

W E I

INFORMATION OFFICE,
VOL. 1 No. 4

PALESTINE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT, FATEH
November 10, 1969



3565 lbs Bomb

FATEH WILL FIGHT US TROOPS, UN FORCES; SETTLEMENT TO BOOST & WIDEN OPERATIONS

Fateh and the Palestinian Revolution will reply by the force of arms to a landing of United States troops or stationing of United Nations forces anywhere in the countries bordering occupied Palestine.

An official of the Palestine National Liberation Movement, Fateh, also said in an exclusive interview that settlement of the crisis in Lebanon is now expected to help increase Fateh's commando activities in northern Palestine which will also cover a wider area than before.

Following is the full text of the interview:

Q. What were the causes of the crisis in Lebanon with the Fedayeen and what triggered it?

A. US-inspired counter-revolutionary forces had been turning up the plot to strike against the Palestinian Revolution in Lebanon for some time. Encouraged by the fact that the Palestinian Revolution was refraining from involving itself in a side-battle despite a long sequence of unwarranted but premeditated provocations, these counter-revolutionary forces made the first overt attempt to strike against commando presence in Lebanon last April. As you recall, on April 23 this year about 30 people were killed and many more wounded, most of them Lebanese, when peaceful demonstrators took to the streets in Beirut, Tripoli and Bar Elias to express their support for and solidarity with the Palestine Revolution and to denounce all acts of aggression, provocation and defeatism.... The retreat of these counter-revolutionary forces after the April incidents was a calculated tactical step to get a breather. In fact these forces spent the next six months preparing for their second assault against the Palestinian Revolution which has been able to stand on its own feet and threaten Israel, the base of US imperialism in the area. They paved the ground for the plot with a series of suspicious moves, including revocation of the agreement reached in the wake of the April upheaval, the Nahr el-Barred camp incident, the Washington remarks expressing concern about "any [not Israeli] threat" to Lebanon, the rocket attack on the Beirut offices of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the six-day siege at Majdal Selm of a group of Palestinian commandos heading to struggle for the liberation of their homeland. The counter-revolutionary forces put the US-plot to stab the Palestinian Revolution in the back to execution on Oct. 21 with the massacre of several members of the said group and the arrest and humiliation of the rest. The Palestinian Revolution could not sit by and allow the plot to be carried to its end. Nor could the Arab people, including the brotherly people of Lebanon.

Q. What happened after Majdal Selm and what did the commandos try to achieve?

A. The prompt and natural reaction of the Palestinian, Lebanese and other Arab masses was exactly as anticipated by the Palestinian Revolution -- dismay over the US-plot and a toll to protect the revolution. These were expressed in both Lebanon and elsewhere in many ways, ranging from protests to barricades. As far as the Fedayeen were concerned, their sole purpose in entering Lebanese villages was to maintain their supply routes open to northern Palestine and to defend the right of the Palestinian Revolution to use all Arab land bordering occupied Palestine as a springboard against the common enemy. The commandos had absolutely no intention to "occupy" any inch of Lebanese territory or infringe on Lebanon's sovereignty and independence. To answer your question directly, what the Palestinian Revolution tried to achieve was, in order of priority:

1. To foil the plot itself.

2. To preserve the Palestinian Revolution's right to freedom of movement, whether in commando warfare against the enemy or amongst the Palestinian masses ex-

iled to Lebanon.

In other words also we do not intervene in the internal affairs of the Arab countries but we will not stand handfolded before anyone who tries to block the path of our revolution.

Q. How was the crisis ended and what were the circumstances which prompted Fateh to negotiate?

A. The crisis ended with a simple settlement reached in Cairo under UAR auspices. We went to Cairo from a position of strength and not of weakness. We did not go to Cairo with the intention of toppling a government or a ruler. Our sole aim was to preserve and escalate our revolution to liberate Palestine. We negotiated with the commander of the army but we refused the presence of any political personality.

Q. What is meant by "simple settlement" and what are your anticipations?

A. By simple settlement I mean it is easy to reconcile Lebanon's sovereignty and independence with the legality of the Palestinian commando action. Both were never contradictory as the counter-revolutionary forces try to contend particularly that the cause is one, the enemy is one and the destiny is one.

With regards the settlement, we hope it will be followed faithfully. We had an experience with Jordan on May 4, 1968, when Jordan massed 16,000 troops and a massacre followed. We lost 63 martyrs among the Fedayeen and the people. The Jordanian Army lost 57 troops. There were 200 to 300 injured. Those were critical days and had it not been for our restraint, four to five thousand martyrs would have fallen. The Jordanian authorities could not spare the revolution. They resort to a show of power each time that they feel a little stronger.... There were incidents in Jordan before Lebanon... Conditions in Lebanon are similar to those in Jordan. They are critical conditions. We are vigilant

(Continued on p. 2)

Fateh Commandos Wreck Israeli Potash Plant

Fateh commandos wrecked a large section of the Israeli potash plant at Sodom, south of the Dead Sea in a daring rocket attack Thursday night, Nov. 6.

A military spokesman of the Palestinian Armed Struggle Command made the announcement Nov. 7. He said the Fateh freedom fighters also mortared the Neot Hakikar settlement south of the Dead Sea, destroying vital installations.

During the same night, other Fateh units killed and wounded several enemy troops when they ambushed a trucked vehicle and a military jeep in the Beit Youssef and Shuwayer areas respectively, both in the northern Jordan Valley.

A Tel Aviv spokesman admitted that Czech-made Katyusha rockets and mortar shells were fired at the potash plant at Sodom on the Dead Sea and at Neot Hakikar. As usual he said the rockets and mortar shells "caused no damage or casualties."

On Nov. 5, a special task force of Fateh commandos succeeded in placing timed incendiary bombs in the central storehouse of the cotton factory in Dehota, west of Sodom and southeast of Beersheba. A huge fire erupted and extended to the adjacent storehouses. Enemy material losses were described as extremely high. Flames could still be seen at the site the following day.

FATEH WOULD FIGHT US TROOPS, UN FORCES; SETTLEMENT...

and on the alert. In Jordan we are in a hyena cave: we sleep with an eye opened all the time.

Another anticipation is that we expect attempts to be made to undermine the simple settlement so as to involve us in a war. The United States is conspiring to have the revolution fight out additional side battles in Beirut and Amman. This really means that the revolution is strong and capable or else they would not be attempting to instigate side battles. Hadn't the revolution tipped the scales we would not have been confronted with such reaction. Israeli air raids against our bases in Jordan have become daily routine. Lately a bomb weighing 3565 lbs. was dropped on one of our centers, which is something new. But our men have become immune... Ahead of us lies a long struggle and great responsibilities. But, at the same time, our cause is so strong that it is not easy to strike against it. We

Editorial

FATEH'S VIEW OF THE ENEMY

Regrettably, the Zionist propaganda machinery has, effectively succeeded in convincing the world at large that it cannot afford any defeat -- whether in a side battle that would have adverse psychological effects on its own adherents or in a major battle that would liquidate the Zionist set-up altogether in occupied Palestine. And inasmuch as the Zionist soldier's courage and fighting spirit was underestimated before 1948, his stature was magnified inordinately after June 1967.

Fateh distinguishes between the Jew and the Zionist, between the Jewish soldier and the colonialist Zionist military institution in Palestine.

Fateh has adopted a stand which should convince a non-Zionist Jew in Israel that Palestinians are not, as the Zionists would have him believe, "blood-thirsty gangs" who want to kill him and throw his wife and children into the sea.

As a human being, the non-Zionist Jew in occupied Palestine does not believe in war except from the angle of self-defense.

The target of the Palestine National Liberation Movement, Fateh, is Zionism and the Zionist structure in Palestine. It is definitely not the Jew.

