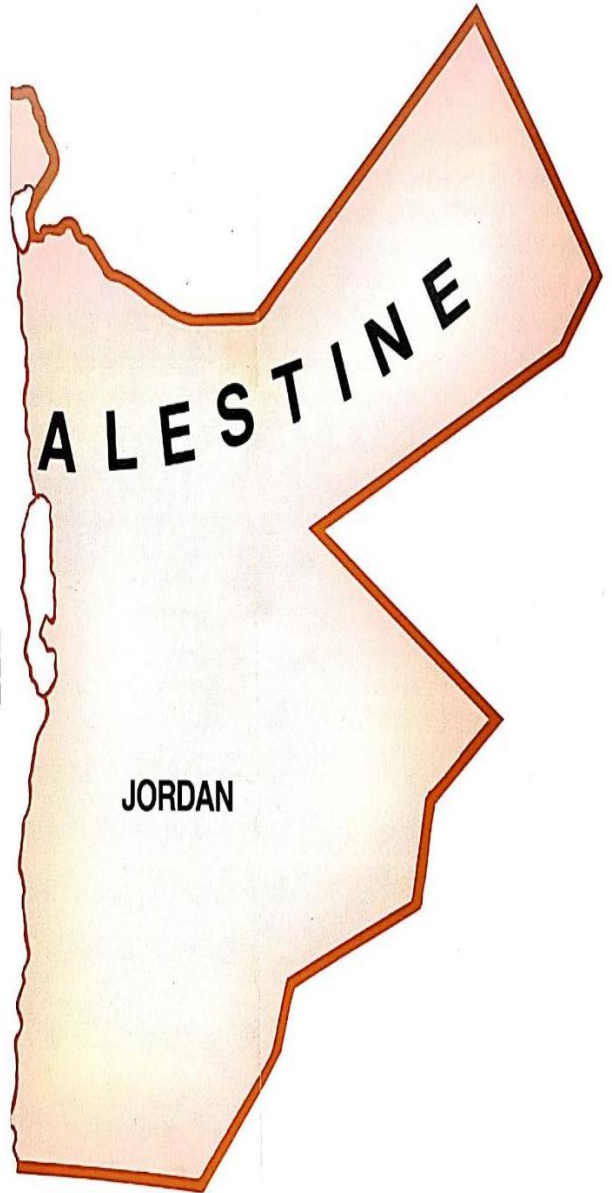


JORDAN

is

ARAB

PALESTINE



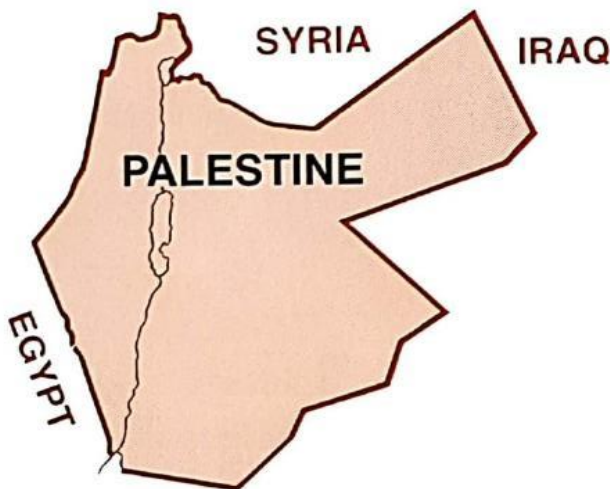
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WHAT IS PALESTINE?

The name PALESTINA was first used by the Romans to replace the name JUDEA after their final suppression of Jewish independence in 135 C.E..

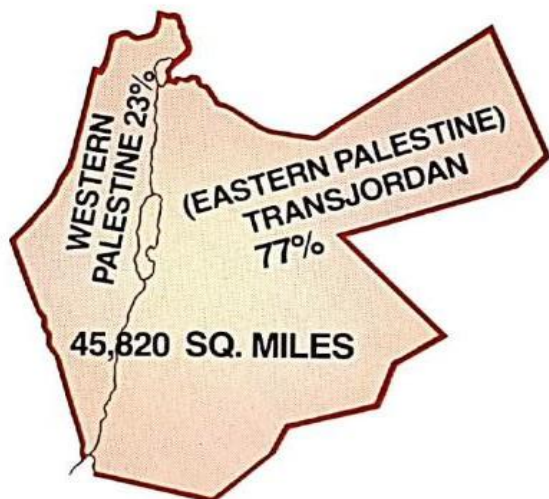
The name PALESTINE was resurrected as a political term when the international community, following the defeat of Turkey in the First World War, designated Britain as the Mandatory power in 1920, a decision later confirmed by the League of Nations in 1922. Mandated Palestine was delineated and constituted in order to facilitate "the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people," in recognition of "the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine and to the grounds for reconstituting their national home in that country."
(From the Preamble to the British Mandate for Palestine).

To the north of Palestine was the French Mandate of Syria; to the east, the British Mandate of Iraq; and to the south was British-occupied Egypt.



