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PALESTINE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT, FATEH
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Sisco to Instigate Another Counter Revolutionary Move

AMMAN — A responsible source in the Palestine National Liberation Movement, Fateh, said Nov.17 that the ultimate objective of the expected visit to the area of US Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco

is to instigate Israel and the counter-revolutionary forces in the Arab World to launch a new round against the Palestinian Revolution.

The source said Sisco's expected talks about "a new

US plan" are solely aimed at giving these counter-revolutionary forces a "breather" after their failure in Lebanon.

The source noted that the announcement about Sisco's visit was made Nov.13, a few days only after the failure of the US-inspired conspiracy to crack down on the Palestinian Revolution in Lebanon. He recalled that it was Sisco's October remarks about US concern over any (non-Israeli) threat to Lebanon which gave the green light to counter-revolutionary forces to implement their plot which led to the shedding of Lebanese and Palestinian blood.

The source said it was Fateh's duty to bring these facts to the attention of the Palestinian and other Arab masses.

Fateh Lauds Soviet Support for Revolution

An official of the Palestine National Liberation Movement, Fateh, has welcomed the recent official Soviet declaration supporting Palestinian commands and comparing them to partisans who fought against Nazi occupation in World War II. Chief Soviet government press spokesman Leonid Zamiatin made the declaration at a press conference in Moscow on Oct.13. He said the Soviet government believed the Palestinian commands were struggling to liberate territory occupied illegally by Israeli aggressors "and it would be wrong to deny this sort of struggle."

The Fateh official also expressed the Palestinian Revolution's appreciation of the just stand taken by the Soviet Union and the Socialist countries toward the Palestine cause. He commended "the efforts de-

played by this great world power to promote the cause of our people, particularly by making arms available to the Arab countries" which are further strengthened by the commando movement and the Palestinian resistance.

"We would feel that our road to victory has been shortened," the Fateh official stated, as soon as the Soviet Union would share our belief that:

"1. The Security Council resolution of Nov.22, 1967 and the peaceful solution are fictitious because Israel cannot possibly accept them unless the Palestinian Revolution is liquidated.
"2. Israel is an imperialistic entity and a base of colonialism which has been implanted in our homeland to curb the progress and sufficiency of our Arab nation."

Israeli Armed Forces Join NATO Maneuvers

Israeli army and air force units took part in the recent Anglo-American joint naval maneuvers in the Eastern Mediterranean.

The tripartite maneuvers were held in the Eastern Mediterranean between October 19 and 24 according to unimpeachable sources quoted in Cairo Nov.14.

The maneuvers were filmed and rolls were submitted to the Israeli military command along with a performance report.

The tripartite exercises were carried out in utmost secrecy and the Israeli naval units were asked to desist from sending any messages during the operation.

Main aim of the joint maneuvers was to train the American,

British and Israeli air force to strike at naval targets from the air.

US Sixth Fleet units which took part in the war games included three aircraft carriers and a number of escort vessels in addition to one British aircraft carrier and a number of Israeli naval units.

Four air bases in the Eastern Mediterranean were involved in the maneuvers — Akrotiri base in Cyprus, Wheelus base in Libya and two other unidentified bases in Malta and Tel Aviv. Most war planes involved in the drills were of the US Skyhawk type which is used by the Israeli air force.

Further information was being channeled Nov.14 to Arab capitals. A protest is expected to be lodged with the United States government and United Nations, as was done in October when the US government — under a new interpretation of dual nationality — authorized its nationals to serve in the Zionist army while retaining their US citizenship. (Full details appeared in FATEH issue, Vol.1, No.4, page one).

British, US and Israeli officials naturally denied the joint, tripartite maneuvers.

British Foreign Office spokesman however recognized that "exercises were held in the Eastern Mediterranean between October 17 and 26." Nevertheless, he said they involved "NATO" forces only.



Ayesha Audi defying her Israeli goalers in court

US Stays Mum On Girls Torture

"Confessions" obtained by torture and intimidation from two young Palestinian girls holding U.S. citizenship was admitted as valid evidence by an Israeli court on November 10.

No official U.S. protest was made for this Israeli violation against two of her citizens nor for the crime of blowing up the home of their father, also a U.S. citizen, though a great deal of fuss is raised by U.S. officials each time that an Israeli spy is tried anywhere in the Arab World.

The two girls are Ayesha and Rasmia Audi of Ramallah, Ayesha, 25, is charged with having

placed the explosives in a Jerusalem supermarket in February, 1969. Rasmia, 23, is charged with complicity, and with having laid explosives near the British Consulate in Jerusalem on February 21 and 25.

Their father had his house blown up simply because his daughters resided in his home.

The decision to admit the "confessions" as valid evidence was made by a military court at Lydda on November 10 despite evidence submitted by defense lawyers that the "confessions" had been obtained by torture and intimidation.

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JERUSALEM — A high U.S. Department of Defense official conferred Nov.14 for 75 minutes with Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir after quietly arriving here on the first stop of a Middle East "familiarization tour" that will also take him to Lebanon, Jordan, Iran and Saudi Arabia.

A government announcement said Robert J. Pranger, a deputy assistant secretary of defense in the international security affairs section and Meir discussed "matters of mutual concern."

Eight "Israeli Arabs" (Lebanese Palestinians under occupation since 1948) fought it out for one hour with Israeli forces in the heart of Tel Aviv before they were arrested after falling short of ammunition.

The news was reported in the Israeli daily "Me'ariv". The paper said the gun battle broke out as soon as the Israeli police and "suspect's" apartment in Tel Aviv.

It said arms and explosives were seized on the eight "Israeli Arabs" who were planning "to attack one of the secret military installations on the outskirts of Tel Aviv."

Editorial

Sisco, Stay Home!

The traditional, "evenhanded" policy of the United States in the Middle East, which has favored Zionist interests over Palestinian and other Arab interests for over 21 years, goes on.

Recognizing its moral responsibilities as a world power after the June War, the United States adopted a policy of "active impartiality" manifested by the following highlights:

*Burial of former President Johnson's statement of May 23, 1967, in which he stated: "To the leaders of all the nations of the Near East, I wish to say what three American presidents have said before me... that the United States is firmly committed to the support of the political independence and territorial integrity of all nations of that area. The United States strongly opposes aggression by anyone in the area, in any form, overt or clandestine."

*Overt and clandestine but unconditional support to the Zionist settler-state of Israel at the United Nations and other international organizations, including abstention on an overwhelming General Assembly vote calling on the Zionist state to rescind all measures to annex Jerusalem.

*Overt and clandestine delivery of United States funds and advanced military hardware to the Zionist settlers, including sophisticated Phantom jets.

*Overt and clandestine "interpretations of the law" to allow United States servicemen to serve in the Israeli armed forces while retaining their U.S. citizenship.

*Overt and clandestine plotting against the Palestinian Revolution through local stooges and dubious remarks meant for local consumption.

*Overt and clandestine NATO maneuvers with Israeli naval and airforce units in the Eastern Mediterranean.

*Overt and clandestine statements of support by U.S. officials, including state governors, to the "only democratic state in the Middle East."

*Overt and clandestine threats to withhold U.S. Congress appropriations to UNRWA if the "camps of homeless Palestinian refugees" in Lebanon are turned into "camps of homebound Palestinians."

*Overt and clandestine visits to the area, including Iran always, by Pentagon and State Department officials.

The last such visit is the one scheduled by Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco.

Sisco's expected efforts to give the Palestinian and Arab masses the impression that "something is being done" and that there are viable alternatives to our armed struggle against the Zionist, racist, settler-state of Israel and her imperialist sponsors will be in vain.

The Palestinians cannot be fooled by such spurts of U.S. "concern" meant only to better prepare a new conspiracy to strike against their revolution.

The Palestinians cannot be fooled either by UN resolutions or other cruel hoaxes anymore.

The best that Sisco's government and the "family of nations" have been able to do was to "freeze" and "can" the Palestinians in refugee camps for over 20 years. These years were used to seek international "recognition" for Zionist depredations.

The Palestinian Revolution will not be deluded by U.S. imperialist maneuvers. The enemy and his U.S. imperialist sponsors are committed to the efficient use of whatever force is necessary to expand, occupy and colonize more Arab land now that the "conquest" of Palestine is believed to have ended. No question of "international law" or morality blurs this joint U.S.-Zionist goal except to justify the measures taken in its name.

The peoples' experience with the United States and the United Nations on such issues as Palestine, Vietnam, China, Rhodesia, South Africa and Angola leave the Palestinian Revolution with one conviction.

What in the final analysis will register in the different regions of world imperialism is that which issues from the barrel of a gun. Nothing else will suffice for those oppressed people of the globe who would live as free men in a just society.

The clamor of the Palestinians for international justice for the last 21 years has passed.

BYGONES ARE BYGONES AND NOTHING WILL LIBERATE AND BRING JUST PEACE TO PALESTINE BUT OUR ARMED STRUGGLE.

OUR ADVISE TO SISCO: STAY HOME.

US Stays Mum Cont'd...

Relatives of the two accused girls objected noisily to the court's decision and were cleared from the courtroom. The judge also issued an order preventing them from attending the next session of the trial (scheduled for Thursday, Nov. 13).

"Ramallah is one of the most beautiful summer resorts in Palestine. It stands high among forests of tall, proud pine trees. The people of Ramallah have acquired that same pride that suits their heritage as well as their modern environment. The peaceful life ended abruptly on June 7th 1969 when Ramallah surrendered as a result of the Israeli aggression."

"Miss Rasmia Audi, a young Arab teacher of twenty two was one of the fifty thousand inhabitants of the city who have surrendered to their ill fate peacefully. Her father had spent part of his life in the United States, as many Ramallah people do, where he was granted an American citizenship. Now he had returned to his birthplace and built a house of his own."

"In February 1969 timebombs were placed in a supermarket in the part of Jerusalem which had been occupied since 1947. The details of the news about the explosions, in a tea-box on one of the shelves, brightened the gloomy nights of the suppressed Palestinian patriots under the detested Israeli occupation. It created quite a sensation."

"To Rasmia, the explosion expressed a loud protest against the Israeli jungle law. She heard the news at home with her parents. As usual, after any demonstration against the Israeli occupying forces, thousands were interrogated and hundreds detained in prisons. The number of detainees grew until Rasmia herself was arrested."

