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ASU Says GI's Are Becoming More Aware Of Mideast Events

June 18, New York, N.Y.--Members of the American Servicemen's Union stationed with the 3rd Infantry Division, Aschaffenburg, West Germany report that their unit and other units of the 3rd Inf. Div. were put on "red alert" to go to Jordan on Friday, June 11.

The ASU members reporting this news printed up a leaflet which was distributed to GIs in units around Aschaffenburg.

The Chairman of the ASU, Andrew Stapp said today, "GIs are becoming more aware of what is going on in the Middle East. American GIs are being told now what they were told about Vietnam five years ago. Just as in Vietnam GIs will be expected to give their blood and their lives to protect the interest of the Rockefeller's, Gulf Oil and Chase Manhattan. The American's Union is organizing GIs to see that an imperialist war is just that no matter if it is in Southeast Asia or the Middle East."

Called on alert to go to Jordan June 11, at the height of the conspiracy against the Palestinian Revolution, were GIs of the 1/7th, 4/64th and the 3rd Med Bn units in Germany. A1-so put on alert during the mid-June crisis in Jordan was the U.S. based 82nd Airborne Division.

Repeated Fateh Rocket Barrages Whip Beissan 4 Times in 5 Days

Fateh guerillas assaulted Beissan town, south of the Sea of Galilee, with several

rocket barrages four times during the last five days of June, causing much havoc and inflicting heavy casualties in enemy ranks.

The repeated salvos of Katyusha rockets against Beissan were each time confessed by Israel. Similar rocket, mor-

tar and bazooka barrages were also unleashed by Fateh commands against other enemy settlements, positions and patrols in the Jordan Valley and Upper Galilee, including Kiryat Shemona, Dan, Sha'ar Yashov, Kefar Ruppin, Yardenia, Neve Ur, Neve Eytan, Mis-

gav Am. About three-fourths of Beissan's population have "moved back" into deeper occupied territory as a result of repeated Fateh attacks on the town despite a tax break of up to 40 percent as a "duress allowance."

Creeping Annexation Of Jerusalem

JERUSALEM - In implementation of its policy of "creeping annexation," Israel is to move this summer its District Court in Jerusalem from the sector occupied in 1948 to that occupied in 1967.

The court will transfer to the "more spacious" courtrooms in that part of the city taken over by Israel following the June 1967 war. The move will begin on July 16.

It is the second time an Israeli agency has transferred there, Israeli Police head-quarters was shifted last year.

346 OPERATIONS LAUNCHED IN JUNE

Palestinian commands launched a total of 346 operations against Zionist enemy troops in June, against 497 operations in May and 477 in April.

The drop in the number of operations was attributed to the conspiracy against the Palestinian Revolution in Jordan during the second week of June.

A military spokesman listed the major commando operations for the month as follows:

1. The blowing up of a military garage in Wadi el-Joz in Jerusalem on June 3.
2. The battle of Wadi el-Soyous (near Har Hazera) south of the Dead Sea on June 2-3.
3. Destruction of high voltage power pylons in Wadi Arava, south of the Dead Sea, and the Gaza Strip.
4. Partial destruction of potash works south of the Dead Sea.
5. The blowing up of the Raheel building southeast of Tel Aviv.
6. The downing of Skyhawk in South Lebanon.
7. The battle of Yathma in the Nabulus district.
8. The rocketing of enemy settlements and positions in the

(Continued p.2)

GUPS Delegates Off on Tours For Second World Conference

Official delegates of the General Union of Palestine Students are off on world tours with a twinfold mission related to the Second World Conference on Palestine to be held in Amman Sept. 2-6.

Some of the GUPS delegates are raising the necessary contributions and donations to sponsor the conference while others are extending invitations to the conferees and contacting the main speakers.

Conferees are expected to exceed 200, including international personalities, national liberation movements in the Third World as well as students, youth and popular unions and organizations.

GUPS, the Central Committee of the Palestinian Resistance Movement and a number of international personalities named by the Preparatory Committee will figure among the list of speakers who will tackle various aspects of the conference's three major themes:

1. Zionism
2. The Palestinian



Revolution, and
3. The Palestinian Alternative to the Zionist Entity.

The program for the five-day conference will feature visits to commando bases, camps of evicted Palestinians and Palestinian social institutions, including

schools, workshops and Palestinian Red Crescent facilities.

The First World Conference on Palestine had been organized by GUPS in Cairo in March 1965 and had been attended by 108 delegations representing a total of 58 states.



GUPS SPONSORS SUMMER WORK CAMPS

The General Union of Palestine Students is sponsoring two Summer work camps in Jordan in July.

The first summer camps, which opened July 1, will extend through July 15. A second one, The International Summer Work Camp will open in mid-July, extending through August 5.

As an expression of revolutionary solidarity with all progressive forces in the world at large, a GUPS official told this publication, student and youth organizations from many parts of the world are participating in the International Work Camp opening in mid-July.

According to a GUPS spokesman, members of progressive student and youth organizations who have been unable to register for the camp can still do so by traveling to the area and calling on any of the three following GUPS addresses:

1. 17 Jawad Husni St. Tel. 58829 Cairo, UAR
2. Bustani Street, Off Beirut's Arab University Tel. 308970 Beirut, Lebanon.
3. PLO-Jabal Weibdeh Tel. 39113 Amman, Jordan

This year's International Camp will mainly feature work on Palestinian Red Crescent projects, including the construction of clinics and convalescence homes.

ISRAEL SIGNS ACCORD WITH EEC

Israel's preferential trade agreement with the Common Market was signed on June 30 in Luxembourg. Under the agreement the Community will make tariff reductions on over 80% of Israeli industrial and agricultural exports. In the first five-year phase Israel will in return lower tariffs on about half of its imports from the Community that are subject to customs duties.

The E.E.C. as a whole is the most important single market and source of supply for Israel.

Imports from the Community into Israel rose by 25 percent to \$400 last year and exports to the Community by 10 percent to \$190.

The Common Market, accounting for 30 percent of Israel's total foreign trade, constitutes Israel's only natural market in the present political circumstances with Britain and other European countries expected to join the market before long, the importance of the preferential agreement is heightened still further from Israel's point of view.

The Israeli agreement replaces a non-preferential arrangement which ran out in July 1967, after which France opposed Israeli requests for a full association agreement on condition that similar treatment be offered to any Arab country that asked for it.



326 OPERATIONS IN JUNE

(Continued from p.1)

Central Jordan Valley and Upper Galilee.

9. The attack of enemy posts and ambushes all along the northern and southern Ghor, the occupied Golan and Upper Galilee fronts.

Enemy life and property losses were described as high. The Palestinian commando casualties included 20 dead, 4 wounded and three missing.

Meanwhile, a statistical survey conducted recently by the Palestinian Armed Struggle Command reveals that commando organizations launched about 6,000 military operations against the enemy in the five year period between Jan. 1, 1965 and Dec. 31, 1969. Nearly one third of all the operations were launched in 1969 alone.

The survey indicates that the average number of commando operations increased from one every three days in 1965 to three per day in 1968 and to 16 per day last year.

Over 61 percent of all commando operations, the survey reveals, are undertaken by Fatah alone. Fatah operations, the survey shows, increased from 148 in 1965, to 146 in 1967, to 676 in 1968 and 2,403 in 1969.

PASC's survey estimates Israeli deaths from commando operations at 1,347 in 1969 against 208 commando deaths last year -- a ratio of about seven to one.

Total commando deaths from June 1967 to 31 December 1969 was estimated at 960.

Israeli Lawyer: '80% of Prisoners Are Tortured during Interrogation'

Writing in the Sunday Times of Last Nov. 23, David Leitch quoted an Israeli lawyer, who handles many of the cases of detained Palestinians saying that "experience suggests 80 percent of the prisoners are tortured during interrogation."

To document such Israeli violations of the Declaration of Human Rights (Genocide Convention 1948), the UN Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966, and the Geneva Convention, listed hereunder are direct quotations from the Israeli press—including *al-Ittihad* (published in Arabic), the *Jewish Press* (published in English) and *Davar* and *Ha'olam Hazeh* (both published in Hebrew).

In Nahlas jail, there are now 463 men prisoners and 9 women, all of them people who have resisted the occupation of their country. They live in cells built during the Turkish occupation, measuring 20 meters long and 13 meters wide and containing 40 people. The prisoners were on hunger strike lasting 8 days as a protest against their treatment. They asked for the improvement of their prison conditions.