Fateh's view of the enemy extends to include also the Zionist social structure. Until now there has been no real assimilation or fusion in Zionist Israeli society. It is only a coalition of interests based on facing the danger as impressed by Zionism.

All that the Arab Jews and European Jews have in common is that they feel persecuted and have to defend themselves, nothing more or less. Such a conglomeration cannot be a viable human society.

Moreover, the Eastern Jews are generally treated as second-class citizens. There is a clear distinction between them and the European Jews (the Ashkenazim), and harmony between the two communities is uncertain and difficult, even groundless. The European Jews are alone first-class citizens enjoying all the privileges and high posts. The rift and communal division in the depth of the Zionist society cannot be hidden from the world for long.

The Arab countries can declare officially that they are prepared to receive back all their Jewish nationals who have emigrated to Palestine and to accept their return as full-fledged citizens as they were before.

Our success in making known to the world our principles and our true humanistic position toward the Jew as a human being will certainly lead to the collapse of the colonialist Zionist military institution in Palestine. It will certainly prompt the Jewish soldier -- who is now acting under the influence of a false conviction that if he does not fight and shed Arab blood he is bound to be killed -- to desert the Zionist set-up.

How would Fateh react to the persecution of a Jew within or outside occupied Palestine?

The answer is clear and unequivocal. Since Fateh welcomes coexistence with the Jews after the liquidation of the Zionist set-up and the establishment of a unitary, democratic, non-sectarian Palestinian state, it follows that Fateh will stand by any persecuted Jew and will be prepared to give him a rifle and fight by his side.

are growing in strength daily because of our merger with the masses and the merger of the masses with us....

Q. What are the guarantees that made you accept a settlement for the recent crisis?

A. Our only guarantee lies in the active support of the Palestinian, Lebanese and other Arab masses as well as in our ability to foil any conspiracy by our force of arms.

Q. What is Fateh's attitude toward Lebanese sovereignty?

A. Lebanese sovereignty was never and will never be under question by Fateh or the Palestinian Revolution. We want a strong and sovereign Lebanon that can stand with us and by our side against the common enemy. Israel's expansionist designs against Lebanon have become common knowledge. The Fedayeen want to see the Lebanese flag high on all parts of Lebanon as much as they want to struggle to see the Palestinian flag high on liberated Palestinian soil. The sovereignty of Lebanon is threatened only by Israel and its chief ally, the United States of America, which has gone as far as to officially authorize its nationals to enlist in the Zionist army while maintaining their U.S. citizenship. How can the United States government be the guardian of Lebanese sovereignty and independence against United States citizens serving in Israel's armed forces?

Q. What is Lebanon's attitude toward the commando movement?

A. Popular support for the commando movement among the Lebanese masses was and still is our main asset and safeguard. It is a true expression of the unity of purpose between our peoples. The US-inspired counter-revolutionary forces who were used as a cat's paw to scratch against the Palestinian Revolution have failed to force the Lebanese to choose between two alternatives -- allegiance to Lebanon or allegiance to the Palestine cause. Both allegiances are complementary.

Q. Did the crisis affect our operations inside occupied territory?

A. Of course it did. Any side battle will affect our operations against the enemy. This is why we believed and continue to believe, now more than ever before, that Jews, all guns, should be directed against the common Zionist enemy.

Q. Do you believe that the new settlement will lead to an increase in Fateh's activities against the enemy?

A. We cannot possibly approve anything that will limit our efforts against Zionism. We hope in the light of the recent settlement, that our commando operations will increase and be launched from a wider front than before. This is applicable to all areas bordering Israel and not only to the Lebanese portion.

Q. Do you expect an Israeli raid on south Lebanon?

A. There were Israeli raids on south Lebanon as well as on Beirut lately way before the recent settlement. The threat of such raids against Lebanon and/or any other Arab country will cease only when Zionist presence is ended altogether in this part of the world. Chances of ending this presence are always greater when we are united and when all our guns point to one direction -- the common enemy.

Q. Chances of a landing of United States troops in Lebanon and the stationing of UN forces on Lebanon's southern borders with Israel have been raised more than once. What would Fateh's reaction be if this were to happen?

A. We refuse any kind of foreign intervention that aims to interfere with our struggle against Zionism. We will reply to any U.S. troop landing in Lebanon or any other Arab country bordering occupied Palestine by the force of arms. As to the stationing of U.N. forces on the borders of our occupied homeland, we shall ask all the friendly nations not to participate in these forces because such forces will be to defend Israel and not Lebanon or any other Arab country. We shall also fight such forces as hostile forces protecting our Zionist enemy.



454 PASC Operations Launched in October; Fateh Blasts in Haifa Are a Warning Only

A total of 454 military operations were undertaken against the enemy in occupied Palestine during the month of October by the eight commando organizations affiliated to the Palestinian Armed Struggle Command (PASC). This is against 429 operations in September and 480 in August.

PASC includes Fateh, the Palestine Liberation Army, the Popular Forces, the Sa'eqa, the Arab Liberation Front and three splinter groups of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The 454 operations in October, the overwhelming majority of which were carried out by Fateh, resulted in the loss or damage of 24 military vehicles; 76 gun and machine-gun emplacements; 34 bridges and railway culverts; 58 different installations and 21 water and power lines.

PASC's military spokesman said enemy casualties were high but gave no numbers. He listed commando casualties at 19 killed and 17 injured, against 33 killed and 45 injured in September.

Following is a brief roundup of Fateh's major operations during October:

October 2: Blowing up of Eilat-Haifa and Haifa-Tel Aviv pipelines near Hadera in Central Palestine. The pipeline blasts came some five hours after Fateh blew up a nearby railway bridge between Binyamina and Zickron Yaacov. In another raid in the same region, oil and water pumps were damaged in Kefar Hassidim, south of Haifa.

October 5: Blowing up of the 18-inch oil pipeline linking Tel-Aviv and Eilat port at a point south of the Dead Sea.

October 6: Destruction of several houses and vehicles and killing and wounding of many Zionist settlers (29 by Israeli count), when Fateh explosive charges went off in a market place in Affula, in northern occupied Palestine. The explosive charges were in retaliation for an Israeli commando raid on southern Lebanese villages on Friday night Oct. 3. Three Lebanese civilians were kidnapped by the Israelis in the raid. One (Mohammed Khrizat) was murdered on the spot and two (Mahmoud 'el-Haj and Hussein Salameh) were repatriated through the Lebanese Red Cross on Oct. 19 after 16 days of interrogation and humiliation in Zionist jails.

October 7-8: Violent four-hour night confrontation battle with the enemy near Suwaymah post in the Jordan Valley. Five Fateh commandos killed after heroic battle forcing enemy reinforcements to retreat.

October 12: Fateh guerillas shell car assembly plant in occupied Nazareth, blow up bridge near Gaza and mortar enemy posts and settlements in Jordan Valley and south of Mt. Hermon.

October 13: Attack on Tei el-furs settlement in the Golan Heights.

October 14: Mortar attack on the Potash factory south of the Dead Sea and on Yatfatah settlement in the southern Negev. Planting of time bombs in a leather factory in Turkmaniyah is shelved.

October 16: Attack on an advanced enemy ambush in Tallet al-Thiabi in the northern Jordan Valley. Mortar attack on Ma'oz Hayim settlement.

October 17: Heavy mortar attack against a concentration of enemy vehicles and soldiers north of Shuwayer settlement in the central Jordan Valley.



October 22-23: Four Fateh bomb blasts in 24 hours rock residential Haifa. Many killed and wounded (20 by Israeli count). Explosions in apartment blocks meant as Fateh warning against continuation of Zionist policy to blow up the houses of civilian Palestinians in occupied homeland.