"One early morning Israeli soldiers came to their house and took her away with one of her sisters. There was no charge, because there was no evidence of any offense. So two innocent girls were thrown into prison and tortured together with hundreds of other innocent Palestinian citizens, whose only 'crime' is their hope for the return of their homeland Palestine."

"That day, the family were distracted with grief and many people come to console them. The visitors do not have to be relatives or friends, Palestinians visit such families since these tragedies have become commonplace. Among the many faces that passed through her house, the mother was struck by one strange face, yet she was too overwhelmed with grief to think other than, 'Our house is open for all those who share our grief. Their concern is appreciated and we have confidence in them. Who could wish us evil?'"

"At the next dawn, the whole house was awakened by a violent banging at the iron gate, opened by their shouts, 'Open the door, Hurry up open that door.' It was Israeli soldiers. The father asked their wait until his wife and other

daughters had dressed, but they wouldn't wait. 'Open the door or we'll break it down.' The old man opened the door and wondered to himself, 'My daughters are already in prison. My death several times in day, what more can they be after?' In no time the house was crowded with fully armed Israeli soldiers. They searched everywhere. They have had a great deal of practice in searching houses, and they helped themselves to whatever they wanted. 'Suddenly a cry of triumph 'Hiding explosives in your house?' In a cigarette pack? What will you think of next?' The cry came from an Israeli soldier, running from the sitting-room with a pack of cigarettes in his hand. The family looked around stunned; they knew nothing of this. Would they get more trouble for their daughters in prison?"

"And the mother looked at the soldier holding the cigarettes triumphantly in his hand - and recognized his face. This was the stranger she had met in a mosque last month, in order to plant the cigarettes in their sitting-room. Stabbing their hospitality in the back, exactly as his people had done when they first began immigrating into Palestine."

"Dazed number, the Arab family heard an ultimatum, 'You have exactly ten minutes to evacuate your house before we blow it up. These are the regulations of the Israeli Defense Army. We are here to guard the security of Israel.'

"The protested. 'But I carry an American passport, my property concerns the government of the United States. Call the American Consul and inform him about his fellow citizens.'

"But the father urged - in an atmosphere where sense was lost. He addressed humanity in name, then conscience and mercy, but failed. Again, he used logic, reason and understanding, but found no response. He reminded them of international law, of human rights, of justice - but to no avail. The Israeli jungle law prevailed."

"This man had worked many years in America as a good American citizen, paying his taxes there, and also saving to come home to build this house for his family."

"No consolation with grief, the Palestinian family was forced to watch their home rise and then smash into thousands of stones."

"Does rubble solve the problem? Is the increase in numbers of homeless Palestinian families a solution? Is peace achieved through the daily blowing-up of houses? Or is it bring-up of torture, humiliation and terrorise innocent people, so that many prisoners are released afflicted with a life-long defect?"

"Dearest God, why should the Palestinians pay for the Nazi crimes."

L.N.*

Third Time in Five Months

Fateh Hits Haifa Refinery

Fateh commandos again struck deep inside occupied territory on Nov.14 when they blew up the refined petroleum pipeline gathering system between the Haifa refinery and one of the storage tanks.

A military spokesman for the Palestinian Armed Struggle Command said the blast went off shortly after 3 p.m., Nov.14, sending flames and smoke leaping over Haifa Bay.

Oil installations in the port city of Haifa were the target of two major Fateh attacks last June 24 and August 15.

Unable to "hide" the Nov.14 fire in the Haifa oil installations an Israeli military spokesman attributed it to a "maintenance accident."

Following is a brief rundown of Fateh operations during the week of Nov.8-15:

November 8: Fateh commandos mortar Israeli military camp and advanced post in the Minliassa region, in the central Jordan Valley, destroying an ammunition dump and a tracked vehicle. Enemy casualties undetermined.

November 9: Fateh commandos blow up crude oil pipeline north of Eilat as well as a big section of the railway and a water pumping station in the occupied Gaza Strip.

November 10: Fateh explosive charge wrecks the Israeli Immigrant Absorption Center in Atfala, central town of Jerzeel Valley in north central Palestine. Forty-five Palestinian Arabs of the neighboring village of Salam rounded up by Zionist troops after imposing curfew on the village following Atfala explosion. Israeli spokesman describes damage at Atfala immigrant center as "slight."

During the same day, Nov.10, Fateh commandos launch heavy missile and mortar attacks on Israeli observation post in Maghtas area as well as on Kafar-Ruppim settlement, both in the northern Jordan Valley. Fateh snipers kill three Israeli troops in the northern Jordan valley — two in karkar and one near Beit Yosef. Fateh and Sa'ega commandos undertake joint operation against enemy post in Umm-Tuta area.

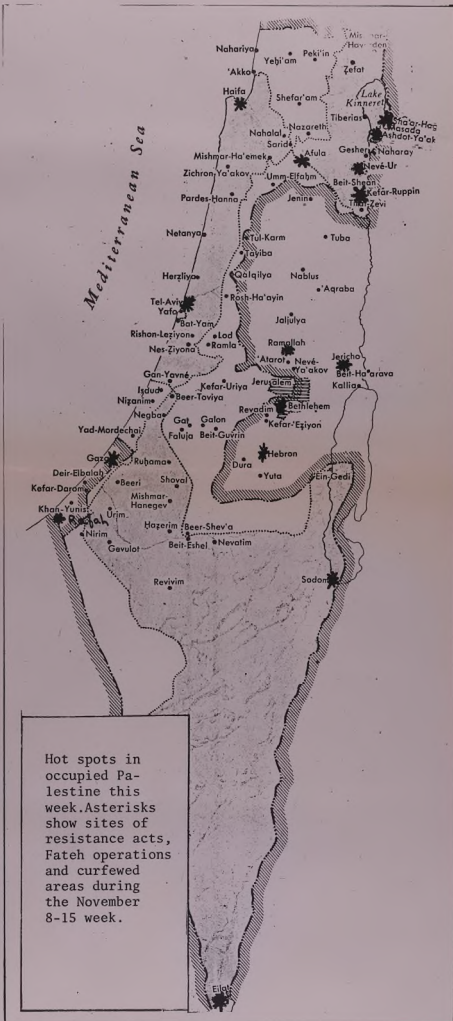
November 11: Fateh commandos foil attempt by Israeli patrol to cross Jordan River into the east bank in the Abu Seida area. Enemy confesses one casualty. Heavy mortar raid by Fateh on Yarmena settlement in the northern Jordan Valley. Enemy ambulances and fire trucks seen speeding to settlement. Enemy observation tower in Zor Abdallah, northern Jordan valley, attacked. Fateh sniper kills Israeli soldier in Kafar region, also in northern Jordan Valley. (An Israeli spokesman confesses bursts of 81 millimeter mortars were loosed off by Palestinian commandos against a post east of Ashdod Ya'akov, a settlement five kilometers south of the Sea of Gallilee. He conceded one death and two injuries).

November 12: Fateh and Arab Liberation Front commandos blast a 40-meter stretch of defensive enemy fortifications, including a minefield, in the Umm Sedra region in the northern Jordan Valley, and ambush enemy patrol and tracked vehicle in Umm Tuta. Fateh freedom fighters kill two Israeli troops and injure three others in ambush near the Neve-Ur kibbutz. Fateh commandos also destroy an enemy troop carrier, killing all its occupants, in Turkmaniye. Fateh snipers kill three Israeli troops — two in Tellet Mussa and one east of Kafar-Ruppim.

November 13: Fateh commandos destroy completely three Israeli gun emplacements at the Arab development plan east of Jericho and enemy fortifications in the Shuwayer region. Four enemy soldiers killed by Fateh snipers — one in Turkmaniye, two in Tellet Moussa and one in Zor Shishan.

November 14: Fateh commandos blow up pipeline gathering system between Haifa refinery and storage tanks.

November 15: Fateh commandos use rockets and mortars to shell enemy positions in the Sha'ar HaGolan kibbutz in the Jordan Valley.



Destroyed section of the Haifa pipeline network blown up by Fateh commandos last June 24.



Israel's "Neighborhood Punishment"

TEL AVIV — "Neighborhood punishment," not collective punishment, is the Israeli military occupation's latest answer to Palestinian resistance.

Hitherto the Israelis have blown up Palestinian Arab houses only after arms, resistants or commandos have been found in them. But now, under the new policy the neighbours are being

held responsible for resistance activities.

Moshe Dayan, who previously had prohibited the disclosure of figures for punitive demolitions ordered by the military occupation, said Nov. 12 that "only 140 houses" had been blown up since April 1 in occupied territory (200 houses were destroyed in Halhoul alone in late October). He added that demolitions were not the only "punishments." Curfews were being imposed, transport permits for journeys across the Jordan, bridges suspended and entrances to shops bricked up.

Dayan had stated in a radio interview Nov. 8 that demolition of Palestinian Arab houses in occupied territory was the most effective deterrent to collaboration between the occupied Palestinian population and the commandos.

Four days later Nov. 12, Dayan told the press conference that there had been a growth in both sympathy and aid for Fateh among the Palestinians under occupation. He stated that Israeli "counter-measures" included "neighbourhood punishment" involving local Palestinian inhabitants.

Some Israeli ministers cri-

tized Dayan's remarks which "could be interpreted as a departure from a policy of punishing only those who carried out commando activities and those who directly aided them."

Irked by the "criticism" in Dayan, Premier Golda Meir's office issued a statement Nov.

Israeli Potash Plant Is In the Red

AMMAN — The Israeli Dead Sea Potash Works, which has been the target of several Fateh commando attacks recently is now admitted by the Israeli authorities to be operating in the red, with continuous losses.

The enterprise is burning its fingers in this industry, according to a report from Jerusalem, which adds that the liabilities are currently exceeding assets by 10%.

The aggregate investment in this project is about 45 million sterling. The annual loss averages 10% of the share capital, and the loss has to be borne by the Israeli government.

13 claiming: "The inhabitants of houses demolished by the security forces had harbored and aided Fateh men who carried out acts of terrorism and murder..."

It alleged this was the case in Halhoul village (200 houses blown up Oct. 24-27) and in Gaza (eight houses on Oct. 29) where homes were blown up recently. (For full details see FATEH, Vol. 1, No. 4, p.5)

Another seven houses were blown up in Halhoul on Nov. 7. Israeli authorities also blew up a house in occupied Gaza city Nov. 9, saying its owner had cooperated with the Palestinian commandos.