(Al-Ittihad, 11 February 1969)

On 9 February 1969, three people from the village of Deir Hane were arrested: Hussein Abd-El-Hamid, Jawid Abdel-Kader Hameh and Mohamed Ahmad Hammoud. They were accused of having had contacts with al-Fateh. Their houses were also searched.

These villagers are being beaten and tortured in order to compel them to admit the charges against them.

(Al-Ittihad, 28 February 1969)

Hundreds of telegrams are pouring into the Prime Minister's office, the Ministry of Security and Justice and the offices of the Red Cross protesting against the criminal death of the young man, Kasim al-Tamimi, under interrogation. These telegrams request an inquiry on the body by a neutral committee and the publication of its findings. The signatures also accuse the police of torturing the young man to death. Among the signatories are Islamic religious leaders in the town and dignitaries from all professions and walks of life.

Meanwhile, the police took the body of the dead man straight to the cemetery in Jerusalem on Monday evening at 9 o'clock and compelled his relatives to bury him without letting the matter become generally known. They were also warned to keep silent about this affair.

At Amory, a member of the Knesset, said that his conscience would not allow him to keep quiet about this terrible affair.

(Al-Ittihad, 28 March 1969)

The 1949 Geneva Convention on the Treatment of Prisoners of War does not apply to members of the Arab terrorist organizations, as they are not a party to the conflict between Israel and the Arab states; the military court in Ramallah ruled yesterday.

(Jerusalem Post, 14 April 1969)

Dayan went to visit the women and arrestees. It appeared that one of the women, Amna Hanhali, had been hit with a whip. All the arrested women went on a two-day hunger strike.

(Ola Golan Hashah, 14 April 1969)

A delegation from Nahlas yesterday called on the military governor to request that he hasten the release of all Nahlas girls who had been arrested.

(Jerusalem Post, 6 May 1969)

Dr. Ghosheh is still under arrest in Ramallah prison where he has been for the last month without a formal charge having been made against him. He charged with the killing and taking place. His lawyer Maitre Langer said that Dr. Ghosheh was suffering from serious heart trouble and that his continued arrest constituted a danger to his life.

Dr. Ghosheh protested that his interrogators threatened him with a long and brutal interrogation and that they also threatened to keep him under administrative arrest for 30 years.

(Al-Ittihad, 12 May 1969)

It is learned that the main findings of the police inquiry into the death in prison of Kasim Abu Akar al-Tamimi were that his death was caused by "a charge of unfortunate occurrence in the course of his interrogation." These included his falling and slipping down the stairs while hand-cuffed in the court house when he was brought to have his remand renewed and his being driven in a jeep over rough terrain which might have affected his internal organs.

The police report, however, is understood to have stated explicitly that there was definitely no question of torture or "excessive" beating.

(Jerusalem Post, 15 May 1969)

Maitre Police Langer put off the attack on client David Al Arikat to the Military Judge in Ramallah. He was arrested on 23 March with Radwan Hassan Helon, Nimr Dib and Ghosheh and Fouad Abu Ghosheh, all of them nobles from the town of Jericho. The lawyer was not allowed to see them for a whole month after their arrest. She stated that Al Arikat had been beaten badly by the soldier who arrested him in his home in Jericho, and that the soldier had aimed his gun at him and threatened to kill him. In the police station, his interrogators who were wearing civilian clothes also beat him in a manner so brutal as to make him go on a hunger strike. His request then to see his lawyer was refused.

(Al-Ittihad, 25 May 1969)

Three Arabs have died while in detention, Police Minister Yishai Sasson told Knesset members Tuesday afternoon during day's question time in the Knesset. He said that in accordance

with requirements of the Law, coroners' inquests had been held in each case. The coroners' conclusions had been public. In one case the detainee had hanged himself; in the second he died as a result of a fall; in the third case he died from a chronic illness.

(Jerusalem Post, 6 June 1969)

The trial of five young people and two men — for placing bombs (two of them) in the Jerusalem Supermarket on February 21 and another charge of explosives at the British Consulate in Jerusalem's Sheikh Jarrah quarter, began before a military court in Lydda on June 4.

Two of the accused claimed that their statements to the police were extracted by force. Another claimed that he had been told that his father's house would be demolished after the Kachonchov in his possession was found buried in the courtyard. Rami Odeh told the court that in his confrontation with Ismail al-Tawil during the interrogation she had told her to confess only because she wanted some respite from being tortured and to prevent the young girl from being tortured as well.

(Jerusalem Post, 5 June 1969)

Policeman Rav-Samir Ezra Kligen denied statements by Rami Youssef Odeh that she had been stripped and beaten during her interrogation. He said that he had been with her day and night during that period. She slept in his office with a police woman instead of in a detention cell. He added that he had no reason to beat her, since she gave the police information which led to the capture of the rest of the perpetrators of the Jerusalem Supermarket bombing last February. The girl's father, Yusuf Mustafa Odeh, 54, of Ramallah testified that 2 policemen had forced him to beat his daughter to get her to talk to the police.

Mr. Odeh and his two other daughters were arrested after explosives were discovered in his home. The house was blown up. He and one daughter were in their interrogation.

(Jerusalem Post, 6 June 1969)

Banda Nabulsi and Shihab Wazni, both aged 19, admitted yesterday that they had placed a bomb in the Supermarket and that they belonged to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Both girls alleged that their testimony had been extracted by force and threats. Banda Nabulsi said that on the first day of her arrest on the 17th of March, she was beaten, pulled by the hair, insulted and spat upon. Shihab Wazni said that her interrogators had tried to rape her and that consequently she had been prepared to do anything.

(Davar, 11 June 1969)

The Police arrested the young writer Mohamed Nafah in the village of Hei Jir. He was taken to the Police Station; where the Commissioner of Police Abu Srover beat him. Then he was taken to his room and kept there for one day. He was then taken to the court. The hearing operation was continued, coupled with insults. At night a strong electric light was kept on to prevent him from sleeping. In the morning he was released without any charge being brought against him.

(Al-Ittihad, 1 July 1969)

The lawyer Ali Rafi asked the Military Judge to refuse to admit an evidence statement by his clients, lawyer Ghazi Kawasmi, Ghazi Kawasmi and Mohamed Kawasmi, all of them residents of Jerusalem. The lawyer stated that these statements were extracted from them after brutal beatings by their interrogators from the moment of their arrest on 13 March 1969. He said that signs of beatings were still apparent on their bodies, especially Ghazi Kawasmi, who suffered from a deep cut on his head 7cm long and 3 cm wide. This cut testified to the fact that the lawyer had been hit on the head with the stick of the officer in charge of interrogation. Signs of beating were also still apparent under the eye of the accused Mohamed Kawasmi.

The lawyer also stated that his clients were in the same room as Kasim Abu Akar al-Tamimi who died as a result of torture. When their friend died his clients had no right to confess to whatever the Police wanted them to confess to in order not to face the same fate. The trial was accordingly adjourned by the Judge until 15 July 1969.

(Al-Ittihad, 8 July 1969)

The lawyer Ali Rafi presented statements given by his clients Samir Abu Diab, Abdul-Latif Bshadneh Ghaili, Ahmed Musa Muraghi, Sami Salama Al-Bibi and Raha Al-Din Al-Dib. The statements were extracted by force, the lawyer Al-Dib said during their trial on the 2nd of August. He also said that his clients were subjected to brutal torture during their interrogation at the beginning of March. At the police station they were hit on their genital area with a gun.

Traces of beating with iron bars were still apparent on their legs, bullets were inserted in their restraints until they faltered. They were also given false statements. The interrogators had a list in which everything they wanted the accused to say was already written down. The trial was adjourned until the 17th of August 1969.

(Al-Ittihad, 8 August 1969)

In Lydda, one of the principal accused in Jerusalem Supermarket blast in February yesterday declared to the military tribunal how he police had allegedly tortured him to obtain a confession. Youssef Odeh told the court that he had been hit with sticks, suspended from a board and threatened. He even demonstrated in the court how he had been made to sit cross-legged with his hands on his shoulders allegedly hit with a power saw on his fingers. His evidence was cut short because of a power failure which brought the fans in the courtroom to a halt. The court at this point adjourned going to the next.

(Jerusalem Post, 3 September 1969)

At the prison of Akelelon:
1 — The guards are empowered to beat the prisoners.
2 — Many of them spend some time in solitary cells.
3 — Most prisoners are beaten as soon as they arrive.

(Continued p.5)

Teenagers Get "Life"

GAZA — Two teenage Palestinians were given life sentences here June 25 by an Israeli military court judging members of a Palestinian resistance group from one of occupied Gaza's largest refugee camps.

