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STACK 3
OVERSIZE

FATEH



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PALESTINE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT
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OVERSIZE

**No to submission,
Yes to revolution**



PALESTINIAN DEMONSTRATORS IN SOUTH LEBANON, AUG. 3.

Palestinian Answer: Military Escalation

As resolved by the Central Committee of the PLO on July 26 the answer to all submissive settlements is: immediate integration of commando units in all military sectors in order to escalate commando operations.

On July 30, Fateh women revolutionaries joined for the first time in battling Israeli troops along a 32-kilometer front in the Jordan Valley.

Launching the "Khaled Yashruti" operation named after the late head of the Palestinian National Fund, Fateh men and women revolutionaries struck at enemy posts extending from Umm Sidra to the north to Maghtas to the south, including Quarantina, Umm Watrad, Mindassah, Tallet el-Hamra. The Fateh commandos stormed several posts and wiped out the troops manning them. Enemy losses included three vehicles, a gun emplacement, an electronic warning device, several breaches in defensive fortifications, and an undetermined but large number of casualties.

The Central Committee decision was first implemented July 31, when Palestinian revolutionaries from all commando organizations in the Central Sector blew up the NAHARAYIM dam in the Jordan valley. Zionist settlers from Ashdot Yaakov completed repair of the dam last April after it had been blown up by Fateh commandos in September 1969.

Using 450 kgs. of a new type of explosives (the equivalent of 11 tons of TNT), the Palestinian commandos highlighted one month of struggle featuring a total of 503 commando operations throughout occupied Palestine.

No to Submission, Yes to Revolution

Tens of thousands of Palestinians demonstrated in Jordan on July 31 and in Lebanon on Aug. 2 to protest against the US-sponsored submissive "peace plan for the Middle East" also known as the Rogers Plan.

The submissive plan was accepted by the Egyptian government July 23. Following in Egypt's suit were the governments of Jordan, Libya, Sudan, Lebanon and, naturally, Israel. The plan has been rejected by Algeria, Iraq, Syria and the Palestinian people.

Shortly after accepting the U.S. proposals on July 23, Egypt shut down two Cairo-based Palestinian commando radio stations--Fateh's "Voice of Assifa" and the Palestine Liberation Organization's "Voice of Palestine." The Palestinian radio staffs were refused entry to their offices. Sudan also cancelled Palestinian radio and TV programs.

The first official slap in the face to the intended submissive settlement came from the PLO Central Committee, which groups all commando organizations, which issued a statement July 25 reiterating the rejection by the Palestinian people of Security Council Resolution 242 and their avowed intention to continue their armed struggle until total liberation.

Twenty-four hours

later, on July 26, the Central Committee resolved:

1. To implement forthwith the resolution of the Seventh Palestinian National Congress calling for immediate integration in all military sectors of the commando units in order to escalate commando operations.

2. To appoint delegations for wide Arab and international contacts.

3. To invite a number of Arab militants to participate in meetings of the Palestinian National Congress.

All international news agency reports agreed that the Palestinian protest march on July 31 was the biggest ever held in Amman.

Estimates of the number of demonstrators varied between 75,000 and 100,000.

The Associated Press reported from the Jordanian capital that day saying:

"Their protest march was the biggest ever held in Amman. Tens of thousands of Palestinians crowded the streets for more than three miles, sheltered by armed guerrilla police."

In a five minute speech, Yasser Arafat (Abu Ammar), Fateh's official spokesman and Executive Committee chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, told the Amman demonstrators:

"The Palestinian Revolution is now waging

this battle such as it has done since it was launched in 1967, when it declared that our basic aim is to liberate the land from the (Mediterranean) Sea to the (Jordan) River and from Naqoura (to the north) to Aqaba (to the south)."

"We were not concerned with what took place in June (1965) nor in eliminating the consequences of the June war. The Palestinian Revolution's basic concern is the uprooting of the Zionist entity from our land, the land of our ancestors, and liberating it... We will fight the war (of liberation) with all our strength, supported by the iron fist of the Arab masses... and the will of the people which makes history."

In a message to the Algerian head of state, published in Algiers on Aug. 1, Arafat reiterated that the Palestinian commandos would not heed the ceasefire called for by the submissive Rogers Plan. He said armed struggle would continue until the total liberation of Palestine.

The Palestinian revolution, Arafat added, would not feel concerned by the ceasefire.

Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), said that no Arab or foreign leader had the right to speak on behalf of

the Palestinian people and dispose of their national territory.

He called on each Arab government to clearly define its stand on the US plan so that the PLO could decide its relations with them accordingly.

He also urged each Arab government to provide the Palestinians with military, political and financial support as well as facilities in the field of information.

On August 2, scores of thousands of Palestinians demonstrated in and around their camps scattered throughout Lebanon to protest the submissive plan of the U.S. secretary of state.

Placards carried by the Palestinian demonstrators in Lebanon read:

"A Million Times-- No to Submission.

"The American Proposals and those who Adopt them Are Enemies of the Palestinian People.

"We Set Forth, We Plighted, The World Cannot Stop Us.

"Popular Liberation War Is the Only Way to Liberate Palestine.

"Political Solutions Are the Scaffold of the Palestinian Revolution.

"No to Submission, Yes to the Revolution.

"The Fate of the Peaceful Settlement Will Be Determined by Our Guns.

"We Were Born Before June 1967 and We Shall Survive Beyond Liquidation of Its Sequels.

P.L.O. CENTRAL COMMITTEE:

No Letup in Liberation Struggle

(The Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization announced July 25 the rejection by the Palestinian people of "the Security Council resolution (of Nov. 23, 1967) in all its forms and manners of application, including the Rogers Plan." The Central Committee statement said "The Palestinian people who have taken up arms to liberate and return to their country and espouse their right to self-determination will not lay down their arms or abide by the ceasefire agreement and will continue their armed struggle until total liberation." Following is the full text of the statement as announced 48 hours after UAR President Nasser's formal acceptance of the Rogers Plan).

In creating the state of Israel, the colonialist-Zionist aim was to establish a permanent, human colonialist base in the heart of the Arab nation. This base was to physically prevent the unity and progress of the area and protect colonialist interests in the Arab world.

Meanwhile, the aim of the Palestinian masses specifically, and the Arab masses generally, since the British occupation of Palestine, has been to reject the Zionist-colonialist intention to prevent the establishment of the Zionist state, and to liberate Palestine as an indivisible part of the Arab nation. For this purpose, the Arab Palestinian people undertook several uprisings and revolutions throughout the duration of the British mandate at the cost of great material sacrifices and tens of thousands of martyrs. British colonialists subsequently pushed the Arab governments to abort the greatest Palestinian revolution prior to the establishment of the state of Israel and up to the joint conspiracy of colonialist and Arab governments against the force of the first Palestinian war in 1948. The Arab armies entered this war not to prevent the creation of the Zionist state in Palestine but to ensure its creation by preventing the Palestinian people and the Arab masses from taking up arms to protect the homeland.

Ever since the creation of the state of Israel, the Arab nation has been generally content with the status quo of food and clothing, to the building up of the Arab armies with the aim of liberating Palestine. The Arab regimes, however, while pretending to uphold the cause of liberation, were actually preventing the Palestinian people and all the Arab masses from actual participation in the battle against Zionism which is organically linked to world imperialism headed by the U.S.A., Britain, and West Germany. When the Arab armies were defeated in the June 5 War of 1967, it became evident that the Zionist-imperialist invasion of the Arab world, which began with the usurpation of Palestine, required the active participation of the masses to confront and repel the old as well as the new aggression. This was the springboard for Palestinian commando action and the flocking of Palestinian and Arab masses around it by means of resolving it to become a popular war of liberation in which all the Arab masses would take part.

However, most Arab officialdom did not respond genuinely and seriously to the demands of the Arab masses, and the governments met in Khartoum after the defeat. There, they hammered out a number of resolutions which were tantamount to the final abandonment of the aim to liberate Palestine in the guise of what was called political action to remove the traces of the 1967 Zionist aggression, thereby ignoring removal of the traces of the 1948 Zionist aggression, and attempting to hide behind a misleading set of resolutions no negotiations with Israel, no recognition of Israel, no peace with Israel, and no tampering with the Palestine cause.

Following this, the United Nations accepted the Security Council resolution of November 22, 1967 which liquidates the Palestine cause and implies the recognition of Israel. From there they moved on to more concessions by accepting what is called the American initiative included in the letter of the American foreign minister, Rogers, as presented to the foreign ministers of the U.A.R., Jordan and Israel. The Rogers Plan includes and implies the following:

First: Appointment of a representative from each country to negotiate, under the supervision of Dr. Jarring, implementation of the Security Council resolution of November 22, 1967.

Second: The recognition of Israel.

Third: Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied during the June War.

Fourth: Reinstatement of the cease fire for a period of at least three months.

This is based on the condition that Jordan, the U.A.R., and Israel would sign the document presented by Jarring to U.N. That contains the aforementioned details prior to the commencing of negotiations.

Negotiations with Israel to implement the Security Council resolution and the recognition of Israel mean, other than going back on the Arab commitment not to negotiate with Israel, the final abandonment of the Arab Palestinian people's right to their homeland, Palestine.

Withdrawal from "territories" occupied during the June War means incomplete Israeli withdrawal, i.e. specifically not withdrawing from Jerusalem, the Golan Heights, and other Arab areas.

Reinstatement of the cease fire means the preclusion of commando activity and, consequently, a confrontation with the Palestinian resistance movement. This deduction is confirmed by the American-Israeli position and the previous plans presented by the U.S.A., outlining its definition of a permanent and just peace in the area.

It is obvious that the American plan is essentially an underhanded plot aiming at ending the unity of Arab ranks and smothering the internal Arab front. It also aims at striking and liquidating the Palestinian resistance movement, specifically, and the Arab liberation movement, generally. The American plan not only secures great gains for Israel, but it also inflicts drastic losses on the Arab nation.

The Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, speaking on behalf of the Palestinian Arab people and expressing the objectives of their struggle, announces the Palestinian people's refusal of the Security Council resolution in

all its forms and manners of application, including the Rogers Plan. It also affirms that no Arab or foreign source has the right to smother the Palestinian people's existence and relinquish their country to Zionism and imperialism, thus being instrumental in its final and total liquidation, as people and homeland.

The Palestinian people who have taken up arms to liberate and return to their country and exercise their right to self-determination will not lay down their arms or abide by the ceasefire agreement and will continue their armed struggle until total liberation. The Arab masses standing by the Palestinian resistance movement are asked to increase their support and backing of the resistance. They are also asked to share in further all imperialist, Zionist and counter-revolutionary plots directed against the Arab homeland and nation — mainly all plans which aim at liquidating commando action and the Palestine cause.

The Arab nationalist movement has now to assume its historical responsibility in proving its ability to lead the masses and to direct the stage of democratic national liberation at this dangerous phase confronting our people.

The Arab masses that had struggled against colonialism and secured many great victories are now asked to maintain this independence by refusing to submit to imperialist and Zionist dictates. They are required to move swiftly and effectively to destroy the dangerous Zionist-imperialist conspiracy against the Palestine cause. Time has come for the Arab masses to play their effective role in facing the battle of destiny and imposing their will in steadfastness and liberation.

The present plot is directed against the destiny of these masses and their right to life and liberty. The Arab and Palestinian masses should close their ranks to thwart the conspiracy of liquidation.

Let the masses declare their decisive determination in every way and with utmost force. The Palestine Revolution pledges to the Arab masses to continue its struggle until victory and liberation.

25.7.1970

The Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

**FATEH
INVITES
CASTRO
TO TOUR**

AMMAN - Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro has been invited to tour Palestinian commando bases.

A message sent to the Cuban leader by Yasser Arafat Fateh's official spokesman and head of the PLO, invited Dr. Castro to visit Palestinian commando bases to mark the 17th anniversary of the Cuban revolution.

Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, told Dr. Castro in the message that he could not attend anniversary celebrations in Cuba because the Palestinian resistance movement was passing through an important phase.



PALESTINIAN DEMONSTRATORS IN AMMAN, JULY 31.

U.S. ARMS ISRAEL TO THE TEETH!

CLEVELAND, OHIO— An Israeli freighter "Etrog" picked up 24 M-109 self-propelled howitzers under heavy guard July 8 at the port of Cleveland, the Cleveland "Plain Dealer" newspaper said.

The tank-like weapons that fire 155-millimeter shells and carry 50-caliber machine guns were built in suburban Brook Park by the Allison Division of General Motors Corporation.

The howitzers were delivered to a warehouse at the Lakefront.

An Allison spokesman said the weapons were part of a U.S. Israel arms deal made last year. But he refused to say where the armaments were going.

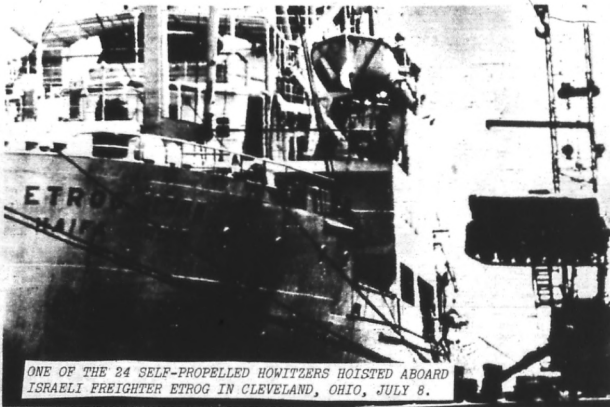
Steamship company handling the operation called it "very, very confidential."

Two private security firms were hired to patrol the dock area during the delivery operation. Some of the men were armed with handguns and machine guns.

The 25-ton vehicles travel at a top speed of 35 miles (56km) an hour, have a cruising range of 220 miles (354km) and are the US Army's largest direct-support military weapon. Production of the M-109 was ended last month as part of a gradual phaseout of the Allison operation.

While the howitzers were being delivered, the US was moving quietly to replace Israel's combat losses of F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers and highly classified electronic antiradar gear.

"Newsweek" magazine said July 12 the first shipment under the secret program involves eight Phantoms, including six to be taken from U.S. production quotas. It reported also that Nixon assured Israel it could count on two



ONE OF THE 24 SELF-PROPELLED HOWITZERS HOISTED ABOARD ISRAELI FREIGHTER ETROG IN CLEVELAND, OHIO, JULY 8.

Phantoms a month for an indefinite number of months, starting in August.

The jamming equipment, according to the magazine, is ECM (electronic countermeasure), used with great effectiveness by American pilots in Vietnam. The device, fitted in pods under a plane's wing, warns the pilot when enemy radar has picked up his plane, then automatically transmits a flow of counter-signals, tuned to the radar's frequency, which garbles the beam.

Finally, the ECM flashes a warning light at the approach of a missile, giving the pilot a few seconds to get out of its path.

Israel is reported to have been sent 130 ECM units in early July. "The Israelis received this complex and highly secret gear within two days of their request" the magazine said.

While the delivery was being made, the United States was using reconnaissance satellites to determine just how many jet fighter-bombers

it should give the puppet settler-state of Israel.

According to Joseph

Hotelet, United Nations correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting System, the photographic evidence

of US reconnaissance satellites "provided a running record of deployment and construction."

U.S. Pilot Captured over Suez

CAIRO— Egypt released July 23 the name and picture of a captured US pilot whose jet was downed last June during an Israeli raid over the Suez Canal.

The pilot was Ishak Peer an American crew member of one of the Phantoms downed by Egyptian forces June 30.

