

FATEH

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PALESTINE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT
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FATEH MEN IN CHINA, VIETNAM

A Fatah delegation led by Abu Ammar, the movement's official spokesman and Executive Committee chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, left Peking for Hanoi March 28 on the conclusion of a one-week visit to China--the first power to aid Fatah.

Thousands of Chinese at Peking Airport beat drums and gongs and chanted slogans of support to the Palestinian armed struggle for liberation against the Zionist settler-state of Israel and US imperialism.

Seeing the Fatah delegation off were Vice Premier Li Hsein-Nien; Chiu Hui-Tso, (Continued on p.2)



IN LEBANON

REVOLUTION FOILS 5TH PLOT

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

...And many more counter-revolutionary plots lay ahead our path of national liberation.

In the five plots attempted so far, hundreds of men, women and children from the Palestinian, Jordanian and Lebanese masses shed their blood to protect the Palestinian Revolution.

This is why the indomitable Palestinian armed struggle for national liberation will go on unabated until victory.

The fifth in the series of conspiracies by reactionary and counter-revolutionary forces was initiated in Bint Jbeil, South Lebanon, against the Palestinian Revolution.

On Wednesday morning, March 18, after having failed, through a number of deliberate and overt provocations to involve Palestinian and Lebanese revolutionaries in an unwarranted side battle, some counter-revolutionary elements in the Lebanese Army attempted on that morning to assassinate the local Fatah commander in Bint Jbeil --Lt. Riad Awad.

Lt. Riad was summoned by phone by these elements to re-

portedly intervene in an alleged clash between Lebanese Army units and a commando squad.

Eager to investigate the fabricated report, Lt. Riad immediately proceeded to the designated area in a ci-

vilian Mercedes sedan carrying Lebanese private license plates. He was accompanied by Wassef Sharara, a 30-year old Lebanese graduate teacher affiliated to Fatah's militia in South Lebanon and a native of Bint Jbeil, and by Lt. Seifeddin Bashkar of the Popular Liberation Forces.

As soon as the car approached the Bint Jbeil-Aynata crossroad, and just as it slowed down at the designated Lebanese

(Continued p.8)

YOUNG LIBERALS VOTE FOR PALESTINE

SKEGNESS- The Young Liberals Party passed March 29 a large majority resolution at its Annual Conference in Skegness, England, supporting "the creation of a secular Palestinian State" and "the restitution of all Palestinian Arab rights."

(Continued p.4)

A State Department official and four senior U.S. officers led by Lt. Gen. John Lattap, Throckmorton, newly-appointed commander-in-chief of the U.S. Strike Command, ended a two-day hush-hush visit to Beirut 48 hours before the new plot against the Palestinian Revolution was put to execution in Bint Jbeil, South Lebanon, on March 18.

Throckmorton's party included diplomat David Peck and three senior officers also assigned to Strike Command -- John Evedank, Wright Shepherd and Georges Senev.

Lebanon's Interior Minister Kamel Junblatt bluntly linked the secret visits of the U.S. officers and diplomat to the right-wing conspiracy against the Palestinian command.

He described how their private plane was secretly towed into a hangar immediately after landing at Beirut International Airport. The minister also revealed that six U.S. army experts in guerrilla warfare were also in Beirut for "expert advice" during the visit. Taken aback by the disclosure, the U.S. Embassy in Beirut claimed March 18 that Throckmorton and his men spent the March 14-16 weekend in Beirut "for some relaxation and to do some shopping on their way home from a tour of Pakistan, India and Iran."

PALESTINIAN SCIENTISTS PRODUCE, DEVELOP ARMS

Palestinian scientists and arms experts from Fateh are now producing anti-tank Rk1 rockets, hand grenades and other light arms and ammunition.

They have also developed the Katyusha rockets of the type used to shell Jerusalem last August 26 and adapted their launcher pads.

On discovering a nest of 13 such Katyusha launcher pads at the time on a rocky hillside south-east of Jerusalem, the enemy had estimated that between 15 and 30 commandos must have carried the missiles up the barren

slope.

Fateh's official spokesman said he was disclosing the news now that a Fateh commando has been killed in occupied Palestine and his Palestinian-made arm and rockets seized by the enemy.

The spokesman said the Palestinian Revolution endeavors to produce part of its arms supplies, particularly that it intends to train and equip an army of 120,000 Fedayeen.

He said that basic changes have been introduced to the Katyusha rockets which were adapted in size, weight and range to suit the nature of

combat on Palestinian soil.

Lauding the Palestinian scientists, the spokesman said they have also helped the commandos open daily breaches in the electronic fence raised by the enemy in the Beisan area with plans to have it extended from the south of Lake Tiberias to the north of the Dead Sea.

These breaches, he said, helped the freedom fighters launch more than 800 operations against the enemy last December alone. More than 500 of these operations were carried out by Fateh.



FATEH MEN IN CHINA

(Continued from p.1)
deputy chief of the army general staff; and Kuo Mo-Jo, vice chairman of the standing committee of the National People's Congress.

Vice Premier Nien also led thousands of Chinese People's Liberation Army officers and men and revolutionaries to greet the delegation on its arrival in Peking, March 22.

The crowds chanted slogans such as: "Salute to the Heroic Palestinian People" and "We Firmly Support the Palestinian People and the people of all Arab Countries in their Just Struggle Against Imperialism and Zionism."

At a dinner hosted March 22 in honor of the visiting Fateh delegation, Vice Premier Nien said: "The Chinese people will always remain the most reliable friend of the Palestinian people and all the Arab peoples. We are firmly convinced that as long as you remain united, increasing your vigilance and persisting in the armed struggle, you will certainly surmount the difficulties and carry the final victory."

Abu Amar remarked in answer: "The support extended by the Chinese people to the revolutionary cause of Palestine, occupied and usurped, constitutes a great

help. I reveal no secret when I say that Fateh, the initiator of the Palestinian Revolution, received its first aid from Peking.

"As Chairman Mao said, one spark can ignite a prairie fire. The fire of our revolution against Zionism and the aggressive forces of imperialism has spread into vast areas of the Arab land.

"Our revolution is expanding and all our revolutionaries and people believe that massive armed struggle is the only means for liberation and repatriation.

"Victory can not be achieved except through the force of arms. As Chairman Mao also said: political power springs from the barrel of the gun. "We like and respect Chairman Mao and the great Chinese people. We also thank them for their great support..."

On March 23, the New China news agency rapped the United States and Israel for scheming to establish a puppet "Palestinian state" and for carrying out "a criminal plan to forcibly drive 300,000 Palestinians out of the Gaza Strip."

On March 27, Fateh's delegation had a cordial and friendly meeting with Premier Chou En-Lai and other top Chinese officials.

Arbitrary Trials Continue

During the last week of March only, Zionist military courts in occupied Palestine sentenced a total of 14 Palestinians and a Dutchman to prison terms ranging from six months to life. Age of the defendants ranged from 19 years to 61.

Many more were convicted in secret and detained without trial under Zionist-style "administrative orders" from the various Israeli military governors.

Following is a rundown of the known "convicts" as reported in the press by international news agencies:

NAME	AGE	DATE	SENTENCE	COURT
Nazim Hussein Hamdan	24	3/23	25 years	Nablus
CHARGE: Membership in commando organization and resistance.				
Salim Kasse	29	3/24	25 years	Lydda
CHARGE: Attempt on life of Yigal Allon.				
Abdul Rahim Karaman	37	3/25	12 years	Haifa
CHARGE: Spying military movements in Haifa.				
PARTICULARS: Member of most prominent family still living in Haifa.				
Tawfik Ziad Battah	31	3/25	8 years	Haifa
CHARGE: Failing to report security crime.				
PARTICULARS: Haifa Customs clerk.				
Suleiman Hassan Kattash	23	3/25	Life	Gaza
CHARGE: Exploding Mine under Israeli patrol half-track.				
Wounding Israeli policeman. Firing bazooka shell at military patrol.				
PARTICULARS: Told court he was performing his duty to resist occupation and struggle for independence of Palestine.				
Mohammed Ali Nazral	3/25	Life		Nablus
CHARGE: Possessing arms and ammunition.				
Ahmed Suleiman Ibrahim Katmesh	19	3/25	6 months	Jerusalem
CHARGE: Membership in commando organization and training on weapons.				
PARTICULARS: Student.				
Ahmad Suleiman Owdah	47	3/26	8 months	Ramallah
CHARGE: Possession of weapons and contact with enemy.				
Lufti D. Mansara	19	3/25	1 year	Jerusalem
CHARGE: Membership in commando organization and training on weapons.				
PARTICULARS: Student.				
Five Unidentified Palestinian youths.		3/26	Various terms.	Lydda
CHARGE: Resistance.				
Wilhem Ruysch (Dutchman)	61	3/29	5 years	Tel Aviv
CHARGE: Security crime.				
PARTICULARS: Archaeologist whose trial was held in camera.				

FATEH OPERATIONS STRETCH THROUGHOUT OCCUPIED LAND

Fateh commando operations during the March 11-27 period featured rocket, mortar and light arm attacks on enemy settlements, camps, posts and patrols in Upper Galilee, the Jordan Valley, the Gaza area as well as Jerusalem, Hebron, Nahariyah on the Mediterranean coast and the town of Holon near Tel Aviv.

Following is a rundown of the major Fateh operations during the said period:

MARCH 11: Fateh commandos wipe out enemy ambush in Ua Touta, northern Jordan Valley; attack and destroy military vehicle north of Khan Yunes; mine landrover on main highway north of Rafah; and launch half-hour attack against motorized enemy patrol north of Khan Yunes in the Gaza area.

MARCH 12: Fateh freedom fighters attack and destroy enemy post south of Tel el-Furs on Syria's occupied Golan Heights; attack and damage a number of "Eged" buses stationed in Gaza; and mine military bulldozer south of Gaza, killing its driver.

MARCH 13: Enemy sustains heavy casualties as Fateh commandos launch one-hour attack with heavy rockets against enemy camp and troop concentrations in Jettief. Another one-hour Fateh raid is directed against an enemy camp in Tel Araman, south of Kuneitra, on the Golan Heights. A troop-carrier is destroyed in the attack and an injured Fateh commando makes it to base. Motorized patrol, including half-track and landrover, is attacked for 30 minutes south of Gaza. Both vehicles are damaged, their occupants killed or injured. Fateh mines are struck by half-track east of Gaza and armored vehicle north of Khisfin on the Golan Heights. Two engineering foot patrols are also engaged by Fateh commandos in the northern Jordan Valley. One is wiped out completely.

MARCH 14: Three commando organizations, including Fateh, launch combined operation against enemy positions and installations in Kefar Ruppim, Tel-Katraf and Zor Semsem in northern Jordan Valley. Enemy ambush is also attacked in Jebatta ez Zeit in Upper Galilee.

MARCH 15: Fateh commandos foil enemy attempt to cross Jordan River into East Bank and repulse enemy helicopter-borne forces trying to land in South Lebanon. Enemy settlements and positions in Jordan Valley, Upper Galilee and the occupied Syrian Golan Heights are rocketed. Enemy rescue teams and firemen seen racing to Sanbariyah in Upper Galilee to evacuate casualties. Heavy Fateh rockets hit three other settlements in Upper Galilee, including Dan and Kfar Yuval. Enemy losses described as heavy. Three enemy ambulances and two patrols in northern advanced enemy posts in the Golan Heights are attacked.

MARCH 16: Fateh commandos score direct rocket-hits against Khisfin town, mortar enemy camp in Syria's occupied Golan Heights and attack two enemy patrols and an advanced post in the Golan along with three ambushes and one patrol in the Jordan Valley.

MARCH 17: Enemy uses helicopters to evacuate heavy casualties following heavy Fateh mortar attack on Ashdod Ya'akov, Sha'ar Hagolan and Massada in northern Jordan Valley.

MARCH 18: Fateh commandos rocket enemy troop and vehicle concentrations in the Tirat-Zvi area, a kibbutz in the Beissan Valley, the Tel Homoud area in the northern Jordan Valley, as well as an enemy settlement in the Golan Heights. Sa'eqa and Fateh units join in mortar raid against similar enemy concentrations in the Hataeb region in the Jordan Valley. Fateh commandos also join a Popular Democratic Front squad in attacking an advanced enemy post east of Ashdod Ya'akov. A motorized patrol in Telfel Moussa in the northern Jordan Valley comes under Fateh fire.

MARCH 19: Heavy rocket attack on industrial area of Nahariya town on Mediterranean coast inflicts very heavy life and material losses on the enemy.

MARCH 20: Heavy rocket attack against Dan, Dafna and Sher'ar Yashuv -- three enemy settlements in the Hula Valley. As enemy started to evacuate casualties and put off fires, all three settlements were rocketed once more. Timed explosive charges also rock several vital installations and a shelter in the heart of Avivim, a moshav in Upper Galilee. Enemy positions and troop concentrations in Jordan Valley are also rocketed. A foot patrol in the valley is attacked, its members killed or wounded.