Israeli Settlement To Replace Arab Village

AMMAN — A new agricultural settlement has been established by the Zionist occupation authorities on the site of the former Palestinian Arab village of Beit Naba, in the East Bank of Palestine, near the Jerusalem — Jaffa road. The village of Beit Naba, it will be recalled, is one of four Arab villages completely wiped out after the 1967 June war. The other three are Zeitla, Yalu and Imwas.

The Palestinian citizens of these villages were driven out of their homes at gun point, and are now dispersed in camps.

The tragedy of these villages was first uncovered by British press writer Michael Adams.

According to the Israeli daily, The Jerusalem Post, a Zionist religious group is sponsoring the building of new settlements on the remains of the Palestinian Arab villages.

85.48 % of the Lebanese Support Commando Action

According to a recent public opinion poll conducted by a leading Lebanese paper and published Nov. 17, 85.48 per cent of the Lebanese polled support commando action and 45.02 per cent of the total population of the survey expressed such support for the commandos unconditionally.

The poll also shows a shift in opinion concerning the commandos operating from Lebanon, in a similar poll conducted by the same paper in May 1969, 56.01 per cent of the sample did not support the commandos' operating from Lebanon. The new poll shows that 62.20 per cent now support such operations.

This change in opinion is explained by the growing awareness of the Lebanese that the real danger threatening Lebanon is the danger of Israeli's expansionism. Sixty six per cent of the sample expressed this fear while 54.10 per cent expressed their belief that the recent clashes in Lebanon were caused by Western sources or Lebanese internal groups. Only 6.69 per cent expressed the commandos of causing these clashes.

Israel Forces Arab Workers To Vote

JERUSALEM — Palestinian Arab workers in occupied Jerusalem who did not vote in the city recent municipal election have received warnings they will be dismissed from these jobs unless they can justify their action.

Contrary to Israeli claims, an insignificant number of Palestinian Arabs working in the big industrial plants voted in the election. They were told they would have to leave their jobs if they did not vote.

Some workers were driven to the polling booths in buses and Israeli authorities deliberately kept them waiting outside so that press photographers could take their pictures.

Arab Publisher Arrested in Haifa

HAIFA, — The Israeli occupation authorities have arrested a well-known Palestinian Arab publisher on suspicion of conducting hostile activities police said Nov. 10.

Ghazi Za'ad, 45, was arrested immediately upon returning from Europe, Turkey and Cyprus where he had been trying to arrange bookales.

Sa'adi owns the Hagallil Arabic language printing house, which has a reputation as the foremost Israeli publisher of Palestinian Arab literature some of which got him into trouble with the Zionist authorities. Police said the Israeli secret service had "collected evidence" on Sa'adi.

Sa'adi's house was searched and certain material was confiscated, it was stated.

While debarking from his ship, Sa'adi had in his possession "tools in his luggage for writing messages," police said.

Palestinians Denied Night Travel

JERUSALEM — All Palestinian Arabs were barred as of Nov. 10 from travelling by night on the main road between the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, a military spokesman said here.

About 30 miles of the road pass through territory occupied in 1948.

An Israeli military communique said vehicles belonging to citizens of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip would be forbidden to travel between 7 and 0500 local on the road linking the two areas through Hebron and Beersheba.



Fateh, Italian Delegation Issue Joint Statement

A delegation of the Italian Socialist Party for Proletarian Unity (PSIUP) led by Corrado Corallo, member of the National Directorate of the Party, and comprising Corrado Corallo, Corallo, Schiavo, Migliardi and Lanuzzi, was guest of the Palestine National Liberation Movement, Fateh, from November 10, 1969 until November 14, 1969.

The visit took place upon the invitation of Fateh in order to follow up previous fruitful meetings between Fateh and PSIUP. The delegation met a number of the Movement's leaders and acquainted itself with the political, social and military activities of the Palestinian Revolution.

Discussions with the leadership and the militants of the Movement confirmed the delegation's view that the liberation of the Palestinian people is not against the Jews but against the Zionist State, supported by world imperialism under the leadership of the United States of America.

The party and the movement are in full agreement that the Palestinian Armed Struggle, which aims at the liberation of Palestine and the creation of the democratic Palestinian state to which Jews, Christians and Moslems would live as equal citizens without racial or religious discrimination is the means for the realization of a just solution of the Palestinian problem and the liberation of the Jews from Zionist exploitation.

In the strategy of U.S. imperialism directed against the National Liberation movements and the progressive forces of the whole world, the alliance with Zionism plays a particular and important role. This alliance, which is organically linked with imperialist military alliance in the Mediterranean and other parts of the world, aims at ensuring imperialist domination of the Arab world and preventing its people from realizing the full liberation. The moral and material support

which the U.S. offers to the Zionist State, including weapons of mass destruction, is a clear proof of the danger of this alliance for the peace and future of the people everywhere.

PSIUP and Fateh hold that all revolutionary forces of the world must support their efforts in order to arrive at a united strategy for their struggle against the common enemy which is world imperialism headed by the U.S. and racism of which Zionism is the most dangerous form for world peace.

It is in this context that the Palestine National Liberation Movement, Fateh fully appreciates the struggle of the Labor Movement and other progressive forces in Italy for peace, withdrawal of Italy from the Atlantic Pact, and the construction of a society free from all forms of exploitation.

The PSIUP delegation recognized the necessity for all progressive forces in Italy to increase their efforts to support the Palestinian Revolution and to make known its program for a just solution of the problems.

The Palestine National Liberation Movement, Fateh, expressed its sincere thanks and gratitude for the efforts of the Italian Socialist Party for Proletarian Unity in support of the armed Palestinian Revolution.

Egyptian Frogmen Attack Eilat

EILAT - Egyptian commando frogmen held three Israeli ships with a series of underwater explosions at the attack at this Red Sea port Nov. 16, Egypt later claimed responsibility.

The raid came shortly after midnight. Five blasts damaging three ships including the Red Sea ship Hey Daroma and a 9,378-ton bulk carrier Dahlia.

The freighter, carrying 10,000 tons phosphate cargo bound for Japan, had a fuel tank damaged. A large slick of oil floated to the surface of the clear blue harbor waters.

The Dahlia's hull was holed in three places. The Hey Daroma had a large hole in one side and began to list after the attack as its stern filled with water.

A military spokesman said in Cairo that the attack was carried out by special naval units who were first landed by aircraft just outside the Red Sea port.

They planted explosives on three Israeli vessels anchored near the port.

The raid was carried out at dawn and was in retaliation for the Israeli attacks on Egyptian positions along the Suez Gulf from the Port of Eilat, Egyptian communiques said.

The spokesman said the Egyptian frogmen were first spotted in the vicinity of the port and then made their way to the vessels by water, planting explosives on the sides of the ships.

The action is the most daring penetration of Israeli lines by Egyptian naval units since the 1967 war.

A force of destroyers bombarded Israeli positions around Roman, in northern Sinai, about a week ago and the Egyptian inflicted considerable damage to occupation army installations.

Israel Steps Security Up Measures

JERUSALEM - The Israeli occupation authorities are stepping up security precautions in main towns against mounting activities of the Palestinian resistance and freedom fighters.

A voluntary civil defense guard is being set up in Jerusalem to assist the security forces in protecting buildings against planting explosives.

The first civil defense guard was organized in Haifa and Tel Aviv after the blast of several Haifa buildings by Fateh commandos Oct. 28-29.

The same arrangement is being made in Jerusalem, where former Zionist Haganah terrorists are recruited up to the age of 60.

The guard duties include volunteering work by posting volunteers and casual passers-by while performing watch-dog duties. All security guards are at the state's expense.

Nutting Denied Admittance Into Occupied Palestine

AMAN - Former British Minister of State Arthur Nutting said Nov. 11 that Israel's refusal to permit him to visit occupied territory "suggests they must have something terrible to hide."

Nutting, on a private visit to the Middle East, intended to cross the Allenby Bridge from Jordan Nov. 11 but was informed he would not be admitted.

"This decision shows how arrogant is the Israeli attitude toward anyone who criticized them," said Nutting.

"It shows they object to my saying in Beirut that I hope one day there would be a free state in Palestine in which both Jews and Arabs could live in peace together instead of the present system of one community dominating the other," he said.

"That they should refuse to allow me to visit the occupied West Bank of Jordan because I described it as a prison for the Arabs under Israeli occupation suggests they really must have something terrible to hide."

Nutting appealed to Palestinians in occupied territories to stay put until liberation is completed.

Addressing the Palestinians under occupation Nutting said: "Many friends in our country who fight with you against Zionism; the road is difficult but time is on our side and I have been prohibited from entering 'any Palestine'."

In occupied Jerusalem an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said Nutting's proposal to Israel was regarded as "unacceptable."



Nutting, once hailed as a possible British prime minister of Britain, resigned from Anthony Eden's conservative government in 1956 in protest against the Anglo-French-Israeli invasion of Suez.

The Israeli spokesman said the British embassy had been informed of the decision to bar Nutting taken in the light of his support of the "Arab terrorists" (meaning Palestinian commandos).

"Arab-Israeli coexistence cannot be achieved by pacific means, but has to be imposed by Arab commandos."

The Israeli spokesman said the statement "clearly advocated and supported the activities of the Arab terrorists," which are directed against the security and the very existence of the state of Israel.

To Palestine Solidarity Campaign

The British People Will Soon Understand the Palestine Tragedy

On October 28, the following letter was sent from the Palestine National Liberation Movement, Fateh, to the Palestine Solidarity Campaign in London:

Dear Friends,

We take the opportunity of your meeting to convey to you our warm regards and sincere appreciation for your efforts in support of the Palestinian Revolution. Through these efforts you serve peace, freedom and justice, not in Palestine alone but in the whole world.

Gone are the days when one British lord could presume to dispose of the fate of a whole people by a promise addressed to another lord, and all this without the protest or even knowledge of the British people.

The Palestinian people never accepted the legitimacy of the Balfour Declaration, and have decided to liberate our homeland from Zionist occupation and colonization only when we are able to convince the world of the utter futility of all other means.

