

AL-FATEH

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PALESTINE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT, AL-FATEH
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Mobility War

Assifa Strikes & Holds Again

ASSIFA commands of the Palestine National Liberation Movement, al-Fateh carried out Sept. 30, two more major and simultaneous operations against the enemy on a wide front that covered the Upper Galilee as well as the Central and Northern Jordan Valley.

The two operations pushed another step in the new stage of commando strategy - that of "mobile war" which was first implemented at the battle of al-Tamnah on Aug. 2, 1969.

The Sept. 30 operations were code-named Abu Beyrah and Beit Sabour, respectively after a Palestinian martyr and an occupied village near Jericho which was recently stripped with a 35-day Nazi-type siege by Zionist militarists.

The Abu Beyrah operation aimed at Jibot Zest military camp in Upper Galilee while operation Beit Sabour aimed at enemy posts in the Central and Northern Jordan Ghor.

we would launch an attack as extensive as this one. He was really convinced and did not know how to say his firm," he said.

Operations Abu Beyrah and Beit Sabour came a week after Abu Ammar, official al-Fateh spokesman, had told an Associated Press reporter that the struggle for liberation will escalate.

Commando operations in occupied Palestine have so far passed by three stages - the "hit and run" phase which preceded the battle of al Karaseh in March 21, 1968.

the "limited war of confrontation" which began after al-Laramah and extended to the battle of al-Tamnah last May 2, and the "mobile war," which has so far included such major operations as Green Belt (Aug. 8), Bayonets of al-Fateh and Good Darts (Sept. 8), Fathah al-Soudi (Sept. 19), Abdi-Kader (Nasran) (Sept. 21) and Abu Beyrah and Beit Sabour (Sept. 30).

This third phase of commando strategy, known as the "mobile war" involves large numbers of guerrillas who attack enemy posts, occupy them for several hours, clear them and return to base.

At 2 a.m. Tuesday, Sept. 30, al-Fateh commandos captured and held Jibot Zest camp for one hour and forty minutes after an assault that took the enemy completely by surprise, causing their flight from the camp. While the Palestinian flag fluttered overhead, a Fatah engineering unit blew up Israeli vehicles left behind in the flight as well as several tractors and a water pump. Heavy fire was silenced by commandos missed in the area.

On enemy freedom fighters returned safely to base after having inflicted heavy losses on enemy lives and property, less than the enemy later acknowledged.



Israeli soldier and armor inspect damage to oil-pipeline blown Oct. 6 by al-Fateh commandos.

In the Beit Sabour operation, the al-Fateh commandos captured and destroyed an enemy observation post in the Shawwar valley, while another unit set off a mine on enemy vehicles headed toward the scene. Simultaneous mortar fire at this point the enemy fired without discrimination at civilians in the villages of al-Tal, Beit Sa, Islat, and Nahrata.

Following a muffled-out schedule, al-Fateh engineering units blasted military fortifications consisting of electronic and electrically fortified areas in the Hama area, while mortar units blew a concentration of enemy vehicles that attempted to escape.

The birthday wish for a 13-year-old Palestinian child was fulfilled with a big bang on the night of September 30. The young Tal'at, a commando cod with the Palestine National Liberation Movement, al-Fateh, after persistent pleas was allowed to participate in a commando operation on his birthday and had the privilege of planting the Palestinian flag on an enemy post.

Happy Birthday Tal'at!

"This is the best birthday celebration I could dream of," Tal'at told our reporter. "Fermagers look for pastimes," he said, "if you're a boy to live in. I'm leaving my parents tall about our modest stone house in Palestine but all that I know is this: I'm living in. I don't want partners. I want to go home."

Tal'at's participation in a commando operation took a great deal of hard preparation. Although, commando units receive a tough military training program they have to attend school and their duties are mostly limited to work in their camps or bases. But Tal'at was determined he had a good reason to participate in an operation that day.

Tal'at participated with his father in the attack on a heavily fortified enemy post at al-Nahlat. This group had to silence a number of enemy machine gun emplacements and overrun the post, using small rockets, machine guns and hand grenades, the al-Fateh fighters silenced the emplacements and entered the post.

The commander of the unit wanted to hoist the Palestine flag on the post's mast. The task was entrusted to Tal'at who rushed to the mast and hoisted the flag with the skill and confidence of a man.

"I could not help a few tears," Tal'at's commander told us. "The view of Tal'at, with his eyes closed and this body standing there defying enemy fire, is a view I can never forget. It is a view I wish all the world will see to understand our determination to liberate our homeland."

Here is how he put it to our reporter:

"On the morning of September 30 my father wished me a happy birthday and told me that my birthday present will be a handful of Palestinian soil which he hoped to get with him when he returns from a commando operation that day. I told him I wanted to get that soil myself. I pleaded to be allowed to go with him and get food for the first time in my life on my country's soil. It took lots of convincing, but finally both my father and the camp's commander allowed me to join them."

Tal'at participated in the Beit Sabour operation, one of the major operations undertaken during the past two weeks by the Palestine Freedom Fighters, the Palestine National Liberation Movement, al-Fateh. The operation was code-named after Beit Sabour, a village in occupied Palestine, which was placed under an around the clock curfew and economic siege from Aug. 29 to Oct. 3.

The operation covered the whole area of confrontation with the enemy in the Ghor. It extended from the 'Sanu Hayin settlement in the North to the head Sea in the South.

Following a muffled-out schedule, al-Fateh engineering units blasted military fortifications consisting of electronic and electrically fortified wire in the 'Manu Hayin area, while mortar units blew a concentration of enemy vehicles that attempted to escape.

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Other men attacked enemy posts in Us Natrad, 'Minsada and Nughata, while yet other freedom fighters fired several important installations. During the operation Israeli aircraft hovered over the area.

Having successfully accomplished their mission, the commando returned safely to base.

The two operations took the enemy by complete surprise and their range confused the enemy units that were rushed to aid the attacked posts. A commander of one of the Assifa attacking squads reported that he never saw the enemy units confused before. "The enemy did not believe

we could launch an attack as extensive as this one. He was really convinced and did not know how to say his firm," he said.

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Striking Force Formed

ANMAN - The Palestinian Armed Struggle Command announced Oct. 1 that a striking force comprising al-Fateh, Fatah and Popular Democratic Front commandos had been formed.

It said that this represented a new step in developing the Command's activities. The command, which coordinates commando operations comprising a total of seven brigades, commands organizations. The new force carried out its first operation after midnight Oct. 1 when it attacked several Israeli ambushes in the northern Jordan Valley and an observation post in the Ahdah 90-acre area.

Israeli snufford heavy losses in men and equipment after the commandos hit 1100 Israeli gun positions.

Assifa Forces Shell Ford Assembly Plant, Blast Gaza Bridge

ASSIFA guerrillas of al-Fateh shelled Oct. 12 Ford's car assembly plant in occupied Nazareth, causing serious damage to the building. The attack was reminiscent of a similar operation undertaken by ASSIFA commandos on Nov. 11, 1967.

Enemy reports from Galilee admitted the attack using heavy shells were fired at the car assembly plant during the night. As usual the occupation authorities said the shells caused no casualties. They said the shells were fired from an improvised post on a hillside near the plant. Two other shells they claimed, were discovered on the hillside.

Israeli occupation authorities said the hauled shells were "American-made" which had been prepared for use against Israel's batteries made locally. They admitted that shells landed inside the perimeter of the plant.

Also on Oct. 12, ASSIFA men blew up in Gaza an enemy bridge just as train was passing over it, causing several wagons to fall off tracks. No casualties were undetermined but high.

Several enemy settlements and posts in the Jordan Valley and south of Mt. Hermon were also mortared or rocketed by ASSIFA commandos during the same day.

October 13 was a typical day for the ASSIFA guerrillas of al-Fateh, whose operations against the enemy daily cover most not all of the occupied areas extending from the Upper Galilee down to Nazareth and the Jordan Valley and down to Gaza.

Following is a brief rundown of ASSIFA's major operations:

October 20: Operation Abu Beyrah aimed at Jibot Zest military camp in Upper Galilee and Beit Sabour aimed at enemy posts in Jordan Valley (see separate article).

October 2: Blowing up of El-Isht-Haifa and 'Mintat-Isht pipelines near Hama in Central Palestine. The pipeline blasts came some five hours after an ASSIFA explosion on a nearby railway bridge between Bisanayin and Zikron Ya'akov. In another ASSIFA raid in the same region, oil and water pumps were damaged in Kefar Husayin, south of Haifa.

October 5: Blowing up of the 18-inch oil pipeline linking Tel-Aviv and Eilat and a water pump south of the Dead Sea.

October 6: Destruction of several houses and vehicles and killing and wounding of many Zionist settlers (29 by Israeli count) when ASSIFA explosive charges were set off in a market place in Afula, in northern occupied Palestine. The explosive charges were in retaliation for an Israeli commando raid on another Lebanese village on Friday night Oct. 3. Three Lebanese civilians were kidnapped by the Israelis in the raid.

The Israeli paper "Nasra" wrote on Oct. 7: "The number of commandos apprehended in the past month is not satisfactory and the explosion in Afula proves that it is necessary to improve the situation."

October 7: Violent four-hour night confrontation battle with the enemy near Sawahouth post in the Jordan Valley. Heavy enemy losses reported. Five ASSIFA men killed after heroic battle forcing enemy reinforcements to retreat.



ISRAELI DEMONSTRATING NEED TO VISIT THE WHITE HOUSE

Commentary

FIRST OPERATION, FIRST CAPTIVE, FIRST MARTYR

The first operation undertaken by al-Fateh commands at the end end of 1964 struck at the Zionist scheme to divert the Jordan River waters. This was the action which prompted the call for an Arab summit conference.

Al-Fateh was in this way Zionist defiance a challenge to launch the armed struggle for the Liberation of Palestine. It was to be done by striking at Israel's water diversion operations which the Movement then modest means.

