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ARAB PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE

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PALESTINE LIBERATION ARMY - PEOPLE'S LIBERATION FORCES



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Editor: **M. KHURI**

■

Militants who have taken up arms to fight the battle of liberation constitute the nucleus of the people's army, which will act as a shield protecting the rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

■

**Article 30 of the
Palestine National Covenant**

Editorial

In 1948 the United Nations, under pressure from the United States, created Israel; and it has been busy with it and with the so-called Middle East problem ever since.

Since its imposition as an alien and foreign body in the Middle East region, Israel, which was established in the very heart of the Arab world through the uprooting of the Arab people of Palestine, has been the cause of endless violence, tension and strife.

With the increase of its military power through the backing of world imperialism and the seemingly endless millions of dollars which are continually pumped into it by the World Zionist Organization and by the imperialist powers led by the U.S., Israel has been following a policy of arrogance, expansion and aggression.

Israeli aggression twice brought the world to the verge of a devastating global war, first in 1956 and later in 1967. And since 1967 the Tel Aviv authorities have obstructed all attempts at a politi-

cal settlement, have continued to occupy Arab territories and have subjected the inhabitants of these territories to a regime of force, violence and terror.

In the West Bank, the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Gaza, Arab houses are demolished, villages are destroyed, land is illegally expropriated and people are deported or imprisoned and tortured.

For all this, the international community has repeatedly censured the Israeli authorities. Israel in fact has been repeatedly condemned by the organs of the United Nations for acts of aggression and for flagrant disregard of human rights and international conventions. Most recent condemnation came from the UN Security Council, on September 25, in connection with Israel's plan to Judaize Jerusalem.

But the time has come for a stronger deterrent than mere condemnation. If the U.N. is to retain some respect or influence in international affairs, sanctions should be applied against the aggressor in the Middle East. ■

Resistance

U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN THE MIDDLE EAST

■

The following is a summary of an extensive study prepared for Liberty Lobby Board of Policy Members in the United States. It demonstrates the disastrous consequences to American interests of the present U.S. policy of blind support for Israel and the Zionist program.

The study concludes with the warning that «only an informed American people can save America; and that they can save it only if all those to whom it is given to know will share their knowledge with others.»

■

■ The Problem

Many Americans are confused by various religious and political myths that surround the question of the formation and destiny of the so-called Republic of Israel. Uninformed Christians believe that

Zionism is a religious movement instead of a political one, and that this new nation is the fulfillment of Old Testament prophecy. Real Bible students know that the Jews forfeited all of the promises made by God to the Jews when they rejected the Messiah, Jesus Christ. The Republic of Israel is purely the product of the political machinations of one political party—the Zionists—made up largely of atheistic Jews. Today, we find the Zionists trying to involve the United States of America in their feuds with the Arabs, whose land has been stolen by the Zionists.

If America is to avoid being swept into the maelstrom of a nuclear confrontation in the Middle East and a resulting World War which would destroy all the fruits of Western culture and civilization, we must stand firm for a policy of neutrality and noninvolvement in the Middle East.

Historians have already pointed out that American intervention in the affairs of Europe in 1917 only created new problems for America. Within two decades, the fruits of the Versailles Treaty harvested the Second World War. Once again this time, by secret planning of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill, the United States experienced its greatest military disaster at Pearl Harbor, which led to our involvement in the ancient quarrels of other nations. Yet, in spite of the sacrifice of thousands of American

youth and the expenditures of billions of the taxpayers' money, no lasting accomplishment came out of these two World Wars.

■ American Support of Zionism

Our historical documentary proves conclusively that Zionist leaders promised English politicians that the U.S. would be pushed into World War I by the international bankers in order for the Zionists to secure the promise of any English government to assist the Zionists in establishing a «homeland» regardless of the rights of the Arabs. Secondly the facts prove that World War II was created out of the seeds of hate sown at the Peace Conference at Versailles. Further, that undue pressure was put on President Truman to recognize the Republic of Israel. It is self-evident that all of these facts disclose how far the American government has strayed from our traditional foreign policy of neutrality and non-intervention in the affairs of other nations.

