

INFORMATION OFFICE
Vol. 1 No. 6

PALESTINE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT
December 5, 1969

Karameh Battle Revived



Fateh Rockets Haifa Tanks

HAIFA — Fateh bazooka rockets hit fuel storage tanks in east Haifa Nov. 21, sending flames and smoke leaping over Haifa Bay. A military spokesman for the Palestinian Armed Struggle Command said.

The explosions caused by the direct bazooka rocket hits shook the port city at 8:40 p.m., local. Flames and additional explosions continued until the following day.

It was the fifth major Fateh operation in Haifa this year and the third within a month. It also came only 24 hours after Zionist authorities announced they had smashed a Palestinian sabotage ring responsible for recent blasts in Haifa.

Oil installations in the port city of Haifa have so far been the target of four major Fateh attacks June 24, August 15, Nov.

Jews Protest Zionist Policy

JERUSALEM — About 200 Jewish people, mostly students, staged Nov. 25 a silent protest demonstration outside the Knesset (Parliament) building to condemn the Zionist policy of collective punishment against Palestinian Arabs.

A three man delegation, representing the Jewish demonstrators, was allowed to present a signed petition to the office of the Knesset speaker.

The demonstration was held with police permission on a hill overlooking the Knesset building, following a recent statement by the Minister of Defense, Moshe Dayan, which said that Palestinian citizens who helped or failed to report Palestinian commandos, near the scene of an incident, would also "spunsh."

14 and Nov. 21. On Oct. 22-23 five Fateh bomb blasts in 24 hours rocked residential quarters in Haifa as a warning against continuation of Zionist policy to blow up the houses of Palestinian Arab civilians. The Israeli authorities admitted 22 casualties in the Oct. 22-23 explosions.

Unable again to conceal the Nov. 21 Fateh attack on Haifa oil installations, Israel Radio reported that two tanks were hit directly and firemen were trying to put out the blaze while army units pressed a hunt in the

area for "suspects."

Israeli police officials said a nightwatchman sighted and fired on a car leaving the scene of the fire, but the car escaped undamaged.

Fateh bazooka rockets ripped the Haifa fuel tanks only 24 hours after Israel announced in Haifa she had arrested 31 Palestinian Arabs in police raids culminating in the ransoming of six men in Acre. A Haifa police spokesman claimed that those arrested in Acre were "responsible for recent blasts in Haifa."

Commandos Prefer Death To Surrender

ACRE — Two Fateh freedom fighters blew themselves up Nov. 22 in their own car, loaded with explosives they intended to use in "Operation Habul" in Haifa, when Israeli troops caught up with them on the outskirts of the town of Acre on the Mediterranean coast and about 20 miles north of Haifa.

The two heroes are Ahmad Mohammed Bashier, 28 and Omar Hassan Mansour, 27.



Ahmad Mohammed Bashier

Other members of the same Fateh squad made it to Haifa and planted explosives in Hader Hacarmel and at a petrol station at the other end of the port city.

The dramatic explosion killed or wounded an undetermined number of Israeli troops and damaged neighboring buildings. Shortly before midnight, the two Fateh heroes had set out on the outskirts of the old crusader city of 34,000. The patrol caught up with them however near the Jewish quarter at the entrance of the ancient town, where they blew themselves up in their explosive-laden Vauxhall.

Israeli occupation troops carried out searches in Majd el-Kurum and made an undetermined number of arrests there.

The incident heightened tension in Acre, where earlier several hundred Zionists tried to storm the old city where Pa-

lestinian Arabs live.

The march by the Zionist gangs who were demanding the restoring of military government in Arab areas (which had been in effect from 1948 to 1966) followed the Nov. 20 announcement of the arrest in Acre of alleged local Fateh men on suspicion of being responsible for a series of guerrilla attacks in the Haifa area.

The fact that a Jewish woman in her late 20's, the wife of one of the arrested Palestinian Arabs, had also been taken into custody on suspicion of abetting and aiding, increased the Zionist gangs' wrath.

In a Zionist demonstration Saturday night, Nov. 22, Arab on the explosion, a Palestinian Arab on a motorcycle was stopped and beaten up by roaming Zionist hoodlums.

The angry Zionist gangs completely lost their mind on the morning of Nov. 23, a few hours after the car explosion, and marched on the Palestinian Arab quarter of the town.

Worried Palestinian shopkeepers pulled down their shut-

ters and restaurants closed in the Arab quarter. Israeli police dispersed young Palestinians in the old city gathering to confront the onslaught, arming themselves with knives and clubs to resist the impending Zionist incursion.

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Omar Mansour

In an atmosphere reminiscent of al-Karameh battle, Lebanese civilians and artillery units joined Fateh and other Palestinian commandos in successfully thwarting an Israeli helicopter borne attack on South Lebanon Dec. 3.

Licking their wounds, the enemy troops, estimated at 400, withdrew while dropping smoke bombs to cover their heavy losses. They officially confessed only six casualties, including the death of one of the commanding officers of the helicopter-borne raid at the Ar-koub area, on the slopes of the snow-capped Mount Hermon.

A spokesman for the Palestinian Armed Struggle Command said commando casualties were nine dead (six from Sa'qa and three from Fateh) and 13 injured (eight from Fateh and five from Sa'qa). The spokesman said several Lebanese civilians, including a woman were injured.

The spokesman said the enemy paved the way for its helicopter-borne attack with intermittent heavy artillery fire against the Ar-koub area and starting 5:30 a.m., Dec. 3, and until 6:15 a.m., when enemy artillery fire was intensified to cover the areas of Mar Shouba, Hattayrah and Wadi Assal. The commandos returned the fire until 10:10 a.m.

Helicopter-borne enemy paratroopers were landed in the area at 10:15 a.m. A violent clash between the Palestinian freedom fighters and the enemy paratroopers followed 15 minutes later. The commandos were able to gain full control of the battle, forcing the enemy to send at 11:00 a.m. a new wave of helicopter-borne reinforcements which in turn came under heavy commando fire.

The enemy started his retreat under heavy artillery and smoke screen cover around noon. The enemy was forced to evacuate the area completely by 1:00 p.m., leaving behind weapons and ammunition but carrying his dead and wounded.

Tareq Ali Denied US Visa

WASHINGTON — The State Department blocked Dec. 3 a visit to the United States by Tareq Ali, the Pakistan-born British student leader who was to deliver the keynote address at a convention on the Palestine Revolution opening Dec. 5 at Wayne State University in Detroit, Michigan.

Alli, editor of Black Dwarf and editor and contributor to the recently published The New Revolutionaries, was invited by the Association of Arab-American University Graduates, Inc. to deliver the keynote speech opening its Seventh Annual Convention, The Dec. 5-7 convention at Wayne State University in the Palestine Revolution: Its International, Social and Technical Dimensions.

Alli's speech was to be on "The Palestine Revolution and Wars of National Liberation." A lawyer for the association said the State Department's action was part of the U.S. administration's efforts to suppress points of view at variance with its policies.

US officials claimed they were denying the visa to Ali for his prominent participation in an antiwar demonstration Nov. 23 outside the U.S. embassy in London.

Swiss Group Supports Fateh

The Information Bulletin of the Study Group on the Middle East which is headquartered in Geneva (General Secretary Georges Vaucher) carried the following commentary in its 18th edition of Nov. 7:

We shall concern ourselves to remark:

1. That the article of Mr. Hodgkin on the harshness of the occupation regime imposed on Palestine by Israel only confirms the numerous testimonies recorded by the Experts Group of the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations, the commission which was denied access into occupied territories by the Israeli authorities.

2. That, "The Times," by asserting in its editorial entitled "To Be Fair to Both" that "it is fair for the Jews to have a national state," seems to admit that the late Lord Balfour and the United Nations Assembly had the right to create this state in Palestine, WITHOUT CONSULTING THE PALESTINIAN POPULATION. This explains the reprobation by the English daily of the resistance movement Fateh, which however was not taken seriously until it took up arms against the armed occupation of its homeland.

3. That, being the legitimate owners of the Palestinian territory, it is up to the Palestinian people to say under what conditions they accept the implantation, on their native land, of a Jewish colonization hailing in a major part from Poland, Russia, Germany and various other countries in North Africa and the Middle East.

By revolting against the establishment of a racist and confessional Jewish state while accepting that the Jews having come to Palestine shall coexist freely with the Muslim and Christian Palestinians in a secular and democratic state without any distinction as to race or religion, the resistance organization Fateh proves its broad-mindedness and its desire for peace.

4. In its issue of October 24, 1969, the weekly publication "Fateh" reports the more recent case of torture of the young Palestinian, Miss Latifa Hanawi, at Ramleh Prison.

Can't 'Amnesty International' investigate the genuineness of this accusation?

Study Group on the Middle East
Rue Pedro-Maylan 1
(angle 5, av. Kriegel)
1208 Geneva, Suisse.

Acheson Opposed The Establishment of Israel

In his new book, Present at the Creation: My Years at the State Department, former Secretary of State Dean Acheson bares for the first time his opposition to the establishment of the Israeli state in "Arab Palestine" (Acheson's own expression). The differences over the Palestine question marked his only major disagreement with President Truman.

"I did not share the President's view on the Palestine solution to the pressing and desperate plight of great numbers of displaced Jews in Eastern Europe. The numbers that could be absorbed by Arab Palestine without creating a grave problem would be inadequate, and to transform the country into a Jewish state capable of receiving a million or more immigrants would vastly exacerbate the political problem and imperil not only American but all Western interests in the Near East. From Justice Brandeis, whom I revered, and Felix Frankfurter, my intimate friend, I had learned to understand, but not to share, the emotional emotion of the Jews to return to Palestine and end the Diaspora. In urging Zionism as an American Government policy, they had allowed, so I thought, their emotion to obscure the totality of American interest."