October 23: Fateh commandos score direct hits against potash factory in Sodom area south of the Dead Sea for second time in less than 10 days. Successful attack also against enemy headquarters in Mindassa in the northern Jordan Valley.

October 26: Eight-man enemy foot patrol wiped out in Um Touta. Rocket attacks on Tel Abulsius outpost and other enemy positions in Maghtas. Enemy post in Turkmaniyah is overrun, destroyed, and its members killed. All these are in the Jordan Valley.

October 27: Rocket and mortar attacks on Tirat Zir and al-Auda settlements in the northern Jordan valley.

October 28: Nevi Ur, Daganiah Beth, Ashdot Yaacov and Maoz Hayim settlements mortared.

Arabs Describe Israeli Tortures of Commandos

LYDDA - Several Palestinian witnesses have said before a military court here that they saw suspected Palestinian Commandos being beaten with sticks and hanging by their hands from a door lintel while in custody.

The witnesses were testifying before Lydda military court on Oct. 23 in connection with a point of order whether or not to accept statements by several Palestinians charged with using a blast in a supermarket in occupied Jerusalem earlier this year.

The accused said their statements to the Israeli police should not be allowed as evidence, since they were extracted under pressure and threats of torture.

Subhi Sa'ad-eddin Ghoshi, 40, an east Jerusalem physician awaiting trial on

charges of "subversive activity," told the court that military investigators took him up to the fourth floor of the Jerusalem police building "to show me what happens to persons who do not cooperate."

He said that he saw several Palestinians being beaten and one hanging by his hands from a door frame.

He said he could not tell if the man's feet were touching the floor.

Ghoshi also testified he saw Ya'acub Oudeh, one of the arrested in a state of semi-consciousness.

Two other witnesses made the same testimony as Ghoshi.



Ashbal Attend Summer Camp in Artek

A delegation representing the Youth Organization of the Palestine National Liberation Movement, Fateh, participated in the Soviet Pioneers and Komsomol Summer Camp held in Artek this summer.

Fifteen Palestinian children from the Fateh Ashbal camps together with two of their leaders spent a month at the camp on the invitation of the Government of the USSR within its program of international understanding and brotherhood.

The Palestinian delegation successfully participated in most activities of the Summer Camp which was attended by delegations from over 40 nations.

The Camp featured a special conference for delegation leaders to exchange experiences in youth upbringing. At this conference the leader of the Fateh delegation summarized the history of the youth movement in occupied Palestine since the 1950's and its growth and development within the Palestine National Liberation Movement, Fateh.

The youth organization within Fateh was organized after the Battle of Karameh on March 21, 1968. It began with youth camps near the refugee camps and drew to it children between the ages of 8 and 17.

The participants in the camp are divided into two main groups: Ashbal and Youths. The age range of the Ashbal is from 8 to 14 while

that for the Youths is from 14 to 17. The Ashbal are divided further into three sub-groups: Beginners (from 8 to 10); Second Ashbal (from 10 to 12), and First Ashbal (from 12 to 14).

The youth camps, which are permanent, accept children after their school time. The programs at the camps are geared to complement, not replace, the programs of the existing educational institutions. Both programs help create a generation that is ready for the era of revolution the Palestinians are launching to liberate their homeland.

The children in the camps are trained to be good citizens and to be fit spiritually, physically, socially and psychologically.

To provide the necessary care for the Palestinian youngsters, the camps' leaders study the social background of the children's communities and base their programs on their findings.

Ten different programs are offered by every camp. The first such program is a "National Training" program aiming at the development of the Palestinian national spirit and faith in the inevitability of the liberation of Palestine. It also aims at strengthening the attachment of the participants and their loyalty to Palestine as well as deepening their knowledge of the history and geography of Palestine. The program further teaches the youths the strategy



and tactics of the Zionist enemy and shows the relationship and unity of interests between Zionism and Imperialism.

The second program is an "International Training" program which teaches the methods of imperialism and its tactics in oppressing the developing countries. It provides information about the peoples of the third world and their struggle for liberation. It also reviews the struggle of the peoples of countries that have practiced guerilla warfare and liberation wars.

The third program deals with "Health Training." It provides an elementary study of contagious diseases, their causes, methods of spreading, and their remedial methods. It also covers first-aid and attempts to propagate healthy habits and ending harmful ones.

"Social Training" is the fourth training program. This program aims at creating the cooperative spirit among the participants and provides them with opportunities to practice common social services in health, cultural and recreational fields. It also teaches moral principles, integrity, honesty, discipline, as well as simplicity and modesty in private and public life.

The fifth program is a "Physical Training" one. It develops and preserves the physical fitness of the Palestinian children and polishes the useful physical talents of every participant.

"Scout Training" is another program of Ashbal Fateh. The program provides the Ash-

bal with opportunities to get used to wild life and investigative journeys, develop their observational abilities, and study the scout arts theoretically and practically.

Since armed struggle is the only way to liberate Palestine a "Military Training" program is also provided. This program prepares a generation which is capable of fighting for achieving national liberation. It also provides a study of the military arts of strategy and tactics as well as the use of all kinds of arms needed in guerilla warfare.

"Scientific Training" is another program for the participants. This program teaches the youths the importance of scientific investigation and research and develops their ability to use a scientific approach in solving their problems.

The ninth program deals with "Art Training." It aims at developing a taste for the arts among the Ashbal. It polishes and develops their artistic talents and teaches them Palestinian folkloric dances and songs.

The final program covers "Handicraft Training." It helps the youngsters choose a suitable profession and develops their handicraft abilities.

Every camp is headed by a central committee which carries out the above training according to a long-term general program. Each camp has a social director and the instruction is provided by volunteer members of Fateh.



ZIONIST SAPPERS BLOW UP 200 HALHOUL HOUSES AND LEAVE 2,000 PALESTINIANS HOMELESS

HALHOUL - About tens of houses in this occupied town were blown up Oct. 24 by military forces of the Zionist settler-state of Israel, making over 2000 Palestinians homeless.

Eyewitnesses said the homeless Palestinians defied Zionist orders to leave the area.

Israel officially recognized the blowing up of "20 houses" only and said "40 old uninhabited stone shacks" collapsed under the impact of the blast but had not been "intentionally blown up" (Herald Tribune, Oct. 30).

Patrick Brogan of the London Times wrote in the Oct. 27 edition: "... There were 60 or 70 houses destroyed in Halhouli. I counted them. This morning (Oct. 26), the people were digging through the rubble for their clothes, their food, their furniture. They were not given the time to clear their houses before they were blown up... The people are terrified..."

Other eyewitnesses said occupation forces had blown

up all the houses within a one-kilometer (1,000-yard) radius of Halhouli in a commando attack on a patrol in the town on Oct. 24.

Up to Oct. 27 more than 200 houses had been blown up, they said, and they quoted Israeli Premier Golda Meir as threatening during a visit to Halhouli to have the remaining houses in the town of 10,000 people blown up after the Israeli general election.

An Israeli military spokesman said only the houses had been blown up after an attack on a patrol in which one officer was killed and two wounded.

But eyewitnesses said, twelve Israeli officers and soldiers, including the assistant military governor of the Hebron district had been killed.

The people of Halhouli, were refusing to leave despite mass arrests and Israeli intimidation.

Eyewitnesses said Gen. Moshe Dayan had visited the town during the demolitions - a fact confirmed in Tel Aviv - and told the homeless inhabitants they must either go to Jordan or to a camp in the Negev desert near Beer-sheva.

But the homeless people had refused to leave Halhouli.

The Palestinian Red Crescent accused Israel of violating human rights at Halhouli in a cable sent to the international committee of the Red Cross, and appealed for investigation and intervention.