While many students of Zionism are aware of the above facts, at the same time most Americans are unaware of the vast financial resources diverted from our nation to the uses of political Zionism.

Since 1948, and up to 1965, the total economic and military aid given by the United States government to the unlawful Zionist, bankrupt regime in occupied Palestine, amounted to \$1,079,400,000. The World Zionist Organization, just a few weeks ago, issued a statement declaring that «world Jewry and its friends» have contributed over 2 billion dollars

in private gifts and contributions to Israel in the past year! This means the Zionists now are pouring more than a billion dollars a year into the treasury of Israel out of the United States money market, and note well: These siphoned funds are tax-exempt, deductible. Since 91 percent of all American taxpayers are non-Jewish, the financial drain by the Zionists adds to the tax burden of the couple of hundred million U.S. citizens who are of the Christian faith!

■ American Support of Israel Quixotic

The Zionist propoganda mills in this country are telling the American public that the U.S. must stand foursquare behind Israel, since Israel is a fine example of democracy in action.

Actually this attribution of democracy is both quixotic and untrue. In 1952 the Israeli parliament passed the Nationality Act, which served to codify



existing discriminations and made the Arabs second-class citizens. Under the provisions of the Act, all Jews in Israel automatically become citizens of the state; but not one of the Palestine Arabs (240,000 of them) who remained in the country can gain citizenship without first proving his residence in Palestine before May 14, 1948. At the same time, many of the Arabs who remained in their ancestral homes were uprooted from their villages along the borders on the basis of «security» and were paid nominal sums for their properties.

On top of the forced sale of their property, the Arabs were placed under strict military rule. Reports disclosed that by the end of 1960 more than 250,000 acres of Arab land were appropriated by the State of Israel. All of this took place, of course, in a nation which the Zionist-kept press of America declares to be «a shining example of democratic action.»

■ Sending American Troops Overseas

Many pro-Zionists in this country will argue that we shall never send American boys into the Mideast. To them we commend for reading Public Law 85-7, promulgated on March 9, 1957 by the 85th Congress. Section 11 reads as follows:

«The President is authorized to undertake in the Mideast, military assistance programs with any nations or group of nations of that area deserving... To this end if the President determines the necessity thereof, the United States is prepared to use

armed forces to assist any such nation or group of such nations requesting assistance against armed aggression from any country controlled by internal communism.»

The true status of Zionist control of Congress has been revealed many times by the willing congressional signatories of petitions for aid to Israel. The most telling vote occurred on December 15, 1970, when the Senate was considering sending \$500 million in aid to Israel (conveniently misnamed by the press the «Cambodian Aid Bill.») On that date, the now-retired Senator John Williams of Delaware introduced an amendment to put the same restrictions on aid to Israel that the Senate had placed on aid to Cambodia — namely, that no troops shall be sent. Senator Church, a hysterical «dove» on Vietnam, moved to table (kill) the Williams amendment. The vote to kill the amendment was 10-20, with 20 abstentions. This vote can be interpreted in no other way than as a tacit approval of sending troops to Israel.

■ Innocent American Aggression

U.S. involvement in both World Wars, the Korean Conflict, Vietnam and now Cambodia and Laos — all began by «innocently» supplying arms and equipment; but in each case, things mushroomed into fullscale United States participation with thousands of American boys spilling their blood on foreign soil because our leaders forgot the American dictum: «No involvement with foreign nations.»

American boys have been shipped overseas before this. As related above, a law already exists which could send thousands more to die for a land, stolen from many of its rightful owners and now being governed by the occupiers while tax-free American dollars support this remittance state of pretenders.

■ The U.S.S. Liberty Incident

Already American blood has been shed in the Mideast conflict in the mysterious attack by the Israeli air force and torpedoes on the USS Liberty during the June 1967 war. It happened June 8, 1967. This ignominious and unprovoked attack on our vessel in international waters, lest we forget, took 34 American lives and wounded 75. The Israelis' weak alibi is that they misread the Liberty's markings for those of an Arab vessel, despite the fact that it was a clear day and the American flag was in full view. The official records are carefully preserved by our government; but it is most unlikely that they will ever be declassified and made public. The Zionists will see to that, since their mischievous cause would be damaged should the American public ever realize the extent of Zionist guilt in this deliberate attack on an American navy ship. Patriots should press Congress for full hearings and full disclosure of all the facts in this diabolical plot.