That day Egypt downed four Israeli jets, two Phantoms and two Skyhawks.

Peer is now undergoing hospitalization for fractures and burns sustained when his craft was shot down.

According to "explanations" by the State Department and the US Embassy in Tel Aviv, Jeffrey Peer was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1943 and resided in the United States until 1957. He was last issued a US passport by the US Embassy in Tel Aviv

in May, 1960.

American officials said he apparently assumed Israeli nationality in 1961, changing his first name to Yishack, (Isaac). He entered the Israeli army that

same year.

Under Washington's new interpretation of dual citizenship, US citizens can be conscripted in the Israeli armed forces while retaining US nationality.



CAPTURED US-ISRAELI PILOT ISHAK PEER

IN PREPARATION FOR 'PEACE'

Israel Steps up 'Creeping Annexation'

The word "greater" is a key term in the official vocabulary of the Israeli occupation. References to "Greater Israel," "Greater Jerusalem" and "Greater Hebron" are becoming increasingly familiar to any discoverer of Zionist Israeli tactics.

Since the term is used in the physical (and not the abstract) context, this "greaterness" has to be achieved at the expense of Palestinian Arab territories known in Israeli jargon as "administered" areas.

Delicately avoiding unpleasant terms such as "expansion" or "annexation," Israel is calmly and ruthlessly going off large chunks of inhabited Palestinian Arab lands in a systematic policy of growth.

Demands, however, is not the issue. The facts speak for themselves and provide sufficient evidence of Israel's plans concerning the occupied areas.

Eight hundred acres in Hebron were "confiscated" last year in order to build the Upper Hebron Kibbutz (name taken after the Upper Nazareth Kibbutz). This followed the Knes-

set's decision of May 25, 1970 to permit such steps.

It is not certain that the 250 Zionist families which were moved to the area are just a small proportion of the number which the authorities expect to reach. Palestinian Arab houses, vineyards, orchards, and olive groves are a minor detail in the plans. Such steps are being taken to annex more land for the Zionist settlers.

In other areas, however, the "confiscation" is not so blatant. Inhabitants of the Galilee areas find their orchards shrinking in size every day. They discovered that the Israelis uproot trees during the night. Three neighboring villages are now suffering from the same phenomenon. It was recently disclosed that these steps are "preliminary to seizing the land and building new settlements."

Lands actually confiscated in recent months include 2000 dunams of agricultural land next to the Jordanian border. Yacov Teior of the Israeli National Fund disclosed the fact, adding that three kibbutzim will shortly be

constructed there; these are Baran, Klura, and Sifaz.

The same fate is to befall the 10,000 dunams to the north of Tzfat, confiscated in May. Um al-Fahm, a small Palestinian Arab village, has also suffered the loss of all its land in the same way. Three hundred dunams in Gaza, known as Kibba Land, have also been confiscated as reported in the "Jerusalem Post" of June 1, 1970.

Meanwhile, the "colonization" of occupied Jerusalem continues. The housing estate of Ramat Eshkol in northeast Jerusalem (established in 1967) already hold 700 Zionist families. By the end of 1971, projected housing estates in East Jerusalem will hold 15,000 Israeli settlers.

In a lecture delivered before the Municipal Council of Jerusalem, Shimon Peres, Israeli Minister in charge of immigrant absorption, disclosed that there were plans for the construction of 25 such estates in East Jerusalem during the next 5 years.

Israeli Vice-Premier Yigal Alon, as reported in the "Je-

usalem Post" of September 1, 1969, had announced in a press conference that in mid-1970 work on 4,500 out of the 5,000 dwelling units of the Jerusalem annexation plan would be completed. By now, these units must be already inhabited such as the 150 units in Wadi al-Jawza area.

Between Jerusalem and Ramallah, 1,000 dunams of Beit Hania and Naby Ya'rub land were confiscated several months after the war. The September 1, 1969 issue of the "Jerusalem Post" contains

statements by Yehuda Tamir, director of the "modernizing Agency of Jerusalem," that 2,000 additional apartments were to be built in "Nevi Ya'cov" (Nabi Ya'rub) plus 12 new halls for the Hadassah Hospital on Mount Scopus. By the end of 1970, the French Hill (on the western side of Mount Scopus) will be totally inhabited by Israeli settlers, as part of the private housing plan.

In defiance of UN resolutions, Israel openly admits Jerusalem will be its capital. The above

details of housing schemes and settlements are manifestations of larger plans for the expansion of Jerusalem as the capital.

Under the title "The New Jerusalem Octopus," the July 8, 1970 issue of "The Guardian" discloses these plans. It states that Shimon Peres gained approval to make Jerusalem the "main magnet" for immigration to Israel, thus doubling its present Jewish population of 300,000 by 1980. An approved plan in two stages for 1985 and 2010 are now in print.

Jerusalem's present area of 110 square kilometers will be enlarged eight times over by 2010, in order to house a population of about 900,000. The fact that the new boundaries include the two other occupied Palestinian towns of Ramallah to the north and Bethlehem to the south seems not to have hindered the Israeli plans.

The problem remains not one of terminology, but manifestation. Israel's occupation has always been a synonym annexation.

Israeli Torture Evidenced Again

LONDON - A report published in London June 15 by the Jerusalem Committee reveals cases of torture and the killing of Palestinian detainees in Israeli prisons.

The report was written for the committee by a freelance journalist, Malise Ruthven, after a month's stay in Israel earlier this year. The report gives details of ten cases of torture.

In one case, the mother and daughter of a Palestinian under arrest and later said by the Israeli authorities to have

committed suicide, were themselves arrested and, the author believes, tortured. The mother said she was tortured with an electric shock machine and that soldiers threatened to rape her 17-year-old daughter in front of her. The Israeli authorities have so far refused to release the husband's body for burial.

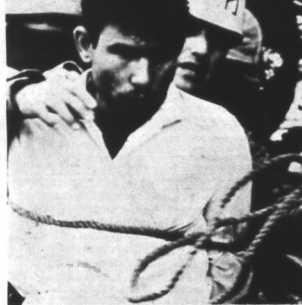
In another case, the lawyer and family of a young Palestinian shop-keeper from occupied Jerusalem said he was so viciously tortured that he has

become insane. He was given electric shocks, a bullet pushed up his rectum, and one arm burned with cigarettes. He was released after a military court decided that he could not be brought to trial because of his mental state.

In almost all the cases those accused of torture are not members of the ordinary police, the armed forces, or the prison service, but of Shin Beit, the Israeli counter intelligence service.

A spokesman for the committee said yesterday that the report was the result of a "limited one-man inquiry." That one man, working under serious restrictions, had been able to hand ten reasonably well-documented cases of torture. The spokesman implied there were many more.

The report has been sent to the UN, the Human Rights Commission, and to British Ministers and Shadow Ministers. Before leaving Israel, the author of the report sent details of the cases to the Israeli authorities with an assurance that he would publish their comments, if any. He received no reply.



Unpleasant Statistics

More than 3,200 Palestinian Arabs are being held by Israeli police in the territories occupied since the 1967 June War, according to David Cauter writing in the July 11 issue of the British Manchester Guardian Weekly.

As many as 700 of these prisoners, by police estimates, have no prospect of being brought to trial. Their detention, nominally limited to one year, can be continued indefinitely

if the military governor convinces a commission that this is necessary. The governor appoints the commission.

Cauter estimates that between 500 and 1,000 Palestinian Arab buildings have been dynamited by Israeli occupation forces. This "excludes the three Arab villages in the Latrun area which were systematically destroyed in the aftermath of the 1967 war."

Palestinian Detainees Stage Hunger Strike

Thousands of Palestinian freedom fighters detained in Israeli prisons have gone on a hunger strike July 5 in protest against the inhumane treatment and torture they are being subjected to.

A similar strike had broken out in all Israeli prisons last April 27, lasting until May 6 when Red Cross officials intervened in favour of the detained Palestinian men and women, mostly aged between 16 and 25.

Nevertheless, conditions have remained unchanged and the detainees went on strike again last June 10 asking for investigations by Red Cross officials. The answer to their request since has been more ill-treatment and torture.

The last strike of July 5 started with the detainees refusing to go out of their cells or accepting their food rations.

No word has yet been received about the end of the strike.

CHINA RAPS FAKED PEACE

HONG KONG, Aug. 3 (R)—China's Vice-Chairman Tung P'i-Wu has accused the United States and the Soviet Union of trying to split the Arab countries.

Tung was speaking at a banquet Sunday in honor of a visiting delegation led by the chairman of Southern Yemen's revolutionary council, Salem Robays Ali. The New China news agency said Monday.

Not long ago with the co-ordination of social imperialism, U.S. imperialism again dashed up a 'political initiative' for a so-called peaceful settlement of the Middle East question, wilyly attempting to split the Arab countries and other Arab peoples," he said. The so-called super powers "had jointly concocted this political fraud" to abet Israeli aggression, stamp out the Arab countries under their control and redvise spheres of influence in the Middle East.

Tung told the guests at the banquet that U.S. imperialism was not reconciled to its defeat. "While conducting a demibled struggle, it always resorts alternatively to the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of military suppression and political deligation to deal with the revolutionary people of the whole."

Chairman Salem Robays Ali in his address said the Palestinian people, for the first time in history, had reached the stage to decide their own destiny free from any interference.

"Therefore, from now on, the Palestinian people's cause will not succumb to any political plot, nor will it be late decided by any quarters other than the Palestinian people," he said.

S. Yemen Calls For Popular War with Israel

ADEN, Aug. (R)—South Yemen has announced it believes the only way to fully restore Arab territories occupied by Israel is a long-term popular war.

A foreign ministry statement issued Sunday made no reference to President Nasser's time-elapsed of the United States peace proposals.

But it said South Yemen emphatically rejected any surrender solutions that could lead to the liquidation of the Palestine cause or its transformation into merely a refugee problem.

It declared readiness to put all South Yemeni resources at the disposal of the Palestine resistance movement.

ASA Bars Israel

HONG KONG—Israel was refused membership in the Asian Students Association (ASA) July 28.

Israel's application was turned down by a vote after a heated debate.



This hand-made wooden shield, the work of Greek political detainees at Kovaaloo prison in Athens, was dedicated "to the brave Arab commandos struggling for freedom in Palestine" on July 5, 1970. Ornamented with the Greek and Palestinian flags, with a hand gesture between them, the shield features the Greek and Arabic versions of a quotation from Swarov. It is a symbol of the unity of revolutionary movements of liberation in the world.

Military Burden

ISRAEL'S TRADE DEFICIT SOARS

JERUSALEM—Israel's trade deficit rose 30 percent in the first six months of this year compared with the same period of 1969, standing at \$358 million on June 30, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported July 20. Net imports rose 15 percent to \$717 million from \$624 million in the first half of 1969, while net exports increased 4 percent to \$380 million from \$365 million.

According to the bureau's data for the first five months of 1970, Israeli imports of capital goods—weaponry, machine tools, trucks and other heavy equipment—rose 21 percent and imports of raw materials—mainly metals, chemicals, wood products and synthetic fibers—rose 15 percent.

In view of the ever increasing military

burden, the Israeli Treasury is already engaged on working out plans for raising additional revenue.

One of these plans under study is unofficially reported to envisage the levying of a 10 percent added value tax on all goods made in Israel. This, according to first estimates would bring in an additional 1.1 Pound 1,000m. (Sterling 120m.) of tax revenue annually.

It would be over and above the existing purchase tax (Israel has no turnover tax) and would be introduced as from April 1.

Israeli Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir warned that if the cost of armament continues more money will have to be raised from the public as well as from other sources though he did not specify what form additional taxation would take.

He reiterated his

opposition to devaluation but added that if the foreign currency situation became very serious it was possible that a policy of cutbacks or even economic slowdown would have to be introduced not to press for higher wages or to give in to such pressure but to adhere to the so called "package deal" which he stated was already beginning to bear fruit.

This deal provided for a 4 percent wage rise in cash plus a 4 percent rise payable in non-tradable Government bonds—risers which were, however, more than offset in most cases, except in that of the lowest-paid workers, by compulsory defence loan purchases and an increase to the defence levy which is an appendix of income tax and calculated as percentage of it.

Amman Hospital Named after Karameh Battle

AMMAN July 16 (R)—The Palestinian Red Crescent Thursday opened a new hospital here which it has named after the 1968 Karameh battle between raiding Israeli troops and the Jordanian army and Palestinian commando forces.

The 30-bed Karameh hospital is equipped with an operating theater and an X-ray room. The Palestinian Red Crescent has two other hospitals in Erbil, Northern Jordan, and in southern Lebanon, which care for Palestinian commandos.

In a statement issued here Thursday, the Palestinian Red Crescent said a representative in Amman called the international Red Cross delegate there to help save the lives of three commandos being held in Ashkelon prison in a serious condition.

It called on international organizations to help save the lives of all commandos in Israel's jails.

STUDENTS MEETING IN TUNIS CONDEMN PORTUGAL

TUNIS, Aug. 1 (R)—Delegates to an international student seminar on Palestine declared their support for peoples fighting for freedom from Portuguese domination and condemned countries which aided Portugal.

The meeting, which opened earlier at Bizerta, 30 miles (48km) north of here, passed a motion which:

- Saluted the fight for freedom of peoples under Portuguese domination and expressed militant support for them.
- Demanded that international bodies and all peace-loving forces aid peoples fighting for their freedom and give all help necessary to those "oppressed by Portuguese domination."

On Eritrea, the former Italian colony now part of Ethiopia, the students called for support of the right of the Eritrean people to self-determination and national, economic and social development.

The delegates also condemned colonialism in West Africa, notably in the Spanish Sahara, and expressed support for the United Nations decision on the territory.

Spain has agreed to the general assembly's decision that Madrid, in consultation with Morocco and Mauritania, should arrange a referendum under UN auspices to enable the people of the territory to decide their own future.

The students also appealed for unity among the different liberation movements in colonial territories to make the struggle against colonialism more effective. The delegates reaffirmed their support for all steps to achieve unity of students on an anti-imperialist and progressive basis for peace, democracy and social progress.

ZIONIST THUGS ACTIVE IN U.S., EUROPE

Zionist hoodlums and thugs continue to manhandle, club and/or harass anti-Zionist speakers in Europe and the U.S.

The latest of such fascist attacks by Zionist hoodlums was perpetrated in Paris June 23 against Michel Deleau, a Jewish member of the Brussels-based S.R.P.P.A. (Solidarité avec la Résistance Palestinienne et les Peuples

Arabes or Solidarité with the Palestinian Resistance and the Arab Peoples).

Deleau sustained a fracture in the skull as he was lecturing in the French capital on "Indochina, Palestine—One Struggle" at a meeting organized by "L'Organisation Gaulliste de Gauche" and "Le Front des Jeunes Progressistes."

The attack on Deleau was carried out by Zionist thugs affiliated to the Front of Jewish Students.

The following day, on June 24, the sponsors of the lecture and several other organizations asked the French government in a joint communique to oppose these actions by Zionist provocations which have for their aim 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 of the Vietnamese Resistance and the General Union of Palestine Students.

More recently, on July 7, Zionist hoodlums did everything to disrupt the first public meeting in London of the Committee for Peace in the Middle East, whose 24 members are all Jews from Britain.

The rudeness of the Zionist thugs was expressed by constant yelling out and continuous attempts to drown the two Jewish speakers—Charles Lederman and Nathan Yalin-Mor, the star turn who 22 years ago led the terrorist Stern Gang which murdered Count Folke Bernadotte, the Swedish mediator.