Mustapha Abu Jiah, 17, received his life term for a long series of acts of resistance, including the deaths of an Israeli member of the local military occupation government and of a collaborator.

Abu Jiah's elder brother is already serving a life term for resistance activity.

The second life term went to 18-year-old Mahmoud Ali Farhad, charged with attacks on Israeli police stations and army patrols.

Two days earlier on June 23, another Israeli military court in occupied Jenin sentenced a local Palestinian leader to life imprisonment while four others also received various prison terms.

Nafez Salah Attiah Dragma, 32, was found guilty of belonging to Fateh, firing on a border police station, possession of arms and giving shelter to a wounded commando who had participated in a clash with an Israeli patrol in which three soldiers were killed.

Four other local residents including Dragma's younger brother were sentenced to terms ranging from five to fifteen years.

The accused denied the charges brought against them.

Four others accused of affiliation with Fateh were also jailed for periods ranging from 15 to 25 years. June 23 by a military court in the central town of Lydda.

Khalil Ahmed Salamah, 23, was sentenced to 25 years and Mahmoud Shitvi, 26, to 20 years. Both said they did not regret their resistance actions.

The two others were sentenced to 15 years each.

Document

PALESTINE IN RETROSPECT

Unable to permit any further Jewish immigration into Palestine against the wishes of the majority of its inhabitants, plagued by Zionist demands for more and more immigrants, subjected to pressure by the United States and harassed by the Zionist campaign of violence, the British Mandatory Government in 1947 referred the question of the future government of Palestine to the United Nations.

On May 15, 1947, the General Assembly decided to appoint a UN Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP). The Committee did not agree on a specific solution to the problem though several conclusions (e.g. that Palestine could not by itself solve the Jewish problem) were unanimously recommended. Seven of the eleven members of UNSCOP decided in favour of the partition of Palestine, three members favoured a solution along federal lines, while the representative of Australia abstained from voting in favour of either plan.

The two plans of UNSCOP were included in a single report submitted to the General Assembly on 31st August 1947. The Assembly meeting as an Ad Hoc Committee on Palestine decided on 22 October 1947 to appoint two sub-committees: Sub-Committee I which was to draw up a detailed plan along the lines of the partitionist solution suggested by some of the UNSCOP members and Sub-Committee 2 which was not bound by its terms of reference to a partitionist solution.

The Report of Sub-Committee 2 (Document A/C. 1/433 and Add. 1) was completed by 11 November 1947. It remains to this day the most rigorous and authoritative critique both of the principle of partition and of the UNSCOP partition plan, which was subsequently adopted with modifications on 29 November 1947, by the General Assembly.

Following is the text of the three draft resolutions recommended by Sub-Committee 2 for acceptance by the General Assembly.

DRAFT RESOLUTION REFERRING CERTAIN LEGAL QUESTIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The General Assembly

Considering that the Palestine question raises certain legal issues connected, inter alia, with the inherent right of the indigenous population of Palestine to their country and to determine its future, the pledges and assurances given to the Arabs in the First World War regarding the independence of Arab countries, including Palestine, the validity and scope of the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate, the effect on the Mandate of the dissolution of the League of Nations and of the declaration by the Mandatory Power of its intention to withdraw from Palestine,

Considering that the Palestine question also raises other legal issues connected with the competence of the United Nations to recommend any solution contrary to the Covenant of the League of Nations or the Charter of the United Nations, or to the wishes of the majority of the people of Palestine,

Considering that doubts have been expressed by several Member States concerning the legality under the Charter of any action by the United Nations, or by any Member State or group of Member States, to enforce any proposal which is contrary to the wishes, or is made without the consent, of the majority of the inhabitants of Palestine,

Considering that these questions involve legal issues which so far have not been pronounced upon by any impartial or competent tribunal, and that it is essential that such questions be authoritatively determined before the United Nations can recommend a solution of the Palestine question in conformity with the principles of justice and international law,

Resolves to request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion under Article 96 of the Charter and Chapter IV of the Statute of the Court on the following questions:

(a) Whether the indigenous population of Palestine has or has not an inherent right to Palestine and to determine its future constitution and government;

(b) Whether the pledges and assurances given by Great Britain to the Arabs during the First World War (including the Anglo-French Declaration of 1918) concerning the independence and future of Arab countries at the end of the war did not include Palestine;

(c) Whether the Balfour Declaration, which was made without the knowledge or consent of the indigenous population of Palestine, was valid and binding on that population or is inconsistent with the earlier and subsequent pledges and assurances given to the Arabs;

(d) Whether the provisions of the Mandate for Palestine regarding the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine are in conformity or consistent with the objectives and provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations (in particular Article 22), or are compatible with the provisions of the Mandate relating to the development of self-government and the preservation of the rights and position of the Arabs of Palestine;

(e) Whether the legal basis for the Mandate for Palestine has been superseded by the dissolution of the League of Nations, and whether it is not the duty of the Mandatory Power to hand over power and administration to a government of Palestine representing the rightful people of Palestine;

(f) Whether a plan to partition Palestine without the consent of the majority of its people is consistent with the objectives of the Covenant of the League of Nations and with the provisions of the Mandate for Palestine;

(g) Whether the United Nations is competent to recommend either of the two plans and recommendations of the majority or minority of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, or any other solution involving partition of the territory of Palestine, or a permanent trusteeship over any city or part of Palestine, without the consent of the majority of the people of Palestine;

(h) Whether the United Nations, or any of its Member States, is competent to enforce or recommend the enforcement of any proposal concerning the constitution and future government of Palestine, in particular, any plan of partition which is contrary to the wishes, or adopted without the consent, of the inhabitants of Palestine;

Instructions the Secretary-General to transmit this resolution to the International Court of Justice, accompanied by all documents likely to throw light upon the questions under reference.

II

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON JEWISH REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS

The General Assembly,

having regard to the unanimous recommendations of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, that the General Assembly undertake immediately the initiation and execution of an international arrangement whereby the problem of the distressed European Jews will be dealt with as a matter of extreme urgency for the alleviation of their plight and of the Palestine problem;

Bearing in mind that genuine refugees and displaced persons constitute a problem which is international in scope and character, considering that the question of refugees and displaced persons is indivisible in character as regards its possible solution, considering that it is the duty of the Governments concerned to make provision for the return of refugees and displaced persons to the countries of which they are nationals, being further of the opinion that where repatriation proves impossible, solution should be sought by way of resettlement in the territories of the Member States of the United Nations which are willing and in a position to absorb these refugees and displaced persons,

Considering that Palestine, despite its very small area and limited resources, has absorbed a disproportionately large number of Jewish immigrants and cannot take any more without serious injury to the economy of the country and the rights and position of the indigenous population;

Considering that many other countries with much greater area and larger resources have not taken their due share of Jewish refugees and displaced persons;

Having adopted its resolution 62 (D) of 15 December 1946 calling for the creation of an International Refugee Organization with a view to the solution of the refugee problem through the combined efforts of the United Nations, and

Taking note of the assumption on 1 July 1947 by the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization of operational responsibility for displaced persons and refugees,

Recommendations

1. The countries of origin should be requested to take back the Jewish refugees and displaced persons belonging to them, and to render them the best possible assistance to resettle in life;

2. That those Jewish refugees and displaced persons who cannot be repatriated should be absorbed in the territories of Members of the United Nations in proportion to their area, economic resources, per capita income population and other relevant factors;

3. That a special commission of the General Assembly should be set up to recommend for acceptance of the Members of the United Nations a scheme of quotas of Jewish refugees and displaced persons to be resettled in their respective territories, and that the scheme, as far as possible, be worked out in consultation with the International Refugee Organization or its Preparatory Commission.

III

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE CONSTITUTION AND FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the declaration by the Mandatory Power of its intention to withdraw from Palestine,

Considering that Palestine is a mandated territory whose independence was provisionally recognized by virtue of paragraph 4 of Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, recognizing that the only solution in consonance with the objectives of the Covenant of the League of Nations and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations is one that is acceptable to

(Continued p.5)

ISRAEL SEIZES ARAB LAND

JERUSALEM—Israeli occupation authorities recently seized more than 1,000 dunums (250 acres) of Palestinian Arab land between Jerusalem and Ramallah to build homes for new Zionist settlers it was learned here June 27.

The Israeli occupation troops had also started building 500 dwellings on the slopes of the Mount of Olives in occupied Jerusalem.