2 THE PARTITION OF PALESTINE

In 1922 Britain decided to limit the Jewish National Home policy to the western 23% of the country, and to treat the other 77% as an "Arab province or adjunct of Palestine." To administer the section of Palestine which was called TRANSJORDAN, the British installed a member of the Hashemite tribe of Mecca, Abdullah, as Emir of Transjordan. (The Hashemite tribe was ousted from Arabia by its rivals, the Saudis, who established Saudi Arabia in 1932.)



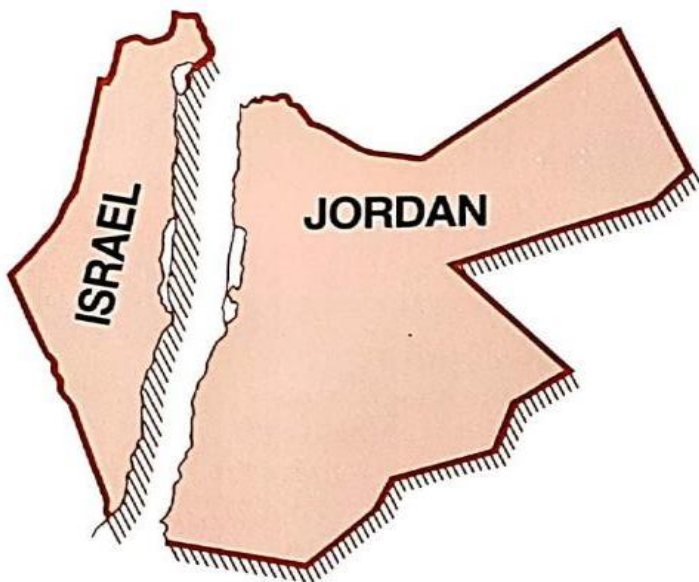
All but a few of the British Mandate laws, promulgated by the British High Commissioner and his administration, were applicable in both eastern and western Palestine. British Mandate currency was legal tender on both banks of the Jordan River (in fact, it remained legal tender in Jordan until 1952). And the inhabitants of both eastern and western Palestine, Jews and Arabs alike, held Palestine Mandate passports.

3 THE INDEPENDENCE OF JORDAN AND ISRAEL

Transjordan was granted independence by Britain in 1946. Israel declared its independence in 1948.

As a result of the war against Israel's independence in 1948–9, Transjordan occupied Judea and Samaria, and in 1950 the name of the country was changed to Jordan. Except for Britain and Pakistan, no country recognized the Jordanian occupation.

In 1967, Jordan joined once again an Arab effort to destroy Israel. Following a successful war of self-defense, Israeli administration commenced in Judea and Samaria.



4 JORDAN IS ARAB PALESTINE

"The truth is that Jordan is Palestine and Palestine is Jordan."

King Hussein of Jordan, 1981.



5 THE ARAB VIEW OF PALESTINE

"Palestine with the boundaries it had during the British Mandate is an indivisible unit."

**Article 2 of the PLO Covenant
Adopted by the Palestine National
Council, 1965.**

"Jordanians and Palestinians are considered by the PLO as one people."

**Farouk Kaddoumi, Head of the PLO
"Political Department," 1977.**

"Palestine and Jordan are one, for Palestine is the coastline and Transjordan the hinterland of the same country."

King Abdullah of Jordan, 1948

"The Palestinians and the Jordanians do not belong to different nationalities. They hold the same Jordanian passport, are Arabs, and have the same culture."

**Abdul Hamid-Sharaf, Prime Minister
of Jordan, 1980.**

6

THE JORDANIANS

The Jordanians consist of two groups.

The Bedouin: Originally nomadic tribesmen native to eastern Palestine who are deeply loyal to the ruling Hashemite royal family.

The Western Palestinian Arabs: Many of whom are descendants of Arabs who *emigrated into Palestine* from the surrounding countries during the British Mandate.

The western Palestinian Arabs who entered Jordan during the various Arab-Israel wars were granted automatic Jordanian citizenship. They now constitute approximately 60% of the total Jordanian population.

Western Palestinian Arabs own around 70% of the businesses in Jordan, and hold three quarters of all Jordanian Government positions. Western Palestinian Arabs have been Prime Ministers and Ambassadors of Jordan.

Amman, the capital of Jordan, has been called the "greatest Palestinian city in the world."

(New York Times, August 3, 1975)

7

THE PALESTINIAN ARAB REFUGEES HAVE A HOMETLAND IN JORDAN

Since 1948, Israel has resettled over 1 million Jews, more than 800,000 of them refugees from Arab countries.

In the past 36 years, the Arab countries have refused to resettle the Palestinian Arab refugees (reportedly 600,000 in 1948). Yet, there is a country which is predominantly Palestinian in population and geography with the same language, religion, and culture. Jordan is the natural homeland of the Palestinian Arabs.

Those who call for the establishment of a Palestinian State (in the "West Bank" and Gaza) seek, in effect, to establish a **second** Arab Palestinian state.

The purpose — creation of a base for future terrorist attacks and military aggression against Israel: "*The Palestinian people will achieve an independent Palestinian state which will be the start of the liberation of the entire homeland. This is the beginning of liberation and not it's consummation; there will be no halt along the borders of that state. The rise of the Palestinian state shall be the beginning of the end of Israel.*"

Abu Iyad, Arafat's Deputy in
the FATAH, November 1984