The police, usually present at such events, were strangely absent.

In New York, Zionist hoodlums of the "Jewish" Defence League led by Rabbi Meir Kahane have mounted several attacks in recent weeks against Palestinian and other liberation movement offices and personnel.

On May 22, they ransacked the offices of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Action Committee on American-Arab Relations and clubbed Saadat Hassan, Dr. M. T. Mehdi and Ghazi Khankan.

On June 3, 40 JDL Zionist brandishing iron pipes forced their way past receptionists and invaded the city room and business offices of the Daily World—a leftist New York group. Kahane led the group also. One staff member and a pregnant woman fainted.

A similar attack was made on the offices of the Black Panther Party in New York.

Rabbi Kahane was

finally arraigned in Brooklyn Criminal Court June 29 on charges of assault.

Judge Gerard Weisbery released the Rabbi in his own custody pending a hearing Sept. 10.

Kahane said he and his Zionist band had gone to the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn June 28 to "protect Jews" from alleged harassment and taunts from "negroes and Puerto Ricans."



4-MAN 'FORMULA' SIGNED IN AMMAN

The Palestinian resistance movement and the Jordanian government signed an agreement in Amman July 10 to "bury" the sequels of the June 1970 conspiracy against the Palestinian Revolution.

The agreed upon formula was signed by Jordan's prime minister, the chairman of the Central Committee of the Palestinian Resistance Movement and the four members of the mediation committee which was set up by Arab heads of state at a meeting in Libya last month.

The formula lists four commitments by the government side:

1. To repeal all special measures taken during the clashes.

2. To support the armed struggle in the battle for liberation and the reviving of rights from the usurping enemy.

3. To take all measures to ensure solidarity between the armed forces and the armed struggle to strengthen the Palestinian resistance movement.

4. To undertake that no organization or body or element will act against the interests of the Palestine resistance movement or national unity.

The formula listed seven commitments on the fedayeen side:

A. A ban on military parades and the presence of a road command in public places (hotels, restaurants, clubs, cinemas, and parks), government departments, or courts. Guards on commando offices or fedayeen leaders are exempted from this provision.

B. All fedayeen vehicles to carry special number plates and stop at road blocks if ordered to do so. In the event of any dispute at a roadblock the at-

tention will be handled by fedayeen military police in cooperation with the force of the roadblock.

C. "Since the army, security forces, and commando forces belong to the same people and are brothers-in-arms all must be careful not to encroach on the dignity of one another. They must also consider the spirit of love and cordiality between them."

D. Firing, maneuvers and training with live ammunition are completely forbidden within towns and populated areas.

E. Commando military bases will not be allowed in the towns with the exception of their militia. The storing of explosives, ammunition, and heavy arms in populated areas is forbidden.

The bases are to be defined by a joint committee of the general staff and the military command.

F. All commandos undertake to observe the regulations in force and anyone committing a crime or a violation of the laws and regulations in force in the kingdom will be handed over to the Jordanian authorities concerned.

G. No serving soldier will be involved in commando organizations.

It's Hard To Advertise Zionism!

DUBLIN - The Irish Arab Society, wishing to publicize a forthcoming meeting at which two eminent visitors would speak on "The Zionist Threat to World Peace," submitted a small display ad. To five newspapers.

From "The Sunday Press", "The Irish Press" and the "Evening Press" came back a letter saying "We regret... that the copy as presently worded is not acceptable. To enable publication it would be necessary to delete the word 'Zionist'."

The "Irish Independent" wrote: "We have to advise... we are unable to publish the notice exactly as now worded. We must ask that the final line be altered to read 'The Threat to World Peace'."

The "Irish Times", however, published the advertisement without question and unaltered.

The demand of the Press and Independent groups would seem to have been made on the assumption that Zionism is a religion and that, therefore, under the "code" one cannot print provocative advertisements which mention it.

(Would they accept an ad. reading: "Communism's Threat to Democracy" or "Fianna Fail's Threat to National Security"?)

Before and After

BEFORE

Mr. Nixon was (in his television conversation Wednesday night July 1, 1970) surprisingly, almost gratuitously, critical of the Arabs: he called Egypt and Syria "aggressive," said some Arab states "want to drive Israel into the sea" and dismissed Palestinian commandos as "super radicals."

NEW EMPHASIS IN THE MIDDLE EAST INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JULY 5, 1970

AFTER

Hailing acceptance by Israel, Jordan and the United Arab Republic of US peace proposals for the Middle East, President Nixon today (July 31, 1970) expressed hope for a settlement...

NIXON'S PRESS CONFERENCE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE AUGUST 1-2, 1970

WORLD YOUTH ASSEMBLY



UNITED NATIONS

New York, July 1970

When the United Nations General Assembly opens its 25th anniversary session in New York next September, it will hear a message addressed to it from the World Youth Assembly (WYA) supporting the inalienable right of Palestinians to self-determination and calling for the establishment of a unitary, democratic state in Palestine.

The call is of great significance, particularly that it came a few days before a number of Arab regimes accepted a US-sponsored submissive settlement to liquidate the Palestine cause. It expresses the almost unanimous wish of world youth representatives who opted by 293 votes against 17 to support a democratic state in Palestine, thereby turning down a motion by Zionist participants at the WYA to establish an allegedly "just and lasting peace in the Middle East on the basis of Security Council Resolution 242 of Nov. 22, 1967."

The 17 votes against the humane objective of the Palestine Liberation movement to establish a democratic state in Palestine were mainly cast by the representatives of Israel, the B'nai B'rith Hillel, the World Union for Progressive Judaism and the World Union of Jewish Students.

Full details of the WYA marking the first time ever that Democratic Palestine vs. Security Council Resolution 242 was put to vote, appear on pages 9 through 13.



WORLD YOUTH ASSEMBLY OPENS

By Alexander Gabriel

...In spite of these difficulties the World Youth Assembly, like water, managed to find its level. In 48 hours after its first session July 9 it set up a working Plenary, its four major Commissions, its five Bureaus and officers. In 72 hours it adopted its working agenda. Even the most rabid anti-Youthists will have to admit that this beats the record of the raucous founding of the UN itself in San Francisco.

Those who were disappointed in the overzealousness, the shouting from the floor, the ready resort to parliamentary tactics, and the introduction of ideological and nationalist interests saw "youth" imitating the worst vices of their elders. But this is the very opposite of the diplomatic politeness that has left the UN weak after 25 years of its labours, and which the young were called in to remedy. Not bound by official government instructions, the Youth are in a position to debate the world crucial issues with a bluntness barred to official representatives. Born in the hot crucible of protest and anger, they speak their own language. The Youth Assembly is too serious to become an exercise in good manners.

And yet, in some ways, in all the din and alarms the most vehement speeches and attacks, the motives of the opposition were never impugned as cynically as they are in the conferences of the UN itself. Speeches and statements were generally statesman-like, with the added virtue of uninhibited candour, which all can use in a world demoralized and nauseated by an official credibility crisis.

The Assembly has been accused of being "staked" by Communist and leftist delegates, which seems far-fetched when 125 lands are represented. The dominant voices in the Assembly clearly were the voices of the liberation movements, the voices against the Indochina war, sharp criticism of US "imperialist" policy in the world, but also resentment of any Big Power hegemony.

If this is the final mood of the Assembly, then Western circles might well heed the signal of a rising revolt of the new generation, "staked" against their failure to resolve the issues of the missile race, the issue of a tolerated colonialism in South Africa, the issue of their failure to come to grips with the problem of the developing peoples.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON WORLD PEACE (Commission 1)

1. In the course of the World Youth Assembly, the Commission on World Peace held its meetings from 10 to 16 July, 1970. In a broad debate, delegates from over 100 countries, national liberation movements and international youth and student organizations expressed their opinions on the main issues concerning the struggle for peace and critical evaluation of the United Nations. Although on some subjects differences of opinion appeared, it was clearly recognized by the Commission that the causes of war and threat to world peace are to be seen in the imperialist aggressions and in the oppression of peoples by colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid. Therefore, special emphasis was given to the representatives of national liberation movements represented at the Commission, namely those of Angola, Guinea (Bissau), Mozambique, Palestine, Puerto Rico, South Africa and Zimbabwe to acquaint the participants with their just struggle for national liberation as one of the major important contributions to the worldwide anti-imperialist struggle for world peace.

2. The Commission expressed the strongest indignation, protest and condemnation by world youth of United States aggression in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. In declaring its full solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people and youth the majority of the participants decided not to give the floor to the representatives of the Saigon, Seoul and Taiwan regimes.

3. The Commission strongly upheld the inalienable right to self-determination of all peoples. It declared its full solidarity and support to the Palestinian struggle for national liberation and welcomed its humane objective to establish a unitary democratic state in Palestine. It strongly condemned the oppressive and expansionist policies of Israel which are endangering world peace and called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of its troops from occupied Arab territories.

4. The Commission agreed that all forms of colonial oppression should be completely abolished. It declared its full solidarity with the youth of Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, as well as with all young fighters for national independence and strongly condemned the oppressive policy of Portugal and Spain which is actively supported by arms and other means by the major imperialist states, especially the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Japan. The Commission strongly condemned the racist and fascist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia.

5. The Commission expressed the feeling that the impossibility of achieving peace in Latin America is the responsibility of the United States government, whose interventionist, aggressive and rapacious policy threatens the sovereignty and dignity of the peoples of this continent as well as the failure of the so-called "representative democracy". That is why only the struggle for national liberation can extricate peace for these peoples. It supported the struggle for the liberation of Puerto Rico and other peoples from colonial domination.

It expressed solidarity with the struggle against imperialist penetration and despotic and reactionary regimes in the Latin American continent as well as solidarity with the struggle to modify economic and social structures which is being waged by national liberation movements in the mountains and cities of the continent.

It condemned the Organization of American States (OAS) which serves as a tool of United States interests.

It also expressed its condemnation of the constant provocations perpetrated by United States imperialism, as well as of the economic blockade which it conducts against the Cuban Revolution, with the concurrence of the puppet regimes of the continent.

6. Considering the problems of peace and security in Europe, the Commission emphasized that an effective system of collective security in Europe could be reached only on the basis of the recognition of the actual realities and existing state borders, including that between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic, and equal rights for all European states.

7. The Commission emphasized that the rights of minorities should be protected in all countries, without discrimination as to race, colour or creed. It expressed its grave concern over racial discrimination in the United States of America and its full support and admiration for the growing liberation movement in the United States itself which is engaged in a hard struggle for equal rights.

United States of America and its full support and admiration for the growing liberation movement in the United States itself which is engaged in a hard struggle for equal rights.

8. The Commission condemned fascist and militarist regimes in Greece, Spain and Portugal, and strongly supported all forms of struggle against racism and reaction.

9. Realizing that it is incumbent upon world youth to play an active and concrete role in the implementation of its aspirations, the Commission calls upon this youth assembly to support in word and deed all movements of national liberation struggling against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism and for self-determination.

(a) To contribute towards the solidarity of youth with liberation movements by answering their appeals for contributions;

(b) To refuse to serve in armies of colonization and aggression, while the youth already in such armies should rally to the liberation movements;

(c) To mobilize youth in order to demand that their governments stop supplying arms to the Portuguese and South African colonial armies; and that they assist in implementing the recommendations of the Conference on Solidarity with the Portuguese Colonies held in Rome on 27-29 June 1970;

(d) To support the ten points of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and to press for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of United States troops from South East Asia as well as to press for the recognition of the provisional revolutionary government of South Vietnam.

(e) To condemn the despotic regimes of Latin America, sponsored by United States imperialism, which are saving a policy of repression and death against their peoples, as is the case with the Governments of Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Nicaragua, Haiti and the Dominican Republic, etc., and to request the withdrawal of United States military missions from Latin America.

10. Recognizing the important role which the United Nations could play, the Commission critically singled out many failures and shortcomings in United Nations procedures and functioning, particularly recommends to the United Nations:

a. The restoration of the full rights of the Popular Republic of China in the United Nations;

b. The implementation forthwith of the principle of universality and to react favourably on the membership of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the German Democratic Republic;

c. The restructuring of the Committee on Decolonization (Committee of Twenty-Four) on the basis of the countries of the Committee will be truly anti-imperialist;

d. The improvisation of genuinely new and more effective steps on the way to general and complete disarmament, including partial measures, so that immediate progress could be made available to the developing countries;

e. The imposition of sanctions on any Member State which fails to treat liberation movement fighters as prisoners of war in accordance with the Geneva Conventions;

f. To support all the progressive forces in the United States of America who struggle against all types of racism;

g. To express solidarity with the progressive forces in Northern Ireland and to call for the immediate release from prison of Miss Bernadette Devlin, M.P.;

h. To undertake new steps for European security by important youth actions for an all-European state conference, and to support the initiative of the French Youth organizations to hold a European Youth Conference;

i. To press for the elimination of all military bases on foreign territories, including the restitution of the Panama Canal to its rightful owners;

11. Many other specific proposals were put to the floor to be added to the Report of the Rapporteurs after its adoption by the Commission in its morning session of Thursday, 15 July 1970. In its afternoon session, the Commission decided that in view of the fact that most of the new proposals dealt with specific details and areas of concern, the discussion of which would require a new series of sessions and debates. It will satisfy itself with the Report as ratified during the morning session.

WYA

PEACE

COMMISSION

REPORT

WORLD YOUTH ASSEMBLY

"Like Pandora's box, the World Youth Assembly was a surprise to many. What was expected to be a gathering of young tourists turned out to be a gathering of millions of youth supporting liberation movements throughout the world."

This is how, in a press conference held at the U.N. headquarters in New York, one of the two delegates from the General Union of Palestinian Students summed up his assessment of the World Youth Assembly (WYA).

That this was the case became evident when 24 hours after the opening of the World Youth Assembly, Fawaz Najja, a Palestinian, was elected by an overwhelming majority to chair its all-important Commission I on World Peace.

Alexander Gabriel, a veteran analyst and interpretive writer and commentator at the U.N., had the same impression about the assembly which he expressed differently.

In an article entitled "The New Confrontation," Gabriel wrote in the July 15 edition of the Transworld News Agency's "Between the Lines," saying "If the World Youth Assembly convened at the United Nations is only a partial index to world political trends, then we have a certain-ruler on a new and terrible conflict that will become the major factor in war and peace in the years ahead.

"This new polarization of forces might be called the Imperialist-Liberation Gap, in the global territory of confrontation which may eclipse all previous tension gaps — the East-West struggle, the Rich-Poor nations, the Big-Small Power divide, the neo-colonialism camps, and the so-called generation gap."

IMPERIALIST VS. LIBERATION
The significance of the World Youth Assembly is that it has opened the Imperialist-Liberation issues for the first time in a universal conference.

With regard to Palestine national liberation movement, the conference "declared its full solidarity and support to the Palestinian struggle for national liberation and welcomed its humane objective to establish a unitary democratic state in Palestine."

The World Youth Assembly was convened under United Nations sponsorship at the New York headquarters of the U.N. from the 9th to the 15th of July, 1970 to commemorate the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the U.N.

The decision to convene the WYA had been taken by the U.N. General Assembly in its resolution 2469A (XXIV) of 31 October 1969.

ATTENDANTS
Attending the WYA in New York were over 600 participants from 113 U.N.-member states, 12 colonial areas, 11 non-U.N. member states, 21 from non-governmental organizations and 54 from 12 international youth organizations. Representing Palestinian youth at the Assembly were Fawaz Najja and Mohammad al-Hajj of the General Union of Palestinian Students.