FRENCH GROUPS RAP ZIONISTS

PARIS — A group of pro-Palestinian organizations asked the French government June 24 to act against Zionistists and other groups trying to undermine Franco-Arab friendship.

In a joint communication, the organizations asked the government "to oppose these actions which have for their aims the intimidation of the population and the deterioration of our relations with our Indo-Chinese and Arab friends."

The statement was signed by the Democratic Union for Work, the Movement Against Anti-Arab Racism, the Palestine-Paris Committee, the Committee for Support for the Vietnamese Resistance and the General Union of Palestinian Students.

It followed a statement by the Association of Young Group-Lists that "gangs of Zionist provocateurs" had tried to disrupt a meeting June 23 on "Indochina, Palestine—the Same Battle."

ON TORTURE DURING INTERRORATION

(Continued from p.3)

- 4 -- The prisoners are not allowed to raise their heads while speaking to the warden.
- 5 -- The prisoners sleep on the ground without a mattress; they are only given a straw mat and one blanket.
- 6 -- The use of blankets is not allowed during the day.

The lawyers of Yusuf Abdallah, detained in Telkarm prison since March, were not allowed to see him until 8 September 1969, which aroused their suspicions that he was being tortured. In his meeting the accused described to his lawyer Maître Langer how his interrogators beat him constantly for a whole month, how he would faint for long stretches at a time, how the other prisoners cried when they saw him going back to the cell. The accused gave the names of his torturers to his lawyer and said that the military governor had threatened him with life imprisonment if he went on refusing to speak. His request to see the Red Cross representative was constantly refused. His lawyer filed a suit against his torturers with the Minister of Defense.

(Al-Bithad, 16 September 1969)

Maître Langer was at last able to see her client Isaac Ali Mouraghi from Arab Jerusalem who has been in jail since the beginning of March this year.

The accused described to his lawyer what he went through during interrogation (for anti-Israeli activities).

He said that his torture went on for 28 days, that he was hit with cudgels on his head and on his body. The interrogators, led by a man named Marcos, would pour first hot then cold water on him. He was also subjected to electric shocks, hung up by the legs

and whipped. The prisoner spent whole nights without a drop of water. He had an infected cut on his head which had not healed and was causing him unbearable pain. When the lawyer, visited him, he was still in the hospital of Ramallah prison. The lawyer immediately filed a suit against those responsible for these crimes with the Minister of Defense and the Police and said that her client could produce eye-witnesses for this barbaric torture.

(Al-Bithad, 15 September 1969)

In the women's prison at Ramallah, the inmates went on a hunger strike lasting six days, as a protest against their condition and the inequality of treatment between Arab and non-Arab prisoners. They also protested to the administration against their continued unjustified arrest, asking that they should be released as most of them were students and long arrests affected their future.

(Al-Bithad, 30 September 1969)

Several witnesses in a military court in Lydda testified on October 22nd to having seen "terrorist" suspects beaten with sticks and even hanging by their hands from a door lintel while in custody. The witnesses were questioned in connection with a point of order, on whether or not to accept the suspects' police statements in the Jerusalem Supreme Court trial.

The accused contest their statements should not be allowed as evidence, since they were extracted under pressure and threats of torture.

Dr. Nabil Sa'ada Dits Ghosheh, 40, an Arab Jerusalem physician awaiting trial on charges of subversive activity, told the court that police investigators took him up to the fourth floor of the Russian Compound building on March 9 "to show what happens to persons who don't give the correct rate." He said he saw several persons being beaten and even hanging by their hands from a door-frame. Dr. Ghosheh also saw the accused Odeh being taken to the hospital after being bombed last February -- in a state of "semi-consciousness." It has not yet been decided whether or not to allow the suspects' statements.

(Jerusalem Post, 23 October 1969)

The director's office of the women's prison in Ramallah punished Arab prisoners by restricting them to their cells on Bayram feast and prohibited their relatives from visiting them because they refused to celebrate Hanoukiah feast which coincided with the last days of Bayram, a month of fasting and reading the Koran for Moslem prisoners. The punished prisoners included 'Alisha Odeh, Rasmiya Odeh, Nughit al-Muftitah, Randa al-Nabdeli, Shiam al-Wazni and Hanaa al-Asli.

(Al-Bithad, 19 December 1969)

During a (military) court session in Lydda on 10 November 1969, Alisha Ahmad Fares, accused of planning charges in the British Council and a supermarket, explained methods of torture she suffered during her interrogation since her arrest on 1 March 1969. After her arrival at the police station in Jerusalem, the officer Ezra Klips started hitting her over the head and the warden with a stick and another person pulled her hair and other interrogators kicked her until she lost consciousness. Later, she was taken with another detainee, Rasmiya Odeh to the fourth floor where her legs were tied to a chair. She was beaten continuously for the first night of her arrest when she fell sick and could not sleep. The following morning the interrogator gave her a pen and paper to write her testimony, but as she did not like what she wrote, tore the paper up and threatened to take off her clothes and started to carry out his threat by taking off her jacket and blouse. Then the officer Golani, came in and slapped her. The accused added that on 10 March 1969 she suffered a brutal torture (which "I cannot describe so matter how hard I try"). The officer Marcos together with a tall dark person and a policeman flagged her, tied her hands to her back and slapped and kicked her after taking off her clothes. Marcos pushed his stick into her vagina. She does not know if that caused her to lose her virginity.

After this torture she confessed all that was asked of her and even that she parked the car which exploded in Meina Yehuda in Jerusalem.

Rasmiya Odeh told the court, in its session of 2 September 1969, of this and similar methods of torture, especially sexual torture.

Lawyer Meir Cohen, on behalf of his client Rasmiya Odeh, called a private doctor to the prison to examine her. The expenses will be paid by her family. The lawyer, Ali Rafi, supported the request. Yet the court rejected the request claiming that it came too late. Ali Rafi answered that for months he sought the prison director's permissions to bring an impartial doctor to examine his client, but that until today he had not received an affirmative reply to his request, dated 24 October 1969.

(Al-Bithad, 19 December 1969)



N.Y. Police Arrest Rabbi

NEW YORK -- Rabbi Meir Kahane, leader of the Zionist "Jewish" Defense League (JDL), was arraigned in Brooklyn Criminal Court Monday morning June 29 on charges of assault on a police officer, resisting arrest, and obstruction of governmental administration.

Judge Gerard Weisberg released the Rabbi in his own custody pending a hearing Sept. 10. In the courtroom were 24 followers of Kahane as well as a number of Zionist thugs.

Following the arraignment, Kahane told reporters he planned to file formal charges against three police officers at police headquarters. The Rabbi said he expected the three officers would be suspended pending a hearing.

According to Kahane he and four other members of the Zionist band had gone to the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn June 28 to "protect" Hassidic Jews from alleged harassment and taunts from Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

PALESTINE IN RETROSPECT

(Continued from p.4)

the majority of the people of Palestine.

Being satisfied that the partition of Palestine is unjust, illegal and impracticable and that the only just and workable solution is the immediate establishment of a unitary, democratic, and independent State, with adequate safeguards for minorities. Believing that peaceful and orderly transfer of power from the Mandatory to the government of the people of Palestine is necessary in the interest of all concerned, Recommendations

1. That the provisional government, representative of all important sections of the citizenry in proportion to their numerical strength, should be set up as early as possible in Palestine; That the powers and functions of the present administration of Palestine should be vested in the provisional government as soon as the latter is constituted;

2. That the Mandatory Power should begin the withdrawal of its forces and services from Palestine as soon as the provisional government is installed, and should complete the withdrawal within one year;

3. That the provisional government should, as soon as practicable, enact an electoral law for the setting up of a constituent assembly, prepare an electoral register, and hold elections for the constituent assembly;

4. That the constituent assembly should also function as a legislature and that the provisional government should be responsible to it until elections for a legislature are held under the new constitution;

5. That while the task of framing a constitution for Palestine must be left to the constituent assembly, the following basic principles shall be strictly adhered to:

- (a) Palestine shall be a unitary and sovereign State;
- (b) It shall have a democratic constitution, with an elected legislature and an executive responsible to the legislature;
- (c) The constitution shall guarantee respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, and freedom of religious belief and practice in accordance with the status quo (including the maintenance of separate religious courts to deal with matters of personal status);
- (d) The constitution shall guarantee the rights of religious bodies or other societies and institutions in carrying out their activities, and shall provide for the maintenance of educational establishments administered by public authority, educational institutions of their own, subject to normal government supervision and inspection;
- (e) The constitution shall recognize the right of Jews to employ Hebrew as a second official language in areas in which they are in a majority;
- (f) The law of naturalization and citizenship shall provide, amongst other conditions, that the applicant should be a legal resident of Palestine for a continuous period to be determined by the constituent assembly;
- (g) The constitution shall ensure adequate representation in the legislature or all important sections of the citizenry in proportion to their numerical strength;
- (h) The constitution shall also provide for adequate reflection in the executive and the administration of the distribution of representation in the legislature;
- (i) The constitution shall authorize the legislature to invest local authorities with wide discretion in matters connected with education, health and other social services;
- (j) The constitution shall provide for the setting up of a supreme court, the jurisdiction of which shall include, inter alia, the power to pronounce upon the constitutional validity of all legislation, and it shall be open to any aggrieved party to have recourse to that tribunal;
- (k) The guarantees contained in the constitution concerning the rights and safeguards of the minorities shall not be subject to amendment or modification without the consent of the minority concerned expressed through a majority of its representatives in the legislature.



