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APPENDICES TO PROGRESS REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS

ACTING MEDIATOR FOR PALESTINE SUBMITTED TO THE

SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR TRANSMISSION TO THE

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

APPENDIX A

Number of Refugees

1. From the Statistical Abstract of Palestine 1944-45, 8th edition (No. 15 of 1946 - Government Printer, Palestine), it appears (page 16) that at the census of 1931 the population of Palestine included 693,147 Moslems; 174,606 Jews; 88,907 Christians; and 10,101 others (mainly Druzes). The estimates for 31 December 1945 showed the following totals: Moslems 1,035,012; Jews 554,329; Christians 139,285; and others 14,858.
2. As incompleteness of records of immigration by the Jews had tended to cause understatement in the estimates of the Jewish population, the Government Statistician stated that an attempt was made to revise these figures de facto "from current estimates of the Department of Statistics of the Jewish Agency and from those of the Food Controller" (page 16). On these bases a figure of 579,227 Jews was reached, and was accepted as a "rather conservative" total, for 31 December 1945.
3. From 1931 to 1945, therefore, the Moslems who have a very high birthrate (over 50 per 1000) increased to the extent of 49 per cent; and the Jews, whose birthrate in Palestine is 30 per 1000, increased, "mainly by migratory increase" to the extent of 230 per cent.
4. In actual distribution, the Jews are essentially an urban population; the Moslems, a rural one. The Jews with their smaller population form relatively and absolutely the larger part of city populations. In 1944, for example, only 138,220 of the 553,600 Jews i.e. 25 per cent of the de facto estimate for that year (op.cit. Tables 9 and 11, pages 21 and 22.) lived in rural areas, as against 693,820 of the 994,724 Moslems (87.5 per cent.).
5. At the date of this report, the Jewish forces occupy the sub-districts of Jaffa, Ramleh, Haifa, Nazareth, Beisan and Tiberias, a large part of the sub-districts of Acre and Safad, the coastal strip of the Tulkarm sub-district, and the new city area of Jerusalem.
6. The Moslem populations of Jaffa, Ramleh, Haifa, Nazareth, Beisan and Tiberias (increased arbitrarily by 10 per cent for the period 1945-48 to correspond with the increase of 1942-45) total 350,800 persons.
7. The Moslem populations of Acre and Safad sub-districts (1944 figures plus 10 per cent) total 100,870 of whom 20,689 were in the two cities themselves. A considerable part of these sub-districts is still unoccupied by Jewish troops. From local observation it is considered justifiable to add 70,000 persons from these sub-districts to the potential refugee total.
8. The Moslem population of Jerusalem (1944 figures plus 10 per cent) was 33,690; from local observation about 6,000 remain. For the Jerusalem area

and from the costal strip of the Tulkarm sub-district, another 70,000 persons might justifiably be added to the potential refugee total. If the whole Moslem population of the sub-districts mentioned in paragraph 6 is added, the total potential Moslem refugees from all areas occupied by Jewish troops will be 490,800 persons.

9. But there are also 89,716 Christians and 15,070 "others" in these areas of Palestine, and a "considerable majority" of those are Arabs. If over 75 per cent of them are added, say 80,000, leaving only 24,786 for all groups or nations together other than Jews and Arabs, the absolute potential refugee total for men, women, and children would be 570,800 persons.

10. The Jewish authorities, however, have stated that there are from 50,000 to 80,000 Arabs still within the territory occupied by their forces. If this is the case, the number of refugees could be estimated tentatively at a figure potentially between 490,800 and 520,800 - say 500,000.

11. Estimates made by Arab authorities go much higher and reach totals of between 740,000 and 780,000: checks made by officers of the Disaster Relief Project, however, have failed to substantiate such figures. In the most northerly area, for example, (North Syria) a figure of 30,000 refugees was quoted, distributed as follows: Lattakieh 5,000; Aleppo 10,000; Hama 7,000; and Homs 8,000. Actual investigation showed that in round figures the numbers at these places were 880; 8,000; 3,500; and 3,200 respectively, and the total was not 30,000 but only 15,800. Similar examples have been found elsewhere.

12. On the basis of estimates made by officers of the Disaster Relief Project, the present distribution of the refugees is at this date approximately as follows:

Palestine	
North	154 000*
South	83 000*
Syria	73 000*
Lebanon	61 000
Transjordan	88 000*
Egypt	9 000
Iraq	4 000

472 000

The distribution, especially in the localities marked by an asterisk, is changing daily; there is a constant flow of refugees from place to place under the impetus of cold or reports of larger food supplies. These movements are at present most evident away from Transjordan and North Palestine and towards Syria on the one hand and South Palestine (Gaza) on the other. The actual total is also rising and will, it is believed, reach 500,000 within the next few weeks.

