

FATEH

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PALESTINE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT
MAY 4, 1970

APRIL OFFENSIVE CROWNED

Fateh Blasts Haifa Oil Installations



MA'OR HAYIN UNDER
FATEH FIRE, APRIL 22

Fateh revolutionaries struck deep in the heart of occupied Palestine on May 1, blasting a Jerusalem nightclub and restaurant frequented by Israeli officers as well as vital crude oil installations near Haifa.

The blasts highlighted Fateh's April offensive which featured:

1. Break-ins into Avivim settlement in Upper Galilee on April 11 and Ma'or Hayin and Kefar Ruppin kibbutzim in the Beissan Valley on April 20 and 22, respectively.
2. An unprecedented nine-hour daylight joint attack April 14 on enemy positions along a 20 km. front in the Jordan Valley.
3. The downing of two Israeli jets -- a Skyhawk on April 29 and a Super-Mystere on April 30 -- during raids on Fateh positions in South Lebanon.

A military spokesman for the Palestinian Armed Struggle Command said Jerusalem's Spear March nightclub, located in the New Nazha movie theater building in Dar et-Tifl Street was damaged heavily by the Fateh blast which went off at 7:30 a.m., Friday, May 1.

A few hours earlier, at 2:45 a.m. Fateh explosive and incendiary charges ripped a pipeline gathering-system linking the main storage tanks near Kiryat Hayin, northeast of Haifa, to Kishon harbor. The blaze in the pipelines extended to the fuel storage tanks of Shellman Co. located east of the port city near Kishon harbor. The flames also damaged the electric grid in the area, plunging it in darkness.

Following is a rundown of Fateh's major commando operations during the second half of April:

APRIL 15: Fateh commandos attack enemy positions and posts in Central Ghor and Syria's occupied Golan Heights.

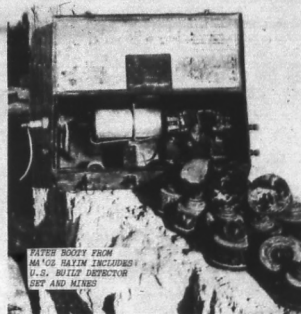
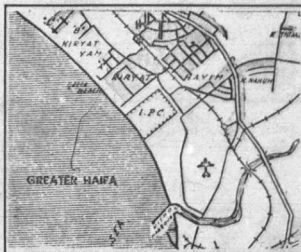
APRIL 16: Fateh men raid enemy posts and positions in Central Ghor, the occupied Syrian Heights and the Jordan Valley.

APRIL 17: Fateh ambush three enemy vehicles, including a jeep and a half-track, between Metula and Misgav-Am in Upper Galilee. Metula settlement is also hit by Fateh rockets. Rescue squads are seen evacuating casualties.

APRIL 18: Fateh freedom fighters rocket motorized enemy patrol and mortar enemy camp on occupied Syrian Heights.

APRIL 20-21: Fateh revolutionaries overrun Kefar Ruppin kibbutz in the Beissan Valley while simultaneously attacking three Israeli positions near the kibbutz. An ammunition dump in the kibbutz is on fire, a direct hit is scored on the officers' club and a water tank is blown up. Enemy troops use ground-to-ground rockets against the Fateh commandos, who return the fire. Two Fateh commandos are wounded in the operation but make it to base. (Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and Chief of Staff Haim Bar Lev visited Kefar Ruppin the following day).

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FATEH BOOTS FROM
MA'OR HAYIN INCLUDES
U.S. BUZZ DETECTOR
AND MINES

FLASH...FLASH

Jordanian troops stationed in northern Shunus opened fire at 7 a.m. May 2 on a Fateh commando squad heading to blow an Israeli water tank intended to compensate for the already damaged Naharayim Dam. Fateh commandos returned the fire.

Jordanian troops subsequently shelled a PASC vehicle summoned to stop the clash, injuring its driver.

Jordanian Army fire was also directed at civilians and ambulances trying to evacuate casualties. Eight civilians were injured and three homes destroyed by the Jordanian Army fire which continued until 3:30 p.m.

Two wounded commandos continue to be held by the Jordanian troops, some of whose officers seem bent on continuing to plot against the Palestinian Revolution.

The masses are called upon to protect the back of the Palestinian Revolution and the comrades-in-arms in the Jordanian Army are urged to nip the plot of their conspiring commanders -- continuing to direct their guns toward the enemy.

FATEH BLASTS HAIFA'S OIL INSTALLATIONS

(continued from page 1)

APRIL 22: Fateh freedom fighters attack and break into Ma'oz Hayim in the Beissan Valley, hoisting a Palestinian flag over the kibbutz. The Fateh men pushed into the settlement after cutting through electrified barbed wire and electronic devices and clashing with Israeli troops. The Fateh men return to base safely carrying a wounded commando several dismantled mines and detector set made by International Detrola Corp., Detroit, Michigan. Four Fateh commandos are killed and one wounded when their squad overruns two enemy posts in Maghtas and Tellet el-Hamra in the Central Ghor.

Six more attacks are launched by Fateh revolutionaries on the night of April 22-23 against other enemy positions in the Central Ghor.

APRIL 23: Two enemy vehicles are rocketed and destroyed by Fateh guerillas on the Rafed-Queineira road in the occupied Golan.

APRIL 24: Fateh squad clash for one hour with enemy forces east of Ashdod-Ya'akov, a kibbutz in the Jordan Valley. The squad breaks through an enemy siege carrying a dead commando -- Capt. Mohammed Said Ali Ba-Abbad, 29, of the People's Republic of South Yemen. (A graduate of Cairo's Military Academy in 1965, 'Abu-as-Said' also held a B.A. in Islamic Studies from Cairo University. Though he joined Fateh's ranks in 1969, he continued to work on a Master's thesis on Palestinian Studies).

APRIL 25: Fateh and Saeqa commandos join in blowing up enemy fortifications and defenses around Hemma in the northern Ghor.

APRIL 26: Fateh rockets score direct hits in Ahmagor settlement, north of Lake Tiberias.

APRIL 27: Fateh and Popular Democratic Front commandos join in destroying advanced enemy fortifications in area between Masada and Sha'ar Hagolan in the Jordan Valley. Fateh commandos destroy similar fortifications in the Shuwayer region in the Jordan Valley and rocket an enemy camp in the Golan.

APRIL 29: Enemy Skyhawk jet raiding Fateh positions in South Lebanon is downed south of Kfar-Shouba. Air raid was in retaliation to Fateh guerilla raids on El 'Al settlement in the Golan and Kefar Yuval in the Hula Valley.

APRIL 30: Israeli Super-Mystere jet is hit in raid on Fateh positions in South Lebanon. Two Fateh commandos are killed and three wounded in the raid.



THEATRICAL CLAIM

Egyptian Offensive Stuns Israel, U.S.

CAIRO -- Eager to justify heavy Israeli losses along the Suez Canal and new US lethal arms supplies to Israel, Washington and Tel Aviv theatrically sought to claim April 29 that Soviet pilots were flying Egyptian planes.

The Washington-Tel Aviv tandem's attempt to decry the ability of the Egyptian army to take the initiative on the air and land came just as an Israeli official spokesman put Israeli casualties in April at 27 killed and 64 wounded. His announcement came just a few hours after the Associated Press reported from Tel Aviv a casualty estimate of "at least 31 soldiers killed and 60 wounded" during the month.

On the night of April 29-30, Egyptian forces made their biggest and deepest penetration of occupied Sinai since 1967.

A whole infantry battalion with full equipment crossed the Suez Canal to attack Israeli fortifications and posts, causing heavy losses in lives and equipment. The battalion returned at dawn after successfully completing its mission.

An Israeli plane was shot down and another hit and a number of tanks and armored cars were destroyed when they tried to go to the rescue of the attacked positions.

Egyptian artillery assisted the attack along the front with concentrated fire.

The Israeli military command said it was the fifth Egyptian crossing in five days. He declined to give Israeli casualties.

The Israeli military spokesman admitted however four Israeli soldiers were killed and 18 wounded on the Suez Canal April 28 and 29.

On April 29 an Egyptian assault patrol crossed the Canal and ambushed an Israeli mechanized column, destroying three half-tracks and killing their occupants.

On April 28 Egyptian artillery rained shells on Israeli posts all along the Suez front following up a massive Egyptian air strike deep into Sinai. This was the sixth Egyptian air strike in 10 days against Israeli positions in occupied Sinai. One Israeli Mirage was also shot down in a dogfight with Egyptian Mig 21 jets.

On April 27, Egyptian heavy artillery pounded Israeli positions on the canal, blowing up several manned bunkers.

On April 26, 35 Israelis were killed and wounded when 200 Egyptian troops crossed the canal to storm an Israeli fortified post at Shatt, in the southern sector of the waterway. They also destroyed pillboxes, trenches, two tanks, two armored personnel carriers and a bulldozer.

Two Egyptian patrols crossed the canal during the same day, ambushing Israeli armored units in the northern sector of the canal.

On April 25, two formations of Egyptian fighter-bombers made a two-pronged raid on Israeli positions deep in Sinai and half-way to Tel Aviv.

On April 23, UAR planes raided Israeli troop camps in northern Sinai, including the Nahal Yam military camp 83 kms. east of the canal.

On April 22, Egyptian jets swooped over Israeli positions in the northern sector of the canal blasting military camps and administrative posts. Meanwhile, a heavy artillery barrage covers a 30-km. front against enemy positions on the eastern bank of the waterway.

Egyptian air raids on Israeli positions in occupied Sinai were also carried out April 21, 19 and 18.





In Amman:

SIT-INS TO SUPPORT STRIKING DETAINEES

TEL AVIV - Palestinian Arab prisoners held under administrative detention orders in Israeli prisons began a hunger strike April 28 in protest against their continued detention without trial.

Israel's commissioner of prisons, Arieh Nir, told reporters that so far there had been no cases of violence. Prison authorities were taking no action against inmates who had chosen to protest in this manner, he claimed.

"We know the strike has broken out, but we are not interfering," the spokesman alleged.

The strike were in protest against policies of the Zionist occupation authorities and against administrative detention orders.