This book marks the first public pronouncement in this vein by an important American official since James Forrestal

Palestinian Resistance Refuses Tutelage

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These were the salient remarks in two lectures delivered by officials of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement, Fateh, to packed audiences at the American and Arab universities in Beirut Nov. 28 and Dec. 1, respectively.

Both speakers reiterated that the Palestinian Revolution wanted a strong, independent and sovereign Lebanon to stand by its side against the common Zionist enemy. Both said the Palestinian Revolution was equally determined not to allow any obstacle to obstruct the path of its struggle for liberation, particularly civilian targets because "we regard Israel as the heart of imperialism and we want to all the heart of imperialism in the area" and the Palestinian Revolution does not need to make itself known to the world.

The two speakers also condemned attempts to splinter the liberation struggle into small commando organizations under one pretext or the other.

Here is a summary of the steps through which the Palestinian Revolution has gone since its inception as presented by one of the speakers:

Bringing the Palestinian Revolution to triumphant birth necessitated recourse to violence and armed struggle in occupied Palestine. In the words of Franke Pannou - National liberation, national resistance, the restoration of nationhood to the people, whatever may be the headings used or the new formulas introduced, DECOLONIZATION IS ALWAYS A VIOLENT PHENOMENON.

Fateh waited from 1958 to the eve of 1965 to launch its first commando operation against the Zionist colonial-settlers' project to divert the Jordan River waters after realizing that the Arab governments were not giving priority to the war for recovery of Palestine.

For two subsequent years, the nucleus of the Palestinian Revolution undertook to rally the Palestinian masses to the cause

of liberation through armed struggle by launching guerrilla operations against the enemy within their sight.

June 5, 1967 engendered a new incentive for the revolutionary vanguards of Fateh to move into the newly-occupied West Bank in order to make history and turn a new leaf in the Palestinian struggle.

Fateh's decision to undertake such a move was made on August 28, 1967. It was immediately implemented at the expense of heroic sacrifices which cost the Movement the loss, within three weeks, of 46 of its best men, including 26 officers, those were an elite group because they were trained and raised during periods of oppression and severe hardships.

At the end of 1967, Fateh considered that its three-month phase had achieved its purpose and that the revolution's success now depended on its ability to move from THE PHASE OF DISPERSION AND VAGRANCY TO THAT OF ESTABLISHING THE NECESSARY MILITARY SET-UP FOR LIBERATION.

Guerrilla war cannot achieve liberation but it is the cornerstone for building a popular liberation army.

For this reason, Fateh decided to establish a secure base for its forces in the Aghwar (Jordan Valley).

Fateh's three-month experience in late 1967 had proved that a secure base cannot be established on the West Bank. In fact, a secure base implies that the revolutionaries can work openly and without interruption. It implies that it should be located amidst the masses but in contact with the enemy so that its members can learn warfare by actually practicing it. It also implies that it can be defended. Fateh realized that occupied Palestine constituted the actual battlefield rather than the secure base.

The difficulties encountered in setting up the secure base in the Aghwar were tremendous and were on the verge of leading to a confrontation between the Palestinian Revolution and the authorities in Jordan.

The solution to the crisis was afforded by the enemy himself in his attack on al-Karamah on Thursday, March 21, 1968. The Palestinian commandos and the Jordan troops fought side by side to repel the enemy's onslaught on al-Karamah and undertook to rally the Palestinian masses to the cause.

The decision to stay put at al-Karamah braved guerrilla rules which say that one should retreat when the enemy advances. The Palestinian Revolution is not an exact replica of other guerrilla war experiences. Fateh believes that it is not always necessary to retreat when the enemy advances; this was the case at al-Karamah.

The battle of al-Karamah enabled the Palestinian Revolution to set-up the safe base it was after in the Aghwar. The base consisted of building a popular army without delay.

While people were busy celebrating the victory of al-Ka-

ramah, Fateh was pondering over the new problems confronting the revolution. In two weeks, the ranks of its freedom fighters grew from 122 to about 3,000 most of whom had held uniforms but lacked political awareness, military training, arms, medical supplies, etc.

After al-Karamah, the revolution embarked on the phase of founding the nucleus of the Palestinian popular army. Thousands of our men were sent for training abroad.

This extensive training of our men permitted our operations in occupied Palestine throughout the liberation 1968 year. By early 1969, however, the Palestinian liberation struggle took new dimensions with such major operations as the Green Dell, Good Land, Bayunets of Fateh, Deir Yassin, Farhan al-Suad etc., as well as the raids in Jericho and the rocket attacks on Hebron.

Though we are proud of these operations, the most important achievement of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution has been the 28 breaches they succeeded in making to the enemy's encirclement, in making through extremely complex enemy minefields and electronic devices opposite Beisan. This proved the ability of the revolution to break and leap into occupied Palestine despite the enemy's efforts to seal off the occupied territory. This is what paved the way for the major operations.

In a year and a half, the Palestinian Revolution was able to establish the secure base in the Aghwar, to found the nucleus of the popular army, to secure the freedom of movement of the Palestinian masses in the Arab host countries, to foil plots aimed at to prevent the liquidation of the Palestine cause and to find countermeasures to enemy tactics.

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Israeli Treatment Of Prisoners To Be Investigated

LONDON - Amnesty International said Thursday it will send representatives to the Middle East to obtain facts about the treatment of prisoners of Israel's treatment of Arab prisoners.

The organization, founded in 1961 to campaign for the release of political prisoners anywhere in the world, said its report on Israel's treatment of prisoners in the past year "revealed serious and substantiated evidence of ill treatment of prisoners in detention or under interrogation."

An international executive committee of Amnesty International considered that the report on Israel's treatment of prisoners to the report submitted in April "leaves many questions unanswered."

Editor's Note: The second and third articles on "The Palestine Revolution and the Jews" will appear in our next issue, No. 7. The first article in the series appeared in issue No. 5 of Nov. 20.

478 PASC Operations Launched In November

A total of 478 military operations were undertaken against the enemy in occupied Palestine during the month of November by the eight commando organizations annexed to the Palestinian Armed Struggle Command (PASC). This is against 454 operations in October, 422 in September and 480 in August.

PASC includes Fateh, the Palestine Liberation Army, the Popular Forces, the Sa'eqs, the Arab Liberation Front and three splinter groups of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The 478 operations in November, the overwhelming majority of which were carried out by Fateh, resulted in the loss or damage of 255 military vehicles; 130 barracks; 80 gun and machine gun emplacements; 40 bridges and railway culverts; 20 water lines and different installations.

PASC's military spokesmen said enemy casualties were very high but gave no numbers. He listed commando casualties at 11 killed and 4 injured, against 19 killed and 17 injured in October.

Following is a brief roundup of Fateh's major operations during November:

NOVEMBER 5: A special task force of Fateh commandos succeeded in placing timed incendiary bombs in the central storehouse of the cotton factory in Debota, west of Sodom and southeast of Boersheba. A huge fire erupted in the adjacent storehouses. Enemy material losses were described as extremely high. Flames could still be seen at the site the following day.

NOVEMBER 7: Mortar attack on Neot Hakkar settlement south of the Dead Sea, destroying vital installations. Other Fateh squads killed and wounded several enemy troops when they ambushed a tracked vehicle and a military jeep in the Beit Yosef and Shuwayer areas respectively, both in the northern Jordan Valley.

NOVEMBER 8: Fateh commandos mortar Israeli military camp and advanced post in the Mindassa region, in the central Jordan Valley.

NOVEMBER 9: Fateh commandos blow up crude oil pipeline north of Eilat as well as a big section of the railway and a water pumping station in the occupied Gaza Strip.

NOVEMBER 10: Fateh explosive charge wrecks the Israeli Immigrant Absorption Center in Amla, central town of Jericho Valley in north central Palestine. During the same day, November 10, Fateh commandos launch heavy missile and mortar attacks on Israeli observation post in Maghbas area as well as on Kefar-Ruppit settlement, both in the northern Jordan Valley.

NOVEMBER 11: Fateh commandos foil attempt by Israeli patrol to cross Jordan River into the east bank on the Abu Seido area. Enemy confesses one casualty. Heavy mortar rained by Fateh on Yardenia settlement in the northern Jordan Valley.

NOVEMBER 12: Fateh and Arab Liberation Front commandos blast a 40-meter stretch of defensive fortifications, including a minefield, in the Umm Sedra region in the northern Jordan Valley, and ambush enemy patrol and tracked vehicle in Umm Tuta. Fateh freedom fighters kill two Israeli troops and injure three others in ambush near the Neve-Ur Kibutz. Fateh commandos also destroy an enemy troop carrier, killing all its occupants, in Turkmaniyyeh. Fateh snipers kill three Israeli troops — two in Tellet Moussa and one in Zor Shishan.

NOVEMBER 14: Fateh commandos blow up pipeline gathering system between Haifa refinery and storage tanks.

NOVEMBER 15: Fateh freedom fighters launch rocket and mortar attack on enemy positions in the Sha'ar Hagolan kibutz in the Jordan Valley.

NOVEMBER 16: Fateh commandos launch heavy missile attack on enemy camp in Tellet Najjar, east of Jericho. Enemy confesses seven casualties. Another Fateh unit wipe out an enemy ambush. Fateh commandos also mortar Yardenia settlement in the northern Jordan Valley. Enemy admits six casualties.

NOVEMBER 18: Fateh and Arab Liberation Front forces launch a heavy attack on enemy artillery positions in Ein Soura in the central Jordan Valley. Another joint force shells enemy headquarters and ambushes in Turkmaniyyeh.