The Palestine National Liberation Movement, Fateh, is a revolution of the oppressed and the dispossessed against their Zionist oppressors. We

are determined, with the support of the lovers everywhere, to put an end to the Zionist usurpation of our homeland, and to destroy the Zionist political system which trampled our human and national rights.

Who Zionism seeks the Palestinian people to continuous persecution employing Nazi methods. Fateh calls for a human solution that would liberate all Palestinians, be they Jewish, Christians or Moslems, from the evils of Zionism. We seek to create a non-sectarian, non-racial Palestine, in which Jews, Christians and Moslems would live with equal rights and obligations. Palestinian Christians and Moslems stand together today in the struggle against oppression by the Zionist establishment. We are proud to declare that our Revolution enjoys the support of an increasing number of free and honest Jews, and we look forward to the day when Palestinians of the Jewish faith will take their rightful position in our struggle against colonialist, racist, religious and exclusivist Zionist state.

After the present and continuing attempts of imperialism led by the United States' government to liquidate our Revolution, we will be obliged to engage in an armed struggle in order to return the oppressors through shipment of phantoms and other

arms or through permitting Americans to serve in the ISRAELI Army without losing their citizenship, we tell the imperialists that when a whole people take up arms against injustice they cannot be defeated.

The support for the Palestinian Revolution is growing day by day, thanks to the efforts of freedom lovers all over the world. There is no doubt that the day is near when British public opinion will understand the truth about the Palestinian tragedy, and how the Palestinian people were robbed of all their human and political rights including the right of self-determination. This is largely the consequence of the Balfour Declaration and British policy during the mandate and of unlimited American support to Zionist aims. The Palestinian people were robbed of a state that was created in the Palestinian homeland by displacing a civilized and cultured people - the Palestinian people.

It is clear, then, how important is your role in the service of truth, justice and peace through your efforts to make known the truth about the tragedy of the Palestinian people and to engage in an armed struggle in order to return their homeland.

Revolution Until Victory.

PARIS - Israeli economist Eli Lobel said in an article published here Nov. 14 that the stability of the Israeli electorate, demonstrated in the recent elections, resulted from agreement among nearly all the country's parties on continued control of the occupied territories.

In his article in "Le Monde," he said the extreme annexationists had gained ground among Israeli voters.

He said Defense Minister Moshe Dayan represented this tendency in the cabinet.

Arguments among the parties and within the Israeli cabinet concern "the way to annex, or at least to control, all of Palestine, including - and this is essential - the West Bank," he wrote.

Lobel said Deputy Premier Yigal Alon and Foreign Minister Abba Eban represented a group which wanted only the installation of permanent military colonies in the occupied areas. Even under this plan, most Palestinians would find themselves "in an enclave encircled and entirely controlled by Israel," he said.

More than 16,000 Palestinians are presently detained by the Israeli occupation forces. A research carried recently by an East German, Dr. Jahn Mader, has set the number of Palestinian prisoners at 17,316 during the second half of the current year. Of these 4,000 are alleged to be for various reasons. The rest are civilians arrested arbitrarily for happening to be in areas of explosions, or demonstrators, or strikers against Israeli occupation of their country.

Contact with detainees is absolutely forbidden. Even families and lawyers are prohibited from communicating with prisoners. Little is told by the Israelis about the life these Palestinians lead or the hygienic circumstances under which they live.

The agony of these prisoners is not limited to the miserable life they lead. The suffering and pain inflicted on Palestinian prisoners is a landmark in human brutality.

A three-month pregnant Palestinian woman, Mrs. Abba Shafic Taha, was arrested while on her way home to Jerusalem and was put in a cell reserved for Israeli prostitutes who hit her violently in the presence of an Israeli guard. Far from helping her, the latter started to beat her herself. Denied any medical treatment, she laid unconscious for three days, without a bed or blanket.

She was later interviewed by an Israeli woman lawyer, Felicia Langer, who viewed her case with sympathy and complained to the police of the way she had been maltreated. The reply was that she had been attacked by prostitutes of bad character and that nothing could be done.

Another Palestinian girl, Miss Lutfiya Ibrahim al-Hawari, was lead into a similar cell, savagely beaten in the presence of her guard she was badly disfigured and had her hair cut by actresses somehow smuggled into the hands of the Israeli prostitutes. She still carries the scars of stubbed cigarettes in her body and a broken tooth. An Israeli lawyer filed a complaint on behalf of Miss Hawari to a senior officer who regretted the incident and explained that the prostitutes not the government were responsible.

The torture and degradation of male-prisoners have by far exceeded that inflicted on women. A summary of Israeli techniques of interrogation are listed below:

- Burning of various parts of the body by means of lighted cigarettes and red-hot iron.
 - Injection of solutions that contain nerve-irritants.
 - Extraction of teeth.
 - Pulling out toe and finger nails.
 - Suspension of the detainee from the ceiling for a long time accompanied with constant or intermittent flogging depending on the mood of the interrogator.
 - Submersion in hot or ice-cold pools of water through which high voltage currents are passed.
 - Application of electric shocks to sensitive parts of the body, such as the genitals and the rectum.
 - Submersion in dirty water or urine for periods of up to four days.
 - Flogging and whipping of the body including the genitals and back.
 - Confinement to a cell with dogs trained to terrorize the prisoners.
 - Rolling pipes over knuckles.
 - Insertion of lighted candles into the nose.
 - Pouring of urine over the head and body.
 - Application of Nitric Acid to the lips and other sensitive organs.
 - Twisting of genitals.
- The following is a resume of the experience of several Palestinians who were lucky enough to survive their detention. Many of them however

were released because of physical disablement caused by torture inside the prison and which has dimmed their chances of survival.

The Nablus Prison

The following are some of the features of the Nablus prison, one of the largest prisons in occupied territory:

- Prison rooms or wards are 18 ft. by 36 ft. in which 60-90 prisoners are held. Each room has one wash basin and toilet that are not partitioned from the rest of the room.

- Once every 24 hours, prisoners are allowed an open-air break of five minutes.

- Only after the interference of the Red Cross delegation did the prison authorities provide every two prisoners with a tin of water to wash with once every two weeks.

- Prisoners are checked three times a day starting 3:00 a.m. after which they have to fold their blankets and sit up for the rest of the day. The last check up is carried at 8:00 p.m. before which no prisoner is allowed to rest.

- Israeli civilians and army personnel, including children, are allowed into prison quarters to look at the Palestinian prisoners. Prisoners are ordered to stand up for every Israeli visitor. Not only do they have to stand up but they also have to bow their heads and fold their hands behind their backs. Any disobedience to this rule is punishable by flogging.

- No medical doctor attends to the prisoners when in jail. An Israeli male nurse decides whether the cases presented are serious enough to be transferred to local hospitals or not.

- Prisoners are offered three meals a day. At breakfast, they are given two pieces of bread, one hard boiled egg, half a teaspoon of jam and four olives. Eggs are sometimes substituted by some olive oil.

At lunch, the prisoners are supplied with two pieces of bread and thin soup with one piece of boiled vegetable. A slice of traditional is offered with either lunch or supper. Supper is made up of two pieces of bread, boiled spaghetti or a piece of dry fish. The latter is scarcely served. Each prisoner is allotted four cigarettes a day.

- Families are never notified of the prisoner's whereabouts.

- A recently opened prison in Asqalan has features similar to those of the Nablus prison. According to the Israeli Hitahad newspaper (Haifa, 12/9/69) the following are the characteristics of this prison:

- Prisoners are beaten immediately upon arrival; a welcome ceremony.
- Prisoners spend most of their time in cells.
- The guards are allowed to beat the prisoners at their discretion.
- The warden is to be addressed "your honor" whenever spoken to by prisoners. Any deviance from this rule is harshly punished.
- The prisoner should not raise his head when talking to Israeli guards but should keep his eyes on the ground.
- Prisoners are allotted beds made up of stone and one blanket which they are not allowed to use during daytime.
- No printed matter of whatever sort is allowed to the prisoners.

CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL: ARTICLE 6, Section b.

WAR CRIMES: Violations of the laws, or customs of war. Such violations shall include, but not be limited to, murder, ill-treatment or deportation to slave labor or for any other purpose of civilian population or in occupied territory, murder of ill-treatment of prisoners of war or persons in the sea, killing hostages, plunder of Public or Private property, wanton destruction of cities, towns or villages or devastation not justified by military necessity.

*This tribunal was formed to try Nazi war criminals at Nuremberg.



Prison
Zion

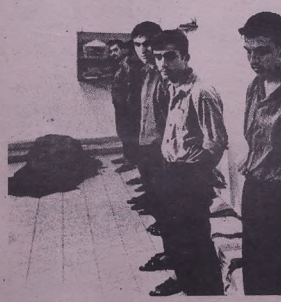




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Style



The following is the testimony of a high school student in Ramleeh Prison as reported in "Memorandum on the Treatment of Arab Civilians in the Occupied Territories," (The Institute for Palestine Studies, Beirut, 1968):

"I, Muayyad Othman al-Bahsh, of Nablus, a pupil in the Sa-lehlyah School in Nablus, and now confined in the central prison in Ramleeh, hereby make the following statement in the presence of Jamil Shalhoub, lawyer, of Haifa, on May 26, 1968.

1. On September 12, 1967, I went of my own free will to the Nablus Police to inquire why they were looking for me, and was detained on a charge of attempted murder. I made a statement to the investigating sergeant, denying the charge. From the Police Station I was taken to Nablus Prison, where I was kept in a cell for 45 days, during which time I was submitted to long interrogations by a number of investigators, some from the intelligence, some from the police. In the course of the interrogation I was charged with being a member of the Fateh Organization and with possessing arms. When I denied the charges they threatened to transfer me to a prison inside Israel for torture.

2. On January 24, 1968 my galeros carried out their threat, and removed me to a new prison in Sarafand Camp, where the investigators and policemen concerned put me in a cell measuring 50 cms. by 80 cms. by 80 cms. When they did not succeed in extracting from me the confession they wanted, the camp authorities tortured me. The following is a brief description of the tortures inflicted on me:

a) I was hung up by the hands from the ceiling of a room, and they bored down of my body. In the intervals between inflicting this kind of torture they flogged me with a rubber whip all over the body, especially on the genitals so that I lost consciousness.

b) They bloodfied me and fettered my hands and feet, and in the intervals of beatings me, made me run in a square which was full of excavations, so that I kept tripping, falling down and hurting myself; they would then make me get up and start running again, and so on. This went on until I was bleeding all over.

c) They attached electric wires to my body and head, and gave me electric shocks.

d) They poured urine over my head and body.

e) Lighted cigarettes were placed on different parts of my body, the marks are still visible.

f) They opened my legs and beat me on the penis until it was castrated.