In the course of this operation, Brother Ahmad Hijazi became the first ASSTA freedom fighter to be captured by the occupation troops along with his weapons, early weapon. He was tortured and tried summarily. He is still being tortured until this day.

Another unfortunate incident in this first operation was the death of the Movement's first martyr, Ahmad Hussa -- not by enemy fire, but by an Arab bullet upon his return to base following completion of his mission.

The orders issued to him and to all men in the contingents which were sent for the first time into pre-1948 occupied territory commanded them to refrain, under all circumstances, from engaging Arab troops upon their return, even if fired on. They were to die, if need be, without firing a single shot at any moment, though only Arab soldiers -- even in self-defense. The Movement was anxious since its inception to show a clear picture of the bloody tragedy which the Palestine people are suffering.

AL-FATEH & COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP

Collective leadership is a basic and essential principle in al-Fateh which was stressed at, not because it is a kind of revolution -- expression, but as a tradition against individualism which has been the cause of failure on so many a mass endeavor.

This principle of collective leadership is perhaps one of the reasons why al-Fateh has maintained its unity and cohesion in both its structural organization and action.

Al-Fateh emerged as an underground movement and consequently none of its leaders was known to the public. Their names were kept secret, and had it not been for personal contacts which were inevitable in the process of implementation, none of them would have been known by name.

The Movement was compelled at one time or the other to fight a big war -- the designation, for instance, of Brother Abu-Ammar as official spokesman of al-Fateh about two years ago was made in response to such urgent requirements.

With the expansion of its field of action, the Movement had to present to the masses at the time a responsible person, particularly since a number of publications and statements had begun to appear under the name of al-Fateh -- while in reality they had no connection with it, nor did they express its opinion.

Who could stand openly before the public and speak in the name of al-Fateh? This statement came from al-Fateh and that was the answer.

A decision was therefore taken at a meeting of the leadership to designate Brother Abu-Ammar as al-Fateh's official spokesman. He himself was not present at the meeting, and in honor of the decision in the same way as were other did.

It was actually suggested during the meeting of the leadership to designate Ahmad Hijazi spokesman for the Movement, but none of the nominees in attendance accepted. Since Brother Abu-Ammar was the only member who was not present at the meeting, his designation was announced and he had to comply with the decision.

The extent of the difficulty which al-Fateh leadership faced in nominating its representatives to the Palestine Liberation Organization's Executive Committee became the momentary avoidance of the danger of their names at the time to be forgotten.

AL-FATEH & ARAB AFFAIRS

Al-Fateh is committed to the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of the Arab countries. Simultaneously, al-Fateh espies no interference in its own affairs and considers the independence of its revolution as a basic condition for its success.

If al-Fateh does not wish to concern itself with who shall become a monarch in this Arab country at that, this does not imply a "rightist" policy on the institution of the Palestine people from the Arab revolution of which they are a part.

Nevertheless, al-Fateh does maintain that none of the Arab nation's progressive policies can be achieved fully except through the Liberation of Palestine by armed struggle. For how can an Arab country build a progressive society while having to allocate all its income and productive effort to the procurement of military hardware for use against the colonial aggressor?

The policy of non-intervention in the internal affairs of Arab countries does not preclude intervention between Palestinian and Arab affairs. It is calculated:

- 1) to contribute towards the arising of the concrete circumstances favoring the Palestine Liberation movement with the full force of Arab effort without subsidiary disputes and
- 2) to create a revolutionary atmosphere among the Arab people particularly in countries bordering the occupied homeland. In this context any appeal to the Arabs should be to create a revolutionary atmosphere in which the Arab nation will fight side by side with the Palestine people. In this way the Arab nation's aspirations and revolutionary concepts will materialize through a genuine struggle for liberation.



THREE Young Palestine Boys, 14, Facing Israeli military court in Gaza.

MURDER DENIED IMMUNITY, IS SENTENCED BY ZIONISTS

GAZA - A 24-year old DUBNA female nurse was denied UN diplomatic immunity by Israel Sept. 29 and sentenced to three months imprisonment by a military court in this occupied city Oct. for having treated a wounded Palestinian Arab comrade. She is Miss Fatima Abdul Naguli, an attractive Egyptian nurse employed by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency in Gaza since 1965.

On May 1964, a 30-year-old Palestinian Arab named Ahmad Bahshi, came to her clinic at the Hassafat refugee camp with a 10-day old wound, which he said was suffered when he carelessly handled a wounded comrade.

As a nurse her duty was to help the patient, which she did without further question.

Bahshi was later arrested and charged with membership in a commando cell and possessing explosives.

The Israeli occupation forces arrested Miss Naguli last Aug. 28 claiming she knew how her patient was wounded. They say Bahshi was hurt when a commando bomb exploded prematurely.

On Sept. 29, an Israeli military court denied UN diplomatic immunity to Miss Naguli on grounds that her work was in violation of the military laws of Israel since she did not report the incident to the police. The Sept. 29 military court decision by Maj. Nahum Anitai was that she stand trial on Oct. 7.

On Oct. 7, Miss Naguli received the 3-month sentence for treating a wounded Palestinian Arab comrade.

Five More World Figures Rap Zionism, Hail Palestinians

Five international figures were reported by the DAILY STAR of Beirut last week to have condemned Israel and/or expressed their support in one way or the other for the Palestinians and their armed struggle to liberate their occupied homeland.

They are: John H. Davis, former Commissioner of UNRWA, president of ANSA and author of "The Creative Forces"; Dr. Elmer Berger, former director of the American Council for the Middle East and founder of Youth Alternative to Zionism; British Labor MP Margaret McKay, world-famous author and journalist Freda Ulyeski, and Sean Ryan, General Secretary of the Irish Arab Society of Dublin.

Asked if he had noticed any changes since the last time he visited the Middle East last January, Davis stated:

"I think the changes I see are the product of the actions of the commandos. It seems to me that among the refugees there is a different spirit, a stronger spirit and this spirit has in the center of it a Palestinian identity."

"I think there is a feeling on the part of the Palestinians that if something is going to be done they are probably going to have to take the initiative to get it done."

"I think it is good for the Palestinians to be active in their own behalf. I forget the names of about ten or a half million Palestinians on earth and as a group they are living in miles in some of their country or under occupation or as citizens of Israel with limited opportunities and rights. They are a people without a country."

"I think along with this new spirit, the desire for a country is coming along."

"This is a youth movement, and a people's movement. But youth particularly are not in it. And it's moving to the point where it is active in the Palestinian youth but young in general in this part of the world."

Berger is reported in the paper to have asserted that the Jewish alternative to Zionism has been founded as a District of Columbia non-profit organization for educational and religious purposes, dedicated to conduct an educational program applying Judaism's values of justice and knowledge to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Its aim, as described in a circular sent out to members of the ADJ by the organization's founders, are to advance the cause of peace in the Middle East through rejection of Zionism and

Israel's group nationalities claim that automatically relate Jews to the State of Israel.

The members of the organization will repudiate, whenever necessary, any efforts by any source to associate them either juridically or propagandistically with any nationality claims or national interests related to the Zionist/Israeli "Jewish people" nationality.

Mrs. McKay denounced the Oct. 4 Israeli raid on Lebanon in which three Lebanese civilian citizens were kidnapped as "brutal" and "barbaric." She urged effective use of the recently-acquired Arab information center premises in 22-24 Post Street, Knightsbridge, London, for explaining the Palestine case in the U.K. and countering Zionist overseas propaganda.

Freda Ulyeski, 71, said "Israel is a terribly destructive force in this part of the world... You know, when I was in Cairo last week, I had the opportunity to appear on the 'Voice of Palestine' and explain about the United States and why its policy is what it is. I was so glad to find out that the 'Voice of Palestine' says that their objective is a Palestine with equal rights for all -- Muslims, Christians or Jews. They do not say they want to drive the Israelis into the sea. I think that is a good thing. Their aim is a non-sectarian, non-racial Palestine with equal rights for all. They stand in place of a Zionist, religious, theocratic racial state -- a state with equal rights for all -- Jews, Muslims and Christians."

Sean Ryan, whose Irish Arab Society of Dublin has been a staunch supporter of the Palestine cause since its foundation last January, summed up his impression of Amman as follows:

"In Amman every available inch of wall seems to be plastered with posters -- even the International Hotel and the Ferry layover are everywhere. I was very impressed. He knew that it was reasonably efficient and well-organized, but we didn't know how far they had gone towards complete mobilization of the Palestinians and giving them such a sense of pride. The people in Amman who walk in rags walk with their backs straight."

"I think what the Palestinian organization is doing with this kind of inspiring -- strengthening them physically and morally by giving them a sense of discipline and national identity, what they produce is a real brotherhood of man that should be an inspiration to us all."

Relief Does Not Restore Rights Of Palestine Refugees--Churches

"Relief does not compensate for restoration of Palestinian rights," a declaration of Palestinian churches following a consultative conference on the Palestine refugee problem convened in Nicosia between September 29 and October 1.

The conference was held jointly by the member churches of the World Council of Churches in the Middle East and the Council's Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugees and World Service.

Some 120 church leaders and laymen from Australia, Austria and Middle East national churches attended this conference.

A number of distinguished experts on the Palestine problem participated in the conference and addressed its members. Among them was Dr. Yehoshua, who spoke of the "Political Aspects of the Palestine Refugee Problem."

At the conclusion of the conference a statement was issued calling on world churches to try and influence a just solution to the Palestine problem, involving recognition of the rights of Palestinians. Following is the text of the statement and recommendations adopted by the delegates to the conference.

"The eccumenical conferences on the Arab refugee problem were held in Beirut in 1951 and 1956. On Sept. 29, 1967 we met for the first time in Nicosia, Cyprus, two years after the 1967 war. We assembled to discuss the refugee problem and to consult on the Palestine refugee problem. The challenge it presents to the churches of the Middle East throughout the world. We are grateful to our host church, the Methodist Church of Cyprus, for the presence of its President and people of Cyprus, for their hospitality.