APPENDIX B

The estimated number of refugees accepted as a basis for calculation is 500,000. Not all these, however, are adults; the Arabs have a very heavy birth-rate, and on the average of the years 1926-44, 18.6 per cent of the population is between the ages of 0-4 years, while a further 13.1 per cent is between 5-9 years. The actual percentage is higher, since the numbers of males of military age among the refugees is naturally smaller than it would otherwise be, and inflates age distribution percentages of other groups. Children of 0-4 years require a half-diet and those from 5-9 years a three-quarters diet. They therefore save 12.7 per cent of the food requirements or slightly more than 62,500 diets, reducing the 500,000 to 437,500.

On the basis of a diet of 2,000 calories and estimating the period as ten months, the following estimate in dollars for goods delivered at Beirut was provided by an officer seconded by the International Refugee Organization to the Disaster Relief Project. It is necessary to reduce this figure by approximately 10 per cent for cost of carriage; and the result by 10 per cent for a nine-months' as against a ten-months' programme. The calorie value accepted is 1,800 as against 2,000 in the original estimate; while the number to be fed is calculated at 437,500 full diets as against an original estimate of 400,000 persons.

REQUIREMENTS OF FOOD AND COST
(Original estimate)

	<u>Per person</u> <u>per day:</u> (In grammes)	<u>Total</u> <u>metric</u> <u>tons:</u>	<u>Cost</u> <u>per ton:</u> (In dollars)	<u>Total</u> <u>Cost:</u> (In dollars)
Wheat)				
Barley) All as wheat flour	440	52 800	139 00	7 339 200
Maize)				
Rice	35	4 200	176 00	739 200
Pulses	35	4 200	202 00	848 400
Oil	20	2 400	660 00	1 584 000
Sugar (Cuba)	25	3 000	182 00	546 000
Canned meat)	20	2 400	700 00	1 680 000
Canned fish) All as				
Cheese) canned				
beef				
<u>Milk:</u> Spray powder (non-fat)		1 666	305 00	508 130
" " (whole)		834	1 021 60	842 014
<u>Local fruits and vegetables; etc.:</u>				
143 calories per day at .02c per person				
400,000 x \$ 0.02 x 300				
				2 400 000
				<u>\$ 16 486 944</u>

The figure of \$16,486,944 does not include carriage on local fruit and vegetables, but does (at 10 per cent) upon \$14,086,944 worth of other produce. Subtracting a corresponding amount, the net figure becomes \$12,578,250. The value of the food estimated at nine months instead of ten is \$11,320,425, to which it is necessary to add \$2,160,000 for fruit and vegetables (nine months) making a new total of \$13,480,425.

A reduction from 2,000 calories to 1,800 calories is expressed in cost by a further reduction of 10 per cent in this figure, which provides a total of \$12,032,380 for 400,000 people. To bring this to the total for 437,500 persons requires an addition of \$112,800 or a final figure of \$13,160,380, say \$13,200,000.

This represents a dietary unit of approximately 11 cents daily per person.

APPENDIX C

SHIPMENTS RECEIVED BY 11 OCTOBER 1948

<u>Vessel</u>	<u>Date of Arrival</u>	<u>Cargo</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Source</u>
BOSPHORUS	12 September 48	Olive oil	30 tons	French Government
PROVIDENCE	14 September 48	Peanut oil	10 tons	"
EXEMPLAR	16 September 48	Salt	40 sacks	UNICEF
		DDT	29 drums	"
		Corned beef	1667 cartons	"
		Corned mutton	1150 cases	"
		Margarine	834 cartons	"
		Sugar	200 sacks	"
		Milk, powdered	2000 cartons	"
EMPIRE ROACH	20 September 48	Tents	2500 each	British Government
		Sacking	1000 yards	"
		Bedsteads	50 each	"
ANDRIA	20 September 48	Salt	40 sacks	UNICEF
		DDT	36 drums	"
		Corned mutton	2200 cases	"
		Margarine	400 cases	"
		Sugar	200 sacks	"
		Milk, powdered	2000 cartons	"
MONTAGUE	5 October 48	Meat and Gravy	7022 cartons	American-Arabian
		Cheese	1571 cases	Oil Co.
		Lard	2929 tins	through ECA
		Flour	5595 sacks	Greece
		DDT	525 cases	Greek Government
		Olive oil	10 tons	Greek Government
		Medical supplies	6 cases	Greek Red Cross
DIANA	5 October 48	Olive oil	20 tons	Italian Government
ISABELLE	6 October 48	Cheese	50 tons	Swiss Government
		Milk, powdered	12 1/2 tons	"
		Milk, condensed	37 1/2 tons	"
EXCHEQUER	7 October 48	Clothing	100 bales	Lutheran Church Service
* BANADEROS	15 September 48	Fish food	50 tons	Norwegian Government
* HEREFORDSHIRE	30 September 48	Rice	30 tons	Burmese Government