MARCH 21: Fateh commandos send rockets crashing into heart of Kefar Giladi, a kibbutz in Upper Galilee, and enemy concentrations in Sindiane on the Golan Heights. Fateh blast goes-off in two-storied nightclub in the heart of Jerusalem near the Damascus Gate. Military bus loaded with enemy troops is raided by Fateh guerrillas on main road between Nablus and Ramallah. Bus is destroyed completely and most of its occupants killed or injured.

MARCH 22: Fateh commandos plant high explosive charges in a building housing a Zionist youth club at Holon, a town southeast of Tel Aviv, causing an unspecified number of casualties. The explosion destroyed a large part of the building.

Three Fateh rocket attacks are launched against enemy settlements and positions in the occupied Syrian Golan, destroying vital installations and starting fires in several places.

MARCH 23: In combined operation, Fateh, Sa'eqa and Popular Democratic Front commandos attack several enemy positions for 90 minutes in northern Jordan Valley.

MARCH 24: Fateh commandos attack enemy patrol and ambush in the Golan, destroying one vehicle, damaging another and silencing the ambush. A motorized enemy patrol in Jordan Valley also loses most of its men and one armored vehicle.

MARCH 25: Fateh freedom fighters attack enemy patrol in heart of Hebron town, destroying a vehicle and hitting most of its members. Enemy ambush offering protection to "Eged" buses in the area is also attacked and wiped out. Fateh rockets also hit Kefar Yuval, Dan and Sanbariyeh in northern Hula Valley.

MARCH 26: Fateh strikes at targets in Jordan Valley extending from Ashdod Ya'akov in the north to Beit Yossef settlement in the south, including Geshor and Neve-Ur.

MARCH 27: Combined 3-minute rocket attack against three enemy settlements in Upper Galilee, including Dafna and Shear-Yashuv.

FAJON RAPS ISRAEL

PARIS -- The French Communist Party accused March 26 the Israeli government of labelling anti-semitic anyone who opposes its annexation of occupied territory.

The attack came in an editorial entitled "Zionism and Anti-Semitism" in "L'Humanite," the Communist Party organ, by Etienne Fajon, member of the party central committee and the editor of the newspaper.

Fajon wrote: "A particularly unsupportable maneuver by the Israeli government consists of accusing anyone of anti-semitism who advocates a peace in the Middle East without annexation to guarantee the right of all the States in the region to exist."

He said the French Communist Party opposed the present policy of Israel "because it is expansionist and colonialist, and because it threatens world peace."

He wrote that the party did not oppose this policy because Israel, a Premier Golda Meir was Jewish, and added: "It is not true that if (President) Nixon had been Jewish, the Zionists would accuse us of anti-semitism for supporting the Vietnamese people."

M. Fajon warned: "Democratic Jews will add later to the mill of anti-semitism if they support the policy of Israel because it is made by Jews, since it is enough to compare the successive leaders of this state after its creation to be convinced of its leaders' plans of conquest."

Fajon said there was no government which dared to say openly that Israel had the right to annex Arab lands, and concluded:

"To make peace and brotherhood of man triumph in the Middle East, the French Communist Party, which condemns anti-semitism and racism at the same time, will not cease to fight...without worrying about

who among its friends and enemies are Jews and who are not."

French Jews Won't Leave For Israel

PARIS -- The majority of French Jews would not emigrate to Israel even if they were persecuted in France, according to a survey published March 15 by the magazine "L'Express."

The survey by sociologist Sylvie Korrac found that 54 per cent of Jews questioned would not emigrate to Israel under any circumstances and five per cent would consider themselves exiled if forced to live there.

Thirty-seven per cent would emigrate only if persecuted and just two per cent would emigrate for ideological reasons.



By the Arab Federation and the Islamic Republic of Jordan

"I Knew What to Do"

It has been the policy of this paper so far not to publish "Letters to the Editor" although scores of them are received daily by the staff. Following is an exception -- and a good one. It is a poem written for Fateh by a 18-year old girl, Randa Hamdi.

Randa has written us in English twice so far saying: "I am very, very patriotic and I love my country a lot... I have written very nice patriotic poems about Palestine and about Fatah and I would like to contribute in your wonderful newspaper... I hope you like this poem... My poems are all for you... if you like them..."

We did like the poem. We hope our readers would.

Palestine...

As my eyes filled with tears
As my heart prayed for you
My mind wandered there
But what could I do...

My heart cried with sorrow
I wanted to fight too
My time had not yet come
So what could I do...

They said I was too young
Though my heart was true
They said I cannot fight
Oh, what could I do...

I saw the blood dripping
I saw it cover the dew
I saw your people dying
God... what should I do...

I saw the bodies lying
Of the men they slew
I heard your voice calling
And I knew what to do...

Now here I lie dying
I fought, I fought for you
They said I could not fight
But I did what I could do...

They said I was too young
But they never knew
That no one ever is too young
To give his life for you...

Kerchiefs

Like the tombs of martyrs is your silence,
Flowing, outstretching.
Now I remember how your hands
Used to hover upon my heart
As a bird.
Do not worry, my love,
About the labour of lightning,
Leave it for the gloomy horizons
But train yourself for other thoughts:
Thoughts of bloody kisses
And days of drought
And death, my death
And all the woes of mourning.

Our farewell kerchiefs
Are but shrouds,
And as the wind blows in the cinders
Blood gushes in the deep valleys
And yearning weeps
In the sails of Sinbad
Upon the call of a certain voice.

Return to me, my love,
The kerchief sighs of our parting,
Return them a call of a lute
Not parting sighs.
Our reunion in joy is a promise
Growing and growing in my exile.
And do not cry at repeated death,
I have nothing except your eyes
And do not wear our parting kerchiefs
As souvenirs of love songs,
But rather wrap with them, my love,
A wound in my homeland.

MAHMOOD DARWEESH, 1966.

ARMS TO ISRAEL, BIAFRA

JAKARTA - The Indonesian Government have arrested several Indonesian army generals who are believed to be involved in smuggling arms to Israel and Biafra.

Several civilians, including the manager of an Indonesian firm, also have been arrested. An American businessman and a London-based employee are also involved in the case.

The arrested generals include some who hold important army positions. They are said to have helped smuggle 100,000 submachine-guns and over one million bullets to Israel and the former secessionist Nigerian state of Biafra.

An Indonesian foreign office spokesman said March 24 Indonesia could not contact Israel to clarify the matter because such action is contrary to Jakarta's policy. Indonesia has no diplomatic relations with Israel.

Young Liberals Vote for Palestine

(Continued from p.1)

The resolution read in part:

"This conference realizing the dangers inherent in the current Middle East situation calls for the implementation of the following necessary prerequisites for a just and lasting peace in that area:

"1. The creation of a secular Palestinian State in which all (irrespective of race or creed) can play an equal part in rebuilding their nation.

"2. The restitution of all Palestinian Arab rights.

"3. The return of all Palestinians who wish to return to their homeland.

"...The conference calls on the National Executive to campaign for the acceptance of the above policy by the Liberal Internation-

tional and the World Federation of Liberal and Radical Youth and calls on NSRLY to consider the expulsion of the Israeli Young Liberals and the Independent Young Liberals, unless they accept the principles of a secular Palestinian State."

The resolution was passed March 29 after an official Fateh representative told the conference that the ultimate aim of the Palestine National Liberation Movement, Fateh, was the creation of such a democratic state in Palestine.

The official Fateh representative, who came to England to attend the Annual Conference of the Young Liberals, told the conferees the Palestinian Revolution had nothing against Judaism as a faith but was struggling

for the liquidation of Zionism as a system "aimed at usurping our homeland and expelling our people in order to create a racist, exclusivist state."

The representative stressed that Fateh was struggling to establish a non-sectarian democratic state in Palestine in which Jews, Christians and Moslems would have equal rights and obligations without any discrimination as to race, religion or creed.

He said: "We are offering to the occupiers of our country more than occupiers have ever been offered by the victims of oppression: that is equality."

Mr. Louis Eaks, national chairman, expects the Young Liberals to put forward 10 candidates for the next general election.

RAND MEMORANDUM UNVEILS US-ISRAEL-IRAN ALLIANCE

The Iranian alliance with Israel, though implicit and not by treaty, helps achieve many of the goals which the United States can find desirable without the need to intervene in the region. And the extent of Iran-Israel cooperation has been significant as in the training of Israeli pilots in Iran in the use of American aircraft.

These salient remarks are contained in a Memorandum produced by Leonard Binder, Chairman of the Department of Political Science at the University of Chicago.

Entitled "Factors Influencing Iran's International Role," the Memorandum was produced under a research program supported by grant from the Ford Foundation and carried forward jointly by The RAND Corporation and Resources for the Future, Inc.

Following are relevant excerpts from the Memorandum exposing the post-1967 role of each of the parties to the tripartite alliance -- namely the United States, Iran and the Zionist settler-state of Israel:

Far from viewing Iran as a weak and dependent client in an unstable region the United States has come to see Iran as an important potentially stabilizing

force in the Middle East. Iran can help to achieve many of the goals we find desirable without the need to intervene in the region. . . . The Iranian alliance with Israel, though implicit and not by treaty, has been mutually advantageous. Israeli cooperation gives Iran great political and military maneuverability in the region, especially against threatening Arab states. Moreover, Israel's relative isolation from other regional powers has made this tacit alliance asymmetrical in Iran's favor.

...Iran continues its de facto recognition of Israel and maintains friendly if not warm relations with the Jewish state. Iran-Israel cooperation extends to the fields of petroleum export, development projects, trade, air transport, military training, technical assistance, the training of co-op managers, and tacit political support in relations with the Arab states.

In its relations with Israel, Iran has successfully avoided undertaking any formal political or military commitment, while still defying almost all Arab pressures to withhold from any cooperation whatsoever with Is-

rael. Actually, the extent of Iran-Israel cooperation has been significant as in the training of cooperative managers, or in the Gassvin regional development project, or in the training of Israeli pilots in Iran in the use of American aircraft. But cooperation is based on the expectation that Israel will continue to be a formidable opponent of

any combination of Arab countries.

There is scope for the expansion of Iran-Israeli cooperation in the field of military training, and in some operations in Kurdistan. A more delicate area is that of petroleum refining and marketing beyond the present commercial arrangements.

A partially silent participant in this tacit Iran-Israeli

alliance, and a participant who helps to make it work, is the United States. It is our military assistance program, our petroleum policies, our support for Israel, and our support for Iran, among other things, that have made this arrangement work and partially make up for the failure of the Baghdad Pact from Iran's point of view.

The Arab offer of partnership

by MICHAEL ADAMS, Director of the Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding

As the rippling of the Middle East crisis spread outwards, it becomes steadily harder to focus our attention on the real causes of the trouble. Nationalist slogans on both sides, the involvement of the Great Powers, the spiral of military escalation, the intervention of the UN Left—all these serve to distract us into side issues, until we forget that what is at stake is a piece of land to which two peoples lay rival claims. Until one of these two renounces its claim or they agree to live peacefully together, the problem will be without end.

The Israeli claim and its implications are pretty well understood in the West, after being forcefully pressed at all levels of our society for more than a generation. The case for the Palestinian Arabs, on the other hand, went almost entirely by default—partly for lack of effective advocates and partly because it was obscured by factors which had nothing to do with Palestine or its inhabitants. Until the June war of 1967 completed a tragedy which had been 50 years in the making.

An identity

Since then, the Palestinians have succeeded in doing what they had failed to do earlier: they have established their identity as a people unjustly victimised in circumstances over which they had no control.

Now, world has become aware of them, has begun to sympathise with them, is conscious that something has to be done about them. It still stands a little understanding either of their own situation or of the objectives of their despising Palestinian resistance movement.

There should be little room for misunderstanding about their motivation. Until 50 years ago, the Palestinians lived in Palestine with no more reason than any other people of the world. It was only because of the fact that they might be forcibly displaced from their land, that the British declared war on the Arabs. The first indication of trouble came in 1917, but for most Palestinians there seemed, at the end of the First World War, to be ample security in the fact that the British Government and presently the

League of Nations had repeatedly guaranteed that their rights in their own land would be respected.

That this should now have come about, and that every Palestinian alive today should be living either in exile or under military occupation in his own homeland, explains why the Arabs reject the thesis that Palestine must die so that Israel may survive. If they cannot survive, the Palestinians ask why the new Israel should take precedence over the old Palestine, and why the interests of the Jewish settlers should be preferred to those of the indigenous Arabs.

Inevitably, the first reaction on the Arab side was of a simple reversal of so palpable an injustice, but today a new generation of Palestinian leaders have adopted a more constructive as well as a more realistic approach. Rather than press for a solution which would erase one injustice by causing another, they have given serious thought to the possibility of reconciling the rights of both communities in Palestine.

In doing so, they find themselves thinking along the lines of the more visionary leaders of Zionism in the past.

The objective of the Palestinians today is to win the Israeli back to this more generous and more humane attitude, with the conviction that in the long run, both the Jews of Israel and for the Arabs of Palestine, the only hopeful prospect lies in peaceful coexistence.