"One of us has come straight from visits to Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq or the other occupied lands, where he was unable to see the plight of the Palestinian refugees and displaced persons for ourselves and talk with representative churches and governments in the countries affected. The majority of delegates are members of the Middle Eastern churches, some of us Palestinians. The other delegates represent churches and church agencies in twelve countries outside the Middle East. We are happy to have, as consultants, representatives of INWCA (Inter-Church Women's Association) and the World Council of Churches (both Catholic and Protestant) and non-church voluntary agencies engaged in refugee work in the Middle East.

"The purpose of our consultation has been to learn for ourselves the situation of Palestine refugees and to assess the grave aggravation of the situation since the war of June 1967.

"The increased displacement of Palestinians and the displacement and evacuation of hundreds of thousands of other Arabs from their homes.

"To assess the work of rehabilitation and relief which was established to the Near East Council of Churches (then Near East Council of Churches) by the first inter conference and which has been carried out faithfully and effectively by the NEEC and its associates through the serious crises of the last eighteen years.

"To find ways for a greater involvement of the churches of the Middle East in this work, and

"To define the priorities called for by the present situation.

"While the statement of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches in Canterbury in August 1969 is not regarded as, in every respect, acceptable to all the members of the consultation, we see it as a step towards a better understanding among the churches of the need to work for justice to the Palestinian people.

"In particular we believe, in line with the inter conference statement, and in supporting the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine, without recognizing the rights of the Palestinians to self-determination, justice has been done to the Palestinian Arabs by the Government, and this injustice should be redressed.

"In line with the Canterbury statement (Clause 8) we are concerned about the ownership of the Holy Places, and the people of the East and we welcome the proposal of the World Council of Churches about initiating discussions on the issue.

"Concerning the subject of biblical interpretation, we note with satisfaction the Canterbury statement (Clause 7) which has warned against 'the misinterpretation in support of partisan political views.'

"We recognize the difficulties to be experienced in any effort to utilize the churches' work, both in the field of humanitarian service, and in the struggle for the fundamental rights of the Palestinian refugees. And with the Canterbury statement we say that our churches will have a renewed sense of the continuing and increasing tragedy of the Palestinian refugees and other displaced persons, and the imperative obligation of the Churches to minister to their material and spiritual needs and to support (Clause 3) their basic demand for justice.

"All our work of compassion should be done in the context of the struggle for just solution."

"The consultation suggests that the various divisions of the World Council of Churches should be requested to examine programs in order to ensure the fulfillment of the Palestine refugee questions are not overlooked. For instance,

the division of ecumenical action could be asked to see how it can involve itself in aspects of leadership training and appropriate youth work in the light of the specific needs of the Palestinian refugees.

"We found that one obstacle to the action of the churches throughout the world was the lack of responsible information on the Palestine refugee problem. We make therefore two recommendations: "First, we urge the churches to maintain obligation of all Christian churches to use their utmost efforts through their publications, conferences, radio and television, and in cooperation with the sister churches of the Middle East to be held responsible, the facts about the Palestinian refugees and other displaced persons, and the grave injustices done to the Palestinian people, so as to help create the conditions conducive to a just solution.

"Second, we call upon the churches of the world, at all levels from the local congregations to national and regional councils, to promote an informed Christian discussion of the Palestine question. There must be deep understanding of the inalienable nature of the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people. Our concern is that we go forward consciously, not only with renewed humanitarian efforts,

That's the Spirit

BOON - Asher Ben Nathan, Israel's ambassador to West Germany who was present from delivering Israeli propaganda speeches to a seminar at Frankfurt, Hamburg and Nuremberg - Erlangen universities during the visit of the German students chaptain Al-Fateh, has been replaced by an Oct. 8 announcement by Israel said Ben Nathan. His resignation has been accepted by the Government.

Egyptian Raids Across Canal Mouth

Egyptian commando attacks across the eastern bank of the Suez Canal during the past two weeks have escalated in both quantity and intensity.

Escalation in the Egyptian commando operations marks the beginning of a new tactic employed by the Egyptian army forces in their war of attrition against the Israeli occupation troops.

The escalation began on September 28 when Egyptian airborne commandos struck Israeli positions deep in Sinai during pre-dawn darkness. The raid was the first of its kind since the June 1967 war and took the Israelis completely by surprise.

The raiding force was composed of men with many troops were killed and wounded in the attacks.

The helicopter-borne commandos launched two-pronged assaults in the Israeli area, killed staff of Kantara, northern Sinai. The commandos showed the Israeli positions, destroyed range rockets, causing heavy casualties to the Israeli forces. Israeli equipment and vehicles were being blown up as Egyptian troops returned safely to base.

NAVAL UNITS OPERO

A second major commando strike came four days later on October 2, when the Egyptian used marine and airborne units to hit the Israelis on a 20-mile front from Ras Hattara to Ras Mahala on the eastern side of the Gulf of Suez. The enemy was again taken by surprise.

A THIRD CHARGE, NOT OWNED

On October 3, Egyptian commandos crossed eastern bank of the Suez Canal for the third time in less than a week and targeted Israeli troops in force three hour clash.

The attack then resulted in the destruction of two tanks, three troop carriers, the killing or wounding of their occupants.

A large number of Israelis were killed or wounded in the operation, which was described as one of the most daring carried out by Egyptian troops recently.

UAR PLACES MISSILE SITES

Israeli planes tried October 4 to raid Egyptian positions along the Israeli borders attacked by Egyptian troops. But the Egyptian anti-aircraft artillery shot down an Israeli plane which was crashing on the eastern bank of the Suez Canal in the Kantara region.

UAR PLACES MISSILE SITES

In another attack, on October 6, Egyptian fighter-bombers destroyed an Israeli ground-to-air hawk missile base and radar posts and troop encampments in an attack on the eastern bank of the Suez Canal.

The Egyptian aircraft were intercepted by Israel planes on the night of Oct. 6 and two Israeli planes were hit in the ensuing dogfight. The Egyptian plane was also hit but its crew bailed out safely over Egyptian positions.

29 Arabs Arrested

Israelis Clamp Another Curfew on Hebron

HEBRON - Less than 12 hours after lifting of a long economic siege on Hebron and the lifting of a curfew on Beit Sahour, Israeli occupation troops slapped Oct. 4 a 24-hour curfew on the Palestinian occupied town and arrested 29 Palestinian Arabs.

The Zionist occupation party rounded up the Palestinian inhabitants on charges that a grenade was thrown at Jewish settlers in the streets but failed to explode. The Palestinians were charged of organizing resistance and aiding the commandos.

They were arrested after being notified by the Israeli occupation troops and placed under military guard in Hebron. The curfew lasted Aug. 20--three days following Al-Fateh's first rocket attack on occupied Jerusalem. The Israelis claimed to have found the launcher pads for the rockets in Beit Sahour area.

The siege on Beit Sahour and Hebron, where a similarly harsh clampdown curfew had been imposed on Sept. 19, was lifted Oct. 3.

The "punitive" measures were imposed on Hebron in September following mounting Palestinian resistance in the area, including an attempt on the life of the military governor, Lt. Col. Ofer Ben David.

The measures against Beit Sahour and Hebron have had a serious effect on their economy, particularly that both areas depend for their livelihood on the marketing of their produce.

On Sept. 24, three Christian bishops called United Nations Secretary General U Thant and the International Red Cross in Geneva denouncing the Israeli terrorist measures in Hebron.

Greek Orthodox Bishop Theodoros, Greek Catholic Bishop Mikhail Anas and Roman Catholic Bishop Yusef Saman, called for foreign intervention to rescue the people and lift the siege on Hebron, Nablus, Beit Sahour and neighboring areas under occupation.

Boles Zarth, deported mayor of occupied Jerusalem, also released the text of

during the engagement, a number of Israeli planes tried to bombard Egyptian positions at el-Shalufa and Am el-Hittar lakes but were driven off by anti-aircraft fire.

INFORMATION

SEARCH ON ENEMY POSITIONS

Another UAR massive raid into Sinai came on October 5 when about 250 Egyptian troops staged a large reconnaissance operation deep inside Israeli-occupied Sinai desert.

The operation was one of the most successful from the point of view of size, planning and implementation. Egyptian troops were inside Israeli positions from sunset to midnight without being detected.

Egyptian troops succeeded in deceiving the Israelis who did not become aware of their presence until the very end of the operation. The Egyptians were deployed along the entire length of the canal.

In fighting that followed the discovery of Egyptian troops inside Israeli positions, two Egyptian soldiers were hit.

The mission obtained all the information it wanted concerning Israeli troop and firing positions along the front lines and in rear areas.

a letter which he received from the occupied area on the sufferings of the people of Beit Sahour.

It said that the Israelis had imposed a daily 24-hour curfew and prevented Red Cross representatives from visiting the journalist and doctors from visiting the area.

Israelis Deport Mayor

HEBRON - Ten Palestinians from the occupied Kantara and Hebron districts, including the Hebron Mayor Bolais Zarth, 34, were deported to Israel Oct. 6, following their deportation by Israeli occupation forces.

Three of the deportees were military-headquarters of the Village of Deir Abu Nuhailah - Haseis Dhaheis. They are Ahmad Yousef Mohammed Hassan,

A fourth deportee from the same village was Abdo Bakr Mustafa Hamdan, a Hebron school teacher. The school was closed last week.

The Hebron deportees were Sheikh Abdil Hayf and Dr. Yusef Habbab, a Hebron religious leader; Saliyah Baid Jabbar, a Hebron teacher; and Dr. Mohammed Yehya Shaker, a physician.

The Hebron Mayor Zarth, whose wife is an American citizen, has had no contact with commando groups and backed business strikes as well as student demonstrations in his town and elsewhere in the district.

