

FATEH

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PALESTINE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT
JUNE 25, 1970



In Jordan

REVOLUTION FOILS SIXTH PLOT

November 1968: Jordan
April 1969 : Lebanon
October 1969: Lebanon
February 1970: Jordan
March 1970 : Lebanon
June 1970 : Jordan

...And, as stated in our edition of last April 2, "more US-led counter-revolutionary plots lay ahead our path of national liberation."

In the six major plots attempted so far, by the US and its running dogs, hundreds of men, women and children from the Palestinian, Jordanian and Lebanese masses shed their blood to protect the Palestinian Revolution.

The June 8-14 plot alone claimed as many as 300 dead and between 500 and 700 wounded, mostly civilians, according to International Red Cross estimates in Amman.

But the indomitable Palestinian armed struggle for national liberation will go on unabated until victory.

"I said in 1965 that we shall liberate Palestine and to do this we shall crush all those who stand in our way, we shall crush them whether they be to the right, or the left, the north or the south" Fateh's official spokesman told newsmen in Amman June 14.

He added: "We have not used more than 10 percent of our power in the current confrontation in Jordan. This is something that should be known. Our problem has been to find something for the other 90 percent to do."

Referring to US threats of military intervention, Fateh's spokesman stated: "American intelligence thought that by threatening us with the 82nd Airborne Division they could frighten the resistance... If they are still thinking of sending in the 82nd Airborne Division, we tell them 'Welcome to Another Vietnam'..."

Today that the two main heads of the plot have been dismissed from their respective posts as Army Commander in Chief and Commander of the Royal Armoured Brigade -- joint army and guerilla patrols are keeping law and order through the streets of Amman. A joint commission set up to investigate the conspiracy continues its work. But as the country inches its way back from the edge of an abyss, vigilance remains the order of the day.



STUDENTS DEFY COURT

"Down with Israel!"

GAZA- Palestinian students from a Gaza Strip high school, including the nephew of Jordan's U.N. delegate, were sentenced to terms ranging

from life to eight years by an Israeli military court here June 25.

Their reaction was a unanimous shout: "DOWN WITH ISRAEL."

Israeli occupation troops in the court room had to restrain relatives when the sentences were read out.

One woman was ar-

rested but later freed when she tried to hurl a chair at an Israeli policeman during a noisy protest after a fiery speech by 20-year old nephew of Jordan's U.N. ambassador Mohammad Farra.

Farra, was sentenced to 20 years, for calling on the population to struggle against occupation and for hailing the Palestinian Revolution.

Finally the president cleared the court after noisy demonstrations by the accused and their families.

Eighteen of the 20 accused are high

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WILFA, A Palestinian Arab living here under Zionist occupation since 1948, was named his nephew twin sons Yasser and Arafat after Fateh's official spokesman Yasser Arafat.

The twins were born to Mahsun and Samira Ahmad, villagers from northern Palestine and "second-class citizens" of Israel.

A spokesman of Raabab State Hospital in Haifa, where the children were born, said his staff was displeased at the choice of names.

But he added: "there's nothing we can do. A citizen can give his children any name he likes."



PALESTINIAN STUDENTS FACING ISRAELI MILITARY COURT IN GAZA JUNE 25

STACK 3
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no dust.

Statement by Central Committee Of Palestinian Resistance Movement On Conspiracy in Jordan

The Central Committee of the Palestinian Resistance Movement has been earnest in issuing accurate statements about the real causes and motives behind the horrible crisis imposed on the commando movement and on our people on the East Bank of Jordan. The resistance Movement earned the greatest possible human effort, patience and restraint in avoiding retaliation against all kinds of provocations undertaken by multitudes of enemies hostile to the people and occupying sensitive and effective positions in the main institutions of the state.

It was a most difficult commando inconsistency to exercise self-restraint and to observe a cease-fire while seeing one's own children, women and aged people being exposed to a bloody and odious massacre perpetrated and executed by the multitudes of enemies hostile to the people as field artillery and tank fire were used to shell and destroy homes over unarm- ed, peaceful citizens in Amman and its suburbs.

These elements committed criminal acts which discredited humanly altogether, including the liquidation of wounded, the massacre of detainees, rape and the violation of privacy. Realizing its

national obligations, the Central Committee of the Palestinian Resistance Movement placed the higher national interest before anything else. Thus, it did not break negotiations with the Authority but rather entered into a series of immediate cease-fire agreements with it. But the same hostile elements invariably used to renege these agreements on the spot, continuing their bloodthirsty operation on such a scale that the number of the dead and wounded exceeded several hundred in Amman alone.

Due to the persistence of these conspiring elements and their departments in violating the cease-fire agreements, it became necessary to insist on their handstand and the dissolution of their organs so as to spare the people, the army and the commandos additional massacres and tragedies and to avoid increased bloodshed in Amman and the other towns and villages of the East Bank, following thereby the avowed intention of these elements and their organs.

It was common knowledge to all official levels, to the resistance movement and to the masses who were the heads that had spent several months engineer-

ing the odious massacre and holding the necessary basic instruments within Army and Internal Security units, including appointments, dismissals, transfers, the propagation of a spirit of hatred among privates and officers against their commando brethren; the promotion of territorial and tribal provocations; the dilapidation of army funds and the procurement of arms and their use; and the exploitation of alien desperados and fugitives from neighboring Arab countries to train them on sabotage and terrorist acts such as assassination, looting and destruction.

The Resistance Movement tried, by all means but to no avail, to convince the responsible officials on all levels of the need for their intervention to prevent these elements from carrying on their schemes. While conditions continued to deteriorate, the Resistance Movement was able to present material evidence about the criminal scheme and its networks when it arrested the members of one of these networks. It turned them over along with the incriminating documents and the list of the scheme to the Authority. Instead of passing the necessary deterring sentences against them and dissolving their organs, it reinstated them in their positions and maintained their organs.

Inevitably, and over the past few weeks, the sabotage and terrorist activities of these conspiring elements and their organs expanded to discredit the Fedayeen movement by spreading lies about its attacking members.

Its members setting up a number of fictitious and subversive organizations such as the "Jordan National Choice-Amman Branch"; giving these organizations a free hand in providing the entire conspiring elements distributing poisonous publications; and holding alleged popular conferences to instigate Jordanian-Palestinian discord and strife. It became common knowledge that the hostile elements and their organs were leading the country and the people into a destructive civil war in which the blood of citizens—whether military, commando or civilian—was shed. All these matters were taking place under the eyes and ears of the official authorities.

Conditions went from bad to worse until these conspiring and their organs mounted a series of overt terrorist actions in Zarqa town over a number of consecutive days last month. The atmosphere of tension increased tremendously until these elements went ahead in executing the horrible massacre in Amman on the dawn of Tuesday, June 22 after having murdered their forces and completed their preparations to wage a decisive battle aimed at liquidating the Palestinian Resistance Movement and the Jordanian national movement.

The Resistance Movement was bound to take a decisive attitude to halt the horrible massacre, to prevent liquidation of the commando movement and the Jordanian national movement; to safeguard the firmness of establishments and defiance erected on the East Bank on the shoulders of the commando, army and people, to enable the armed and mass struggle waged by our heroic

people in occupied Palestine to grow and achieve victory over all attempts to liquidate the Eastern Front before the Zionist and imperialist enemy; and to avert execution of the necessary conditions—namely, the liquidation of the commando movement for the imposition of Zionist subordinate settlements on our people and Arab nation.

The latter scheme involves, among other things, concentration of Zionist occupation forces of the West Bank and annexation of Jerusalem in preparation for Israel's occupation of the East Bank at a subsequent stage and in pursuit of the Zionist aim to establish "free Israel" or "Greater Israel."

The commando movement, which saves the honor of the Arab nation when it stood up, heroically and sacrificially, in the face of the arrogant Zionist army in the events of the June War, which made the Arab armies regain their fighting spirit and witness the Arab common battles with the Jordanian Army against the Zionist enemy, and particularly the Battle of Karameh, highly appreciates the said (Jordanian) Army and considers it as its shield. The Resistance Movement, which looked and continues to look upon the bolstering of brotherly relations with the Army privates and officers as one of the important and basic requirements of the Battle of Karameh, highly appreciates the said (Jordanian) Army and considers it as its shield. The Resistance Movement, which looked and continues to look upon the bolstering of brotherly relations with the Army privates and officers as one of the important and basic requirements of the Battle of Karameh, highly appreciates the said (Jordanian) Army and considers it as its shield.

The Resistance Movement, which draws its human and material resources from its principal base—namely the Jordanian/Palestinian masses—is eager to safeguard the citizens' security, to improve economic conditions and to preserve public funds in the interest of steadfastness and resistance.

The Central Committee of the Resistance Movement appeals to all to resume ordinary life, to preserve the country's vital institutions, public services and institutions and to develop them. It also emphasizes the need, in exercising its part, to respect the rights and obligations of every citizen. It extends its sincere appreciation and sternness condolences to the bereaved families of the Army, commando and civilians who fell defending the revolution and the country against imperialist and reactionary plots.

In expressing its deep appreciation and gratitude to the Jordanian/Palestinian people for rising to protect and support the commandos, the Resistance Movement also expresses its great appreciation to the Jordanian Arab Army elements of all ranks for their nationalist attitude which was instrumental in containing the plot and the plotters.

The Central Committee of the Resistance Movement also appreciates deeply the attitude of the Arab and other masses and governments who declared their stand on the side of the Palestinian Revolution. It appeals to officers, privates, commandos and civilians to strengthen ties of brotherhood and national unity and to remain alert in order to foil the moves and schemes of the elements of sabotage, terror and subversion,

lessly by the commando movement. Such projects are part of the overall strategy to liquidate the Palestine cause. The commando movement launches daily battles against this attempt and undertakes daily campaigns to foil it.

The hostile and conspiring elements shoulder the responsibility of the defeat of the Jordanian Arab Army in the June War; the surrender of the West Bank to the Zionist enemy by instigating anarchy in its rank and by ordering optional withdrawal during the first hours of the war; the abandonment of Jerusalem without serious fighting, except for individual cases of heroism by a number of soldiers and officers who preferred to die rather than submit to withdrawal orders. These same elements are not only incapable of developing the army or of attending to its equipment and training needs, but they also prefer to die rather than submit to withdrawal orders. These same elements are not only incapable of developing the army or of attending to its equipment and training needs, but they also prefer to die rather than submit to withdrawal orders.

The Resistance Movement wants to rid the Army from these elements so that the Army may reach the highest possible standard in training, equipment and military.

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ABU AMMAR INTERVIEWED

Has Fateh Become "Moderate" ?

QUESTION: What is your opinion about what some people have started to say -- namely, that Fateh has become "moderate"?

ABU AMMAR: Obviously, there are great differences in the standards and yardsticks used in the Arab World. The popular armed revolution we have called for since 1958 aims in the first place at regenerating Arab thought and at equipping it with the correct standards and proper yardsticks to evaluate matters.

The overwhelming majority of the masses believe that Fateh is wise and objective. Wisdom means such proper conduct of affairs that attainment of the objective is guaranteed. And if in saying "Fateh is moderate" some people imply that it uses violence with responsibility, this would be a source of pride to us and it would be an honor to us to be dubbed "moderate" in that sense.

We in Fateh believe that hope is one thing and reality another. Our masses cannot anymore tolerate an extremist demagogue who does nothing to change the status quo. That's why Fateh's Command always tackles matters seriously and refuses to embark on adventures. If you followed closely our march since the beginning of our armed struggle, you would note that we never relinquished any of the positions we were able to reach. Nevertheless, while holding to and safeguarding the gains we achieved, we study our next step thoroughly. We are a revolution which cannot afford a setback at present. This revolution, as you know, is the only glim of hope left for the Arab nation after June 5.