On July 16, regional meetings of all participants were held for the nomination of 18 members to the Steering Committee according to the following pattern: Asia (4), Africa (4), Latin America (4), Europe (4), North America (4).

PALESTINIAN ELECTED
in the Asian caucus, if no-

minations were put forward — namely those of delegates from Palestine, Japan, Sweden, Thailand, Pakistan, Indonesia, Mongolia, Fiji Islands, Australia, Philippines, Cyprus and India.

Despite the intervention of Israeli delegates who claimed "there was no such thing as Palestine, this man represents refugees," the Asian caucus voted Palestinian Shaker Fatah was Najja into the Steering Committee by 78 votes, Rammer-up was Ramon Paterno of the Philippines with 54 votes.

STEERING COMMITTEE
Selected for the Steering Committee from the regional caucuses were:

From Asia:
Fawaz Najja — Palestine
Ramon Paterno — Philippines
Hiroyuki Shiba, Japan
P. Achokwa, India
From Africa:
M. Makhouf, UAR
Margaret Taylor, Nigeria
From Europe:
Armando Guebara, Montserrat

From Europe:
Alexander Gabriel, Soviet Union
Vlasto Klokotnik, Romania
Lars Thales, Sweden
Evelyn Fiddler, Ireland
From Latin America:
Pedro Henriquez, Chile
Alfonso Chana, Costa Rica
From Africa:
Ricardo Gerard, Argentina
From North America:
Francisco Salgado, Canada
Jana Cuffey, Jamaica

OFFICIAL OPENING
The World Youth Assembly opened in the United Nations as part of the observance in 1970 of the 25th anniversary of the United Nations. The official opening ceremony took place on July 10, 1970.

Addresses were made by the U.N. Secretary General U. Thant; by Richard Maklouf, Chairman of the Steering Committee for the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the U.N. and by Francisco Poulik, Chairman of the Planning Committee for the Youth Assembly.

The WYA then elected all the 18-member Steering Committee, whose members had been named by regional caucuses the day before.

In the afternoon, the WYA turned to hearing the views of 27 of its participants on the purposes and goals of the Assembly and the makeup of some of the delegations taking part in it. Among the 27 speakers were Michael Joseph, Secretary-General of the World Federation of Students Youth, Mike Tsoukarakis from Greece and Mohammad Dajani of Palestine.

Thoukarakis welcomed the representatives of non-member states and liberation movements, particularly the Palestinians. He proposed that the Assembly decide to expel the delegates of the puppet regimes and that the Assembly could take "genuine decisions on real problems."

"Thoukarakis said "our colonels," with the caucuses of NATO and the United States," were completely without support in his country, Greece. "Our colonels" liked concentration camps, three for men and one for women. He had been in a camp himself.

Speaking on behalf of Palestinian youth, he said "we are not participating in the WYA to celebrate the birth of the United Nations but to tell you that we are the core of Palestinians living under the yoke of Zionist occupation or under their bondage by the Zionist settler-state of Is-



Fawaz Najja of Palestine chairing Peace Commission

rael and to acquire them with our struggle for national liberation." He said the aim of the Palestinian struggle for national liberation "is the establishment in Palestine of a unitary, democratic state where Jew, Christian and Moslem will have equal rights and obligations."

FIRST DECISIONS
In its plenary meeting on the morning of July 10, the World Youth Assembly decided that telegrams should be sent to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, reiterating the invitation to them to send participants to the WYA.

In a series of votes, some of which had and some by standing, the WYA also decided that all participants already registered should be invited to vote. Voting would be by participants, with each participant having one vote. When speaking, however participants would identify themselves by name and indicate their country or organization.

Acting on proposals made by its 18-member Steering Committee, as well as other proposals that had been put forward, the WYA decided to set up four commissions:
1. World Peace
2. Development
3. Education, and
4. Man and Environment.

The four commission held their first meetings at 2:30 p.m. July 10. The WYA decided that the meetings should be open, rather than closed as the Steering Committee had recommended. The meetings of the Steering Committee continued to be closed. The Steering Committee would nominate chairmen for the four commissions, but the commissions themselves would make the decisions on their chairmen and reports.

The Steering Committee nominations were listed as follows:
1. Fawaz Najja of Palestine for Commission I on World Peace
2. Mohamed Makhouf of the UAR for Commission II on Development
3. Margaret Taylor of Nigeria for Commission III on Education
4. Ezzat Faidman of Ireland for Commission IV on Man and Environment

The Steering Committee would review and report to the Assembly, on a case-by-case

basis, the credentials of individual participants which had been challenged "by letter or otherwise." It was decided, however, that the UAR, who had been elected permanent Chairman of the Steering Committee, presented at the plenary meeting of the Youth Assembly and presented the Steering Committee's report.

The participants split into the four work commissions on Friday afternoon, July 10, and all four chaired by the UAR and Steering Committee were upheld by the Commission.

PALESTINIAN CHAIRS PEACE COMMISSION
Commission I on World Peace elected Steering Committee member Fawaz Najja of Palestine as its chairman by an overwhelming majority vote of 111-23 despite attempts by Israeli delegates to disrupt the meeting chaired by Dr. Haun G. Khatib, a member of the UAR, U.N. Secretary, Israel's permanent ambassador to the U.N. Youssef Tolson, was accused in the proceedings of having intervened with several delegations to bar election of the Palestinian delegate.

After approving their respective agendas and electing their respective rapporteurs, the four commissions promptly settled to discuss agenda items.

By the night of July 16-17, the four commissions had finalized their final reports, that at Commission on World Peace was carried by a whole and later ally by a 104-44 vote with 48 abstentions.

The reports were all taken note of at the closing plenary session of the World Youth Assembly held Friday, July 17. Three different speakers spoke in favor of each of the reports and three spoke against.

PEACE REPORT
The report of Commission I on World Peace recognized that "the causes of war and threat to world peace are rooted in the imperialist aggressions and in the oppression of peoples by colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid."

It expressed the "strongest indignation, protest and condemnation by the youth of the United States aggression in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia" and declared "the full solidarity and support to the Palestinian struggle for National Liberation."

In other parts the World Peace Commission report supported the struggle of the youth of

Mozambique, Angola, and Guinea (Dissolution and strongly condemned "the oppressive policy of Portugal and Spain which is actively supported by arms and other means by the major Imperialist States, especially the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Japan." It strongly condemned "the racist and fascist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia." The report also "critically singled out many failures and shortcomings in United Nations procedures and functioning" and made a number of recommendations in this connection, including restoration of the full rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations, implementation of the principle of universal and restructuring of the Committee on Decolonization so that the majority of the countries on the Committee "will be truly anti-imperialist."

DEVELOPMENT REPORT
The report of Commission 2 on Development recommended, among other things, that a special fund should be established, through donations of each participant to the WYA, to send material support to the South African liberation movement; that compulsory military service should be replaced by compulsory service for civilian work; that WYA delegates should aid liberation movements throughout the world; and that general education of the world should become legally teachable. The recommendation of natural resources and increased governmental control over alienation. It recommended that trade agreements should be liberalized, and that tariffs of developed countries should be reduced and agreements changed to allow developing countries to export more finished goods than raw materials.

EDUCATION REPORT
The report of Commission 3 on Education declared that young people should take an active part in educational problems in their countries and that education should be available to all young people, without any discrimination on grounds of race, sex, religion, nationality, social class or native language. It expressed concern at the "large number of illiterates among adults at a time when the armaments race continued. It also adopted in principle the

UNESCO report on the importance of education and the United Nations

SECRET

youth center, but agreed that both matters would need further discussion.

ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT
The report of Commission 4 on Youth and Environment observed that family planning was a matter of personal conscience and requested that contraceptive methods and family planning techniques be made available to all regardless of social or marital status. Religious leaders were asked to consider "a real understanding" of the ethical basis of the world's environment and population problem. It appealed to Pop Paul VI to review his recent encyclical in order to permit "the unfettered exercise of conscience" of individual Catholics with regard to contraceptive methods. It declared that all abuse of drugs and alcoholism is harmful to the mental and physical health of young people and proved them from playing their rightful role in society and from contributing to the building of peaceful and prosperous conditions in the world. It recommended that a work week be established every three years for the consid-

eration of environmental protection. It said an environmental center be established to provide facilities and programs for improving environmental problems.

SPEAKERS

Speakers in favor of the World Peace Commission report included Miss Georgiana Nannopoulos, from the Greek Anti-Dictatorial Committee Abroad; Bakary-Komita Traoré from Mali; and Antonio Gastambide from Puerto Rico. Speakers against the World Peace Commission report were Martin O'Neill, from the United Kingdom, Gustavo Tarré Urteaga from Venezuela, and Ariel White from Israel.

After having taken note of all four Commission reports, the WYA turned to the last item on the agenda. The draft message to be presented to the 25th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

DRAFT MESSAGE
Vasilé Ntellekis from Romania submitted the following draft message on behalf of the Steering Committee for presentation to the General Assembly at its 25th session:

(Draft) Message to be presented to the 25th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations

—Presented by the Steering Committee—

The participants of the World Youth Assembly, organized as part of the United Nations' 25th anniversary, "CONSCIOUS of the place and the increasing role of youth in today's social, political and economic life, in the struggle of the people and of progressive forces for a brighter future; conscious of their great responsibility for safe-guarding peace, liberty and independence of peoples and for the construction of a better humanity.

REGRET that the conditions of the World Youth Assembly did not permit the participation in the Assembly of all the young representatives and for liberty, independence, peace and progress; and thus did not assure the real representative and universal character of the Assembly;

HAVING debated the fundamental problems of today's society and of international life, as well as the role of young people in the battle against imperialism and its policy of domination and aggression and youth role in ending underdevelopment, hunger, misery, racism and illiteracy to assure the free development of each country

Consider that one of the essential conditions for the establishment of a lasting peace is to guarantee the right of people to liberty and independence;

Express their decision to take a stand against aggression in any form and against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism; to fight for the elimination of the danger of a third world war and to safeguard world peace; to affirm their solidarity with the people and youth of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos in demanding the immediate cessation of American aggression against the Indo-Chinese people, the withdrawal of American troops and allies, and the recognition of the right of the people of the Indo-Chinese peninsula to decide their own destiny without foreign interference.

EXPRESS their solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people and demand the immediate cessation of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories, the recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the recognition of the right of all people of that region to an independent existence, underlying the principle of inadmissibility of acquisition of territories by force.

NOTING that the continuance of colonial domination over peoples constitutes a serious blow against human rights and a permanent threat to peace, the participants condemn with indignation the colonial war pursued by Portugal against the peoples of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Mozambique — led by MPLA, PAIGC and FRELIMO, respectively — affirm support with their fight and express full solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and with all the people which fight against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, and for liberty and independence; condemn the racist regimes in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe, and all fascist regimes.

ADDRESS to the General Assembly of the United Nations at its 25th anniversary session their greeting, which is intended to people of diverse political, philosophical and religious orientations and of different international affiliations. They cherish the hope that this session will mark a turning point in the growth of the role and the effectiveness of the United Nations, in the strengthening of respect for the principles of the United Nations, in the strengthening of respect for the principles

of the United Nations Charter, and in the realization of the objectives of the Jubilee, "Peace, justice, progress."

EXPRESS the desire that the United Nations and its Member States will intensify their efforts:

— To reaffirm and to respect the principles of independence and sovereign equality of States and of non-interference in the affairs of other countries; to develop friendly relations among nations, founded on mutual respect and the right of peoples to decide their own destiny; to eschew recourse to force or threat of force against the territorial integrity of States or the freedom of peoples; to resolve international differences by peaceful means; to strengthen world peace and security;

— To realize the universality of the United Nations, which implies especially the recognition of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China, admission of the two Germanies, the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic, and of other countries, which actions would constitute an important step in increasing the prestige and effectiveness of the United Nations;

— To take appropriate action towards the application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, towards abolishing racial discrimination and observing the principles set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

— To support the efforts and the struggle of peoples against their condition of underdevelopment, against hunger and against all the obstacles that impede their steps on the path of progress in civilization;

— To support the efforts towards the utilization of the conquests of science for human progress and to undertake adequate action in the field of environment;

— To put an end to any system of neo-colonialist exploitation, assuring especially that the national resources of each country will be put to use for the development of its own economy and for the establishment of economic relations on the basis of full equality and mutual benefit;

— To undertake concrete measures in order to realize general disarmament, the destruction of the military blocs and bases; — To improve the structure, the activity and the functioning of the United Nations;

CALL on the United Nations to recognize the rights of young people to have an active role in the activities of the United Nations.

Request the Governments of the Member States to act in such a way as to ensure the education of young people in the spirit of the ideas of peace, mutual respect and co-operation between peoples, and to give the young generation broad access to education and culture; to assure their right to a place in society and to employment, to the training necessary for the participation in the development of the individual personality, to active participation in the organs of decision affecting the political and social life of the people;

AFFIRM their conviction that the cooperation of young men must be intensified constantly, and call upon organizations and the young people of different political opinions and philosophies to unite on the basis of concrete objectives against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, and for liberty, independence, democracy, peace, justice and the progress of all peoples.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

After hearing speakers in favor and against the draft message, the Chairman of the plenary session then read out the amendments that had been proposed:

Inclusion in the message of a call for establishment of a unitary democratic state in Palestine; of a provision that World Youth Assembly be convened every two years and on a more democratic basis; of a call on all concerned to conclude without delay a just and lasting peace in the Middle East in accordance with Security Council resolution 242 of November 1967; of a request to the Soviet Government to withdraw immediately its troops from Czechoslovakia and to restore full democracy; to make specific reference to "the fascist regimes" of Greece, Spain and Portugal, among others, of a call to repudiate "the policy of blocs of great Powers" and the concept of "limited sovereignty"; and a call to eliminate the "policy" in the Security Council.

The Chairman said the proposed amendments would be put to the vote by show of hands.

VOYED AMENDMENTS

The amendments that include provisions "refusing the bloc policies of the Big Powers and all causing limited sovereignty" was then put to the vote by the same procedure. The result was announced as 254 in favor to 68 against.

OVERWHELMING VOTE FOR DEMOCRATIC PALESTINE

The Youth Assembly next voted on the amendment to add to the message a provision calling for the creation of "a unitary, democratic state in Palestine." The result was announced as 293 in favor to 17 against.

Next, the Chairman read out the amendments that called on all parties to conclude without delay a just and lasting peace in the Middle East in accordance with Security Council resolution 242 of November 1967. This amendment was also carried, "was contradicted by the one just carried." The Assembly would move on the next amendment, but the Chairman having already opened for a unitary democratic state in Palestine.

The amendment to include a call to the Soviet Union to withdraw immediately its troops from Czechoslovakia and to restore full democracy there was then put to the vote.

The result of the vote was announced as 271 in favor to 115 against.

The WYA next voted on an amendment, calling for the regimes of Greece, Spain and Portugal, "among others," as "fascist regimes."

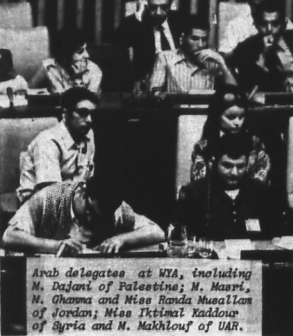
The amendment was approved in a show-of-hands vote. The amendment to include a call for abolition of the veto power in the Security Council was also approved in a show-of-hands vote.