Clandestine leaf-

lets reporting the strike were distributed in occupied areas April 28 also calling on the population to come out in sympathy strikes to support the prisoners.

The hunger strike involved prisoners being held in Ramallah and Nablus, at Damon prison near Haifa and at Kfar Yona, between Haifa and Tel Aviv.

In Amman, hundreds of evicted Palestinian women and children demonstrated April 30 in sympathy with the striking prisoners.

After calling on the representative of the International Red Cross in Jordan to appeal for the intervention of IRC in favor of the prisoners, the women and children staged sit ins at a church and a mosque.





"THE ISRAELI CASUALTY RATE MIGHT ACTUALLY BE HIGHER THAN THE OFFICIAL FIGURES"

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The Center for Strategic and International Studies has just published a supplementary paper by Dr. H.B. Sharabi, Professor of History at Georgetown University, on the "PALESTINE GUERRILLAS -- Their Credibility and Effectiveness." Following are two salient parts of the study entitled "Evaluating the Guerrillas" and "Israeli Casualties").

EVALUATING THE GUERRILLAS

Since the emergence of the guerrilla movement following the Arab-Israeli war of June 1967, Israeli spokesmen have consistently maintained that the guerrillas represented no serious threat and dismissed them as a passing phenomenon on the Middle East scene. As late as June 1969, the Israeli Ambassador in Washington, Yitzhak Rabin, declared:

It is really naive to assume that a few thousand, or 10,000, as they claim, guerrillas, almost all of them outside the territory we control, could achieve something 400,000 Arabs could not.

Of course, they have some nuisance value, but we developed a defense system along the Jordan River and now we catch or kill 85 to 900 per cent of those who try to infiltrate. Eighty per cent of guerrilla activity is restricted to shelling and rocketing from beyond the armistice line, which is clear evidence of their failure.

Their only success was that they put themselves on the political map of the Middle East. But this should worry the Arabs; it does not affect us, (3).

Reports by foreign correspondents from Israel, and indeed responsible analyses by Israeli writers in the Israeli press, do not always support the view expressed by Ambassador Rabin and other Israeli spokesmen.

For example, a British reporter writing from Israel in May 1969, maintains that the guerrillas have become "a real and aggressive component in the Israeli nightmare." (1) An American columnist, visiting Israel in the summer of 1969, notes that "thirteen times a day, Israelis stop whatever else they are doing to learn whether there has been some crippling new act of terror by their Arab enemies." (2) Another American journalist stationed in Israel points out that it is no longer possible to travel aside the Palestinian guerrillas, who have become "a strategic factor in the Arab-Israeli struggle." (3)

In Israel, visitors and journalists are assured by official spokesmen as well as by ordinary citizens that Israel can withstand Arab terror indefinitely. But as incidents within Israel and the occupied terri-

tries continue to increase and pressure on the eastern front (Jordan-Syria-Lebanon) and in the Suez Canal zone continues to rise and with it the rate of casualties--attitudes begin to change. One Western observer notes: "Every month...there are dozens of incidents the Israelis never report -- highly competent jobs of cutting telephone wires, railways tracks, mining roads, harassing military camps." (4) When the syndicated American columnist, Richard Starnes, visited Israel in September 1969, he found a troubled situation, which official spokesmen refused to admit. He was told by a Western diplomat in Tel Aviv, "They (the Israelis) are not consciously misleading you when they insist that they can reduce this level of fighting forever if they have to. They really believe it. They are misleading themselves." (5)

Israeli analysts, writing in Hebrew to their home audience, do not normally conceal facts. For example, General Markiz, writing in Maariv, gives a glimpse to things that are not quite in line with the official version. "Things have reached such a point that people have to be

continually injected with morale boosters in order to preserve their confidence in our military strength and to prevent them from losing all together." (6) Eli Landau, one of Israel's leading military analysts, writes: "The fighting with Fatah goes on violently every day. This is never mentioned in the news...Despite severe casualties, they (the guerrillas) keep mounting operations as though nothing has happened." (7) Landau is, on occasion, rather outspoken in his comments on the general military situation. He regards guerrilla activity, including the shelling and rocketing from the Jordan Valley, as constituting "a great danger in the long run." (8) He does not conceal his alarm at the fact that since 1967, "the war has been waged within the cease-fire lines." (9) At night, "tens of terrorist bands acting on all fronts force us...to exert increasing defense efforts. This makes it doubtful that the movement of time is really in our favor." (10)

Landau's main fears derive from the fact that Israeli offensive strategy, which has been its dominant strategy since 1948, seemed no longer adequate. (11) For the first time in 20 years, Israeli forces itself immobilized in defensive positions. Whether we like it or not, we are to be cooped in for months at a time in (defensive) positions to which we have a negative effect on the troops. You cannot compare (the effectiveness) of a soldier carrying out guerrilla operations in the open space on a large scale with that of a soldier sitting in a fixed position, waiting for the enemy to swoop down on him." (12)

The costs resulting from this situation for Israel cannot be easily assessed. They may be seen in such things as increasing military expenditures, in continuing partial mobilization, in raising maximum age for reserve duty, in rising psychological tension. They may also be seen in the spiraling rate of casualties.

Deaths caused by "road accidents" -- a Zionist favorite to conceal soaring military casualties -- rocketed by over 80 percent during the first 80 days of the year 1970 in the settler-state of Israel!

According to official statistics published by the Council for the Prevention of Road Accidents in Tel Aviv, 134 Israelis were killed and 699 injured in "road accidents" from January 1 to March 21, 1970.

The figures for the same period in 1969 were 74 dead and 604 injured. This represents an increase of about 23 percent in total road casualties for the period including hikes of 14 percent in injuries and of over 80 percent in fatalities.

Total casualties for the year 1969 were 17,487, compared to 14,584 in 1968 -- an increase of about 17 percent.

Press reports from occupied Jerusalem state that the figures about "road accidents" are beginning to raise a smile among the Israelis themselves.

The Israeli authorities, it is reported, maintain strict traffic regulations, including maximum speed limitations, an efficient automatic lights traffic system, and a large network of one-way roads.

Even if the figures were correct, they certainly reflect psychological and mental strains pressing on the population. In any case, the "road toll" is weighing heavily on the Israeli authorities, and according to the Israeli newspaper "Yediot Ahronot," the "traffic casualties" in 1969, cost about 200 million Israeli pounds.

ISRAELI CASUALTIES

Since the 1967 war, or to be more exact, since large scale guerrilla activity began in the spring of 1967, the rate of Israeli casualties both military and civilian has noticeably risen.

The published casualty figures by both the Israeli and Arab sides are usually rather misleading -- in special circumstances. From the Arab side we get only partial information and it is presented in a way that makes it difficult to break down into analyzable categories; also Arab statistics are usually incomplete and inadequate.

Israeli data, on the other hand, is abundant, systematic, and detailed, but it, too, leaves important question unanswered, particularly questions relating to the number and type of casualties. For example, which kinds of deaths are officially reported and which are only reported in special circumstances or not mentioned at all? Do "traffic accidents" include deaths caused by mines and booby traps? And are deaths caused by traffic accidents included in the official reports or simply listed in special circumstances of the American military reports of the American military reports of the American military reports of the official casualty lists? Are the initial estimates of the number killed and injured brought up to date?

An examination of published Israeli data reveals interesting facts relevant to these questions. The total Israeli casualties for the period June 1967 to July 1969 add up to 1,967. (13) Fatalities are listed as 401 of the total. This makes the ratio about five injuries to one death, Israeli figures for Palestinian casualties for the same period (which do not include injuries to Israeli forces at all) killed. This is only 60 more killed than the total for Israelis killed during the same period. Of 2746 guerrilla deaths about half were presumably killed in a

(Continued next page)

Israeli Casualty Rate ...

single battle, when a large Israeli force crossed the Jordan River on the morning on March 21, 1968 and attacked the refugee town of Karameh. (33) Israeli casualties in that battle were listed at 26 dead and 70 wounded; 30 guerrillas were killed according to the Israeli version. (34).

Given the fact that the figures for Israeli casualties apply largely to the period beginning in 1967 (rather than in June 1967), the ratio of Israeli monthly fatalities must be considered close by, if not exceeding those of the Palestinians. The Israeli Defense Minister has estimated that in 1969 a total of 119 guerrillas were killed, (35) i.e., about 20 per month or 5 per week. (36).

But there are indications that the Israeli casualty rate might actually be higher than the official figures make it out to be. This need not necessarily mean that deliberate falsification of casualty figures takes place; rather, that statistical data may, when presented in a certain way, convey impressions that sometimes do not quite correspond with the facts. This impression is strengthened by an analysis of official Israeli records concerning the number of Israelis killed in action during the month of June in 1968. (37) According to the military spokesman, in June 1968, 22 Israelis were killed, 10 of them in the West Bank zone and 12 by "terrorist" action. The names, age, and rank of those killed are given, (38) together with the date and area where the action took place. (39)

On examining the obituary announcements in the same paper during the same period, we find that there were other, obviously Arab-inflicted, fatalities not reported by the military spokesman. How can we be sure that these fatalities did result from "terrorist" or "military" action and not from normal causes?

Most of the obituary announcements make clear the type of death incurred. (40) When the name of the deceased is followed by phrases as "fallen martyr," or "died in defense of his country," or "died while performing his duty," then there is little doubt as to the cause of death. This may be checked against announcements where deaths are clearly the result of normal (non-violent) causes; in such cases, we find the name of the deceased usually followed by the acronymal "May God have mercy on him," as contrasted with *hayad*, ("May God avenge his blood"), in Maariv, between June 1 and June 25, 1968, there were 10 obituary announcements indicating deaths resulting from military actions; and there were two news items reporting the deaths of two men killed while performing their military duty. All 15 names do not appear on the list of the military spokesman. (41) Moreover, during the same month, there appears to have occurred five more deaths not reported by the military spokesman and not appearing in Maariv at the time of death. (42) According to the Orthodox tradition, Jews commemorate their dead on the seventh and thirtieth days as well as one year after death. In early July, Maariv published the names of five soldiers who must have died thirty or seven days earlier.