If you were to study the acts and analyses of those who speak of moderation, you would find them based on the principle of haste in reaching the objective, meaning discouragement by the length of the struggle. But we in Fateh, and as a result of our study of all revolutionary experiences in the world, found out that the basic qualification which distinguishes the effective revolutionary from the impatient one is the ability to bear the pains of the struggle and the hardships of the path. Whoever forgets this fact will fail to advance a single step. We always urge our struggling cadres to be bold in their struggle and to get used to wrapping their fists around the burning coal for a long time.

Those who are impatient to reach objectives are like those who force their offspring to walk prematurely--

We in Fateh reject false thoughts and false slogans-- that is ideas and actions which we cannot practice or implement. We are thus forced to create the appropriate conditions and the revolutionary atmosphere for any cause we want to embody before starting to execute it. This is why we often feel that the time element, for us, is a rare commodity which we have to exploit carefully. Moreover, if we in Fateh say something, the masses move to execute it.

Some people who want to distinguish themselves from us by acting in such a way as to make the people believe that they are extremists, do so while realizing that mass reaction will be limited. We, on the other hand, are responsible for the masses. We refuse to drive the masses into positions where they cannot secure new mass gains. The revolutionary cannot afford to forget how the Commune of Paris and the miners in Argentina were crushed.

We are proud of the fact that despite the world's knowledge that force has its basic role on the Arab-Palestinian field, we were able to convince the world that ours is a human revolution which respects the human being, wherever he is. I think it is about time to start speaking of responsible violence which respects the human being and which is exercised for his sake.

QUESTION: How old is the Palestinian Revolution today after the plot (of June 9, 1970 in Jordan)?

ABU AMMAR: One of the fascinating things about this revolution has been its ability to achieve victories which took a longer time for other struggling peoples to achieve-- to the point that we haven't suffered a setback so far. This is a basic characteristic of revolutionary action. Steadfastness and recovery are essential requirements for revolutionary leaderships due to the numerous setbacks to which revolutionary action is exposed.

As far as we are concerned, we were able to end the phase of dispersement and vagrancy and to establish the

secure base, which is considered the theoretical half-way mark for the revolution, after one year of struggle starting in 1967.

Then came the crisis of Nov. 4, 1968 which marked our first confrontation with the authorities in Jordan. We were able to preserve ourselves and to conclude an agreement which gave the revolution many gains as well as a few negatives. The confrontation of February 10, 1970 came next and we refused to enter into any agreement, planting the feet of the revolution (i.e. root-sinking stage). In this last confrontation of June 8, 1970 we were able to improve a number of matters which pave the way for the establishment of the pivotal revolutionary base.

I feel our revolution is about to embark on the stage of great contributions.

It is painful -- but revolutionary leaders are required to remain silent about many things because silence is necessary to reap the fruits of victories achieved by the revolution. Should I still be alive and meet with you after a few months, I will talk to you about the real age of the revolution because, in this last confrontation, we achieved a great victory. Reaping the fruits of this victory requires several months. Talking about them ahead of time could be harmful.

QUESTION: How would you compare the June War to what happened?

ABU AMMAR: My immediate reaction, when recalling the June War and recent events, centers around simple numerical comparisons -- namely, that the number of our people killed on the hands of the authorities is about three times the number of fatal casualties inflicted on the Zionist enemy during the June War and three times the number of fatal casualties sustained by some of the Arab armies during the said war. This is over and above the spirit of hatred which was impregnated on the innocent soldiers. It pained me to see the soldiers so mistreated. They were firing on us because they did not know that we are struggling for their sake. This is something we must succeed in relaying and communicating to the instruments of the Authority. They also moved some army units and isolated them for several months, without even radios, to succeed in "brainwashing" them.

You know that June 5 did not come as a surprise. Those responsible for June 5 are still practicing the same methods with the same mentality.

QUESTION: Do you expect the Arab states to continue calling for the peaceful solution?

ABU AMMAR: We have learned that revolutionaries must create facts then build on them. So that colonialism, imperialism, hirelings, lackeys and traitors may fall along with the peaceful solution and so that we recover the whole of Palestine, we must create the alert, organized and armed people.

We are in the process of creating this as an actual fact, not as words on paper. Thereafter we shall build the great reality, namely the comprehensive Arab revolution.

QUESTION: Everyone speaks of the role of the United States. Don't you think Britain had a role in the conspiracy?

ABU AMMAR: When we speak of imperialism, we concentrate on the United States because the US today is the leader of the colonialist, imperialist camp. This does not negate the colonialist role of other states. The colonialist community constitutes a whole. But international trusts being headquartered in the US, schemes are always hammered out there and the rest have to execute. Britain, for instance, has to ask for America's permission before action.

Whereas the downfall of American imperialism means the downfall of all its offshoots, the downfall of British imperialism does not necessarily mean the end of US imperialism.

Herein lies the historical role of the Palestine and Vietnamese revolutions in that they are battling today against US imperialism. Both, in other words, are striking against the head of imperialism.

QUESTION: In your capacities as head of the PLO Executive Committee and the Central Committee of the Palestine

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ISRAELI MIRACLE:

Do They Rise from the Dead?

The Zionist settler-state of Israel recognized that its 197 casualties in May 1970 were the highest for any month since 1967 — 61 killed and 136 wounded.

Proportionately to the United States, this is equivalent to over 16,000 casualties in one month.

The mounting "official" casualty count has had a stunning effect on the settler-state.

Agence France Presse said Israeli militarists reported to a government meeting May 13 on Israeli losses.

The meeting was held just as an Israeli statistical report published that day in Tel Aviv and picked by the BBC in London put 3054 the number of Israeli casualties since the June 1967 war — 9543 soldiers and 119 civilians killed and 1,768 soldiers and 629 civilians wounded. Hereunder is an article on Israeli casualties contributed to this publication by a member of the Jerusalem Committee in London.

The Israelis have been devoted to imitating early traditions, even to the extent of reviving miraculous happenings.

The Zionist take-over of Palestine; the mysterious way hundreds of thousands of Palestinian Arabs just walked out; the winning of wars — which others might attribute to military training, preparedness and surprise attacks; absorbing thousands of immigrants, chiefly in homes and lands "left" by the Palestinian Arabs; making the desert bloom in patches which had been irrigated; cultivating Jaffa oranges where for centuries they had been flourishing in silence; the economic progress (but not the huge deficit and lacking economy): all these have been described as "miracles".

The real miracle would have been if settlers following ruthless policies, aided by imperialist powers and awarded lavish gifts and aid of at least \$8,000 million, 10 percent of all aid to the entire Third World, had achieved less.

However, at last, we have an extraordinary phenomenon which cannot be explained by these factors. Israel really seems to have accomplished it on her own.

In ordinary countries, the longer a war continues, the greater the total number of casualties. Elsewhere, totals for civilians and military are higher than for the military alone. The fact that the reverse happens in Israel is convincing proof of the uniqueness they have told us about for so long.

In 'Le Monde' of February 1968. By the 2nd, 23 military and 5 civilians had been killed. By the 15th, only 15, a total which includes civilians as well as military, had died. Both sets come from Dayan.

Counting the wounded can be subjective. Some eight count scratches; others would include only those hospitalized. On death there is usually no controversy. Surely the Minister of Defence can count up to 28! Surely he knows how many men he has! Also, there is a widespread faith in Israeli statistics. A. Avnerre, of the Israeli Embassy in London, writes: "As any journalist must realize, we have been scrupulously accurate in our accounts of military actions." (The New Statesman, 22/2/70) So, if we accept the infallibility of figures from the military genes, then in one fortnight, 13 Israelis rose from the dead.

It is no wonder that Uri Marklis, Head of the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency, assures us that "Israel is the safest place in the world for Jews to live." ('Jerusalem Post Weekly,' 22/9/68). In the dangerous diaspora there would certainly be that death would be final and everlasting.

The pattern is repeated and as figures often appear in several papers, we may conclude that they are not printing errors. All the following come from 'The Jewish Chronicle' and refer to grand totals since the war:

June 15th, 1969: "Israel has lost 713 soldiers in action." (Israeli officials)

October 3rd, 1969: "Israel has lost 450 killed." (Dayan)

April 3rd, 1970: "The enemy had killed 425 of Israel's armed forces." (Dayan)

Perhaps the wording is important. Is it possible such a small fraction were killed by the Arabs and the others were killed by other means — demolishing houses for example? Have hundreds been 'lost'?

Winston Churchill, in 'The Times' (12/5/70) considers

that since "Independence Day" 1969 (April 23rd) Israel has lost 284 civilians and soldiers.—By April 30th, 1969, judging by the previous figures, the military deaths alone had reached 685 and 20% for civilians would bring it up to 822. This would average 411 for each of the first two years. How is it likely that they would have dropped so much since then when we know battles on the Suez front are now far more frequent, the Syrian and Lebanese fronts are now battle zones, incidents are daily occurrences on the Jordanian front and the Palestinian revolutionaries have been more active inside?

Dayan has given monthly averages for each year: in the first twelve months after the June War, it was 50; in the second 80 and in the first two months (July and August 1969 presumably) of the third, casualties rose to 155 a month. We see similar high figures for September 1968, and Patrick Brogan in 'The Times' (18/11/69) says "the past two months have been particularly bad."

It seems more likely judging by Dayan's proportions (The Jewish Chronicle, 3/10/69) that the total for the third year will equal that of the total for the first two years together. "No wonder there are increasing anti-government demonstrations in Israel. It could be that even 1,600 have died so far." Others have the impression that Zosses are great. Charles Douglas-Horne writes that "an annual loss of 300-400 men killed is unfortunate." (Times 2/5/70) / Israeli teenagers interviewed in 'This Week' (1.T.V., 14/5/70) all agreed that two new deaths appeared daily in the papers and that no Israeli family had escaped the bereavement of a friend or relative. A reporter on 'Panorama' (B.B.C. T.V. 18/5/70) thought that more had been killed on the Egyptian front alone than had died in the war, namely 778 according to Israeli "official" statistics.

How can 713 military deaths in early June 1969 become 543 in early June 1970? Surely, many hundreds must have been resurrected from the dead!

One reason for limiting the numbers may be explained by General Marklis: "This has reached such a point that people have to be continually injected with morale boosters in order to preserve their confidence in our military strength and to prevent them from losing altogether." (Ma'ariv 11/6/69).

Official war casualty figures were over 2,000 by June 1969 and road casualties for 1968 were 14,584 and for 1969, 17,487. The "Defence" Forces were responsible for much of this. "Between January and October this year (1968), there were 3,799 accidents involving Army vehicles, 666 of them causing casualties. 33 soldiers died; 790 were wounded; 25 civilians died in them and 356 were injured." (The Jerusalem Post Weekly 30/12/68). By April 1970 "The Israeli Defence Forces lost 139 dead and 227 permanently disabled as a result of road accidents in 1968 and 1969." (The Jewish Chronicle 3/4/70).

While war casualties tend to be lower than expected, ones on the road are fantastically high and have risen by 80% during the first quarter of 1970. In fact, during the first 80 days of 1970, 134 were killed; in the same period in 1969, 74 were killed. If these rates were constant, then 343 were killed in 1969 and 603 will die in 1970 on the road. Comparing traffic deaths between Israel (population: 2.6 million; registered motor vehicles: 200,000; and fatalities: 603) and Britain (population: 55 million; registered motor vehicles: 13 million; and fatalities: 8,000), we discover that traffic deaths per vehicle are 587% higher in Israel than in Britain, i.e. one death per 333 vehicles in Israel versus one death per 1625 vehicles in Britain!

Have we found some of the missing dead? It is always possible that some of them were killed near a road.