Ernest Kock, ICRC representative in Amman, told Reuters that the Red Cross commission in Israel had already visited Halhouli. The ICRC does not publish the results of its investigations.

The Israelis have used the technique of blowing up houses where commandos are alleged to have been sheltered as a method of deterring Palestinians in the occupied homeland from helping commandos harassing the occupying forces.

Three entire villages on heights dominating the main Tel Aviv-Jerusalem road were razed to the ground soon after the 1967 June war and since then scores of houses have been blown up in occupied territory.

The Palestine Armed Struggle Command said on Oct. 27 that the Oct. 24 attack on the Israeli patrol was the work of a single commando Mahmoud Hamdan, who was later besieged in a house at Halhouli by Israeli troops.

He fought till his machine gun ran out of ammunition, then kept his besiegers off with hand grenades

until the Israelis destroyed the house with artillery fire and Hamdan was captured, suffering from head wounds.

In Gaza the occupation forces blew up eight houses in the quarter where an Israeli was shot Oct. 29.

Occupation army sappers started demolition operations soon after a curfew was imposed on the Gaza market area after Shilomo Levine, 47, was shot dead.

The eight Gaza buildings included houses, shops and stores.

Elsewhere two houses were blown up by the occupation forces on Oct. 26, following the arrest of their owners. One house was demolished in Bethlehem and the other in Beit Furik in the Hebron area.

Jerusalem's Governor House Hit by Grenade

JERUSALEM - At least 60 Palestinians were detained for questioning here Nov. 1 after a grenade was hurled at the military government building.

The grenade exploded harmlessly in the forecourt of the building in the main street of the occupied Old City.

Occupation authorities refused to comment on whether the incident was connected with Sunday's 52nd anniversary of the Balfour Declaration, by which the British Mandate "declared its sympathy" toward the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine.

PRISON TERMS SHOWER

GAZA - Israeli occupation troops continue to pass daily life sentences on Palestinians in a vain effort to quell resistance.

On Oct. 27, an Israeli military court in occupied Gaza jailed for life two Palestinians for laying mines under Israeli army vehicles last April, injuring more than 20 Israeli soldiers. The prosecutor told the court that Suleiman Girar, 35, and Salim Awad Abu Niyad, 28, both of Arish, were engaged to recruit members for Fatah.

Earlier on October 23, the same Israeli military court sentenced a 16 year old Palestinian boy Yehya Alban, 8 years for allegedly leading a "teenage group of commandos."

The court was told that the group - formed by seven Arab friends in January - had no military training and had armed themselves with hand grenades salvaged from abandoned Egyptian positions in the Israeli-held Gaza Strip.

They then lay in wait for Israeli military vehicles, according to the prosecution.

Another member of the group was jailed for four years, and a third for one year. They are both 16.

The four others were still at large, believed to have escaped to Jordan.

Seven other Palestinians were jailed for life with hard labor, by Gaza's military court on Oct. 21 also for armed resistance. They are Youssef Ahmed Abdul-Hadi Hussein, 42, Abdullah Rizi, 25 Issa Hamada, 37, Hussein El-bakhtini, 37, Abdul Khader Elyan, 40, Kassem Salem Abu Nagy, 33, and Abdullah Suleiman Abdul Jawad, 33.

In Haifa, two "Israeli Arabs" (i.e. Palestinians in occupied Palestine since

1948) got nine-month terms Oct. 22 from a civil court for having gone to Jordan in August 1967? They are Adel Gamal, 36, and Abed Nasser, 37, both of Acre. The president of the court told them he was passing a light sentence because "many Arabs thought definite peace had come following the (1967) conflict."

According to the Daily Telegraph staff correspondent in Jerusalem, 84 such "Israeli Arabs" were held in North Palestine on suspicion of being responsible for the recent Fatah explosions in Haifa, "whilst an undisclosed number of Arabs are being held on charges of sabotage acts."

US Zionist Propagandists Rap New Left

SAN FRANCISCO - Two American Zionist propagandists from California launched a bitter attack recently against the New Left and all that it stands for.

Speaking Oct. 16 before members of the American Jewish Committee's San Francisco chapter at Fairmont Hotel luncheon meeting, Neil C. Sandberg and Rabbi Joseph Asher rapped the New Left for taking on a decidedly anti-Zionist tone.

Rabbi Asher criticized young Zionists for being sympathetic to the New Left and for being "duped" by its "falseness" and "destructiveness."

Sandberg said many young New Left people in California ought to learn more "of the socialism of Israel."

Sandberg added "blacks should hear of Israeli aid to underdeveloped countries in Africa!"

Balfour Declaration

LONDON - Police guarded the Israeli embassy in Kensington Palace Gardens Nov. 2 as hundreds of Palestinian, Arab and other sympathizing demonstrators marched from Hyde Park Corner in protest against the 52nd anniversary of the Balfour Declaration.

Traffic was held up in Kensington High Street as the demonstrators passed by the Zionist embassy which has recently unleashed its armed bands against Palestinian and Arab organizations and supporters in London.

Noori Bahrani, 27, president of the General Union of Arab Students, has been slashed in the face and stomach while walking in the street. He had been taken to hospital.

Student Penny Lyndon, 20, who is secretary of the Friends of Palestine association, was attacked by three men outside West Kensington underground station. She was bruised about the face and body.

Burhan Chalabi, 24 year-old Arab student, said his car brakes had been disconnected. Luckily, he found out when the car was moving slowly and avoided disaster.

And Miss Manuela Sykes, a committee member of the Council for the Advancement of Arab and British Understanding, was threatened with death by telephone after speaking at a pro-Palestine meeting.



"THE HOMEBOUND

The days when the Palestinians sat in "refugee" camps the camps can still be found in Lebanon, Jordan and Syria ceased to be the camps of "homeless refugees." It is an turned into training camps moulding "homebound Palestinian. This rebirth involves the young and the old; the male Palestinian Revolution.

"Palestine, forever Palestine" is on every mouth. Cardboards from ration boxes are nailed up high by ch "Our revolution is a drop of blood, a drop of sweat and During school holidays the younger ones try to play a ver gets started for no one wants to play at being a vic Students study, their parents work and the elderly pr Palestine.

With the first signs of the crisis in Lebanon, traini crash programs were held within the camp compounds to re protection of the revolution. Rifles, pistols, machine day in, day out. Many learned to clutch and hurl grenades to crawl in the sand or mud as live rounds crack out...

We take pride in presenting these photographs of such November at the camps of Bourj al-Barajneh and Tel el-Za-





ND PALESTINIANS"

"camps with their spirit broken have gone. True, and Syria. But for a long time now they have It is an equally long time now since they have Palestinians."

the males and the females. All are part of the

uth.

gh by children in classrooms with such slogans as eat and a drop of ink."

o play at being commandos and Zionists. The game ne- ing a Zionist.

derly pray -- all for one purpose, to help liberate

, training was intensified in every camp. Ten-day ds to ready every abled Palestinian there for the machine guns were dismantled, cleaned and reassembled

grenades, to dig and squat impatiently in trenches, out...

of such future Palestinian commandos taken in early el el-Za'tar.



Grim reports of repression in Israel-occupied lands

By E. C. Hodgkin

The author, who is Foreign Editor of the Times, has just returned from Israeli-occupied Jordan where he revisited places and people he has known for more than 30 years. In this article he records his verdict on the Israel occupation, which he describes as "profoundly depressing". Among the places he saw was the village of Halhul, between Bethlehem and Hebron, which is now reported to have been completely demolished by the Israeli army, one of many settlements that have been killed in a bomb incident.

The Arabs on the West Bank and in the Gaza strip have now lived under Israeli military occupation for nearly two and a half years. It is to be expected that such an occupation will be popular; but what surprised me was the intensely warm which the Israelis are hated everywhere by all sections of the population.