Now they have begun to achieve this and why? Their objective is a peaceful one—they pursue it by no violent means of an armed guerrilla movement? The second question is easily answered: they fight because they have achieved nothing by not fighting, and because, in the twenty years the world paid no attention to them until they took up arms. They have acquired the certainty that in their place we would have acquiesced in the loss of our homeland. I can not see that we have much right to criticise their mind.

The objective itself has been clearly formulated by the leaders of the Palestinian liberation movement, although obviously many of its details

would have to be left open for final negotiation. Its essential framework is what has been variously described as a binational or a multi-racial or multi-religious state, for which perhaps the most appropriate name is "State in Partnership."

This state would be open to every Jew now living in Israel and to every Palestinian Arab. Its constitution would specifically rule out discrimination of any kind on grounds of race, religion, or colour. Its emphasis would be on the absolute equality of its citizens and on their willingness to cooperate sincerely within the framework of a common state.

For the Arabs, this would mean the unreserved acceptance of the Jewish community. For the Jews, it would mean the abandonment of the idea of a racially exclusive Jewish state.

In putting forward such an idealistic formula, the Palestinians are conscious of the obstacles it must face: of the suspicion it is bound to encounter in the West, of the mistrust it must overcome, quite apart from the difficulties of building on this simple foundation a superstructure which will be complex enough and flexible enough to meet the practical demands of a mixed community.

Two arguments

In its defence, they offer two powerful arguments. First, that this is the only formula yet devised which strikes at the root of the problem, providing for both Jews and Arabs the sense of acceptance which alone can ensure real security. Second, that this is the only way of redressing one injustice without causing another, of setting the spirit of Judah Magnes free to clear away the rubble of Palestine.

Secondly, the Israelis to say whether the prize of security of acceptance, would be worth the price of a binational Jewish State, a State closed to all (even though they were born in Palestine) who cannot claim the name of Jews. From Palestine, the response suffered so much and lost so much that they cannot possibly be expected to require at least an equal sacrifice in order to win an honourable way of burying their bitter grievance.

In putting it forward, the Palestinians hope that gradualism is the only way among those Israelis for whom peace with their neighbours is really a top priority. They hope too that it will be the Jews, but not the West who are conscious, not only of Europe's obligations to the Jews, but also of the wrong that has been done to the Arabs, and who will not wish to remain silent in this long tragedy.

Human Rights Commission Censors Israel Once More

UNITED NATIONS — The U.N. Commission on Human Rights condemned March 24 Israel's violations of human rights in the occupied territory.

The commission voted 12 - 0 with 16 abstentions to condemn "Israel's refusal to apply the fourth Geneva convention (on the treatment of civilians in time of war) and its violation of the provisions of the said convention."

It condemned "the total or partial des-

truction of villages and cities in the occupied territories, the establishment of Israeli settlements in the military occupied Arab territories, the unlawful deportation and expulsion of civilian population under its military occupation to collaborate with the occupying power against their will."

The United Nations Commission ordered the continued investigation of violations of human rights by Israel.

ATA-KARAMEH

Fateh Knowingly Broke Guerilla Rules

A thrilling town of more than 50,000 uprooted Palestinians was gradually asserting itself as an agricultural, beekeeping and a marketing and export center, al-Karameh lay only four kilometers to the east of the River Jordan and across Jericho, the oldest human settlement in the area.

On November 20, 1967, five months after the June war, al-Karameh was vainly shelled with artillery and tank fire, and was then completely bombarded by Israeli jets. The result: 14 killed and 28 injured — all civilians. The dead included a girl of 16, two children under 5 and a man over 65.

Al-Karameh was shelled again on January 8 and 25 and February 9, 11 and 15, 1968, with a great number of civilian casualties increasing.

On March 19, 1968, or two days before al-Karameh battle, Fateh issued a statement warning about Israeli troop concentrations along the River Jordan and declaring that Israeli statements blaming one Arab country or the other for commando activities were designed to mislead world public opinion. Simultaneously Fateh's General Command contacted its military intelligence reports about Israeli troop concentrations particularly in Lyda and Ramat to strike against the township of al-Karameh with the intent of occupying and holding it on the East Bank.

Commanding the Jordan Valley, Throughout Wednesday, March 20, 1968, members of the commando unit contacted the village, "Should the Palestinian guerrillas stay put or retreat?"

The commando's decision to leave conventional guerrilla war rules and conduct the enemy's advance rather than retreating was taken a few hours before the Israeli offensive in order to achieve the following objectives:

1. Concentration of the idea of steadfastness before the enemy's offensive so as to raise the morale of the Palestinian and Arab masses in the wake of the June setback.
2. Destruction of the enemy's morale by inflicting on his forces the heaviest losses possible.
3. Realization of complete integration between the revolution and the masses and increasing the people's confidence in the fedayeen and their ability to confront and defeat the enemy.
4. Increasing the rapprochement between the fedayeen and the Jordan Army through common battle.
5. Liquidation of counter-revolutionary forces on the East Bank by discrediting their doubts about commando action and their ability to confront the enemy and protect the masses.
6. Pulling the rug from under the feet of the proponents of the political solution by raising the confidence of the Arab masses in their ability to achieve victories in a popular war led by its commando vanguard.
7. Testing the commando's themselves and their ability to move into the phase of limited confrontation in all operations.

The military operations of Fateh's General Command, which were subsequently acknowledged, were that the enemy would:

1. Make a two-pronged thrust against al-Karameh from the south and north of the township.
2. Drop a helicopter force east of al-Karameh to block the anticipated retreat of the commandos.
3. Have the forces advancing from the north, south and east join in combining the whole region of al-Karameh.

Counter-plans were laid down by Fateh's Command and the Palestinian revolutionaries were determined to follow them.

What happened during the 15 hours of fighting on March 21, 1968, between the invading Israeli forces and the Fateh commandos (who were joined a few hours after the start of the battle by the volunteer men and officers of the Jordanian Army) braving orders to intervene as well as contingents from the Popular Liberation Forces (PLF) marked an important turning point in the history of Palestinian resistance.

By the first light of dawn, Thursday, March 21, the Israeli armor, infantry and helicopter-borne invasion units estimated at between 12,000 and 15,000 troops began to roll into Jordan territory with the intention of crushing Palestinian commandos and applying their activity by occupying and holding hills on the East Bank commando headquarters.

North of the Dead Sea, Centurion tanks and half-track personnel carriers rushed down the Allenby and Rimani bridges onto the East Bank and attempted to converge on al-Karameh. At the same time, helicopters landed enemy troops east of the camp to cut off any commando retreat routes.

A second enemy tank force moved across the border south of the Dead Sea. Once artillery laid down a barrage that walked ahead of the invading force while the US-supplied armor crossed the valley, the Palestinian commandos were fully prepared for the onslaught.

As the Israeli tanks tried to defend the town while more pulled back into the surrounding hills, south of the Dead Sea, the enemy was allowed to advance through the towns of Jala, Fata and Dahal before being halted by the commandos entrenched in the surrounding hills.

The enemy helicopter force dropped east of al-Karameh and engaged by the commandos until their ammunition ran out and they switched to hand-to-hand fighting. The force coming down from Damiya Bridge was halted by rocket and artillery fire or minefields. The second wave of the enemy platoon coming from Allenby Bridge reached the camp.

Though outnumbered and outgunned, the Palestinian commandos in and around al-Karameh put a fierce battle on the tanks and house-to-house fighting, which frustrated the enemy hopes of entrapping the commandos. After less than 10 hours of close range combat, the enemy, who had undergone a traumatic experience on the hands of the Palestinian commandos, started the abrupt and costly task of rolling back while being harassed by Jordanian shelling and counter attacks.

By the end of the day, the enemy force more than five hours to complete its retreat.

Hundreds of houses along the main street of al-Karameh were knocked to rubble by enemy tanks firing at point-blank range as they moved down the road. But beyond the main street, in the narrow alleyways of the village, hundreds of evicted and uprooted Palestinians once lived, there was no damage, in fact, the Israeli shells penetrated al-Karameh, they never subdued it. Even the casualty figures officially confessed by the Israeli authorities — 100 soldiers and officers — showed this was the

highest figure ever suffered by the enemy in one day of fighting.

Compared with the population figures of other countries, the Israeli figure of 100 soldiers corresponds to putting out of action about 8,000 Americans in one day.

More important still, the heavy losses failed to secure an end to the Palestinian commando activity.

The results of the clash raise Palestinian and morale to an unprecedented level. Crowds turned out in tens of thousands in Amman the following day to attend the funeral of the Palestinian commandos and Jordanian soldiers killed in the clash and later mounted enemy tanks and other armored vehicles which had been captured and brought to the capital for public display.

Foreign press reaction to the battle was a great help to the cause. The following are some typical reactions by the foreign media:

ISRAELI PRESS
It now looks as if the Israelis were guilty of a major miscalculation last Thursday when they called across the River Jordan on a one-day war to attack an Arab guerrilla base. Most critics accused the Israelis, they may even have managed to give a boost to Amman.

FINANCIAL TIMES
March 25, 1968
THE COST WORRIES ISRAEL. Some painfully uneasy questions are being asked about the publication of the casualty lists of last Thursday's battle against Arab guerrillas in Jordan.

The picture emerging now shows that the Israelis lost nearly 100 soldiers and officers in the fighting (nearly a quarter killed, the rest wounded) according to the Israeli official figures. It is a record of disaster for the guerrilla activity.

Questions asked by the Israelis are:

Do the results of Thursday's battle justify the heavy loss in the Israeli's limited manpower? Was it really necessary to make ample use of Israel's superiority in firepower, and base week's action mostly on ground forces?

Has sufficient thinking been devoted to seeking some new method of anti-guerrilla strategy?

OBSERVER
March 25, 1968
ARABS LOOK TO THEIR COMMANDOS

Arab commandos appear to have emerged as the strongest group in the fight against Israel following the raid against Jordan last Thursday.

Those who visited al-Karameh camp, the main target of the Israeli attack, said that the Israeli swarming with Arab guerrillas.

Arab commandos have now come into the open in Jordan and great significance is attached to King Hussein's statement on his press conference at Amman on Saturday that "We are all fedayeen" — meaning commandos.

Arab guerrilla organizations in a series of communique have claimed now well they are the Israeli raiders with Fateh, the main guerrilla group emphasizing that the outcome of the fighting has shattered the myth of Israeli air and technological superiority.

FINANCIAL TIMES
March 25, 1968
ISRAELI STUNG BY LOSSES
TEL AVIV — The Israeli response of King Hussein's statement on the Israeli attack on his country has led to bitter comments here. At the same time there are signs that the Israeli

public itself is not all that happy about the operation.

As the number of dead has risen from the original 12 to 23, with three missing, the sense of shock has grown. This, however, does not mean that there is much doubt about the need for action against Fateh, but merely that the method is being debated. Apart from the fairly heavy casualties, there was the additional blow for the Israelis of seeing captured tanks and other equipment being shown on Jordan television. This can be received in Israel, and is avidly watched on the occupied West Bank.

"It is now being stressed that the attack took place under a number of strategic and political complications — the Fateh bases were in the middle of the protective placers of the Jordanian infantry brigades and the Israelis had orders not to start a head-on clash with the Arab Army."

Whatever the reason, their forces took a greater loss than they suffered in any comparable action and the Jordanians were able to give their public the protective placers of the Jordanian infantry brigades and the Israelis had orders not to start a head-on clash with the Arab Army.

GUARDIAN
March 25, 1968
WAS THE SACRIFICE WORTH WHILE?

"Very few openly question the policy reflected in last week's military action. Among these, surprisingly, is the economic editor of the *Haaretz*, Abraham Schwetzer, who is a close friend of Mr. Dayan. "The Israeli soldiers again shed his blood and accomplished his duty according to orders," wrote Schwetzer, "but the result of this action was achieved. The balance between the price the enemy paid and our losses was much worse than during the Six-Day War."

"One reason is that we fought the enemy now where we expected. By our own hand we disclosed the gap of secrecy, announcing by all the means of communication which we dispose of what we intended to do. Thus the enemy was truly allowed to dispose his resources and concentrate his fire on the Israeli forces, whose action was not at all unexpected."

"A war of the kind we face evidently necessitates a different answer, under the pressure of the enemy's forces, must be composed and, foremost, sharper and better thinking in the planning."

JEWISH CHRONICLE
March 25, 1968
CHANGE IN STRATEGY

For a long time ago, new voices were raised in Israel advocating that Arab terrorism should be met by force. This view is now gaining ground in responsible quarters. The squashed resistance here to the Israeli army is likely soon to result in a clearer formation of long-term aims, particularly as regards the future of Jordan and the application of more flexible regular methods.

Possibilities seem here that Israel will refrain from using regular land forces in limited actions where the air force could achieve the same purpose, with comparative ease of use and international sympathy.

Meanwhile, informed military commentators have attributed Israel's high losses in the al-Karameh raid — 24 dead, three missing and 100 wounded — to the rigid discipline limitation placed on the area of operations.