NOVEMBER 19: Fateh freedom fighters silence Israeli firing posts at al-Alami project near Jericho. Fateh snipers kill three enemy troops in Jumaldiyeh.

NOVEMBER 20: Fateh commandos kill all members of an Israeli foot patrol in the Yardenia area in the northern Jordan Valley.

NOVEMBER 22: Fateh commandos attack main enemy camp in the Shuwayer area in the central Jordan Valley. During the same day, "The Volcano of Assifa" operation was carried out by Fateh commandos against petrol storage tanks on Shemen Coast south-east of Haifa port.

NOVEMBER 24: Fateh commandos wipe out an Israeli engineering corps foot patrol in Beit Yosef settlement in the northern Jordan Valley.

NOVEMBER 26: Fateh commandos launch a missile attack on an enemy military position on Tellet Najjar in the central Jordan Valley. Another Fateh unit attacks the enemy's military headquarters in Mindassa in the central Jordan Valley.

NOVEMBER 29: Fateh freedom fighters attack enemy military positions in Al-Khatib area in the central Jordan Valley. Fateh

snipers kill five enemy soldiers in various parts of the northern Jordan Valley.

NOVEMBER 30: An enemy foot patrol in Zor al-Ramleh was completely wiped out by Fateh commandos. Fateh snipers kill four Israeli soldiers in Jordan Valley.



Hot spots in occupied Palestine this month. Asterisks show sites of resistance acts, Fateh operations and curfew areas in November.



Zionists Boost Gaza Terror

GAZA — Zionist terror in the occupied Gaza Strip continues but it has only helped intensify the heroic resistance of its Palestinian civilians.

On Nov. 19, Israeli occupation troops shot dead two Palestinians for reportedly "breaking the curfew" imposed on both Rafah and Gaza on Nov. 15 following a hand grenade attack on the Military Governor Col. Benyamim Be'itay. (James Feron however reported in the Herald Tribune on Nov. 20 that the areas are under curfew imposed as punishment because residents have refused to come forward with information about resistance incidents).

Shopkeepers "who are assumed to have seen" the men who threw grenades at Israeli patrols are prevented from doing business. This is in addition to the night curfew.

On Nov. 19, also, Palestinian resistance machine-gunned an Israeli vehicle at sundown wounding three Israelis. A curfew was slapped on Beit Hanun, near the scene of the ambush, and on neighboring Jabalya.

Earlier in the day a curfew was also put by the occupation army in Khan Yunis following a grenade attack on occupation troops.

On Nov. 21, Israeli occupation troops set fire to the vegetable market in Gaza and blew up nine buildings near it.

Three days later, on Nov. 25, a 24-year-old girl student, Sal-

wa Mahmood was killed instantly by the Israelis with a bullet in the head. Two other civilians, including a 4-year old boy, were injured seriously. The Israeli soldiers opened fire on three civilians when a grenade was hurled at a patrol near Gaza City high school. The man who hurled the grenade managed to escape.

On Dec. 1, a United Nations spokesman in occupied Jerusalem announced that the 20 families of UN observers will be moved from their homes in the Gaza Strip because of increased tension there.

The spokesman said most of the 20 families would move to Jerusalem.

He said the removal of the families was decided "out of consideration for their welfare."

On Dec. 2, Gaza was linked to Israel's electricity grid despite objections by Mayor R. Alami who described the act as political. Workshops and light industries which recently acquired

modern machinery were unable to operate because of lack of power.

French Party Breaks Ties With Mafam

PARIS — France's Socialist Unionist Party (PSU) announced Dec. 1 it was breaking off contacts with the Israeli Mafam Party because of disagreement over Israeli government policy.

The party, whose Secretary General Michel Rocard defeated former French Premier Maurice Couve de Murville in a by-election last October, also recognized the representative character of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The announcement from the PSU political leadership said the party was going to make a study of the Palestine problem,

PIERRE, DAKOTA — South Dakota governor Frank Fargar told a press conference here Nov. 20 "I don't believe we would go wrong in giving these people (of Israel) what they need to fight Arab aggression. They are a peaceful people, not apt to go looking for fights. They aren't going to use any arms we sell them to commit acts of aggression."

GOLDA MEIR
November 12: Only 140 homes have been blown up in occupied territory since April 4. Demolitions are not the only punishment. (Israeli) Counter-measures include NEIGHBORHOOD PUNISHMENT.

Israeli Statements...

Following is a self-explanatory series of recent statements by Zionist leaders of the settler-state of Israel:

MOSSIE DAYAN

November 12: Only 140 homes have been blown up in occupied territory since April 4. Demolitions are not the only punishment. (Israeli) Counter-measures include NEIGHBORHOOD PUNISHMENT.

December 1: The term neighborhood punishment is an incorrect description of Israeli policy in occupied territories. I am a minister of defense not a minister of terrorism.

November 13: The inhabitants of houses demolished by the security forces had harbored armed aiders/Fateh men who carried out acts of terrorism and murder.

November 26: Israel's policy has been and continued to be essentially a liberal one, almost without precedent in the history of military occupations.

ABBA EBAN

November 27: We find ourselves ruling a community of 950, 000 which does not wish to be ruled by us...

November 21: In Israel, life is peaceful and prosperous,

First Time In 21 Years Jews Supply Arms To Palestinians

TEL AVIV — Two young Israeli Jews have been jailed on suspicion of "selling arms" to Palestinian Arabs, the Israeli police said Nov. 21.

It was believed to be the first such case in 21 years.

The Jews, both 20, and not further identified, were detained and remained in jail for 15 days pending further investigation, the police added.

The accused the men, residents of Kfar Sava, a small town just north of Tel Aviv, of selling three revolvers and one Karl Gustav sub-machinegun to the Palestinian Arabs in Tira village.

Six Palestinians also have been arrested in the case.

One newspaper said it was not unlikely the guns would have been used in "hostile action."

Police also detained the Jewish wife of an "Israeli Arab" (i.e., Palestinian Arab under Zionist occupation since 1949) from Acre, one of nine picked up Nov. 20 on suspicion of setting off explosive charges in Haifa.

40 Palestinians Jailed Each Week

JERUSALEM — Israeli official sources conceded Nov. 26 and for the first time that "some 2800" Palestinian Arabs and "about 110 Israeli Arabs" (i.e., Palestinians under occupation since 1949) are now serving prison terms in Israeli jails.

The Israeli sources said the Palestinian prisoners include "a few dozen women."

They said Israeli troops arrested an average of 40 Palestinian "suspects each week."

Dr. Julius Mader, of East Germany, has set the actual number of Palestinian prisoners in Zionist jails at 17,316 during the second half of the current year, mostly civilians arrested arbitrarily for harboring or participating in acts of explosions, or demonstrators, or strikers against occupation of their country. (For full report on Zionist prisons refer to "Fateh" Issue No. 5 of Nov. 20).

Institute for Palestine Studies' 1967 Year Book Offers Scientific Reference

Those who worked on the book include Dr. Burhan Dajan, Antoine Buhara, Fouad Jaber, Godfrey Jansen, Ahmed Khalidi, Walid Abu Mursheid George Deeb, and Elias Chantou. Dr. Dajan acted as editor.

The 1967 Palestine Year Book is divided into six parts, the first of which deals with the collective Arab action before the June war, including the Arab Summer Conferences, Palestinian popular and official action.

The second part of the book deals with Zionist activities all over the world while the third takes political and social conditions in Israel, the fact the third part discusses every aspect of Israeli life and activity, including the building of the armed forces.

Well-documented maps reveal conditions on all fronts before the June war. Palestine action on the international front is also included of the fourth section while the

recently. The woman was held as an accessory.

The arrested Palestinians were accused of membership in Fateh and were identified as follows:

1. Fawzi Ahmad Nimr, 33
2. Fakhallah Mahmood Sakka, 27
3. Abdallah Ibrahim Hazzak, 27
4. Ramez Terwik Khalifeh, 31
5. Mohammed Hussein MUSA, 24
6. Yousser Hassan Abu-Kheir, 26

Palestine Seminar To Be Held In Kuwait

The General Union of Palestine Students (GUPS) is planning to hold its second International Panel Discussion on Palestine tentatively in Kuwait next March.

Arrangements for all aspects of the intended panel are underway following preliminary contacts with the Kuwait Alumni Club.

This would be a follow up to the widely attended and successful First International Panel Discussion on Palestine which was held in Cairo March 30-April 6, 1965. A total of 108 countries were represented at the said panel through individual participants and international conferences and popular organizations. Among the prominent figures attending the panel were: Anthony Muttar, Maxime Rodinson and Pierre Rossi of France; Kreshna Menon of India; Gordon Muttar of England and the late Madi Ben Baraka of Morocco.

The panel discussion will focus on all aspects and dimensions of the Palestine Revolution.

The organizers would welcome suggestions from our readers particularly as to potential conferences (name, address and brief background), and specific topics for discussion.

fifth section concentrates on the Palestine question at the United Nations, including the various resolutions adopted by the Security Council.

The last section of the book is dedicated to the economic conditions in Israel during 1967. Perhaps the most important aspect of the book reveals a fact that has been mentioned, but never put in writing - that the June war was a one-sided battle in which the Arabs actually never participated.

The Six Day War, according to the Palestine Year Book, was an outright accord between world Zionism and the U.S., in which U.S. help concentrated on transforming Israel from a state of "expansion" to a state of "expansion" and aggression. The fact comes out that the Palestine Year Book for 1967 can act as scientific reference for any researcher and appears to be the most complete of the Arab-Israel conflict.