It said Zarth, who was educated in Houston, Texas, had violated promises he made to refrain from "subversive activities."

The mayor was contacted to the Allenby Barracks in Ramallah, an announcement added.

The mayor, a 38-year-old Christian, had been in Israel Oct. 1, but before the last time being in October 1967. When he was questioned for five

Israeli security personnel took the mayor to his home before being searched and searched his home.

The Hebron Mayor Zarth, whose wife is an American citizen, is considered an ardent Palestinian nationalist.

Amalab's predominantly-Christian population of about 40,000 has lost its Israeli-issued passports, and most of them are relatives of the Hebron Mayor Zarth. Amalab residents now living in diaspora in the United States.

The deportations and subsequent deportation followed other incidents in the town. The most recent was the arrest of a group of residents led by Zarth against the demolition by occupation authorities of a house in Hebron.

Resistance has increased in Ramallah in recent months. In the Gaza Strip, in 1969, following a pattern that finally resulted into violence last year. School children have been returning from Gaza as protest against the occupation.

Resistance has increased in Ramallah in recent months. In the Gaza Strip, in 1969, following a pattern that finally resulted into violence last year. School children have been returning from Gaza as protest against the occupation.

General incidents are relatively frequent in the Gaza Strip, and curfew are regularly imposed. The Al Nurra quarter, east of the town of Gaza, went under a strict curfew for an indefinite period Oct. 3 following a sabotage near Hani Ot, an Israeli settlement.

Briser Terms

Zionist military courts have been showing sentences on Palestinians in a vain attempt to bring their struggle to a termination.

The following is a rundown of those sentences that have been reported by two news agencies only -- Reuters and the Associated Press.

Abd Muhammad Issa Hassan Afani, 28, from Gaza, was sentenced to 10 years on Oct. 5 after being charged with "attempted murder of railway lines."

Another Palestinian, Yusef Ghali Mawdi from occupied Qalqilya, was sentenced Oct. 6 to 10 years for a similar crime. He was fined for a similar crime of railway lines near the coastal town of Netanya.

Afani, identified prison. He was also charged with illegal collection of arms, sabotage, and possession of explosives and Molotov cocktails.

Another Palestinian, Yusef Ghali Mawdi from occupied Qalqilya, was sentenced Oct. 6 to 10 years for a similar crime. He was fined for a similar crime of railway lines near the coastal town of Netanya.

Three other members of the group received terms ranging from seven to 10 years, and a fifth, accused of membership, was acquitted because of lack of evidence.

They were charged with committing "sabotage" in the Gaza Strip in 1969. Also in Gaza, an Israeli military court sentenced Sept. 23 Said Ahmad Shamsi, 26, to 10 years for "sabotage" and possession of arms and inciting other Gaza inhabitants to resistance.

Sameeh al-Din:

I WANT TO LIVE!

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following "diary" by Palestinian Arab poet, Sameeh al-Din, appeared recently in AL-JADID magazine, which is published in Arabic in occupied Palestine. Al-Din is one of those Palestinian Arab poets who are confined to the ghetto of Israeli occupation in their homeland for over 21 years. Their literary struggle for liberation continues unabated despite the fact that each of their verses in Israel constitutes a martyr's last epitaph.

Since these papers are of a strictly personal nature and since they are a desolate garden forbidden to humans and superhuman alike, it does not matter, then, if I disturb the cosmic and chronological order as I please, recording the passage of clock hands with those of the soul's breath, and discarding off my soul and body alike the measures of both time and discipline.

One of my shortcomings, and they are a handful only, is that I forget outrageously. These monthly reminders which I try to record will not follow therefore the etiquette of the calendar. I am now in my desolate garden and there's no use exhausting the memory.



THE FIRST DAY:
WHERE SHALL WE HAVE LUNCH?

At nine o'clock this morning I lost the ability to remain asleep. The commotion made by Mahmud burst into my room. Mi'ari almost tears down the house. Mahmud is singing before the mirror, looking at himself in the bathing tank which he is wearing for the first time in his life. Muhammad is overjoyed with the enthusiasm of a young lawyer that he will undoubtedly win the case today.

As usual, we arrived late at the "al-Itihaq" office. The moment we began ascending the stairs, we felt some embarrassment. I entered my office, Mahmud entered his. The editor in chief, comrade Dr. Ismail Taha, merely nodded our good morning with a reproachful tone and a stern look. His pen went on with the work which it had begun around two hours earlier.

After work the usual dialogue took place: where shall we have lunch? All insisted that the best place for this tireless chore was the house. Mahmud, as usual, swore that this should be the last time we eat lunch in a restaurant.

Mahmud to the sea, and I to the movies. In the evening we looked for the Kalthoun. I wondered in the strange world of Hans Christian Anderson, a Danish poet immortalized by enchanting tales.

Some friends surprised us with a night visit. Soprano and bass mingled. I sang: *Here is Mahmud's house, stay and sing the song of Mahmud.*
Here, Arabs sought invaders, here the Arabs died!
The invaders's victory was our heavy yoke, the Arabs died either to submit or steadfastly fight.
So here, day and night, we sought until victory was ours.
Never leaving the sword till we regained the rights of the Arabs.
Here is Magdalen.

A short while after the clique left, the police came. They were accompanied by telephone by our neighbor, Mrs. Levy. Two policemen carried out a short investigation. They left without a court summons. Before they left they realized that we were not dirty and ugly, and our neighbor had implied. For a few minutes we exchanged glances that said everything. We tried to sleep.

THE SECOND DAY:
WE DID NOT RENT THE HOUSE.

Today we began a campaign searching for a new house. Muhammad is getting married soon and will continue living in the old house. We agreed that he is about to fall into a trap. We tortured him with

all the anecdotes we knew of marriage and married people. But a real problem was bothering us -- that of finding another house.

Mahmud and I rained the streets of Haifa. From one real estate office to the other. At the beginning they welcomed us. In the end they discovered our identity. We went on searching for a home in the newspaper ads and in our dreams. If only this world were another world!

I found an address. I telephoned the landlord and made an appointment for the evening to make arrangements. The rent according to the paper was only 200 Israeli pounds. It became 250 when he heard my name. And what about cleanliness? It's a respectable house. "I have never lived in a stable, sir." On the Israeli television screen a young man is reading the news in Arabic. The lady of the house asked me: "What do you think of this apartment? Don't you think that he's handsome and has a nice voice?" "He's my brother." "But he's a brute!" "Nevertheless he's my brother, the son of my mother and father!"

With visible excitement the landlord exclaimed, as if bequeathing us a fortune: "Since this is the case I shall reduce your rent by ten pounds." "No blood heat in my temples, I have not received any insult in my life in my life. I got up and left. We did not rent the house."

THE THIRD DAY:
ISN'T HE TRYING A GOOD JOB.

Today I saw a paralyzed young man on a wheelchair near a supermarket. Scores of people passed by him unheeding. I approached him and asked, "Can I help you?" "I'll be grateful if you can give me my wheelchair to Hanein in (prophet) street." I did unhesitatingly. When I got him to his destination, he turned to me with a very grateful expression: "Thank you very much. You're truly a good Jew!"



THE FOURTH DAY:
ACCUSED OF SABOTAGE.

The telephone rang in the office. At the other end of the line, a well known police officer was speaking. "We want to talk to you about your last article," he was speaking in a confident, also about the file we have against you."

Arriving at the police station, I found myself surrounded by five people, the central nervous system of the Haifa police.

There were you and what were you doing from this date to that date? Who were the people you met from the West bank and the other 'Occupied' areas?"

"The charge against you this time is very serious. You are accused of taking part in blowing up the oil installation of Keaton Park in Haifa Bay."

"All right, you are under arrest pending investigation. Do you want anybody to be present with you during the investigation?"

"I would like my friends on the editorial board of 'al-Itihaq' to know if they accompanied me to the interrogation room which I know by heart. In this room I had my last day and night: the fifth of June, 1967, comrade Zahi Karaki, member of the Central Committee of the Israeli Communist Party, Ali Abbar, my colleague in the editorial board, and I were the first to enter the political prisoners of the aggression. Later we were accompanied by poet Salim Jubran, lawyer Ali Barfi' and other comrades and friends."



THE FIFTH DAY:
THE COMRADES: A ROPE PEDDLAR AND A PROCUER.

On the fifth of June, my companion in handcuffs on my way to sub-prison was Ali Abbar, another political prisoner. Today, on my way to al-Jahra prison, my companion is procurer and a rope pedlar well known in underworld circles. I know him too from where? A few months ago I acquired a room on the roof of a high building in the city. After moving my belongings, I discovered that my next door neighbor on the same roof is the self same man, well known in underworld circles.

I was brought for interrogation to a special wing of the al-Jahra prison. In the same room I had questioned me a while ago on charges of contacting al-Fateh and organizing fighting squads inside Israel.

"I'm sure you realize the seriousness of your present charge." "Yes, I know that. I also know that the charge is completely false."

"Was your meeting with so-and-so planned?" "No."

Questions and comments were poured on me. Suddenly, a third interrogator said: "I hate you and you hate me, isn't that so?" "I know that you hate me. Enjoy it. I don't hate you, but I don't agree with you."

"Have you seen mines and explosive charges?" "Yes, I have."

Every feature on the alert, he asked if I were about to achieve a conquest: "Where?" "In the movies."

"I mean in real life!" "I've seen hand grenades, smoke bombs, shells, and automatic weapons."

"That's enough." The interrogation went on. It was concluded by a nervous, had tapered young man, with a dry tone and voice: "If this charge against you is proven, you shall pay dearly."

THE SIXTH DAY:
LORHAMAN'S ROOM.

A prisoner looked at us behind bars: "Did you know that this room in which you're imprisoned was Lichmann's room?" "No, I didn't, although I've visited this prison before. Thank you for this information."

