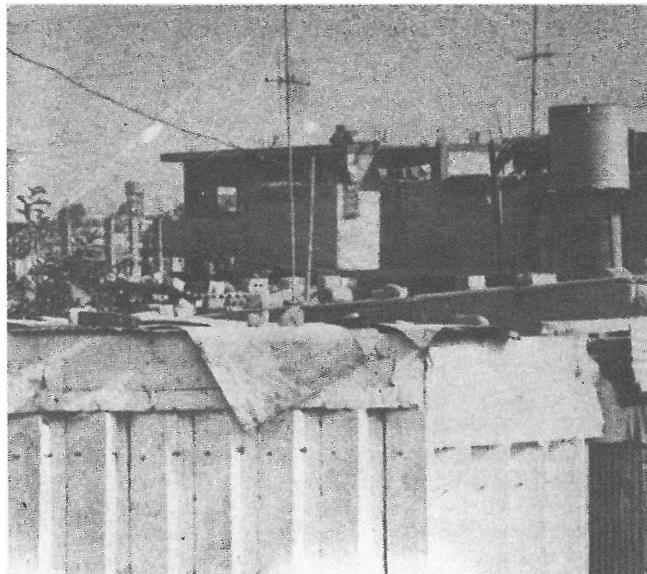




The myth of resettlement: Only 20 of these model housing units were completed.



The reality in the Gaza Strip: 2 room prefab resettlement houses.

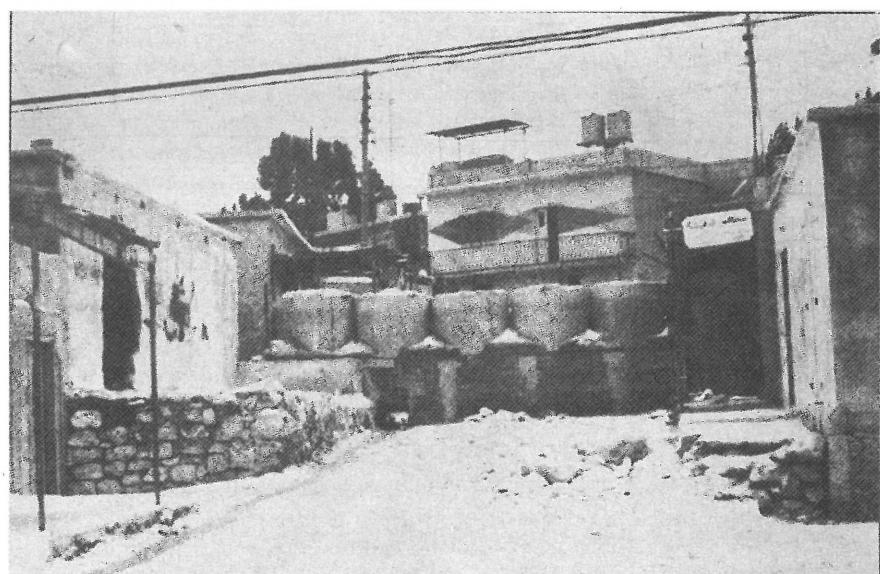
Duheisheh resident: "If they are really humanitarian, as they say, let them remove the barricades with which they close the camp's road, making our people look like animals in a zoo."

confined by many Zionist colonies, reduced to the situation of the Palestinians in the Zionist state, and inclined to emigrate altogether.

"No" to resettlement

Despite the fact that Porat's project was launched at a very critical time for the Palestinian struggle, our people have clearly rejected it. Those who have moved have been forced to do so by the destruction of their houses. In the past, the Palestinian people have aborted resettlement plans, despite their hard living conditions. Today, they are capable of doing the same to Porat's project. This requires unity among all the national institutions, organizations, committees, unions, etc., in the occupied territories. Moreover, it requires the political, moral and material support of the PLO and all its forces on the local and international level. A national program must be worked out to confront this dangerous project, to wage a mass campaign against resettlement and provide aid to the national institutions. In particular, the Palestinian National Front must be revived as the leader of the Palestinian people's struggle in the occupied territories. Furthermore, there must be a continuous public campaign, with activities condemning the resettlement project, for it is truly a plan to destroy the Palestinian people's right to their homeland.

Zionist-built barrier at entrance to Duheisheh.



Past Plans for Resettlement

In August 1949, an international committee proposed irrigation and road-building projects that should lead to employment for the Palestinian refugees. Then came a US plan to resettle the refugees as part of a general program for developing the Middle East. According to this plan, the candidate states would receive economic and technical aid from an agency financed by the US, Britain and France, for drawing refugees living there into economic projects and resettling them, regardless of their desire to return to their homeland. At the same time, 'Israel' should accept

the return of 100,000 Palestinians to overcome some of the political obstacles. However, this project failed. The Palestinians rejected any attempt to resettle them. Moreover, the US failed to extract Arab recognition of the Zionist state, which was a prerequisite for the plan getting underway.

On Dec. 11, 1951, the Director of UNRWA made a report to the UN General Assembly in which he requested a \$250 million three year budget. Of this, \$200 million was to be used for projects to assimilate Palestinian refugees economically,