Neighborhood Punishment & World Press

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
(November 11)

Israel's occupation policy has entered a new and hardened phase - with increased travel restrictions and the stepped-up punitive action of blowing up homes...

PRAVDA
(November 7)

In what does the new Dayan doctrine differ from what the Fascists did in occupied territories... Judging by everything, the present rulers of Israel have decided to follow the path of Hitlerites.

NEWSWEEK
(November 4)

And from this conviction has come an increasing tendency among the occupied Arabs to support the Palestinian commandos and local terrorists. "There is no question, admitted Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, "The Fatah has struck roots." It was to counter this development that the Israelis decided to adopt a policy of environmental punishment and Dayan himself traveled the occupied territories to bring the stark new message to Arab leaders. Dayan's message went like this, "You must understand that if terrorist activity goes on, life will become unbearable for you. Your alternatives are to fight the terrorists yourselves, to denounce them and ask our help - or to suffer." When terrorism not only continued but increased, Israeli occupation troops went into action...

TIME
(November 21)

The houses of suspects have been destroyed, the owners exiled to Arab countries or imprisoned...under Dayan's new concept of neighborhood punishment.

THE TIMES
(November 18)

The occupation is now much harsher than it was a year ago. More people are being arrested, more houses are being demolished, the atmosphere in Gaza is even worse, and the atmosphere in Hebron is almost as bad. It is a measure of the terrorists' success. The guerrillas are getting more efficient. There is a process of natural selection as there was in Algeria and in occupied Europe. Inefficient guerrillas - the boasters, the careless - get caught or killed. The careful survive, or survive longer, and do more damage. No amount of Israeli retaliation will change them. On the contrary, it will stiffen their resistance, help their recruiting.

THE ECONOMIST
(November 29)

But since cover includes declining to give information about an actual or suspected terrorist to the Israeli security forces, it is not difficult, given the circumstances of military occupation, to find a whole street, or whole village, guilty. A senior Israeli officer confirmed this week that the policy, as described by Dayan, was to continue.

CYLON OBSERVER
(November 20)

Right through history the civilized world has protested against the barbaric device of collective punishment. It is the inextinguishable reaction of one who finds the spirit of the oppressed is unattainable. Records of history show it has failed in its purpose.

Abu Ammar to Palestinian Youth:

"You Are The Generation Of Victory"

Abu Ammar told a group of Palestinian teenagers Nov 27: "We were the generation of defeat and you are the generation of victory."

The official Fatah spokesman and PLO chairman addressed the group at the opening of Fatah's first Youth Camp (age range 14 to 17).

Abu Ammar said Palestinians would not lay down their arms before liberating their homeland - the mistake of 1948 must never be repeated.

Abu Ammar told the young Palestinians: "It is you who are called upon not to repeat the mistake... We were the genera-

tion of defeat and you are the generation of victory."

Abu Ammar revealed that 21 Palestinian men killed Fatah's first commando training camp in 1965. Of these, he said, 19 graduated. Today, Abu Ammar went on, "hundreds and thousands of our people are being trained. What has enabled us to achieve this? Determination, the determination of revolutionaries."

Abu Ammar emphasized "we do not want to create a group of fighters but a fighting population." He said "men and women, young and old."



Palestinian Lawyer Describes Zionist Style Torture

JERUSALEM - The Israeli military occupation court in Ramallah heard how a Palestinian Arab lawyer, Dahir Khairi, was tortured by Israeli security officers with two other Palestinians on charge of cooperating with commando organizations.

Lawyer Khairi told the court that he was subjected to the most violent kinds of torture physically and mentally. He said it may sound unbelievable, but it is true.

Khairi said on the night of Feb 26 1969, he was contacted by telephone to report to the police immediately. At the police station he was kept waiting till 3:30 a.m. of the next morning when he was removed to a cell in the Ramallah prison for interrogation. Later he was taken to Jerusalem. There two Israeli officers slapped him on the face when he denied any knowledge of cooperation with the commandos. He afterwards was beaten with a whip for three hours during which his clothes were taken off and freezing water poured on him until he lost consciousness.

The next morning a third Israeli officer interrogated him, but again Khairi was beaten with a thick stick by the officer on his genitals, until he lost consciousness once more.

Khairi told the court that under detention which continued for 42 days he learned of

the death of a Palestinian prisoner, Kassem Tamini, as a result of torture and of the transfer of another Palestinian detainee, Abdal Muhsen Abu-Ranab, to a mental hospital.

Khairi also told the court that the Israeli officer pressed on his neck to force him stretch out his tongue while urine was poured on.

Khairi said that he had a certain marks on the wall of the 60x90 centimeters cell in which he was detained at the Sarafand Detention Camp pending his trial.

Khairi told the court that he had to sign a confession to save himself further torture but he denied any contact with commando organizations.

The trial was to be resumed later this month.

'SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIAN MOVEMENTS IN AMERICA
THREATENS U.S. JEWS'

CHICAGO - New Left support for the Palestine Liberation movement is causing great concern in Zionist circles. Rabbi S. Jacobs, chairman of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America said in Chicago Nov. 30 that Zionists "must expect a great increase of overt anti-Israel propaganda in America because the New Left, seeking a new cause to replace the issue of Vietnam, has found it in the identification with the Fatah movement."

He said the attraction of some young Jews to a movement that cites Israel as imperialist, "has already been tremendously damaging to the cause of Israel."

Jacobs called for an "information (brainwashing) program" to counteract the New Left since in Israel.

Rabbi Jacobs said he has seen no increase in anti-Israeli feeling but that American public opinion on "the Middle East" is changing. "Jacob's" fears were dismissed as irrelevant by a member of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) who said

"We're not for the extermination of Jews or that kind of thing - we're anti-oppressors. We oppose Israeli expansion because it oppresses the Arab people and gives U.S. imperialism a bite in the Middle East,"

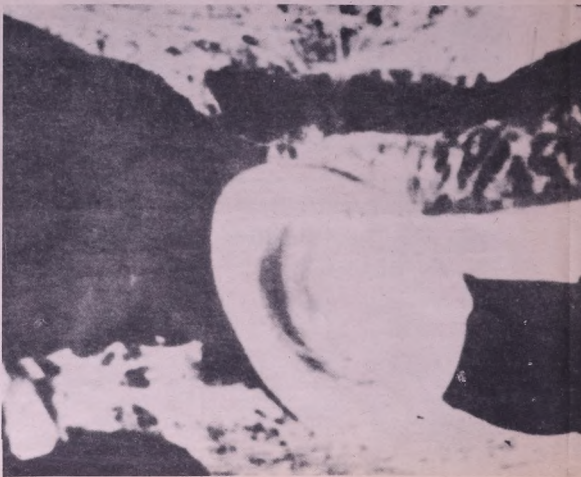
UN Body Raps Israeli Collective Punishment

UNITED NATIONS - The U.N. Social Committee Nov. 20 adopted an urgent resolution condemning Israel's practices of collective and area punishment in occupied Palestine.

The resolution, which is expected to receive endorsement from the General Assembly later this month, was adopted by 21 votes, with 11 against and 50 abstentions.

Liberia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Israel, Bolivia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Rwanda, Swaziland and Uruguay opposed the resolution which "condemns such policies and practices as collective and area punishment, the destruction of homes and the deportation of the inhabitants of the Israeli occupied territories."

FATEH



Palestine



Vietnam



a Jewish Palestine

(EDITOR'S NOTE: One might ask why did the Zionist Jews resort to terrorist tactics to drive the Palestinians out of their homes and, when that failed, to their physical and forcible expulsion? The answer is to be found in the underlying Zionist racist objective of creating in Palestine a state which would be racially, religiously and exclusively Jewish. Professor Maxime Rodinson has observed that the Jewish character of the state is "the prime aim and postulate of Zionist ideology". In other words, the Zionists wanted to convert Palestine into a state for the Jews and no one else but the Jews. The realisation of this objective necessitated the displacement of the

original inhabitants and their dispossession of their lands. The racial and religious exclusiveness of the Jewish state as envisaged in the Zionist program had long been emphasized by Zionist leaders. The British Statement of Policy of 1922 referred to unauthorized statements which had been made to the effect that the purpose of the Balfour Declaration was to create a wholly Jewish Palestine and that Palestine was to become as Jewish as England is English. Following is the full text of this British statement of Policy (British Command Paper No. 1700) also known as The "White Paper" of June, 1922 or as the Churchill Memorandum.)

...the Secretary of State for the Colonies has given renewed consideration to the existing political situation in Palestine with a very earnest desire to arrive at a settlement of the outstanding questions which have given rise to uncertainty and unrest among certain sections of the population. After consultation with His High Commissioner for Palestine the following statement has been drawn up. It summarizes the essential parts of the correspondence that has already taken place between the Secretary of State and a Delegation from the Moslem Christian Society of Palestine, which has been for some time in England, and it states the further conclusions which have since been reached.