* The last two vessels unloaded in Egypt.
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/SHIPMENTS DUE

APPENDIX C (continued)

SHIPMENTS DUE

<u>Vessel</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Probable Arrival</u>	<u>Cargo</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
KADES	Beirut	18 October 48	Sesame oil Dried fruit	20 tons 50 tons	Turkish Government
PRES. STEYN	Alexandria	Mid-October	Meat	984 cases	South African Government
HERMIONE	Suez	End October	Cheese Butter Wheat	50 tons 50 tons 500 tons	Australian Government "
NYHORN	Suez	End October	Wheat	500 tons	"
HELVIG	Beirut	End October	Clothing	384 bales	Church World Service, Inc.
BOREALIS	Beirut	End October	Fiskaroni	667 cases	UNICEF

APPENDIX D

REFUGEES: REPLIES FROM COUNTRIES TO WHICH TELEGRAMS
REQUESTING SPECIFIC COMMODITIES WERE DISPATCHED

(15 October 1948)

COUNTRY	COMMODITIES REQUESTED 16 AUGUST	REPLIED	QUANTITIES PROMISED
ARGENTINE	500 tons wheat 150 tons meat 50 tons butter 50 tons dried fruit		
AUSTRALIA	1,000 tons wheat 50 tons cheese 50 tons butter	25 August	(full quantity) 1,000 tons wheat 50 tons cheese 50 tons butter
BELGIUM	50 tons peas 50 tons haricot beans	25 August 1 October	intermediate reply full quantity
BRAZIL	150 tons meat 25 tons dried fruit	27 August	intermediate reply
BURMA	300 tons rice	19 August 1 September	intermediate reply 30 tons rice arrive 30 September 1948 (will try supply balance)
CANADA	1,500 tons wheat 50 tons cheese 50 tons egg powder	27 August 21 September	intermediate reply offer canned fish and dried apples
CHILE	200 tons potatoes and general list		
CUBA	250 tons sugar		
FRANCE (incl. North African Colonies)	30 tons oil 150 tons dried fruit	28 August	(full quantity) 30 tons oil 150 tons fruit 40 tons oil arrived 12-14 September 1948

COUNTRY	COMMODITIES REQUESTED 16 AUGUST	REPLIED	QUANTITIES PROMISED
GREECE	10 tons oil	30 August 31 August	intermediate reply 10 tons oil arrived 5 October 1948
HAITI	100 tons sugar	1 September	nil
IRELAND	200 tons potatoes	26 August	(full quantity) 200 tons potatoes awaiting advice
ITALY	20 tons oil	21 August	(full quantity) 20 tons oil arrived 5 October Beirut
NETHERLANDS	50 tons peas 50 tons haricot beans	25 August	(full quantity) 50 tons peas 50 tons haricot beans (awaiting advice)
INDONESIA	350 tons rice 250 tons sugar	25 August 4 September	(asking if in co-operation with Netherlands Government) (will try supply in full) 350 tons rice 250 tons sugar (awaiting advice)
NEW ZEALAND	500 tons wheat or barley 50 tons butter 25 tons milk powder	21 September	(no wheat or barley) Shipping 50 tons butter 25 tons milk powder
NORWAY	50 tons fish	20 August	(full amount) 50 tons fish arrived 15 September
PHILLIPPINES	250 tons rice 100 tons sugar	27 August	nil
PORTUGAL	75 tons fish		

COUNTRY	COMMODITIES REQUESTED 16 AUGUST	REPLIED	QUANTITIES PROMISED
SWITZERLAND	50 tons cheese 20 tons milk powder	20 August	(full quantity) 50 tons cheese 12.5 tons milk powder 37.5 tons condensed milk arrived 6 October
TURKEY	20 tons oil 50 tons dried fruit	9 September 1 October	Intermediate reply 20 tons oil 50 tons dried fruit care of I.R.C. due 18 October
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	500 tons wheat 50 tons meat	21 August	50 tons meat (no wheat) due 15 October
URUGUAY	100 tons meat		
UNITED KINGDOM		12 August (Sec. Cncl)	£100,000 (for tentage and medical supplies from Near East)
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	2,500 tons wheat 100 tons meat 50 tons cheese 50 tons butter 20 tons DDT	22 August	(working with voluntary agencies to provide quantities). No governmental aid available.