One can see why Israel wants more planes: her troops are better as pilots than as drivers. Planes really are for defence. As long as they keep circles in the air the men will be safe. Even there, they are not as safe as Dayan would like us to think. Last February, when he was declaring that they had lost only one plane, Jordan alone had the wreckage of five. It seems that only recently has he been counting the crashes, possible since Syria and Egypt started to show them on television. By Sep-

(Continued p.5)

Abu Ammar on "Responsible Violence"

(Continued from p.3)

Resistance Movement, what were the forces which saved the revolution?

ABU AMMAR: Many things have changed in me in the course of struggle experience and practice. Talking about the masses and the people is not poetic or imaginary.

The forces that changed the course of events were the armed masses who sprang to defend the vanguard of the Arab revolution.

The steadfastness of our people improved the situation. Had it not been for the outstanding steadfastness of the masses, many things would have changed.

When Jabal el-Taj was shelled (with artillery fire), I went there while preparing for a word to the masses about sufferings, sacrifices and steadfastness. I was surprised that none of the people complained about anything. The masses were not adversely affected. They were asking me to carry on. They said their sacrifices are the price for the victories they were bent on achieving. Whoever lived the recent events in Jordan must realize the significance of the following words: "The masses are the real fortress of the revolution. They make history."

Naturally, the intervention of Arab nationalist forces helped reduce losses and put an end to the conflict in a shorter time.

QUESTION: What was the role of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement, Fateh? And don't you really miss Fateh?

ABU AMMAR: If you were to refer to the minutes of the Central Committee meetings, you will find out the basic role undertaken by our movement. I was greatly touched when all the concerned organizations and parties insisted on recording their appreciation of this role after the crisis ended.

Events have proved that we were aware of the nature of the phase, of the enemies and of the counter-revolutionary forces. This awareness was reflected in the preparation of the revolutionary forces and the means of struggle liable to face up to the situation. Our local broadcasting unit which played a basic role in Amman had been readied a long time ago for this situation. Our confrontation plans proved that we assumed our role as a basic organization along with the other brothers-in-struggle.

The people know exactly our role but the counter-revolutionary forces realize now the violence of the tactical, psychological, strategic and military confrontations with which we opposed them.

As regards my longing to Fateh, believe me that Fateh's objective is to create the banner (of unity) ending fragmentation and dissension. If you refer to "Fateh" as grouping all the instruments of the revolution and as embodying national unity in all its struggle perspectives, I certainly miss it.

QUESTION: Do you expect attempts in Lebanon to strike against the revolution?

ABU AMMAR: Obviously, we have new analyses and evaluations for conditions in all the Arab World. If authorities in Lebanon comprehend our analyses and adapt themselves accordingly, no crackdown attempts will be made. But if authorities in Lebanon do not reach the conviction of having to live with the revolution and the revolutionaries, a confrontation will take place.

I wish to emphasize here that we, in the Palestinian Revolution, will not retreat from any emplacement we have reached.

Our emplacements or positions are those of the masses. That's why we shall not be defeated in Lebanon. The Lebanese people and its masses want us to be where we are. Time will prove how much the masses in Lebanon can contribute to the revolution if we succeed in making the picture clear to them and in convincing them that we are dying for their sake.

QUESTION: What do you think about the burning of the Jordanian embassy in Beirut?

ABU AMMAR: We greet the initiative of the masses in expressing their wrath over the actions of the authorities in Jordan by occupying the embassy in Beirut. But setting

fire to a building or matters paid for by our people in taxes cannot serve the interest of the masses.

Another time I regret -- substitution of the Palestinian flag to the Jordanian flag. Both flags should float together side by side to reiterate the unity of the sons of the two (Jordan River) banks in particular and that of the Arab nation in general.

QUESTION: How do you anticipate future Jordanian relations with the Palestinian Revolution?

ABU AMMAR: Future relations depend on the Jordanian authorities' capacity to understand history. The guns of the Battle of Valmy (in northeastern France in 1792) led a philosopher like Goethe to say: "An era has ended in Europe... and a new one has just started." What took place in Jordan recently and what happened on June 5, 1967 marked the end of an era in the Arab World and the beginning of another.

We hope everyone will realize this historical fact and that the Aghwar is the Arab nation's door to history. We would then look into the future with optimism. But should the butcher hold on to his knife, we shall be obliged to end the contradiction, which becomes a hostile contradiction, through responsible violence rather than a responsible dialogue.

QUESTION: What is "reaction" in your opinion?

ABU AMMAR: It is noticeable that we, in Fateh, avoid using the term "reaction." The reason is that the unsuccessful experiences of many of the sincere forces which preceded us disfigured many terminologies and gave them different meanings. For instance, the word "reactionary" was not only rightly used to describe those who stood against the people and their aspirations and openness to historical development but it was also misused by the authors of the unsuccessful experience of the Jordanian Communist Party to describe non-atheist or pious workers and peasants. The latter forces are revolutionary and basic forces such as the Buddhists in the Vietnamese Revolution.

That's why we, in Fateh, say that we stand against colonialism, imperialism, Zionism, lackeys, traitors as well as those whose interests meet with colonialism, imperialism and Zionism. We prefer this longer qualified statement to avoid the mistakes of our predecessors...

QUESTION: What was your most difficult decision during the conspiracy?

ABU AMMAR: The order to shell the artillery units directing their fire against refugee camps and to destroy any tank advancing toward Amman. I wished those soldiers and those tanks were destroyed while confronting the Zionist enemy.

THE ISRAELI MIRACLE

(Continued from p.4)

tember 1969, 14 were admitted as losses (Le Monde 14/9/69). Then they must have been more careful because the 16th was not lost until January 16th and the 19th was reported on March 27th. (A very erratic rate of loss).

There is another odd thing about Israeli planes. Israelis boast that they rarely lose one and we know that at least 100 new ones have been delivered since the war, but in 'The Sunday Times' survey of 3/5/79 Israel now has 275 combat aircraft while according to the Institute of Strategic Studies, she had 280 in the war. One would expect the present figure to be nearer 400. If we compare details from the Institute with those given in the 'Christian Science Monitor' (27/3/70), which gives 320-40 for the present number of combat aircraft) we notice that Israel now has 10 fewer Vautours, 15 fewer Ouragans, 7 fewer Mirages, 10 fewer Mysteres, and 8 fewer Super Mysteres, a total difference of 50.

Do they get worn out that quickly or do they crash into road vehicles when they land?

Of course, when Israel is asking the United States for lethal Phantoms losses must be emphasised. When tourists and immigrants are required, then it must be shown that 'Israel is the safest country in the world'.

SWEDEN'S STUDENT FEDERATION URGES SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION

Convening in Orebro, Sweden, the 1970 Congress of Sweden's Social-Democratic Student Federation (SSSF) has resolved to extend full support to the legitimate armed struggle of the Palestinian people for national liberation and the establishment of a unitary, democratic state in Palestine.

The Congress ratified by overwhelming majority the draft resolution as proposed by SSSF's Executive Board. SSSF which is the youth student organization of SAP (the ruling Socialist Labor Party in Sweden), groups about 3,500 members. One of its Executive Board officers, Mr. Arne Johansson, visited Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Egypt earlier this year on invitations from Fateh and the General Union of Palestine Students.

Following is the full text of the official SSSF resolution on "The Rights of Palestinians to a National Identity and to their Own Country:"

It is quite evident that the current Middle East conflict between the liberation movement of the Palestinian people and the expansionist Israeli colonialism (led by aggressive Zionist ideology) is an integral part of today's main world conflict between imperialism and the liberation movements of the oppressed and exploited peoples.

Even if the Arabs came to Palestine in the 7th Century as militant conquerors, they were quickly assimilated by the native population which has since then, and until 1948-49, lived in Palestine generation after generation and cultivated its soil.

It is absurd to justify Zionist colonialization by claiming that the Jews had domiciliary rights in Palestine during the Roman era 2000 years ago and by claiming that their right to Palestine is greater than that of the Palestinian Arabs because they lived there at an earlier period.

Since 400 years, the Palestinian Arabs have been the victims of expansionist foreign powers, including, by turn, Turkey (under the Ottoman Empire), Great Britain and Israel. But not until the epoch of Israeli colonialism were they forced out from their country.

It should be vigorously emphasized that Israel has a colonial character on the one hand, and is a by-product of British colonialism on the other. Moreover, Israel today is supported by the biggest imperialist powers, led by the United States, and serves as a spearhead for their interests in the Middle East.

The following irrefutable facts can be clearly brought forth:

*Building of the Zionist state of Israel would have never been possible without the predetermined help of British colonialism;

*The Jews, for hundreds of years, were exposed to atrocious sufferings in Europe, culminating in persecution and mass-extirmination by Hitler's Germany. It is, however, completely absurd that the price for this should be paid by the Palestinians, who have never devoted themselves to anti-Semitism. By being forcibly evicted from their own native country, it is the Palestinians who were forced to foot the bill of Europe's remorse and the Zionist movement's quasi-historical claims.

The fate of the Palestinians has been homelessness, starvation, unemployment and denial of national identity.

During a period of 20 years, Israel has launched three attacks against the bordering Arab countries, invariably achieving territorial expansion by conquest.

Ultimately, and since 1967 when no other alternatives were left, a purposeful anti-imperialist liberation movement took up arms to restore to the Palestinians their homeland.

This movement has emphatically declared that its aims is not to oust, exterminate or drive the Israeli Jews into the sea but to combat and dismantle the Zionist state structure.

This means that the Palestinians shall recover their homeland legitimately and that the Jews shall be allowed to stay if they accept to share the same conditions as the rest of the population in a socialist Palestine.

The Board of this students' federation believes that it would be unsatisfactory to solve the problem by creating a new Palestine with the West Bank of Jordan and the surrounding areas as the main body of such a country. This would imply two things:

1. That the present State of Israel, in one way or

the other, should be deprived of or convinced to give up certain areas to this new Palestinian state;

2. That the Zionist state of Israel will continue to exist.

It is untenable to expect Israel, by its free will, to cease to exist as a Zionist state or to give up one inch of the territory it annexed in 1948-49.

A strict analysis of the Middle East conflict necessarily leads one to realize that, in the long run, no other solution is possible but that Israel stops to exist as an expansionist Zionist state permanently threatening Arab countries in the area and that the uprooted Palestinians recover their domiciliary rights in a re-established Palestine.

Since there is not an iota of possibility that these necessary conditions will be met through negotiations or voluntary concessions by Israel, the only choice left is TO STRUGGLE.

The Palestine liberation movement, led by FATEH, has embarked on that course and it is as important to support its struggle against colonialism and imperialism as it is to support the FNL (of Vietnam), the PAIGC (of Guinea-Bissau) or the Black Panther Party (of the United States).

To extend such support undoubtedly poses a heavy psychological problem to many of us due to the enormous sufferings of the Jews in the past. But these sufferings must not justify one's defense of the aims of Zionism or the encroachment by Israeli colonialism upon another people who are now asking to recover their inalienable human rights.

The Board of the federation thus summons the Congress to resolve:

*To urge the Swedish government and the Socialist Labor Party (SAP) to declare their support to the demands of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland which was robbed from them by force.

*To urge the leading SSSF organs and clubs to wholeheartedly support, and disseminate by all means information about, the legitimate struggle of the Palestine liberation movement for national rehabilitation and against Zionist colonialism.

*To urge the Swedish government and the Socialist Labor Party (SAP) to support the establishment of a new democratic state in Palestine where all people, irrespective of race or religion, would have equal rights and obligations.

(THE CONGRESS RATIFIED THE ABOVE RESOLUTION WITH AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY)



Pelle Jacobsson:

"IT IS ONLY OUR DUTY TO SUPPORT THEM"

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The last edition of LIBERTAS, official organ of the Swedish Social Democratic Student Federation carried a revealing interpretive feature by Pelle Jacobsson on SSSF support for the Palestinian liberation movement. Following is the translation of the said feature.)