There were two prime lessons of the al-Karameh operations. The first was that the enemy should not be thrown into action with their hands bound by political considerations, the enemy being aware in advance of the nature of the limitations placed on the operation; and that past victories are no guarantee of permanent success, but may create dangerous over-confidence if fed by the enemy's passivity.

JEWISH CHRONICLE
March 25, 1968
DOMINATING FORCE

"Since these have been among the first aims of the Palestinian resistance organizations, among which the Fateh group has emerged as the dominating force, the outcome of the battle must be considered the opposite of what the Israelis are actually set out to achieve, namely, the crippling of the guerrillas as a serious political factor."

The rise of Fateh is also a sign that the leadership of the Palestinian cause now has begun to change to a new generation of revolutionary nationalist leaders in place of the old "notables" whose authority collapsed after 1958, and who are as different from them in education, determination and technical abilities as the Zionist activist leaders were in their time. The new generation of nationalists of the Diaspora or the native patriarchs of the Ghetto.

The guerrillas now emerging are no longer the paid thugs who often formed the "fedayeen" of the past. They are politically motivated volunteers, often of good education. A relatively small number of them, the Arabs, the military arm of Fateh is said to be composed of two thousand specialists and two mathematicians.

OBSERVER
March 25, 1968
LESSON OF AL-KARAMEH

"Obviously the Fateh threat, which has been described as guerrilla warfare — it is more of a series of hit-and-run raids — must be met by various means, including reprisals, the establishment of an electronic fence and other technical means."

It would appear that there is a good case for the adoption by the Israeli Government of a policy of reprisals. But it is only to emphasize Israel's contention that peace will come only if the enemy is destroyed. It is a waste of the river, Brig. Gen. Haim Herzog, Chief of Staff, said.

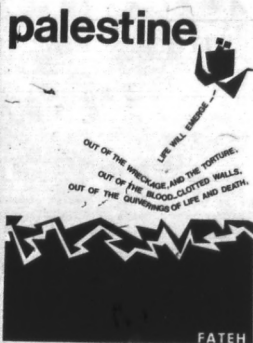
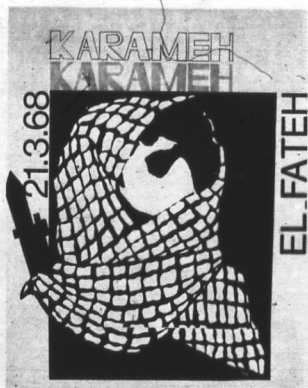
JEWISH CHRONICLE
March 25, 1968
FRUSTRATED MALICE

At al-Karameh, the Israelis demolished either by direct tank fire or by snipers as many buildings as possible on either side of the highway which runs parallel to the Jordan for a distance of two kilometers. This cannot in any way be considered as a pre-emptive act of defense, it could be ascribed to frustrated malice on the part of men who had come to consider the Jordanians as a permanent enemy.

Thomas I. Green, Middle East News Letter

Israeli forces which attacked the Jordanian town was repulsed with heavy casualties after a day of fighting. It was the first time for many years that an Israeli military expedition had been successfully challenged, let alone defeated.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH
February 24, 1969



Fateh's Winning Posters

BEIRUT - Painters and art-designers Jamil Shammout, Maddah Fares and Misses Maya Shaheed, Leila Zakharia and Nawal Iskandani were named March 21 winners of the contest for posters organized by the Palestine National Liberation Movement, Fateh, in collaboration with the Association of Lebanese Artists for Painting and Sculpture in commemoration of the Battle of al-Karameh which took place two years ago on March 21, 1968.

The posters on this page include only those by artists Fares, Shaheed and Zakharia.

In thanking the Association of Lebanese Artists and all participants in the contest, Fateh congratulated the five winners and announced that it has printed the winning posters for distribution all over the world.



THE PLOT

(Continued from p.1)
Army checkpoint it came under heavy fire directed from a Lebanese Army half-track and two armored vehicles.

Sharara was killed outright while lieutenants Riad and Seifeddin sustained critical injuries.

The Lebanese Defense Ministry attempted to conceal the hideous crime by claiming that the soldiers mistook the three men for an enemy invading force. This was refuted immediately thereafter by the publication of photographs showing the bullet-ridden body of the civilian Lebanese car in which the men were riding.

On Thursday, March 19, Bint Jbeil went on strike while its population took to the streets to demonstrate in protest of the crime. The demonstrators carried Sharara's picture as well as banners reading: "The Murder of Massaf Sharara Is Part of a Comprehensive Plot," "The South (Lebanon) Stands by the Command Movement," and "The Masses and the Fedayeen Are One on the Battlefield."

Meanwhile, the High Political Committee for the Affairs of Palestinians in Lebanon issued a statement (March 19) bluntly accusing some official and Army authorities of repeatedly seeking to revoke the Cairo agreement, of last November and to drag the commandos into a new side-battle.

Warned the statement: "The armed Palestinian resistance movement which was forced on several occasions to sacrifice scores of victims to consolidate the right of our people to revolution, steadfastness and resistance to the Zionist imperialist invasion of

our homeland, remains prepared to sacrifice additional victims to resist plots aimed at liquidating it, harming it or obstructing its legitimate action."

In the name of all Palestinian commando organizations, the statement called for:

1. Immediate investigation of the Bint Jbeil crime by a joint committee representing the Lebanese Army and the Palestinian Armed Struggle Command.

2. Prompt trial and sentencing of all those held responsible for the hideous crime.

3. Reconsideration of all agreements over checkpoints and permits limiting the movement of the Fedayeen in all military areas.

4. Prompt and strict orders to all army and internal security forces to stop provoking the commandos.

5. Immediate release of all detained commandos and restitution of weapons which are still confiscated by the authorities despite the lapse of about four months since the Cairo Agreement.

6. Transfer of all officials stationed in South Lebanon who seize every opportunity to provoke and humiliate the commandos.

On Friday, March 20, Bint Jbeil paid its last tribute to Sharara while demonstrations spread to other townships and towns in South Lebanon, including Sidon and Tyre.

On Saturday, March 21, more than 40,000 demonstrators marched in Beirut chanting "Shame, Shame," "Criminals, Criminals," "The Lebanese Masses Are the Shield of the Palestinian Revolution," and "The Assassination Bid in

Bint Jbeil Is a Follow-up to the April October Events."

On Tuesday, March 24, three members of the Palestinian Armed Struggle Command, including an officer, First Lieutenant Said Salem Ghawash, 25, were killed and more wounded in the center of Beirut while rounding up the followers of a Lebanese cigarette and hashish smuggler.

The said smuggler and his followers were known to be the proteges of the same counter-revolutionary forces who mounted the Bint Jbeil incident.

For months, the smugglers were pushed by these counter-revolutionary forces to pose as commandos and to parade in Beirut in camouflage suits in a flagrant attempt to antagonize the population.

On Wednesday, March 25, the same counter-revolutionary forces who assassinated Sharara twice ambushed the funeral cortege of Ghawash as it passed through the village of Kahhale on the main highway to Damascus, some 10 miles east of Beirut.

Two commandos were slain and several injured in the morning ambush as the funeral cortege headed to the Lebanese-Syrian borders, where Ghawash was to be taken for burial in Amman.

Nevertheless, the cortege moved on while the Lebanese Minister of Interior intervened to post security forces on the highway to ensure the safety of the funeral escort on its way back to Beirut.

But the official counter-revolutionary forces struck again with typical cowardice and hypocrisy. Most of the convoy was allowed to go through safely, but the last five vehicles -- two landrovers and three private cars carrying women and children -- were ambushed.

Windscreens were shattered, rooftops dented and smashed and the vehicles hurled off the road by bombardment.

Four more commandos and a Palestinian civilian were slain in the second ambush and about 20 seriously injured, mostly women and children. By March 27, the death toll from the two Kahhale ambushes had risen to 17.

A high wave of tension and dismay gripped the Palestinian and Lebanese masses as news of the massacres spread in the country.

All Palestinian camps in Lebanon were placed on the alert. Each was placed under the unified command of an officer of the Palestinian Armed Struggle Command.

On Wednesday night, March 25, the Higher Committee for the Affairs of Palestinians in Lebanon issued a statement condemning the ominous conspiracy but calling for increased alertness and maturity among the Lebanese masses and inviting the Palestinian masses to exercise added patience and restraint to nip the conspiracy and avert the slide-battle -- particularly that "guns, all guns should remain directed towards the enemy."

In compliance to the appeal, the victims of the massacres were buried early March 26 by orderly but incensed masses.

The restraint and discipline of the masses, militia and Fedayeen drove the counter-revolutionary forces to a civil war-hysteria which they tried to instigate March 26 and 27 through armed gangs, rumors, stooges, as well as false and misleading press campaigns.

These attempts were also foiled by intelligent deterring retaliations against the armed gangs who tried to besiege and harass the Palestinian camps located in and around Beirut.

By the time the crisis had subsided, some 40 Lebanese and Palestinians had died and at least twice as many wounded.

On Saturday night, March 28, the Higher Political Committee

for the Affairs of Palestinians in Lebanon summarized the events and its stand as follows:

"1. All the incidents were planned and premeditated. The planners and executors were counter-revolutionaries. Some of them are official authorities. We shall name them all upon completion of investigations, which we insist upon."

"2. The plot was aimed at striking against the commandos by instigating a clash between them and the non-regular forces colluding with a number of conspiring official authorities..."

"3. The plot has not ended yet. Public opinion is urged to remain vigilant and to exercise continued restraint in order to expose the plotters and preserve the unity and sovereignty of Lebanon so that the Revolution can continue its basic and only task: the Liberation of Palestine."

"4. The Palestinian Resistance Movement is stronger than being struck against by any force. The movement which confronts Israel and the colonialism and imperialism standing behind her will not be shaken by a gang of smugglers or a band of plotters and mercenaries."

"5. The Palestinian resistance movement reiterates its equal concern to preserve the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon and its right to continue to struggle for liberation."

"6. Despite of all its bitter experiences, the Palestinian resistance movement reiterates its confidence in the Lebanese Army as a national institution similar to all Arab military institutions but expresses its reservations about a number of specific elements in this institution whose hostile stands have become flagrant and who should be dismissed in the interest of mutual confidence and cooperation between the Revolution and the 'Army.'"



Massaf Sharara



Lt. S.S. Ghawash



Funeral of Kahhale victims



Commando sitting in Kahhale



Car ambushed in Bint Jbeil

Armed hireling caught red-handed by Lebanese photographer while shooting on funeral cortege in background at Kahhale.



Ambush scene at Kahhale



Young and old were not spared at Kahhale ambush



Beirut demonstrators, March 21

DEIR YASSIN:

Forgotten tragedy with present-day meaning

By GUY OTTEWELL

(Guy Ottewell is English, has lived and worked in Israel, has worked in Jordan, reads and, when in France, speaks Arabic and Hebrew, at present lives and works in the Navajo Indian Reservation in Arizona.)

On April 6, 1948, Jewish terrorists of the Irqun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Gang massacred 254 Arabs of Deir Yassin, a village at the western edge of Jerusalem.

Deir Yassin had done nothing to provoke this. Sometimes it is said to have been "a nest of armed Arabs" or "a point of concentration for an Arab attack." Actually this was very possible because it was entirely surrounded by Jewish suburbs. It had "for months lived peacefully in a state of agreement with them," (1) "had on occasion collaborated with the Jewish Agency," (2) was said by a Jewish newspaper to have "arrived on the scene of the massacre" (3) and was "practically the only village in the Jerusalem area which had not applied to the Arab authorities saying it was in danger." (4)

Sometimes the massacre is said to have been revenge for an Arab attack on a convoy to the Hadassah Hospital. Actually this took place five days later. And sometimes it is said that the terrorists assassinated the Q and Q and minor Q and Q as they approached the village. "They may have made contact with a party of Arab irregulars . . . in 1948," (5) (6) The men of the village were absent, for they worked in the city.

When the Jews entered the village, they found none but old people, women, and children.

ARABS APPEAL TO RED CROSS

For two days afterwards, while they tried to tidy up the mess they had made, the Irqun allowed no one else in, except a Jewish policeman who reported that one Arab had been killed. (7) The Arabs of Jerusalem begged the British authorities to investigate, but the British, afraid of the terrorists, would not go near the place. The Arabs then appealed to the Palestine delegate of the Red Cross, Jacques de Keyserling, who went. He found 150 bodies thrown into a clafren, and another 40 or 50 at one side, and he counted 254 dead, including 145 women of whom 35 were pregnant. He found a 15-year-old Arab girl still living under a heap of corpses. (8) "Eye witnesses said later that it was not possible to go near the village without becoming nauseated." (9)

The village was looted (9) and raised to the ground. It is not now marked on Israeli maps. Its site is under Kfar Shimon, a suburb of Israeli Jerusalem.