Within 4 Days

FOUR ISRAELI PILOTS ON SYRIAN A

CAIRO- Egyptian air defences shot down four Israeli jets June 30 as the planes swooped on Egyptian positions in the central sector of the Suez Canal. Three Israeli pilots were captured.

Two of the planes were Skyhawks and two Phantom jets.

The US-made Phantoms were the first to be hit when they were intercepted by Egyptian air defence near the Canal. Two Israeli pilots were captured when they parachuted from one of the Phantoms-- landing on the West Bank of the Canal.

Later a group of Skyhawks raided the same area and one was seen exploding in mid-air as anti-aircraft flake struck home. A second Skyhawk was hit and the pilot parachuted to capture.

Five Phantom jets have been downed by the Egyptians since Israel began using them on the Egyptian front. The last Phantom plane was shot on Feb. 8 over the northern delta.

Israel has been carrying out daily raids against Egyptian positions on the Western Bank of the Canal since May 31.

This followed two daring Egyptian commando raids in which two Israeli patrols were wiped out.

The Egyptian military spokesman named the three captured Israeli pilots as Air Major Ial Kahl, commander of one of the two Phantoms, Air Captain Haar Barzan, his co-pilot, and Izak Pierre, commander of one of the Skyhawks.

Air captain Pierre is suffering from a fractured arm and light burns. He is under medical observation.

At least nine Israelis, including four pilots, are now held prisoners by Egypt.

Three other Israeli pilots are held by Syria.



IZAK PIERRE



IAL KAH



HAAR BARZAN



ARE CAPTURED AND EGYPTIAN FRONTS



A Syrian doctor seen above treating the Israeli Pilot whose plane was shot down June 26 during the fierce battle between Israeli and Syrian forces. Lower picture shows wreckage of one Israeli plane downed in Syrian territory. Three pictures on left are of pilots captured by Egyptian forces June 30. They are Izak Pierre, Ial Kahl and Haar Barzan.



DAMASCUS- Air, tank and artillery battles raged for three consecutive days along the Syrian-Israeli ceasefire line during the last week of June.

Highlight of the fierce three-day fighting came June 26 when Syrian tanks and mechanized infantry broke through Israeli lines in the northern sector of the occupied Golan Heights front.

The Syrian armour broke through into Israeli positions at Jisr al-Raqqad, Horreya and Hamidiya and wiped out enemy garrisons in, hand-to-hand fighting.

Israeli troops were estimated to have suffered 250 casualties June 26 but confessed 37 - including 10 dead and 27 wounded.

Syria's 120 casualties included 45 soldiers killed or missing and 75 wounded.

Eleven Israeli jets were brought down in the fierce ground and air battles that raged for about 11 hours along the Golan front that day. Four of the 11 Israeli planes fell inside Syrian territory. One Israeli pilot was captured and the others were killed in the wreckage of their planes.

The Israelis had committed 200 planes in the battle. At one stage 40 Syrian planes engaged about 50 Israeli raiding jets.

Two Syrian planes were lost and their pilots killed.

One June 25, Syria shot down three Israeli jets and killed or wounded 45 Israelis in a seven-and-a-half hour battle and itself suffered 97 casualties -- 34 killed and 63 wounded.

On June 24, Syrian tanks crossed the ceasefire line and attacked front line Israeli fortifications after an artillery barrage.

This Is How Zionist Propagandists Work

(The following is the full text of an official report about the activities of the American Zionist Council as prepared by the chairman of the "Department of Information." It is published for the insight it gives about the ways and means used by Zionist propagandists to gain support for Israel.)

ACTIVITIES OF THE AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

The following is a report by the chairman of the "Department of Information" of the American Zionist Council.

The American Zionist Council's work is implemented at two levels: staff and volunteer. A. STAFF WORK

We are fortunate in having a devoted, highly skilled team, inadequate in numbers to the enormity of the project, but which nevertheless carries on without cease.

1. MONITORING AND COUNTERACTION OF PRINTED MATERIALS

The office staff monitors the daily press, the Negro press, the Protestant and the Catholic Church press, the academic press, magazines of all kinds and books. When hostile attacks on Israel or the Zionist movement appear anywhere, material is prepared and sent, either directly to the editor or even the office and through the office to our friends and groups throughout the country who might have better access to the particular publication involved. The advantage of having local Zionist Councils is that we are immediately informed of any unfriendly attack on Israel from any part of the United States, either directly from the communities or via our field offices.

Because of our extensive monitoring service, the routine job of preparing replies to hostile material goes on constantly. In one recent week, for example, we were forced to research and prepare communications in reply to three extremely libelous articles appearing in the Columbia University Quarterly Forum, Cosmopolitan magazine, and Editor and Publisher. All three were handled with dispatch and it is hoped the replies will shortly appear. In any case the publications are alerted to the fact that we are prepared to answer any unwarranted attacks of this kind. At the same time, about 25 letters to newspapers and magazines are written or sent, either directly from the National Office or through our Field Offices or by our community contacts after consultation with our National Office.

I do not want to give the impression that all communications we stimulate are of a negative nature. Where circumstances warrant Middle East issues - commendatory notes are sent off to editors. An important aspect of our work are the meetings we hold with editors - and those held by community leaders with local editors - in order to bring them up to date on the changing Middle East scene. Also, features and special materials are prepared and sent to editors around the country.

The Zionist movement in this country faces enemies of various proportions who operate on a large budgeting. The Arab states with their numerous embassies and consulates, the

Arab Information Office, the American Friends of the Middle East, and the American Council for Judaism. While we follow their activities very closely, it is difficult to keep track of all of the action, projects, speeches, and pressures of these bodies. This is why it is very important that local Councils be strengthened throughout the country so that we may be kept informed of anti-Israel activities and help to educate, through the positive role of Israel and the Zionist movement, and from the negative point of view, be able to react to the attacks of these hostile bodies.

Much of the anti-Israel propaganda is of a subtle nature and not necessarily implemented under the imprimatur of the above-mentioned organizations. For example, the Middle East Institute in Washington, while appearing as an objective and scholarly organization, has actually lent itself to the anti-Israel cause. Its annual conference in Washington two years ago, attended by our Dr. Joseph Schechtman was definitely and clearly prejudicial to Israel. We asked Dr. Schechtman to write an article for the Middle East Institute, which he did, and then arranged to have it published in a well-known publication devoted to Israel. The article, entitled "The Middle East Institute: A Fair Hearing," was made and distributed widely to interested persons. It is noteworthy that at the conference of the Middle East Institute the following year Israel was treated with more respect and Israel's case given a fairer hearing. We can only assume in this particular case that the exposure we initiated had a beneficial effect.

B. THE SPEAKERS BUREAU - There is a very well organized Speakers Bureau which, with an abnormally small staff, does an amazing job. Last year, 2,240 engagements were made through the Speakers Bureau. This does not mean 2,240 speakers, but rather 2,240 engagements. In addition to our own speakers, we utilize speakers engaged by commercial bureaus (booking them in those cities to which they are traveling for their own bureau, or in a city en route) as well as speakers based in the Jewish communities. In order to save on transportation costs, we do not speak out, we appear. Our speakers average from 4 to 7 appearances in a single day. In a typical community, a speaker may talk to a Rotary Club, a World Affairs Council, a church group, a high school assembly or college group, a woman's club, a TV or Radio appearance, a lectured session with a local editor or commentator, etc. (We believe a speaker should do no more than 10 appearances, public appearances, and many of them are capable of doing this type of job.) Speakers often remain in a community for several days.