If this analysis is correct, then the figures given by the military spokesman for the month of June 1968 are incomplete. It is, of course, possible

that some deaths may have resulted from previous injuries and for this reason do not appear on official lists. Even if this were the case, the problem remains. For while this may be consistent with the official system of tabulation, it fails to provide the necessary provision for making the crucial distinction between the number of dead and wounded, and so serves to conceal the correct ratio. Thus, the number of Israeli soldiers who died or were killed in June 1968 could not have been 22, as the military spokesman had officially announced, but closer to 42 (and probably more), as the above analysis suggests.

18 The New York Times, (June 12, 1969)

19 The Observer (May 16, 1969)

20 I.L.A. Runkin, The New York Times (July 1, 1969)

21 James Feron in *Ibid.* (July 20, 1969)

22 Christian Science Monitor (June 21, 1969)

23 Washington Daily News (September 25, 1969)

24 Maariv (June 11, 1969)

25 Maariv (June 9, 1969)

26 Maariv (June 12, 1969)

27 *Ibid.* (Italics added)

28 *Ibid.*

29 London defines this strategy as one which "always brings the battle to the enemy's territory, whatever the conditions for it is better for our men to fall on enemy land, in his house, and in his lane, than to fall on national soil." *Ibid.*, 30 *Ibid.*

31 The rate of casualties has increased considerably since that date. It must be noted that Israeli casualties up to March 1969 must have constituted only a small proportion of this figure, for guerrilla action had not been wide spread until after the battle of Karameh. See Chapter II N.2, below.

32 This puts the kill-ratio at something like one Israeli to

11 Palestinians. It must be kept in mind that the Israeli casualties include those inflicted by "military" as well as by guerrilla forces.

33 The battle in effect marks the beginning of large scale Palestinian resistance; it was instrumental in bringing to light the existence of the Palestine Movement of National Liberation, better known as Fatah, and to cause a ground swell of proresistance feeling throughout the Arab world.

34 An obvious problem arises here, in counting bodies after an attack on a densely populated town, how can one distinguish between a dead guerrilla and a dead civilian, especially when the guerrillas had not yet adopted the uniform that was later to become identified with their movement?

35 The Washington Post (July 17, 1969)

36 In August 1969, however, when the Palestine Armed Struggle Command (the coordinating body of 90 per cent of the Palestinian guerrillas, see Appendix 1), began putting out monthly casualty reports, the figures for July 1969 were put at 34 dead and 11 injured. *Ibid.* Star (Ottawa, August 10, 1969).

37 Daily reports of the Israeli military spokesman in Maariv (June 2 - July 1, 1969).

38 Except for the name of one soldier killed by "saboteurs" in the Dead Sea area whose name was withheld at the request of his family, Maariv (June 22, 1969).

39 For the list of names, ranks, and ages see Appendix 1, table (A).

40 Only announcements appearing in Maariv are examined here.

41 See Appendix 1, table (B). We must assume that other deaths may have been announced in other newspapers.

42 See Appendix 1, table (C).

ZIONISTS ARREST AN AGING BRITON

TEL AVIV - A British subject, Arthur Peterson, 72, teacher and journalist, was arrested in Tel Aviv in early April on spying charges.

Zionist officials claimed he was arrested while trying to photograph military installations and was arraigned before a magistrate in Tel Aviv.

The magistrate ordered him detained for 14 days and refused to allow publication of the arrest until April 23.

Peterson had apparently not seen any consular representative since his arrest on or about April 9.

The occupation authorities declined to give his home address. Three Palestinians were meanwhile sentenced April 19 to life imprisonment with hard labor by an Israeli military court at Ramle on resistance charges, including hand grenade

attacks on occupation forces, illegal possession of weapons and membership in a commando organization.

On April 29, Salameh Ahmed Khalil Kandil, 21, and Ahmed Rashid Muhammad Abuhashash, 20 were both sentenced to ten years in prison.

The military prosecutor told the Hebrew military court that the two convicted men are affiliated to Fateh and had "infiltrated" from Jordan late in 1968. He said they had carried out a number of "sabotage" operations and murdered a border policeman.

Another military court, in Ramallah sentenced April 29 a 23 year old mechanic from Kalandia, to nine years imprisonment.

Muhammed Issa Matar was convicted of having distributed arms and resistance materials to Palestinian commandos.



REVEALING INTERVIEW:

The "Arab" Policy

Under the title INSIDE ISRAEL TODAY, the April 20 edition of International Press carried a long interview with Arie Bober of the Israeli Socialist Organization. The interview was obtained by Les Evans of International Press and Robert Langston of The Militant in New York April 6. Bober, who is 29 years old, was born in Haifa. He served three and a half years in the Israeli navy and is at present a research assistant in the Bernard School of Social Work of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. He is in the United States on a speaking tour for the Committee on New Alternatives in the Middle East. Following are large excerpts of the interview:

Question. What is the status of the anti-Zionist left in Israel today? Would you describe the organizations it comprises, particularly the Israeli Socialist Organization.

Answer. The anti-Zionist left is comprised of only two organizations: the IBO and the Communist party led by Wilf. The group that most closely follows the traditional line of Moscow, there is no other organization in Israel today, left or otherwise, that is anti-Zionist. There are some organizations that pretend to be non-Zionist, but when probed on the basic questions like their stand on the issue of return, or other basic assumptions of Zionism, they are very quickly shown to be Zionist.

The one is two Communist parties. The one led by Moshe Shoh, which is called Maki -- it split from Rakah, the Wilner group -- had been not only implicitly but explicitly stating that it is "returning home," returning to Zionism. Maki defends the national right of the Jews, which is equated with Zionism. But, of course, it is more liberal than the Zionists. It is important to note that Shoh, its leader and its sole member of parliament, has never, since the June war, supported the demand for complete withdrawal of the Israeli armies from the occupied territories.

The Rakah group is comprised mostly of Arabs and is much stronger than the Maki group. It won most of the votes of the younger radicalized Arabs in the last election. It has three members of parliament and has a very strong hold on the Arab sector in Israel.

It has a traditional pro-Moscow position. It so happens that the Soviet Union is for the November 23, 1967, United Nations resolution and they adhere to it.

The IBO certainly does not support the stand proclaimed by Maki. It does not support the Zionist position either, because we don't agree with their concept of world policies or their particular stand on the Middle Eastern question. Inherent in the November 23 resolution is the assumption, which is not stated explicitly but is a certain outcome of this solution, that all the guerrilla movements in the Middle East will be exterminated. Otherwise it would solve nothing.

This resolution takes as its starting point the status quo, the existing regimes, including the Zionist Israel, the Arab states and the Palestinian problem as a humanitarian problem that can be solved by letting the refugees return if they please or get repatriation if they remain in the Arab states.

On this question we cannot agree and we are famous for our proposals, but because of the special conditions in Israel we work together with the Rakah CP as far as possible because the objective facts are that the Zionist Rakah CP is fighting -- and sometimes under heavy

attack -- for the rights of the Arab population in Israel...

I am afraid that there are no other organizations that are anti-Zionist. Nevertheless, there are Israelis who have shown great personal courage in fighting against the regime. I am referring to people like Dr. Israel Shushan, a Ph.D. and a lecturer at the university. He is working all the time and takes tremendous risks to expose and to publish facts about tortures, about mistreatment. He is an acknowledged anti-Zionist. He has been elected chairman of the League for the Defense of Human Rights in Israel. He has a long list of Arabs who have been mistreated or tortured, with names, places, and dates. The persecution of Arab students in I left Israel.

Another person who is very concerned is Uri Davis, a pacifist. He also works with us as Shushan. He is involved in various activities against administrative abuses, in the general fight for democratic rights for Jews and Arabs in Israel.

The IBO was established at the end of 1968. It has a Hebrew name, the Communist Party of Israel. It has Arabs and Jews in its ranks, but it has no Arabic publication and it has no Arabic press. Its regulations are so forbidding to print an Arabic newspaper.

The IBO has grown very rapidly since the June war. It is the only organization with the exception of the most chauvinistic Zionists that has not broken up or confused by the war. Most of the groups such as Maki, Amari's group, different leftists, liberals, etc., saw the June war as either a miracle or a catastrophe -- or both. For them Zionism was dead before the June war. Whenever we tried to argue with them about Zionism, they said, "Zionism is still a life ideology and policy they would laugh at us."

Recently I announced in front of their faces and in the offices of these organizations, including the Communist party.

The IBO is comprised of proportional parts, students and young intellectuals, a smaller number of workers, and a smaller number of Arabs. There are many more Jews than Arabs. The reason is that our Arab members are much more heavily persecuted than Jewish members. An Arab member is almost certainly going to be killed, with Fatch, a terrorist, or a spy -- there have been cases. As a matter of fact, all our Arab members are either in prison, in exile, under house arrest, or under restriction of movement. We do not have a single Arab member who is allowed to move freely in the country.

Arabs are being distributed in the Arab villages it is in Jerusalem and in Haifa. Any time an Arab comes more than once to our meetings he has a visit from the security forces advising him -- very benevolently, like a couple of fathers -- that his own sake he should leave us alone, if he doesn't want to have trouble.

Sometimes people are arrested. The latest case was Nabil Sa'ad who was arrested during the last election campaign. He was held for six weeks. He was questioned for two and a half hours with the "question" consisting only of "For your own good, leave Maatzen." He was released two days after the election.

Some 800 activists of the Rakah Communist party were arrested in the last election campaign, including members of the Police and their Central Committee, etc.

The IBO is working on three levels: to expose the conditions, body, where our main propaganda emphasis is criticizing Zionist policy and fighting against the persecution of Arab students of Arab citizens of Israel. And of course we are trying to expose the situation against Arabs in the occupied territories, like shooting, grooving, poisoning, burning, blowing up houses, all these things.

The second level of our work is the factories. We publish a special leaflet for workers, and the main point of our program is to try to get the workers to see that they cannot be a chauvinist and adhere to the "Greater Israel" and demand higher wages or raise the standard of living or be abandoned by the profits that people make while they demand from you that your wages should go down.