150 surviving women and children were stripped and paraded on open trucks through a Jewish quarter, where they were stoned and spat upon. An American lady took 40 orphaned children into the Anna Safford Nursing Home in Jerusalem; but, when she approached a little boy, he screamed "He is one of them!" and fell down with a heart-attack from which he later died. (10)

The Irqun and Stern Gang executed a party of Arab correspondents to a press conference and offered them tea, cakes, cookies and invited details of the operation." (1) They announced that it was the

first Jewish capture of an Arab village in this they were in action, and that it was the beginning of the conquest of Palestine and Trans-Jordan. (12) The United Nations, the League of the Nations, in many Arab villages. Loudspeaker was poured Arab Jerusalem broadcasting in Arabic: "Unless you leave your homes, the fate of Deir Yassin will be your fate." (13)

"The full details, the fact that the villagers had been peaceful and neutral, that they had been attacked by terrorists with the active support of the Jewish Agency's own army, and that the population had been massacred, stripped and robbed, and their bodies had been left unburied or thrown into wells, were widely circulated throughout Palestine" (14) with predictable effect on the rest of the Arab inhabitants.

SMILAH TEL MAZEH

Deir Yassin has been compared with the Nazi atrocities at Oradour-sur-Glane and the massacre at Lidice, for in Lidice only the men and boys were slaughtered. (15) Apologists for the Irqun customarily call it "an isolated incident," an Israeli government pamphlet of 1958 calls it "the one and only instance of Jewish high-handed conduct against Arabs" (16) numerous other Arab places were being bloodily assaulted: for instance Gana 4 months before Deir Yassin (October 1947), Sa'sa (February 1948), Salameh and Bir al-Ara and Kanak, and the same months Ja Deir Yassin, Kaskel and Lefun and Saris and Be'er and Hala and Hama and Acre and Nasser-Din and Katamon. (At Katamon, an Arab part of Jerusalem, New City, the method of throwing the corpses of men and women down well was again employed.)

(10) During the interregnum period of strife between November 1947 and May 1948, the ratio killings by Jews killed by Arabs was about 107:230 (more than 2:1); in the part of the period leading up to Deir Yassin, and 260:42 (more than 6:1); in the part following Deir Yassin (11) is short, the Deir Yassin incident was isolated, but by its magnitude.

Two days after Deir Yassin, the Arab Higher Committee of Palestine issued the statement, signed by its secretary, Dr. Hussein Khulidi:

"We are realistic and the Jews have been treated in this manner by the Nazis. We know of their expressed hatred of their persecutors. But now they directed it against Arabs, among whom the Jews have lived for centuries. The reaction is not for me to be surprised, but there will be no reprisals." (12) It is curious that the Palestine (forerunner of the Israeli government) and the Israeli government, the Arab Higher Committee of Palestine, the Jewish Agency publicly dissociated themselves from the outrage they had just announced that none of their troops had taken part. Here we are told to this day that Israel has no official recognition for this and the actions of the terrorists.

But the Irqun published (13) that they had been ordered from the Jerusalem commander of the Hagah: "I am charged with the task of Deir Yassin. I wish to point out that the capture of Deir Yassin and its destruction is one stage in our general plan. It is a necessary step for your carrying out the opera-

tion provided you are able to hold the village. . . If foreign forces (i.e., national Arab) enter the place this will upset our plan for establishing an airfield (on the ruins of the village)."

According to at least one official authority (14) the Hagah itself participated in the massacre. For reasons which are still somewhat unclear, it was decided to take the village and the Irqun was entrusted with the task. Irqun failed to do so and had to call upon Hagah for assistance. Together the two groups captured the village, whereupon Hagah seems to have withdrawn from the scene, leaving the Arab captives to the tender mercies of the Irqun. After the massacre, the Irqun handed the village over to the Hagah, by whom it was formally occupied on April 12, 1948.

Besides the Irqun, the Stern Gang, and the Hagah, yet another group was involved. The name: Palmach, commander of the Hagah, in the Palestine Post (21) Palmach denied that it had anything to do with the massacre, but had merely "provided covering fire."

For the Jewish Agency itself, it was this body that M. de Reiner had to ask for permission to enter the village, and that for a day refused him the permission. (22)

ISRAEL ACCEPTED TERRORIST'S BENEFITS

In any case, the Jewish Agency took no action against the terrorists. "The government invited the Jewish Agency, to enter the village and the community for their assistance in bringing to justice members of the Irqun and the Stern Gang, guilty of murder and other crimes over a considerable period. The invitation was declined by the agency. . . on the ground that it was contrary to Jewish political interests." (23) The Irqun, understood to establish a civil guard to deal with terrorist groups; however, this plan has never been carried.

(23) Israel has accepted and made permanent the benefits of the terrorists' actions (the conventional exodus of the Arabs). Israel has not handed back Arab territory, such as was captured by the Irqun alone. The subject of complicity between the Irqun and the terrorists is a rounded subject in Israel: "Much is still obscure as to the reasons for the actions of the government and the Irqun. For comprehensible reasons, the Irqun were retrospectively 'adopted' by the state of Israel, which says equal war against the Irqun, the Stern Gang, and the official forces. (24) For example, the Irqun and the Stern Gang took part in the crusade against Deir Yassin were reported to have been the largest party in Israel, in some a minister in the Israeli cabinet.

One day after Deir Yassin, the Hagah exploded and killed the Israelis and will give them out if they get the chance. Jewish doctors, in accordance to words: Arabs have never done anything to Jews compared to what the Jews did to Arabs in Deir Yassin. (25) The Irqun 1953 - 53 Palestinian villagers killed by blowing up the houses to which they were confined by gunfire, at Khan

Yunis (April 1956 - 275 killed, of whom 140 were refugees and 135 local people), at Karam (October 1956 - 51 villagers, more than half women and children, killed for being outside their houses during a curfew of which they were not told), at Karam refugee camp

12 days after Deir Yassin, the Hagah and Irqun joined forces in conquering Hifa, 57,000 of its 62,000 Arabs fled.

To this day, the Israeli position is that they left voluntarily that Arab broadcasts urged them to leave "so that the Arab armies could sweep the middle." (All broadcasts in the Middle East in 1948 were monitored, and in 1961 the records were examined, and there was not one Arab broadcast urging Arabs to leave; there were several urging Arabs to fight.) (26) Israel avers it has no responsibility for the flight of these refugees, only 15 days after Deir Yassin.

Jon Kimche, a Zionist propagandist, justified the massacre of Deir Yassin because it led to the panic flight of the remaining Arabs in the Jewish state area. "Don Peretz, Jewish American scholar, writes that as a result of Deir Yassin 'a mass fear psychosis' grasped the whole Arab community." (27) "Bloodthirsty," was the psychological decisive factor in the Jewish decision to take the Arab refugee. "Memach Begim himself (28) describes what his own led and concluded. The Arabs of Eretz Israel (i.e. of Palestine). The political and economic significance of this development can hardly be over-estimated."

ASSIGNED TO INTERNATIONAL ZONE

A reminder of the time and place. The United Nations had proposed (November 29, 1947) that Palestine be partitioned into a Jewish State, and Arab State, and a Jerusalem International Zone. Deir Yassin was on land assigned to the International Zone. It was separated by 15 miles of Arab State from the nearest part of the proposed Jewish State. The partition was to come into effect on May 15, 1948.

Now, not only Israel but the popular news media of the whole world are aware of this. May 15 "the armed forces of Arab countries invaded the newborn state of Israel." What happened was that the Irqun (totaling 21,500 men as against 50,000 (29) entered Arab areas, and some but Arab areas, the Irqun, the Stern Gang, and the official forces. (30) For example, the Irqun and the Stern Gang took part in the crusade against Deir Yassin were reported to have been the largest party in Israel, in some a minister in the Israeli cabinet.

One day after Deir Yassin, the Hagah exploded and killed the Israelis and will give them out if they get the chance. Jewish doctors, in accordance to words: Arabs have never done anything to Jews compared to what the Jews did to Arabs in Deir Yassin. (31) The Irqun 1953 - 53 Palestinian villagers killed by blowing up the houses to which they were confined by gunfire, at Khan

Yunis (April 1956 - 275 killed, of whom 140 were refugees and 135 local people), at Karam (October 1956 - 51 villagers, more than half women and children, killed for being outside their houses during a curfew of which they were not told), at Karam refugee camp

12 days after Deir Yassin, the Hagah and Irqun joined forces in conquering Hifa, 57,000 of its 62,000 Arabs fled. To this day, the Israeli position is that they left voluntarily that Arab broadcasts urged them to leave "so that the Arab armies could sweep the middle." (All broadcasts in the Middle East in 1948 were monitored, and in 1961 the records were examined, and there was not one Arab broadcast urging Arabs to leave; there were several urging Arabs to fight.) (32) Israel avers it has no responsibility for the flight of these refugees, only 15 days after Deir Yassin.

Yunis (April 1956 - 275 killed, of whom 140 were refugees and 135 local people), at Karam (October 1956 - 51 villagers, more than half women and children, killed for being outside their houses during a curfew of which they were not told), at Karam refugee camp

November 1967 - children coming of school morning down by mortars and anti-personal fragmentation bombs aimed deliberately along the main street.

1. New York Times, April 12, 1948.
2. Jon Kimche, Seven Fallen Pillars.
3. New Judea, cited by William Polk, David Stanner and Edmond Stanner, Backdoor Tragedy.
4. New York Herald Tribune, April 12, 1948.
5. Sir John Glubb, "A Soldier with the Arabs, p. 81.
6. Polk, Stanner and Astour, op. cit.
7. New York Herald Tribune, April 12, 1948.
8. Polk, Stanner and Astour, op. cit.
9. The Hagah, or official Jewish militia, issued a statement accusing the terrorists of "robbery" and "looting" of the village.
10. New York Times, April 13, 1948.
11. Bertha Spafford Vester, of the American Colony in Jerusalem, Our Jerusalem, 1950.
12. New York Times, April 10, 1948.
13. Polk, Stanner and Astour, op. cit.
14. Polk, Stanner and Astour, op. cit.
15. The Christian Century, March 16, 1949.
16. Jacques de Keyserling, A Journey into the Land of the Jews, p. 125.
17. Adorno, up from the day-by-day summaries of events in Keating's Contemporary Archives, 1947 and 1948, p. 252 ff.
18. In their newspaper Ha-Masik, April 11, 1948.
19. Polk, Stanner and Astour, op. cit.
20. New York Times, April 13, 1948.
21. April 13, 1948.
22. New York Herald Tribune, April 12, 1948.
23. In a statement of the Government statement addressed to the Jewish Agency, March 1, 1948.
24. Harry Sacher, Israel, the Establishment of a State, 1948.
25. Israel, "Fallen Soldiers" Family Pension and Rehabilitation Law" of 1950.
26. Time magazine, June 15, 1953.
27. New York Times, April 12, 1948.
28. Palestine Post, April 12, 1948.
29. New York Times, April 13, 1948.
30. Erskine Childers, in the American Spectator, May 12, 1961.
31. In his Seven Fallen Pillars, p. 81.
32. In his The Revolt, New York, 1951, p. 162-163.
33. Glubb, op. cit. p. 84.
34. Cited by King Abdullah of Trans-Jordan to the Security Council, May 16, 1948.
35. The Irqun were considered by the Palestinian to protect unarmed Arabs against "massacres" similar to those of Deir Yassin.

"IT'S THEM OR US"

GAZA WAGES PEOPLE'S WAR

GAZA - Israeli troops are facing a people's war in the occupied Gaza Strip, a finger of land along the Mediterranean coast teeming with over 300,000 Palestinians.

The Middle East Correspondent of the London Times in the Gaza Strip quoted March 15 the spokesman for a group of Palestinian high school students saying,

"It is either them or us. We know that these people want to destroy us and we are aware that we have to fight to the end to prevent them."

Said the Times Correspondent: "Gaza has maintained a continuous armed resistance against the Israeli occupation. Instead of a diminution in the level of active resistance under the strict measures taken by the Israelis ... hardly a day passes without grenades or snipers' bullets breaking an otherwise tense and uneasy calm."

"By 3 p.m. the main Omar al-Mukhtar st., so named after the Libyan resistance hero, is shuttered and deserted except for the Israeli patrols and the occasional taxi or large civilian buses with Israeli troops returning from the Sinai. In addition, the city has been under strict curfew from 8 p.m. until dawn off and on for the past year."

Israelis' avowed intention to evict the Gaza population altogether emphasizes the

gravity with which Zionists regard the situation there. It clearly demonstrates the impotence of all repressive measures taken so far to curb the resistance.

Thus on March 14 a grenade blast in the heart of Gaza wounded two Israeli soldiers. The grenade was hurled at an Israeli army patrol as it passed through a teeming Palestine Square.

Earlier at a meeting with teachers from Gazas's 60 schools, the Israeli military governor threatened the schools "will be closed and the teachers will not be paid in the event of strikes and demonstrations."

On March 15, the occupation troops killed a young Palestinian of 22 years and injured another because they were seen "loitering near a cemetery."

On March 17, the resistance destroyed a pylon linking Gaza to the Israeli grid. On the same day several hundred Gaza residents (an Israeli spokesman said 200

only) tried to free 17 local Palestinian youths being transferred to prison from trial for resistance acts, during demonstrations outside the military court.