These are some examples of the tortures inflicted on me by the investigators and the camp authorities at Sarafand during my detention there. On one occasion, while I was hanging from the ceiling, as a result of their beating down on my body, and the blows which were falling on it, my left shoulder was broken. I screamed with pain and told the interrogator that my left shoulder was broken, but all they said was that they would break the right one too.

When the torture proved unavailing and I refused to confess to actions I had not committed, I was returned to the Nablus prison, where when I complained of a broken shoulder they had me X-rayed, and the picture revealed the fracture. In Nablus, too, I was put into a cell, where I was beaten and the interrogators tried to force me to confess that I was a member of Fateh, and that I had killed an Arab spy working for Israel. But I always answered that I was a student, and that I knew nothing about the charges brought against me, which were trumped up and absolutely untrue.

On another occasion the interrogator threatened to send me back to Sarafand for torture, and when I refused to confess, carried out their threat, returning me to Sarafand Camp on March 5, 1968. At Sarafand the interrogators repeated their questioning and their attempts to make me confess, and, when they failed again tortured me in the manners described above, but even more brutally. They hung me from the ceiling by my hands — all my entreaties to them not to do so, because my shoulder was broken, were unavailing, and the investigator ordered me to be hung and tortured to death. They did in

fact torture me mercilessly until my left arm was completely paralyzed — I can no longer feel it. When they found that my arm was paralyzed from the fingers to the middle of the shoulder, they sent me back to Nablus Prison.

"Before they did this, however, they gave me a choice of signing a confession or agreeing that my father's house in Nablus should be blown up; I chose the latter alternative.

"On March 9, 1968, I was ordered to appear before an advisory committee on the release of detainees, but I was not allowed to appear before it, in spite of my entreaties to Aluf Verdi, the investigator, that he should inform the committee that my arm had been paralyzed by torture. But, as I have said, he did not grant my request, and informed me that the committee had confirmed the order of administrative detention made against me on the ground that I was accused of being a member of Fateh.

"Here I should like to say that one of the intelligence men in Nablus Mr. Haruch, threatened me, and told me frankly that I should never get out of prison until I confessed the truth. When I asked him: what truth? He replied, the fact that I was a member of Fateh, that I possessed arms, etc. I replied that this was not true, and that if he did not believe me, all I could do was to stay in prison until the truth came out.

"One day during my detention in Nablus Prison I was being taken for a medical examination, and from the prison entrance I saw my mother sitting in the square opposite the prison, so I raised my hand to greet her. But when I got back to the prison, they put me in a cell, and one of the warders submitted a report to the effect that I had insulted the Israeli Government.

"The Deputy Governor of Nablus Prison, M. Victor, then sent for me and asked me why I refused to accept a packet of cigarettes. I replied that they had given me a present more valuable than cigarettes — a paralyzed arm. Thereupon the Deputy Governor lit a match, and applied it, lit, to my hand. Naturally, I felt no pain, but it left a mark on the palm of my hand which is visible to this day as evidence of the incident.

"One day at the end of March on the beginning of April 1968, the governor of Nablus Prison sent for me and told me to write a letter to my father (with my right hand), emphasizing that my left hand, which was, in fact, paralyzed, was perfectly all right. This was a lie of course; the reason apparently, was to keep my father quiet and prevent him from exerting pressure from outside and complaining about the tortures inflicted on me.

"I complained twice to the Red Cross officials who visited Nablus Prison but this did no good; on the contrary, it only made the wardens' treatment of me more vicious.

"When I succeeded in seeing the dresser in Nablus Prison, I explained my case to him, and, without permission from the Governor of the Prison, he took me to the prison doctor. When the doctor examined me, he saw that my whole arm was paralyzed and ordered me to be sent to hospital in Ramleeh Central Prison, where I was taken on May 15, 1968.

"On May 23, 1968, I was sent to the Sarafand Military Hospital for a medical examination, but, because the doctor was not there, I was returned to Ramleeh Central Prison where I have remained until now without treatment. In my state of health I cannot dress or undress myself, and only just manage to eat with one hand. I urgently need treatment and I ought to be in hospital.

"Throughout my detention (nearly six months) I was allowed to see no one except the investigators and the police. Even the lawyer, Jamil Shalhoub, engaged by my father to conduct my case, was not allowed to see me until June 26, 1968, when I saw him and told him my story in detail as set out above.

"I hope that what I have said will be made known to the public in Israel and on the West Bank, and to the public opinion throughout the world — including both men of authority and the man in the street. And I hope that people of education and democratic principles will come to hear of my illegal imprisonment and the sufferings I have endured."

Investigation

Write down,
I am an Arab,
My card number is 50,000
I have eight children
The ninth will come next summer,
Are you angry?

Write down,
I am an Arab,
I cut stone with comrade labourers,
I squeeze the rock
To get a loaf,
To get a loaf,
To get a loaf,
For my eight children,
But my eight children,
But I do not plead charity
And I do not cringe
Under your sway,
Are you angry?

Write down,
I am an Arab,
I am a name without a title,
Steadfast in a frenzied world,

My roots sink deep
Beyond the ages,
Beyond time,

I am the son of the plough,
Of humble peasant stock,
I live in a hut
From reed and stalk
The hair! Jet black,
The eyes: Brown,
My Arab beardness
Scratches intruding hands,
And I prefer a dip of oil and thyme,

And please write down
On top of all,
I love nobody,
I rob nobody,
But when I starve
I eat the flesh of my marauders,
Beware,
Beware my hunger,
Beware my wrath,

MAHMUD DARWEEH, Haifa 1964

Book Review

SELECTED ESSAYS ON THE PALESTINE QUESTION

Edited by Ibrahim Al Abid. Published by P.L.O. Research Center

Palestine Books Series No. 20 -- Price \$2.5

This selection of essays brings to the reader a wide range of views on Palestine from leading anti-Zionist authorities. Its scope stretches from the conservative as represented by Anthony Nutting to the socialism of such writers as Isaac Deutscher and Abram Leon. It also brings, within the covers of one volume, views, not only from the Arab World, but also from the U.S., Britain, Holland and France and even Israel itself in the person of Uri Amery.

All the essays and extracts have been published before, but now the general reader has a chance to read Isaac Deutscher's superb analysis of the reasons for the June War (ori-

ginally published in the New Left Review) side by side with Hisham Sharaf's equally masterly assessment of it.

The legal aspects of Palestine and the refugees are well presented in articles by George Tomsh and Sherif Bassouk. An extract from the "Evolution of Peace" by John Davis, former Commissioner General of UNRWA, on the Palestine refugees demolishes once and for all the frequent Zionist claim that to plight of the refugees is presented by Arab governments to use as a paw in their appeal for world support.

A very useful comprehensive historical outline of the Palestine Question is given by P. L. Mc, von der Hoeven Leon. Also, in which she also relates that the off-quoted Faisal-Frankfurter correspondence to the fore, Ibrahim Abu Lughod looks into the future of the Arab-Israeli conflict and in another essay sets out clearly Israel's policy.

Anthony Nutting's essay (originally a speech delivered to the American Council for Judaism in New York) is a very persuasive appeal for justice for the Palestinians which manages to convey the hope that even now good sense will prevail.

The article of I.P. Stone which is included is his review of the special number of Jean Paul Sartre's "Les Temps Modernes" where Arabs and Israelis exchanged their views on Palestine, Israel and the Arab World.

This American Jew's article has already led Zionist Jews into launching virulent attacks on him because his position has changed to one of much greater sympathy to the Arab cause.

In this book of Selected Essays, comes under heavy criticism from many sides, Leon Abram, a Communist Jew who died in Auschwitz at the age of 22, shows how Zionism and Marxism are irreconcilable. While another Jew, Uri Amery, who is a member of the Israeli parliament and a former Irgun terrorist, has some very interesting observations to make on the comparison of the Zionist invasion of Palestine with the Crusader invasion.

However, in the opinion of the reviewer, the extract from that book "Israel and the Arabs" by Maxime Rodinson, the French Jewish orientalist who spent many years in Lebanon gives the foreigner i.e. the non-Arab, the deepest insight into the Palestine Question and its possible solution.

Altogether "Selected Essays on the Palestine Question" is a very useful addition to the library of any foreigner living in Arab World. For it brings within the compass of one volume writers of international stature and gives those who limited time for reading an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the best and most recent of opinions on Palestine.

A Profile Izzidine al-Qassam First Palestinian Freedom Fighter

(Editor's note: For Fateh, the past is full of experiences, the past bears the errors of the militarists and politicians of the old generations. The past also bears the rich experience of the Palestinian resistance since 1920 against both the British Mandate and Zionist colonization. Fateh reverses the legacy of the older Palestinian generation which was disloyal indeed, but not without fighting to defend its heritage.)

Exactly thirty-four years ago during the month of November, 1935, Izzidine al-Qassam led the first organized revolution against forces occupying his Palestinian homeland who were at that time the British imperialist forces aiding and abetting the Zionist movement in Palestine.

Sentenced to death by French occupation forces for leading a liberationist revolution in Syria al-Qassam returned to Palestine in 1921 armed with nothing but a burning desire to organize a revolution that would drive out the enemy once and for all. With far-reaching vision he recognized even then the great posed by the Zionist infiltration of Palestine, and suspected Britain of wanting to create a Zionist state to guard its interests in the area.

Al-Qassam spent three years preparing and organizing his revolt, using all the lessons learned from the mistakes of the previous one, in which he fought against the French. Much of what he used and realized was typically revolutionary — the establishment of secret cells of five members maximum each, the political enlightenment of the military training of members, and the establishment of a foreign relations section to inform the rest of the world about the justice and rights sought by the Palestinians.

Al-Qassam's movement grew in strength side, and in 1935 moved his headquarters to Jenin a rocky, hilly town which made British interference difficult. A number of clashes in the area between the Palestinian freedom fighters and Zionist police, however, alerted British troops to the existence and whereabouts of the Palestinian patriots, whereupon a large force



of British troops was sent to besiege the area.