The third level of work is to denounce the Jewish policy, especially recent immigration, mostly young people. A great part of them came as leftists, as radicals, as revolutionaries -- but with a Jewish entity, which is very understandable. We have told them, if you accept a Zionist outlook then you cannot be a socialist, and if you are a socialist you cannot be a Zionist. This has been very embarrassing to the government. In their symposium in the "Pillar" schools that teach the students Hebrew, etc., the main discussion, if there is a free discussion, is Maatzen versus the others.

The three fields of action are: the first, One of the most important areas where we cannot work freely is in the Arab sector. Right after the war, when every Jew was going to the "liberated" territories and when every Arab was going to everything, we also joined the march and tried to meet various known radicals, some of whom had been members of the Jordanian Communist party, which was outlawed under the British.

While we were not harmed, the people we met were later either expelled or put into detention. In the Arab villages it is the same. It is not illegal to go to an Arab village, but it is not legal to stay there. When we go we are promptly arrested and held for anywhere from a few days to a couple of months. Our literature is confiscated and the people we meet are put in serious danger.

In this area we are very limited in our effort to build a base, to establish chapters in Arab villages. On one hand the government is very hard on us, and on the other hand the Arab villages which have a base there, works against us. In the Arab sector there is a very afraid of us in the Arab sector. Q. What is the state of repression by the Zionist regime? A. If you have a certain portion of the population that you have to oppress and some part of the oppressor nation shows sympathy for them, then you have to repress a sector of your own kind as well. That is what is happening in Israel.

Democratic freedom is curtailed in ways that were not manifested before the June war. Censorship is strict and it encompasses not only questions of military security, but also purely political opinions; there is harassment by police.

Harassment against political activists takes the form of declaring us moral outcasts in the press, thus giving a green light to various groups to try to get the last small-time punks to attack us physically. We've been attacked up to sell our newspapers and whenever we go to the university to sell our literature we have to defend ourselves actively against Israeli chauvinists. Our people have trouble getting jobs, they receive threatening letters.

When I left Israel for this visit I was stopped at the airport and I had a very unpleasant trip. When I passed the police checkpoint I was taken to a special room where I was thoroughly searched. All of my papers were taken from me: addresses here in America, letters from the committees on New Alternatives, my books, newspaper clippings, even the lectures I had written for my speaking tour. They told me they would return these things after they check them -- maybe they will, maybe not.

We have a member named Rah Milow. She was born in Russia, she was in love with a Jew -- who was also a Communist. In the thirties she was persecuted in Germany as a Jew-lover. Finally they had to leave the country.

Today she is persecuted by the Israeli government as an Arab-lover. Her neighbors went to the secret police saying that there were "underground" meetings in her house. The police visited her and confiscated all her personal papers -- they were finally returned.

Now they are putting her on trial for violating a small technical law by running a kitchen in her home, which is not zoned for conducting a business. Her neighbors are conducting a campaign against her and against the people who send their children to her school.

There is very ill-considered how easily a persecuted people like the Jews can turn into oppressors themselves.

Of course, the repression of Jewish dissidents is nothing compared to the persecution of Arabs. Dr. Israel Shushan is compiling a specific list of cases of people who disappeared in the 1940s, who died under torture.

Q. What was the impact of Israeli repression on the political revelations on the torture of Arab prisoners? A. I was in London when this revelation was published. It is significant because Amnesty International was used by the Israeli government only a couple

of months ago, when a representative of that organization went to a conference of Israeli jails. Amnesty International published at that time a preliminary report saying that what they had seen was a factory; they didn't see any torture. This was widely publicized on the radio and in the newspapers.

The problem is that whenever the question is raised -- not only by Maatzen, but of the torture of Arabs, it is quickly hushed up.

Uri Averbach raised in the Knesset (parliament) a specific case of an Arab who was arrested and afterwards his family was called to the Jerusalem jail and his body was handed to them. The family was told to bury it immediately, otherwise they would suffer. The sheet in which he was wrapped was covered with blood, and they didn't know what to do.

They asked to see a doctor but the doctor refused to come. They asked to bury him themselves if the family would not do as they said. So they buried him and they didn't bury him but his protest was ignored. According to Israeli law there should have been a court of inquiry and an autopsy to determine the cause of death.

People often say, "I don't think they consider it important. Generally these things are known. Most Israelis are aware of the human rights and when they do their active part of duty a big part of them is to try to get the Arabs treated. We see how the Arabs are treated. We have to protect our security." Is the answer to this?

Q. Is there a youth radicalization in Israel as in other countries? A. Yes, particularly has the endorsement of the war in Vietnam by Golda Meir, a young people from the regime?

April 30, 1970

A. The war in Vietnam has had a very small effect among the Israeli public, including the youth. We have had antiwar demonstrations of a couple of hundred young people, but a great deal of work went into even that turnout. The Zionists do not see the American intervention in Vietnam as a bad thing.

In the press it is stressed repeatedly that the American side is not "give in to the Viet Cong because this is the same enemy." It is argued that if the United States were to withdraw from Vietnam then maybe she will extract herself from the Middle East.

I have been told personally by some people that if they were to give up the Israeli territory to North Vietnam and if it is in "our" interests to support the Saigon regime.

Q. What is the effect of the criticism that Golda's telegram to Nixon did receive in Israel was a power they were Israeli traitors to North Vietnam and it is in "our" interests to support the Saigon regime.

There has been some radicalization of Israeli youth, especially in the army, as well as of the periphery of the army in the army in a very active role for three years or more, and a constant growing awareness of all aspects of Israeli society.

(Continued next page)

This has led to the formation of circles for free thought and democracy. There has been the growth of "underground" newspapers. These developments have been met with opposition from school authorities, etc. In response many students have made contact with Mattheisen and we work together.

The youth radicalization stems in part from the revolt against the old who yield authority, but because of the Israeli situation it has a particular aspect: to revolt you have to be against Zionism, or at least try to form a Zionism that would be liberal and humanistic -- which, of course, in reality is a contradiction in terms -- and against the war with the Arabs.

One experience that radicalized a number of high-school students occurred when they were distributing leaflets as people were coming out of the film "G." The people turned and beat them up, calling them "Communists" and "dirty traitors."

Q. Has the grip of the Zionist organizations on the general population been strengthened since the June war?

A. Yes, the June war revived Zionism. Before the war there was a trust emigration out of the country, especially of skilled people, intellectuals, university graduates. Today this has been reversed.

Before the June war, in part because of the economic recession in 1965-1966, there was a general sentiment that something had to be done, that major changes were needed. Today there is virtually a complete unification on basic issues, not only by individuals but by parties which before the war presented themselves as being so opposite each other. Today almost everybody agrees and everybody assumes that there is no fundamental argument between them. There is only a dispute on marginal issues.

This unity is manifested in the Knesset where the ruling coalition comprises 108 seats out of 120. There is virtually no opposition.

The liberals argue that first we are Zionists, and while we want to be moral, liberal, democratic, we cannot afford to.

The chauvinists say, "What the hell anyway? There is a popular song in Israel, 'All the world is against us, what do we care?' This is their attitude."

The Zionist community does not tolerate any dissenting view. There is no political discussion. There is no basic public debate about what we are going to do. The question, if it arises, touches only marginal points. If someone says something against the tribal taboo he is not discussed with, not debated -- he is expelled out of the tribe. He is a self-hater, a traitor, or a Fatah agent, and there is nothing to discuss with him. The only thing to be done is to silence him as easily and as efficiently as possible.

Certainly you can say that Zionism, as a colonization movement, was one of a very particular kind, because of its attempt to solve the Jewish question by creating a whole nation; it was different from the usual colonization pattern. But today even from this point of view it is beginning to turn towards the pattern of South Africa and Rhodesia.

Among the whites, the settlers, there is no difference of view because they are united by a basic tie. That the same process is beginning to happen to Zionism as expressed by Israeli society is shown by the revival of the Jewish Agency. It can be shown in the characteristic way that the Israeli youth revolt has taken the form

of youth conspiring the Zionist meetings. They demanded representation. They got it, but so what? The aim of the Zionist movement was to enlist the young Jews, and they were only too happy to see the youth break down the doors to get in.

The Zionists pointed to the recent turnout of 7,000 Arab citizens to vote for Teddy Kollek in Jerusalem as proof that Zionism could provide democracy for all the citizens of Israel and break down Arab chauvinism by winning votes for a Zionist candidate. But exactly the opposite was proved: it was working in the Jerusalem election and there were hundreds of Arabs protesting, begging the police, "Please let us vote."

So I asked them why. They answered: If we do not have the imprimatur showing that we voted we will not have jobs tomorrow.

This was publicized by the "opposition" a few days later because they were beaten by it; with those 7,000 votes Teddy Kollek won a majority in the Jerusalem council.

For one day all the opposition papers complained. The Itza-arets newspaper even said, we were used in the fillies the Yemelite Jews were driven like herds to the elections to assure Mapai's victory. But today, in the studios, we are a democracy, how can this happen?

But afterwards there was silence. It was characterized by the editorial of Hettel Rosenblum, who is the editor of Yediot Aharonoth, one of the biggest dailies in Israel. He said, "Now the silence in Jerusalem was won, we all know. But for patriotic reasons I cannot go into it."

Let us take another aspect: education. For a long time there was a rejection of Jewishness, in my time the Israelis were looking down on Jews in the Diaspora. This was part of the Zionist propaganda aim in Israel. We are the new Jews, the bold ones who stood up, the bold ones. It was not dissimilar to the anti-Semitic propaganda, but we took it. The Jews in the Diaspora are the perverted Jews, the abnormal Jews, the degraded Jews.

In the fillies there was a switch, and they began to stress the continuance of the Jews. All the Jews were always Zionists; almost all the gentiles were always anti-Zionists. There was no differentiation. From this the Greek who destroyed the first temple up to Basser today they were always coming at us and wanting to destroy us.

There was published a lately a study by Professor Adah, the head of the education department of the Hebrew University, pointing out that the Israeli system of education is not an educational system but an indoctrination system. The youth are not supplied with the tools to analyze or think freely, but they are indoctrinated. This is a Zionist speaking, from the viewpoint of efficient education and the efficient production of good fighters and Jews who can, with small numbers, maintain their force against overwhelming numbers of Arabs.