The tension which has prevailed from time to time in Palestine is mainly due to apprehensions, which are entertained both by sections of the Arab and by sections of the Jewish population. These apprehensions, so far as the Arabs are concerned, are partly based upon exaggerated interpretations of the meaning of the Declaration favouring the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine, made on behalf of His Majesty's Government on 2nd November, 1917. UNAUTHORISED STATEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO THE EFFECT THAT THE PURPOSE IN VIEW IS TO CREATE A WHOLLY JEWISH PALESTINE. PHRASES HAVE BEEN USED SUCH AS THAT PALESTINE IS TO BECOME "AS JEWISH AS ENGLAND IS ENGLISH". HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT REGARDS ANY SUCH EXPECTATION AS IMPRACTICABLE AND INCONCILIABLE WITH SUCH AIM IN VIEW. NOR HAVE THEY AT ANY TIME CONTEMPLATED, AS APPEARS TO BE CLAIMED BY THE ARAB DELEGATION, THE DISAPPEARANCE OR THE SUBORDINATION OF THE ARABIC POPULATION, LANGUAGE OR CULTURE IN PALESTINE. THEY WOULD DRAW ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT THE TERMS OF THE DECLARATION REFERRED TO DO NOT CONTEMPLATE THAT PALESTINE AS A WHOLE SHOULD BE CONVERTED INTO A JEWISH NATIONAL HOME, BUT THAT SUCH A HOME SHOULD BE FOUNDED IN PART OF IT. In this connection it has been observed with satisfaction that at the meeting of the Zionist Congress, the supreme governing body of the Zionist Organization, held at Carlsbad in September, 1921, a resolution was passed expressing as the official statement of Zionist aims the determination of the Jew-

istics. WHEN IT IS ASKED WHAT IS MEANT BY THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME IN PALESTINE, IT MAY BE ANSWERED THAT IT IS NOT THE IMPOSITION OF A JEWISH NATIONALITY UPON THE INHABITANTS OF PALESTINE AS A WHOLE, BUT THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE EXISTING JEWISH COMMUNITY, with the assistance of Jews in other parts of the world, in order that it may become a centre in which the Jewish people as a whole may take, on grounds of religion and race, an interest and a pride. But in order that this community should have the best prospect of free development and provide a full opportunity for the Jewish people to display its capabilities, it is essential that it should know that it is in Palestine as of right and not on sufferance. That is the reason why it is necessary that the existence of a Jewish National Home in Palestine should be internationally guaranteed, and that it should be formally recognised to rest upon ancient historic connection.

This, then, is the interpretation which His Majesty's Government place upon the Declaration of 1917, and so understood, the Secretary of State is of opinion that it does not contain or imply anything which need cause either alarm to the Arab population or disappointment to the Jews. For the fulfilment of this policy it is necessary that the Jewish community in Palestine should be able to increase its numbers by immigration. Immigration cannot be so great in volume as to exceed whatever may be the economic capacity of the country, but it is essential to ensure that the immigrants should be distributed upon the people of Palestine as a whole, and that they should not depart in the eyes of the present population of their employment. Hitherto the immigration has fulfilled these conditions. The number of immigrants since the British occupation has been about 25,000.

It is necessary also to ensure that persons who are politically undesirable are excluded from Palestine. Such exclusion has been and will be taken by the Administration to that end. It is necessary that a committee should be established in Palestine, consisting entirely of members of the Legislative Council elected by the people, to confer with the Administration upon matters relating to the regulation of immigration. Should any difference of opinion arise between the committee and the Administration, the matter will be referred to His Majesty's Government and will receive their consideration. In addition, under Article 8 of the draft Mandate, the right of appeal to religious community or considerable section of the population of Palestine, or the general right of appeal, through the High Commissioner and the Secretary of State, to the League of Nations upon any matter on which they may consider that the terms of the Mandate are not being fulfilled by the Government of Palestine.

With reference to the Constitution which it is now intended to establish in Palestine, the draft of which has already been published, it is desirable to make certain points clear, in the first place, it is to be estab-

lished and ten official members. The Secretary of State is of opinion that before a further measure of self-government is extended to Palestine, and the Assembly placed in control over the Executive, it would be wise to allow some time to elapse. During this period the institutions of the country will have become well established; its financial credit will be based on firm foundations, and the situation will have been enabled to gain experience of sound methods of government. After a few years the situation will be again reviewed, and if the experience of the working of the constitution now to be established so warranted, a larger share of authority would be extended to the elected representatives of the people.

The Secretary of State would point out that already the present Administration has transferred to a Supreme Council elected by the Moslem community of Palestine the entire control of Moslem religious endowments (Wakfs), and of the Moslem religious courts. To this Council the Administration has also voluntarily restored considerable revenues derived from ancient endowments which had been sequestered by the Turkish Government. The Education Department is also advised by a committee representative of all sections of the population, and the Department of Commerce and Industry has the benefit of the cooperation of the Chambers of Commerce which have been established in the principal centres. It is the intention of the Administration to associate in an increased degree similar representative committees with the various Departments of the Government.

The Secretary of State believes that a policy upon these lines, coupled with the maintenance of the fullest religious liberty in Palestine and with scrupulous regard for the rights of each community with reference to its Holy Places, cannot but commend itself to the various sections of the population, and that upon this basis may be built up that spirit of co-operation upon which the future progress and prosperity of the Holy Land must largely depend.

PALESTINE

Letter To Nixon

Palestine Was Never A Desert

Palestinian Forced To March 150 Km.

Allegations on "Palestine as a desert" made by Israeli Premier Mrs. Golda Meir during her September visit to Washington were refuted by Palestinian women under the Israeli occupation.

In a message to President

Nixon sent by the U.S. Consul General in East Jerusalem the women's message which was received in Jordan Nov. 18 read as follows:

To Mr. Nixon, President of the United States of America,

Dear Sir:

We do not aspire to have the honor of addressing the president of the United States of America at a state dinner reception; nevertheless we do hope that the same people who showed all that concerns to Mrs. Golda Meir would do the like to us, Palestinian women, whose unsolved problem causes unhappiness in the Middle East. In her speech, Mrs. Meir raised the question of the debt Israel and the world owe to the six million Jews who went to gas chambers in Europe. The center of culture. The whole world seemed to compete in purging itself of a great sin. The question we, people of Palestine, want to raise in this connection is: "At whose expense?" One cannot comprehend how the conscience of the world can allow for such a high price of justice. One and a half million Arab Palestinians, a whole people, were so cruelly uprooted from their country in 1948. The same tragedy was repeated in 1967 with another half of the remnants of this miserably destroyed nation.

Mrs. Meir talks so proudly of the faith and hope that her people held for two thousand years. One wonders why such faith and hope is denied to a people whose memory of their homes and lands is but twenty years of age. Mrs. Meir should know and the whole world should know that Palestinians have nowhere to go to except Palestine. Therefore, they have chosen to fight and fight it out and they have no alternative, for when the Debrons of the Twentieth century talks of peace, she thinks of the peace that guarantees all the securities to the State of Israel! — suggests a mere home to the scattered persecuted Jews of a criminal world — and overlooks

the rights of the other people who lived in Palestine for thousands of years. Such a petty peace can never stand at the test of time.

Mrs. Meir commits a gross fallacy when she pictures Palestine as a DESERT where nothing has bloomed for hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of years. Our humble answer, which contradicts her statement, lies in the following quotation that comes from the diary of Sir Moses Montefiore, a Jew and a notorious pioneer in the Zionist movement, under the heading "Safed, May 24th, 1839":

"There are groves of live-trees I should think more than a hundred acres of olive yards, much pasture, plenty of wells; also fig trees, walnuts, almonds, mulberries, etc., and rich fields of wheat, barley and lentils; in fact it is a land that would produce almost everything in abundance, with very little salt and labor."

We hope this is a convincing evidence of the richness of Palestine before the Jews had any chance to "make the desert bloom."

Ironically enough Palestinians had the opportunity to visit their usurped homes, groves and fields after the June 1967 conflict, and they saw with their own eyes what destruction and havoc has been created over the past twenty years. We quote here what an American author has to say about this:

"The Israeli side of Jerusalem has many things to boast of, and the Ministry of Tourism tries to see that no visitor misses them: The Knesset... I saw most of these, and I saw things which the Ministry of Tourism would just assume I had not

seen: Hillsides which for centuries had been cultivated and terraced by Arabs, turned into a desert since 1948. The Israelis had neither knowledge nor inclination to preserve the olive trees and vineyards, and I saw hundreds of acres of crumbling terraces, dried wines, dying trees, which would be impossible to cultivate these terraces by machine, and in modern Israel, economically unsound to cultivate them in any way.

"And so the Ironies piled up. The Arabs, who belonged to the land and loved as only peasants can love it, were driven from it, and Israel pleads now for imm grants to fill their places. Israel, to prove that the land belongs to him who makes the most out of it, introduced modern agricultural methods and in certain places has made the "desert blossom." Many of the "new places" of Israel, the Galilee and the plain Sharon, for example — were fertile to begin with. They had been cultivated for centuries by Arabs before Israel brought in tractors. Pa-

lestinian's most productive areas

are now a part of Israel. "Tourists cannot help seeing the difference. "This is what Israel has done," they are told, "And there you see what the Arabs did." It is not pointed out that Jaafa had oranges grown by Arabs, and that every olive tree and vineyard was originally Arab-owned. Israel has only replaced what the Arabs built. I heard one woman remark bitterly,"

Mr. President:

This is our tragic story. We feel so bitter that the whole world thinks its eyes in order not to see the monstrosity of the injustice done to us, people of Palestine. It is high time for the conscience of the world to wake up and do something to bring the joy and the songs to the hearts of our miserable children. They also have the right to live. At the same time you will be sparing the Israeli mothers the dread of losing their children on the battlefield.

GAZA — Four Palestinians in Gaza were given terms of 5 to 20 years jail Nov.26 by a Zionist military court in this occupied city "for acts of resistance last year."

Maharab Mustafa Said, 28, and Diab Abdul-Kheir, 26, received 20 years each on mine laying charges, Mahmoud Selman Abu Shirbi, 45, received seven years, and Mohammed Ghaffar, five years, for helping set up weapon caches.

Earlier on Nov.24, another Zionist court in Jerusalem sentenced a Palestinian town leader to nine months for reportedly aiding the accused killer of a collaborator.

The court was told Sheikh Mohammed Jodah Thabet of occupied Shokha, near Ramallah, hid the gun used to kill Taysser Louzi last August. Accused of killing Taysser Louzi is Abdallah Omran.