On March 23, the Israeli Labor Office in Rafah was blasted. An Israeli spokesman said the office, the fourth employment center hit in recent months, was heavily damaged.

On the same day, two Israeli soldiers were killed and 11 injured when two vehicles struck land mines off the Gaza Strip.

On March 22, a new grenade attack on an Israeli bus in Palestine Square wounded two Israelis. A few minutes later another grenade hurled at an Israeli truck injured its driver and wrecked the vehicle. Four Israeli soldiers were wounded the same day when their vehicle struck a mine south of Kerem Shalom near the Gaza Strip.

On March 25, a hand grenade thrown at an Israeli military truck wounded two of its occupants.

"THE HONEST GUY"

TEL AVIV - Israel's Transport Minister, Maj. Gen. Ezer Weizman confirmed March 12 Israeli plans to evict 300,000 Palestinian Arabs from the occupied Gaza Strip to other areas.

The former head of the Israeli Air Force asked: "Don't you think it a good idea, and more humane, to have people out of such a crowded area?" He also emphasized that "what you (reporters) call occupied territories, I call Israel."

He said: "One of the oddities of the conflict is that Tel Aviv is called Old Israel and Hebron, New Israel... As far as I am concerned Hebron was, is and will

be part of Israel. King David was crowned and reigned there for seven years and six months."

Asked whether his ideas could not induce every Palestinian and Arab to fight to the last against Israel, he answered: "I think that a self-respecting Arab would say 'Weizman is an honest guy!'"

He said: "If you accept the aim of modern Zionism you cannot justify sitting in Lydda and Ramle and not sitting in Hebron... the 1967 border was neither a political border nor a geographic border nor an economic border but the net result of limited successes in 1948."



CURFEWED HEBRON RESISTS SETTLERS

JERUSALEM - Israeli occupation authorities clamped March 25 a night curfew on Hebron until further notice, an Israeli military spokesman said here.

The curfew - from 21:00 until 04:00 - was imposed for "security reasons" and does not follow "any particular commando action" in the town, the spokesman said.

He denied that the measure had any connection with the Israeli government decision to permit additional Zionist settlement in the town which has an exclusively Palestinian Arab population.

Usually well-informed sources told Reuters March 25 Deputy Premier Yigal Allon informed Knesset members that the cabinet had agreed to settle 250 Zionist families in occupied Hebron.

A few days earlier, on March 16, Israeli occupation troops had rounded up more than 50 Palestinians from the occupied town in anticipation of the move.

An Israeli military spokesman claimed "13 were taken into custody in connection with incidents in the Hebron area and 37 in connection with guerrilla activities in the Bethlehem area."

Despite the arrests leaflets were distributed throughout the occupied town urging residents to resist the Israeli plan to establish a Zionist quarter in the city and to force them to leave their homes and confiscate their land.

The Municipal Council and national and student organizations in Hebron also denounced the plan while the students staged a demonstration against it.

At occupied Nablus, currently the largest Palestinian population center, a partial curfew was also imposed following a grenade attack on the Israeli military government office.

At least 10 Palestinians were held in connection with the act of resistance.

At least 10 Palestinians were held in connection with the act of resistance.



Upon the establishment of the Zionist settler-state of Israel in May 1948, the Palestinian and other Arab masses pinned their hopes for liberation on the Arab political regimes and the regular Arab armies.

Since the Arab states' dedication to the Palestine cause was always cyclical, these hopes used to center at different intervals around this or that country to lead the rest of the Arab states in the battle for liberation. But inasmuch as the coupe d'état staged in many of the Arab states after the creation of Israel in 1948 expressed the resentment of the Arab-peoples against their governments, they also confirmed the adherence of the Arab masses to the classical solution of regime changes.

In turn, the Palestinian masses in the various Arab countries shared in effecting these changes. The Palestinian struggle thus focused on the Arab countries to create therein the regimes susceptible to build strong regular armies and to import modern armaments liable to inflict defeat on the enemy's armed forces.

TWO FACTS

This trend in the struggle for the liberation of Palestine revealed two facts:

1) That the liberation battle against the Zionist invasion is a battle against gross forces allied to Zionism and capable, under all conditions, to maintain Israel's military supremacy. The Arab nation, and the Palestinian people included, cannot wage a successful regular battle against Israel and her allies because this nation comprises a great number of underdeveloped countries which require a long time before they could industrialize themselves and unite their forces in such a way as to confront the enemy in a regular battle. Moreover, imperialism and its allied Arab reactionaries have the potential to obstruct the desired change in Arab society for a time substantial enough to enable Israel to bolster its existence and realize its ambitions. In the course of the long struggle waged by the Arab nation, the need to identify the respective roles of all hostile forces became apparent. Simultaneously, the Arab struggle had to realize which of these hostile forces was more damaging and restraining so as to concentrate on the main enemy, isolate him and engage him. That is why it became necessary to wage a battle with arms which the enemy could not overcome and to wipe out the hostile forces, one after the other, in the light of the people's ability.

2) That in his long struggle to achieve his ambitions in our homeland, the Zionist enemy was able to recruit material and human forces which exceed by far his ability to recruit regular armies. He was able to mobilize the Jewish masses of the world to wage a battle with diversified means. The role of his regular troops was never more than that of a spearhead which he directed to achieve his aims. It became difficult for the Arab forces to achieve victory simply by preparing the efficient armies susceptible to defeat the enemy militarily although this was impossible for the reasons mentioned earlier.

EMERGENCE OF FATEH

These two facts, in addition to other less important ones, frustrated Arab aspirations for the liberation of Palestine, it became impossible for the Arab nation to benefit from the experience and to opt for the genuine alternative which is compatible with reality and the conditions of the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples and which also expresses their determination to achieve complete liberation.

Fateh's avant-garde embarked on this revolutionary path, believing in the masses as the only force capable of achieving victory and advocating a revolutionary war in which these masses would participate to achieve their aims.

LIBERATION WAR

The revolutionary war which Fateh advocates has clear political objectives and a well known means of struggle.

The objectives of this war are to liberate the people of Palestine, to restore their homeland to them and to establish a legitimate political order in the liberated country emanating from the will of the Palestinian masses and fulfilling their aspirations. The means is a popular liberation war with full participation of the masses.

Such liberation war entails a political struggle and an armed struggle which go hand in hand with the participation of these masses. It must be clearly understood that the political struggle and the armed struggle are two concomitant and complementary means to achieve the objectives of this revolutionary war and that their separation or the renunciation of either one of them poses a threat to the success of this popular war.

If we were to take military struggle alone and proceeded to recruit the people in armed units, believing that this alone is sufficient, our struggle would be doomed to failure. All the necessary forces we can recruit will remain, under all conditions, unfitted to confront a regular military force. And as long as they remain isolated from the masses, armed forces cannot be maintained except in numbers, equipment and technological ability. This kind of revolutionary forces cannot under any condition face the existing challenge.

If we were to take political struggle alone, meaning the mobilization, education, organization and leadership of the masses, we would also realize that the enemy cannot be possibly forced to retreat except by the annihilation of his military forces. The organized but unarmed masses cannot possibly play this role. The enemy will maintain his positions by armed power and will remain capable of striking against these defenseless masses.

That is why political struggle without armed struggle will remain impotent and incapable of achieving the aims of the revolution.

It is evident therefore that political and armed struggles are concomitant and that the negligence of one or the other is tantamount to turning our revolutionary war into an adventure.

NEED FOR POLITICAL STRUGGLE

When this always in mind, let us enumerate the reasons why political struggle is important in our revolutionary war:

1) The revolutionary war we are engaged in implies that we do not believe that regular war is the means liable to achieve our aims. Revolutionary war is a negation of the bourgeois understanding of war — namely the need to establish a power balance with the enemy's military forces as a basic condition

for victory. Our understanding of revolutionary war is to wage a struggle simultaneously involving the armed forces of the people and the wide masses having faith in the aims of this war. Participation of the masses in the struggle on the side with their armed forces renders many of the enemy weapons ineffective, makes the enemy lose his ability to use the modern means of warfare or forces him to content himself with weapons — some of which are modern and some of which may be primitive. Such participation also prevents the enemy from setting up fixed front-lines where he could concentrate his military troops and organize a swift hit on his back.

2) By developing and educating the masses, political struggle becomes a safeguard for the life of the revolution and prevents armed struggle from developing in the streets and to create large forces capable of directing the armed struggle in such a way as to keep it in harmony with the tactics and strategy of the revolutionary war and prevent the enemy from involving in a regular war which the enemy will continue to seek.

3) The impact of political struggle on the people is such that it enables them to supply the armed forces with its needs in fighters who are aware of the aims of this struggle and are capable of enduring all the difficulties it might encounter. The elements who join the armed struggle enjoy added firmness, steadfastness, endurance and willingness to sacrifice if they possess the revolutionary awareness and struggle experience. Moreover, the mobilized masses can offer to the armed forces supplies and arms as well as all the experience and potentialities. The masses proved in many revolutionary wars in the world that they are capable of discovering and inventing ways and means to well to confront the enemy's military forces and which are greatly effective in inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

4) The revolutionary war we are waging falls on a vast territory which our armed forces cannot protect. The enemy, on the other hand, can direct his strikes against far-flung areas so that we cannot consider having front-lines for confrontation. The enemy also considers the masses and his troops as a large part of our people. Through its struggle, this part of our people can prevent the enemy from setting up secure front-lines. The absence of front-lines makes the revolutionary war important because it affects his ability to launch military operations compatible with the nature of his army and the formation of the enemy.

5) Our enemy has been waging a political battle for a long time now along with his military battles. He has political bases strongly entrenched all over the world, including the Arab World. He is capable of activating these political bases with an accuracy and effectiveness to support his military aggression. We cannot confront these political bases, set up by the enemy, militarily. We have to engage them politically. We have to isolate them, isolate them, cripple them and prevent them from supporting aggression against us.

AIMS OF POLITICAL STRUGGLE

Now that we have demonstrated our need for political struggle, let us turn to its objectives.

The main aims and objectives of the political struggle are:

1) To mobilize the masses for their participation in the revolution. This mobilization of the masses is the type of mobilization that takes place at any one point will the masses have the same standard of readiness and preparedness to participate in the revolution. The mass mobilization process is as follows:

a) Initiation of the masses to the aims of the revolution, to its basic line of thought and to its political and social outlook. Such initiation does not necessarily entail the adoption of a fixed dogma nor does it imply that it is not exposed to development as we proceed along the path of liberation. The masses must become acquainted with the new society which will be established by the revolution and to grasp, inasmuch as possible, the motives which led to the emergence of the revolution and the need for the masses to sacrifice without limitation.

b) Political education of the masses through clarification of the Revolution's precepts and identification of its role of all internal and external forces. There are many forces in the world which, by nature, are allied to the enemy and stand ready to join his aggression and to exert their influence on the masses. By the same token, there are strong forces and many people who stand by the side of the revolution and are prepared to share, in various degrees, the responsibility of the revolution and to bolster the struggle of the masses. Knowledge of the role of the liberation forces in the world is an important factor in determining the fate of the revolution. The masses should know the role of their allies as well as the role of their enemies. Internally, the Palestinian and Arab societies are torn by various allegiances and comprise different classes. But in each, there are revolutionary forces capable of carrying out the aims of the revolution.

There are forces that are less prepared to do so as well as neutral ones which do not feel the need to make any sacrifices. Simultaneously, there are forces which are not ready to die or even display their hostility outright or try to do so only for as long a period as possible. All this should be known to the masses so that they can act accordingly in the interest of the revolution. At the present moment, but for the sake of the masses, there is a number of protests and solutions which are accompanied by initiation and inducements. The masses that are politically motivated cannot be lured by such superficial solutions and must find alternative solutions. They are capable of inventing plots against the revolution and against our armed struggle for liberation.

c) Organization of the masses into revolutionary groups through various organizations, to move at the right time in the right direction. Organized masses are alone capable of sacrificing and of adhering fully to the aims of the revolution. Support which does not come from organized masses cannot be trusted or considered a reliable force in the ranks of the revolution.

d) The organized masses cannot be led except through some kind of pyramidical organization which provides enlightenment and on all levels. These cadres, in turn, need training and experience to establish strong bonds between the masses and the leadership of the revolution.

e) To set-up a unified command which would assume leadership of the masses along with leadership of the armed struggle to ensure full coordination among all forces in the interest of the revolution.

(Continued p.13)

GUPS ANNOUNCES

Progressive Students Fighting Force Planned

GUPS, the General Union of Palestinian Students, has announced that it intends to form a special fighting regiment for progressive students from all over the world to participate in the armed struggle against imperialism and its Zionist offshoot in Palestine.

The announcement was made at a press conference held in Beirut March 21 by an Executive Committee member of GUPS to mark the second anniversary of the battle of al-Karamah.

The GUPS executive also invited progressive students to participate in the international students seminar which his union will hold in Tunis next July in collaboration with the General Union of Tunisian Students.