The mood is perhaps similar to that in occupied France at the beginning of 1942. The invaders' hopes of acceptance, and the invaded people's hope of a quick rescue, have vanished. Repression is severe, and acts of resistance are multiplying. Each adds fuel to the other. As yet the stage of massive reprisals and collective punishments has not been reached. But eventually, if things go on as they are now, it will come.

It has been suggested that Israel's occupation of Arab lands is somehow different—the occupiers more benign, the occupied more resigned. This is not so. The Israeli attitude, as determined as are the Russians in Czechoslovakia to crush all opposition and are in a better position than the Russians to do this. Measures currently being used include:

Deportation. About 90 Palestinians, as far as I could calculate, have so far been pushed over the border into Jordan. Most are people who were prominent in West Bank life—the former mayor of Jerusalem and the present mayor of Ramallah, for example; judges, lawyers, doctors, teachers, and so on.

Destruction of houses.—On the latest pre-Halhul lull, 7140 Arab houses have been blown down. This includes entire villages, which have been destroyed for "security reasons" but in the majority of cases the houses were blown up because somebody suspected of connection with guerrilla activity was living in them. What particularly angers Arabs is that destruction often takes place as soon as a suspect is carried off. There is no waiting for him to be charged, let alone convicted. Nor does it matter if he is not the owner of the house. Innocent family, tenant or visitor, or even the explosives go in. Requisition of buildings is a lever irrefragable, even the conversion of the brand-new hospital in east Jerusalem to police headquarters is a constant affront.

LIGHT SENTENCE

Imprisonment. Suspects are frequently held for months at a time without trial, without their whereabouts being known, and without relatives or friends being allowed to visit or contact them. Eventually they come before an Israeli military court and have the services of an Israeli advocate. Sentences are very harsh indeed. The day before I visited Nablu, for example, it was reported in the Jerusalem Post that four men were given a "terroristic cell" but sentenced there—two, aged 17 and 21, to life imprisonment; one, aged 18, to 30 years, and one, aged 16, to 25 years. What the newspaper did not report was that in passing sentence on the 16-year-old the president of the court apparently remarked that, in view of the boy's youth and the fact that he had pleaded guilty, a lighter sentence would be imposed. It was not clear whether this was meant seriously or as a joke. Sentences of this order are reported almost daily.

Torture. A common belief in the occupied areas—held by all sections, not only by the Arabs—is that anyone suspected of belonging to a guerrilla organization of helping one in any way is tortured as a matter of routine, and that a great deal of evidence is furnished to the belief. The methods reported to be used follow the pattern familiar from the Far East. Torture and elsewhere, including electrical treatment as well as every form of beating. Torture is said to be carried out in the interrogation centres at the Russian Con-

THIS ARTICLE APPEARED IN THE LONDON TIMES OF OCT. 28. LETTERS TO THE EDITOR ON THIS AND OPPOSITE PAGE WERE PUBLISHED BY THE TIMES IN THE FOLLOWING WEEK.

point in Jerusalem, Sarafad camp, and Ashkelon gale.

Curfews.—These are a weapon of authority in every difficult situation. They can, however, be applied as precautionary measures or as punishments. The Israelis prefer use as punishments. The example of Ben Har, just outside Bethlehem, is a community of settled tribesmen, each family living in a small box-like house. It was near this straggling village that rockets were fired from three quarters of the hill Jerusalem last August. The Israelis claimed, no doubt with reason, that the rockets were fired from a house which had known what was going on. So a total curfew was imposed. For a week, it was allowed to leave their house or to open a window. As the latrines are outside the houses, and it was necessary to go out in August, the curfew was not pleasant. Outside, the livestock of the villagers was being requisitioned. A modified curfew persisted for some weeks longer.

Travel and permits. Permits are needed for travel to or from Jordan and for movements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to visit Jerusalem which, with its surrounding villages, is the only town in the West Bank more than half the Arab population of Palestine is dispersed in the outside world—the separation of families is now greater than ever before and their reunion, temporary or permanent, must be difficult.

Naturally, the Israelis say that everything is the fault of the Arab side. The Israelis say that they would only stop their raiding and bomb throwing there would be no need for repression. Perhaps not. But it seems ignominious to expect the Palestinian Arabs not to react to an alien military occupation as other people everywhere else react. Indeed, they have a stronger reason not to lie still because they fear that inaction is only the preliminary to annexation.

I must confess that when going around the West Bank it is often difficult to avoid the conclusion that this is Israel's aim. Israelis see the West Bank as historically and strategically a natural frontier. So all their settlements go up on the West Bank, for example, like the milk mushroom in and around Ramallah. The new military roads and communications are constructed. These are evidence of a people determined to stay where they are.

The only inconvenience is the presence of rather a lot of Arabs—about 1,000,000 on the West Bank and another 450,000 in the Gaza strip. What is intolerable is that the simpler it is, the more every effort is being made to make it more difficult. The most important ones to be got rid of are those with education and authority. This covers such as the deportees (who, it must be assumed, will be followed by their families, and others) and the life intolerable is that because they have little work and therefore little to do, they are often there is a limit to the number of the day to day pressures of occupation.

All sections of the population worry particularly about their children. What is going to happen to the Arab schools? All schools have been closed with closure of their pupils strike or demonstrate against the occupation authorities. Two

schools in Nablu and one in Jenin (fact shut down during my visit. Moreover, all government schools in the annexed Jerusalem area have been compelled to change from Jordanian to Israeli textbooks and examinations, so that the children start learning to read with sentences as "I am an Israeli citizen". The prospect of their children having to follow an alien system of education—or having no education at all—is enough to make even the most patriotic think about throwing in the hand and leaving.

Similar methods are used to speed the departure of superior people. During the Beit Sahur curfew, for example, the villagers were repeatedly told that if they wanted to join King Husain in Jordan, military transport was available to them to the border. Various bribes have been offered to get them to go. There is no need to evacuate the whole milieu; trimmed to half or two-thirds, the quarters of the Jews judiciously split up by new roads, garrisons, and settlements, the Arab population would be of little trouble.

A catalogue of repression like this is inevitably depressing, and it is depressing that ever when it is to a state so idealistic—where its own people are so concerned—Israel. Many people simply believe that "it can't happen there". This may be true, but it is not a standard by which the West is often charged by the Arabs. If there are demonstrations, and if there are Russian occupiers, they say, you applaud; if there are reports of torture in Greece, you protest; if bombs go off in Athens you are shocked; if there is a strike and cheer; if South Africa keeps suspected terrorists in gaol for months without trial, you are angry. But similar things can happen all the time in occupied Palestine, and the world remains silent.

USE OF FORCE

This is a main reason for the growth and persistence of the Yehidin. The assumption that Palestine Arabs now make—and most other Arabs make it too—is that whatever other countries, and particularly Britain and the United States, may say about the need for a withdrawal by Israel they are not going to use any real pressure to secure it. So pressure must come from the Arabs themselves, and particularly from those most concerned—and hitherto least consulted—the Arabs of Palestine.

There seems to be virtual unanimity in the occupied territories that the only help to self-help, and that this means force. But there are many differences as to what the political aim should be. Some feel that the occupation has such an appalling impact that it is a war aim almost any price to end it. Others say that a bargain which sent the Israelis back to their pre-1947 border would do nothing. The ramp of Palestine would be as vulnerable as ever and all life in the other occupied territories would have to be given up. There is, however, widespread support for the idea of a negotiated settlement to the occupied territories to the United Nations in the near period.

This may offer the only chance of peace, at least if—avoiding mutilated suffering on both sides. Otherwise there is going to be long drawn-out war.

