



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

HISTORY

9697/31

Paper 3 International History, 1945–1991

May/June 2011

3 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer **three** questions.

You must **not** answer both Question 3 and Question 4.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.



Section A: The Development of the United Nations, 1945–1991

You **must** answer Question 1.

THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY (UNRWA)

- 1 Read the Sources and then answer the question.

When answering **Question 1**, candidates are advised to pay particular attention to the interpretation and evaluation of the Sources both individually and as a group.

Source A

The General Assembly recognizes that continued assistance for the relief of the Palestine refugees is necessary to prevent conditions of starvation and distress among them and to further conditions of peace and stability. The General Assembly establishes the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to carry out, in collaboration with local governments, the direct relief and works programmes. Constructive measures should be undertaken at an early date with a view to the termination of the assistance for relief which UNRWA will provide.

UN General Assembly Resolution 302 (IV), December 1949.

Source B

There is no substantial evidence to support claims that UNRWA facilities have been used to store weapons or promote terrorism. As part of the UN's ongoing efforts to assist Palestinian refugees, UNRWA continues to provide them with food, water, shelter, clothing, health care, education and other social services in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. UNRWA's efforts have been supported not only by the UN but by the European Union. In response to a recent emergency appeal, Japan donated nearly \$6 million to UNRWA, a large portion of which will be used to restore medical and educational services lost due to recent Israel Defence Force violence.

It must be noted that the UN played a pivotal role in enabling Israel's establishment in 1948 and has subsequently passed numerous resolutions which encourage a peaceful and just settlement of the refugee problem. The two states which could remove the impasse to a peaceful solution, namely Israel and the USA, lack the political will to put these expressions of international law into effect.

From an article by Jews Against The Occupation, New York, 2004.

Source C

Numbering 500 000 – 750 000 persons in 1950, there are today more than four million Palestinian refugees, most of whom live in one of 59 camps in five areas. There is no practicable solution to their situation in sight. Whereas the rest of the world's refugees are the concern of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Palestinians are the sole group of refugees with a UN agency dedicated exclusively to their care: UNRWA, which operates independently. The differences between the two agencies are striking. UNRWA serves as the main provider of healthcare, education, relief, and social services for its client population; the sort of assistance UNHCR usually devolves to refugees' countries of asylum. Moreover, while the UNHCR actively

seeks durable solutions to refugee problems, UNRWA has declined to entertain any permanent solution for the Palestinian refugees, insisting instead on a politically unfeasible 'return' to their 1947 'homeland'.

UNRWA has succeeded in perpetuating a growing refugee problem. By hiring from within its own client population, UNRWA has at best created a 'don't ask, don't tell' policy with regard to terrorist activity in its midst, and at worst has become so enmeshed in the terrorist population as to be effectively held hostage by it. UNRWA's handling of the Palestinian refugee issue is both antagonistic to the achievement of peace in the Middle East and detrimental to the plight of the refugees themselves.

Article in 'Azure: Ideas for the Jewish Nation; the best of Jewish thought from Israel and around the world', 2005.

Source D

As one of the largest employers in the countries with Palestinian refugee camps, UNRWA is staffed mainly by local Palestinians – more than 23000 of them, with only about 100 international UN professionals. The pattern of hiring within the served population is unique in the UN system. By contrast, the United Nations International Childrens' Emergency Fund (UNICEF) avoids employing locals who are also recipients of agency services, considering it a conflict of interest. UNRWA bureaucracy has created an infrastructure for Palestinian dependency. Refugees, now in their third generation, rely on the services UNRWA provides and have no incentives to plan or implement solutions that may endanger their livelihood by rendering UNRWA's services obsolete. It was under the leadership of former UNRWA Commissioner Peter Hansen that the organization's complicity with terrorism, long suspected, was openly exposed. In a statement to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, he admitted: 'I am sure that there are Hamas members on the UNRWA payroll and I don't see that as a crime.'

From an article by a member of the Jewish Federation of Greater Philadelphia, printed in the 'Washington Times', May 2008.

Source E

Last month, UN Headquarters in New York commemorated the sixtieth anniversary of UNRWA. Political leaders on all fronts have failed the Palestinians' right to live in secure, stable societies, while the thousands of UNRWA employees have consistently made sure that millions of politically abandoned and physically vulnerable refugees receive the basic services and common decencies that are the birthright of every human being. The work that UNRWA has done to deliver education, healthcare, social services and basic protection for 4.6 million refugees represents the UN at its best; helping people at the material level, while drawing attention to the need to ensure their political, national and human rights. UNRWA has been the most powerful force for moderation amongst Palestinians who might otherwise have become disruptive and violent.

From an article in Lebanon's 'Daily Star', October 2009.

Now answer the following question.

How far do Sources A–E support the view that UNRWA has done more harm than good?

Section B

You must answer **three** questions from this section.

You must **not** answer both Question 3 and Question 4.

- 2 'US President Truman's fear of communism was the main cause of the Cold War in Europe between 1945 and 1949.' How far do you agree?
- 3 Why did the Cold War spread outside Europe in the period from 1950 to 1975?

OR

- 4 Who was most responsible for causing the Cuban Crisis in 1962 – Castro, Kennedy or Khrushchev?
- 5 Why did Deng Xiaoping survive the 'crisis of communism' whilst Mikhail Gorbachev did not?
- 6 'Attempts to control the development of nuclear weapons between 1949 and 1980 were largely ineffective.' How far do you agree?
- 7 Why did the international economy experience serious problems in the 1970s and early 1980s?
- 8 'The Brandt Report had made little difference to the North-South Divide by 1991.' How far do you agree?

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Question 1 Source B	© www.jewsagainsttheoccupation.org/Owens_040504.html .
Question 1 Source C	© Arlene Kushner; <i>Ideas for the Jewish Nation</i> ; Azure; 2005; www.azure.org.il/article.php?id=164 .
Question 1 Source D	© Asaf Romirowsky; <i>Defend Unrwa</i> ; Washington Times; 2008. http://www.meforum.org/1896/defend-unrwa .
Question 1 Source E	© Rami G Khouri; Lebanon's 'Daily Star'; 2009; www.alarabiya.net/views/2009 ; 22 October 2009.

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