Orebro Congress decided to wholeheartedly support the Palestine liberation movement. This decision, which was met by insignificant opposition, constituted a remarkable change in SSSF's earlier attitude toward the struggle in West Asia.

The SSSF's earlier point of view was mainly based on the U.N. resolution of Nov. 22, 1967. The resolution to bring about optimal justice to both parties -- the Arab states and the Palestinians on the one hand and the Israelis on the other. It was, of course, an unsatisfactory compromise between the Big Powers which, nevertheless, was much better than the pro-Israeli demagog which had been gripping Swedish public opinion.

The almost-unanimous support by the Congress to the Palestine liberation movement demonstrated that a correct analysis of the struggle in West Asia had slowly ripened within the students' federation which undertook to effectuate the reorientation.

Since the founding of Israel in 1948, this state has, thanks to Swedish mass media, acquired a halo that no Israeli misdeeds could dim out. Everything done by Israel was, so to say, apriori righteous, and above all argumentation. Israel was the little brave David under all circumstances while the Arabs were the evil Goliath giant.

Israel grabbed, by the force of arms, big areas that the U.N. in its partition plan of 1947 had allotted to the Palestinians. Israel chased out, by terrorist acts and threats, the Palestinians from these areas.

Israel stole real estate and belongings from the Palestinians and refused to ever give them back. Israeli Kibbutzniks were built on the soil of the Palestinians. Israel refused to let the Palestinians return.

Israel in 1956, took part in Great Britain's and France's imperialist aggression to overthrow the only progressive regime then in the Arab world -- that of President Nasser in Egypt.

Israel in 1956 tried to keep Sinai. Only hard pressure from the Big Powers induced Ben Gurion to evacuate Sinai.

Israel in 1967 attacked Egypt, Syria and Jordan. Sinai, the West Bank of the Jordan River, the Golan Heights, Gaza and Jerusalem were occupied and are still under its yoke.

Yet, official Sweden as well as the Swedish mass media continue to be strongly pro-Israeli. Even the "Afton Bladet" newspaper (owned by SAP, Sweden's ruling Socialist Labor Party) is often talking about "terrorists" when referring to the Palestine liberation movement in its editorials.

The above-mentioned misdeeds on the part of Israel are

not legitimate "defensive" actions against "aggressive" Arab countries. It can be unequivocally stated that Israel is a colonial state. Israel was established as a state with colonial methods at an anachronistic time when other colonial powers were losing their political grip over the peoples they had been oppressing for a long time.

Zionism, as the colonial ideology pressing for a Jewish state in Palestine, made its breakthrough too late. Zionism put forward its objectives for the first time in the 1890's, at a time when it was self-evident that the European "cultured people" sought to reign over the underdeveloped nations by virtue of their higher economic and technical development and their military superiority. Zionism, was thus a natural part of imperialist aggression against underdeveloped nations, let be with a background of terror and persecution of the Jews in the Western World. In 1948, Zionism became anachronous. A colonial power was born when colonialism itself was dying.

The colonial character of Israel is furthermore evidenced by the fact that this Jewish state in Palestine could have never come into existence had it not been for the British colonialism of 1919 and hadn't imperialist oil interests in Western Asia -- led by the United States -- been taking advantage of the conflict between Israel and the Arab States as a bridgehead to achieve their aims.

The most salient example was when England and France in 1956 wanted to get rid of Nasser who wasn't in favor of Western interests. Israel promptly attacked Egypt.

Also in 1967, Israel was serving the interests of imperialism as it is known that the United States was anxious to overthrow the revolutionary regime in Syria.

After the Second World War, an anti-colonial and anti-imperialist struggle, that became more and more militant, erupted in the Third World. It is only natural that the Palestinians should also take up arms against colonial oppression. As a matter of fact, the Palestinians have been the victims of stronger oppression than peoples in other countries dominated by imperialism and colonialism. These peoples have at least been allowed to stay in their country. The Palestinians had the most bitter experience of being driven out of their country without having committed any other crime than to have lived in an area that Zionist fanatics considered as historically Jewish.

The Palestinians have organized themselves, waging an armed struggle to regain their homeland and their property taken away from them through violence and terror.

It is our duty to support them as well as we are supporting the FNL, PATOC and MPLA, particularly that the struggle of the Palestinians is aimed at a very obvious target -- namely, colonial oppression.

Mass Pakistani Support For Palestine on June 5

Nearly 100,000 Pakistanis demonstrated June 5, to express their solidarity with the Palestinian armed struggle for national liberation.

The demonstrators who took to the streets in most of Pakistan's cities also condemned World imperialist support, led by the United States, to the Zionist settler-state of Israel as well as United States aggression in Indochina.

Processions and rallies took place in Lahore, Wazirabad, Bahawalpur, Sialkot,

Peshawar, Chittagong and other Pakistani cities and districts.

The political parties which participated in the rallies included Jamiat-i-Ulema in Pakistan, the Pakistan People's Party, the National Awami Party (Bhashani Group), The National Awami Party (Wali Khan Group), the Pakistan Labor Party and the Khaksar Tehreek. Separate processions of Punjab University students and Arab students were also taken out earlier in the day.



THE PALESTINIAN LABOR MOVEMENT

THE EMERGENCE OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF PALESTINIAN SOCIETY.

Using an analytical and objective approach, let us try to determine the role of the labor class and its struggle in Palestinian society while taking into consideration the nature of the battle we are engaged in against the Zionist enemy as well as the forces involved in it.

Palestinian society evolved under historical circumstances unlike those affecting the rest of the Arab World. It thus acquired a number of distinctive characteristics which had a great impact on the growth of the Palestinian labor class and the content of its struggle tasks in the various stages.

Palestinian society is part of Arab society and, as such, is characterized by economic, social and institutional retardation and cleavage.

Monopolies control many of the economic riches of Arab society and directly influence its policies and intellectual outlooks and trends. (Some Arab countries have even failed to achieve political independence yet)

With the growth of revolutionary awareness and maturity in the Arab world and the development of the Arab liberationist movement, the Arab nation began to rid itself, in some countries at least, from semi-feudal and underdeveloped status — even though Arab society in general continues to strive for self-sufficiency in production and social justice in distribution.

As part of Arab society, Palestinian society moved along the same line. Zionist occupation, however, engaged the Palestinian society in a destiny struggle against colonial settlement which aimed at uprooting and eradicating the native Palestinian Arabs, if not at annihilating them, to make room for the colonial settlers. That is why, since its inception, the struggle of the Palestinian labor class was a struggle for existence — a struggle to maintain the Palestinian Arab on his geographic emplacement and drive out Zionism.

The eviction and dispersal of the Palestinian people in 1948 made them lose their social, political and territorial unity. Many of them came to live under variegated Arab regimes having different structures and social outlooks.

Part of the Palestinian people continued to live within the territory occupied in 1948 under the yoke of racial discrimination, oppression and enslavement. There, and because of forcible and justified reasons, the Palestinian working class struggled to improve its living conditions and to unify its ranks for fear of losing its "Arab-ness" in Zionist hands. Its struggle took various forms to be of various objectives.

Within the Arab host countries, on the other hand, the Palestinian labor class sought to secure its livelihood and to maintain its unity while participating in the liberation struggle of the other Arab workers

in the hope that this would ultimately help the repatriation of Palestinian workers to their war-torn homeland. The Palestinian labor class thus contributed to the national economic development and national awareness of the Arab host countries.

As for the Palestinian bourgeoisie which emerged in the wake of the 1948 episode, it never acquired effective political strength to influence the course of events in the respective Arab communities. It remained a bourgeoisie with limited influence in the sense that it invariably sought to safeguard its consciousness through the dominating class in each of the respective Arab countries.

The relationship between the Palestinian bourgeoisie and the Palestinian working class remained a national relationship rather than a political one — both belonging to Palestinian society.

Objective conditions for a struggle between the bourgeoisie and the workers did not emerge. In many instances, both cooperated to safeguard the Palestinian society. Unity between classes did not develop except in Jordan, where a limited struggle was maintained to be witnessed between the workers and the bourgeoisie.

Despite all these social features and the human relationships involved, Palestinian society in the wake of 1948 acquired a unique characteristic — namely the existence of an idle class of refugees who lack the necessary means and tools of production to get involved in a struggle with the exploiting or persecuting classes.

Livelihood, or rather the means of subsistence, were provided by UNRWA so that the displaced class became unproductive and dependent on human relationships among its members centering around common suffering, dispersal and hope.

In this sense, the coming into being of the Palestinian labor class differed historically from that of any other similar class. This annihilated class was born in the process of its struggle against Zionism rather than in the process of the struggle against the national bourgeoisie or through the development of the national economy. It took over the reins of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Nevertheless, we cannot overlook the leadership of our struggle for liberation to the Palestinian bourgeoisie which through its active and direct contacts with the working class in each of the Arab countries, played an active role in the Palestinian Revolution.

As one of the pillars of the Palestinian Revolution, the Palestinian labor class also assumes the task of achieving national unity. It would certainly fail in this endeavor if it were to be affected by the fragmentation of the command organization. It should, therefore, allow such fragmentation to infiltrate its own ranks. This would be a step backward for the Palestinian Revolution.

The Palestinian plight is featured by social fragmentation as well as lack of territorial and political unity. Struggle alone will reverse this unity.

Our struggle to unite our social and political unity through recovery of our Palestinian territorial unity imposes on us the creation of a single revolutionary framework within which we can work. This means that our phased aim is to create the struggling Palestinian personally in order to present our cause to world public opinion within the framework of liberation with all its human, social and political implications so that this cause does not get lost in the sea of Arab turbulence or conflicting interventions and so that it does not emerge as a secondary cause that could be settled through isolation of other Arab problems or through the international relationships established by the Arab states, particularly with the Big Powers seeking to control the destiny of the Third World and influence its policies and economic development programs.

The Palestinian cause should stand out as a basic issue in the Arab World because of its revolutionary and liberalist framework and its armed national movement. It should thereby be effective in influencing course of development in the Arab world and in directing its international policies and local work plans.

Such mature presentation of the Palestinian cause can only be made when the Palestinian national movement takes over the initiative and shape, by practicing armed struggle, its liberation, struggling personality. It would then be able to unveil the depth and nature of the destiny and civilization challenges confronting Arab existence and national security.

This is what makes the Arab mass movement grow, escalate and discover the fallacy of the territorial security of the respective Arab entities which attempt to visualize the commando movement erroneously, seeing in it a threat to their security and sovereignty rather than as an asset for their Arab existence and destiny.

The Arab masses have an interest in safeguarding the Arab national security and see in the commando movement a vivid reflection of their hopes and aspiration for liberation and unity.

Herein lies the role of the Palestinian labor class in driving the Arab liberation movement, through active and direct contacts with the working class in each of the Arab countries, to play an active role in the Palestinian Revolution.

As one of the pillars of the Palestinian Revolution, the Palestinian labor class also assumes the task of achieving national unity. It would certainly fail in this endeavor if it were to be affected by the fragmentation of the commando organization. It should, therefore, allow such fragmentation to infiltrate its own ranks. This would be a step backward for the Palestinian Revolution.

The Palestinian labor class

should safeguard the unity of its ranks through democratic revolutionary practices in all its institutions, creating thereby productive popular institutions that would help it maintain its unity by attaching the worker — in his subsistence and struggle — to the revolution.

This leads us to say that we are in the phase of a popular revolution economy seeking to secure for the fighter the best subsistence and production level so as to strengthen his social ties with the people and the revolution.

Through the creation of productive popular institutions, the effectiveness of the labor class and its ability to remain coherent are enhanced, thereby ensuring the revolution's continuity, growth and unity.