All occupations are bad. Power slips more and more into the hands of extremists—the big stick on the one side and the big bomb on the other. That is what is happening in the West Bank and in the Gaza strip, which is what is happening in the rest of Palestine. On the whole the Arab population is intelligent and most adaptable, intelligent, and moderate of their race, anxious only to live and prosper in the land which has so long been their home. It is a tragedy that they are now being persecuted into a new destination by the armies and people of Israel.

Letters to the Editor

Common knowledge

From Professor John Carswell.
Sir,—May I congratulate Mr. Hodgkin and you, Sir, for at last publishing the facts about what is going on from day to day in Israeli-occupied territory? These facts are common knowledge throughout the Middle East, but frankly I had begun to despair of ever seeing them reported objectively in the western press. Every attempt to make this sort of report is put quashed at once, as Arab propaganda. Dare one hope that, for free, it may be acknowledged that the Arabs do have a case?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CARSWELL,
36 Carlisle Place, S.W.1, Oct. 29.

Reports in Britain

From Mr. Michael Wall.
Sir,—Earlier this year I made two visits to East Jerusalem and the West Bank of Jordan. Your Foreign Editor's report on Arab behaviour in occupied territories exactly confirms what I heard and saw myself.

It has been worrying that so few of the facts now reported by Mr. Hodgkin have appeared in the British press. It has been alarming that the correspondents of some newspapers I regard as "Times" material have written that the Israelis have been firm but humane in their treatment of the Arab population and that the occupation is being carried out with good will when from my own knowledge, the truth is the opposite.

It can be argued that the Israelis have no alternative to suppressing all opposition and deterring any further support for the Palestinian resistance movements by harsh and unyielding action.

It is undeniable that the facts should not be published.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL WALL,
41 Lamont Road, S.W.10, Oct. 19.

'Similar reports

From Mr. M. J. Jefferson.
Sir,—To those who have been asked for "strong" back from the Middle East travels similar facts and reports of Israeli occupation of the West Bank of Jordan. Your Editor today, his "turnover account" is very encouraging. It may also encourage a wider audience to believe that, though the Arabs may be their own worst enemies, those who sympathize with the Palestinian Arab predicament are not as foolish, nor as unprincipled, nor as ignorant of the facts as the great volume of counter-propaganda suggests.

This raises the question of whether the Israeli political establishment and the Zionist movement in general, are not victims of their own propaganda and by refusing to acknowledge the facts and the Arab situation, are thus sowing the seeds of their own destruction.

Yours faithfully,
M. J. JEFFERSON,
14 Ridgeway, Wimbledon Common, S.W.15, Oct. 28.

Homeless families

From Mrs. C. K. Bampton.
Sir,—Patrick Ringfort reports in your issue of the 10th that he has been told in Jordan that that village has been blown away by the Israel army. I have been informed that one Israeli officer was killed there. He says sixty or seventy families have been rendered homeless, including women and children, with winter coming. Moreover no tents, blankets, or anything to even wear, including food, clothes and furniture.

Surely everyone, including many Jews in this country must feel that this is an excessive punishment, and that at least one man belonging to the army of occupation.

It would be unreasonable not to sympathize with the Arabs in their plea that they should be taken care of by their own country, just as we would do if our land was taken over by the Israelis.

Jews have found homes in countries all over the world; it is surely only fair that the ones to perish for justice for the Arabs of the Holy Land should be given the same.

I am, Sir, yours, etc.,
N. M. BAMPTON,
The Croft House, Croft, Stirling, Oct. 28.

Israel 'Thorn in U.S., U.K. Flesh

Putting 'Larges' Support for Commandos

Anthony Nutting, a prominent British politician and one of the special advisors to the British queen, gave a talk in Beirut on his image of the Palestine problem, on November 7, 1963.

Nutting held many official British posts, the last of which was minister of state for foreign affairs in the government of Anthony Eden from which he resigned in 1956 in protest at his country's involvement in the tripartite Suez Canal aggression.

The British attitude toward the Middle East has undergone manifold changes in terms of its tactical application both before and after Suez. But fundamentally it has not changed and continues as always to be directed to the protection and advancement of British interests wherever these may be located. Thus while Britain continues to maintain a presence and exert an influence in the Gulf—and there is much controversy about whether this should be continued after the date set by our present government for Britain's withdrawal—the British have contracted out of those areas where—with their decline as an imperial power—they feel that their own interests are no longer directly involved or threatened and where they know they no longer exercise sufficient influence to play the role of arbiter. And we should be deluding ourselves if we fail to recognize that such positive thought as the British government and its agencies have of exceptions, the British people can spare from their constant preoccupation with the problem of earning their living in a highly competitive world is directed very largely toward the Gulf as the last remaining area of Britain's proudest empire in the Middle East.

Even the question of reopening the Suez Canal does not concern government and in Britain today as it did in '56. For with the advent of the super-tanker, the oil supply for British industry can be brought by the Cape route at no great extra cost. Of course Britain is prepared to take an initiative now and then in the U.N. and the four power talks to draw the lines of a settlement of the Palestinian Conflict. The U.N. Resolution of November 1967 is one such instance. There has also been a certain anxiety that the Palestinian Conflict could explode into a wider struggle and every time fighting has flared up across the Jordan or the Suez Canal there has been a nervous reaction in the British press. But after the June '57 War passed without any super-powers physically clashing, there is today somewhat less fear that the Palestinian struggle might lead to a third war and the British government has the more easily been able to relax its efforts and justify its inaction by the fact that British influence with either party to the conflict does not cannot match that of America or Russia.

What can be done to change this passive attitude and to give Britain British opinion a more positive and more constructive a settlement? And what could such a positive attitude achieve? I hope I may be forgiven if I answer these questions with brevity. First let me say that it is up to the Palestinian and particularly the Arab World in general to convince my countrymen that they should have such a positive stand. Second, let me say that Britain—and France too—can exercise little direct influence upon this is-

sue. They can only seek to induce America to fulfil the residual role of arbiter in such a situation by their power and influence and her special relationship with Israel has placed in her hands.

But to achieve this much, to create British interest in the issue with America to this extent requires a transformation of Arab—as well as British thinking. It requires that the Arabs abandon the attitude that has been all too common in the past, that "someone else must redress the injustice wrought upon us because they owe it to us to do so." I know, I admit that British Jews and the Americans, aided and abetted, let's not forget, by Russia, created Israel and caused the injustice under which some two million Palestinians live today. But that does not mean that the British or the Americans or the Russians are going to clear up their own mess, or right the wrongs they have done, of their own free will. History has sadly enough shown us according to such rules; and so far at least the meek have not inherited the earth and the Arabs will not win back Palestine by leaving it to somebody else to do the job for them.

That is why I rejoice today to see that the Palestine today has taken up the struggle for itself and are not sitting back hoping for somebody else to fight their battles. Until the emergence of the Palestinian Resistance Forces, the conflict seemed to me from a British opinion to be a struggle by a group of Arab states to evict a poor little innocent Jewish nation and deprive it of the existence to which the terrible persecution of the past had entitled it. The Palestinians were forgotten, and the overwhelming weight of Zionist propaganda. A new generation had grown up in Britain to whom "Palestine" was but a distant legend evoking memories of Bible readings at school and to whom they knew of its conflicts was called from the distant tones of Abba Eban's speech, but while the Arabs in reply cried out for war,

such was the picture presented by Israel and Zionist propaganda until the emergence of the Palestinian Resistance that it was to awaken British opinion to the realization that there once had been a place called Palestine where Arabs lived in harmony with Jews, but from which a million and a half had been evicted to pay off Europe's debt to persecuted Jewry. Such was the picture until there came the Palestinian Arabs proclaimed as the men of liberating the homeland not the evictors of their oppressors, not to drive the Jews from the land, but in words of Abba Eban to "live with them" in a reconciliated Arab-Jewish State of Palestine.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the importance of this breakthrough for the friends and supporters of the Arab cause in Britain. At long last, we were able to focus attention on the

real issue, to show that the Palestinians were fighting back and that they were fighting for. And Israeli and Zionist propaganda could no longer claim without visible contradiction that contradiction that poor little peaceful Israel was still struggling to survive against the threats of the big Arab bullies. Mrs. Golda Meir may mount her broomstick and fly around the world proclaiming that there never were such people as Palestinians but she can no longer get away with this for the young men and women of the Palestinian Resistance Forces are there to give her the lie direct.