The prisoner left, smiling. I lay down on the metal bed fastened to the floor with cement. The idea astonished me: I, in Lichmann's room? How strange a history.

THE SEVENTH DAY:
ARAB UNITY ACCOMPLISHED.

Today I met a number of prisoners, around twenty political prisoners from the Syrian Golan Heights. Three from the Gaza Strip. One from the West Bank. How easy is it to see all of them walking together in the prison court before me. These brothers don't know what they're doing to me now. A strong compulsion to cry almost makes me lose control. Never mind! Here we are creating a unique kind of "Arab unity."

THE EIGHTH DAY:
COMRADES AM TALKING WITH A LIFE-SENTENCE.

Today I found myself pacing the prison corridors. It is possible that the only people who seriously think of peace in this country are the communists and those sentenced to life!

"Who knows, peace might be achieved soon. We shall be released in a general amnesty, in honor of peace!"

I laughed mildly, thinking in sarcastic bitterness. It is possible that the only people who seriously think of peace in this country are the communists and those sentenced to life!

THE NINTH DAY:
GOOD MORNING, COMRADE!

THE NINTH DAY:
GOOD MORNING, COMRADE.
"Good morning, comrade Smith. We four are communists with sentences of eight to ten months charged with writing slogans on the walls of our village, Arabah."

I remember that well. The slogans were of the kind: "Midway Towards Peace" and "Implement the Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967." Really, the plea for peace has an exorbitant price in this country!

THE TENTH DAY:
FRUITS FROM THE ISRAEL.

In prison, objects acquire a special value. A cigarette of poor quality is considered a precious treasure. A match stick is a possession that should not be wasted.

Today, a young Arab prisoner from one of the villages in Galilee brought me a towel, a toothbrush and a tube of toothpaste.

Another from the occupied Syrian Golan Heights brought me a basket of fruits.

A young Jewish prisoner brought me an old newspaper and a book. Immediately, a fat policeman called him and rebuked him:

"What are you doing at that man's? He's a dangerous adversary, and you should stay away from him!"

Another prisoner brought me a comb and a bar of soap. My possessions in prison are increasing, my treasure expanding, and my living standard is rising. A good thing. Let me read this book. On the cover is the picture of a naked negress. The title: "Come to Me White Man!" I got the impression that it was one of those cheap books in circulation among prisoners, the unemployed, and the lazy.

But the author was Alastair who had filled the world with his wonderful books. On the British Country exposing the racism of the white man in South Africa. Such an author cannot descend to such a level so fast. I began reading and discovered that I had misjudged him. It was faced with a long masterpiece depicting the suffering of a white man in love with a negress in South Africa, and how such a love destroyed the young man and all his family.



THE ELEVENTH DAY:
FROM THE WINDOW OF MY LITTLE CELL.

Today I talked to a prisoner from the Golan about my party, about Marx and Imperialism, and about Hegel's ideal dialectics. Another prisoner insisted that I should read him some of my poems. I read him a passage on the conclusion of a dialogue with a jailer:
From the window of my little cell
I see a creak smiling at me,
Kooftops tilted with my family,
Windows opening, opening
For me.
From the window of my smaller cell
I see you danger cell!

...In a torn piece of my "arab" newspaper I read a story by an Egyptian writer called, if I remember correctly, Hani Abdel Fadil. The story was translated by a retired general called Metyahu Said. In his introduction, the general said the story described "the eternal tragedy of the Egyptian people." The tragedy is one of deprivation and loss of control over destiny.

Yet I did not find in this story what the general described as a negative current of despair. It is a beautiful work of art depicting the life of the new Egyptian man building his country side by side with his friend the Soviet expert. Such an act of construction cannot be accomplished without sacrifice. One one of the heroes is killed in a work accident which causes sorrow among his colleagues. But the work goes on.



THE TWELFTH DAY:
REMEMBERED BY LITTLE MEN.

Very early this morning I thought of the members of my family one by one. I felt the desire to apologize to them for the problems they have to share with me, whether they want to or not. I remembered my little nephew impatiently referring a small piece of change and insisting on a bigger one to buy candy for his sister too. I remembered friends from Nazareth, from Haifa and Tel Aviv. I smiled contentedly.

I read an American story from the "literature" of the savage West. My hatred increased for those prophets of isolationism and the law of the wild, who preach a self cut off from its environment, believing in one principle: To be happy, you have to make others miserable!

THE THIRTIETH DAY:
I LIVE IN A NINE FIEDL.

Today they released me after thirteen days of imprisonment and interrogation. They released me without bail. Throughout this period, my friends had steadfastly demanded my release. The M.P. comrade Tawfik Touba had presented in the Knesset an inquiry to the minister of police about my arrest. My friends, Iswery Hanna Naqura, Mohamed Hilari and Ali Raif had persistently disturbed the police with queries about me.

It is good to know when you are a prisoner that you are not alone in the battlesfield.
The last thing I said to the Haifa police chief before returning to my office:
"How know something? I live in a nine-fiedl!"

THE FOURTEENTH DAY:
THE ANSWER: NO!

For more than a month I haven't been able to visit my village Ramah. Today I asked the police for a permit to visit my family and friends there.
The answer: No!



THE FIFTEENTH DAY:
THE RIFLE OF ORDINARY AND I LAUGHER.

In the last issue of the last magazine I read in the last corner of the last page my obituary.
I went on living, laughing wholeheartedly.

THE SIXTEENTH DAY:
THE AMERICAN YANKEE
PLAYS HARD TO GET.

THE SIXTEENTH DAY:
THE AMERICAN YANKEE PLAYS HARD TO GET.
I distast. At the other end came a woman's voice.

I saw an American film about a Yankee adventurer who smuggled arms to a Latin American country. A revolt erupts in that country, and the man carries red banners. Politicians plead with the Yankee adventurer to help them get rid of the "red pestilence." He plays hard to get, assuring them that he has no desire to interfere in their private affairs (!) Yet they pray to his begging him to interfere in their private affairs. Bowing to their wishes, he destroys the red revolution, "saves" the country and they all live happily ever after!

THE SEVENTEENTH DAY:
ANOTHER AMERICAN FILM.

I saw another magnificent American film with Burt Lancaster in the leading role. It exposed the fake American society. A millionaire, losing his fortune, is abandoned by all his friends who had swarmed around him in the days of wealth and plenty. He even won the emity of his daughters - whom he had loved and spoiled.

The progressive Hebrew poet Bibi visited me. He proposed a poetry evening to be held by Arab and Jewish poets who oppose the state.

I welcomed the idea. But when he asked me not to be my usual violent self, I asked him whether he would like a cup of coffee.

THE EIGHTEENTH DAY:
I LIVE ON BORROWED TIME.

Today I translated a number of Hebrew poems opposed to war. I was glad to do that. I also translated from English a Soviet song about the homeland. I almost cried. Why don't I feel the magnificence of country in the songs of our Arab singers?

Today I wrote a poem:
I live on loan,
Am in callidments,
I die, your majesty;
From the index of the eyes
I breathe.
Poems are published.

THE NINETEENTH DAY:
THE THIRST OF DEATH IS GREATER.

Today's news is disturbing. Black frames in the dossier are new. The thirst of death is greater than our thirst. All this fuss about launching a rocket to the moon merely disgusts me. The negroes of America were not "launched" to better homes. The Arab refugees were not "launched" to their homeland. Technological advancement and scientific achievements are essential, but I want to live so that I can really enjoy them.

THE TWENTIETH DAY:
YOU'LL NEVER BE DISAPPOINTED, MARY
MAGDALENE.

I wrote a poem today:
You won't be disappointed,
You'll see your feet with my tears
and blood, Mary Magdalene,
From savage continents,
Remain, Queen of Love,
Remain for me, accept me
a supplicant in love's wounding
prudence.
You won't be disappointed,
You'll see me disappointed, Mary
Magdalene.

THE THIRTY-FIRST DAY:
DESIRE TO LIVE.

I don't know whether the last month was thirty or thirty-one days. But I know very well that I crave life. I want to live to the thirty-second day of the month.

SAHEER AL-QASSEN



Antigone

One,
Two,
Three,
Forward,
Forward,
Victim of machetes guns,
Immolation now
In the blacked areas
Of the black age.

One,
Two,
Three,
My hand is in your hand,
I don't know,
Demonic paths.
Your eyes, my father, are still bright,
Your feet are slow as cards.

Go on
And let me see you
In man's long stride,
And let's dance,
Out new dance.

The Atlas of storm
Has gonged your eyes,
Nevertheless, father,
I am your night lamp,
I don't know,
And let your hands
With countless light.

And I'll restore to you,
I don't know,
The penance's love,
I don't know,
In God,
In Man,
I don't know I shall.

One,
Two,
Three,
Forward,
Forward.

SAHEER AL-QASSEN

Resistance Hits Quietest Places

TEL AVIV - The Palestinian Arab resistance campaign against Zionist militarists is flaring out almost all over occupied Palestine, including areas that for 20 years have rarely had a whiff of suspense. The Oct. 2 blowing up of an oil pipeline near the central town of Hadera brought one of the occupied country's most peaceful settlements into the fight. This same day an attempt was made to blast the railroad line near Binyamina, a few miles north of Hadera.

The vital port city of Haifa, Israel's main industrial center, has had almost a dozen resistance incidents since June 24, including two bombs in main centers and two attacks on oil installations. In other two decades of tranquility, the shock is intense.

Palestinian commandos have placed explosive charges on three Mediterranean beaches, in BeerSheva, capital city of the Negev Desert, and in Lod, a town near Israel's International Airport. And all the time they carry on an unrelenting siege of settlements thrust up on the attacks on oil installations.

Until June this year, only Jerusalem, with its remaining 65,000 Palestinian Arabs, and Tel Aviv, had suffered repeated commando attacks.

With the latest attacks, the Zionist settlers are having second thought about the 250,000 Arabs of Palestine who remained in the country since the 1948 occupation.