THE ROLE OF A LABOR MOVEMENT IS NOT CONFINED TO POLITICAL STRUGGLE ALONE. TO BE EFFECTIVE, IT INFLUENCES THE COURSE OF EVENTS AND TO SHARE IN SHAPING THE DESTINY OF THE PEOPLE, THIS ROLE SHOULD BE BASED ON PRODUCTIVE FOUNDATIONS WHICH A SINGLE FRAMEWORK RATHER THAN A SERIES OF DISPERSED FRAMEWORKS SUCH AS IS THE CASE FOR THE PALESTINIAN LABOR CLASS, ITS PRODUCTION AND THE INSTITUTIONS IN WHICH IT WORKS TO REMAIN COHERENT AND EFFECTIVE IN CONTRIBUTING TO THE PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION. THIS IS WHAT ISOLATES THE PALESTINIAN WORKERS FROM EVENTS AND STRUGGLES WHICH ARE NOT PART OF THE REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE.

II. THE LABOR MOVEMENT AND ITS STRUGGLE TRAITS: Since its inception in the 1920's, the Palestinian labor movement played a major role in the national movement. It was able to lead a syndicate and political struggle to force its way through despite the difficulties and obstacles laid down on its path by the Zionist labor movement. Despite its limited size, relative weakness and restricted material and organizational resources, it was able to stand on its feet and play an effective national role.

The labor movement continued to struggle hard until it was able to reach a level of organization and strength within Palestine. In 1948, however, it was torn apart and dispersed leaving its organizations as unity as soon as its members were forced to seek refuge in several Arab host countries.

Despite all negative conditions and handicaps, the Palestinian labor movement subsequently sought to re-unite its ranks within the framework of the labor organizations in the host countries. It later proceeded to found its own underground and public syndicates. In the early 1950's, the Palestinian labor movement called for the creation of the General Union of Palestine Workers. This general union (or federation) was born as a vivid expression of the existence of the Palestinian labor class and its ability to move and organize anew within a national context.

The Palestinian labor movement thus played a leading role in bolstering the Palestinian





entity and in introducing the Palestinian class to international circles.

When armed struggle was launched by Fatah at the onset of 1965, the vigor of the labor class was intensified and it started to participate in it effectively. And in the wake of the 1967 setback and the emergence of the popular resistance movement within occupied territory under the leadership of the revolutionary avant-garde, the labor class was in a position to participate directly in carrying this revolutionary struggle, and is escalating it. Together with the Palestinian student and women organizations, the Palestinian labor class rose against Zionist occupation troops, refusing their presence and resorting to all sorts of means of passive resistance -- thus helping prevent the merger of Palestinian society in the socio-economic entity of the Zionist occupation state.

Shortly thereafter, its passive resistance developed into an armed struggle heralding a full-scale popular liberation war. Despite the heroic roles assumed by the Palestinian labor forces in the national movement and the armed struggle for liberation, they continue to suffer from organizational structures weaknesses as well as from certain laxities with regards the objectives of their struggle as well as a feeling class or as part of the national movement.

Listed hereunder are some traits or features of the Palestinian labor movement:

1) Dispersment of the Palestinian labor movement in several host countries where it has to survive under difficult conditions, restricted the scope of its activities in many instances. Its sudden, forcible eviction also deprived it of livelihood security which would have enabled it to carry on with syndicate work and for employment in countries adjacent to our occupied homeland. It is continuously forced to emigrate to one country or the other to secure a living. Such continuous mobility weakened its ability to organize and exercise united action. Its members relied more on their personal qualifications than on trade union organization and/or labor solidarity.

2) The scattering of Palestinian workers in different countries having differed social, economic and political conditions scattered their own interest and daily requirements. This reflected itself on the Palestinian labor movement, its organizational structure and phased objectives.

3) Having had to live under diversified political conditions preventing it from exercising its legitimate right to found trade union organizations or to represent wage increases and better living conditions, the Palestinian labor movement related its trade union activities and in some instances, relinquished them to one regime or the other.

4) Believing that its presence at its current work locations is temporary, the Palestinian labor movement lost the eagerness to build its trade union structures on strong foundations and to strengthen and promote the economic, social and occupational interests of all Palestinian workers.

5) The Palestinian labor movement's relative greenness, limited time and low standard of trade union maturity resulting from the dispersment and persecution to which it was exposed, reduced its struggle capacity and effectiveness and threatened its existence altogether. Helping in this adverse process were the job opportunities in the oil-rich regions which attracted a great number of Palestinians on an individual

basis.

6) Well-paid job opportunities in the oil-rich and foreign countries, tilted the Palestinian labor movement with "bourgeois" inclinations and made it lose some of its revolutionary firmness. Consequently, its unity was weakened and its trade union movement hampered.

7) The presence of many unemployed Palestinian workers surviving on UNRWA rations in refugee camps subdued the Palestinian labor movement's spirit to struggle and organize itself.

In general, we can say that the struggle objectives of the Palestinian labor movement were not crystallized to the overriding majority of the toiling Palestinians despite their continuous plight and misery. Some of them believed that their plight, misery and vagrancy was a sequel of certain Arab political conditions which, if changed, could lead to their repatriation to the usurped homeland. This is what made the Palestinian working class depend, in many instances, on other factors and factors beyond its relying on itself. It thus got involved in inter-Arab contradictions and dissension, losing its unity of action, leadership and allegiance and forgetting its daily struggle for national trade union action.

It was only after the emergence of armed struggle in early 1964 that the Palestinian labor movement started to regain its class consciousness, to realize the causes of its displacement and to concentrate on struggling against any kind of exploitation and oppression.

Armed struggle enlightened the Palestinian toiling class and enriched the labor movement's purposeful efforts. Revolutionary struggle made the Palestinian movement clearly aware of its general and phased objectives. It gave its struggle a nationalist meaning as well as a progressive political content. It enhanced the labor movement's desire to unify its ranks and participate in the Palestinian Revolution.

The speed with which mass struggle is escalating today in our occupied homeland reflects the development of labor awareness to the vanguard role assumed by the Palestinian labor movement despite the repeated attempts by Zionist occupation to "absorb" Palestinian workers in the "Histadrut".

III. THE PHASED OBJECTIVES
The phased objectives of the Palestinian labor movement are:

A. On the Palestinian level:

1. To promote trade union and political consciousness among members of the working class, with particular reference to the general objectives of the Palestinian Revolution.

2. To organize underground or official trade unions wherever Palestinian concentrations are found.

3. To strengthen the brotherly and comradely ties in the workers' ranks and to promote the spirit of cooperation so as to pave the ground for national unity among the Palestinian revolutionary forces.

4. To bolster the ties of brotherhood and cooperation with the other popular organizations through armed endeavor and popular production.

5. To create the productive popular institutions and cooperatives serving the interests of the masses and the revolution and build a coherent economy for the Palestinian concentrations that would secure, for both the revolution and the masses, the means of livelihood and survival.

6. To start consistent efforts for supporting the popular struggle within occupied territory

and for developing contacts with the Palestinian labor movement there.

7. To defend and promote popular interests, to meet the daily requirements of the workers and to create job opportunities for the unemployed with the intention of improving the standard of living, and to disseminate, mobilizing their potentials and nurturing their efforts and mature participation in the Arab Revolution.

8. To promote cooperation and solidarity with Jordan's general trade union and with the workers' ranks in Jordan since the labor class there is one and the same and in name only. The labor movement in Jordan should not appear to be split into two conflicting labor federations.

9. To attempt seriously at industrial revolution, that is, Palestinian workers living under the yoke of occupation since 1948, particularly that which has remained severed for a long time.

B. On the Arab Level:

1. To strengthen the brotherly ties between the Palestinian labor movement and the working class in the Arab countries in order to mobilize the latter so that it may:

- a) Support the armed Palestinian Revolution.
- b) Constitute a political force presenting officialdom to the Palestinian Revolution, and that, until it can participate itself in the revolution.

2. To constitute an Arab front to foil attempts by counter-revolutionaries to liquidate the revolution and impose substitutive settlements.

3. To cooperate and coordinate with Arab labor unions in conducting activities aimed at informing world public opinion about the Palestinian Revolution to mobilize additional material and moral support abroad.

C. On the International Level

1. To establish friendly relations with foreign labor unions and political parties, to solicit moral and material support for our armed revolution.

2. To besing Zionist activities to international labor circles by exposing the racist structure of the Zionist settler state and its discrimination practices and the fallacy of the existence of progressive trends within Zionist society.

3. To make-known the ultimate objective of our liberation struggle -- namely, the establishment of a unitary, democratic Palestinian state where Jews, Christians and Moslems have equal rights and obligations.

4. To extend support and assistance to the struggles of oppressed peoples for freedom and self-determination and to inaugurate the bonds of friendship and common struggle of liberation movements in the world by all revolutionary ways and means.

IV. THE STRATEGY OF LABOR STRUGGLES

Now that we have listed the phased objectives of the Palestinian labor movement, let us turn to the revolutionary strategy which it should adopt in its liberation struggle.

The revolutionary strategy which should be adopted by the Palestinian labor movement in its struggle for liberation was outlined in the National Charter of the Palestine Liberation Organization as amended during the fourth session of its National Congress:

ARTICLE 8: The phase in their history, through which the Palestinian people are living, is that of national struggle for the liberation of Palestine. Thus the conflict assumes the following

cont'd on page 10



Palestinian Labor... (Cont'd)

tinian national forces are secondary, and should be ended for the sake of the basic conflict that exists between the forces of Zionism and of imperialism on the one hand, and the Palestinian Arab people on the other. On this basis the Palestinian masses, regardless of whether they reside in the national homeland or in diaspora, constitute both their organizations and the individuals -- one national front working for the retrieval of Palestine and its liberation through armed struggle.

ARTICLE 9: Armed struggle is the only way to liberate Palestine. Thus it is the overall strategy, not merely a tactical phase. The Palestinian Arab people assert their absolute determination and firm resolution to continue their armed struggle and to work for an armed popular revolution for the liberation of their country and their return to it. They also assert their right to normal life in Palestine and to exercise their right to self-determination and sovereignty over it.

ARTICLE 10: Commando action constitutes the nucleus of the Palestinian popular liberation war. This requires its escalation, comprehensiveness and the mobilization of all the Palestinian popular and educational efforts and their organization and involvement in the armed Palestinian revolution. It also requires the achieving of unity for the national struggle among the different groupings of the Palestinians people, and between the Palestinian people and the Arab masses so as to secure the continuation of the revolution, its escalation and victory.

ARTICLE 11: The Palestinians will have three motives: national unity, national mobilization and liberation.

ARTICLE 15: The liberation of Palestine, from an Arab viewpoint, is a national duty and it attempts to repel the Zionist and imperialist aggression ag-

inst the Arab homeland, and aims at the elimination of Zionism in Palestine. Absolute responsibility for this falls upon the Arab nation -- peoples and governments -- with the Arab people of Palestine in the vanguard. Accordingly the Arab nation must mobilize all its military, human, scientific and agricultural capabilities to participate actively with the Palestinian people in the liberation of Palestine. It must, particularly in the phase of the armed Palestinian revolution, offer and furnish the Palestinian people with all possible help, and material and human support, and make available to them the means and opportunities that will enable them to continue to carry out their leading role in the armed revolution, until they liberate their homeland.

ARTICLE 18: The liberation of Palestine, from an international point of view, is a defensive action necessitated by the demands of self-defence. Accordingly, the Palestinian people, desirous as they are of the friendship of all people, look to freedom-loving, justice-loving and peace-loving states for support in order to restore their legitimate rights in Palestine, to re-establish peace and security in the country, and to enable its people to exercise national sovereignty and freedom.

ARTICLE 21: The Arab Palestinian people, expressing themselves by their armed Palestinian revolution, reject all solutions which are substitutes for the total liberation of Palestine and reject all proposals aiming at the liquidation of the Palestinian problem, or its internationalization.