The largest part of these engagements is before non-Jewish groups. Although at times a request from a Jewish group is

served at a nominal fee. Where do we get the speakers? The representatives of the Israel government, visitors from Israel, American Jews and women - Jews and Christians - who have been to Israel on organized tours, or through personal visits, specially-equipped Israelis who are invited here to attend some international conference and whose presence in this country is utilized by our Bureau for addresses before meeting arranged by us. Here again, the local Councils are essential for the success of these programs. I have here a letter from a professor at a University of Indiana - where Mr. Aron, an Israeli Consul, is to speak. The professor learned through the local Zionist Council that Mr. Aron would be in the community and he, therefore, arranged to have him appear at the university before both faculty and students. This is quite typical.)

III. RESEARCH BUREAU - We have an excellent Research Bureau - again, inadequately staffed from the point of view of quantity though not of quality. We cannot expect every Zionist organization to have available the kind of material which is called for at every moment to answer attacks, to give information, to meet demands of friends and potential friends. For instance, Dr. Sidney Marks, Executive Director of the B'nai B'rith, wrote a letter from his headquarters in Houston asking urgently for information in four specific areas in order to help him prepare an answer to the attack made upon Israel and the Zionist movement in this community. Dr. Marks turned to us and we were able to get the material to him in less than 24 hours. In addition to our own extensive files, we draw upon a number of other sources equipped to provide the factual information or statistics required. Under the Research Bureau, all this material is carefully organized and classified and made ready for distribution when needed.

The Research Bureau also analyzes books and articles which deal with Israel and the Middle East. When the book is available, it is recommended, when it is unavailable, it is analyzed and distortions are pointed up by providing the factual data required, so that our local Councils will be prepared to react to the impact which these books make on the community. We also utilize book presentations to libraries, both community and university libraries. When a book is available, it is analyzed and distortions are pointed up by providing the factual data required, so that our local Councils will be prepared to react to the impact which these books make on the community.

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The Research Bureau also services and works closely with our volunteer committees. For instance, the Inter-University Committee has been preparing textbook material as a guide to social science teachers in the junior and senior high schools on the subject of Israel. It



would be impossible for these busy academicians to do the painstaking research required. We are grateful that they have organized the material, are seeking the publisher and will seek proper channels through which to get its acceptance into the school systems throughout the country. Our Research Bureau also services requests for all types of information coming from organizations and individuals around the country. While some require only routine attention, others call for extensive research. In an average month, we service about 125 requests for information from Christians and Jews.

IV. VISITORS TO ISRAEL - Firmly convinced that an experience in Israel gives the visitor an understanding and appreciation of the problems and progress of that country, a good part of staff time is devoted to stimulating visits to Israel on the part of public opinion molders, either at individuals or groups. In some cases, subsidy is involved. We have gained many firm and lasting friends for Israel through this aspect of our program, especially in the area of clergy, academic people, and in the communications field.

V. SPECIAL ISSUES, PROJECTS - Our Department also has responsibility for the preparation of memoranda and for informing the local Zionist Council leaders and Jewish community leadership as to our recommended position and steps for action on issues such as the Arab refugee problem, the Suez Canal, the Jordan river dispute, etc. Similarly, we prepare material and advisories for special occasions such as the celebration of Israel's Anniversary, the tenth anniversary of Weizmann's passing, etc.

B. VOLUNTEER COMMITTEES - The Commission on Inter-University Affairs which is responsible for our efforts in gaining friends in the Protestant and Catholic religious communities has been operating under the chairmanship of Dr. Judah Nadich. Dr. Nadich has been successful in bringing together an important group of rabbis, representing all shades of religious opinion

non-Orthodox, Conservative and Reform. Interestingly enough, Dr. Nadich now feels it necessary to add more Orthodox rabbis since the Reform and Conservative are preponderant on the Committee. Most of the member rabbis have close relationships with their national religious institutions as well as with Christian clergy and, therefore, are in a position to help us advance our work in many communities which we try to reach. The work of this Committee concerns itself with monitoring the Christian church press, stimulating articles presenting Israel and Zionist ideology, answering the hostile attacks very often found in the publications of the Protestant and Catholic Church, as well as cultivating key religious leaders and editors.

Seminars for Christian Clergy - This has been an extremely successful project. There have been ten seminars during the past year, held in important communities throughout the United States. In Boston (October), 50 Catholic priests attended. These seminars are generally held under religious auspices, in Boston, for example, the seminar was held under the aegis of the Massachusetts Board of Rabbis which provides the right kind of umbrella for the kind of dialogue which took place, concerned with theological thought, Judaism and Israel, etc. Two excellent speakers (October), were the speakers and were very well received. The Commission is encouraged by its experience in this field and is planning the work of the seminars; towards this end it has produced a Manual for the seminar material and advice on establishing these seminars, the steps to be taken, the scope of the seminar, approach, etc. This is a very active program and one that has great possibilities for the future, since one cannot underestimate the impact of public opinion of churches in this country.

Inter-University Committee on Large Camps - A new Committee, just now beginning to expand. The membership of this Committee had been limited previously to the New York area. (As stated above) (Continued next page)

ZIONIST PROPAGANDISTS

It has worked during this past year and a half to produce a Unit on Israel for social studies teachers. The Committee has now taken the first steps towards transferring itself into a National Committee. Letters have gone out to university professors on campuses throughout the country. At this point, (a letter went out only a short time ago to a small select list, 52 academicians have accepted membership. The names of those who have accepted are highly respected social and political scientists, economists, physicists, historians, etc. It is too early to know how effectively the Committee can exploit this new membership. There is need of a Newsletter which will give information on academic life in Israel, problems facing the Israeli universities, Arab-Israeli problems, etc. There should be reports on the work of visiting professors from Israel and to Israel. There will be an attempt to secure one or two articles a year in the leading academic publications in this country. All of this calls for effort and, I am afraid, additional budget, if it is to be effective.

The Inter-University Study Tour to Israel: A very successful tour has just been completed, made up of 49 participants who for the most part paid their own way. Two Negro participants were sponsored by P. W. R. and the Anti-Defamation League. Although the tour was under the aegis of the University Committee, only one-third of the participants came from the universities; two-thirds represented Christian clergy of all denominations. The group came from 13 states. We have learned a great deal from this experience. We are now preparing for the next tour on the basis of achievements as well as problems encountered. We are hopeful that we can secure more academic people this year and if we have sufficient number we will divide the tour into two sections when it arrives in Israel since the interest of the clergy and the academic people are not always coincident. This was a true seminar - 28 days spent in Israel - with a one week seminar sponsored by the Hebrew University, with an attempt to present all phases of Israel in depth. The tour members covered the whole country, met important personages, and came back not only with enthusiasm but with knowledge. These people have already proved helpful to us on their return. A Seminar on Israel is being sponsored by St. Louis University (Catholic) and Webster College. It was initiated by (deleted) who was a member of the tour and came back with a desire to spread knowledge and understanding of Israel, its problems and its achievements. Other seminars are being planned. Many more could be set up. If the budget allowed, we have very enthusiastic reports from the communities from which these tour members came. They have appeared on platforms, have written articles. They are spreading reports of Israel and their experiences, which are enhancing Israel's image on the American scene.

U. S. Magazine Committee. - This is a very important Committee, chaired by a man who holds a key position on the editorial level in the magazine business. He knows everyone in the trade, has important contacts and exploits them on behalf of Israel. He has just re-

turned from his first visit to Israel where he had an opportunity to discuss the work of this Committee with the new Israeli who are concerned with good public relations for Israel in this country. The Committee itself is composed of 15 writers and editors who are enthusiastic in their respective fields, has built up a "bank of ideas" for free lance writers who go to Israel in search of articles and has provided the kind of material which is acceptable to the American reading public and magazine editors. We cannot pinpoint all that has already been accomplished by this Committee except to say that it has been responsible for the writing and placement of articles on Israel in some of America's leading magazines.

Writers planning a European visit are invited to sessions of the Committee and encouraged or helped to go to Israel. There is a discussion of the kind of story they should look for, one which may likely bring forth an article in a magazine with which the writer has contact. It also holds sessions with writers who have returned from Israel. The important thing is that an ever-growing number of professional writers, editors, etc. are thinking about and talking about Israel, a process which is inevitable and has an impact and help our work in the future. IV. TV-Radio Committee. - This Committee is composed of professionals in this field, private producers and writers. It chairs until this October was a professional public relations woman who is unable to continue in that capacity. Her successor, who has been fortunate in securing the services of the director of creative projects in Israel, has been very helpful. We are hopeful that through his contacts in the profession, we shall be able to secure more fluent and work of the Committee even beyond what we have accomplished in the past year.