Furthermore, Adah says, in the teaching of "universal" values as compared to "particularist" values, the system leans overwhelmingly to the particularist values. There is almost no stress on such elementary bourgeois-democratic ideology as justice, equality, democracy.

As a matter of fact there are papers and articles in the press which say that all the trouble we have is due to the damned emancipation which was a pro-

duct of the damned French revolution. This is not only published but accepted by part of the population.

There are articles and editorials by "writers," by "liberals," by "radical artists," which in the United States, I'm afraid, apart from the J. Edgar Birch Society and Barry Goldwater, nobody would even publish.

These are all indications that the Zionist regime not only is strengthened but is consciously employing more and more means to solidify itself.

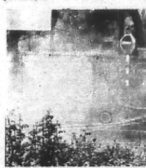
On the other hand something must be stressed. All this is not a strengthening of the structure because the regime is solving the basic needs or contradictions of the population. The contrary, the basic contradictions and interests are only subdued. And we see here and there militant explosions of workers and other sectors, spontaneous things that break out.

At best the Zionists prolong the crisis. They put it forward in time but they don't solve anything. The key is to convince the Israeli public that there is a viable alternative. Nobody in his right mind would accept higher taxes, killings, no democratic rights, etc., unless they were sure there were no other alternatives.

Q. What perspective do you see for resolving the crisis in the Middle East?

A. In our opinion, Zionism as a self-liberation movement of the Jews is a contradiction. Zionism tried to solve the Jewish problem; it didn't succeed. Instead, it created a revival of the Jewish problem and added the Israeli problem.

Therefore this Israeli-Arab conflict is impossible to solve as long as the Jewish community remains a settlers' community engaged in a colonialist undertaking, which is not enough by itself, should be to abolish, in certain ways, this settlers' characteristic. In our slogan this is called the de-Zionization of Israel. This means the abolishing of all laws that give privileges to the Jews.



All pictures appearing on this page were taken by the AP during the April 11 demonstrations by the Jewish Left against the Zionization of occupied Hebron. Eight of the demonstrators were arrested after leaping over the wall into the garden of Premier Golda Meir. More were injured.

"THE REVOLT OF THE NEGROES"

Recent years have witnessed a rapid movement toward more powerful self expression on the part of the Palestinian Revolution.

The revolution has bred more expert, more determined fighters, and their mark is being left on the battlefield.

It has weaned more eloquent, more powerful speakers, and their mark is being left on the Arab and international public.

But, equally important, it has begun to develop the talents capable, through a page, a sentence, the stroke of a brush, of interpreting the revolution to the world public, placing it in its proper context in international history, translating its day to day pains and sufferings into concepts which are neither Palestinian nor Arab nor Middle Eastern but human -- beautiful, all-embracing human concepts which level the barriers of race and language and make themselves accessible to anyone willing to listen or read. The development of this talent under more than twenty years of continuous stress has added a third dimension to the revolution's double-pronged offensive of arms and words-- the war of beauty.

One such talent can be seen in the Palestinian poet and playwright, Mueen Bsayso, a native of occupied Gaza.

His latest play, THE REVOLT OF THE NEGROES, is a commendable effort which, although still suffering from the effects of too much personal involvement in the subject it tackles (an asset in the public speech, but a tendency which can spell the difference between a work of art and a piece of blatant propaganda), succeeds in contributing a flavor of humanity, a touch of denationalized timelessness which come close to allowing all men to identify with it and its message.

Allegorical in form and written in classical Arabic free verse, the play, charged with Bsayso's obvious insight, pleads for as much insight from its audience.

The audience: the Palestinian revolution first, the world second.

On the stage are a teleprinter, ticking away, an electric washing machine and a clothesline decked with wet paper spotted with colored ink. A man is studying the tape coming out of the teleprinter. Another is throwing papers and books into the whirling washing machine, adding ink and stirring vigorously. A man carrying a wheel of life enters, views the scene and faces the audience, blowing his little horn.

THE MAN (WHEEL OF LIFE):

The wheel of life and history are on a clothesline...

All of history is on a clothesline...

The wheel of life and history are on a clothesline.

Papers washed, papers dyed;

The severed head and the counterfeit currency notes are on a clothesline...

You who watch, gentlemen

Each of you is washed

Each is dyed

Each feels his clothes

Each feels his skin...

Wheel of life

Wheel of life

The teleprinter man takes the tape to the washing machine operator who puts it into the washing machine and adds ink:

WASHING MACHINE OPERATOR:

But who shall punish him who slays with ink?

Who with ink murders heroes and history?

TELEPRINTER MAN:

Often I see heroes

Whose blood we have washed

Whom we have dyed with ink

Their arms rising like pillars from the washing machine

Destroying the washing machine

Freeing the washed and the dyed

Held prisoner in this washing machine

WASHING MACHINE OPERATOR:

How you chatter to yourself.

We must wash this face now

Wash it, dye it, hang it on the clothesline

We shall soon be photographing

TELEPRINTER MAN:

Photographing who?

WASHING MACHINE OPERATOR:

Photographing who?

The face of Palestine...



TELEPRINTER MAN:

...No. The face of Palestine is too close.

Let us create and photograph another face

A face we can lift like a stone and hurl at the face of Palestine

And history shall extend its hands with a basket of stones.

A woman enters unobserved.

WOMAN:

My face...why my face, murderers?

My face is a pane of glass shattered every morning

For that mirror or this mirror to be made of it

My neck is severed and planted, a pole, in the earth

For that flag or this flag to flutter from it

My bones are heaved into ivory combs

My hair has been cut and sold

And become that wig or this wig

I stand in their windows, a model

The Palestine model

To appear when they wish

And be removed from the stage when they wish

My breast is a wall

My back is a wall

For this poster or that poster to be pasted on it

My vein is a clothesline

Stretched for this paper or that paper to be hung on it

I lie in the plate of the twentieth

To be eaten with fork and knife

But they will come

This line will be severed

This machine will be destroyed

The woman withdraws and the conversation is resumed between the teleprinter and washing machine operator: what face to create?

TELEPRINTER MAN:

A face to strike one face, or two faces

Or five faces

A face to be resurrected from the graveyard of history

A face we can wash, dye, create, photograph as we please

Why not throw in your washing machine

The face of the negroes and their leader Abdullah Bin Ahmed?

History and the eunuchs of history shall be on our side

The negroes have revolted

Bravo

They have triumphed in a battle or two

Bravo...bravo

But how quickly they fell beneath the windows of Baghdad

Bravo, Baghdad

Enter Abdullah Bin Mohammed, who in the year 255 (Islamic Calendar) held the revolt of the negro slaves against the nobility of Baghdad, organizing them into an army and marching against the sultan's palace only to be defeated and go down in history as a knave. The apparition confronts the machines:

ABDULLAH BIN MOHAMMED:

The murderers...
 At-Mo'tamid Bammallah slew me once
 By the hands of his paper makers I was slain in the
 third century

And they have placed the knife at my throat
 In the twentieth century
 But I shall not be slain again
 My face shall not be washed, it shall not be dyed
 and pinned

To a clothesline again
 Blood and bread, my neck and my sword
 Stand between me, Abdullah
 And you, the murderers

With the exit of the apparition, the exchange between the
 men of the machines turns into an argument, with the washing
 machine operator rejecting the idea of resurrecting the
 third century rebel:

WASHING MACHINE OPERATOR:

No...
 What have I to do with the negroes and Abdullah Bin
 Mohammed

You have not understood me yet
 I shall not link revolts
 I shall not lay down a log
 Not even a matchstick
 To bridge the third and twentieth centuries
 Let us photograph the face of Palestine
 As I wash it, dye it, produce it
 And as you write it
 So, on the line, shall it be, Palestine...

The stage is set, the characters stand in place and Take
 One of the film "Palestine In the Heart" begins -- a medley
 of auctioneering, beggary and shouts of "We shall return".
 The commotion and the smiles of satisfaction on the camera-
 men's faces freeze with the entrance of a man dressed in the
 clothes of Abdullah Bin Mohammed. Characters surrounding a
 cage crammed with people in rags fall silent, and Abdullah
 Bin Mohammed recognizes each of them for what he was in the
 third century, calling them by their names and relating
 their offences. He chases them off the stage, breaks the
 bars of the cage and cries to the prisoners:

Go now
 Be what you wish to be
 Negroes in the third century
 Or negroes in the twentieth
 You must go now.
 A slave needs no master's leave
 To launch a revolution.

The scene shifts to the third century. A defeated Abdul-
 lah stands with bowed head, and his wife, Watfa, bandages
 the wounds of a negro rebel.

THE WOMAN:

The blasphemers
 Did they lash him with a whip or a plow?

ABDULLAH:

When the whip becomes the plow
 And furrows the back or the breast
 We must sow, O Watfa,
 The seeds of blood...

We must gather the blood drops
 From this wound and that wound
 Into the basket of the negroes of Basra.

The couple's discussion of the revolution and "when wounds
 sprout teeth" is interrupted by the Washing Machine Operator
 who, introducing himself as the director, says:

Stop
 Bravo
 You have perfected the part

Abdullah rejects "direction" and the action builds up,
 "the wounds of the third century stretching their hand to
 the wounds of the twentieth", and when the sultan (in the
 form of a clown) gives Abdullah the choice between a sack
 of gold and a severed head, Abdullah chooses the head with-
 out hesitation:

We had to follow the thread of blood

 We had to attack the bars of the cell with naked
 breasts

The bare feet of the negroes had
 To leave their trace on the sultan's carpet.
 Deck it with mud

 When one man
 One man owns the world
 You must unsheathe your sword
 Or swallow the sword

On the stage, nothing is left of the revolution but Abdul-
 lah and his wife, heavy with their child ("I have thrown him
 a sword, O Watfa"). He goes to his cross, she to deliver,
 not knowing where:

Where to go
 With sword behind
 And sword before me
 And the revolution running like a deer beset by the
 hunting dogs

But Watfa had to run ("For the sake of the winged creature
 within you, O Watfa"), and we see her soon in a twentieth
 century cell, with a guard beating at her belly to abort
 her child. Watfa gazes at her tormentor and recognizes him
 as the negro whose wounds she bandaged in the third century,
 resurrected in the twentieth century as agent to conspire
 against the revolution. The guard comes to his senses and
 chooses to return to the third century, preferring death to
 life as an agent here. He releases Watfa, who refuses to
 return with him:

No...
 I must give birth here
 In this century
 I know not where
 But this child in my womb
 Will guide my steps

 Open the doors of my cell
 For I too know no home in this century
 My name is on the black list
 On the black list of the twentieth century
 I, Watfa

But they shall come
 A sword from the third century have I hidden for them
 In my breast

A sword soaked in blood
 I have struggled through the ages
 Bleeding sweat on the byways, black and white,
 And carried my accurate bag
 Across the airports of the world

 A bomb in my womb have I hidden for them
 Bullets and dynamite
 They shall come they shall come
 And shake the world like a tree
 To bring down the fruit
 The revolution, the revolution, the revolution...