Sheikh Thabet's house was blown up by Israeli troops a month ago after his arrest.

Four other houses of Palestinian Arabs in the village of Beit Faljar, near Bethlehem, were also blown up during the week by Zionist occupation forces following the arrest of their owners.

Israeli Border Guard Killed In Street Fight

JERUSALEM — An Israeli occupation guard and two Palestinians in an East Jerusalem street fought a fierce gun battle in the occupied town of Jericho last week.

Moshe Dayan visited the area after the border riot but costly encounter.

Israeli "border guards" raided the town to arrest Palestinian civilians on suspicion of resistance. But when they were met by a small group which killed an Israeli guard and wounded another. The Israeli occupation authorities used grenades to storm into the house. An arms store was reportedly found in the house.

Part of the town was put under curfew, and house-to-house searches were then made. Zionist occupation authorities used the incident to make more than a hundred Palestinian arrests in the Jenin area alone.

Palestinian Red Crescent Introduced

Yasser Arafat official spokesman of Fatah and chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization introduced in a booklet the Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) as an official organization of PLO.

The society established in 1968 has branches in five Arab countries including Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Syria, Libya, Iraq, Algeria, Qatar and Abu Dhabi.

Arafat said the PRCS is authorized to offer first aid service and medical and humanitarian assistance to Palestine Arabs in every field.

The society will conduct its duties in accordance with the Geneva Convention and the Declaration of the Human Rights, Arafat said.

He delegated Dr. Mahmood Hijazi president of the society to sign the agreements of the International Red Cross and the Geneva Conventions on behalf of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

According to Hijazi, the so-

ciety has formed four committees to pursue its objectives, these are: the Executive Committee, responsible for the organization and coordination of all activities; the Medical Committee responsible for providing medical and first-aid services; the Social Affairs Committee, responsible for studying the conditions of refugees and displaced persons, opening rehabilitation centers and extending all possible assistance to the families of the wounded and prisoners; the Injured Freedom Fighters Committee responsible for medical care to freedom-fighters in hospital.

Medical centers are already providing free medical care to about 30,000 persons a month.

Dr. Hijazi stated that the PRCS has taken part as an observer in the regional conference of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and the League and Sun Societies in the Middle East and North Africa held in Kuwait in January 1969, and attended as an active member

of the conference of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies held in Cairo in May 1969.

The PRCS has been held to fulfill an important humanitarian task in the future and help urgently for among Pa-

lestinian concentrations. It is also cooperating with other humanitarian associations to plead against the inhumane treatment being exercised by the Israeli authorities in occupied territory.

AMMAN — A Palestinian student said Nov. 23 that the Israelis dumped him in the Jordan desert and told him to walk to Jordan where he failed in an attempt to deport him the normal way.

The student, Omran Mustafa Awami, told a press conference that he and three others walked aimlessly for about 150 kilometers (about 90 miles), sometimes through minefields, before they reached Jordanian territory exhausted and hungry. He said he was among 15 Palestinians and their families who were turned back by the Jordanians when the Israeli occupation authorities tried to expel them from occupied territory.

The 20-year-old student from Hebron said he and his three fellows were taken to Jericho prison and on a desert region north of the Israeli port of Eilat, where they were left for 10 days.

"We were told we would be shot if we turned our heads," he added.

The student, who arrived in Amman with the three other deportees Saturday night, Nov. 22, said he had been arrested three times before and had been held and tortured for the last six months on charges of belonging to Fatah and instigating students to strike and the arrest of a collaborator.

Jordanian Shepherds Kidnapped & Killed By Israel

UNITED NATIONS — Jordan accused Israel Nov. 28 of the murder of four Jordanian shepherds and the kidnaping of a fifth on Nov.24.

In a letter to the Security Council president, Ambassador Mohammed Farra of Jordan said Israel had committed new acts of piracy and premeditated murder against innocent Jordanian citizens.

The letter said an Israeli patrol attacked six Jordanian shepherds, killing four of them and kidnaping a fifth. The sixth shepherd escaped.

Ambassador Farra said this was the second such criminal act in a week.

TEL AVIV — Informed sources revealed Dec. 1 that Israel sustained 27 casualties during the month of November alone.

The sources listed Israeli casualties on all fronts and inside occupied territory as follows: 22 soldiers and one civilian killed and 43 soldiers and 11 civilians wounded.

ISRAEL TO CENSOR PALESTINIAN MAIL

JERUSALEM — Mail-and other written material passing into occupied territory is to be brought under Israeli military censorship, an occupation army spokesman said here Nov. 27. The spokesman said the mail might be exploited to pass military information abroad or bring in orders to "sabotage" groups.



IN GAZA this week, the market price for grain, three throwers—men or machines—was five Israeli pounds, or \$66. At this exorbitant price, they function more days than not. Also more days than not, the Israeli troops pick them up, and their unspent wages are still stuffed in their shirt fronts. The grenade boys usually harm more of their compatriots than Israelis. They have established a strong claim to being the most inefficient—as well as the cheapest—hired guns of modern times.

Even so, their maladroitness has achieved something, perhaps even their masters' aim. In this they have been abetted by Major-General Moshe Dayan. His policy of "collective punishment," or let us call it reprisal, for that is what he means, has driven the uncommitted among the Arabs in Israel—and they did once exist—into the arms of the 100 per cent, also-nothing haters. Between them, they have turned this place, which at best was an unlovely armpit of the Middle East, into a city as menacing and as terrified as Saigon after the Tet offensive.

Here, indifferent Israeli conscripts were shooting at heads moving in the windows in the street of Omar el Mubasher. When there was a bang, groups of tiny uniformed Arab girls scurried past the town hall like so many terrified black rabbits. Private houses were destroyed to encourage the others, and the big primary school was closed to make an Arab camp. Effectively, this Arab town of more than 100,000 was under siege.

The terrorists, by means of their 12- to 40-bird boys, have evidently achieved their aim—to alienate the population and its occupiers. There are consequently Israeli officers there who do nothing but try to terrify. They talk of "last summer" with a certain lyricism. They say next summer, once the Dayan plan has eliminated the terrorist, could he be as happy.

BUT WAS last summer so good? One observer, and he was there before terrorism was making young soldiers grizzer-happy, found conditions unacceptable even then. It is reasonable to ask whether what is happening now is a product of what was done then.

He is an observer worth listening to because, apart from anything else, he is an Israeli, by education and by temperament, even a Zionist, at heart, that is what he found.

The first thing was hunger. During his period of reserve duty on the Gaza Strip, which he described later as "the most horrible three weeks of my life" he was approached by his mother and children who were happy to work all day, he says, for softeners from eggs, or for coffee or even waste food which the Israeli army dumps in plastic bags.

During his service he visited two hospitals where he usually mothers, were, according to the staff, in the habit of stealing food from the meals served up to their sick children. This was one of his earlier allegations, and one of the easiest to confirm. Several neutral health workers in the area said that they had often seen this happen. Indeed, as long as they were exact their names would not be cited they said they had come to find it quite normal.

Moshe Dayan, Israel's famous Defence Minister, said in his last spring in a recorded interview that hunger caused more parts of the Gaza Strip were unacceptable, and had for Israeli prestige in the Arab world. There was no source, apart from this official one, that used a method which occupying forces

ON OCTOBER 28, The London Times published an article by its foreign editor, E.C. Hodgkin, which was headlined: "Morin reports of repression from Israel-occupied lands." (which we reprinted in our November 10 issue) It described how Palestinians in the Israeli occupied territory were "being persecuted into a new diaspora by the armies and people of Israel." This article caused an international furor. Many instances of repression reported in it have been strenuously denied by the Israeli authorities.

The editorial operations of the Sunday Times are quite independent of those of the Times. And it so happens that more than a week before The Times' article appeared, the Sunday Times had been entirely separately approached by an Israeli citizen with an account of conditions in one of the Israel-administered territories—the Gaza Strip. The account comes from a long and detailed statement which he gave the Sunday Times and to which he swore on oath.

The reporter who was chosen to check the informant's statement was DAVID LEITCH. He has been visiting Israel, for which "he has a deep sympathy and affection," at intervals since 1963. Now here is his report, which we reprint from the Sunday Times of Nov. 23.



Curfew time on the Gaza Strip . . . and Arabs are rounded up for searching

are reported to have used last summer against the occupied.

He saw, and heard from, young soldiers, how the authorities treated Gaza Arabs, months before Israeli officials began to talk about environmental, or neighbourhood punishment.

The first approach involved arbitrary curfews of the kind recently used as a reprisal against terrorism, in the village of Beit Sahur, near Bethlehem, among other places.

The inhabitants are forbidden to leave their homes for almost the whole 24 hours; they can go out to get food and water for perhaps two hours a day. An Arab woman in Gaza usually, tiny, have no sanitation or running water, and are sometimes shared with livestock. This is a severe punishment.

This witness says that such curfews were imposed against small villages at random, even when there had been no acts of terrorism. When there were terrorist incidents in the area he claims the reaction of his unit was "much tougher."

These were drawn into the desert in trucks and sometimes with their women and children. They arrived at an isolated spot where they were divided according to age into two groups. If they were then forced to squat on the ground for several hours, he says for as long as eight hours at a time.

There were also harsher measures, which the witness says were common knowledge among soldiers serving on the Strip this summer, from continuing all kinds of essential services.

How accurate are 'these accounts? And do the events they describe reveal an official policy? The first question is desperately hard to answer. Many Arabs around Gaza have not similar stories in the past weeks, but even President Nasser could not call them good witnesses. They were vague on details. They were carried away by their own rhetoric (even filtered through an interpreter) and evidently biased.