The freedom fighters and the British troops engaged in a long and fierce battle in which al-Qassam and his men fought bravely. Outnumbered, their ranks were broken after a brave stand, and their leader, al-Qassam, fell a martyr, dying in the service of his country.

The death of the courageous and dedicated leader saddened and aroused the Palestinian people who staged a large demonstration against the British occupation forces and who participated in a large and moving procession that carried the freedom fighter back to his native village of al-Bajour.

Al-Qassam's revolt and martyrdom had both immediate and far-reaching effects. His men reorganized themselves and in 1936 started a revolution that fought British and Zionist forces for three years during which the noblest acts of self-sacrifice and courage manifested themselves.

Today, with al-Qassam's ideas and ideals at the core of our present national liberation movement, Fateh will remember him as the pioneering Palestinian freedom fighter and as one of the most noble, dedicated revolutionaries of this part of the world.

Palestinian Poet Is Subjected to Torture

Samseh al-Qassam, one of the leading and youthful Palestinian Arab poets who have been under the yoke of Zionist occupation since 1948, was reported Nov. 13 by international news agencies to be on the verge of death following torture in Israeli jails.

He was arrested last month in Haifa following a series of Fateh explosions that wrecked the residential area in the port city.

A week ago, al-Qassam, was moved to an unidentified jail and his relatives and lawyers have been denied the rights to see him or know his whereabouts.

Al-Qassam's diary about his earlier this year appeared on page 4 of the second edition of this publication under the title "I Want to Live."

Travellers from occupied Jerusalem reported Nov. 15 that Israeli troops had been put in a state of alert.

They said that hundreds of Israeli soldiers wearing steel helmets were seen in the Old City for the first time since the June 1967 war.

The order that Israeli military authorities had ordered troops in occupied areas not to mix with Palestinian Arabs or buy anything from them,

SHEFFIELD- Over 300 Sterling Pounds were collected by the Arab workers of Sheffield, England, for the Palestine National Liberation Movement, Fateh, during the last week of October.

The Arab workers of Sheffield have been making weekly contributions to the Palestinian armed struggle.

US Governors Pledge Support For Zionists

TEL AVIV — Five United States governors pledged their full-fledged support for the Zionist state of Israel Nov. 13, claiming it "theonly democracy in the Middle East."

The delegation, which arrived here Nov. 10 for a week's visit as guests of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, included Gov. James A. Rhodes of OHIO, Frank Licht of RHODE ISLAND, Claude R. Kirk of FLORIDA, Frank L. Farrar of SOUTH DAKOTA and Calvin L. Rampton of UTAH.

Florida Governor Kirk told newsmen on Nov. 13 "I want to back up Israel, every way we can, by resolution or action. Ohio Governor Rhodes, chairman of the delegation, said they will give Israel a unanimous declaration of support, report it to the National conference of Governors when it meets in December.

UK's Philip Helps Raise Zionist Funds

LONDON — Prince Philip, husband of Queen Elizabeth, dodged demonstrators protesting against his attendance at a charity dinner given by the Jewish National Fund (JNF), on Nov. 11.

The prince avoided the demonstrators by entering through the back door of Grosvenor House to attend a dinner and dancing show annually organized to raise money for the fund, which is the financial arm of the World Zionist Organization.

Demonstrators from the Palestine Solidarity Campaign carried banners saying "Prince Philip Bows to Zionism" and "Give a Pound to the JNF and Kill an Arab."

One leading demonstrator, the former London School of Economics lecturer Nicholas Bateson, said "the money for the Jewish National Fund will be sent direct to Israel to aid them in their colonization of land that belongs to the Arabs."

600 Forced To Leave

AMMAN — Six hundred Ka'abeh tribesmen are being subjected to pressure to abandon their Palestine homes and cross over to Jordan, it was reported here Nov. 8.

The tribesmen, evicted by Israeli occupation authorities from Ajlun, near Jericho, were living under difficult conditions at their present forced residence in the Ramallah district. Israel's policy of knocking up Palestinian Arab houses and forcing their owners to seek shelter in Jordan has failed.

The Israeli occupation authorities have also proceeded to expropriate 150 dunams (about 40 acres) of Arab agricultural land in the Beit Sahour area, near Bethlehem.

Landowners had protested against the decision and rejected an offer of 40 dinars (45 sterling) for each dunam (quarter of an acre) as compensation.

Another 200 dunams (about 50 acres) of Palestinian property land on the Mount of Olives in occupied Jerusalem are being silently expropriated by the Israeli authorities to enlarge a Jewish cemetery there.



Curfew Clamped on Gaza, Ramallah and Rafah

TEL AVIV — Israeli occupation authorities clamped curfew Nov. 15 on the occupied towns of Ramallah, Gaza, and Rafah soon after two attacks on Israeli troops.

In Ramallah, a hand grenade was hurled at an Israeli army truck parked near Ramallah's vegetable market.

The market quickly emptied except from the wounded and other Israeli troops who began shooting into the air.

By sundown, a total of 150 Palestinians were rounded up in Ramallah, whose ardent Palestinian nationalist Mayor, Nadim Saleh Zaro, 33, had been deported to Jordan last Oct. 8.

Zaro, whose wife is an American citizen, was educated in Houston, Texas.

Ramallah's predominantly-Chistian population is about 40,000. Some residents hold American passports, and most of them are in diaspora in the United States.

The military commander of occupied Gaza placed a night curfew on the towns of Gaza and Rafah following the latest grenade incident in the troubled strip.

A hand grenade tossed at an Israeli army patrol wounded

an Israeli soldier 30 minutes after the Nov. 15 Ramallah blast. The military occupation said it was placing the two towns under the 8 p.m. to 4 a.m. curfew indefinitely following what he described as "mounting acts of terror" there in the last two weeks.

On Nov. 12, a grenade was hurled at an Israeli military car, the fourth grenade attack in four days and the seventh in 12.

The Israeli military governor confirmed Nov. 12 that it leveled an eight-yard long wall separating Gaza market and the town's main street after a grenade thrown from the market into the street.

The Israeli occupation troops also blew up several houses in the occupied city in preparation for setting up a garden to be named after Shimon Lerner, who was killed in Gaza Oct. 29.

An indefinite curfew was also imposed Nov. 13 at occupied Rafah, south of Gaza following a grenade and light arms attack on an Israeli patrol on Nov. 11. Military occupation spokesman said the curfew, on a section of the town's main street, will be for 24 hours a day until further notice.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan visited the area briefly on Nov. 13 accompanied by the Gaza area commander, Brig. Gen. Manuchem Aviran.

The measure was also taken because of three previous incidents in Rafah since November 1, the spokesman said, was also imposed on the village of Sulam (occupied since 1948), in north central Palestine and about two miles east from Afalu. The curfew on Sulam came shortly after a Fateh explosive

charge wrecked an Israeli immigrant center in Afalu on Nov. 10. Forty-five Palestinians were arrested in Sulam after the Afalu explosion.

In Bethlehem, the Israeli occupation troops confiscated the house of Miri Bandak, brother of Mayor Elias Bandak, after accusing him of having rented it to Mut'1 Saleh, a pharmacist arrested two weeks ago and charged with resistance. The house was bricked up rather than blown up following the Mayor's intervention.

Israelis Admit Rising Popularity of Commandos

JERUSALEM — Palestinian commandos are increasing their support among the population of occupied Palestine, a high Israeli military official said in a weekend radio interview here, Nov. 16.

Gen. Shimon Gazi, chief adviser on administration to Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, denied in the interview that Israel was practicing a policy

of collective punishment.

Only those who helped "terrorists" were affected by the current policy of "neighborhood punishment" which resulted from a certain change in the attitude of the population toward the commandos, he said.

Gen. Gazi listed as examples of this policy the recent demolition of houses in Halhal, north of Hebron, the curfew on Gaza and the curfew of Beit Sahour near Bethlehem.

Referring to Halhal where "a number of houses" were blown up, he said it was impossible that the inhabitants of the neighborhood did not know of the presence there of five commandos.

"It is not practically possible that a group of five terrorists could stay there for three months, recruit new members for the organization and train them without the neighborhood knowing about it," he said.

The curfew on Beit Sahour, east of Bethlehem, was imposed after a Fateh rocket attack on Jerusalem last August.

"There is not one single doubt that almost every single person knew about this operation and they didn't do anything — neither to stop it nor to tell us anything about it — before or after the operation," he said.

Israelis Take over Gaza High School For Conversion to Military Purposes

GAZA — The Israeli military authorities took over Nov. 16 the Falastin High School, the largest in the occupied Gaza Strip, for conversion to military purposes following continued resistance activities against Israeli occupation.

The Nov. 6 confiscation of the 1,400-pupil school was the second by the Israeli authorities, in the occupied territory within a month.

The Al-Salhiya High School in Nabhus, the largest population center on the West Bank, was

taken over for military use on October 22.

The Israeli military authorities in Gaza also blew up a house in a refugee camp in Gaza town after finding 16 anti-vehicle mines there.

The Gaza Strip has been the scene of a sharp upsurge in commando activity recently and a curfew was clamped on Gaza town Nov. 14 following a series of grenade-throwing incidents.

The Falastin School was closed a month ago following student demonstrations in support

of Palestinian commandos in Lebanon.

For the past two years it has been the center of student resistance to the Israeli occupation authorities.

None of the 30 teachers will receive any salary until they have been "relocated."

A hand grenade however was high in the car of the Israeli military governor of the city Nov. 16, but it missed and exploded behind the vehicle.

The governor, Col. Binjamin Meitiv, was reportedly unharmed.

The Palestine Revolution and the Jews

It is almost a year since the Palestine National Liberation Movement, Fateh, declared, officially and for the first time, a political program spelling out the ultimate objective of its liberation struggle. The declaration stated: "We are fighting today to create the non-Palestine of tomorrow, a free, progressive, democratic and non-sectarian Palestine in which Christian, Moslem and Jew will worship, work, live peacefully and enjoy equal rights." The statement further added: "Our Palestinian revolution still stretches its welcoming hand to all human beings who want to fight for, and live in, a democratic, tolerant Palestine, irrespective of race, color or religion."