The next vote concerned the proposal that the General Assembly be asked to convene a World Youth Assembly every two years and on a more democratic basis. The amendment was carried by show-of-hands.

The Chairman said that another amendment had been proposed that the World Youth Assembly should "demand that the United Nations sign and uphold the United Nations genocide convention."

It was also approved in a show-of-hands vote. The Chairman then asked for a vote on the total message, as amended.

The vote was taken, and it was carried.



Arab delegates at WYA, including M. Dajani of Palestine, N. Maari, N. Ghawna and Miss Randa Mueallim of Jordan; Miss Ikhtimal Kaddour of Syria and M. Makhloof of UAR.

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES ROCKET BEIRUT HOME OF PALESTINIAN LEADER

BEIRUT— Six rockets fired by a timing device from a flat across the street blasted through the apartment of Dr. Wadhi Haddad a prominent Palestinian physician in Beirut Saturday July 11.

Nine months earlier the same attack had been carried against the office of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Beirut breaking the glass front of the office and wrecking the interior. The responsible remains unknown. The details of the attacks are strangely similar except for the injured persons. Dr. Haddad and his wife, his seven year old son and his maid were injured. The neighbors and their new born baby were also hit by one of the rockets and were slightly wounded.

The rockets sailed across 100 meters from the building to hit the Haddad's apartment. Three entered the living room and bed room and one hit the balcony. Fire broke out in the house and the apartment suffered considerable damage. When the incident took place at 02.14 a.m. Dr. Haddad was writing in a room away from the living room which probably saved his life. Mrs. Haddad was injured by splinters in the leg and arm. Her seven year old son had a fracture in the leg and slight burns. The servant suffered also from burns.

Lebanese authorities accused a man reportedly carrying an Iranian passport bearing the alleged name Ahmad Nasrat who had occupied the apartment.

The attack on the PLO office and Dr.

Haddad's house said the chairman of the Central Committee of the Palestinian Resistance are part of one plan aiming at the liquidation of the Palestinian resistance movement by counter-revolutionary forces.



Israel Sentences Jewish Physicist

Jean-Pierre Selam, 31, a Jewish physicist reportedly born in North Africa, was sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment in mid-July for attempted espionage.

The sentence was the heaviest ever pronounced in Israel against a Jew accused of attempted espionage. In 1962, Israel

Ber, a former Army officer, was gaoled for ten years for passing on information to a foreign agent. Ber has since died. More recently, a scientist was sentenced to five years for a similar offense.

Selam was sentenced by a three-man court, who heard his case in

camera. Very few details about him or the charges against him were released.

However, it is known that he was accused of having been in contact with a foreign agent and of conspiracy to engage in espionage with intent to "harm Israel's security."



FBI Irked by Fateh, Black Panther Ties

WASHINGTON— FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover said that foreign groups like Palestinian Arab commandos were influencing the Black Panther party and that prominent Americans were helping to finance this militant Black Power organization.

In a report on FBI activities during the past year, Hoover July 14 said: "Foreign influences (are) now making inroads in certain Black extremist groups in the United States, particularly the Black Panthers."

He said the Panthers had close ties with the Fateh commando organization through the party's information minister, Eldridge Cleaver, who now lives in Algiers.

He said that with substantial contributions from prominent donors, the Panthers' representatives "have been able to travel widely and make frequent public appearances at colleges, universities and even secondary schools."

"In this way they are able to spread their doctrine" and revolution.

Ceylon Suspends Ties with Israel

COLOMBO— Ceylon has suspended diplomatic relations with the Zionist settler state of Israel with immediate effect, the ministry of defense and external affairs announced July 29.

The announcement was made while a Fateh delegation was visiting Ceylon.

The Fateh delegation met Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike July 29.

They had already met ministers and trade union leaders.

The suspension of diplomatic relations with Israel was one of the pledges of the leftwing United Front at the general election in May which put them into power.

The pledge was confirmed in the United Front government's first throne speech in June.

Ceylon's decision was taken at a ministerial meeting which considered a top-level report from an important Ceylon mission abroad.

The report was said to refer to attempts by Zionist controlled business to hit back at Ceylon's economic interests.

The main threat was aimed at Ceylon's tea

trade with Britain and Western Europe, sources said.

WHY DIAL THEN?

PARIS— President Pompidou of France reiterated July 3, France's decision to keep a total arms embargo on Israel.

Speaking at his third press conference as head of state, Pompidou said "Time is working against Israel."

When asked by an Israeli journalist about France's total arms embargo on Israel, Pompidou replied by referring to repeated press and radio predictions that the ban would be lifted or modified.

Such predictions, he explained, reminded him of people who kept ringing the same telephone number only to hear a recorded voice saying, "there is no subscriber at the number you have dialed."

"There is no subscriber at the number you have dialed," President Pompidou brusquely told the Israeli correspondent.

Tortured Bethlehem Hospital Chief Meets Press

Dr. Ahmad Ali Khalaf who was banished to Eastern Jordan by the Israeli occupation authorities July 12, said that he was detained in Israeli jails for 31 days, during which he was savagely beaten and tortured by Israeli occupation forces.

Dr. Khalaf was until his imprisonment the medical officer of the Arab Mental Hospital in Bethlehem. He said he was arrested on June 11 for no specified charge, and was first interviewed for five days at the Sarafand jail, where suffered harsh illtreatment; which resulted in severe blood hemorrhage, and was not allowed to receive any medical treatment.

He was carried from the Sarafand jail to another where he was subjected to violent beating. His demand to be shown to a representative of the International Red Cross was refused, and, in fact a representative of IRC was not allowed to visit him, when he sought permission to do so.

Dr. Khalaf said that the Israeli security officers failed

in extracting from him a confession that he was in contact with members of the Palestine resistance movement. His banishment, he said, means that the Nablus district in Western Jordan, has now been deprived of his services, as he has been the only Palestinian specialist to attend to the needs of mental cases in the district.

Talking about the general situation in Israeli prisons Dr. Khalaf said that detainees were terribly neglected by occupation forces and that Red Cross representatives were prevented from visiting them. He also noted that such incidents had happened before and called on the International Red Cross to protest against such measures.

In Amman July 20 the Palestinian Red Crescent Society accused Israeli authorities of torturing an Arab journalist detained at Ramleh prison.

In a statement, the society appealed to the International Red Cross, press associations and other world bodies to save the

life of the journalist, named as Omar Ajouri.

The Jordanian Press syndicate July 19 cabled the president of the Union of Arab Journalists, the International Press Organization in Prague and Arab press trade unions appealing for a world campaign to exert pressure on Israel and help rescue the life of journalist Omar Ajouri.

The cable said the journalist was arrested in Jerusalem on January 20 when he tried to take pictures of women demonstrators protesting against the burning of the Al Aqsa Mosque.

The syndicate said Ajouri left the East Bank of Jordan for the West Bank two years ago and did not undertake any political activities or have any connection with the Palestine resistance movement.

The Red Crescent Association also appealed to the International Red Cross to save the lives of three Arab prisoners, on the verge of death, in the Israeli Ashdod jail.

A representative of the P.R.C.A., called



on the IRC delegate in Amman, and furnished him with evidence about the deteriorating health of the three prisoners; Ahmad Suleiman Rashid, Abdul-Aziz Shabin and Nasri Sa'adallah.

Dr. Ahmad Ali Khalaf, who was banished to Eastern Jordan, July 12, furnished the IRC delegate with an eye-witness account

of the condition of three and other prisoners, whom he had seen in jail, before his banishment to Amman.

The IRC delegate was requested to demand inspection of the conditions of the prisoners, who were failing in health as a result of horrifying torture at the hands of Israeli security officers.

Occupation Troops Crackdown on Teenagers

GAZA- Israeli Occupation forces arrested, in early July, 14 teen-aged pupils of the UN Relief and Works Agency vocational school in Gaza on alleged charges of belonging to a Palestinian resistance movement. The high-school students were arrested without any explanation and taken away from one of their class sessions in the vocational school.

Seven other youths, four young men and three girls, had been arrested previously on the same alleged charges.

In Jerusalem, the wife of the former Jordanian military commander of the Bethlehem area was sentenced July 4 to 50

days imprisonment and one year on parole by an Israeli military court in Bethlehem on charges of incitement and possession of photos of military objectives. Mrs. Sara Barkat was also fined 2,750 Israeli pounds (about 320 sterling).

On July 7th two Palestinians, Yussuf Al Habib, 22, and Tahah Tahah, 25, were sentenced by a military court at Lydda to life imprisonment for firing on an Israeli border patrol.

Meanwhile in Haifa, three Palestinian youths aged 14 to 17 were sentenced on charges of "illegal exit and infiltration" into Israel. The oldest youth Walid Ali Abed Raazak, 17, was sentenced to four

years. The other two aged 14 and 15 were each sentenced to two years. The three youths were reportedly attempting to leave occupied territory with the intention of joining a Palestinian resistance organization.

In Nablus an Israeli military court sentenced July 9 for the first time a member of the Circassian sect to life imprisonment. Tahsin Fauzi Had Yosef, 23, was found guilty of belonging to a resistance organization.

The accused refused to recognize the authority of the court to try him.

On July 16, Nabil Abed Salaam Mahazuma, 20, and Fahi Hassan

Nasser, 20, both of Nazareth, were sentenced to life by a Zionist military court on charges of resistance to occupation and firing bazooka rockets at the Dodge motor works in Nazareth.

In Bethlehem, a military court sentenced Mahmoud Hassan Al Wahsh, 49, to 10 years for having given shelter to his son who is already serving a 25 year sentence on a charge of belonging to a resistance organization. Mahmoud Hassan Al Wahsh was tortured to insanity in Ramallah prison by Israeli occupation forces; his house was blown up and the rest of his family were forced to move to the East Bank.

His torture to insanity was evidenced by his reactions during trial, a medical report and the testimonies of his lawyers Valencia Langer and Ali Rafeh.

On July 29, a Palestinian commando leader was sentenced to life imprisonment and eight of his group including three young women received shorter terms.

Jabr Amar, 26, received the life term with hard labor. The three young women aged 20 to 22 were Leila Abdel Rahman Amer, Sumana Abdel Rahman Barissi and Pathia Mutamned Sabar. They were sentenced to five, four and four years respectively.

FEATURES OF ZIONIST OCCUPATION



Shooting of civilians in East



Nazi-type marking of Palestinian shop on strike for subsequent reprisal.



Forcible evacuation and expropriation



Demolition of houses



Collective punishments



Concentration camps

STRIKES SWEEP ISRAEL

Nurses

TEL AVIV—About 11,000 Israeli nurses went out on strike in early July to back their demands for higher pay.

The week-long strike started early July 5 after the failure of an all-night session between trade union leaders and the representatives of the nurses' union.

The secretary-general of the Histadrut, the government-controlled General Federation of Labor, Y. Ben Aharon had urged the nurses to begin immediate negotiations to settle the dispute and avoid the strike.

The nurses had also rejected a previous appeal from Prime Minister Golda Meir to call off the strike because of the suffering it was bound to cause.

Only a handful of white-clad nurses

handled emergency cases in hospitals.

Operations were postponed and patients whose condition permitted were sent home.

Medical students in Jerusalem had their end of term examinations cancelled when the strike spread to the Hadassah hospital teaching staff.

Steel Workers

What was perhaps the strangest strike in Israel's wave of recent labour troubles took place on July 19 at the Fermet steel castings plant in Haifa. All 45 men on the firm's shop floor downed tools in support of their demand to be paid in cash and not by cheque.

The management had suggested the latter method because of "recent payroll robberies," but the men

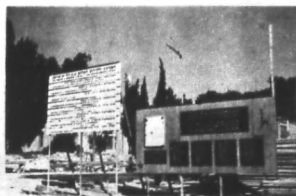
refused to accept it for "various reasons."

The law is on the side of the employees. It lays down that wages must be paid in cash unless a firm has a collective agreement with its workers to pay them by cheque or has each worker's personal agreement to do so.

The strike was settled by a compromise, the firm will in future pay part of the men's wages in cash and the rest by cheque.

Life Guards

Black flags were run up at Tel Aviv's beaches on July 18 to signify that no life guards were on duty. Like other groups, they went on strike for more pay. The lifeguards are demanding a 250 per cent supplementary payment for working on the Sabbath, and the municipality is resisting this.



EVEN HARRY TRUMAN COULDN'T TAKE IT!

JERUSALEM—Former U.S. President Harry Truman has severed all relations with the Truman Institute for Peace in Jerusalem, except in lending his name to the institute, according to reliable reports from occupied Jerusalem.

The split, it is stated, was caused by the obstinate attitude of the Zionist trustees and directors of the institute who insist on using the institute as a pulpit for 'selling' Israel's face to the world and dissemination of pro-Israel affairs.

The Institute was established in 1965 as an international center for the advancement of peace, and funds were then raised in the U.S. in the name of former President Truman to finance its activities.

More than \$1.5m. were transferred to the Israeli trustees, who traded on this venture to advance the interests of Is-

rael, rather than the cause of peace.

The trustees of the board are either Israeli Zionist or pro-Israel American Zionists, including Arthur Goldberg, former U.S. permanent representatives at U.N.

The immediate result of the split is that no more funds can be raised under the patronage of former President Truman, and that the wish of President Truman for the establishment of an institute for the advancement of world peace will be established in the United States, leaving the present center in the hands of the Israeli trustees; to fondle with it, the way they liked, and this will obviously be to promote Israel's interests, under the guise of peace, and behind the veil of the name of the former president, who was instrumental in the creation of the Zionist settler-state in 1948.

ON HOW TO CURB DISSIDENTS

JERUSALEM—Israelis who co-operate abroad with persons or organizations hostile to the Zionist settler-state may be forcibly repatriated if the Israeli Government accepts a suggestion that the Interior Ministry should refuse to extend the validity of such people's passports.

The proposal was submitted as a counter to one by Professor Itzhak Klinghoffer, a Gahal (Herut-Liberal Party alignment) Knesset member, that they should be deprived of their citizenship.

Professor Klinghoffer, a professor of constitutional law and his party's expert on the subject, sought leave to introduce a Private Member's Bill dealing with the problem.

(The Citizenship Law of 1962 contains

a provision under which the citizenship of persons working against the interests of the State can be revoked. The Defence Law of 1957 provides the same penalty for persons who help the enemy in time of war.)

FATEH'S FRIENDS

Professor Klinghoffer said that his proposal was not aimed at critics of Government policy.

They must continue to enjoy the fullest freedom. But no such freedom should be enjoyed by citizens who "co-operated with Fateh and similar groups."

His view is strongly opposed by many people, who say that such elements have easy access to the world press, and any attempt to deprive them of citizenship would create a very

bad image of Israel abroad.

For this reason the more subtle suggestion of withdrawing passports came up in the coalition executive.

Before any decision is taken, the views of the Justice and Foreign Ministers are to be sought.

Israel

'Rents'

Islands

Israel has rented two islands in the Red Sea from Ethiopia and is planning to build a naval air base on them. One of the islands was an Italian base in the Second World War.

Golda Meir Considers Trip to Washington

JERUSALEM—Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir is considering a visit to the United States next September, officials said here July 17.

She said she was planning to attend the 25th anniversary celebrations of the United Nations in San Francisco and

that a decision would be made within the next few days.

Observers here said the visit would give the Israeli premier an opportunity to confer with the American administration on increased U.S. military and economic aid to the Zionist settler-state.