ARTICLE 22: Zionism is a political movement organically associated with international imperialism and antagonistic to all action for liberation and to progressive movements in the world. It is racist and fanatic in its nature, aggressive, expansionist and colonial in its

aims, and fascist in its methods. Israel is the instrument of the Zionist movement, and a geographical base for world imperialism placed strategically in the midst of the Arab homeland to combat the hopes of the Arab nation for liberation, unity and progress. Israel is a constant source of fear vis-a-vis peace in the Middle East and the whole world. Hence the liberation of Palestine will destroy the Zionist and imperialist presence and will contribute to the establishment of peace in the Middle East. The Palestinian people look for the support of all the progressive and peaceful forces and urge them all, irrespective of their affiliations and beliefs, to offer the Palestinian people all aid and support in their just struggle for the liberation of their homeland.

ARTICLE 26: The Palestine Liberation Organization, representative of the Palestinian revolutionary forces, is responsible for the Palestinian Arab people's movement in its struggle -- to retrieve its homeland, liberate and return to it and exercise the right to self-determination in it -- in all military, political and financial fields and also for whatever may be required by the Palestine case on the inter-Arab and international levels.

ARTICLE 27: The Palestine Liberation Organization shall cooperate with all Arab states, each according to its potentialities; and will adopt a neutral policy among them in the light of the requirements of the war of liberation; and on this basis it shall not interfere in the internal affairs of any Arab state.

ARTICLE 28: The Palestinian Arab people assert the genuineness and independence of their national revolution and reject all forms of intervention, trusteeship and subordination.

ARTICLE 29: The Palestinian people possess the fundamental and genuine legal right to libe-

rate and retrieve their homeland. The Palestinian people determine their attitude towards all states and forces on the basis of the stands they adopt vis-a-vis the Palestinian case and the extent of the support they offer to the Palestinian revolution to fulfill the aims of the Palestinian people.

V. REVOLUTIONARY CONTENT OF THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE

The liberation of Palestine and the liquidation of the Zionist settler-state of Israel constitute a victory to the peoples' struggle against neo-colonialism and a proof of the inability of settler colonialism to survive in Africa, Asia and Latin America, such as is currently the case in Rhodesia and South Africa.

The liberation of Palestine would be tantamount to the liberation of the Jews from Zionist ideology addicted to aggression and bent on territorial expansion and would secure to them peace and justice in liberated Palestine and the other Arab countries. Whereas Zionism attempted to end the "Jewish problem" by creating a Palestinian Arab one, the liberation of Palestine and the establishment of a unitary, democratic Palestinian state would settle the problem of Christian and Moslem Palestinians without creating a Jewish one.

As a fascist and militarist state, Israel is bent on aggression as well as racial and religious discrimination to survive and exploits Jews all over the world by urging them to desert themselves from their respective national allegiances to instigate troubles such as in Czechoslovakia and Poland.

The existence of Israel gives Zionism a humane mask which deceives a large percentage of world public opinion. Its liquidation will obstruct the infiltration of neo-colonialism to the Afro-Asian states through this racist state, its institutions and the technological know-how and financial assistance which are

made available to it by world monopolies to be "channeled" in the name of humanity and international cooperation among the small nations.

Zionist presence in Palestine constitutes a passageway for world capitalism and a bridgehead for neo-colonialism to deceive world public opinion under the guise of cooperation among the underdeveloped nations. Zionist society is portrayed as a civilized society in the midst of underdeveloped Arab peoples trying to strangle it at a time when it extends a willing hand to assist the newly-independent Afro-Asian states. This also deceives some of the Afro-Asian peoples who ignore Israel's racist structure, its aggressive character, its colonialist designs and its imperialist nature. Therein lies the role of the Palestinian labor class in expounding its national cause to its counterparts in the friendly countries of the Third World and Socialist Camp through

1. Direct contacts and familiarization with Arab labor forces and the adoption of a work program setting out a clear policy and a practical way to present the Palestine cause as a national cause.

2. Cooperation and coordination of the joint struggle with labor forces in the Third World to confront colonialism, Zionism and world imperialism led by the United States.

3. Emphasis on cooperation with labor forces in Africa to obstruct colonialist and imperialist infiltration disguised with a Zionist mask.

The negativism and drawbacks resulting from the scattering of Palestinian labor potentials in several countries are bound to be transformed, as a result of armed struggle, into positive factors that would convert this geographic dispersal into a strategic distribution serving the Palestinian cause and as an Arab and world liberation movement.

WHO IS JEW, OR WHAT IS ISRAEL?

The latest instalment of the "who is a Jew" or "what is Israel" controversy is in the spotlight again in the Zionist settler state of Israel. The first instalment of the controversy, six months ago, was whether the children of Mrs. Ben Yamin Shalot, who was non-Jewish, could be registered as Jews.

The Supreme Court ruled last January that the term Jewish applies to nationality and not necessarily religion. In a compromise, the children were registered, but a new racist law was promptly enacted last March 11 to ensure that no such thing happened again. The law was enacted despite protests by thousands of angry leftist demonstrators calling for "democracy and not theocracy."

The following account of the latest instalment of the controversy over the nature of Israel appeared in the June 19 edition of the "Jewish Chronicle." We are reproducing it verbatim.

A Cabinet split was avoided in Israel on Monday when Mrs Helen Seidman was converted to Judaism according to the halacha. It was the Army which came to the rescue of the politicians at almost the last moment. The Chief Rabbi of the Israeli Defence Forces, Major-General Shlomo Goren, set up an ad hoc rabbinical court comprising himself and two other Army rabbis, and they

accepted into Orthodox Judaism the American-born woman who had previously been converted from Christianity by a Progressive rabbi in Tel Aviv.

Rabbi Goren spent Monday morning in conversation with Mrs Seidman. When he had become convinced of her devotion to the Jewish people, he arranged for the immediate performance of the rituals of immersion and acceptance into Judaism.

Lengthy arguments

Mrs Seidman thereupon withdrew her application for a Supreme Court writ requiring the Interior Ministry to register her as Jewish. The Ministry announced at the same time that it would now register her as Jewish.

Mrs Seidman's decision followed lengthy arguments with her kith and kin. Her husband belongs to the Mapai wing of the Israel Labour Party, and with representatives of the Interior Ministry President Shazar himself also reportedly telephoned Mrs Seidman.

Her counsel, Mr Yosef Ben-Menahem, was angry at the settlement of the issue. He withdrew on Tuesday, saying that he had not

signed her withdrawal from the Supreme Court case and that it had been brought about by pressure. He would present applications from further Progressive converts, he declared.

However, the Attorney General will fight such applications, arguing that conversions must be certified by the Chief Rabbinate under the terms of a Mandatory

A bid to throw a spanner into the works was being made on Wednesday by leaders of the ultra-Orthodox. A group of rabbis announced their intention of petitioning the rabbinical High Court to annul Mrs Seidman's conversion. They claim that Rabbi Goren is the only member of the three-man conversion court who is a qualified Jew. They also consider four years' residence in a kibbutz an insufficient apprenticeship in Judaism.

ordinance which has not been prepared.

Rabbi Goren's arguments for a "quickfire" conversion included

Mrs Seidman's knowledge of Judaism acquired during her studies with the Liberal movement, her four years of residence on a kibbutz, including war service, and her readiness to help solve the Government crisis, which was generally considered dangerous in Israel's present critical situation.

The Army's Chief Rabbi headed the ad hoc court in his capacity as president of the Tel Aviv rabbinical court. This post goes automatically with the city's chief rabbinate, to which he was elected two full years ago, although not installed as yet.

Immersion

His wife, Mrs Sophia Goren, supervised the immersion of Mrs Seidman and her daughter by a previous marriage, Ruth Katherine, aged seven, whom she and her husband have legally adopted, and her son from her present marriage, two-year-old Yehuda. Another child, three-month-old Rachel, is at present unwell.

Rabbi Goren said later that Mrs Seidman had displayed a good knowledge of Jewish laws and customs.

She testified that she had been drawn to Judaism since her teens in Maryland, that she had many Jewish friends and decided that she wanted to live in Israel.

Mr Shalom Cohen, a Haolan

Haash Knesset Member, has written to the rabbinical High Court to say that Mrs Seidman's conversion was political, not religious. It was designed, he said, to enable the National Religious Party to remain in the Government, while circumventing the Chief Rabbinate's instructions.

Mrs Seidman was no more Jewish now than after her Progressive conversion, he declared, and argued that accepting her meant discrimination against other would-be converts, who were compelled to submit to more rigorous procedures. Meanwhile, Mrs Seidman, aged 37 and formerly a Unitarian, has been given the Hebrew name of Rivka.

The Israeli press commented widely on the Seidman case. Some of the comments are given below: It could only happen in Israel—Davar (Histadrut).

We do not see what the Army's Chief Rabbi has to do with the conversion of a civilian—Al Hamishmar (Mapam).

This time, the non-religious have proved more inflexible than the religious—Hatsafeh (National Religious Party).

The uncertain legal situation must be tested by further court applications—Jerusalem Post (Israeli Labour Party).

A sovereign State, even a Jewish one, is entitled to legislate through its elected Parliament—even to pass laws not liked by Orthodox rabbis—Haaretz (Independent).

Zionists, Arabs Clash in Paris

PARIS—French Police held 24 people in connection with night street fighting June 15 between rival groups of Zionists and Arabs in which four police were injured, one seriously.

Twenty-eight shops were wrecked or looted and a car was burnt in the clashes in the Belleville area of north Paris, police said.

The Algerian embassy here has appealed to the city's Algerian community to stay calm and ignore provocation. Em-

bassy sources said discussions had begun with police aimed at averting further violence.

Cafes, grocers' shops, chemists and jewelers were hit by the violence.

Eyewitnesses said about an equal number of Zionist-owned and Arab-owned shops were damaged.

Police reported that five of their men were hurt, one seriously. Several of those involved in the fighting were also believed to have been injured.



BURNED OUT CARS AND SMASHED WINDOWS WERE THE RESULT OF JUNE 15 CLASH BETWEEN ZIONISTS AND ARABS OF THE BELLEVILLE DISTRICT NORTH OF PARIS



Fateh Men Escalate Operations

The new plot in Jordan to stab the Palestinian Revolution in the back did not deter Fateh revolutionaries from escalating their daily raids on enemy settlements and positions throughout Palestine.

During the first three weeks of June, Fateh guerrilla operations again stretched from Upper Galilee down to the Aghwar and on to the Gaza strip in the south.

Following is a brief rundown of Fateh's major operations in June to date:

JUNE 1: Kefar Ruppim, kibbutz in Beit-Shean Valley, and Gesher, another kibbutz in the Jordan Valley, are rocketed. The attack on Kefar Ruppim extends for two consecutive hours. An enemy military vehicle strikes a Fateh mine in the occupied Golan. The enemy is seen evacuating three casualties. An enemy troop carrier is also set ablaze in the Golan after receiving a direct rocket hit.

JUNE 2: Fateh revolutionaries rocket Yardenia settlement in the Jordan Valley and Jibbin settlement and Rafed' camp in the occupied Golan. They also launch a 30-minute raid on an advanced enemy post in Turkmuniyeh in the Central Ghor and overrun an enemy ambush in the Golan. Four Fateh fighters are killed in the latter operation.

JUNE 3: Be'issan (Beit-Shean) town and Ma'oz-Hayim kibbutz in the Beit-Shean Valley are rocketed twice by Fateh commandos in retaliation to enemy air raid on civilian targets in Irbed, Jordan. (Enemy confesses 18 casualties in the daylight raids two hours apart on Beissan as well as 12 other casualties in the town of Tiberias, shelled by Jordanian artillery also in retaliation to the raid on Irbed).

*Kiryat Shemona townlet in Upper Galilee and Khisfin settlement and Tel Abu-Zahab camp in the occupied Golan are also rocketed and mortared by Fateh guerrillas. Meanwhile, a Fateh unit, supported by members of the popular militia overrun an enemy post in Maghtar, Central Ghor, in broad daylight.