The Committee arranges for talks and interviews on radio and TV, submits ideas for possible programs to stations and networks so as to give a better and more sympathetic understanding of Israel to the viewing American public; and takes steps to counteract hostile propaganda to these ends. In view of the many millions of Americans who daily watch TV and Radio, this is one of the more important media in which we must expand our work.

V. Committee on Community Relations. - This Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Bernard Harkavy, has developed many projects in the past year and is very instrumental. It concentrates itself with the Negro community, a most complex community where we have many problems. Because of the work which Israel carries on in many new areas of Africa, however, there is a growing sympathetic response from the Negro community to Israel's role. Last year, Eliahu Eilat, then in charge of the Afro-Asian Institute for Labor Studies, came to this country. We sponsored a reception for him at the Israeli Consulate in which were invited the outstanding leaders of the Negro community in New York. So favorable was the impact of these men and women that we were told by the Jews in the community with better inter-racial relationships that this effort bears great significance and is an important work. Four staff people from these Jewish groups

have joined our Committee which has already spread a better understanding of the impact that Israel has made on the Jewish nations, the help which it is giving, and the bond of friendship which is growing up between the Africans, for whom the Negroes feel a strong affinity, and Israel. Special mailings have gone to the Negro press; speakers and films have been placed before Negro groups etc.

VI. Public Relations Advisory Council. - This is our newest Committee which has had only its first meeting and, therefore, it is difficult to know how it will develop. One of the more important public relations men in this city was invited by the Government of Israel to introduce a course on public relations at the University of Tel Aviv and to help the Government map out better procedures for its own public relations effort. The Council was delighted with the contribution which this man made. He is, in fact, much more excited and deeply interested to build up a committee of public relations men who could be called on when and if problems arose which needed the technical know-how and assistance of people like this. One of our give, Mrs. Epstein approached him, found him most responsive. He sent out a letter and last week 15 of the outstanding public relations men of this city sat around this table to consider how they could be of help in presenting a positive picture of Israel in the U.S.

The first meeting was inconclusive, inevitably. We were not prepared to take specific problems. There was varied degree of knowledge and understanding of Israel among the men, but there was interest on the part of all. A second meeting is being called for which we will be much better prepared. We are hopeful that out of it will come a group to whom we can turn and from whom we can get the kind of advice that will prevent us from groping blindly seeking for the proper approach to our public relations problems.

The Agonising Attitude Of the Stern Gang Leader

On July 7, the course of British Jewry takes an original and agonised turn. In London that night the Committee for Peace in the Middle East holds its first meeting. Its aim is to change the Israeli Government's mind. Its 24 members - all Jews, mostly in business, potentially men of influence - want first to organise the 600,000 Jews of Britain into a moral pressure group.

Its object is to get the Security Council resolution of 1967 accepted in Tel Aviv - which would

mean renouncing all Israeli conquests in the Six-Day War. It believes that this is the surest way of insuring Israel's ultimate survival.

A star turn at that first meeting will be Nathan Yalin-Mor, who embodies the agony and the curiosity of such an attitude. Thirty years ago he was Major Friedman Yellin. He led the Stern Gang, which bumped off a very respectable number of British troops in their forties and murdered Count Bernadotte, the Swedish mediator, in 1948.

For his implication in the Bernadotte affair, Yalin-Mor got eight years but didn't serve more than a few months of his sentence and moved to take his seat in the Knesset.

Today his case rests in one sentence. "I fought against an oppressor - but not in order that my people should in turn oppress another people; I fought to establish the

roots of my people in its homeland, but not so as to uproot another nation from its land."

"Songs of the Fedayeen"

As its name indicates, "Songs of the Fedayeen" is the title of a book containing the music as well as the English and Arabic wordings of a selection of songs of the Palestinian liberation fighters.

Illustrated with Palestinian drawings, "Songs of the Fedayeen" was compiled and transcribed by Edward McGuire and translated into English with the help of members of the Palestinian Solidarity Campaign in London.

Copies for 2/6 d

can be obtained from the publisher - Bellman Bookshop, 155 Fortress Road, Tuffnell Park, London N.W.5.

Mayor's Trial

GAZA - Muneer Kayes, a former mayor of this occupied Palestinian city, went on trial June 28 before an Israeli military court charged with membership in a Palestinian commando organization.

The trial was expected to last two or three days.



ISRAEL'S refusal to execute convicted terrorists is a gesture of enlightenment. But life under military rule is not pleasant. Sooner or later a young male Arab is likely to find himself brought in for interrogation. The principal of an UNWRA vocational training school told me that during the first week of April, 20 of his students had been taken from their dormitories during the night.

According to Shlomo Hillel, Minister of Police, more than 3,200 prisoners are currently held on security grounds. About 700 of these are detained without trial. A military governor can on his own authority detain a person for one year. Colonel Givoly, an engaging paratrooper who is military governor of Nabulus, assured me that at the end of a year the security forces must convince a Judicial Commission of the need to continue the detention—but one is bound to note that the commission is in fact appointed by the governor himself.

The principal punitive weapon is the blowing up of houses. This happens whether or not the owner, as distinct from the tenant, is implicated in terrorism. When a Jewish merchant was murdered in Gaza, Dayan ordered the destruction of all the shops of the Arabs who had witnessed the act but done nothing. Whole corridors of Gaza, destroyed by dynamite, look as if they had been bombed from the air.

Statistics, of course, differ wildly. Arabs claim that 20,000 houses have been razed to the ground: the Israeli military spokesman told me the figure was closer to 300. Such an estimate excludes the three Arab villages in the Latrun area which were systematically destroyed in the aftermath of the 1967 war. My guess is that about 500 Arab dwellings have been dynamited.

Quick reaction

At least 100 Palestinian leaders, including the Mayor of Ramallah and the former Mayor of Jerusalem, have been deported to the East Bank. Arab working for the UNWRA administration are immune neither to arrest nor deportation. By June of last year, 40 UNWRA staff working in Gaza had been detained without trial and subsequently released.

Nor are political strikes tolerated. When Arab shopkeepers have staged token shut-downs in protest against the occupation, fines and confiscations have followed. The Israelis will tell you, respect strength and exploit weakness. Even the chanting or chanting of slogans by Arab schoolgirls brings a quick police reaction.

Most Arab high school students in the occupied territories aspire to attend universities in the Arab World. The Military Government insists on withholding travel permits as a bargaining counter to ensure the good behaviour of the whole community.

Virtually every Arab one meets alleges that prisoners are tortured in the internment camps. Most Jews are sceptical. Amnesty International regards the evidence of torture as sufficient to warrant an independent commission of inquiry. Personally, I came up with no conclusive evidence.

The Arab preference for allegation to evidence does not help the investigator. When I asked the Mayor of Nabulus his colleagues to substantiate their charges by taking me to talk to any young Arab in the town who had been tortured, they reverted to Arabic and



The razer's edge

In the second of three exclusive articles on life under Israeli occupation, DAVID CAUTE reported the following in THE GUARDIAN of June 26 on the fortunes of the one million Palestinians now living beneath the Star of David.

then insisted that it was the occupation, not its manifestations, which was intolerable.

No doubt the Arabs are partly governed by their own imaginations; on the other hand a case of death under detention has been raised in the Knesset, and the lot of a young suspect who falls into the hands of the Sherut Betahon is no doubt an unenviable one.

But in my opinion the most dangerous dimensions of Israeli policy in the occupied territories are the least tangible and the least publicised. The fact that they often spring from generous impulses naturally causes Israelis to respond to charges of colonialism with extreme indignation. The parallel with the British and French colonies of Africa, where altruism and paternalism went hand in hand, is automatically dismissed as irrelevant.

Dr Meron Medzini, a political scientist from Tel-Aviv, writes: "The first goal (in the occupied territories) was normalisation, the second, co-existence, the third, peace." This comfortable formula ignores one small difficulty: The Star of David, blue on white, flutters above the heads of a million Arabs.

Dangerous

But the point is this: by and large the Israeli presence has boosted rather than depressed the economy of Judaea and Samaria. (There are exceptions, notably the tourist resorts of Jerusalem, Ramallah, and Jericho. In Gaza, where hotels previously patronised by the Egyptian bourgeoisie now stand empty, a solitary waiter turns his gaze from the sea to regard one's entry with astonishment.) This boost, I believe, will in the long run have dangerous political implications. One cannot but admire the small teams of Israeli agricultural experts who have brought to the West Bank new systems of irrigation and so other benefits.