Israeli occupation authorities point out that every city has so far had a Palestinian Arab community.

There are strong rumors that the settler-state authorities will soon clamp down on Palestinians, reinstating the kind of military government that ruled Palestinian Arab areas for 18 continuous years -- from 1948 until 1960.

Arabs Against Jewish Sovereignty

Henry Cattau's new book, "Palestine, the Arabs and Israel" (Longmans) is the first of its kind. The author, who is a Palestinian by birth and an expert in the field of national law, states the Arab case historically, legally and in its present situation with the aid of the most authoritative sources. Cattau was born in Jerusalem in 1887, is 63 years old and is a licencien-droit (University of Paris), LL.M. (University of London), and a barrister at law (Middle Temple). From 1932 until 1942 he held the position of lecturer at the Jerusalem Law School and until the 1940s he was a member of the Palestine Law Council in 1937 and 1938 and of the Administrative Arab case at the United Nations. Also in 1948 he was appointed to the High Court Bench, with Count Beraudette, the United Nations mediator on Palestine, who was later assassinated in Zionist territories.

Cattau demonstrates that the UN had no right, in law or in equity, to give the land of Palestine for the establishment of Israel. He shows how Israel has developed in a manner very far removed from the terms of its establishment and that the development has always been at the expense of the original people of Palestine. The author points out that when Naftali and Christian Arabs and Jews lived in mutual tolerance and unity in Palestine, the isolation he advocates is a return to this situation.

This would warrant an elucidation of certain misconceptions:

a. The first misconception is the possibility of acceptance by the Arab people of a factual situation created by Israel in 1948.

b. The second misconception is the possibility of resettling the Palestinians in the neighboring host countries. This is the problem of the displaced Palestinians, not simply economic, but also a social and human suffering, memories and frustrations of more than a million individuals human beings.

c. The third misconception concerns also the displaced Palestinians, but it is the possibility of solving their problem through "compensation." He who sells his birthright or alienates his own country, is cash.

The author divides his book into four parts: 1. Origin of the Arab-Israel Conflict. 2. The Decades of Enmeshment 1917-37. 3. The Israeli- Arab Conflict. 4. Search of a Solution. The book also contains a series of appendices, including appendices, particularly that one entitled "Sovereignty over Palestine."

Following are excerpts from this outstanding appendix:

On Sovereignty over Palestine

"Notwithstanding the political vicissitudes in Palestine during the last fifty years, legal sovereignty has remained in the original inhabitants of the country as they existed at the time of the declaration of Palestine as a Jewish state at the end of the First World War.

"Prior to the occupation of Palestine by the British Army in 1917 during the First World War, Palestine formed an integral part of Turkey which was a sovereign and independent state. The inhabitants of Palestine, including the Arab and Jews, all Arabic-speaking peoples, were then Turkish citizens and enjoyed, as they have already seen, equal rights with the Turks in government and administration. The Turkish constitution made no distinction between Turk or Arab or between Muslim or Christian or Jew. Turkish Arabs therefore shared sovereignty over all the territories of the Turkish Empire regardless as to whether such territories were Turkish or Arab provinces. This situation continued until the detachment of the Arab provinces from the Palestine, from Turkey at the end of the First World War. Such detachment was effected by the 4602, and resulted from the military occupation of Palestine by the British Army in 1917 and the recognition by Turkey's renunciation of its sovereignty over the Arab territories in accordance with the Treaty of Lausanne of July 24, 1923.

"The British military occupation of Palestine in 1917 did not give sovereignty to the occupying power, but it did confer sovereignty of the inhabitants. Apart from the fact that under international law the military occupation of a territory does not give occupier a territorial title, it is clear that the sole objective of the Allied Powers during the First World War was not the acquisition of territory in the Middle East. It is evident from the various pledges and formal assurances given to the British, Great Britain and its Allies between 1915 and 1918 regarding the Future of the Arab and Jewish territories. These pledges were mentioned in Section (I) of Part I. It should be recalled that in the reference to the British pledges and assurances given to the Allies during the First World War do not signify that the British and assurances are made a foundation for the Arab claim to the sovereignty of the Palestinian Arabs to Palestine does not, and cannot, depend upon the pledges and assurances, possessed neither sovereignty nor jurisdiction nor any other title over the country. Their title rests upon their ownership of the land from time immemorial. That the title of the Palestinians to Palestine dates from time im-

morial is literally true, not a figure of speech. Frequent reference to the Arab occupation of Palestine is related back to the Muslim Arab conquest of the country some thirteen centuries ago. This is not historically accurate. The Muslim conquest of Palestine in 637 AD was not the starting-point of the occupation of the country by the Muslims. The Arabs, including the Palestinians, are a people people who lived in Palestine before the advent of Islam and the Muslim conquest of Palestine in 637 AD. In fact, the Palestinians were the descendants of the Philistines and Canaanites, and have lived continuously in Palestine since the advent of history, even long before the arrival of the Arabs in the country.

"...The question as to whether Israel has acquired sovereignty over the territory which was allocated to the Jewish state by the partition resolution can be examined in the light of the Jewish political developments with a view to determining whether any one of them could have conferred title or sovereignty upon Israel. These three developments are: the Balfour Declaration of November 2, 1917, the United Nations resolution on the partition of Palestine of November 29, 1947, and the forcible occupation by Israel in 1948 and in 1949 of the territory earmarked for the Jewish state by the partition resolution.

Religious Definition

"It is not a violation, which the Zionists have utilized as a document of title to establish their claim to the Jewish state in Palestine, nor possessed any juridical value. At no time did the partition resolution confer a title upon Israel. It is to recognize that the partition declaration possess any right of sovereignty over the territory, whether on the date on which the Balfour Declaration was made or at any time thereafter, which could be considered as a transfer of rights in favour of the Jewish people in or over Palestine. Hence the British Government was not in a position to confer any title or any rights to the Jews over the territory which was allocated to the Jewish state but which did not belong to him.

Political Definition

"It is not necessary to consider whether Israel has or could have acquired any title or sovereignty over the territory earmarked for the Jewish state by the partition resolution of November 29, 1947, which determined the partition of Palestine between Arab and Jewish states. This inquiry does not concern the wisdom or justice of the partition resolution, nor does it concern the legal pressure and undue influence by which the resolution was obtained. These matters were considered earlier in Section (I) of Part I. It should be pointed out, however, that he is limited to an examination of the legal effect of the resolution and, in particular, of the question whether the General Assembly of the United Nations could jurisdictionally determine the title to a Jewish State over any part of the territory of Palestine.

"The legal position in this regard is quite clear and obvious. The United Nations is an organization of States which is formed for certain purposes mentioned in the Charter. At no time did this organization possess any sovereignty or other power in or over Palestine. The United Nations did not give what they did not possess, neither individually nor collectively could the members of the United Nations alienate, reduce or otherwise affect the sovereignty of the people of Palestine, nor dispose of that territory, whether by partition or otherwise. Hence the original inhabitants in any way interested in Palestine, and including the original inhabitants or any immigrant population, were not bound by the United Nations. Not only did the United Nations possess no sovereignty or other power in or over Palestine, but also, that power to administer the territory, no right of administration in any other right whatever over Palestine, the United Nations could not lawfully determine as they sought to do in 1947, the future government of Palestine, nor could it determine the partition of the country between Arab and Jewish states. Such action completely lacked any juridical basis. The Palestine Question was brought on the agenda of the General Assembly of the United Nations as a result of the request by the Mandatory power to the Assembly for a recommendation in the form of a resolution under Article 11 of the Charter concerning the future government of Palestine.

"...On the assumption that the Palestine Question was one of the 'questions or matters within the scope of the Charter' which the General Assembly is authorized to consider and to make a recommendation to Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council, it is clear that the General Assembly has no power to make any recommendation that would affect the legal rights of the people of the country. In fact, if the General Assembly did not possess the authority to make a recommendation in the future form of Government of the country, it is clear that the General Assembly is not the representative of the original inhabitants and foreign immigrants, or otherwise to interfere with the

sovereignty of its inhabitants. The question of the future government of Palestine was a matter which fell within the exclusive competence of its people and had to be determined in accordance with ordinary democratic principles and procedure. The General Assembly of the United Nations was not the mandatory power and the partition resolution could not affect the partitioned territory, its integrity or the rights of its people. The partition resolution, which is accepted by the original inhabitants of Palestine, had no value, either in law or in fact.

"...The Palestinian Arabs questioned in 1947 the competence of the United Nations to recommend the partition of Palestine or to make any recommendation in the manner of its future government.

"...In adopting the resolution of November 29, 1947 the General Assembly completely ignored the wishes of the people of Palestine and acted contrary to the will of the majority of the population. The principle of majority rule, which is the basis of modern civilized government, was utterly ignored in 1947 in the partition resolution. The partition resolution was pre-eminently a political decision which was engineered by Zionism and its organic structure have devised in every material respect from the basic provisions of the partition resolution, whether they be territorial, demographic, political or constitutional, by forcibly imposing the will of the Jewish state and by usurping a large part of the territory of the Arab state. In fact, the Jews have created in Palestine something entirely and radically different from the United Nations had contemplated in 1947. Territorially, Israel was not an integral part of the territory envisaged by the resolution of the United Nations. Geographically, Israel is not the Jewish state which was contemplated by the United Nations. Politically and constitutionally, Israel cannot be considered to be the Jewish state envisaged by the United Nations. The Jewish state is a state created under the partition resolution was Jewish only in name, for in fact and in substance it was an Arab majority. Israel, as formed in 1948 and as it exists today, is a result of the actions of the United Nations which was reduced by methods already considered in Section (I) of Part I.