The statement was repeated, explained and amplified by Fateh representatives in every international gathering attended by a Fateh delegation. The official spokesman of Fateh, Abu Ammar, was quoted by several journalists as saying that "once we defeat the enemy and liberate Palestine we will give a home for all of us." Abu Jadd, one of the leaders of Fateh, stated in a long interview with the editor of AL-TALEED (to be published soon in English) that the Palestinian revolution condemns persecution of human beings and discrimination based on any form or shape and that Fateh would help Jews anywhere if they faced with persecution of human beings and discrimination based on any form or shape and that Fateh would help Jews anywhere if they faced with persecution on the hands of racists. Abu Jadd said that he would be willing to give these Jews arms and fight with them. Such statements were not just a fantastic propaganda claim, it was put into effect a few weeks later when Fateh students protected Jewish Professor Eli Loebel in Frankfurt, Germany, from mob violence and attempted murder on the hands of Zionist German agents last July. Fateh protected all Jewish members of MATZPEN in Germany after their lives were threatened in the same incident.

Revolutionary New Idea

If this sounds a little difficult to believe, it is because of the bitterness created by the Palestine tragedy since the Balfour Declaration and the Zionist penetration of Palestine ending in the uprooting and evacuation of Palestinians from their homeland in order to create "an exclusively Jewish State," Israel.

The call for an open, non-sectarian Palestine for Jews and non-Jews is a dramatic development in the Palestinian struggle, but it is hardly a new idea. Palestinians suggested the creation of such a state to the Peel Commission in 1937. As for the idea of Jew, Moslem and Christian living peacefully and harmoniously in one country, it also is a very old one. The Fateh declaration stated: "This is no utopian dream or false promise, for we have always lived in peace. Moslems, Christians and Jews in the Holy Land. The Palestinian Arabs gave a refuge, a warm shelter and a helping hand to Jews fleeing persecution in Christian Europe, and to the Christian Armenians fleeing persecution in Moslem Turkey; as well as to Greeks, Cucasian and Maltese among others." One need not go to Medieval history to elaborate on the idea.

However, what is new, is the fact that non-Jewish Arab exiles who have been deprived of

their homes and displaced by Jews in Palestine, can sit at home while holding the guns, and fighting for their land, and their rights — all for a free country that combines the exultant and his ex-aggressor and persecutor.

Credibility

The idea is revolutionary, and its implications serious and pervasive. In fact it is so revolutionary that few non-Jewish people can believe it, let alone support and work for it. It is the objective of these articles to discuss, analyze and amplify the idea. Our hypothesis is that the creation of a democratic, non-sectarian Palestine is both desirable and feasible, and that once these two aspects are proved, the idea becomes credible. Credibility is very important if the idea is to be motivated to support the idea and work and sacrifice for it to achieve liberation, peace and justice in Palestine.

Exiled Palestinians

The exodus of 1948 was a stunning blow to the Palestinians. A whole nation, more than one million inhabitants of a country were deliberately terrorized and uprooted from their homes. They were thrown out of their country into a sea of sand surrounding it, in a period of few months. The fact that many Palestinians knew the Zionist intentions and suspected the British in preparing for the eventual exile of the Arabs of Palestine to "the Transit Countries" and simultaneous expulsions here, led or stunning. One can hardly believe that the forced exile of a whole nation is possible in the Twentieth Century.

For thirty years under the British Mandate, the Palestinians knew who the real enemy was, British Imperialism and Zionist Imperialism, were quite linked in the minds of the people. Six bloody revolutions took place between 1919 and 1939. They were basically directed against the British occupiers. Whatever complicity the British had in the Palestinians' fate — and it was great — the Palestinians were driven out by "Jewish" terrorists. Their uprooting through massacres such as that of Delir Yassen Leashon and their torment and oppressors called for the creation of an "exclusively Jewish Home" and considered them the exiles — as fifth columnist who deserve to be excluded from this home, "their home." In their misery, humiliation and despair the Palestinians learnt to hate the Jews and everything "Jewish" — everything connected with their enemy.

Jews and Zionists

Few sophisticated leaders, and most propagandists took pains to differentiate between Jews and Zionists. We are not anti-Jewish, we are anti-Zionists it was repeated. We are Semites and Jews are our cousins, they stated. They sounded so unreal and phony saying: "some of our best friends are Jews."

We are against the state of Israel, it was claimed. But the distinction was lost on the suffering "refugees" who were told by the Israelis that all Jews were Zionists anyway. Jewish pressure in the United States, Jewish money and Jewish immigrants were making their enemy, the Jews, immigrate as well as their hopes of an honorable return as dim as ever. No wonder,

bitterness prevailed and fear dominated.

Reading of the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion" became fashionable and the literature developed by European racists in a completely differentiated context, i.e., where the Jews were the victims — became quite popular. This wave of bitterness, hate and utter contempt spread to other Arab lands. The Zionist pressure and propaganda designed to secure the departure of thousands of Arab Jews from their homes to join the ranks of the occupying enemy. Thousands of these Jews would have stayed in their homes under different circumstances, and would have continued to live as they had for hundreds of years in peace and harmony with their neighbors.

The Revolution, a New Era

Fateh started the Palestine Revolution on January 1, 1965, after nine years of political preparation. However, the first 20 years were spent in establishing a military "presence" in the Palestinian area. It was the 1967 traumatic experience and the Second Exodus that shook the Palestinians to the core and put them solidly behind the revolution. In the nadir of the new humiliating defeat, a new hope was kindled. The Palestinian carried a gun and reentered home with it. He shot at his enemy's troops and jailors. A new sense of pride and dignity was emerging and arising. With the hope and pride, self-confidence reappeared. A nation was reborn. All past humiliations and the sacrifices and the martyrs and the escalating struggle developed a new sense of belonging to Palestine. The revolution brought maturity to the fighters. As paradoxical as it may seem, people who fight can be more tolerant. Mental and verbal violence usually accompany helplessness and despair.

A new attitude was being formed toward the enemy. Distinction between Jew and Zionist started to have a meaning. Realization that revenge was not a sufficient cause for liberation war led to further examination of the final objectives of the revolution. The scores of intellectual liberal Jews who come from all over the world to start a dialogue with the revolution, caused further rethinking.

New Doctrine

Revolutionary leaders engaged in a serious study and discussion around the topic. Re-learning old truths emerged. Jews suffered persecution on the hands of racist criminals under Nazism, so did Jews under Zionism. Several revealing parallels were discovered. "How could we hate Jews, 'qu Jews' the revolutionaries were saying. How could we fall in the same racial trap?"

A study of Jewish history and thought was conducted. Jewish contributions as well as dilemmas were identified. The majority of those who came over to Palestine were fleeing German concentration camps and were told that they are a people without land — going to a land without people. Once they were there, they were told that the Palestinians left Palestine of their own wish. Following the lead from Arab leaders in a treacherous move to perpetrate a massacre for the remaining Jews.

Further, it was discovered, new Jewish immigrants as well as old settlers were told by the Zionist machine that they

had to fight to survive, that the only alternative to safe "heaven" was a massacre or at best a little sailing boat on the Mediterranean Sea, even Arab Jews — called oriental by the Zionists — who were discriminated against in "Israel" by the European Zionist oligarchy had to accept the argument and fight for what they considered to be their very survival. Fighting the Zionist revealed the strengths and limitations of the "Jewish" character. Jews were not monsters, supermen images. A new, human image of the Jews was being formed. Martin Buber, Isaac Deutscher, Elmer Berger and Moshe Meislin, all spiritual humane Jewish thinkers were read and reread.

NEW IMAGE

The Palestinian revolutionaries has freed himself from most of his old biases. Foreign visitors are amazed to discover this in the commando bases, and in the "Ashbal" camps in particular. The Palestinian revolutionary is ready to die for the liberation of Palestine and will not accept any substitute to it whatever the cost. But, he is clear about the enemy, and the final goal. When several Jewish students from Europe came to spend part of their summer in a Fateh camp in Jordan, they

were embraced as comrades. Fateh looks forward to the day when several thousand Jews will join its fighting ranks for the liberation of Palestine. Given the recent trend of events, this may happen sooner than most people think.

FIRST STEP

The first step — the creation of a democratic, non-sectarian Palestine has been made by the Palestinian revolutionaries. A change of attitude through relearning is taking place. The long exiled and persecuted Palestinians are re-defining their objectives and are funding the goal of creating a new Palestine that encompasses them and the present Jewish settlers a very desirable one. For this to become feasible one should take a careful look at the other party, the Jews. How do they feel about it and what could change their mind? This topic will be taken up in our second installment in the coming issue. The third installment will evaluate the new Palestine and how does it really look at this early stage of the revolution. We hope that the three articles will help start a dialogue based on serious study. Our revolution is young and dynamic. Young revolutionaries should keep up fighting, and learning — Until Victory,

PALESTINE

Paestine in Retrospect

Christian Heads In Jordan Attack U.S. Policy in M.E.

EDITOR'S NOTE: On March 20, 1919, President Wilson proposed to the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers at the Paris Peace Conference that an Inter-Allied Commission should visit Syria and Palestine to elucidate the situation regarding the mode of settlement of the future. The Supreme Council adopted President Wilson's suggestion. However, fearing the result of such a consultation, the French refused to appoint a representative and the British withdrew. The two American members of the Commission, Henry C. King and Charles R. Crane, proceeded to the Middle East and conducted their investigation. Their report, though dated August 28, 1919, is still of intense topical interest. It permits an understanding of the Palestine issue. Following is the part on Palestine of the King-Crane Commission's report stated inter alia:

WE RECOMMEND, IN THE FIFTH PLACE, SERIOUS MODIFICATION OF THE EXTREME ZIONIST PROGRAMME FOR FACILITATION OF UNLIMITED IMMIGRATION OF JEWS, LOOKING FINALLY TO MAKING PALESTINE DISTINCTLY A JEWISH STATE.

(1) THE COMMISSIONERS BEGAN THEIR STUDY OF ZIONISM WITH MINDS PREDISPOSED IN ITS FAVOUR, BUT THE ACTUAL FACTS IN PALESTINE COUPLED WITH THE FORCE OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES PROCLAIMED BY THE ALLIES AND ACCEPTED BY THE SYRIANS HAVE DRIVEN THEM TO THE RECOMMENDATION HERE MADE.