The Seminar is 'expected to turn into a forum for a free exchange of opinion among progressive youth organizations and individuals about Zionist presence in Palestine and its dangers to world peace.

The GUPS official also invited progressive students to take part in the work which will be held by the Union in Jordan this summer.

As an expression of revolutionary solidarity with all progressive forces in the world, he added, 30 Palestinian students will participate in turn in the summer work camp to be held in Albania.

Arbitrary Arrests

TEL AVIV - An Israeli military spokesman recognized March 17 that occupation troops arrested 120 Palestinians in recent swoops!

The arrests, as announced by the spokesman, included: 37 in Bethlehem, 13 in Hebron, 42 in Gaza and 28 high-school students in Rafah!

Speaking also at a rally marking the second anniversary of al-Karamah at the American University of Beirut, the GUPS executive rapped continued attempts by some Arab regimes to contain "the Palestinian Revolution. He described the creation of puppet organizations as an overt attempt to confuse the Arab masses and to isolate them from active participation in supporting the

revolution.

He strongly denounced the reactionary forces in Lebanon who are conspiring against the commando movement. He said the same counter-revolutionary forces who murdered Jalal Kawash, Hussein Dahher, Yassin Abdallah and Afa al-Dahabra in the past opened fire on demonstrators in Lebanon in April 1969 and masterminded the crisis of last October.

The murder of Wassef Shararah and the attempt on the life of Fateh's Lt. Riad Awad on March 18, he explained, was part of a new plot against the revolution by the reactionary forces in Lebanon. He said the masses are aware of the conspiracy and stand ready to struggle for the protection of the revolution.

The GUPS executive asked that the unity of the commando move-

ment be achieved on the battlefield. Such a unity, he said, should comprise movements that muster popular mass support and exclude puppet organizations that do not contribute effectively to the battle.

He urged the newly-formed Partisans group to clarify its position vis a vis the existence of the State of Israel, the partition resolution, and the UN resolution of Nov. 22, 1967.

Political Struggle...

(Continued from p.12)

3) To stage recurrent mass uprisings with the intention of: a) Enlightening the masses and increasing their adherence to the revolution.

b) Protecting the armed forces from crackdowns and plots attempted by some Arab regimes. The experiences undergone by the revolution in Jordan and Lebanon provide evident proof of the ability of the masses to protect the revolution with their blood and sweat rather than their arms - particularly that we are on Arab land and that the armies entrusted with the task of nipping the revolution are Arab armies. Armed clashes with these armies will raise tactical obstacles for the revolution. As far as the masses in occupied territory are concerned, they are also capable of protecting armed struggle and of crippling the enemy by striking against his rear supply lines.

c) Protecting the legitimate rights granted by the enemy to our Palestinian masses in occupied territory or by the Arab regimes in the respective host countries. These rights need also mass support to protect them.

d) Securing new mass gains which, regardless how meager, boost the adherence and support of the masses to the revolution. The revolution cannot achieve all its aims at once. The masses should, through these uprisings, grab their rights one after the other.

4) To exploit contradictions in the enemy ranks. The enemy army comprises men of the Jewish faith who do not belong to one race and who do not have the same motivations. By coming into contact with the enemy forces, the masses mobilized through political struggle can discover their contradictions, capitalize on them and even win over elements to work on our side. The enemy army also comprises non-Jewish forces, some of which are Arab, which should also be handled and won over to strengthen the revolution. As for the Arab armies, they include nationalistic elements and it is the task of the mobilized masses to establish relations with them so as to transform them into a shield for the protection of the revolution and the masses against the schemes and plots of the regimes.

5) To select the qualified and efficient elements for the formation of the popular militia. Those last would be to protect the masses against reprisals. In their political struggle, the masses are exposed to counter attacks by the enemies of the revolution. The foundations of the mass are greatly affected by their ability to protect themselves. The militia is a defensive organization intended to protect to masses. It is not part of the masses engaged in the political struggle.

6) To fill and counter the psychological warfare launched by the enemy.

7) To foil espionage attempts and to unveil agents and saboteurs. The masses engaged in the political struggle can simultaneously protect supply lines and the armed bases and report to the armed forces and the revolutionary command a lot of information about the enemy troops, their movements and armaments.

8) To secure the ability of the revolution to keep-up the struggle. Our revolution cannot for a long time depend on contributions from the Arab masses, particularly the Arab states and the Arab governments which now allow us to raise such contributions have political stands which do not square with those of the revolution and its long-term objectives. Contributions which are raised publicly today are exposed to being cut-off with the slightest change in political conditions. The revolution needs a source of funds, supplies and equipment and its dependence on contributions liable to be cut off endangers the revolution. The aim of the political struggle should be to mobilize the organized masses in such a way as to be able to reconcile between the need to maintain and develop their ability to work and produce so as to make resources available for the revolution. The ability of the masses to secure these resources through their productivity is a guarantee for the revolution against pressure from the Arab governments.

9) To master the support and participation of the liberation forces in the world, particularly in the Arab countries, the Socialist states and the Third World. To achieve victory, the Palestinian masses need to wage a political struggle on the Arab and international levels.

10. To create the feeling among the masses that they must

rely on themselves. All the forces of the world can play a role in supporting the revolution but the Palestinian masses alone have, endured the aggression and should-be able to remain always in the vanguard of the struggle against the enemy. Support from abroad cannot be relied upon fully because it is always liable to be cut off by a change in political conditions... The launching of our revolution in 1967 expressed, to a great extent, our indomitable faith in this principle of self-reliance.

1) To boost the attachment of the masses to their homeland through verification of national culture and heritage, local customs and the history of the struggle.

2) To increase the ability and aptitude of the masses to use all possible means to defend the homeland.

MEANS OF POLITICAL STRUGGLE

After this exposition about the need for political struggle and its aims and objectives, let us turn to see through what means these aims can be attained.

The means of political struggle are:

1) The setting up of popular organizations. These actually constitute the basic means for achieving the aims of political struggle. They can be initiated as follows:

a) The broad popular organizations capable of "absorbing" most elements of the population because, by nature, they do not reflect political or revolutionary inclinations in their structure. Good examples of such broad popular organizations are the federations of workers, peasants, students and women as well as the social and sports organizations.

b) Organizations with slight and specific political orientation such as the youth organizations, the partisans committees, the raising committees and the committees to care for the families of the Fedayeen.

c) The revolutionary organizations or "cadres" which constitute the backbone of the revolution. Their absence or weakness disrupts the chain of communication between the revolutionary command and the masses and deprives political struggle of one of its most vital links. Cadres constitute the front-line leadership of the masses. They must be disciplined and should be highly qualified, mature and steadfast. The revolution can lead all kinds of popular organizations once it succeeds in building an efficient cadre.

2) The use of legitimate means to undertake political and revolutionary activity, such activity through recognized legitimate rights afforded the masses by the laws of the many Arab countries in contacting the masses to enlighten them and involve them in the work.

3) Felling legislation attempts and averting plots to involve the revolution in side-battles.

4) The creation of the proper atmosphere for armed struggle in supporting it and advocating it. This should feature:

a) The selection of qualified candidates for participation in the armed struggle. Political organizations should be the only link between the masses and the armed struggle.

b) The transformation of political organizations into bases for the accommodation and protection of elements of the armed forces (such as in the Agbar in Jordan and in South Lebanon).

c) The setting up of popular militia in the political bases and centers of mass concentration.

5) The establishment of a wide national front to encompass all the national forces that have faith in the phased aims of the revolution.

6) The continuous elucidation of the revolution's policy and line of action. In fact, clarity in the revolution's political aims is a basic factor in the success of the armed struggle. It should be made clear, for instance, that our aim is to establish a unitary, democratic, non-sectarian state in Palestine is not a political project suggested to the Zionist usurpers but a precept of struggle against the liquidation of the Zionist entity and all the institutions it built on its land.

7) The gradual escalation of the masses' involvement in the struggle until their complete merger with the revolution.

8) Encouragement of the masses to extend services to each other.

Exclusion from the revolution's ranks of all bad elements so that revolutionaries may continue to be, in the eyes of the masses, an example of patriotism, good character, modesty and discipline.

'The Cold Logic of Occupation'

The atrocious and inhuman treatment of Palestinians living in occupied territory was brought to the open again in late March by the 'Economicist.'

In its 21-27 March edition, the weekly stated in an article on The Cold Logic of Occupation: "It is the experience of the occupation itself, particularly the internal security measures, that has added to the bitterness of a people already living under a strong sense of injury."

"Allegations of brutality to prisoners under interrogations appear to be substantiated by such evidence as is obtainable by a visiting foreign journalist. The similarity of these stories from widely different sources suggests that these are not necessarily isolated incidents. Your correspondent has spoken to three people who claim to have been badly beaten or tortured with electrical devices; and he is

Stranded Israeli

Sir—May I make the following points regarding your report on my case ("Guardian" March 3)?

It is without doubt that the Israeli Embassy in London is refusing to renew my passport on political grounds, and on these alone.

I am a member of an organization which actively opposes the Zionist ideology and policy of the state of Israel. During the past five years I have been to Israel on visits three times. The notorious claims concerning Israelis who have been abroad for more than five years therefore does not hold in my case.

In fact, as I was returning to London from my last visit this summer I was thoroughly searched in Haifa by two secret-service agents, who then confiscated my address book and all my private letters.

On February 22, the Israeli daily "Haaretz" reported that a high-ranking official of the Israeli Foreign Office had made it clear that "... the intention is to force those Israelis on the Foreign Office's 'black list' to return to Israel, so as to stop their activities which do harm to the Government."

Yours faithfully,
Nissim Rivlin,
218 Putney Bridge Road,
London SW 15.

satisfied that the first-hand account of their experiences lends weight to evidence obtained from other sources. He has also spoken to a number of lawyers, both Arab and Jewish, who have complained to the Israeli authorities about the treatment of their clients. In some cases these lawyers have been denied access to their clients for periods of more than six weeks, well in excess of the official in-

terrogation period during which prisoners are held incommunicado.

"The scale of the problem can be judged from the official Israeli figure of 3,700 non-Israelis in prison. (Arab estimates put the number at up to four times the Israeli figure.) More than 1,000 of these are under administrative detention (that is, without charge); some of them for periods of more than two years."

ROGERS PLEDGES MORE U.S. AID TO ISRAEL

WASHINGTON—US Secretary of State William Rogers announced March 25 that the United States has agreed to provide aid for Israel's hard-pressed economy.

He said his country would meet "some" of Israel's short-term financial requests by expanding shipments of surplus food and would also extend "credits" to help cover the balance in Israeli military contracts with the United States.

Speaking to a press conference on Nixon's behalf, Rogers did not specifically say how much the economic aid would total but he agreed with a questioner that a figure of \$100 million was "approximately right."

Rogers also assured Israel that more Phantoms would be sold to her promptly "should the Middle East balance of power change."

A day earlier, Israel's daily Maariv announced that the "Bank of America" had also accepted to extend a \$50 million loan to Israel.

The paper also quoted Arieh Pincus, chairman of the Zionist Jewish Agency, telling reporters in Tel Aviv that some

8,000 to 9,000 immigrants were expected to arrive in Israel from the United States this year (for settlement in areas forcibly vacated from the native Palestinians.)

On March 21, a contract was signed in Cleveland, Ohio, for the establishment, with US assistance, of the first comprehensive industrial design firm in Israel. The firm will be jointly owned by a number of Israeli enterprises and the Cleveland-based design and space planning firm, Leon Gordon Miller and Associates, Inc.

PALESTINE TRAGEDY EVIDENT IN EASTER

JERUSALEM—The political tragedy of Palestine was apparent again this Easter Sunday as the celebration of resurrection unfolded before the smallest audience of pilgrims in many years.

Missing were the thousands of Palestinian and other Arab Christians who traveled here to attend Easter services in the Holy City.

Missing were the tens of buses which brought them and lined the streets outside the walls of the ancient old city.

Less than 1,000 faithful made the sunrise visit in the church of the Holy Sepulcher, Christendom's holiest shrine, to attend Roman Catholic high mass and other denominational services.

In previous years, thousands of pilgrims participated in the Easter ceremonies, but since the occupation of Jerusalem by Israel many pilgrims have stayed away.

In holy Saturday services only about 100 pilgrims and clergymen were coun-

ted in the church. For solemn midnight rites of the Latin and Greek Orthodox

churches there were about the same number.

This was far below the numbers attending before.

Black People Organizers Murdered

MARYLAND—Two associates of H.Rap Brown in the U. S. Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Ralph Featherstone and William "Che" Payne, were murdered March 9 while on a US highway in Maryland.

Featherstone and Payne were killed when the car they were driving exploded just outside of Bel Air, Maryland. They were on their way to Bel Air to arrange for the entry of H.Rap Brown into that city. Brown was due to stand trial in Bel Air for alleged arson and riot charges.

SNCC officials believe the bomb was intended for H. Rap Brown. In an official statement they said the assassination of Featherstone and Payne makes it clear that U. S. imperialists are prepared to kill any and all black men who stand in the way of their interests. "They are prepared to kill anyone who organizes black people to struggle and secure their independence," the statement read.