This breakthrough has been reflected by an intermittent but growing series of news and feature articles and television and radio discussions which have drawn attention to the plight and suffering of the Palestinians deprived of their homeland. Even some Jews have left moved by the reports of the suffering. And last week's Times article by E.C. Hodgkin on Israel's repression of the Arab Bank carried the process an important stage further. And the subsequent correspondence in the Times has shown that—unlike even a few months ago—for every outraged Zionist there is today someone who is ready to condemn brutality whether it be perpetrated by Israelis, by Africans, or by any other oppressive regime.

experience with resistance movements in the second World War there are three golden rules which should be observed. One is to understand your reasons, you do not waste them in heroic but hopeless ventures. Two, never attack on too wide a front and do not make too enemies than you can cope with or drag into the struggle against you. Three, you can damage your cause whatever the provocations they may offer and whatever the temptations may be to attack their more vulnerable targets. Three, cooperate with the supporting armies and maintain the closest relations and understanding with the host governments and their peoples. I will only say that all these three rules seem to be highly applicable in the case of the Palestinian Resistance. To be say more would draw me into a controversy which I must clearly avoid. Finally, on presenting a United Front, I can only say that one of the principal difficulties which your friends face in arguing your case in British circles stem from the divisions of time from time to time manifest themselves within the Arab world politics. Drawing once again on my own experience, I remember well how the European Resistance Movement only became effective when they agreed to forget their political and ideological differences and to band together—Conservative and Communist, Liberal and Socialist—in the greater cause of liberation. Is it, I would ask, still not possible to create from the several disparate political elements of Arab Resistance an effective Arab command in which the different governments can join with the Palestinians to plan and train and mobilize their various resources? Let me commend to you the words of a famous English parliamentarian, Edmund Burke, "When bad men combine, the good must unite, else they will perish an unprincipled sacrifice in a contemptible struggle."

You know and I know that it is only by unity that you can hope to liberate and recreate Palestine. It is only through unity that you can hope to show

the world that you are a power to be reckoned with.

Let me conclude by saying this, I shall be with you in your struggle to the end and come what may. If I may add a phrase from President Kennedy when he visited the Berlin Wall a few years ago and proclaimed that he was a Berliner, I should like to say that in this same sense, I am a Palestinian. Nor am I, by any means unique, for you have a growing number of friends in my country who will fight and are fighting your battle against ignorance, prejudice and indifference. But it is a struggle and difficult fight for these three enemies are deeply embedded in the British attitude toward the Middle East.

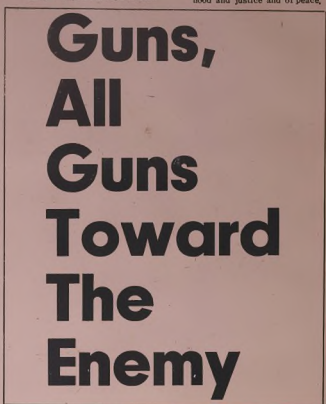
That we can, in the fullness of time, change this attitude, I am certain. For when I look back to 1967 and compare the press, television and radio today with those dark days of malice and misrepresentation it is truly remarkable how far we have progressed and how many individual Britishers will now stand up and be counted as your friends. But you need more friends than this still small select bunch that we have added to our number if you are to convert the British government and parliament to a realization that their interests in the Middle East are wider than a dwindling area of British influence in the Gulf and that they should at long last actively work for a just settlement in Palestine.

You can help us to win ourselves to your cause. And so I say to you with all my heart give us the showings of your success; show us and the world that you are really united in your struggle, that behind the banners and the slogans lies a firm unalterable determination to go on to victory, however long the journey; show us that the spirit of Salshebin is abroad again, with all its courage and tenacity and all its compassion in victory. And we shall go forward together—you and an ever widening circle of your friends and allies—to right the wrongs of the past, to wipe away the tears and anguish of the present, to create for the future—in its light and in the image of God—a land of brotherhood and justice and of peace.

ANTHONY NUTTING

But sympathy is not enough, what the Palestinians need is support, not just tears and benedictions over their suffering, but you turn negative sympathy into positive support? First by remembering that you and your friends can make bricks without straw and by remembering too that nobody can be a contented loser. Second, by organizing and coordinating your resistance against Israel. Third, by presenting a United Arab Front not only to Israel, but to the world at large, to show that the Arabs are a power to be reckoned with, not to be ignored.

Each will let me explain each of these three requirements in greater detail. What the Arabs need, what we your friends need, to make our bricks with its success is not just one success but a series of successes which damage the enemy in a way that he cannot possibly counter. Second, by organizing, I mean better training and real cooperation and coordination of the resistance groups themselves and between them and the supporting Arab armies. This is going to be a long haul requiring much patience and a long hours in war, frequently unwarding effort. From my own



Zionist Elections

The Zionists voted for a new parliament and government. Sixteen parties vied for the votes of 1,750,000 electorates.

In the present atmosphere of tension, the enemy settlers dropped their ballots into bullet and shell-proofed steel boxes. The Zionist occupation authorities were taking no chance over possible commando attempts to sabotage the elections. As part of the security measures, the pre-June war borders were closed to prevent Palestinian Arabs from mov-

ing into the area occupied in 1948.

Following are samples of contradictory statements delivered by enemy statesmen during the election campaigns:

Israeli deputy premier Higo Alon told British Zionist leaders conferring in Tel Aviv October 30th that Israel must continue to establish settlements in strategically important areas. Justifying the establishment of new settlements in occupied Sinai, Alon claimed that "We (Israelis) have as much right to the Sinai as Egypt." He added that by not establishing settlements Israel would be drawing a minimum map of itself!

"Addressing an election rally in Beersheva on October 20th, Golda Meir declared Israel must continue to establish settlements in strengthened Israel's resolve not to rely on the United Nations. "The United Nations is no longer an objective and just organization dealing with the problems of the world, and with ours in particular."

"Speaking on an election rally in south Palestine October 20th, Moshe Dayan called for the inclusion of all

occupied Arab lands into Israel. He said Egypt's Sharm-el-Sheikh and Sryia's Golan Heights were needed as "strategic security boundaries." The enlarged country (Israel) should stretch from the Golan Heights in the north to the tip of the Sinai Peninsula in the south stated Ben Gurion.

While on trip to Paris, David Ben Gurion said October 25th that he favored the return of all occupied Arab territories, except for occupied Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan Heights, to bring about a peaceful settlement with the Arab countries. "In my view, if there is a possibility of having peace with Egypt, then we should return all the Sinai territory, including the Tiran Straits," declared Ben Gurion.

Israeli Singer Killed by Egyptian Fire

TEL AVIV -- A 25-year-old singer-comedian called Fefeh was listed Oct. 21 as the first Israeli entertainer to die under Egyptian fire while performing for occupation troops in Sinai.

Fefeh -- real name Aryeh Feldman -- was known for leading Zionist demonstrations against France.

The comedian was doing his weekly tour for Zionist occupation troops on Oct. 20 when an Egyptian mortar shell landed behind the impromptu stage. He died of his wounds a few hours later.