(2) THE COMMISSIONERS WERE ABUNDANTLY SUPPLIED WITH LITERATURE ON THE ZIONIST PROGRAMME BY THE ZIONIST COMMISSION to Palestine; heard in conferences much concerning the Zionist colonies and their claims; and personally saw the colonies. Their work was accomplished. They found much to approve in the aspirations and plans of the Zionists, and had warm appreciation for the devotion of many of the colonists, and for their success, by modern methods, in overcoming the difficulties of the enterprise.

(3) THE COMMISSIONERS RECOGNIZED ALSO THAT definite encouragement had been given to the Zionists by the Allies in Mr. Balfour's often-quoted statement, in its support. THE REAL INTERESTS OF THE ALLIES, IF, HOWEVER, THE STRICT TERMS OF THE BALFOUR STATEMENT ARE ADHERED TO - FAVOURING THE ESTABLISHMENT IN PALESTINE OF NATIONAL HOMES FOR THE JEWISH PEOPLE, IT BEING CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD THAT NOTHING SHALL BE DONE WHICH MAY PREJUDICE THE CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS RIGHTS OF EXISTING NON-JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN PALESTINE. IT CAN HARDLY BE DOUBTED THAT THE EXTREME ZIONIST PROGRAMME MUST BE GREATLY MODIFIED.

FOR A NATIONAL HOME FOR THE JEWISH PEOPLE IS NOT EQUIVALENT TO MAKING PALESTINE THE RESIDENCE OF THE ZIONIST NOR CAN THE ERECTION OF SUCH A JEWISH STATE BE ACCOMPLISHED WITHOUT THE GRAVEST TRANSASSUMPTION OF THE CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS RIGHTS OF THE EXISTING NON-JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN PALESTINE. THE FACT CAME OUT REPEATEDLY IN THE COMMISSION'S CONFERENCES WITH JEWISH REPRESENTATIVES, THAT THE ZIONISTS LOOKED FORWARD TO A PRACTICALLY COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF THE PRESENT NON-JEWISH INHABITANTS OF PALESTINE, BY VARIOUS FORMS OF PURCHASE.

IN HIS ADDRESS OF JULY 4, 1919, PRESIDENT WILSON LAID DOWN THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLE AS ONE OF THE FOUR GREAT ENDS FOR WHICH THE ASSOCIATED PEOPLES OF THE WORLD WERE FIGHTING: 'THE SETTLEMENT OF EVERY QUESTION, WHETHER OF TERRITORY, OF SOVEREIGNTY, OF ECONOMIC ARRANGEMENT, OR OF POLITICAL RELATIONSHIP UP ON THE BASIS OF THE FREE ASSENT OF THOSE THAT SETTLEMENT BY THE PEOPLE IMMEDIATELY CONCERNED, AND NOT UPON THE BASIS OF THE MATERIAL INTEREST OR ADVANTAGE OF ANY OTHER NATION OR PEOPLE WHICH MAY DESIRE A DIFFERENT SETTLEMENT FOR THE SAKE OF ITS OWN EXTERIOR INFLUENCE OR MASTERY. IF THAT PRINCIPLE IS TO RULE, AND SO THE WISHES OF PALESTINE'S POPULATION ARE TO BE RESPECTED AS TO WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH PALESTINE, THEN IT IS TO BE REMEMBERED THAT THE NON-JEWISH POPULATION OF PALESTINE - NEARLY SEVENTY PER CENT OF THE TOTAL - ARE EMPHATICALLY AGAINST THE ENTIRE ZIONIST PROGRAMME. THE TABLES SHOW THAT THERE WAS NO ONE THING UPON WHICH THE POPULATION OF PALESTINE WERE MORE AGREED THAN UPON THIS, TO SUBJECT A PEOPLE SO MINDED TO UNLIMITED JEWISH IMMIGRATION, AND TO STEADY FINANCIAL AND SOCIAL PRESSURE TO SURRENDER THE LAND, WOULD BE A BARBARIC VIOLATION OF THE PRINCIPLE JUST QUOTED, AND OF THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS, THOUGH IT KEPT WITHIN FORMS OF LAW.

IT IS TO BE NOTED ALSO THAT the feeling against the Zionist programme is not confined to Palestine, but shared very generally by the people throughout Syria, as our conferences clearly showed. More than seventy-two per cent of 1,610 in all of all the petitions from the whole of Syria were directed against the Zionist programme. Only two requests - those for a united Syria and for independence - had a larger support. The general feeling was daily voiced by the General Syria Congress in the seventh, eighth and tenth resolution of the statement.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE SHOULD NOT SHUT ITS EYES TO THE fact that the anti-Zionist feeling in Palestine and Syria is intense and not lightly to be flouted. No British officer, consulted by the Commissioners, believed that the Zionist programme could be carried out except by force of arms. The officers generally thought that a force of not less than 50,000 soldiers would be required even to initiate the programme. That itself is evidence of a strong sense of the injustice of the Zionist programme, on the part of the non-Jewish population of Palestine and Syria. Decisions requiring armies to carry out an act sometimes necessary, but they are surely not gratuitously to be taken in the interests of serious injustice. For the initial claim, often submitted by Zionist representatives, that they have a 'right' to Palestine, based on an occupation of 2,000 years ago, can hardly be seriously considered.

THERE IS A FURTHER CONSIDERATION THAT CANNOT JUSTIFY BE IGNORED, IF THE WORLD IS TO LOOK FORWARD TO PALESTINE BECOMING A DEFINITELY JEWISH STATE, HOW-

EVER GRADUALLY THAT MAY TAKE PLACE, THAT CONSIDERATION GROWS OUT OF THE FACT THAT PALESTINE IS THE HOLY LAND FOR JEWS, CHRISTIANS, AND MOSLEMS ALIKE, MILLIONS OF CHRISTIANS AND MOSLEMS ALL OVER THE WORLD ARE QUITE AS MUCH CONCERNED AS THE JEWS WITH CONDITIONS IN PALESTINE, ESPECIALLY WITH THOSE CONDITIONS WHICH TOUCH UPON RELIGIOUS FEELING AND RIGHTS. THE RELATIONS IN THESE MATTERS IN PALESTINE ARE MOST DELICATE AND DIFFICULT, WITH THE BEST POSSIBLE INTENTIONS, IT MAY BE DOUBTED WHETHER THE JEWS COULD POSSIBLY SEEM TO EITHER CHRISTIANS OR MOSLEMS PROPER GUARDIANS OF THE HOLY PLACES, OR CUSTODIANS OF THE HOLY PLACES, OR CUSTODIANS OF THE HOLY LAND AS A WHOLE.

THE REASON IS THIS: THE PLACES WHICH ARE MOST SACRED TO CHRISTIANS - those having to do with Jesus - and which are also sacred to Moslems, are not only sacred to Jews, but abhorrent to them, it is simply impossible, under those circumstances, for Moslems and Christians to feel satisfied to have these places in Jewish hands, or under the custody of Jews. There are still other places about which Moslems must have the same feeling. In fact, from this point of view, the Moslems, just as the sacred places of all three religions are sacred to them, have made very naturally much more satisfactory custodians of the holy places than the Jews could be. It must be believed that the precise meaning in this respect of the complete Jewish occupation of Palestine has not been fully stated by those who urge the extreme Zionist programme. For it would intensify, with a certainty like fate, the anti-Jewish feeling both in Palestine and in all other portions of the world which look to Palestine as the Holy Land.

IN VIEW OF ALL THESE CONSIDERATIONS, AND WITH A DEEP SENSE OF sympathy for the Jewish cause, the Commissioners feel bound to recommend that only a greatly reduced Zionist programme be attempted by the Peace Conference, and even that, only very gradually initiated, THIS WOULD HAVE TO MEAN THAT JEWISH IMMIGRATION SHOULD BE DEFINITELY LIMITED, AND THAT THE PROJECT FOR MAKING PALESTINE DISTINCTLY A JEWISH COMMONWEALTH SHOULD BE GIVEN UP.

Canada & Israel

TEL AVIV - Canadian External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp said Nov. 14 after a three-day visit to the Zionist settler-state that he had a better understanding of Israel's policies.

Sharp said that after conversations with Israeli leaders and a tour of the country he had "a much clearer comprehension of the attitude taken by the Israelis and their legitimate concern with security."

AMMAN - Heads of Christian churches in Jordan have expressed regret at the pro-Israel policies of the United States government "inspite of the persecution and terror" practiced against the Palestinian Arab population in the occupied territory.

In a memorandum submitted Nov. 13 to a team of U.S. journalists representing religious magazines, the Christian leaders said they were pained by the American support for Israel.

They said that providing Israel with jet planes and tanks "encourages it further in its acts of terror" against Palestinian Arabs and places Jerusalem and other holy places in jeopardy.

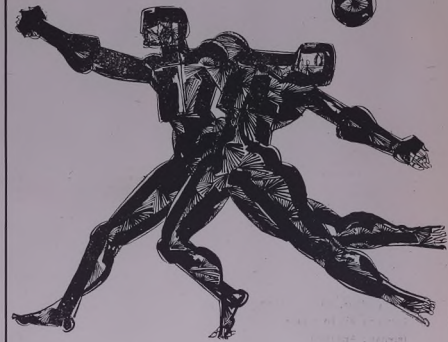
Sameh al-Qassem, one of the leading and yhabah Palestinian Arab poets who have been under the yoke of Zionist occupation since 1948, was reported Nov. 13 by international news agencies to be on the verge of death following torture in Israeli jails.

He was arrested last month in Haifa following a series of Palestinian explosions that wrecked the residential area in the port city.

A week ago, al-Qassem, was moved to an unidentified jail and his relatives and lawyers have been denied the rights to see him or know his whereabouts.

al-Qassem's diary about his arrest earlier this year appeared on page 4 of the second edition of this publication under the title "I Want to Live."

The Struggle



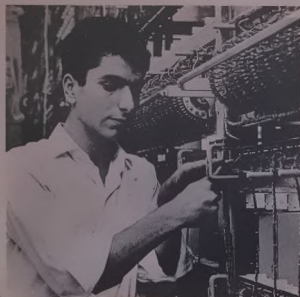
Does it Matter...



Our Revolution



**Is a
Drop of Blood,**



**A Drop of
Sweat &
A Drop of Ink**

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