"...The circumstances of the occupation of Palestine and the acquisition of title by Israel to the territory which it had seized. The territory of Palestine was alienated from its owners by violence exercised by a small but strongly organized group of alien settlers. In addition, expulsion and fear of the majority of the original inhabitants. Thus, the very origin of Israel's occupation was a violation of its people's rights. Originally, Israel is not, and cannot be, a Jewish state, but a state created by the Jewish state whose creation was proposed by the United Nations in 1947, and hence cannot lawfully be said to be a Jewish state, whatever their voice, which were created by the partition resolution, a materially different political and demographic entity.

Conquest or Occupation

"Before May 14, 1948 the state of Israel did not exist. It was a territory of Jews - largely of foreign origin and most of them were possessing the nationality of the country, proclaimed the independence of the state of Israel and proceeded to take possession of the territory of the state of Palestine after driving away the original inhabitants. Can such a state give a legal title to Israel? The answer is obvious. Israel cannot under international law acquire title to the territories which it seized in 1948 and 1949 either by conquest or by occupation.

"The right of conquest does not exist any more. It is now established by the civilized community that the acquisition of territory by a state is not a ground of acquisition of territory. Nor cannot give a legal title to Israel. The right of conquest is not recognized by Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, as expressed in the 1908 Convention of the League of Nations. The fifth emergency session of the Security Council was convened in the summer of 1947 following Israel's aggression. The same principle was established by the Security Council in its resolutions of November 22, 1947.

and May 21, 1948, both of which emphasized the illegitimacy of the acquisition of territory by war.

"Neither can Israel derive any title by occupation. Several considerations render this the acquisition of Palestine as it was seized, the identity of the occupiers and the circumstances of the occupation being the acquisition of title, and of any legal title to such territory.

"In accordance with accepted principles of international law, occupation as a means of acquiring title can only be conceived in the case of a *factus mafidus*, or the acquisition of title by force. There is a *factus mafidus* to be occupied." Palestine was not a *factus mafidus*, so that it is not a *factus mafidus*, nor capable of acquisition by any state, and any title acquired by Israel, which belonged to the Palestinians, i.e., its original inhabitants who had been established there for centuries.

"Turning to the identity of the occupiers, it has already been observed that they were mainly alien - both in origin and nationality. The majority of the Jews who seized a large area of Palestine and proclaimed the State of Israel on May 14, 1948 were foreign immigrants - some of whom had been admitted by the mandatory power and some who had been admitted by the Jews. The acquisition of title by the Jews was not a *factus mafidus*, nor capable of acquisition by any state, and any title acquired by Israel, which belonged to the Palestinians, i.e., its original inhabitants who had been established there for centuries.

"Of a Jewish State. Moreover, the majority of the Jewish immigrants who came to Israel in 1948 were not even citizens of Palestine. Although the mandatory power had penetrated the country legally and had conferred citizenship upon the Jews, the number of Jewish immigrants and their residence in order to give them the status of nationality, the total number of certificated naturalization granted by the Government of Palestine between 1925 and 1948 to foreign-born immigrants was 91,250. The number of Jewish immigrants who had acquired Palestine citizenship up to 1948 was 132,616 persons. Thus the total number of Jewish immigrants and their residence in Palestine to give them the status of nationality in 1948 comprising the original Jewish inhabitants of Palestine and the number of immigrants who had reached one-third of the Jewish population or one-fifth of the total population of Palestine. The number of Jewish immigrants of Israel by a minority group of foreign immigrants in 1948 was 91,250. The process of the citizenship of the country can be seen in the fact that the majority of the original inhabitants, including the mother country, it would be a indication of the fact that the majority of a minority of alien settlers owning no title to the land, and who had been by reason of a successful military seizure of 80 per cent of the area of the country, had taken possession of the land and sovereignty over the territory which they have usurped.

"The circumstances of the occupation of Palestine and the acquisition of title by Israel to the territory which it had seized. The territory of Palestine was alienated from its owners by violence exercised by a small but strongly organized group of alien settlers. In addition, expulsion and fear of the majority of the original inhabitants. Thus, the very origin of Israel's occupation was a violation of its people's rights. Originally, Israel is not, and cannot be, a Jewish state, but a state created by the Jewish state whose creation was proposed by the United Nations in 1947, and hence cannot lawfully be said to be a Jewish state, whatever their voice, which were created by the partition resolution, a materially different political and demographic entity.

"It might perhaps be argued that Israel is a state which has acquired title to a large number of other states. Such recognition of title to other states is not recognized by the Arab state or by a large number of other states. Moreover, the title to the territory of Palestine by the original people of Palestine in accordance with their title to the territory by other states cannot give to Israel what it lacks: legal sovereignty, independence and the right to self-determine its own government. The recognition or non-recognition of title to other states determined at present under international law by considerations relating to its legitimacy. The recognition of title to other states by Philip C. Jessup has observed that the recognition of title to other states by international law is not based upon actual existence and control of the country, but upon the fact that the state has been acknowledged as having the force of law. The recognition of title to other states does not retroact the vice which an occupation is tainted with.

"The title to the land which Israel is wrongfully occupied Palestine"

Expelled by Israel

Five Arab Educators Arrive in Jordan

AMMAN - Five Palestinian Arab educators deported from the occupied West Bank arrived in Amman early Monday, Sept. 29.

All five were put across the Jordan River after being accused by the Israeli occupation authorities of inducing students to strike and of helping resistance elements.

The five, two teachers, two school directors and an education supervisor, were deported from occupied Nablus and Jenin. Fayssal Nablusi, 50-year-old education supervisor from Nablus education supervisor, allegedly incited students, organized strikes and was active in fund raising and assistance to the command organizations.

Mishat Labada, and Sihah Shaban, 34, both teachers from Nablus, were charged with incitement.

Mrs. Bushara Ibrahim, 34-year-old former headmistress of a Nablus girls' high school, was deported for her activities in the Nablus women's association and for maintaining contacts with the commandos.

The last deportee, Ahmad Issa Murshak, 32, director of the Boy's Institute School in the Jenin refugee camp, was also charged with incitement.

Unrest has flared recently among school children who are protesting stringent

Zionist regulations clamped on Hebrew 10 days ago after a wave of resistance incidents.

Israeli Authorities Close 5 Schools

JERUSALEM - Israeli military authorities closed Sept. 27 five Palestinian Arab schools on the occupied West Bank after student demonstrations against restrictions imposed upon the town of Hebron. Several other schools in the area were hit by partial strikes in protest against the travel and trade restrictions imposed upon the Hebron area last week following a wave of sabotage.

Two of the schools closed Sept. 27 were in Nablus, the largest population center on the West Bank which was affected by student unrest earlier in the week.

Two other schools in Nablus were affected by partial strikes and there was tension among the students.

In the Ramal el-Hilal and Jaber secondary schools the students demonstrated in the courtyards and began to organize protests during the week following similar demonstrations, the Israeli occupation authorities warned Nablus that it would not tolerate further disturbances.

Earlier during the week, following similar demonstrations, the Israeli occupation authorities warned Nablus that it would not tolerate further disturbances.

On Holy Land's Archaeological Treasures

26 Nations Accuse Israel of Violating Agreements

PARIS, Oct. 10 - Twenty six nations today accused Israel of violating international agreements on the protection of the Holy Land's archaeological treasures.

In a vote at a meeting of the board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), they called on Israel to preserve scrupulously all sites, buildings and other cultural properties, especially in the Old City of Jerusalem.

They also called on the Israeli authorities to stop any further archaeological excavations, the transfer of such properties and any change of their features or their cultural or historical character.

Four nations—the United States, Britain, Canada and Nigeria—obtained from voting at the end of a bitter three-day debate over ownership of the Dead Sea scrolls, and other historic relics. There were no opposing votes.

The Soviet Union and France as well as Asia, Latin American and African countries voted for the resolution which expressed UNESCO Executive Board's deep concern at the violations by Israel of the Hague Convention for the protection of cultural property in time of war.

During the Oct. 10 UNESCO session, Jordan reaffirmed legal ownership of the world-famous temple scrolls, one of the Dead Sea scrolls looted by Israel and placed at the Israel Museum. The Israeli delegation claimed the scrolls were "taken away for repairs."

In another resolution the UNESCO Executive Board criticized the criminal burn-

ing of the Al Aqsa Mosque and those responsible for it.

In a resolution approved by 27 votes -- with Peru and Israel abstaining and no votes against -- the board said it was profoundly distressed by the extensive damage which an act of arson caused to the Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem under Israeli military occupation.

Mirage Case Involved

Swiss Oust Israeli Envoy for Espionage

BERNE, Oct. 6 - Switzerland accused Israel's military attaché in Bern of espionage and ordered him to leave the country.

The Foreign Ministry said Col. Zvi Aton and his predecessor Col. M. Asa had been involved in industrial espionage in a case which led to the arrest of a Swiss engineer in late September.

It said the inquiry into the case of Alfred Fraunbuecht, arrested and accused of selling secret plans for the engines of Mirage 3 fighters to Israel, had established that Colonel Aton and his predecessor were also involved.

It added that the Swiss government had protested to Israel over the incident.

The Swiss foreign ministry said Colonel Aton was declared persona non grata in a note handed to Israel's ambassador Arye Levav at noon Oct. 6.

Fraunbuecht, 45, was arrested on Sept. 23 and accused of selling 20 cases of secret blue-prints of Mirage 3 engine and the tools to make them to Israeli agents.

He worked as director of a technical department in the Winterthur firm of Sauter brothers, which makes the engines for the Swiss version of the French-designed Mirage 3 fighter.

France has embargoed the sale of the planes to Israel.

According to the attorney general a member of Fraunbuecht's family was also involved in the case, but no further arrest has so far been made public.

It was the first time in 12 years that such action had been taken by Switzerland against a diplomat.

More Houses Dynamited

NABLUS - Israeli occupation troops blew up four Palestinian Arab houses in Nablus Oct. 10 after charging their owners with resistance.

The Israelis also arrested a number of Palestinian students from Kalandia School, near Jerusalem.