Bonn to Try Israeli

BONN -- Bonn justice authorities have given the go ahead for the trial of an Austro-Israeli lawyer accused of a multimillion mark fraud against the West German government.

Accused is Prof. H. Deutsch, 63-year old specialist in "reparations claims" against the Germans by Israel. Deutsch was arrested in 1964 on charges on defrauding West Germany of 17.6 million marks (about 4.4 million U.S. dollars) in a reparations claim on behalf of beneficiaries under the will of the late Hungarian "Sugar Baron" Ferenz Hatvany Deutsch who is also accused of incitement to perjury.

Deutsch, bailed out against two million marks (\$500,000 dollars) after 16 months, is believed to be living at present at Lausanne. No date has yet been set for the trial.

Israel Clamps Curfew to Hunt Arabs in Hebron

JERUSALEM- Israeli occupation troops looking for Palestinian commandos, clamped a curfew for a few hours on occupied Hebron Nov. 7.

In the latest in a series of commando actions, an Israeli patrol was ambushed the night of Nov. 1 north of Hebron. Three soldiers were wounded and two have since died, a military spokesman said here.

Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan visited Hebron Nov. 2 accompanied by senior army officers.

The curfew in Hebron was imposed at daybreak and was lifted in the late morning hours as occupation forces continued their search.

Hebron, south of Jerusalem, with a population of about 40,000, has been the scene of continuing resistance during recent months, with a succession of Israeli punitive measures following various commando and resistance actions.

In September the Israeli military government imposed a series of restrictions limiting trade and travel from the Hebron area to both Israel and Jordan following an increasing wave of commando activity.

The restrictions seriously hit the area's economy which depends on the export of its fruit and agricultural produce.

An economic siege was imposed on Hebron for the first time on Sept. 19 following mounting Palestinian resistance in the area, including an attempt on the life of the military governor, Lt. Col. Ofer Ben David.

The harsh clampdown ended Oct. 3. But 12 hours later, the occupied town was slapped with another unlimited curfew and 29 arrests by the Zionist occupation army on charges that a grenade was thrown at Zionist settlers in the streets but failed to explode.

Another 12-hour dusk to dawn curfew was imposed on the occupied town Oct. 19 in retaliation for an attack on an Israeli military vehicle.

On Nov. 2, also, two Israeli soldiers were wounded according to Tel Aviv spokesman when a grenade was tossed at a military vehicle in occupied Gaza.



Arab-Americans Acquitted in Flag Fire Case

NEW YORK -- Three Arab-Americans who burned an Israeli flag outside the Israel U.N. mission here last April 12, were acquitted Oct. 30 in New York criminal court of a charge of lighting an open fire in a public place.

The three men, including Mohammed Mehdi, Secretary General of the Action Committee on Arab American Relations burned the flag on the 21st anniversary of the Zionist massacre at the village of Deir Yassin of 254 Palestinian Arabs, including 145 women of whom 35 were pregnant.

The men still face charges of disorderly conduct arising from the same incident which will be heard sometime in November.

Judge John J. Brickley ruled that the charge against the three of creating an open fire without a permit should be dismissed because the law prohibiting open fires was indefinite as to what types of fires were unlawful.

ISRAEL ORGANIZES ANTI-COMMANDO PATROLS IN JERUSALEM, TEL AVIV

JERUSALEM -- "Volunteer anti-commando patrols" are being organized by Zionists in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv following Fatah's recent wave of bomb explosions which wrecked houses in Haifa.

Fatah's bomb blasts in residential Haifa Oct. 22-23 were meant as a warning against continuation of Zionist policy of blowing of houses of civilian Palestinians.

It was officially announced here Oct. 26 that police would help the Zionist volunteers, who will patrol streets and watch for "suspicious movements and subjects."

Israel Holds Boyas Hostage

AMMAN -- The 10-year old son of the *mukhtar* (headman) of the Ta'amra Palestinians living near Jerusalem is being held as hostage by Israeli occupation troops to force his father to surrender.

The *mukhtar*, Sheikh Daud Zir, whose house was blown up and property seized. Fled to Amman Nov. 2. He told reporters that Zionist terrorist campaigns have been waged against the Ta'amra Palestinians and that 40 men and women have so far been arrested and their houses blown up for failing to report the presence hidden rocket launchers used by Fatah to shell Jerusalem last August.

Two days later, on Nov. 4, the Israeli military governor deported three Ta'amra chieftains to Jordan on these charges. Accusing them of sabotage activities, he said they knew about the existence of the launchers in the hills near Bethlehem prior to the Aug. 26 attack.

The expulsion order was signed by Israeli military governor, Brig. Gen. Rafael Vardi. It affected Muhammad Salem Sa'ud, Abdul Jallil Atiyah Sabah and Muhammad Ibrahim Salameh Wa'ashah.

Guns, All Guns Toward The Enemy



Israel Raises Maximum Age For Reservists

JERUSALEM -- Israel has raised the maximum callup age for reservists from 49 to 55, it was announced Oct. 31.

The announcement said Defense Minister Moshe Dayan had informed the parliamentary committee for foreign affairs and security of the cabinet's decision to raise

the reservists' maximum call-up age. The committee had given its approval.

The decision had been taken "in view of the necessity for increased manpower in the armed forces and the civil defense."

Jericho Night Curfew Nears

Year's Mark

JERUSALEM - The late night curfew which has been in force in occupied Jericho, for about a year will be lifted Sunday Nov. 16, it was announced here Nov. 6.

A spokesman for the West Bank military government said the commanding officer of the area, Brig. Gen. Raphael Vardi, had met the mayor of Jericho, Salah Tahar, and agreed to lift the curfew during Moslem month-long Ramadan fast.

The curfew was imposed about a year ago for "Israeli security reasons."

REPORT OF A BANKRUPT

If I have to forfeit my bread,
If I have to hawk my shirt and bed,
If I have to work a stone cutter
Or porter
Or sweeper,
If I have to clean your warehouses,
Or rummage in dung for food,
Or starve
And subside,
Enemy of man,
I shall not compromise
And to the end
I shall fight.

Go and fetch the final strip of my land,
Ditch my youth in prisonholes,
Plunder my legacy,
Burn my boots,
Feed your dogs in my dishes.
Go and spread your net of terror
Upon the roofs of my village,
Enemy of man,
I shall not compromise
And to the end
I shall fight.

If you blow out all the candles in my eyes,
If you freeze all the kisses on lips,
If you fill my native air with lispng curses,
Or silence my anguish,
Forge my coin,
Uproot the smile from my children's faces.
If you raise a thousand walls,
And nail my eyes to humiliation,
Enemy of man,
I shall not compromise
And to the end
I shall fight.

Enemy of man,
The signals are raised at the ports,
The air is thronged with beckonings,
I see the sails at the horizon
Striving,
Defying,
The sails of Ulysses are veering home
From the seas of the lost,
The sun is rising
Man is advancing,
And for his sake,
I swear
I shall not compromise
And to the end
I shall fight
I SHALL FIGHT.

SAMEEH AL-QASSEM, 1964



Israelis Close Nablus School

NABLUS - Israeli military authorities closed a Nablus school Oct. 23 following student demonstrations over the Lebanese government's attitude toward Palestinian commando organizations.

The military governor of occupied Nablus, Col. Shaul Givoli, ordered the school closed after Palestinian students broke up classes to demonstrate in the schoolyard.

An occupation spokesman said the school would remain closed until further notice.

FATEH is published by the Palestine National Liberation Movement, Fateh. Contributions from readers to help cover at least air mail postage are accepted (Average \$5).

FATEH

P. O. Box 5427

Beirut, Lebanon

Address Correction Requested

(Send to above address)

Name

Street

City & State

Zip Code

Nottingham, Miss Judith
Parsons Field House
Durham, England

AIR MAIL