From her cell, Watfa goes in search of Abdullah on his
 cross, to sit in his shade as the bird in her womb begins
 to peck at it in search of a way out. But the washing ma-
 chine operator and the teleprinter man have already executed
 their plot:

Let us create another Abdullah
 Let us create and produce many Abdullahs

When more than one face appears
 And more than one sword for Abdullah
 The slaves of Basra will not know whom to follow
 Watfa faces ten crosses, each with the face of Abdullah

on it:

Who has from one face heven so many?
 To make of it these ten crosses?
 Has your head become a currency note
 Has your head become a postage stamp
 The cover of a book
 To be printed in thousands?

 Which of you has hidden in his shirt
 Or under his cross
 Swaddling clothes for the child?
 Let him extend his hand now.
 Which of you will give this child a name
 O Abdullah
 Give him a flag and a passport?

 Which of you comes first?
 The blade is at my throat, O Abdullah
 Where shall I bear your child, where shall I bear
 your child

The voice of Abdullah is heard addressing Watfa:
 When the ten crosses merge, O Watfa,
 Shake the stem of my cross
 And the swaddling clothes for the child
 Shall drop
 And his name shall bloom on the wood of my cross.
 The play ends with Watfa searching for someone to bring
 the ten crosses together.



April 23 Incidents Marked in Lebanon

Popular rallies were held April 23 throughout Lebanon to commemorate the victims of last year's incidents in the country.

Over 75 people had been killed and many more injured in Lebanon on April 23, 1969, when counter-revolutionary forces fired at peaceful demonstrators in the major towns and cities who were expressing solidarity with Fateh and the Palestinian Revolution.

Lebanese and Palestinian speakers at the rallies rapped the continued attempts by reactionary and counter-revolutionary forces to undermine and crackdown on the commando movement. They said that although such attempts would go on unabated, the Palestinian Revolution should avoid being dragged into side-battles, particularly that all guns should be directed against the Zionist enemy.



UN HUMAN RIGHTS TEAM ENDS PROBE

CAIRO - The U.N. special committee investigating Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian Arabs under Israeli occupation left here April 29 for Geneva after concluding hearings in London, Beirut, Damascus, Amman and Cairo.

The three-man UN panel set up by the UN General Assembly was prevented from visiting occupied territory.

In Cairo, the team heard evidence on April 22 from a Palestinian Arab who was tortured in Israeli prisons. Hospital attendant Mohammad Derbas, 28, told the committee that he had been forced to sit on an electrified chair, his wrists held by two handcuffs, while an Israeli doctor pulled his fingernails out one by one. He also told the committee that an Israeli doctor removed his testicles at the hospital of Bir Yacoub.

Another witness, Mrs. Hekmat Eldib, a civil servant in El Arish told the committee that Israeli soldiers had shot and seriously injured her 14 year old son as he stood on the balcony of their home. He was later on denied adequate medical treatment by the occupation troops in spite of his grave condition.

On April 23 the team heard evidence from Sheikh Suleiman Yamani, chief of a bedouin tribe in the village of Bir Abd in occupied Sinai. He testified that Israeli forces bombed and strafed his village, shot down some of its inhabitants, looted their food supplies and poisoned their water wells. As a result of all this, the tribe had to leave Sinai walking across the sands and 20 miles of salt marshes to the Suez Canal. Twenty of his people died on the way. Seven of his tribe were among the 46 children who died in the Is-

raeli raid April 8 on the primary school at Bahr el-Bakar two weeks ago.

The committee also heard evidence from a 41 year old police sergeant, Mansy Salama Far, who said that the Israeli forces forcibly entered his home at Arish and shot his two year old daughter dead. He was shot himself in the leg and face and has since lost an eye. A 16-year-old girl student, Kamelia Kamel Soliman said that the Israeli forces stormed into her house

and shot dead her uncle and his two sons. She was shot in the head and partially paralyzed as a result.

The committee extended its stay for three days to inspect conditions of evacuees from Sinai and Gaza before they left for Geneva where they will conduct further hearings.

The committee hopes to be back in New York early in May to submit its reports to U.N. Secretary General U Thant before the 25th session of

the General Assembly.

At a press conference April 28 in Cairo, Committee chairman Hamilton Amerasinghe of Ceylon said Israel was trying to veto the commission's methods procedure.

Amerasinghe said Israel attempted to veto the commission's proceedings first by arguing at the U.N. in New York that the commission was established contrary to the U.N. charter.

Israel had then objected to the three men selected for the

work. The others are Abdul Rahim Abby Farrah, Somalia's U.N. ambassador, and Dr. Borut Bohte, assistant professor of law from Yugoslavia.

The Israeli government had also objected to the commission's terms of reference saying it should also have investigated the position of Jews in Arab countries.

Amerasinghe said the commission invited any witnesses to appear before it and inserted advertisements in newspapers.

Austerity Measures Urged in Israel

TEL AVIV - A complete freezing of the standard of living and the need for an austerity regime is urged in a memorandum to be submitted by the Economic Planning Authority to the Israeli government according to leaks to the Zionist press in mid-April.

The memorandum apparently also foresees a continual increase in taxation over the next few years presumably because of Israel's mounting military burdens. The members of the planning authority have apparently come to the conclusion that Israel's aggregate payments deficit for the years 1971-75 will come to \$6,000 m. or far more than had been forecast in earlier estimates. The new forecast of the planning authority foresees a shortfall of \$2,000m. in the means likely to be at the government's disposal.

A special cabinet session is to take place shortly to discuss long-term economic policy. While members of the Economic Planning Authority are reportedly convinced that the rapid development of the economy has to continue, some members of the Finance Ministry are apparently of the opinion that there will be no way out but to slow down the rate of expansion even if

it entails a recession and some unemployment.

Meanwhile the Treasury has issued instructions not to transfer abroad sums which have accumulated with foreign investment

trusts operating in Israel and which can therefore be invested only in Israel or used for the repayment of those investors wishing to sell. This step was taken as a result of the

decision of the ministerial economic committee to limit the acquisition of foreign securities payable in foreign currency so as to preserve Israel's dwindling foreign currency reserves.

World Conference of Christians For Palestine

WHO TAKES PART IN THE CONFERENCE?

Christians who are members of the Western and Eastern Churches, Anglicans, Catholics, Orthodox believers, and Protestants. Approximately 300 Christians coming from about thirty countries in different parts of the world.

WHAT ARE THE TARGETS SET FOR THE CONFERENCE?

To examine the Palestinian problem in all its aspects and to confirm the fellowship of all participants with Palestinians. "The country of Palestine is particularly dear to us Christians, as it is where Jesus worked at the beginning of his life. Jesus is once again present there in the person of all those who are "hungry or thirsty, who are naked, ill and imprisoned". It is therefore our absolute duty to assist him as he thus appears, we, who follow his teaching and worship his divine person. Paul VI to Mgr. Nolan, President of the Pontifical Commission for Palestine.

To fight for justice with Palestinians. By supporting the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine without recognizing the rights of Palestinians, the Great Powers committed a grave injustice towards Palestinian Arabs and this injustice must be put right. *Oecumenic Council of Churches (Canterbury - August 1969)*

To denounce erroneous interpretations of the Bible made in favour of a partisan policy. Some people accept politico-religious blocks which cloud the problem, harden positions and lead to aberrant conclusions, as if the holy books could contain a ready-made solution to a political problem of the XXth Century. *Cardinal Duval - Archbishop of Algiers.*

To inform Christians throughout the world of the situation of Palestine. No well-informed and open-minded Christian can accept that the principles of charity and fraternity be turned into an oppression of man by man in the name of racial or religious segregation; no well-informed Christian can admit that instruction in religion and the will of God should be interpreted in a manner contrary to the dignity of man whom God created in his own image. *Charles Helou - President of the Republic of the Lebanon.*

WHERE AND WHEN WILL THE CONFERENCE TAKE PLACE?

In Beirut, Lebanon, from 7th to 10th May 1970.



GAZA MAYOR ARRESTED POLICE CHIEF DEPORTED

GAZA - Israeli occupation authorities confirmed April 26 that they had arrested the former mayor of this occupied city, Munir Rayes.

They claimed that the ailing mayor was held for questioning "on suspicion of being associated with the commando organizations."

Earlier during the week, the Israeli forces deported from occupied Gaza the former local police chief, his family and mother.

Maj. Adel M.S. Sharab, who was Gaza's police chief until June 1967, was deported to Jordan after receiving a sentence of four years for allegedly cooperating with Fatah.

On April 20, some 200 local Gaza Palestinians were fined 10 to 19 pounds sterling each for allowing their children to de-

monstrate in school courtyards against occupation troops.

The parents of three girls arrested during such a school demonstration April 21 in Deir Balah, south of Gaza, were fined about 60 pounds sterling and the three girls received suspended one year pri-

son terms.

The girls were arrested after hurling stones on the Israeli troops and shouting liberation slogans.

The demonstrations were to protest the murder by occupation forces of 12 Gaza Palestinians during the week and the arrest of at least 50 others.

CENSORSHIP IRKS ISRAELI PAPER

TEL AVIV - One of the leading newspapers in the settler state of Israel harshly attacked Prime Minister Golda Meir's government April 26 for imposing political censorship on newspapers.

"Military censorship continues to disqualify political news that has no connection with the country's security," "Haaretz" said.