In three years, 35 million trees have been planted in the

West Bank—as much as in the previous 50 years. In 1968 the tobacco crop of Judaea and Samaria tripled. And so on. All admirable. But notice that Arab farmers are raising their productivity with the aid of Israeli loans granted sometimes for one year, sometimes for five.

Way of life

Development budgets for local authorities are based on five and eight-year loans. Eytan Kallal, agricultural officer for the West Bank, has spoken of greater investments in the area as part of a three to five-year plan. It was primarily Israeli capital which lifted industrial productivity in the West Bank by 54 per cent during 1968 alone.

The process of integration works in both directions. Twenty-two thousand workers from the West Bank now travel daily to earn high wages in the Israeli labour market and more would come if granted permits. On the other hand a proposed canning factory in the Arab town of Hebron would employ 120 Arabs—and 25 Jews. Mr Shimon Peres, the Minister with overall responsibility for this process, denied to me that it involved any political implications or closed any options. If this might be true today, it cannot remain so for long.

One can admire Israeli reluctance to permit the West Bank economy to degenerate in face of rising prices, restricted outlets and the blocking of external funds. Obligated to do off any such degeneration, Israel must nevertheless withstand the temptation to foster patterns of development and investment which create the danger of a long-term dependence.

So far the local Arab political and administrative structures of the West Bank have been left more or less intact. But Israelis believe that the Israeli way of life is good for everyone. If the Israelis grow impatient with Arab intransigence, the

West Bank could well receive all the benefits visited on Arab Jerusalem: modern health, sanitation and welfare systems, incorporation of the labour force into the Histadrut, swing-lunch, Lindsay-style Jewish mayors like Teddy Kollek and the replacement of the Arab school curriculum by the Israeli one.

In Jerusalem the Arab public schools are now virtually depopulated: the Rashdyyeh High School, which formerly educated 1,000 pupils, now contains six pupils and three teachers. The children have all moved to private schools which prepare them for the Jordanian matriculation. Meanwhile, their fathers, the vast majority of whom have declined Israeli citizenship, must pay the Defence Forces Levy, equivalent to 10 per cent of income tax. The feelings of the Arabs about this can be imagined.

If they have to pay, Teddy Kollek and Shimon Peres will double the Jewish population of Jerusalem. The classic Israeli response to a local security problem is to colonise, settle and expropriate. In the first decade of Israel's independence about 250,000 acres of land were taken from Arabs who remained in Israel. The same process has already been set in motion in the occupied territories.

In a designated security zone between Nabulus and the Jordan, farmers whose land has been requisitioned by the Military Government combined to claim 13 millions' compensation in the High Court. They got nothing. But, as usual, Israelis like to farm where they fight. The idealistic boy and girl volunteers who serve in the Nahals facing the Jordan frontier take a natural pride in producing wheat, melons and tomatoes from desert sand and barren hillsides.

Sentiment

It is in many ways an engaging spectacle, except to the Arabs who have lost their lands. I asked Shimon Peres whether these para-military farms would not affect the political future, but he preferred a phrase of his own: they introduced a "dynamic" element into the situation.

The Arabs dream and complain, the Israelis (except to the Arabs) "facta". The settlement of Gush Etzion, Jewish before 1948 but situated in an entirely Arab area north of Hebron, has been "recovered". Already there are between 20 and 30 new Jewish agricultural settlements in the occupied territories.

Where arguments of security seem flimsy, sentiment and history are always at hand. The Arab town of Hebron, for example, suffered a pogrom in 1929; it also houses the Tomb of the Patriarchs. In spite of vehement Arab protests and much dispute within Israel, the Government has now thrown the green light to the settlement of 250 Jewish families in the area. It will be an Upper Jewish, just as an Upper Jewish Nazareth was created to rebalance Arab Nazareth.

As the moderate old patriarch of Hebron, Mr Jabari, says: "The Jews come to Hebron so should Arabs be allowed back to Jaffa, Haifa and Beerseba and so on." But David Ben-Gurion and the architects of Israeli dynamism do not waste their energies saying or showing it is hard to reach the conclusion that their strategy of infiltration will ultimately serve the ancient, Biblical claims of Galilee and Greater Israelites to annex these territories outright.

652

"Convicts"

In 1969!

A total of 652 Palestinian Arabs were formally sentenced by Israeli military courts in 1969 according to a documented and detailed survey prepared by the Arab Women's Information Committee and published by the Institute for Palestine Studies in a folder on "The Arabs Under Israeli Occupation, 1969."

Proportionately to the United States population, this corresponds to the sentencing of 90,000 US citizens on charges of resistance to occupation.

Although the age range of the "Convicted" Palestinians varied between that of the 14-year-old son of the Mayor of el-Bireh and that of a 70-year-old man from Sinai, the majority were 16 to 25 years old.

The 1969 Israeli sentences on the 652 Palestinians included 72 life terms, many with hard labor, and 42 terms ranging from 15 to 40 years in prison.

Most of the 652 Palestinian victims hail from Gaza, Nabulus, Haifa, Hebron, Jerusalem, Lydda, Khan Yunes, Jenin and Jericho. Many are "Israeli Arabs" or Palestinians under Israeli occupation since 1948.

Minister's Son Pays Price

Of Occupation

TEL AVIV - The son of Elzer Weizman, Israeli transport minister and former air force chief, was wounded by Egyptian fire on the Suez Canal June 29, military sources said.

A hospital source said 19-year-old Shaul Weizman was hit by shrapnel but would "be all right."

US SPEEDS UP PHANTOM DELIVERIES TO ISRAEL

WASHINGTON - The United States has sped up delivery of Phantom F-4 jets sold last September to Israel and will complete delivery next month instead of October as originally planned, State Department sources said June 29.

The United States sold 50 F-4 jets to Israel last September, with delivery scheduled at about four per month. That would complete the deal by October.

But State Department sources said the deliveries would be completed next month. It was not known when or why the deliveries were accelerated.

Pentagon sources said it was a highly sensitive matter and everyone was under orders to remain silent on the subject. Although they would

not confirm the acceleration, they would not deny it either.

Delivery of the 50 Phantoms is separate from Israel's request to buy more of the aircraft. The United States has not offi-

cially revealed what action it has taken on that request but has pledged to supply Israel with highly sophisticated Phantoms to replace every single plane lost in action.

Israel Names South African Major to London Embassy

JERUSALEM - Michael Comay, special adviser to Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban and former ambassador to Canada has been appointed new Israeli ambassador to Britain, it was officially announced here June 29.

Comay, a 61-year-old South African born diplomat who was former head of Israel's delegation to the United Nations, will succeed Aharon Remez la-

ter this year.

Comay was a Major in the South African army from 1940 to 1945.

Born in Capetown in 1908, Comay was educated at Cape Town University and was a special representative of the South African Zionist federation.



JORDAN DISBANDS SPECIAL BRANCH

AMMAN - Jordan's chief of staff announced June 29 the disbandment of the army's Special Branch, a unit fomenting clashes and plotting the assassination of commando leaders.

The announcement by Maj. Gen. Mashour Haditha is the latest in a series of sequels to the abortive plot against the Palestinian Revolution in Jordan.

Gen. Haditha con-

firmed that the Special Branch's leader, Col. Abdel Karim Omar, had been jailed but he did not give the reason.

It has been learned however that Col. Omar had been jailed on Gen. Haditha's orders in Zarka, the garrison town where there were serious clashes in mid-June.

Gen. Haditha said Abdel Karim Omar and his supporters would be punished.

ARRESTS IN TURKEY

ANKARA - Sixty-two Palestinian and other Arab students were arrested here for 24 hours June 11-12 upon the request of Omar Madani, Jordan's Ambassador to Turkey, when they peacefully entered the Jordanian Embassy to protest the conspiracy in Jordan against the Palestinian Revolution. GUPS sources said

53 of the students were released after the 24-hour detention.

They said the remaining nine were kept in custody while their passports were withdrawn from them. They were threatened with deportation at the risk of missing their year-end exams and losing credit for the whole academic year.





... "The sting of arrows
Has gouged your eyes.
Nevertheless, father,
I am your night lamp,
I feed on the oil of faith
And fill your hands
With ceaseless light

And I'll restore to you
I swear I shall,
The pirate's loot,
I swear
In God
In Man
I swear I shall..."

GAMIEL AL-FARSI

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