The statement added that "these killings were a political act designed to crush our determination to free ourselves from the chains of racism..."



AT PRESS CONFERENCE

Montaron: Zionism Is a Threat to Judaism

A three-folded danger of Zionism was exposed at a press conference in Beirut March 19 by Professor George Montaron, a leader of the French resistance against Nazi occupation and currently general director of the Paris magazine *TEMOIGNAGE CHRETIEN* [Christian Testimony].

Zionism, the French resistance leader stated, was: 1. Developing an anti-Arab feeling. 2. Creating a climate for renewed and terrible anti-Semitism. 3. Beginning to endanger Judaism itself as a religious faith.

Montaron held the conference to explain a forthcoming World Conference of Christians for Palestine scheduled to be held in Beirut May 7-10. Its aims are to:

- publish precise and complete information about the Jewish cause and those who fight on its behalf.
- study the ways in which Christians throughout the world may be enabled to offer intellectual and moral assistance to Palestinians and Israel.
- argue the Christian arguments which Zionist propaganda employs.
- organize information campaigns directed toward Christians throughout the world.

Montaron, addressing journalists in the British Hotel, declared: "The Palestine problem does not concern Palestinians only or the Arab people only. It concerns all nations. It concerns man in general and his dignity and it concerns Christians."

Montaron explained Christians were not concerned about Palestine because that was where Christ was born, lived and was crucified. "It is mainly because man in his dignity and all the basic values of humanity have been attacked by a foreign ethnic group, which is the Zionist movement."

Montaron said since Christians considered themselves attacked directly by the negative values, they could not avoid the Palestine problem.

"We must not leave the big powers to deal with the issue because they are motivated by their own interests. We should all participate in this important problem."

Montaron said that in the world conference they wanted to address themselves to Christians across the world and persuade them to make more commitments to the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

"There has been injustice," he said. "The Palestinian people have been humiliated in their rights and dignity. They are a people who have been dominated by a foreign ethnic group which is Zionism. This is a state based on religion and takes us back to the middle ages, indeed even back to the period before Christ."

"Unfortunately Zionism uses the Bible -- or has misused the Bible -- to lend to certain political conclusions to back its political stance in this part of the world."

"It is not only developing an anti-Arab feeling, it is also developing favorable conditions for a terrible anti-Semitic movement in the world that will soon have to fight against. Not only that, it is a danger to Judaism itself, because it is transforming it into a particular kind of Judaism and that is how Judaism is affecting all humanity."

Montaron explained the way in which the modern world had oppressed deep solidarity with the Palestinian people, as at

the summit conference at Rastatt. As Christians, "We would like to see the whole Christian world in East and West express the solidarity of this part of the world and their contribution to the Palestine problem."

100 Christians from 35 countries are expected to take part in the conference at Beirut's UNESCO palace.

Invitations were sent to prominent individuals, leaders of political and social movements, intellectuals of the Christian world (Orthodox, Protestant and Catholic). The conference is open to all Christians.

"It will be a conference for Christians people of high conscience in the area of religion and socio-political relations," Montaron said. "There will be theologians, philosophers and all sorts of people from the Christian world."

"We will start with an open session during which a message will be addressed to the public from a Lebanese official as a welcome to the participants. This will be followed by a reading from the Old Testament, a reading from the Koran and a reading from the New Testament. This is a Christian meeting of course and we want it to be open to other denominations and other communities."

The first day will be taken up by a wide-ranging analysis of the Palestine problem in all of its historical, political, economic and legal aspects.

In the political section, the Palestine Research Center and the Palestine Institute in collaboration with the Arab League and the Resistance Movement will present a report on historical, human, juridical and political aspects. "We will have a discussion for the whole day on this basic problem," Montaron said.

The next day would be devoted to the theological and spiritual dimensions, Montaron said.

"We will have a report from an eminent theologian and from committed people such as a priest working among Palestinian refugees in Jordan and from a Muslim priest."

"We want to express to the world that the problem does not concern only Christians and Arabs, but all those who are opposed to imperialism and oppression."

Montaron said the third day would be devoted to commission work. One commission would be on theology, a second would study topics and proposals presented for conferences appropriate to a third would examine the work which must be carried out within the various spheres the conference represented after the conference is over.

The closing session will convene on Sunday May 10 when the participants aim to publish an appeal to all Christians throughout the world to support the cause of Palestine. Thereafter an ecumenical conference will be held in the hall of UNESCO.

Montaron explained about the appeal. "It will constitute a communion to be sent out for the world to mobilize the Christian conscience."

He said "We are thinking of sending teams to visit Patriarch Athanasios, the Pope in Rome, U Thant, at the U.N. and the Archbishop of Canterbury."

"We hope national meetings of Christians will be organized all over the world to express sympathy for the Palestinians and solidarity with them in their fight."

Answering newsmen's questions, Montaron stressed the Palestine was a geographical part of Palestine -- "It extends from the north, Lebanon, and the south, Sinai. There is a people called the Palestinian people who have lost their land and their human rights."

Montaron said these people had been taken in by friendly neighboring countries, "but that is not their land and this is why this people want to recover their own rights."

"Then secondly, there is a newly-occupied territory which they affected the Palestinians in their rights and dignity. The recovery of these rights and this dignity is the Palestinian cause."

"These are oppressed people who have been done a great injustice which must be redressed."

"We are in sympathy with the Palestinians as we are with the Vietnamese. There is no difference, we are with all oppressed, whatever their color."

Montaron said he did not believe it was the Christian job to suggest what means the Palestinians used to recover their land. "We want to avoid spiritual imperialism or intellectual paternalism," he said. "They have their own means. We deal only with values of justice and we want to be with them on that level."

A questioner asked if the organizers found any difficulty with the French hierarchy in setting up the conference or dealing with the question.

Said Montaron: "We do not intend to involve the hierarchy in the preparation of this conference. Firstly we don't have the power or authority; secondly, if we were able to bring in all the hierarchies in the conference we could say unity has already been achieved. However because of the ethical problems we have, this is not possible as yet."

However, said Montaron, the organizers were informing the hierarchy of their plans. "And we have been much encouraged in this enterprise."

Asked about statements by the Episcopal Commission on Judaism, Montaron said it would not be wise to involve the statements with too great significance. "It appears the bishops' commission are not very much in agreement."

In general, said Montaron, the French hierarchy was neutral or indifferent.

Montaron said the conference was initiated by a group of European Christians and Christians from this part of the world to enlist Christian sympathy in the Palestine cause.

"I speak of myself as a Christian journalist," he said. "In 1943 we published articles against the partition of Palestine which affected the Palestinian people and the Arab themselves. Lebanon also to a great extent is affected by the partition plan."

"I can say that the danger against Lebanon does not come necessarily from the Syrians in the south but from the fact that Palestine at a certain time was cut into parts and that the state of Israel was permitted to exist in order to threaten the Lebanon and this part of the world."

Do you oppose arms shipments to Israel?

"Yes we oppose it and we oppose all kinds of shipments of arms. We are not interested in being arms merchants."

Montaron was reluctant to answer questions with specific political implications but said: "We believe that a democratic state or society would permit Palestinians and Jews to live together with equal guarantees for security."

Montaron said the conference organizers were asking people everywhere to subscribe to the expenses of the conference. "We say open in Beirut a bank account, number 2903, in the Arab Bank, has Beirut branches. This money will help defray the costs."

Jet Crash Accusations Denounced

AMMAN - Fateh's official spokesman stressed March 14 to Knut Hamarskjold, director general of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), that the Palestine resistance movement had nothing to do with explosions aboard a Swiss and an Austrian airliner last month.

Abu Ammar, who is also head of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), told Hamarskjold at a meeting here that Palestinian commandos

were careful not to endanger the safety of civilians.

He said responsibility for endangering civilian lives rested with "those who turn civilian airliners into a military target by transporting military equipment on normal flights."

Hamarskjold arrived in Amman March 12 to find out the attitude toward ensuring civil aviation safety following the explosion aboard an Israeli-bound Swiss airliner last month killing all 47 people on board.

Abu Ammar told Hamarskjold that IATA should not let civil aviation use their planes for military purposes which make them a military objective.

Abu Ammar also told Hamarskjold that no party was entitled to anticipate the outcome of the inquiry into the Swissair

crash in order to make accusations and mislead opinion. He was referring to unfounded and irresponsible charges that Palestinian commandos were responsible for the crash.

The Reaction

Amman, March 16 - The order barring the Palestinian poet Mahmoud Darweesh from leaving his hometown Haifa has been extended to an unspecified period. Darweesh is further compelled to present himself to the Israeli police at four o'clock every afternoon. The order was first issued in 1967 and has continued to be renewed since then. Poet Darweesh is one of the editors of the Arabic paper "Al-Ittihad" which is not held in favor by the Israeli occupation authorities.

At Meeting with Senior Officials

Junblatt Lauds Palestinians for Exemplary Equanimity

The Palestinians were highly commended by Interior Minister Kamel Junblatt for their exemplary equanimity and magnanimity during the recent bloody incidents in Lebanon.

At a meeting with senior officials and soldiers responsible for the security Thursday, Junblatt reviewed the situation with special attention to the Kahaleh clash, described as the worst ever took place between Lebanese and Palestinian commando elements in the country.

After the meeting he told reporters "investigations have so far revealed those who had triggered off the outbreak."

He added "I would like to praise the equanimity and magnanimity shown by the Palestinians in the face of the conspiracy against Lebanon and the

Arabs. This was obviously clear, first in their return to Kahaleh despite all what had happened, and, second by their ability, following the incident, to calm down in an admirable way the camp inhabitants."

Junblatt pointed out that otherwise it would have been impossible for the Palestinian masses to restrain themselves with such speed, dignity, understanding and enlightenment. The significance of this attitude, he said, would be better understood if it were compared with the probable attitude of others if they were put in a similar position.

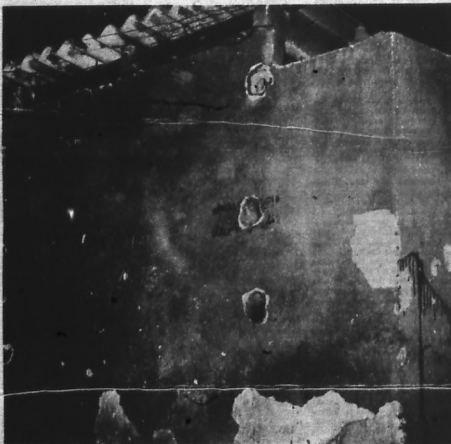
Junblatt said "By this attitude based on magnanimity, and civility and full understanding of the aims of the Palestinian revolution and armed struggle, the Palestinians have provided the best example to the Lebanese people."

He also thanked the people of Beirut and the suburbs as well as the progressive political parties which he said, were a magnificent example of a welcoming and self-restraint.

Junblatt said "No one can justifiably raise his voice against the struggle of the people who were driven by force out of their land and under cruel circumstances which we all know, I pray that we, as a people and government, shall be able to remove the shame that beset us because of the Kahaleh crime. All what we aspire for is that the judicial authorities will be able to expose all the fabrics of this despicable plot. We know well that our brothers in Kahaleh are not connected with this plot,



Another victim of Kahaleh ambush



Palestinian camp entrance bears evidence of provocative attack.

whatever its fabrics were and whether it originated from an official or nonofficial source."

He hoped that the judiciary in Lebanon would prove to be up to its responsibilities and would assess its obligations, as projected in the person of that modest, yet praiseworthy judge, starring in the film "21", now on show in Beirut.

Asked how many people were arrested in Kahaleh, Junblatt said "Investigations are still going on, and the facts are being revealed gradually."

Answering another question, he said "The Lebanese nationalists have shown wonderful self-restraint. This is greatly appreciated. But the Palestinian commandos have proved to be by far more disciplined than the Lebanese."

Asked whether the commandos were able to bury their martyrs peacefully, the interior minister said "The funeral passed peacefully. They first wanted to use the road leading to the airport but we advised them to change their way, and they did."

He added indignantly "There are some parts in this country where there are about 500 people wanted by the police for crimes. We cannot track them down because of the protection they are enjoying in the refugee camps any wanted man can be easily handed to the authorities."

Only two months after the organization streamlining the administration of the commandos, they could control things perfectly well. We regret the disgraceful press campaign inspired by "certain quarters" against the commandos. Their aim is to hurt the commando movement or the good name of Lebanon which we have painstakingly built in the Arab World."

He concluded his statement saying "I think this will not be the last incident. Perhaps you see how incidents are successively taking place since we have come to the Ministry of the Interior. The Kahaleh incident was the creation of alien elements. I will not hide anything. Anything that I'll put my finger on shall be told to the Chamber of Deputies, the Lebanese public opinion and the Arab World. It is inconceivable that we go on daily defaming Lebanon in the eyes of the Arab World and the Lebanese people themselves as well as in the eyes of all nations who think highly of the commando action."

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