U.S. Court, The Israelis, The Zionists, And Armageddon as World War II

By Clayton D. Loughran

Underlying any other objections which blocked Nixon's choice of Judge Haysworth of Carroll for the high bench is the feeling in one element of the U.S. population that is somehow entitled to a seat on the Supreme Court. If Nixon were to nominate a Jew, opposition would melt.

It is very likely that the court has run into a 4-4 deadlock on a highly significant case, arguments for which were rushed through the D.C. high federal court just before the Johnson presidency ended, and appeal made to the Supreme Court. This is *Bellet vs. Rusk* (These always are captioned by the name of the Attorney General or Secretary of State), and it has none of the significance for the unending Middle East war which has gone on since the Zionists decided to drive British out of her Holy Land mandate — *Le., since 1945* if not earlier.

II

Revelations in the ordinary press last year disclosed service by U.S. citizens in the armed forces of Israel. The Arab states know intimately well about it, but most American citizens had been in the dark. Needless to say there were portents as early as 1949 when in "Harper's" magazine, John J. Americanism explained to one full issue a thoughtfully titled article, "Have Jews A Divided Loyalty?" in which he spoke of the confused fealty which American adherents of Judaism, or those who feel themselves racially or nationally Jewish, experienced since the advent on the east Mediterranean littoral of the self-styled Jewish state.

Smartness showed that many Americans had taken part in the war which followed the 1947 U.S. partition of Palestine into bi-national state.

And during the six-day Blitzkrieg of June 1967, one South African Jewess on NBC television's "Today" program boasted of flying in to do his bit. There can be no doubt that many American young people after spring term each year take flight to aid the beleaguered homeland; it is an army which makes place for men or women, combatant and noncombatant, in any numbers, and in the sharply heightened fighting of 1970, it surely will be the case again.

Time was when a U.S.-born woman singer could be threatened with loss of citizenship through having accepted an engagement to work in a state-owned enterprise in Rometchka of a Communist American Civil Liberties Union aided in her litigation, successfully. But ACLU is now so thoroughly saturated with pro-Israel feeling that it is unimaginable they would again assist. Yet, church or synagogue organization as to parochial in Ca-

tholic schools, or taxation of church property appeals to them.

We will examine a series of would-be precedents dating from 1957, in the time when Earl Warren was chief justice relied on today to justify Zionist hopes of widespread U.S. individual participation in Israel's prospective fight against all neighbors. The decisions will show a consistent, tendentious "line" and we shall note also 187 allegues to assess, wherein good law lies...

III

The *Peres vs. Brownell* case concerned an American-born man, evidently ignorant and not deliberately a law violator, who repeatedly crossed the Mexican border throughout childhood and adult life in search of work.

While in Mexico, he voted in their elections and was refused admission to the U.S. on that ground. He was, as was right, in none of these three 187 allegues do we kick about the verdict; it is the majority "line" which is objectionable.

The *Nishikawa* case is close to Israeli-flag service as violating the law, which reads: "A U.S. citizen who voluntarily joins a foreign army loses his U.S. citizenship unless he has previously crossed the Mexican border throughout childhood and adult life in search of work." The operative word here is "voluntarily" as we deal with a young American-born man of Japanese derivation who went to Japan prior to World War II for visits with relatives and acquaintances; his father died, the recruitments stopped, he went to work. As a resident alien, he was subject to induction into the Japanese army. Despite protests (he was, in fact, beaten up) he was drafted, fought through out the war in a variety of places, often against U.S. forces. But his native-born citizenship was inalienable and he had served involuntarily, so his suit also was won.

The *Tron* case presents a distinctive angle. Here, a military deserter in the U.S. army in 1942, proceeded to join the underground military trip of that, an attempt was made to deprive him of his civil rights, as may be done after conviction of a felony. He, also, was a native-born U.S. citizen. And like the other pair, he was in the ridiculous one-day absence was made to treat his temporary absence as grounds for forfeiture of citizenship.

What counts in *Tron* is the explicit dissent of the late Felix Frankfurter, himself a Jew, who had labored with nicety of discrimination what tripartite government is. He makes an elegant dissent on that topic and sagely counsels the Court: It is only for themselves civil rights, as may be done after conviction of a felony. Congress acted wisely or unwisely in any given matter, but solely whether or not Congress acted within its own proper, legislative prerogatives. But the Supreme Court may not make the laws.

Now, the majority ditherings in these cases (or minority, when Warren was there) are completely consistent in the false contention that Congress is without authority in citizenship matters, and that is clearly nonsense. For we have three categories: native-born, naturalized, and derivative (the last-named being what a minor child gets when his parents are naturalized). And we provide a waiting period after naturalization before the new citizen may run for the House of Representatives; a longer period, before he or she may be a candidate for the Senate. Doubtless, foreign-born minors under Nixon: Kissinger, Jesse Mayer, Robert Strauss-Innes, Edward Teller, Nadav Satran, Arthur Burns — would like us to forget this.

Furthermore, the Constitution provides that the President must be native-born. In Mexico, his father also...

IV

The same traditions attempt to create "precedents" underlies the *Yamorty* decision in 1967. Schneider was a native-born woman, who had gotten derivative citizenship through German parents were naturalized in our country during an alien after college, has lived abroad since, borne four German sons and — a Justice Harlan contends in his indignant dissent — pretty clearly wants to do an immense case of U.S. citizenship merely as a fall-back proposition.

But the governing case for purposes of this article is the 1967 decision in *Afroyim vs. Rusk*, in which the opinion was most conveniently given in time for Israel's six-day war, on May 29, 1967. This was about a Polish-born Jew, who came to the U.S. around 1912, was naturalized perhaps 1920, emigrated to Israel about 1950, and apparently for keeps. Certainly he was in military service; the *Peres*, it was pointed out to him as the U.S. Communist in Harlan refused a U.S. passport when the middle-aged Mr. Afroyim asked to return to the U.S. as an American citizen.

It has always been true that overlong residence back in the country of one's origin (as with *Mr. Schneider*) or in another foreign land raised questions concerning naturalized citizens, and could lead to cancellation of the naturalization. But Mr. Afroyim had served. You will note that his case had nothing whatsoever to do with military service; the *Peres*, it was a question of voting in foreign elections — but unlike *Peres*, did not vote as a naturalized American...

Now, onto this voting-in-foreign-elections case, Justice Tom Clark, Harlan, White, and Stewart wrote a blistering dissent, attacking the whole *Yamorty* Warren doctrine about citizenship never disappearing, but by intent (something infinitely

difficult to prove) of the individual. As suspicious as the eleven-hour timing of the original Afroyim decision is the wholly gratuitous ruling attached the record of Ramsey Clark, the outgoing attorney general, on Jan. 18, 1969, a scant two days before the Nixon inauguration. So far as I know, this was not reported in any newspaper; the original Afroyim Supreme Court service was caught by the estimable Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin" the very evening of the decision by the "New York Times" the next day, and in *Public* columns and editorials June 1 and 2, 1967. Clearly, the attorney-general son slipped one over on the public and on his Supreme Court Justice father, as well; the situation might interest Turgeyan, as a domestic psychological point.

What young Clark grafted onto Afroyim was a ruling that this Supreme Court opinion must justify (1) Not just voting in foreign elections, but also (2) service in foreign armies not actively hostile to the U.S. Further, his edict now must govern not only the Justice Department for the next two years but into the period of Mr. Mitchell, and the Immigration & Naturalization Service lodged within the Justice Department — as well as here is the joker: — the Passport Division of the Department of State.

The latter Cabinet agency, clearly reeling for three months or more under Clark's party blow, got out on May 16 of this an agram signed by the acting Secretary of State, Dr. Richardson, speaking of an enormous backlog of cases which would now law to be re (repet, re-) adjudicated. The altogether justified inference is that an immense case of Israeli-flag service by Americans, and anyone who heard Joseph Sisco at the American Academy of Political & Social Sciences meeting one recent year, knows that he is pro-Israel; the riots against his recent visits are personally justified. The trip in spring 1970 to the Far East had been to disseminate like that of Nelson Rockefeller earlier on, to South America.

V

So, we are back to "Bellet vs. Rusk", re-captioned from "Bellet vs. Rusk," pending in the Supreme Court right now until a ninth justice is chosen and quite likely stuck in a four-to-four split if U.S. Zionists are about and want to be broken out of that tie in their way.

High importance therefore attaches to Nixon's choice of Blackmun. Has this man the knee-jerk Zionist reaction of the new Republican administration going to live up honorably to the demands of an even-handed treatment of all Near East lands, no inside track membership in the "Jews' Union"? Or will Mr. Nixon go on with the blindness of Harry Truman and successors, against the true direction of American business interests in the oil investment — and how it would be appropriated and nationalization?

Will the intrigues control the Zionist-front international of host of U.S. organizations, and stop our citizens from filling in and out of Israel at will, on a one-way assertion of dual nationality based on her (hers) "Law of Return"?

Who can prove that U.S. interests are served by having a Jewish dentist killed when his tourist bus is ambushed in Israel, or an American Baptist minister's wife is similarly sacrificed?

Thirty-five years ago, this country got itself a sensible Neutrality Law, enacted, controlled, after extensive study of the infrastructural arms business in private hands. It was the last link on U.S. foreign policy.

A 180-degree turn has been made since then. Whereas travel by U.S. nationals in war zones was then forbidden, except by visits by our ships or planes, loans to warring nations or sales of arms to them, we are now doing the precise opposite in all these respects.

And how is it automatic that U.S. individuals in Israeli-flag service will never be host-fog? Do we really know whether our ships or planes, loans to warring nations or sales of arms to them, we are now doing the precise opposite in all these respects.

Of course, it is easy enough to give us back one thirty-third part of the \$100 million which Mr. Rogers has just promised them. But Armageddon was named for the lay spot in the Holy Land called today Magdala. And the predictions of mankind's final war could come true if we don't stop an insane backing of a midge nation of totally self-centered people, backed by a U.S. religious-nationalistic-racist minority with declawed voting power in many constituencies that will stop at nothing in propaganda and action on her behalf.

Other Americans must ask themselves if it is not absolutely necessary that we stop every time Tel Aviv sneezes. And the ninth man on the Supreme Court had better be with us.



18 Palestinians Deported in July

TEL AVIV- Israeli occupation troops expelled Jordan July 30 ten Palestinian Arabs suspected of "collaborating with the terrorists," the military command announced.

The ten were expelled under the "British Mandate Emergency Regulations" of 1945, a spokesman said.

They crossed the frontier in southern Israel's Negev desert, he added.

Eight other Palestinians had been deported earlier during the month. These were found by Jordanian security authorities in poor condition in the Garandal desert in southern Jordan July 10 and were taken to Maan for medical treatment.

Israel deported them on similar charges of helping Palestinian commandos.

Meanwhile in Amman a Palestinian youth deported from occu-

pled Palestine said that Israeli torture had caused him to lose his sight.

The youth, Mohammed Ahmed Hadhud, who arrived in Amman with a young woman also deported by the Israelis was speaking to reporters after being taken to a clinic.

He said he was arrested on Sep. 15, 1968 after leaflets were found in his house. Two months later he

was sentenced to 11 and half years imprisonment and his house was blown up.

He said that he had been tortured lost temporarily the ability to hear or speak and suffered pain in his eyes.

The Israeli authorities were careless in his treatment and he lost his sight.

The girl, Siham Wazni, also said she was tortured.

Curfew Is Clamped On Village Near Jericho

AMMAN- The occupation authorities have imposed a daily 12-hour curfew on Al-Ouja village north of Jericho.

The Israelis simultaneously launched a large scale terror campaign against the villagers alleging they were looking for Palestinian resistance fighters.

The same village was subject to four similar campaigns in early July during which Israeli troops fired on houses and terrified women and children.

The villagers are facing a difficult situation as the Zionists banned them from going to their farms and jobs.



HOMES DEMOLISHED

Intimidation Mounts In Ramallah District

RAMALLAH- Israeli occupation authorities blew up July 19 eight houses in the Deir Abu Mashaal village after arresting their owners.

The demolition was the climax of a three-week campaign of intimidation against the Ramallah district village which began with the arrest of 26

youths and 19 girls on charges of cooperating with Palestinian resistance fighters.

Scores of families have been left homeless as a result of the campaign.

Israeli occupation forces also set fire to most olive and fruit trees in the area.

PALESTINIANS ARE COMPELLED TO PAY MILITARY LEVIES

AMMAN- The Jerusalem Arab Chamber of Commerce has protested to the Israeli prime minister against the introduction of higher taxation assessments, and informed that the authorities could not impose on the Palestinian Arabs any taxes, whether direct or indirect for military purposes.

The Jerusalem Arab Chamber of Commerce declared the Security Levy and the Compulsory Defense Loan, as imposed on the Palestinian Arabs, as unlawful, and not binding on the Arab residents.

Citing The Hague and the Geneva conventions, the chamber stated, in written protest, that the Israeli occupation authorities could not impose or collect any levies, in excess of what is needed for the administration of the occupied areas.

In addition to the income tax the Israeli authorities, it is stated by the chamber, have imposed on the Palestinian population of occupied Jerusalem a Security Levy amounting to 15% of the income tax.

Other levies include the Compulsory Loan, whereby each person or firm is compelled to pay 4% of their total taxable income, salary or earnings to the Compulsory Loan.

Meanwhile, the Israeli Defense Loan issued on April 1, 1970, compels each person or firm to invest in the Defense Loan, 7% of their taxable income.

The chamber went on to say that these compulsory levies and loans are both unjust and unlawful, and that they contravene the rules of international law. It was as far back as May 26, 1970, when the cham-

ber demanded in the name of the Palestinian Arab population the abrogation of all such taxes and loans and insisted on the collection of only those taxes enforced before the 1967 occupation.

The chamber went on in its protest to stress the deteriorating economic conditions of the Palestinian Arab population, and to say that any claim to the contrary is neither tenable nor substantiated by facts and statistical data. It added that the United Nations charter does not recognize any one-sided regulations or laws in occupied territories and therefore, it is the collective demand of the Palestinian Arab population that they may not be compelled or pressured to pay any military levies or compulsory loans to Zionist occupation troops.

CHINA IRKS ISRAEL

TEL AVIV - A former Israeli military intelligence chief has voiced concern over Chinese assistance to the Palestinian resistance movement.

Maj. Gen. Haim Herzog said in a newspaper article July 5 that Peking supported the Palestinian struggle and he called for closer relations with other Asian countries which were active against China.

Referring to visits of Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat and the Syrian chief of staff to Peking, the Belfast-born general wrote: "Investigations into this matter show what great importance the Chinese attach to their activities in the Middle East.

"Following their revolutionary policy, the Chinese emphasize their agreement with the Palestinian fight..."

The Zionist major general said Israeli forces sometimes found Chinese weapons on dead guerrillas.



JERUSALEM WALL IS TORN DOWN

JERUSALEM- The last remaining section of the wall separating East and West Jerusalem has been torn down Israeli municipal officials said here July 20.

Demolition of the kilometer long wall which divided the two sectors of the occupied Holy City began immediately after the June 1967 war.

Israel Gets \$15M Loan From Canada

OTTAWA, July 16 (AP)—Canada has announced a 15 million dollar loan to Israel to purchase equipment for a thermal-electric power station from manufacturers in Canada.

The loan, sealed at a formal signing ceremony, will finance the 10 million dollars purchase of two steam-generating units and related equipment from Babcock and Wilcox Canada Ltd. of Galt, Ontario, by the state-owned Israel Electric Corp.