On the other hand, an Arab professional man—B is under such pressure that I cannot even say which party he belongs to—gave me a similar account. And this was, also largely confirmed in the course of a series of extremely guarded conversations with international workers in the area, most of whom are concerned, above all, to avoid offending the occupying authorities.

Moreover, they are frankly terrified that any statement of theirs will be used to prevent them from continuing all kinds of essential services.

All of these witnesses, some of whom have spoken at first hand, and others only through hearsay, must be treated with some reserve. But the Israeli soldier, I believe, is in a different category.

He is not only a Jew; he is a fervent one. He has served in the Israeli army during two wars. He is a highly educated man, and indeed one of some distinction in his profession. He knows people, Israelis like himself, who have told me very similar stories. Finally, this witness, who, it should be said, is anti-Communist, has himself dissident sources in Tel Aviv that are so far as to swear a detailed statement which is in the possession of our Sunday Times.

The evidence is by no means conclusive. It does, at the very least, establish a prima facie case for some kind of independent inquiry. And it is not the only evidence.

A new set of statements, which deal with Arabs under detention in Israel, fall into much the same category. They have been obtained from both Arab and Israeli sources, and via access to defendants' statements and court transcripts. I have selected four examples which are, in various ways,

It would be possible, given time, to add about 40 more. But the following are in themselves sufficient to warrant an inquiry. They concern, in order of importance, the following: (1) the use of force to torture.

methods of instrument of policy. Are the allegations true or not? (2) the use of force to create an independent group could decide. But, again, the evidence available is enough to cause great concern.

The Evidence of Lutfiel El Houari

THE FIRST statement comes from a woman and it, should be said, a damned tough one. She is called Lutfiel El Houari, she is 25, and she was arrested in August this year in Ramallah. The charges against her are numerous: being a member of an unlawful organisation and attempted murder were the most serious.

According to her prosecutors, and their case has not been contradicted with any conviction, on June 5, 1968—the second anniversary of the outbreak of the Six-Day War—she and four girl-friends despatched a bottle of poisoned whisky to some Palestinian Arabs whom they regarded as collaborators. She confessed to most of the charges against her, but on November 1968, before a military court in Ramallah, her lawyer claimed that her statements had been extracted through torture and fear. This is what she says happened.

She was taken to Beit Shemesh and interrogated for 15 days. During this period she was kept in solitary confinement, and was severely physically and psychologically handled. She says her interrogators, threatened her with the same punishment that she had received a year earlier when under administrative warrant.

Then, she says, she was put in a room, well as a group of Jewish prostitutes mostly from the Yemen. They were and were encouraged to do so by the guards. She claims that the lavatory was particularly painful for her as she was concealing from an operation for appendicitis at the time of her arrest.

She also claims that police or soldiers (she is not sure which) threatened that her house would be blown up unless she was freed. Eventually she did, but the house was blown up anyway. Miss Houari has given many more details of her alleged ill-treatment to her lawyer, who has made an official protest, so far without response.

The Evidence of Ickah Ali El Marari

ICKAH ALI EL MARARI was arrested on March 7, 1969, in Jerusalem. After two months of imprisonment, he claims he had no access either to his lawyer or to his family. He was charged with being a member of an illegal organisation, and he is still in prison, the charges against him were dropped on April 1969.

He says, and I have seen his statement, that he was mistreated during the interrogation period, that the marks would have been visible in court.

The story, which is similar to that of many others, tells of being beaten on the hands with sticks, and of being denied water and medical treatment until he had, in his own defence.

In his statement, which is a later sent on September 15 this year—so far as he is concerned, it is sent to Israel's Attorney-General, the Minister of Defence, and the Minister of Police, he names a police chief inspector who had, in his view, directed the interrogation.

On the same date his lawyer, again to no effect, received an (Continued on page 11)



Palestinian Commando To His Goals:

"I Came To Win Back My Homeland"

TEL AVIV — "I came to fight so as to win back my homeland, Palestine."

This is what 23 year old Mohammed El-Haj Nimr Abdullah told the Israeli military judge in occupied Nabulus who sentenced him Dec. 2 to life imprisonment.

The Zionist prosecutor described Abdullah as a Fateh commando who had served at al-Karameh and trained in China. The prosecutor did not conceal the fact that the man was detained for four months before being brought to trial.

When the military judge asked him if he pleaded guilty or not, Abdullah told the court: "It is true that I infiltrated, I came to fight so as to win back my homeland — Palestine."

Other members of his unit were recently sentenced to life imprisonment at a separate hearing.

In another Zionist trial-occupied Nabulus five young persons — pleaded not guilty to shooting dead three collaborators.

The five also denied throwing hand grenades in Nabulus.

Their trial will continue "early next year."

Earlier two Palestinians had been arrested on suspicion of having laid explosives near a bus stop in Tel Aviv earlier this year.

Abdul Karim Sibri Abu Shehni, 25, and his brother Ibrahim, 27, were reportedly arrested on charges of having laid an explosive charge near the stop on July 23 and another on a Tel Aviv beach in August.

On Dec. 1, three other Palestinians were given life sentences by Zionist military court for commando activities in the Jerusalem area earlier this year.

The prosecutor told Lydia military court Dec. 1 that the

three men — Ahmad Raddi Tabwoub, Mahmood Hassan Amira and Youssuf Ahmad Mohamed Amira — had thrown grenades, set fire to stores and blew up railway lines.

Two other members of the group — Mohamed Abdullah Az-jir and Hamdi Al Mabrich — were jailed, on the same charges, for 25 and 18 years respectively.

At Ramallah three other Palestinians were sentenced by a military court to terms of 20 to 25 years imprisonment on charges of armed infiltration, membership of an outlawed organization and illegal detention of weapons.

Mahmood Basha, 21, and Maswood Sirid Salata Hmeida, 23 — The prosecutor told the court that the accused had set up commando bases in the Jerusalem area.

Four Palestinians in Gaza were also given terms of 5 to 20 years jail Nov. 26 by a Zionist military court in the occupied city "for acts of resistance last year."

Maharab Mustafa Said, 26, and Dibab Abdul-Kheir, 26, received 20 years each on nine laying charges, Mahmood Selman Abu Shirbi, 45, receiving seven years, and Mohammed Charbi, five years, for helping set up weapon caches.

Earlier on Nov. 24, another Zionist court in Jerusalem sentenced a Palestinian town leader to nine months for reportedly aiding the accused killer of a collaborator.

The court was told Sheikh Mohammed Joudi, Thabab occupied Judd, near Ramallah, hid the gun used to kill Tayseer Louzi last August. Accused of killing Tayseer Louzi is Abdullah Omran.

Sheikh Thabab's house was blown up by Israeli troops a month ago after his arrest.

Four other houses of Palestinian Arabs in the village of Beit Pajjar, near Bethlehem, were also blown up during the week by Zionist occupation troops following the arrest of their owners.

Independent medical examination and access to the prisoner's medical files. These are probably easily available because, after his interrogation, Mr. Marani was treated in the prison hospital at Atlit.

He says his most serious injury was a head wound, and he also complains of defects in vision as a result of his treatment during interrogation, and recurring headaches.

His case is particularly interesting because, unlike most detainees who allege torture, there seems to be no convincing evidence, or indeed evidence of any kind, that he was involved in terrorist activities.

He admits a connection with a nationalist front organization, but says he was only concerned with aiding the families of people who had been arrested. He may, of course, be lying, but there are statements suggesting the contrary, to which I have not had access. However, there appears to be no harm evidence against him. This does not mean under the system of administrative imprisonment which is now widely used, that there is anything to prevent a detainee in prison for an indefinite period.

The evidence of Abdullah Yusuf Oduan

SIMILARITIES can be found in the story of Mr. Abdullah Yusuf Oduan. The allegations of torture methods are much the same, though he names three different interrogators.

Mr. Oduan is understood a Communist Party member, though this is not an offence in Israel, which has two Communist parties with Parliamentary representation.

international irony, he has already served a long period in Jordanian prison for being a Communist.

When the Israelis acquired his Jordanian files when they occupied the West Bank, and asked him up as a result. He also says that Israeli interrogators assured him they would do a much better—in this context means more brutal—job than their counterparts in the Hashemite kingdom. Through his lawyer, on Septem-

US Israeli Dual Citizenship Helps Immigration To Israel

TEL AVIV — Zionist immigration officials said here Nov. 26 that recent U.S. decisions granting dual American-Israeli citizenship have done away with serious obstacles to immigration of U.S. citizens to Israel, even though they stirred up fierce Palestinian and other Arab reaction.

The head of the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel (AACI) said many potential U.S. immigrants who had hesitated to settle in Israel for fear of losing U.S. citizenship, could now immigrate to the Zionist settler-state of Israel.

"...American settlers can now participate in all phases of Israeli life, social, political, business and defense, without endangering their American citizenship rights," Eli Kellin, president of AACI, told a news conference.

Washington's new policy of allowing American citizens to be described in the Israeli army while retaining U.S. nationality under a new interpretation of dual citizenship leaked last October 14 through the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv.

The State Department in turn acknowledged the "new interpretation" on Oct. 17 through its official spokesman, Robert J. McCloskey.

McCloskey admitted most of

the Americans serving in Israel had dual Israeli-American citizenship and were conscripted into military service in Israel.

The U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv made no comment in response to a question by a United Press International reporter concerning an article in the Tel Aviv newspaper, Davar, dealing with dual citizenship. According to the "new interpretation," the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv said "Americans could now become citizens of Israel and serve in the Israeli armed forces without losing their U.S. citizenship. Of course, fighting against the United States would make a man his citizenship, but that hardly applies here (in Israel)."