APPENDIX E

REFUGEES: REPLIES FROM
COUNTRIES TO WHICH THE GENERAL TELEGRAM WAS DISPATCHED
(16 August 1948)

COUNTRY	REPLIED	PROMISED	REMARKS AND/OR ANY FURTHER ACTION
BYELORUSSIA			
BOLIVIA	7 September	Intermediate reply	
BULGARIA			
CEYLON	18 August	50,000 rupees	Received and in course of utilization
COLOMBIA	19 August 4 September	Intermediate reply Nil	
COSTA RICA	2 September	Nil	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA			
DENMARK	11 September	Nil - but aid from Save the Children Fund and Red Cross	See appendix F.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC			
EL SALVADOR	11 September	Intermediate reply	
ECUADOR	11 September	Nil	
ETHIOPIA	23 August	£5,000	Received and in course of utilization
GUATEMALA	20 August	Intermediate reply	

COUNTRY	REPLIED	PROMISED	REMARKS AND/OR ANY FURTHER ACTION
HONDURAS			
INDIA	23 August	100,000 rupees	Received and in course of utilization
LIBERIA			
LUXEMBOURG	4 September	10 tons barley 14,228 tins canned meat and vegetables	(awaiting advice)
MEXICO	24 August	Intermediate reply	
NICARAGUA			
PANAMA	3 September	Nil	
PARAGUAY			
PERU			
POLAND			
RUMANIA			
SWEDEN			
UKRAINE			
USSR			
VENEZUELA	27 August	50,000 bolivares	(in national products)
YUGOSLAVIA			

APPENDIX F

SUPPLIES PROMISED BY AGENCIES OTHER THAN GOVERNMENTS
TO WHICH APPEALS WERE SENT

AGENCY	PROMISED	PROMISED FOR	REMARKS
*EGYPTIAN RED CROSS	50 tons medical supplies	South Palestine	Already sent by 23 August (for IRC)
*EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT	40 000 doses antityphoid vaccine Further quantities typhoid, cholera, plague vaccines, sulpha drugs, atabrine	Amman	Already despatched (for IRC)
GREEK RED CROSS	6 cases medical supplies		Includes dusting guns for DDT
AMERICAN ARABIAN OIL CO.	\$200 000 to pay for 200 tons flour 100 tons canned meat 50 tons beef fat 50 tons cheese		Shipped from Greece to Beirut through good offices ECA Greece
AMERICAN MIDDLE EAST RELIEF INC.	5 Ambulances		Not received by Disaster Relief Project
*AMERICAN RED CROSS	2 Ambulances \$250 000 worth medical supplies 20 tons DDT Medical supplies value \$200 000 Milk valued at \$35 000 Cereals		To Lebanese Red Cross. Already distributed

* No further information available on total Red Cross programme or supplies.

/CHURCH WORLD

AGENCY	PROMISED	PROMISED FOR	REMARKS
CHURCH WORLD SERVICES INC.	384 bales used clothing 2 tons powdered milk 150 lbs. vitamin tablets small quantity DDT Hospital supplies value \$25 000 Cash \$2 020		Already shipped Beirut " " " " " " (not yet received)
C.R.O.P.			Working with voluntary agencies with view to providing balance of 2 300 tons wheat requested from the United States of America
WORLD RELIEF SERVICE OF NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE	\$25 000		Purchase flour in Egypt (not yet received)
LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF INC.	5 tons clothing		Arrived Beirut
NEAR EAST FOUNDATION	Will expand services and personnel		
INTERNATIONAL BECHTEL INC.	\$100 000		At disposal Near East Foundation
DANISH SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND	Credit up to 300 000 Crowns for Danish team of workers and supplies		To supply soup daily for ten thousand children in camps
TURKISH RED CRESCENT	10 tons husked cereals 5 tons macaroni 2 tons semolina 2 tons chloride lime 1 ton milk powder 5 000 metres cotton goods 200 woollen blankets		(To be distributed by IRC)