Zionism in USA raises New concern

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is the full text of an article written by Lawrence Mosher of "The National Observer." The article exposes Zionist activities in rallying support for Israel, raising a legal question as to conflict with the interests of the United States.)

By Lawrence Mosher

From New York City

A little-noticed court case is coming to trial in Washington, D.C., that promises to cast new light on the pervasive but obscured activities in the United States of the worldwide Zionist movement.

The Zionist, organized in Europe in the 1890s and dedicated now to advancing the cause of Israel, are actively involved in this country in fund collecting, disseminating propaganda, and directing political activities of essentially non-Zionist Jewish organizations.

With the fastening Middle East war in the background, this Zionist activity is creating special concern in the American Jewish community and in U.S. government circles. For American Jews, the Zionist insistence on primacy of allegiance to Israel sometimes raises personal problems of dual loyalty. For official Washington, sensitive to the dangers of a possible Big Power confrontation in the Middle East, there is genuine concern over the worldwide majority of the Zionists to influence U.S. policy in favor of Israel.

For many Americans, the issue in the Middle East usually boils down to the question of Israel's survival. But with Israel's continuing "demonstration" of superior military might, the issue is seen in Washington as at least one of several conditions under which Israel will choose to exist. The problems of long-term stability -- the disputed occupation of Arab land, arms control, the emergence of the Palestinian as a political and military force, the Arab refugee problem, among others -- are the most that worry policy-makers. It is on these points that the Nixon Administration is flexing itself increasingly at odds with the attitudes and policies of Israel -- and the Zionists.

Solid information about the inner workings of the Zionist movement is hard to come by. That is one reason the burgeoning case in Washington attracts interest. The case is one of several suits brought by Saul E. Binstock, a former high official of B'nai B'rith, against the organization and its officers. His contention: That the Zionists have used B'nai B'rith, a charitable, religious, tax-exempt America-membership organization, to pursue international political activities contrary to the B'nai B'rith constitution and in violation of Federal foreign-agent registration and tax laws.

Case documents filed with the Federal District Court in Washington reveal a number of extraordinary relationships between B'nai B'rith, the Zionist establishment, and Israel. They are the New York households, for instance, who used B'nai B'rith as "front" in order to furnish information for the Israeli government about the Soviet Union. Another example is how B'nai B'rith was used to funnel funds into India via its Australian affiliate in order to set up an India-Israel Friendship League. The league's purpose was to disseminate pro-Israeli propaganda and undercut Indian

way to be a good Zionist is to emigrate to Israel. Israeli government programs submitted periodically to the Knesset -- as the first task "the realization of the central mission of the state of Israel: the uprooting of the exiles."

Most American Jews, however, have responded to the call. During the first 20 years of Israel's existence, from 1948 to 1965, the Israeli embassy in Washington estimated that 25,000 Americans emigrated to Israel. The total inflow from all over the world was 1,360,000. Hence the emphasis of the Zionist movement in the United States has been more on building solidarity between American Jews and Israel, in which Judaism, the religion, is merged with the political reality of the Jewish state.

THE ZIONIST ESTABLISHMENT

The chief instrument for achieving this solidarity is the Zionist establishment, in the United States this consists of a number of Zionist groups, such as the Zionist Organization of America, Hadassah, the women's group and at the top, the U.S. office of the International Zionist Executive, which is also called the Jewish Agency for Israel. American Zionists now number about 750,000 out of a total Jewish population of nearly 4,000,000.

The Jewish Agency's U.S. office, located in New York City, is registered with the Justice Department under the requirements of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938. The purpose of this law is to require "public disclosure by persons engaging in propaganda activities... for or on behalf of foreign governments" and other foreign principals so that Americans "may appraise their statements and actions..." The law seeks to keep clear that is American political activity and what is sponsored from abroad.

This is not always done, even with the law. For example, the law requires that all foreign agents mark their propaganda materials "conspicuously" at their beginning, specifying what the foreign relationship is. But nowhere is there such a labeling in the monthly magazine *Midstream*, which is published by the Theodor Herzl Foundation, which in turn is subsidized by the Jewish Agency in the amount of \$96,000 a year.

Manuel Neumann, chairman of the magazine's editorial board, is one of the two persons who are registered foreign agents for the Jewish Agency's American office.

A 'SHADOW GOVERNMENT'

In Israel the Jewish Agency's mandate stems from what is called the Covenant, an agreement made with the British government in 1924. The Covenant defines the Jewish Agency's functions in broad terms: immigration, agricultural settlement, land acquisition, development enterprises, private investments, cultural activities, and financing. In other countries many of these activities are the responsibility of government. In Israel the Jewish Agency, by assuming many of the chores of the state, operates as a quasi-government body. "It is one of the world's best-financed shadow governments," remarks a former rabbi in the United States.

In pursuing its interests abroad the Israeli government has had to discreet in its outward dealings with the Zionist establishment. International movements are naturally supported by host governments. There are also differences among the Zionist groups that can be an embarrassment to Israeli emissaries. Israeli diplomats in Washington, D.C., for example, are currently unhappy with the Zionist Organization of America for pushing a resolution that is no longer significant to Tel Aviv.

Most American Zionist leadership, however, realize the efficacy of their relationship with the government of Israel. The executive vice president of the Zionist group that is the most visible in the United States, Rabbi Jay Kaufman, wrote a letter last year: "B'nai B'rith is Israel's largest and most influential American organization... It is the only American organization which is so deeply involved in the Jewish cause... It is the only American organization which is so deeply involved in the Jewish cause... It is the only American organization which is so deeply involved in the Jewish cause..."

THE COORDINATION BOARD

So how does the Israeli government "tax the Diaspora?" The process begins in Jerusalem at highly secret meetings of what is known as the Coordination Board. This board is the controlling link between the government of Israel and the Jewish Agency. Half its members are appointed by the government. The prime minister of Israel is always a member.

At such meetings, which are held at least once a month, decisions are made concerning what is to be done, and why. This varies mostly according to the financial capacity of the Diaspora. For example, until recently the state could not afford to provide public education for the Jewish Diaspora. The Jewish Agency undertook to build high schools all over Israel. Now the state is responsible for education up to the 10th grade.

Until the June 1967 war the state paid about half the costs of Jewish Agency programs. The remainder of the cost is supported by contributions from overseas contributors. Now the state contribution, because of the Arab-Israeli war and the occupation, has been cut to about one-third. And the Jewish Agency has taken over the cost of the government's programs of housing, welfare payments, medical service, university grants, and psychiatric care.



A Strange Feeling

The Jewish Agency sets its budget, which this year runs to \$280,000,000, and that budget is placed before its chief foreign benefactor, a New York corporation called the United Jewish Appeal (UJA). The UJA is the chief recipient of UJA donations going abroad. The UJA gets from 60 per cent to 70 per cent of all UJA monies collected in the United States, according to its chairman. The remaining 30-to-40 per cent is used for charitable activities in the United States.

'WHAT'S YOUR PLEASURE?'

The scenario, according to Mr. Hammer, goes like this: "The treasury of the Jewish Agency says 'Gee, what's your pleasure? What do you want to allocate? Then we make our choice, on a line-by-line basis."

Mr. Hammer likes to stress how this budgetary procedure establishes a "check and balance" over how the tax-free UJA funds are spent in Israel. It is an important contribution will not be deductible," says the Internal Revenue Service, "if made to an organization that is merely a conduit of funds to a foreign organization."

If the transfer of monies were not a banking transaction, it could be done by merely assembling from the 11th to the 12th floor at 615 Park Ave. in midtown Manhattan. Mr. Hammer and the UJA occupy the building's 11th floor; the Jewish Agency is located on its 12th floor. In fact, the Zionist establishment -- in this case represented by the UJA -- owns the entire building, including the penthouse above the Jewish Agency's executive suite.

Mr. Hammer began to work here in 1947, a banking job years ago. Mr. Hammer has ridden almost all the corporate horses of the Zionist establishment in New York. From 1949 to 1960 he was executive director of the Jewish Agency for Israel. He was also the UJA's chief defunct registered foreign agent of the Jerusalem-based organization. Mr. Hammer explains, "We so JA Inc. was reorganized to make American contributors feel they had a stake in it." Mr. Hammer was continued as executive vice chairman.

When the JA Inc. was reorganized to give it more of an American flavor, it ceased being a defunct foreign agent, and a new corporation called the Jewish Agency, American Section, was formed to be the foreign agent. The reorganization was a corporate maneuver occurred when JA Inc. was merged with the core of the government's fund, called the Palestine Foundation Fund. The new unit took the name United Jewish Appeal, and



Zionism in S (Cont'd)

Mr. Hammer continued as the top executive.

OVERLAP OF LEADERSHIP

The collective matter of this part of the Zionist structure can perhaps best be described by noting the overlap of leadership among the three key organizations -- the Jewish Agency, UJA, and OJA. One of the Jewish Agency's two registered foreign agents also is vice chairman of the UJA. The other foreign agent is a UJA director and former president of Hadassah. Mr. Hammer, the executive vice chairman of UJA, also is a UJA secretary.

The apparatus for fund raising is centered on the 8th Floor of Manhattan's Perry Rand Building.

"The campaign follows the son," says Raphael Levy, UJA's director of public relations. He displays a 48-page directory listing some 235 Jewish community committees throughout the country.

New York City requires an immense effort, he says. The campaign here takes six months and involves holding some 2,000 meetings of industrial and trade groups.

"The question is, how do you get it? Mr. Levy explains. "Then this fantastic structure grew up of having employ meetings. If you want a man to give property, you get him to give among his peers."

This principle seems to work just as well with the five-figure quota donors at which just below lower income brackets. Just how successful, however, comes close to being a state secret. UJA, UJA, and JA people refuse to disclose figures. It was reported from Israel, however, that the Jewish Agency has taken in more than \$500,000,000 from the United States since the June 1967 war. Last year UJA donations from the U.S. totaled about \$150,000,000, according to a State Department estimate.

"It's as simple as this," a UJA official explains. "Most contributors are proud of what Israel has done. It has changed the image of Jews by adding courage and dignity."

But not all American Jews agree. While remaining staunchly pro-Israeli, some critics of the Zionist establishment resent its tactics and the interference of nationalistic Zionists. The current case coming up in this fall in Washington, D.C., will make precisely that point. Until 1967, Mr. Joffe was secretary general of the B'nai

B'rith International Council. Mr. Joffe was fired after 22 years of service, and he is now using the national organization's executive vice president, Rabbi Kaufman, for libel. In support of his contention, Mr. Joffe has placed in the records some revealing documents.

There is, for instance, the curious "employment" of B'nai B'rith of a divorcee, a N.Y. matron who was actually financed and controlled by the Israeli consulate in New York City.

Mrs. Avis Shulman, the wife of a prominent rabbi who has since died, was given the job of setting up "saturation briefings" for American Jews visiting the Soviet Union. Her main duty was to channel information back to the Israeli government on who went to the Soviet Union and what Russians visited the United States.

"Jewish organizations, particularly B'nai B'rith, are especially sensitive," Mr. Shulman noted in her request for a "base of operation." Her requirements were a title, an office, stationery, and a telephone. She suggested a subcommittee could be "invented" with her "as secretary" to give her "a base of operation" that would be relatively innocuous but meaningful.

MAINTAINING SECRECY

The man who ran B'nai B'rith's United Nations bureau discussed Mrs. Shulman's arrangements with Israeli consular officials, whom he referred to as "our friends" in November correspondence. In October 1966, when Mrs. Shulman had just been named as B'nai B'rith superior that the Israelis insisted that Mrs. Shulman "report only to them."

From the outset Mr. Joffe, who was in charge of B'nai B'rith's international activities, insists that he was vigorously opposed to the mainline "front."

"I am appalled at the potential harm this operation could have for some of our overseas people in countries endeavoring to maintain neutrality," he wrote. He also said his superiors to read the U.S. Foreign Agency Registration Act.

Although the Shulman affair was not disclosed the following year, it was only the beginning of Mr. Joffe's struggle against the Zionist "takeover" of B'nai B'rith's international operations. In his departmental testimony he testified that after returning from a trip to South Africa where he worked to establish B'nai B'rith there, he received a warning from Dr. William A. Westler, B'nai B'rith's president.

"Well, they are not pleased with your development of B'nai B'rith over at the Israel embassy because it will probably interfere with what they are trying to do in the development of aliyah (immigration to Israel)..." Mr. Joffe recalled Dr. Westler as telling him. "In other words," Mr. Joffe continues, "I had understood it was supposed to be developed by B'nai B'rith along national lines throughout the world. That's what I was told. And suddenly I ran into face into... the ideology of B'nai B'rith itself taking a secondary role in fostering the interests of foreign power."

"MANY LOYALTIES"

American Zionists, such as leader Hamlin at the Jewish Agency offices see nothing wrong with such a role. "The American people are believed to understand multiple loyalties," he says. "Any intelligent person living in this century has to have many loyalties."

But Dr. Nahum Goldmann, the international Zionist leader in Israel who used to run the Jewish Agency, now believes Israeli nationalism poses a difficult dilemma for Jews living in the Diaspora. "The Jewish Office of Foreign Affairs Quarterly" Dr. Goldmann writes that Israel's "participation in international politics is in conflict with the Arab countries must inevitably bring Israeli into situations of direct clash with the political attitudes of many other states."

Just such a clash of national interests is now occurring between the United States and Israel over the fate of the Arab lands currently occupied by Israel. Last December, the Secretary of State William P. Rogers reaffirmed the basic American Mideast policy: "The United States will not support, in other words, Israel would be expected to hand back most of the territories it took in the 1967 war. The Israeli government's reaction was an attack against the Peace Administration for attempting to "impose" a peace settlement with the Arabs.

In this conflict American Zionists would seem to be tied to the Israeli fall accomplish of colonizing the occupied lands. Some 25 nahale (military farm-out settlements) and other colonies already have been established on Syria's Golan Heights, Jordan's West Bank, and Egypt's Sinai Peninsula.

CONFLICTING ATTITUDES

How immigration ties in with Israel's action in the occupied territories was reviewed in an unpublished report made to the 27th Zionist Congress meeting in Jerusalem in June 1968, seven years after the Six-Day war. Although the Israeli government continues to say it is prepared to negotiate the return of the occupied lands, the Jewish Agency report indicates an opposite intention.

The agency reported concern over how "to populate with Jews the newly liberated areas" when immigration had slowed to a crawl. However, the long-standing Israeli ambition to possess more Arab land, the agency said, would be frustrated by easing immigration "was urgent even prior to the Six-Day war."

It also noted that the U.S. State Department, following the liberation of those areas of Eretz Israel of former Palestine (on the West Bank of the Jordan).

How is an American Jew to respond to this? At the UJA one way is to sidestep the Zionist issue. "We don't attempt to get into the UJA's public-affairs man. "We don't attempt to get into political fights," Mr. Levy then describes the UJA role this way: "The No. 1 objective of the UJA is to have a Jewish life wherever it can be saved."

This statement was tragically on point several decades ago. In the 1920s and 1930s, Jewish immigrants who had entered Israel since the 1907 war, almost half came from Western countries where there was severe persecution.

Today the Jewish Agency's good works -- supported by tax-exempt U.S. donations -- embrace an entire nation. In Israel the Jewish Agency is one of the country's largest landowners. In addition to facilitating immigration, it builds kibbutzes, schools, and water-supply systems. It has started a settlement and still owns part of Israel's national airline, El Al.