*In occupied Jerusalem, a Fateh bomb rips an Israeli-owned garage used to repair army vehicles.

*Other Fateh units which penetrated deep into Wadi Arava on the night of June 2-3 raid Har Hazera and engage enemy positions. Enemy reinforcements, including helicopter-borne reinforcements fail to besiege the Fateh units which break through and make it to base after inflicting heavy casualties in enemy ranks and sustaining eight deaths in their own.

JUNE 4: Fateh mortar shells and rockets hit Yardenia settlement in Jordan Valley as well as a troop carrier southeast of Khisfin in the Golan.

JUNE 5: Fateh commandos ambush patrol of enemy vehicles shortly after dawn between Kefar Ruppim and Beit-Zer'a in the Jordan Valley, destroying three of the vehicles and inflicting about 15 casualties in enemy ranks. Two Fateh commandos are killed while giving cover to their retreating comrades. (Enemy confesses 12 casualties, including one officer killed. Injured also included Swedish television correspondent Steffan Hultman and his cameraman). Meanwhile, Fateh rockets land in Gesher.

JUNE 6: Rocket attack on Kiryat Shemona.

JUNE 7: Fateh rockets hit Kiryat Shemona, Kefar Ruppim, Beissan and Neve Ur.

JUNE 8: Fateh commandos launch all-out attacks on several enemy posts, positions and fortifications in Jordan Valley.

JUNE 9: Fateh commandos rocket Ashdod Ya'akov.

JUNE 12: Fateh unit sustains two deaths and one missing when it wipes out enemy ambush in the occupied Golan.

JUNE 18: Fateh guerrillas rocket Ashdod Ya'akov, Ma'oz Hayim and Beit-Zer'a, mortar Kefar Ruppim and shell enemy positions near Khisfin.

JUNE 20: Enemy fortifications and minefields are blasted by Fateh revolutionaries in Sha'ar Hagolan and near Ma'oz Hayim.

JUNE 21: Fateh men attack tourists bus in occupied Hebron with hand grenades and small arms fire; rocket Beissan, Degania Alef and Degania Bet; blast railway line and power pylon in Gaza; attack the Lewsi Israel Bank in Khan Yunis with hand grenades; and rocket enemy potash works south of the Dead Sea.

JUNE 22: Fateh anti-aircraft gunners down enemy Skyhawk in raid against commando bases in South Lebanon.

JUNE 23: Fateh guerrillas blow up bridge between Yardenia and Beit-Yosef and rocket enemy command post in Turkmuniyeh, in Central Ghor.



59 STUDENTS HELD BY TURKISH POLICE

ISTANBUL -- Despite opposition from militant anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist Turkish students, Turkish students, Turkey's Establishment continues to defame Palestinian and other Arab students enrolled in universities there.

During the second week of June, Turkish authorities continued to defame Palestinian and Arab people while Turkish students demonstrated their support to the Palestinians in their struggle against Zionism and imperialism.

Authorities arrested 59 Palestinian and other Arab students after forcing them out of the Jordanian Embassy in Ankara where they were staging a sit-in to protest the conspiracy in Jordan against the Palestinian commando movement.

Turkish security officers had earlier deported five Palestinian university students and banned them from sitting for their final examinations for supporting Palestinian resistance.

A concert in Istanbul by Yehudi Menuhin was cancelled when the authorities felt they could not guarantee his safety at a time

when the streets and Istanbul University were covered with posters saying "Palestinians, we are with you against imperialism and Zionism."

VICE

JERUSALEM -- More than 200 Israeli girls aged between 11 and 15 are working as prostitutes in Jerusalem today, compared to 80 to 90 in 1968, according to the occupied city's Zionist Deputy Mayor, Rabbi Menachem Porush.

A public committee, whose chairman is Judge Felix Landau, has agreed to supply funds for three extra social workers to tackle the problem. Shlomo Hillel, the Police Minister, told the Knesset the same week that drug addiction was spreading in Israel to the younger age groups and the higher social groups.

He gave warning that while most people who took drugs did so "mainly for sport," there was a danger of addiction changing Israel into a society which would ignore the country's problems, instead of facing up to them and working to overcome them.

Mr. Hillel reported that there had been a sharp rise in drug offences from 555 in 1967 to 1,053 in 1969.



ECONOMISTS ARE CATEGORIC: DEVALUATION IS ONLY WAY OUT FOR ISRAEL!

Devaluation has been advocated by a group of Israeli economists to avert a recession by the crisis gripping the settler-state's cracking economy. Increased unemployment of up to 30,000 people, or well over 10% of the labor force, heavy debts at a high interest rate, decreased production and income and lower imports were some of the dangers facing the settler-state from a continuation of the government's present economic policies, they said.

The group which has been agitating for devaluation for some time, suggested that the new currency rate should stand at five Israeli pounds to one U.S. dollar as compared to 3.5 at present.

In a memorandum distributed to cabinet ministers, the professors led by Hebrew University Professor Dan Patinkin and including Michal Michaeli, Michael Bruno, Yitah Bar-Gal and Chaim Bar-Shachar from the University of Tel Aviv and Jerusalem also suggested that additional premiums should be given for exports.

They said the present government policy would increase the deficit to 1,100 million dollars and forecast even graver prospects for 1971 to 1975.

It would also reduce the country's foreign currency reserves to a bare \$350m by the end of this year. They calculate the short-fall in foreign currency income for this year at \$250m rising to \$350m next year and \$500 in 1975.

The professors objected to a decrease in the development of the economy which they felt might interfere with imports of raw materials and investment goods for military purposes. Such a decrease would also be dangerous for morale and risk of living should rise by no more than 7% to 8% in the next few years, a sharp increase over the rate since the 1967 June war.

In addition to devaluation the professors are also to point out that it must be accompanied by appropriate fiscal and monetary measures such as a sharp increase in interest rates for foreign currency deposits so as

to prevent their immediate conversion into Israeli pounds at the new favorable rate.

Such deposits, derived largely from German reparation and pension payments, total \$600m. The memorandum predicts that the adoption of devaluation and monetary measures, would result in an improvement by \$150m, in the first 12 months following devaluation (\$50m from increased exports) to \$200m, from imports) rising to \$400m, in the second year and \$400m, in the third year.

This the professors add will not eliminate the need for tide-over loans in view of the heavy war expenditures carried by the militarist state, but it could avert a major crisis.



A Profoundly Shocking Document

Israel's Violation of Human Rights in the Occupied Territories
A documented report, by George Dib and Fuad Jaber, Institute for Palestine Studies, 250 pages, 2.00 Lk.

Information is derived from Israeli sources, or the Western press, while the great majority comes from Arab victims of Israeli maltreatment who have left the West Bank for Jordan under pressure of one kind or another, and in these cases all reports have been scrupulously checked and counter-checked by the Institute's research teams. It is to be noted, moreover, that the present compilation makes no claim to completeness; in the Institute's archives also there are records of very numerous further cases which have not been published for reasons connected with the security of persons still resident in the occupied territories.

The documents tell a horrifying story of wilful killing, torture and other inhuman treatment, destruction of houses and other property, pillage, extortion, extended curfews, brutal searches and intimidation. The most distressing, naturally, are the cases involving torture, inflicted either, allegedly, to extract information about resistance activities or, as often as not, purely for purposes of intimidation. Torture, in a variety of forms, is practised with great skill and ingenuity, care being taken not to inflict permanent injury, though in some cases victims have died or lost their reason.

The majority of the victims of such human treatment have been men, but women and children have not been spared. Mrs. Abu Taha, for example, who was pregnant at the time, was confined in a cell with prostitutes, who maltreated her brutally, cutting her hair and otherwise disgusting her, in the presence of an Israeli policeman who made no effort to intervene. Children have also been subjected to physical maltreatment to

force them to answer questions, while a schoolboy of 13 was shot dead for, allegedly, insulting an Israeli soldier.

Almost as distressing in their implications are the incidents involving the demolition of houses and the eviction of their occupants. There is, for example, the notorious case of the demolition of the Magharrah quarter in Jerusalem where, a few days after the June war, to provide access to the Walling Wall, 135 houses were bulldozed in 24 hours leaving 650 humble and inoffensive people homeless.

As the Introduction to this collection says, a pattern seems to emerge from the available evidence: arrest, followed by some degree of torture and sending in forced eviction. Occupying powers often start with the best of intentions, and only resort to violence when they are frightened by resistance activities. But the Israelis seem to have embarked on their course of atrocities as soon as they entered the occupied territories.

Surely this, and the fact that many of the persons arrested are patently innocent and face charges, suggest that there is a deliberate plan aimed at the slow but sure eviction of the inhabitants of the West Bank and their replacement by Israeli settlers.

The appearance of the Brown Book of the Hitler Terror and other similar works published in the United States is a shock of horror through the civilized world. Admittedly, since then that world has witnessed a host of horrors, but has its conscience become so calloused that it can no longer feel appalled and revolted by the story of calculated brutality and bestiality reviewed by the work under review?



Cambodian Royal Government Of National Union Severs Diplomatic Relations With Israel

Statement of Royal Government of National Union Under Leadership of National United Front of Kampuchea

It is common knowledge that the American imperialists are responsible for the aggression and war in the world against the peace and freedom-loving people and that they support the regimes devoted to them in this criminal and barbarous undertaking.

In the Middle East, the fraternal Arab and Palestinian people have been victims of American imperialism, whereas the government of Israel is its instrument and bridgehead for invading and occupying the Arab territories in defiance of all principles of international law.

Considering that it is the duty of all peoples and governments aspiring to justice, peace and freedom to support the struggle of the Arab people, the Palestinian people in particular, for regaining their national rights and opposing the Israeli aggressors in the pay of American imperialism, the Government of National Union Under the Leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea decides to sever from this day Cambodia's diplomatic, consular and other relations with the Israeli government.

On this occasion, it desires to emphasize the fraternal and military solidarity which binds the Khmer people and the Arab people, particularly the Palestinian people, together against the common enemy, American imperialism.

Peking, May 14, 1970



National Council Resolutions

The 113-seat Palestinian National Council concluded June 4 its six-day Seventh Session by resolving:

* To establish a Central Committee for the Palestine Liberation Organisation. The 27-member Central Committee, to be headed by Yasser Arafat, will comprise all 12 members of the PLO Executive Committee, the head of the Palestinian National Fund, the Palestinian Liberation Army Chief, the Speaker of the Palestinian National Council, one representative from each of the 10 commando organizations, and three independents to be named by the PLO Executive Committee.

* To set-up a Unified Military Command to escalate the popular war for national liberation. The Command will require all guerrilla organizations to place some of their units under its jurisdiction. It will supervise and attempt to standardize command training.

* To set-up two committees which will group PLO representatives and Jordanian and Lebanese national forces to plan and guide the joint struggle.

* To salute progressive forces in the world for their solidarity with the Palestinian Revolution and their moral and material support.

* To salute the friendly states, particularly the Socialist ones supporting the Palestinian Revolution in its struggle to liberate Palestine.

* To condemn the aggressive wars launched by world imperialism, led by the United States, against the people of the world on all continents.

* To reiterate the refusal of all submissive and political settlements to liquidate the Palestine cause.

Mass Arrests Continue

NAZARETH - Three Palestinians of this northern town have been remanded in custody on suspicion of belonging to a commando organization, Israeli police sources said here June 19.

One of the suspects was a member of the local labor council and a prominent member of the Rakah Communist Party, the sources said.

They were remanded for 15 days by order of the district court at the request of the police pending the completion of their investigation.

The names of the three were not released.