The State Department admitted Oct. 17 that "increasing numbers" have been called up recently from the class of dual American and Israeli nationals for Israeli military service. It declined, however, to give any numbers and said it "did not encourage" U.S. citizens to join the Zionist army.

On AACI official Jerome C. Bachrach brushed aside the State Department statement that it preferred U.S. citizens not to serve on foreign armies. He termed this "a matter of American diplomacy only."

Eyewitness (Cont'd)

ber 11 of this year, he submitted affidavits and allegations of mistreatment to the relevant authorities. By the middle of November, there had been no response.

The evidence of Abdel Rahim Gaber

A FULLY PAID-UP 100 per cent terrorist, Abdel Rahim Gaber made similar allegations. He is serving a life sentence for terrorist activities, including planting a bomb in a bus station in Tel Aviv in 1968. Presumably he knew the risk, and was prepared to pay the price.

He claims to have served a longer period of solitary confinement than most of the other prisoners whose files I have seen.

But, if one can believe the statements prisoners make, there is little distinction between the treatment of an avowed terrorist, and a suspect. I know, an Israeli who handles a lot of these cases, says that experience suggests 80 per cent of prisoners are sentenced during interrogation if what they say is true.

BUT IS IT? Prisoners, Communist Party members, who have been picked up off the street after a grenade has gone off, do not clearly not the best witnesses of their own experiences. Unfortunately, given the present system, what they say cannot be verified, or contradicted. Without all allegations coming the period immediately after arrest. The suspect has not yet graduated to the comparatively enviable status of prisoner—that someone detained inside an official Israel prison with certain rights.

I have heard complaints about prison standards but, compared to those leveled against the police and military intelligence during the interrogation period after arrest, they are too trivial to be worth repeating.

Mr. Oduan's own system makes it particularly hard to check. The legal code which covers Arabs in the occupied area, within Israel as it existed before 1948, is comparatively liberal than those on the receiving end have almost nothing on their side. Anyone

can be arrested, restricted to a cell, or even held in prison for an indefinite period without any charge. The authorities can also search a person's home or they cannot. It depends on how they feel.

The system is disgraceful. For the British, who feel moral obligations to the Arab population to face with an approach apparently so alien, the only reaction is to say that it is not their worth bearing in mind that the British authorities are responsible for the system.

It is based, very largely, on the 14 chapters and 170 articles of the 1945 Emergency Defence Laws which the British introduced after their mandate to deal with Jewish terrorism. Stern though the provisions were, they failed. Passionately, though Israeli jurists condemned them at the time as a contradiction of the most fundamental principles of justice, they have, with certain amendments, been carefully preserved.

The best objective witnesses of what is going on inside Israeli detention centres are the Arab prisoners of the Red Cross. For a number of years they have not said what they believe is true, one way or the other. If they were to do so, they would provide Arab propaganda. If they were to say that the Israelis will exploit their statements.

As Israel refuses to accept the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Convention apply to the occupied territories, Red Cross delegates have no access to the police stations or detention centres, and are not kept after arrest. Neither can they see prisoners in solitary confinement.

If their representatives decide to visit, they are assigned field—their criteria are physical marks on a prisoner—they make reports. These reports are strictly secret. They are not published, and the prisoner's lawyer is not permitted to see them. He is not permitted to see them.

If they believe that the Israelis, if they wish to demonstrate the strength of their case, should give the Red Cross more facilities, or a more independent group look for themselves.

The Olive Tree

Because I do not knit wool, *
Because I am always hunted
And my house is always raided,
Because I cannot own a piece of paper,
I shall carve my memoirs
On the homeyard olive tree.

I shall carve bitter reflections,
Scenes of love and of yearning
For my stolen orange grove
And the lost tombs of my dead.

I shall carve all my strivings
For the sake of remembrance,
For the time when I shall drown them
In the avalanche of triumph.

I shall carve the serial number
Of every stolen piece of land,
The spot of my village on the map
And the houses
And the trees
And all the wild blooms
That are blown up
Or uprooted.

I shall carve the names
Of all connoisseurs in torture,
The names of their prisons,
The trade-marks of their chains,
The archives of the jailors
And the maledictions.

I shall carve dedications,
To memories threading to eternity,
To the sanguine soil of Deir Yassin
And Kafur Qasem.

I shall carve on top of all
The intense heights of the tragedy,
The pounding and the bitter strife
Which I bear
Up the ladder of grief
To the peak.

I shall carve the sun's beckonings
And the moon's whisperings
And what a skylark recalls
At a love-deserted well.

For the sake of remembrance,
For the sake of all
And every thing
I shall continue to carve
On the homeyard olive tree.

TAKFEEQ ZAVAD

(* Reference is made to Madame Lafarge who used to knit the names of traitors for French Revolutionaries.)

Vietnam Has Its Deir Yassin!

WASHINGTON — Top U.S. army officials unveiled Nov. 24, before members of the U.S. Congress details of the U.S. massacre of South Vietnamese villagers including color slides showing piles of dead bodies. The display to the U.S. Senate and House Armed Services committees followed shortly a White House statement on the March 16, 1968 massacre at the hamlet of Song My of between 300 and 400 Vietnamese men, women and children, including babies.

Radio Hanoi said Nov. 25 that the Song My massacre was only one of the innumerable bloody crimes perpetrated by the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys of South Vietnam. It said "The most typical cases are the massacre in Su Lang, where over 1,000 people were killed, that in Kone Hing, where nearly 1,500 people were killed or wounded, and that in the prisons of Tay Ninh and Poulo Condor, where nearly 1,000 people were killed or injured."

The March 18, 1964 U.S. massacre of South Vietnamese villagers at Song My is reminiscent of the April 4, 1948, Zionist massacre of 254 Palestinians at Deir Yassin, a village at the Western edge of occupied Jerusalem. The Palestine delegate of the Red Cross at the time, Jacques de Reynier, found 150 bodies thrown into a cistern, and another 40 or 50 at one side. In all he counted 254 dead, including 145 women of whom 35 were pregnant. Another 150 surviving women and children were stripped and paraded on open trucks through a Zionist quarter in Jerusalem, where they were shown and spat on. An American lady, Bertha Spafford Vester, took 40 orphaned children into the Anna Spafford Nursing Home in Jerusalem.

A similar description of the U.S. massacre of South Vietnamese villagers last year at Song My was given Nov. 23 by a disabled U.S. Army veteran in a CBS radio interview.

The ex-GI, Paul Medeiros of Terre Haute, Ind., was interviewed by Mike Wallace. Here are excerpts of the interview: Wallace: He told to all of you, or to you particularly? Medeiros: Well, I was facin' him. So, but the Whitey-guys, four guys heard it and so he stepped back about ten, 15, feet and he started shooting them and he told me to start shooting. So I started shooting. I poured about four clips into them.

Wallace: You fired four clips from your... Medeiros: M. 16. Wallace: And that's about - how many clips - I mean how many -

Medeiros: I carried 17 rounds to each clip. Wallace: So you fired something like 67 shots. Medeiros: Right.

Wallace: And you killed how many? At that time? Medeiros: Well, I fired them on automatic, so you can't - you just spray the area on them and so you can't know how many you killed 'cause they were going fast. So I might have killed ten or 15 of them.

Wallace: Men, women and children? Medeiros: Men, women and children.

Wallace: And how many men did the actual shooting? Medeiros: Okay, then what?

Medeiros: So we started to gather them up, more people, and Medeiros: So we started to gather them up, more people, and Medeiros: So we started to gather them up, more people, and

Medeiros: Now you're rounding up more? Medeiros: We're rounding up more.

Wallace: What did these civilians... these, particularly the women and children, the old men what did they do. What did they say to you? Medeiros: They weren't much saying to them. They just being pushed, and they were doing what they was told.

Wallace: They weren't begging or saying, 'No...no,' or Medeiros: Right. They was begging and saying, 'No, no,' and the mothers was hugging their children and, but they kept right on firing. Well, we kept right on firing. They was waving their arms and begging...

Wallace: Was that your most vivid memory of what you saw? Medeiros: Right...

On Nov. 25, or 24 hours after the interview, an overwhelming majority in the Zionist Knesset (Parliament) backed Golda Meir's "message of congratulation to President Nixon after his speech on Vietnam earlier this month.

Medeiros: off into the ravine. It was a ditch. And so we started pushing them off and we started shooting them, so... altogether we just pushed them all off, and just started using automatics on them. And then Wallace: Again -- men, women, children? Medeiros: Men, women and children.

Wallace: And babies, and so we started shooting them, and somebody told us to switch off to single shot so that we could save our ammo. So we switched off to single shot, and shot a few more rounds. And after that, we started gathering up again.

Medeiros: They started pushing them out, and we had a few pooks that was in - as we started moving out, we had pooks in front of us that was taking point, you know.

Wallace: Uh-huh. How do you shoot babies?

Medeiros: I don't know. It's just one of the things. Wallace: How many people would you imagine were killed that day?

Medeiros: I'd say about 370. Wallace: How do you arrive at that figure?

Medeiros: Just looking Wallace: You say, you think, that many people, and you yourself were responsible for how many of them?

Medeiros: I couldn't say... Wallace: 20-50?

Medeiros: I couldn't say...Just too many.

Wallace: And how many men did the actual shooting? Medeiros: Well, I really couldn't say that, either. There was other... there was another platoon in there and... but I just couldn't say how many.

Wallace: But these civilians were lined up and shot. They weren't killed by crossfire? Medeiros: They weren't lined up... they just pushed in a ravine or just settin' 'squat-tin'... and shot.

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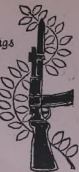
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