"Once again the censor has disqualified material that is not harmful to security, but is inconvenient to the government's politicians."

In an editorial, the paper said the latest censorship was of reports about government discomfort over public criticism of its policies toward peace with the Arabs.

The paper said Mrs. Meir's tactic was to discuss these matters

in her inner cabinet, known as the ministerial committee for security, whose discussions are automatically secret and not for publication.

"This is a dangerous tendency," Haaretz concluded. "Soon one will receive the impression that in its plenary sessions the government discusses nothing but purchase of ancient papyrus and problems of technicians' strikes"



"Creeping Annexation" Stored for Hebron

HEBRON - Under the guise of launching a major operation against Palestinian commandos, Israeli occupation forces have gone ahead with their "creeping annexation" policy in the Hebron area.

Eight-hundred acres at the northwest extremity of this occupied town of 40,000 Palestinians, were officially taken over by Israeli troops April 29 and closed off "for military purposes." Among these will be the construction of houses for the 250 Zionist families which the Israeli cabinet has decided to settle in occupied Hebron.

A Ministry of Defense spokesman said the "main" purpose of the land takeover was to create "a military presence to improve the security of Jewish(?) access to Hebron from Jerusalem in the north and Beersheba in the west."

The newly-created "fact" promises to be one of the most controversial and explosive since the "annexation" of Jerusalem. The Hebron affair instigated "New Left" demonstrators in Jerusalem April 11, whose banners proclaimed: "We want peace, not an extra piece" and "Hands off Hebron."

The move to settle the 250 Zionist families in occupied Hebron "only confirms Arab fears that there is no real intention of withdrawing from occupied areas," according to Jacob Talmon, professor of History at the Hebrew University.

Town leaders met April 27 at the town hall to protest the new settlement policy in the sequestered crescent-shaped area -- rocky but softened and humanized by terraced vineyards, 250 houses and olive groves.

Town judge Rajab Bayoud told the meeting: "This is the first step. Later

they will want us to leave our homes and our country."

A woman whose husband had been deported by the Israelis to Jordan asked the meeting to throw in a request that deportees be allowed back. Many suggested a protest strike, adding they had nothing to lose.

Israeli troops continued meanwhile to comb the hills round Hebron which, during April alone, witnessed more than 20 resistance and commando acts, including an attempt on the life of the Israeli military governor of the occupied town.

According to an Israeli spokesman, 10 local residents, three Israelis and two tourists had died and two Israelis, six residents and two tourists wounded in these attacks.

"Tourism"

NABLUS - Three new Zionist immigrants to Israel from Chili and six foreign "tourists" -- three Americans and two South Africans and a West German -- were injured in this Israeli-occupied town April 22 in a hand-grenade blast.

The blast occurred in the clock square in the center of the town where their bus had stopped.

Israeli occupation forces rushed to the scene, imposed a local curfew on the main street and detained several businessmen under "the Israeli policy of 'neighborhood punishment'."

The three new immigrants remained unidentified. The injured "tourists" were identified as Mrs. Sylvia Caplan, of Andover, Mass.; Mrs. Eva Labell, of Everett, Mass.; Mrs. Hanna Klein; Mrs. David Tobias of Port Elizabeth, South Africa; Miss Linda Smith, of Cape Town, South Africa; and Mrs. Maria Levinger of West Germany.

IT WAS A COSTLY MISTAKE

TEL AVIV - An Israeli border guard killed April 18 one Israeli soldier and wounded another when he mistook them for Palestinian commandos according to an official announcement by Israel. The incident took place in the northern sector of the Jordan valley.

PROTEST TO PEN CLUB

The Lebanese Pen Club has protested to the International Pen Club against Israeli mistreatment of Palestinian Arab writers in occupied Palestine.

The protest, expected to be studied by the International Pen Club at its conference opening in London on May 4, proposed that a resolution be adopted by the conference calling on the Israeli authorities to cease all restrictions against Palestinian writers and permit freedom of expression.

Lebanon will be represented at the conference by Kamil Abu Sowan and Zakaria Nsouli. Following are excerpts of the protest:

Lebanon is a small maritime country, its inhabitants have a tradition of deep attachment to the liberties, which are the foundation of human dignity, particularly freedom of thought and expression and respect for the beliefs of the different groups which constitute the republic and which profess three great historical religions: Judaism, Christianity and Islam. We therefore view with alarm the deterioration of conditions safeguarding the dignity of Palestinian writers in occupied Palestine. This deterioration fosters injustice, resentment, violence and national restoration.

The Pen Charter, in Articles 1 and 4, pledges members to oppose any form of suppression of freedom of expression, calls for a free press and affirms a belief in the imperative necessity for free criticism of governments, administrations and institutions. In the Declaration of Human Rights, Articles 13, 17, 18 and 19 provide for the rights of all people not to be prevented from returning home, not to be deprived of their nationality, to be entitled to asylum from persecution, to have their liberty of expression and opinion guaranteed, etc. Referring to these provisions and in keeping with a long-standing tradition of the International Pen Club, the Pen Club of Lebanon calls on the 30th congress of the International Pen Club to take note of the following facts and to adopt the following resolution.

The most distinguished Palestinian writers in occupied Palestine throughout the past few years, have been subjected to repressive measures in the form of censorship, travel bans, restricted residence orders, deportation and exile.

The cultural journal "Al-Ard" (The Land) was banned and all attempts to revive it have failed, anyone attempting to do so is liable for sentences of up to 10 years' imprisonment.

No Palestinian cultural journal has ever been allowed to be published.

The following writers and poets have been arrested, Mahmoud Darwish, Ali Achor, Samih al Kasseb, Salim Gharib, Toufic Ziadat, Mansour Karouche, Ali Rafil, Sabri Jerjies and Habib Khawji, M. Dsouki, M. Adnan, Hanna Abu Hanna, J. Tohmeh; some of them are still in prison.

Among the group, Mansour Karouche, Ali Rafil, Sabri Jerjies and Habib Khawji, founders of the "Al-Ard" journal, have served restricted residence orders upon their release from prison and must report to police headquarters every morning and evening.

The writer Habib Khawji

was subsequently deported to Cyprus, where he is now in exile; police took him to the frontier.

The poet Kamal Nasser from Elr Zait was deported to Jordan, where he is now in exile; police took him to the frontier.

During 8 months' imprisonment in vile conditions, writer Assad Abdul Rahman was subjected to repeated degrading treatment including mock execution, while blindfolded, before a firing squad, on release, Abdul Rahman was deported to Jordan, where he is now living in exile. He was taken to the frontier by police, who refused to allow him to see his family before leaving.

In the presence of the mayor of Bahleim, the poet Fadwa Toukan was forbidden by General Motheh Dayan personally to continue writing and publishing her work.

The poet Samih al Kasseb, from Hama in Galilee, was arrested in April 1969 following publication of his book "Bird of Lightning".

In the schools, more than 50% of the teachers appointed by the Israeli authorities are unqualified as leaders of the Israeli Histruth have admitted.

In university faculties in Israel, one or two of the hundreds of lecturers are Palestinians, while tens of thousands of Palestinians with university degrees are not able to enter their country.

The Israeli Histruth has itself issued a report criticising the very inadequate textbooks provided for Palestinian children in the schools. The writer Sabri Jerjies has pointed out that Israel's policy of discrimination against Palestinians means that the latter tend to receive inferior education.

The newspaper "Histruth" quoted the following statement by the Israeli advisor on Arab affairs: "If there were no Palestinian students, the situation would be better. It would have been for us to govern if the Arabs have remained 'wood-carriers'; but, in spite of our wishes, they are not. So we shall act accordingly".

Classic texts from great Arab literature have been displaced from school books and inferior texts put in their place which help belittle the curriculum.

In February and March 1969, Israeli soldiers broke dozens of 15-16 year old Palestinian girls' students' arms and legs with rifle butts and sticks during demonstrations in Gaza, Elr Zait, Ramallah and Jerusalem in protest against gun-dynamiting and other acts of terrorism carried out by the occupation authorities.

Individuals suspected of

belonging to the Palestinian resistance movement -- regardless of whether or not they are engaged in writing, journalism or related professions -- are indiscriminately assaulted and tortured.

Palestinian writers are not recognised as individuals, authors, creators or even groups.

In view of the ties and identity of announced purposes -- between the International Pen Club and UNESCO and UNESCO's principles, which as set out in official resolutions have regularly affirmed a commitment to the defence of human rights (ties which Lebanon have always supported in debates at the General Conference of UNESCO).

The strict tradition of the International Pen Club in this field.

The resolutions adopted at recent Pen congresses and the appeals which Pen International presidents and Pen International secretaries have formulated at previous occasions.

It is incumbent upon men of letters and intellectuals meeting at Pen congresses to examine and condemn any violation of the rights, dignity or liberty of writers in any part of the world and in any ethnic group.

For these reasons, the Pen Club of Lebanon proposes that the 30th congress, meeting in London, adopt the following resolution:

The International Pen Club, meeting in London at its 30th congress calls on the authorities of Israel:

To cease immediately all practices aimed at restricting Palestinian writers and to allow them to meet and express themselves freely.

To authorize the publication of Palestinian literary, cultural and political journals, all of which are currently banned, and the unrestricted publication of the work of Palestinian writers.

To raise the level of Palestinian education by choosing teachers and textbooks of high quality.

In the field of higher education, to insure that Palestinian professors are employed in university faculties without any discrimination.

To refrain from ever again using physical violence or illegitimate moral pressure on Palestinian writers or students, whatever the reasons for the latter's demonstrations.

TV Program:

"MEET THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS"

DONN, April 23 -- During the most popular feature of the German T.V. "Meet the International Press" which is picked up by more than 10 million television fans Sunday morning, a young Jordanian girl Nadia Abdel Hadi defended with honors the case of the Palestinian resistance movement.

The panel-attended over by Werner Hofer the German T.V. host, included commentators from Germany, Greece, Brazil and China.

Nadia Abdel Hadi made her point without undue stress but in a calm, resolute manner which left a strong impression on the T.V. audience.