Meanwhile, more than 70 Palestinian Arab residents of the old quarter of Acre, another northern town, were being held by Israeli police following a series of explosions in early June in the nearby Mediterranean resort town of Nahariya. Israeli sources told Reuter in Haifa that more than 150 Palestinian Arabs were rounded up following the five blasts on the Nahariya seafloor, but 80 were released after questioning.

The explosive charges were of Israeli

manufacture and prompted investigators to believe the authors were local residents.

At least 12 arrests among Palestinian Arabs were also made

by Israeli occupation troops in Gaza in early June. The arrests were confirmed by military government sources in Gaza on June 3.

Israeli Police Detain 6 Foreign Journalists

AMMAN - Israeli Occupation authorities detained six foreign journalists for 90 minutes June 18 after they crossed the King Hussein (Allenby) bridge and took photographs on the Israeli side.

The journalists - five from French media and a Reuter correspondent - had accompanied two officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross from Amman to the bridge.

The Jordanian authorities raised no objection when the six journalists followed the Red Cross officials over the bridge to meet three Red Cross officials from the Israeli occupied side.

The cease-fire line runs down the middle of the murky Jordan River.

Israeli troops squatting in sand bag-

ged emplacements guarding the bridge also did not check the journalists who sat in the shade of a tree for almost an hour.

Then an Israeli army captain came up, told the journalists that they were on Israeli-held territory without permission and that they had been taking pictures of military objectives.

The journalists were taken to a police station about 200 yards from the river and held in a room there while their passports and identity cards were checked. They were allowed to leave after handing over the film in their cameras.

The French journalists worked for television channel one, the French News Agency A.F.P. and Magnum pictures' service.



Ceylon Gabon Break ties With Israel

Two Afro-Asian countries, Ceylon and Gabon, suspended their relations with Israel in June.

The Ceylonesse government of Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike announced in Colombo June 14 saying it would continue until Israeli troops withdrew from occupied territory.

The Ceylonesse government was swept in to power in last month's general elections. It announced that it was to recognize East Germany, North Korea, North Vietnam and the provisional revolutionary government in South Vietnam.

Gabon recalled its ambassador to Israel because of an "insult" to the Mrs Josephine Bongo, wife of the Gabonese president, on her recent visit to Israel.

The decision was taken by the cabinet at a meeting in Libreville, capital of Gabon, June 22.

Occupation Forces Seize Arab Land

Jerusalem - Israeli occupation authorities recently seized 1,200 dunams (300 acres) of Palestinian Arab land at Beit Annan village, north-west of Jerusalem.

Thirty-eight families lived on farming in the area and the Israeli occupation authorities rejected a protest by the landowners and request to continue planting the land.

16 Kuwaiti Soldiers Are Killed In Raid

Kuwait - Sixteen Kuwaiti soldiers were killed during attacks by Israeli jets on military positions on the western bank of the Suez Canal, June 17.

The soldiers belonged to the Kuwaiti al-Yarmouk Brigade, which was stationed on the western bank shortly after the June 1967 war.

Three other soldiers from the same unit were killed in similar attacks last April.

Fifteen Egyptian soldiers were also killed and others wounded the same day in the heaviest combined Arab losses on the canal announced since the 1967 war.

Suez Canal Death Toll Worries Israel

TEL AVIV - In an obvious attempt to curb its mounting death toll along the Suez Canal, Israel has named a new commander for its armored forces in Sinai.

Replacement of Maj. Gen. Shlomo Lahat by Maj. Gen. Dan Laner came in the wake of Israel's "black Saturday" of May 30, when 16 Israeli troops were killed and two captured in a daring daylight Egyptian raid on the occupied east bank.

Four enemy tanks and four armoured vehicles were destroyed by the Egyptian task force before returning safely to bases with the two captives.

Unable to curb mounting Egyptian militancy in ground battles, Israel has since resorted to its Air Force as a deterrent.

Daily air raids are now being launched against Egyptian positions on the Canal. The Israeli air offensive entered its 18th successive day on June 24.

Jerusalem Palestinians Protest Taxes, June 5



ISRAELI TROOPS PATROL STREETS OF OCCUPIED JERUSALEM JUNE 5.

Palestinian shopkeepers in occupied Jerusalem kept their shutters down May 27 and 30 to protest Israeli occupation and military taxes. They struck for a third time on June 5, punctuating with other occupied towns and townlets the third anniversary of the June War.

The Palestinian shopkeepers in Jerusalem went on strike May 27 and 30 to express their disapproval of Israeli taxes, of the methods used to collect them, and especially, of having to pay a forced loan for the "defense" of Israel.

Most of the striking businessmen lounged outside their shuttered store-fronts watching occupation troops.

"We called another

strike for today, Saturday (May 30), because tourist and visitor traffic is always heaviest on the Jewish sabbath," shopkeepers said.

Overburdened by military expenditures, Israel recently turned a hitherto voluntary defense loan into a compulsory levy on Israeli as well as "occupied" Palestinians. This adds 15 percent to normal income tax in the form of a loan repayable after 15 years, and a further 7½ percent of wages, repayable after three years.

That Palestinian citizens under Israeli occupation be forcibly taxed to "defend" Israel clearly violates the Geneva Convention.

On June 5, strikes and bombs in occupied Jerusalem, Gaza, Nablius and Ramallah punctuated the third anniversary of the June War.

In Jerusalem, stern security measures did not prevent a hand grenade from being hurled at occupation forces. According to Israel radio, "one Israeli policeman only was wounded".

Occupation troops combed the area and arrests were made after the attack which was around 19h30 local, the radio said.

In Gaza, three hand grenades were hurled on Israeli troops in the striking city. Israel admitted three military injuries.

In Nablius and Ramallah all shops were also closed despite threats and intimidations by Israeli occupation authorities.

STUDENTS TELL COURT: "DOWN WITH ISRAEL"

(Continued from p.1) school students from Khan Yunis. All were charged with belonging to an illegal students group affiliated to a commando organization.

Charges against them included "throwing grenades, planting mines, injuring Israeli soldiers and civilians, damaging government and civilian property, attempted murder, terrorizing the local population, rioting and possessing weapons."

Sentenced to life were Mohammed Moussa Shahine, 23; Hassan Hussein Shahin, 19; and Ibrahim Suleiman, 17.

Other members of the group were sentenced as follows: one to 60 years, one to 50 years, one to 30 years, one to 25 years, two to 20 years, seven to 15 years, one to 10 years and three to eight years.

The prosecutor, during his summing up said Gaza Strip military courts were too lenient in the past with students involved in commando ac-

tivity merely because they were students.

"It would have a most dangerous effect on the situation in the Gaza Strip if the accused do not receive heavy penalties because it would encourage other students to follow in their footsteps," he said.

The number of students believed involved in commando groups had risen from 150 in 1969 to 300 this year and 90 percent of commandos in the Gaza area were under 25, he said.

When they were sentenced Tuesday, June 23, they shouted "down with Israel."

Farra, jumped up and shouted at the court when he was sentenced to 20 years hard labor.

"I will still judge all of you here," said Farra. "Our heroic people will chase you Zionists out."

Earlier on June 18, a 17-year-old Palestinian schoolgirl and three other men were also sentenced to various prison terms in Gaza.

Miss Nuha Abdallah Uksayeh, 17, got an

18 month sentence with a further two and a half years suspended sentence for inciting people against occupation and belonging to an illegal student organization.

She was also charged with participation in five anti-Israeli demonstrations.

Omar Khilis, 19, got an eight year term from the Zionist court for reportedly buying 65 handgrenades.

Khalil Ma'adi, 22, was jailed for three years with a fine of 3,000 Israeli pounds on charges of contacts with hostile organizations.

Ibrahim Masri, 51, was sentenced to 11 months imprisonment and a further four years suspended term after being charged with hiding members of commando groups.

Other known Israeli military court sentences in early June were as follows:

"Allen Samy Nussbacher (alias Allen Steel), an immigrant from Australia, was sentenced to 10 years in Nazareth June 16 for "providing information to the enemy."

"Nine Palestinian youths were sentenced from one to 25 years in Hebron June 16 for "commando activities." Salah Najjar, identified as the "group leader" got the 25 years sentence.

"Anis Mahmoud Idris Ashker, 21, was sentenced to 10 years in Nablius June 7 for inciting to resistance.

"Salem Ali Salem Hotat, 45, was sentenced to 19 years in Lydda June 8 for "affiliation to a commando group, planting mines and possessing arms."

"Ramzi Asmar of Lydda was sentenced to five years in Tel Aviv June 8 for "passing security information."

"In Jenin three unidentified local Palestinians were sentenced June 8 to two and a half years each for "belonging to a commando organization, connections with enemy and trafficking with arms."

"Naiz Mahmoud Alufa, 60, was sentenced June 8 in Jenin to one year for "aiding his 17-year-old son, an armed infiltrator."

FATEH ISSUES DAILY

The Palestine National Liberation Movement, Fateh issued in mid-June its own four-page Arabic daily newspaper, called "Fateh".

"Fateh" now appears daily in Arabic, bi-weekly in English and monthly in French.

"They Are Little Better than Gangsters"

WASHINGTON—Seventy-three US senators have signed a letter, urging the Nixon administration to sell 125 Phantom and other jet warplanes to the Zionist settler-state of Israel.

The signers include many opponents of President Nixon's policies in Indochina.

The senators say in the letter that granting the Israeli request for military aid—a request held in abeyance by the administration -- is the surest way to head off all-out war in the area.

The bi-partisan letter was presented to Secretary of State William P. Rogers June 1.

The letter has been circulated primarily by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., and Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff, D., Conn. Among the signers are said to be senators of such diverse political

viewpoints as Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., George McGovern, D., S.D., Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., and Stuart Symington, D., Mo.

A few days later on June 9, the International Herald Tribune published the following self-explanatory letter to the editor on the subject.

In Arabs' Defense

Those 73 senators who now, unscrupulously, seek to escalate the war in the Middle East by coercing the United States to supply Israel with further destructive power in the form of Phantom jets, etc. are, to my mind, little better than gangsters. Many, if not most of them, have done their best to disrupt the President's policies in Southeast Asia on the pretext of being doves, and, with a volte face that would do discredit to the most blatant of hypocrites, they now want to switch their nefarious endeavors to embroiling the United States in their private war against the Arabs.

A lot of people, including newspaper editors, leftists, politicians, etc. have apparently only recently discovered that Russia is helping the Arabs to defend themselves from Israeli aggression. It may only be a coincidence that this coincides with the intense pressure that Israel is putting on the President to give them more offensive weapons in order to escalate the war. Can it be that all these alarms are a skillful and persuasive exercise in Israeli propaganda?

Russia has undoubtedly come to the decision that Egypt had to be defended against Israeli boundless superiority in air power that was hitting the virtually defenseless Arab population at will, in an ef-

fort to terrorize them into submission. The Russian defense has undoubtedly altered the situation, to the extent that the Israeli Air Force is no longer free to bomb Egypt at will.

If the ultimate object in preventing the massacre of the helpless is peace, and most countries and most leaders in the world say they want peace, then Russia's intervention on a purely defensive basis cannot be a bad thing. To this point, peace has most definitely not been promoted by a so-called arms "balance" entirely unbalanced in Israel's favor.

C. G. CHAPLIN,
Lugano, Switzerland.



Senate Panel Provides for Sale Of Jets to Israel

WASHINGTON, June 18 (Reuters).—The Senate Armed Services Committee yesterday provided legal authorization for the sale of 125 jets to Israel and expressed grave concern over Soviet involvement in the Middle East.

The committee adopted an amendment to the defense procurement bill—which provides authorization for \$1.9 billion spending by the Defense Department in the 1971 fiscal year—authorizing President Nixon to make the sale.

The bill is not expected to reach the Senate floor until July or August. Mr. Nixon is likely to decide in the next week or so on Israel's pending request for 125 jet planes, and yesterday's action was seen as a further congressional effort to prod him toward a favorable response.

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