"Transportation of immigrants, housing, social welfare, job rehabilitation -- it's a real-life job, not just a relief job," says the UJA's Mr. Hammer. "We did it in a settlement house in Israel, but a vibrant Jewish community."

ESTABLISHING THE TIE

Last August the Justice Department, gnawed by the legal scholarship of a George Washington University law professor.

W. T. Mallison, Jr., forced the Justice Agency's New York office to file its Internal Security Act to the Israeli government as part of its foreign registration. The Justice Department acted under that part of the Foreign Agents Registration Act requiring information showing the extent an organization is "supervised, directed, owned, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in part by any government of a foreign country..."

If the Jewish Agency is in fact part of the Israeli government, then the agency's participation in the two-day political protest rally staged in Washington last January against the U.S. Administration's Middle East policy was probably extra-legal.

The Jewish Agency is a leading member of the rally's sponsor, the Conference of Major American Jewish Organizations, and appears to spend every six months. In addition, the Zionist establishment in New York supplies office space for the conference staff in its 815 Park Ave. building.

During the rally, L.L. Koenig, a registered Washington lobbyist, provided participants with a four-page "summary of argument" to what to say to their congressmen, and a tally sheet to be returned to him on what the congressional response was.

Mr. Koenig, who was once on the Jewish Agency payroll until a Senate investigation in 1963 revealed his Zionist connections, is executive vice chairman of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee. Today he continues to mirror Israel government views as a lobbyist and through a weekly publication he circulates called "Near East Report."

TREATY VIOLATION?

Professor Mallison, in an article published in the William and Mary Law Review's Spring 1968 issue, believes that the Jewish Agency operation in the U.S. of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between the United States and Israel. The 1954 treaty specifically denies

Israel the right "to engage in political activities in the United States." State Department officials, however, are reluctant to set on Professor Mallison's charge. "We cannot address any direct evidence yet," one high-ranking official told "The Nation" Observer.

In 1963 the Senate Foreign Relations Committee investigated the Jewish Agency's covered "conduct" operation run by an organization called the American Zionist Council. Over an eight-year period this council received more than \$5,000,000 from the Jewish Agency. "It is a remarkable political opinion in this country for Israeli government policies. The Senate investigation closed down the conduct, but the extensive propaganda activities still go on.

The Senate committee still maintains an interest in the Jewish Agency and its influence on the formulation of U.S. foreign policy. The committee's chairman, Sen. J. William Fulbright, a reform Jew here and a long-time anti-Zionist, "a rather unwise attack," in a view of the UJA's current \$500,000 drive. "As everyone knows," the Arkansas Democrat adds, the UJA campaign is "a tax-deductible" "adds to the foreign exchange of Israel for the purchase of anything, including arms."

The dilemma for American Jews posed by the Middle East conflict was expressed recently by Rabbi Elmer Berger, a reform Jew here and a long-time anti-Zionist.

"The real political-economic question," said Rabbi Berger, "is how long all parties demand -- the Fulbrighter, the U.S. government generally, the American people -- will take kindly to a subsidy for a policy of Israeli occupation (of Arab lands) which the United States in its own interests, and the interests of peace, is in opposition."

Then, noting the strong emotions that continue to possess so many of his generation, the rabbi added bluntly: "For many American Jews, helping Israel has become a way of life."



PALESTINE IN RETROSPECT

[Zionist settlers in Israel have always attempted to disclaim liability for the eviction of the Palestinians by claiming that the refugee problem was the result of the "war" between the Arab States and the newly-proclaimed Israeli State. There is nothing farther from the truth. The Palestine refugee tragedy was principally the consequence of Zionist terrorism and of the Deir Yassin massacre. This massacre was perpetrated several weeks before any "war" had taken place between the Arab States and Israel. In fact, the exodus had already reached considerable proportions before the outbreak of the "war". It was estimated that before the Arab States intervened at the end of the mandate for the protection of the Palestinian Arabs on May 15, 1948, the number of Palestinian refugees had reached nearly half a million. As Mr. Anthony Huttig remarked in a speech to the American Council of Judaism at New York on Nov. 2, 1957: "It would be truer to say that the refugees were the cause of the first Arab-Israeli war and not the result." Reproduced hereunder is the full text of the statement issued by the governments of the Arab League States on May 15, 1948 to explain considerations prompting their intervention in Palestine.]

1. Palestine was part of the former Ottoman Empire, subject to its law and represented in its parliament. The overwhelming majority of the population of Palestine were Arabs. There was in it a small minority of Jews that enjoyed the same rights and bore the same responsibilities as the (other) inhabitants, and did not suffer any ill-treatment on account of its religious beliefs. The Holy Places were inviolable and the freedom of access to them was guaranteed.

2. The Arabs have always asked for their freedom and independence. On the outbreak of the First World War, and when the Allies declared that they were fighting for the liberation of peoples, the Arabs joined them and fought on their side with a view to realizing their national aspirations and obtaining their independence. England pledged herself to recognize the independence of the Arab countries in Asia, including Palestine. The Arabs played a remarkable part in the achievement of final victory and the Allies have admitted this.

3. In 1917 England issued a declaration in which she expressed sympathy with the establishment of a national home for the Jews in Palestine. When the Arabs knew of this they protested against it, but England reassured them by affirming to them that this would not prejudice the right of their countries to freedom and independence or affect the political status of the Arabs in Palestine. Notwithstanding the legally void character of this declaration, it was interpreted by England to aim at no more than the establishment of a spiritual centre for the Jews in Palestine, and to conceal no ulterior political aims, such as the establishment of a Jewish State. The same thing was declared by the Jewish leaders.

4. When the War came to an end England did not keep her promise. Indeed, the Allies placed Palestine under the Mandate system and entrusted England with (the task of carrying it out), in accordance with a document providing for the administration of the country, in the interests of its inhabitants and its preparation for the independence which the Covenant of the League of Nations recognized that Palestine was qualified to have.

5. England administered Palestine in a manner which enabled the Jews to flood it with immigrants and helped them to settle in the country. (This was so) notwithstanding the fact that it was proved that the density of the population in Palestine had exceeded the economic capacity of the country to absorb additional immigrants. England did not pay regard to the interests or rights of the Arab inhabitants, the lawful owners of the country. Although they used to express, by various means, their concern and indignation on account of this state of affairs which was harmful to their being and their future, they (invariably) were met by indifference, imprisonment and oppression.

6. As Palestine is an Arab country, situated in the heart of the Arab countries and attached to the Arab world by various ties--spiritual, historical, and strategic--the Arab countries, and even the Eastern ones, governments as well as peoples, have concerned themselves with the problem of Palestine and have raised it to the international level; (they have also raised the problem) with England, asking for its solution in accordance with the pledges made and with democratic principles. The Round Table Conference was held in London in 1939 in order to discuss the Palestine question and to arrive at the just solution thereof. The Governments of the Arab States participated in (this conference) and asked for the preservation of the Arab cha-

acter of Palestine and the proclamation of its independence. This conference ended with the issue of a White Paper in which England defined her policy towards Palestine, recognized its independence and undertook to set up the institutions that would lead to its exercise of the characteristics of (this independence). She (also) declared that her obligations concerning the establishment of a Jewish national home had been fulfilled, since that home had actually been established. But the policy defined in that (white) paper was not carried out. This, therefore, led to the deterioration of the situation and the aggravation of matters contrary to the interests of the Arabs.

7. While the Second World War was still in progress, the Governments of the Arab States began to hold consultations regarding the reinforcement of their co-operation and the increasing of the means of their collaboration and their solidarity, with a view to safeguarding their present and their future and to participating in the erection of the edifice of the new world on firm foundations. Palestine has its (worthy) share of consideration and attention in these conversations. These conversations led to the establishment of the League of Arab States as an instrument for the co-operation for the Arab States for their security, peace and well-being.

The Pact of the League of Arab States declared that Palestine has been an independent country since its separation from the Ottoman Empire, but the manifestations of this independence have been suppressed due to reasons which were out of the control of its inhabitants. The establishment of the United Nations shortly afterwards was an event about which the Arabs had the greatest hopes. Their belief in the ideals on which that organization was based made them participate in its establishment and membership.

8. Since then the Arab League and its (member) Governments have not spared any effort to pursue any course, whether with the Mandatory Power or with the United Nations, in order to bring about a just solution of the Palestine problem; (a solution) based upon true democratic principles and compatible with the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations and the (Charter) of the United Nations, and which would (at the same time) be lasting, guarantee peace and security in the country and prepare it for progress and prosperity. But Zionist claims were always an obstacle to finding such a solution (as the Zionists), having prepared themselves with armed forces, strongholds and fortifications to face by force anyone standing in their way, publicly declared (their intention) to establish a Jewish State.

9. When the General Assembly of the United Nations issued, on November 29, 1947, its recommendation concerning the solution of the Palestine problem, on the basis of the establishment of an Arab state and of another Jewish state) in (Palestine) together with placing the City of Jerusalem under the trusteeship of the United Nations, the Arab States drew attention to the injustice implied in this solution (affecting) the right of the people of Palestine to immediate independence, as well as democratic principles and the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations and (the Charter) of the United Nations. (These States also) declared the Arabs' rejection of (that solution) and that it would not be possible to carry it out by peaceful means, and that its forcible imposition would constitute a threat to peace and security in this area.

The warnings and expectations of the Arab States have,

(CONTINUED)

indeed, proved to be true, as disturbances were soon wide-spread throughout Palestine. The Arabs clashed with the Jews, and the two (parties) proceeded to fight each other and shed each other's blood. Whereupon the United Nations began to realize the danger of recommending the partition (of Palestine) and is still looking for a way out of this state of affairs.

10. Now that the British mandate over Palestine has come to an end, without there being a legitimate constitutional authority in the country, which would safeguard the maintenance of security and respect for law and which would protect the lives and properties of the inhabitants, the Governments of the Arab States declare the following:

First: That the rule of Palestine should revert to its inhabitants, in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations and (the Charter) of the United Nations, and that (the Palestinians) should alone have the right to determine their future.

Second: Security and order in Palestine have become disrupted. The Zionist aggression resulted in the exodus of more than a quarter of a million of its Arab inhabitants from their homes and in their taking refuge in the neighboring Arab countries.

The events which have taken place in Palestine have unmasked the aggressive intentions and the imperialistic designs of the Zionists, including the atrocities committed against the peace-loving Arab inhabitants, especially in Dayr Yasin, Tiberias and others. Nor have they respected the inviolability of consuls, as they have attacked the consulates of the Arab States in Jerusalem. After the termination of the British Mandate over Palestine the British authorities are no longer responsible for security in the country, except to the degree affecting their withdrawing forces, and (only) in the areas in which these forces happen to be at the time of withdrawal as announced by (these authorities). This state of affairs would render Palestine without any governmental machinery capable of restoring order and the rule of law to the country, and of protecting the lives and properties of the inhabitants.

Third: This state of affairs is threatening to spread to the neighboring Arab countries, where feelings are running high because of the events in Palestine. The Government of the Member States of the Arab League and of the United Nations are exceedingly worried and deeply concerned about this state of affairs.

Fourth: These Governments had hoped that the United Nations would have succeeded in finding a peaceful and just solution of the problem of Palestine, in accordance with democratic principles and the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations and (the Charter) of the United Nations, so that peace, security and prosperity would prevail in this part of the world.

Fifth: the Governments of the Arab States, as members of the Arab League, a regional organization within the meaning of the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter

of the United Nations, are responsible for maintaining peace and security in their area. These Governments view the events taking place in Palestine as a threat to peace and security in the area as a whole and (also) in each of them taken separately.

Sixth: Therefore, as security in Palestine is a sacred trust in the hands of the Arab States, and in order to put an end to this state of affairs and to prevent it from becoming aggravated or from turning into (a state of) chaos, the extent of which no one can foretell, in order to stop the spreading of disturbances and disorder in Palestine to the neighboring Arab countries; in order to fill the gap brought about in the governmental machinery in Palestine as a result of the termination of the mandate and the non establishment of a lawful successor authority, the Governments of the Arab States have found themselves compelled to intervene in Palestine solely in order to help its inhabitants restore peace and security and the rule of justice and law to their country, and in order to bring about bloodshed.

Seventh: The Governments of the Arab States recognize that the independence of Palestine, which has so far been suppressed by the British Mandate, has become an accomplished fact for the lawful inhabitants of Palestine. They alone, by virtue of their absolute sovereignty, have the right to provide their country with laws and governmental institutions. They alone should exercise the attributes of their independence, through their own means and without any kind of foreign interference, immediately after peace, security and the rule of law have been restored to the country.

At that time the intervention of the Arab States will cease, and the independent State of Palestine will cooperate with the (other member) States of the Arab League in order to bring peace, security and prosperity to this part of the world.

The Governments of the Arab States emphasize, on this occasion, what they have already declared before the London Conference and the United Nations, that the only just solution of the Palestine problem is the establishment of a unitary Palestine State, in accordance with democratic principles, whereby its inhabitants will enjoy complete equality before the law (and whereby) minorities will be assured of all the guarantees recognized in democratic constitutional countries, and (whereby) the Holy Places will be preserved and the right of access thereto guaranteed.

Eighth: The Arab States most emphatically declare that (their) intervention in Palestine was due only to these considerations and objectives, and that they aim at nothing more than to put an end to the prevailing conditions in (Palestine). For this reason, they have great confidence that their action will have the support of the United Nations; (that it will be) considered as an action aiming at the realization of its aims and at promoting its principles, as provided for in its Charter.

Zionism Starts with Palestine Colonization, Says Cohn-Bendit

AMMAN - Daniel Cohn-Bendit a leader of the student revolt in France in the summer of 1968, who visited Jerusalem in the first week of June last, has had his visit played down by the Israeli press and information media. A thick blanket was thrown on his statements, especially when leveled any criticism against Zionism.

Cohn-Bendit visited Jerusalem at the invitation of the Hebrew University students. According to a report from Jerusalem Cohn-Bendit spoke to students at the Hebrew University on June 2. To him, he said, the Palestine Arab people exist, and that in the Middle East the solution must also be a solution for the Palestinians.

He attributed the lack of university spirit in Israel to the overwhelming influence of a national ideology on the students.

At a discussion seminar at Haifa on May 31, he boldly told the students that Zionism, started with the colonization of Palestine. The Zionists, he said, took the land from the Arabs, and endeavored to destroy Arab agriculture. Consequently, he said, international Socialist battles in Europe, a Zionist movement representative said that Israel's problem in Europe was to ex-

plain why petrol was spread on Arab agriculture. Cohn-Bendit left Israel on June 4, after an eight-day visit, which proved most unpleasant to the Israeli authorities. The Israeli press hardly covered anything he said, except to find fault in his statements, or to report that he was the guest of the Matzpen party which recognizes the Palestinians, contrary to Premier Gold Meir and her party. His last word when he left Jerusalem, was as reported: "You cannot distinguish between a Jew and an Arab," or a Jew and a Palestinian. He finally placed Israel on the side of imperialism.

In a short report about the speeches he made, the 'Jerusalem Post,' of June 3, opposed his criticism of the Zionist movement, by saying that his audience could not show self-restraint because he opened his mouth to speak about the Middle East. The reason is, it is reported, he was more than frank in his criticism.

The result of the visit was that his hosts refused to reimburse his travel expenses, claiming that he spent most of his time with leftist students, particularly those affiliated with the Matzpen party, which recognizes the existence of the Palestine Arabs.

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