The attractive aspirant-journalist who is studying politi-



Forever Palestine

Great,
Great country,
The millstone may turn
And turn
In the dim nights of agony,
But they cannot
And are too small
To destroy your light.

For out of your trodden hopes
Out of your crucified growth.
Out of your stolen smiles,
Your children's smiles,
Out of the wreckage,
And the torture,
Out of the blood-clotted walls,
Out of the quiverings
Of life and death,
Life will emerge.

O great Land,
O deep wound
And sole love.

Fadwa Tuqan, Nabucc.

has been proved by the fact that no such actions took place in recent weeks.

Nadia Abdel Hadi went on to say that apart from mobilising the resistance of the Palestinian people against the occupation of their territory Patah was also intent on restoring their confidence in contributing to the future of their nation - by a vigorous political and social drive in the camps.

Rounding off her case the pretty Jordanian student said that the current political and social tension prevailing in great part of the world would only shade if the genuine causes of the trouble were heeded and adequate solutions planned and carried out swiftly.

PRC EXPOSES ISRAELI TORTURE

AMMAN, April 30 — Torture of Arab detainees in Israeli prisons was severely condemned by the President of the Palestine Red Crescent Association, Dr. Mahmud Hijazi, at a press conference held in Amman Thursday afternoon.

A physical and descriptive comparison between the ill-treatment exercised by the Israeli authorities on Palestinian Arabs, and the good treatment accorded by 'Fateh' to the Israeli captive, Samiul Rosenwasser, was demonstrated to press reporters.

The Palestine Red Crescent Association introduced three young Arabs who were savagely tortured by Israeli interrogators, and also the Israeli captive in the hands of Fateh, who testified as to good treatment he is receiving from the Fateh personnel.

After the three Arabs, invalidated by excessive physical violence, had shown the scars of torture on their bodies, and spoke of their sufferings, night watchman Rosenwasser, captured by Fateh in Metula settlement, north of occupied Palestine, told pressmen that he was being well-fed, well-treated, and well-cared for. He said he was having good meals,

cigarettes, radio and reading matter. He only sought his release, he said, to return to his family and try to take them back to his country of birth home.

He said, in reply to press questions, he did not know why Israel is still reluctant to seek his exchange with a Fateh captive, and replied to question about the validity of Arab rights in Palestine, that Palestine was an Arab land, and that he had immigrated from Romania, six years ago, under an intensive Zionist propaganda conducted by the Jewish agency for Palestine, which paid all his expenses.

Rosenwasser alternately spoke in Hebrew and German, and his replies were translated into Arabic and English.

He denied the Israeli allegations that he was suffering from ill-health, and said that when once complained of stomach trouble, he was examined by three Fateh physicians. He also said that representatives of the International Red Cross visited him in January and February and that he had exchanged letters with his wife and daughter.

The three young Arabs who were recently released from an Israeli jail were: Munir Channan, 21, whose left foot was

amputated, and whose lips bore a wound scar.

Channan said that he was a member of Fateh and that he entered occupied Palestine in 1968, with four others. But they were trapped in a minefield. Some mines exploded injuring all of them. The Israeli army patrols refused to extract them from the minefield, and left them for twelve hours in their place, two of them died from bleeding. The three others were robbed water and first aid unless they disclosed information about Fateh. As they refused to do they were subjected to severe physical torture, and were all treated after they had collapsed from exhaustion.

One man had his two legs amputated, while the other two had one leg each amputated.

The witness doubted whether the amputation was necessary, because their injuries were only in the feet.

The second witness was a student named Jihad who happened to be visiting his family at Karamah on March 21, 1968.

He spoke how the Israeli soldiers gathered together about 200-250 males and females of different ages at the Karamah school and beat them severely and then took them to a camp near the Dead Sea where all



ZIONIST SCARS
SHOWN TO NEWS
CONFERENCE BY
FORMER
PALESTINIAN
PRISONER

were faced into their mouths, and where they were denied any drinking water. Several persons, he said, died on the spot before the others were taken to Jerusalem for further interrogation.

He said he was stricken with a chest disease, and back ache. He described torture scenes he had himself suffered or witnessed.

The third witness, spoke of similar physical torture.

Earlier in the press conference Dr. Hijazi made the following statement:

"In the name of the Palestine Red Crescent Society, I would like to welcome you to this press conference, which we have convened to inform you of the cruel conditions under which thousands of detainees live in the prisons of the Israeli occupation authorities."

"The Palestinian detainees in these prisons have announced an open strike as of the 28th of this month, to draw the attention of the world to what goes on in neo-Nazi prisons. There are not less than eleven thousand detainees, distributed over nineteen prisons in the occupied territories, in addition to several open-air detention camps in the Sinai Desert where detainees have no shelter. Of these eleven thousand prisoners are 400 Palestinians from the areas of Palestine occupied in 1948.

"Only about 800, eight hundred of these prisoners have been tried by military courts, while the rest have been kept in prison for months and years, without trial, under administrative detention. In accordance with the British Emergency Law of 1945, 'Misconduct and torture are part of the normal everyday life of our Palestinian people in Israeli prisons. Some of the facts of this kind of treatment have now become known to world public opinion, especially after the statement issued by Amnesty International and that issued by the Special Investigation Committee of the Commission On Human Rights. Other reports have been made and presented by the Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies to the Istanbul Conference of September, 1968.

"We accuse the Israelis of subjecting political prisoners and detainees to inhuman torture that combines the methods of torture of the Middle Ages with those used by the Nazis. But we must admit that some of these methods are brand-new and have been created by criminal Zionist minds.

"In several cases, torture has led to the death of some prisoners. We represented ten cases of prison deaths before the special three man team of the U.N. that had visited Jordan this month. Among them was the case of Ammar Kamal Khamees, who was killed in Jenin prison, the case of Qasem Abu Alnur who was killed in the Moscow prison of Jerusalem and the case of Qasem Abu Khadra killed in Sarhadd detention camp.

"Many prisoners have been permanently maimed as a result of this torture, but what is really frightening are the psychological effects that appear with the passing of time, and which leave the prisoner a complete human wreck.

"The Israelis are still keeping a large number of prisoners under administrative detention, thus attempting to hide the traces of torture showing on their bodies. An example of this is the case of Mokkyed Othman Al-Bahah, who has been under administrative detention for two years, although his case was discussed in the Israeli Knesset.

"The Israelis still persist in refusing to apply the Geneva Conventions, specially those concerning the treatment of fighters as prisoners of war, or what concerns proper treatment of political prisoners. This is shown in the international publication issued by the Red Cross in February of 1969.

"It is worthy of note that the representatives of the international Red Cross have not been allowed to visit certain Israeli detention areas, such as Sarhadd and the Moscow prison. The Israelis also do not allow Red Cross representatives to visit the detainees during what is termed as 'the Interrogation Period', which continues for several months, during which the prisoners sustain different kinds of torture,



PLANKED BY PALESTINIAN
PHYSICIANS IS SAMUEL
ROSENWASSER, FATEH'S
ISRAELI PRISONER

WITH CRUTCHES ON
CHAIR NEAR HIM
(LEFT), ANOTHER
PALESTINIAN PRISONER
ADDRESSES PRESS
CONFERENCE

GUPS DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

A delegation of the General Union of Palestinian Students (GUPS) ended April 13 an 11-day visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Student Council of the U.S.S.R.

During its stay, the delegation visited Dushanbe, Leningrad and Moscow and held meetings with officials of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Tajikistan, the Leningrad Regional Committee of the YCL, the Committee of Youth Organizations in the USSR and the USSR Student Council. It also held meetings with the YCL organization of the Nurek Hydro-electric Power Station and with students from the Dushanbe Medical Institute and from the universities of Dushanbe, Leningrad and Lumbaba.

The visit passed in a congenial atmosphere of hospitality and mutual respect and understanding.

The GUPS delegates witnessed the important role played by

Soviet youth in the economic and cultural development of the U.S.S.R.

Construction of the Nurek Hydroelectric Power Station offered the delegates a vivid example of such participation by Soviet youth and the YCL.

Throughout the visit, the GUPS delegation and officials of the USSR Student Council discussed ways

and means to bolster the ties of friendship and cooperation between their two organizations.



British Volunteers for Israel

LONDON - Egypt has notified Britain that at least 1,600 British volunteers -- including a large number of non-Jewish Britons -- are serving with the Israeli armed forces.

Press reports said April 26 that Egypt had asked Britain to explain "this serious development."

Thousands of U.S. citizens are already serving in the Israeli armed forces under Washington's "new interpretation" of dual citizenship.

According to the latter interpretation divulged last October, American citizens can be conscripted in the Israeli army while retaining U.S. nationality.

In its edition of Jan. 1, 1970 (Vol. 1 No. 7), "Fateh" publication wondered: Are Britons also

being allowed to enlist in the Israeli army?

The question posed itself when a 20-year-old British from London was killed Dec. 13 in an "accidental" mine explosion at Sede Eliahu

in the Beisan valley.

William Woolf Horowitz had arrived in Israel three weeks earlier. According to the London Times of Dec. 15, he was "to enlist in Mahal, an Army corps for foreign volunteers."

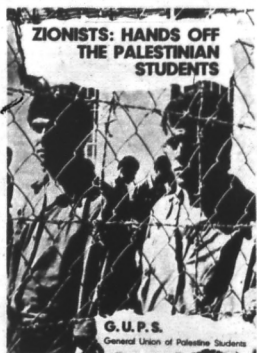
U.S. Eyes Israeli Needs

WASHINGTON - The U.S. State Department dispatched to Israel three "working level economic specialists" to study Israel's long-term financial aid request on the spot, it was learned April 23.

Officials said the U.S. embassy in Tel Aviv is currently carrying out consultations with the Israeli government as part of the study of that country's longer range economic needs. The three spe-

cialist were sent from Washington to assist the American embassy staff and collect information for the study, they said.

When Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir visited here last September she asked for 125 combat aircraft and also for 1 billion dollars in economic assistance for 5-year period. The Israeli request has since been upped to \$1.5 billion.



FATEH EVERYWHERE



Fateh, 1965-1970

PALESTINE

VIETNAM



Fateh, 1965-1970

LEBANON CHASES SISCO OUT...



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