Earlier this month six houses belonging to Palestinian Arab resistors were blown up at Qalqilya. Occupation forces blew up the houses following the arrest of alleged members of al-Fateh in the town, which is 14 miles (22 km) from Tel-Aviv.

M. Edde Raps Defeatists

Lebanon's former Information Minister Michel Edde recently waged a bitter attack against those opposing Palestinian resistance, asserting that "protest, complaints or dependence on a Western country is not useful any more" to face Israeli expansionism.

Interviewed by the Lebanon News Agency in late September, Michel Edde said Israel was waging an expansionist, imperialist war in the nature of which meant that the lower social class suppression, torture, concentration camps and summary trials and deportation. Michel Edde said that the nature of this war had far-reaching repercussions on relations between Arab countries and the West.

"Protests, complaints or dependence on a Western country is not useful any more," Michel Edde was quoted as saying.

He cited developments in Arab countries and said that young revolutionaries are being over from capitulationist elements which only burden the fighting young men. Edde waged a bitter attack against those opposing Palestinian resistance and demanding foreign protection. He said the invitation of an international force to police Lebanon's southern border with Israel is a defeatist policy.

The former minister also criticized calls for foreign protection and noted that the Libyan coup d'état took place despite the presence of American and British bases.

Michel Edde said some people simply prefer not to face the truth and called on Western countries, which have large interests in the Arab World, to stop the "real Israeli adventure."

He said that Israel was distorting facts by trying to present its conflict with Arab countries as a fight for democracy while it is exactly the opposite.

Edde said the United States was encouraging Lebanese isolationists and called on all the Lebanese to depend on themselves in protecting their country.



Palestine Flag Defies Israelis At Sports Meet

ATHENS, (AP) — Despite threats by the Israelis to stop them, an eight-man Palestinian team, including one woman, marched into the opening of the second Mediterranean table tennis games Sept. 25 displaying their flag and big banners.

There was no trouble as the team marched with the other eight nations taking part in the games. The Palestinians carried their red, white, green and black flag and banners hailing the Palestine National Liberation Movement, al-Fateh.

Members of the team distributed leaflets and dozens of badges to the crowd of 1,000 attending the games. The badges bore the al-Fateh symbol — two machine guns and a hand grenade.

Israel protested the entry with the Greek foreign ministry. An Israeli diplomatic official said "we will make every effort to stop them from playing."

But nothing happened as the games got underway.

September Operations

A total of 420 military operations were undertaken against the enemy in occupied Palestine during the month of September by the seven commando organizations affiliated to the Palestinian Armed Struggle Command (PASC).

PASC includes: 1. The Palestinian Liberation Army 2. The Popular Liberation Forces 3. ASSTA forces of the Palestine National Liberation Movement, al-Fateh 4. The Sa'eta 5. The Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine 6. The Arab Liberation Front 7. The Independent Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The 420 operations in September, the overwhelming majority of which were carried out by ASSTA, were covered by 172 PASC communiques. Highlights of the September operations were as follows:

1. Destruction and damage of 280 military vehicles.
2. Destruction and hitting of 102 barracks, ambulances and posts.
3. Destruction and putting out of service of 103 gun emplacements and machine-guns.
4. Destruction and putting out of service of 13 bridges, culverts and railway tracks.
5. Destruction and blasting of 10 ammunition depots and fuel dumps.
6. Destruction and sabotage of 65 different installations.
7. Destruction and sabotage of 17 power generators, water pumps and electric lines.
8. Putting out of service of seven engineering installation set-ups.
9. Blasting and sabotage of a military factory.
10. Downing of two planes.
11. Damaging the Jerusalem Broadcasting station, four labor offices, installations at the Hebrew University, the Bahayra bus, as well as a number of oil pipelines and tanker trucks.
12. The launching of the following major confrontation battles: al-Bahr, the keyposts of al-Fateh, the Good Land, Call of the Homeland, Red Lines, Gabs of al-Fateh, Beirut Yassin, Farhan al-Saad, Abdel Nader Hussein, Beit Shohar and Abu Beyrah.

Twenty life casualties are undetermined but extremely high. Commando casualties during the month were 33 killed and 45 injured.

Nabulsi Prison Detainees on Hunger Strike

AMMAN — The Jordanian newspaper "Al-Dustour" quoted Sept. 20 a deportee from occupied territory saying some 700 Palestinian Arab detainees in Nabulsi prison had been on hunger strike since Sept. 25 in protest over prison conditions.

Nabulsi, a director of a school in Nabulsi government, was also accused as saying prison authorities had banned family visits to the detainees.

Protests Meet Meir in US And Eban in Montreal

Palestinian and other Arab students and their supporters demonstrated in late September in Washington, D.C., and New York, as well as in Montreal, Canada, protesting the respective visits of Golda Meir and Abba Eban.

In Washington, the American Council on the Middle East participated in front of the White House September 27 to express their protest. Demonstrators carried signs along, chanting, "Palestine belongs to the Arabs" and brandishing placards reading "Israel is Not an Arab State" and "Golda Meir Renounced her American Citizenship."

Two days later in New York, pro-Palestinian organizations picketed a city hall reception for Meir and demonstrated at a dinner held in her honor Sept. 29 by 55 Zionist organizations. The Palestinian Arab supporters burned 34 Israeli flags to commemorate the deaths of 34 US servicemen in the Israeli attack on the U.S. spy ship Liberty during the 1967 June War.

'Young Dickie— Persuaded To Find a Way'

WASHINGTON—Silly signs indicate that Golda Meir's 19-day visit to the United States, 4, was not unopposed. A New York Times and Israeli Radio and the afternoon newspaper Yedioth Aharnon reported Sept. 27 that Meir asked Meir for one billion dollars in "economic" aid over the next five years to cover "hardship caused by the country's huge defense expenditure" and the balance of payments deficit.

Meir also asked Meir to supply the Zionist state with about 100 Phantom and Skyhawk fighters and 50 Phantom and 50 Skyhawk being delivered now.

Meir also avoided a joint communique. Instead they appeared "informally" before newsmen and photographers at the White House Sept. 26 and although "Meir said the newsmen "the prime minister and I are non-communists," Eric Silver of the Guardian was confident that "Meir" found a way "to persuade young Dickie," Meir's first aide of the Guardian returned three days later: "It appears that she (Meir) has found a most sympathetic advocate in the person of Mr. Melvin Laird, the US Secretary of Defense, who believes that it is in American interests generally, and particularly for the sake of the safety of the Mideast, to give in the (proffered) to maintain Israel's aerial strength."

The day of her departure in Washington, the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee voted to grant the so-called \$40 million to build the world's largest desalting and electrical generating plant.

The money would cover the cost of construction and operation for five years of the desalination part of the project. The plant would have a capacity of 20,000 40,000 gallons a day and would generate 200 megawatts of electricity that would meet the projected increase in Israel's power needs for two years.

The committee approved the plan by accepting an amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act. It is sponsored jointly by Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal, D., N.Y., and Rep. Peter W. Rodino, D., N.J.

Mr. Rosenthal said the plant would be located on the Mediterranean Sea in the Ashdod region, just south of Tel Aviv.

On September 20, Agence France Presse reported from Tel Aviv that the United States had just supplied Israel with submachine guns with fast-shooting guns to combat commando infiltration from the sea.

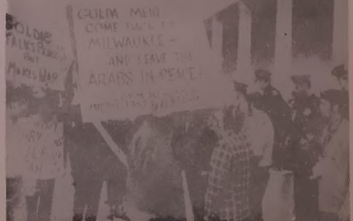
During the same week, Adams-Spector Co. Inc. a predominantly American "business concern announced through one of its directors in Beverly Hills, California, that it was bent on investing \$15 million to build housing centers in Gaza's occupied Sinai. The first tourist complex at Hurva Eilat will cost \$10 million and will be completed by Christmas. Other projects are scheduled at Naqurah, Shubah and at the foot of Mount Sinai near the occupied St. Katherine's monastery.

On October 2, Palestinian and other Arab students and their supporters demonstrated in the foyer of the Beverly Hilton hotel where Meir was staying during her two-day visit to Los Angeles.

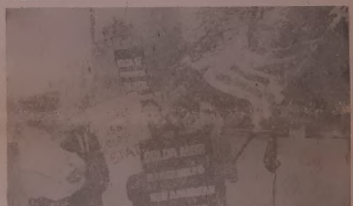
The students stood outside the hotel brandishing placards as Meir's car pulled outside the hotel with a police motorcycle escort. After she entered the hotel, police allowed the students, mostly from the University of Southern California, to pass through the cleared foyer chanting their slogan without incident. The most noted placard read "Shalom and Sayon" in Hebrew, Vietnamese, pro-Palestinian demonstrators carried signs on Oct. 2-4 reading "Golda Talks Peace

Not Meir's War" and "Golda Weir Come Back to Al-Bukhara and Leave the Arabs in Peace." Mrs. Golda Habovitch Meyerzon in Kiev, Russia, Golda lived in Milwaukee from 1906 to 1921, when the Jewish Zionist settlers in Palestine.

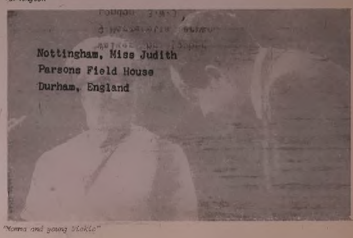
Meir's Foreign Minister Abba Eban, another non-Palestinian by birth and family heritage but Israeli by conviction, was also greeted by pro-Palestinian demonstrators parading with signs reading "Give al-Fateh" on his arrival in Montreal Sept. 28 to address a dinner for the "United Jewish Appeal" and "Israeli Emergency Fund." Eban was born in Capriano, town of South Africa and reared and educated in England.



Al-Bukhara



Washington



Meir and young Dickie

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FATEH

P. O. Box 5427

Beirut , Lebanon

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Nottingham, Miss Judith AIR MAIL
Parsons Field House
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