■ Only Organization Espousing Neutrality

In 1971, LIBERTY LOBBY remains the only organized lobbying group in Washington espousing

neutrality in the Middle East. Ever mindful of our historic American policy for noninvolvement and absolute neutrality as practiced by the early leaders of our republic, LIBERTY LOBBY believes any other policy will lead us inevitably into war. Every lesson of our past diplomatic history tells the same story: Foreign involvements mean American blood baths and tremendous financial drains on our national economy.

Interestingly enough, no major professional poll-taking organization has yet taken the pulse of the American people on intervention in the Middle East by the United States; or if they have, no figures have been released to the public. A small poll taken by the Municipal Research Institute indicates that some 86% of those polled were against American



Middle East intervention. Are the American people once again asserting their belief in the foreign policy of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, and Madison?

■ Where Is Your Loyalty?

Jews in the United States are confronted today with a vital question: «Where is your loyalty, and where do you claim citizenship?» Not too long ago a young Jewish high school senior said, «I owe no loyalty to the United States.» To young men like him, we need to say firmly: «You have the right to choose the country to which you want to give your loyalty; BUT, if it isn't the United States, then go to the country of your choice, and don't expect to enjoy all the American privileges and benefits while your love is toward another nation.»

Some will say: «I love both the U.S., where I was born, and also Israel, whose cultural and political objectives reflect my own desires.» To them, we say: «You cannot have citizenship in two countries. You must serve one, and give up the other.»

Many Jews reject political Zionism; and to them we can say sincerely: «You are a part of America. We rejoice in the abilities and talents which you have put toward the use and growth of our nation.»

It is difficult for non-political Zionists to see the logic of a movement which first cried out against the Jews being held down by a process of medieval apartheid or separation and whose slogan today becomes «Israel for Israelis only.» Evidently all the

far - flung ghettos of the world are to be gathered into one patch of soil in Palestine to create a single consolidated ghetto.

■ The Last Word

The last word on the Mideast was also our first, even as the past is prologue to the future. Few utterances in history contain so much wisdom as the immortal Farewell Address of George Washington, given before Congress in 1796. The Farewell Address stands as an all-time classic of American sentiments precisely because latter-day politicians have chosen to ignore it for their own personal expediency. Let the reader judge for himself whether the cowards and the ambitious politicians of today who cower before the Zionist whiplash are worthy of confidence, or whether instead it is those who are not afraid to put American First who deserve their respect:

«So likewise a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducements or justifications. It leads also to concessions, to the favorite nation, of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions, by unnecessary parting with what ought to have

been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambitious, corrupted or deluded citizens who devote themselves to the favorite nation, facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.



Four Years Of Occupation

by: Felicia Langer

*a brave woman,
she did better than the author
of the ordinance*

Felicia Langer is a practising Israeli Jewish lawyer. She writes on the horrors of Israeli rule in the occupied Arab territories from first hand information rather than hearsay evidence. The following account of four years of oppressive Israeli rule (1967-1971) first appeared in the August - 1971 issue of «New Perspective» - Journal of the World Peace Council.

Four years of war. Four years of occupation. I see before my eyes the first two proclamations of the Israeli army in the occupied areas which read as follows: 1. «The Israeli Defence Army has today entered this area and has taken into its hands authority and maintenance of security and public order in the area.» 2. «I herewith proclaim curfew in the entire area.»

And in the «Proclamation Regarding Seizure of Authority» it said among other things: «All authority of ruling, legislation, appointments, and admi-

nistration regarding this area or its inhabitants will from now on solely rest in my hands and will be put into action solely by me, those appointed by me, or those acting on my behalf.»

And afterwards, during four years, many hundreds of announcements and orders were issued whose aim is this one: oppression of the inhabitants of the occupied territories, for which such orders are meant to constitute the legal basis.

As regards this system of orders, it has been established that there exists no juridical possibility at all of opposing the occupation. No organization, be it the most innocent one, such as the one for mutual aid for school children, or any charity is permitted. It is forbidden to strike (this prohibition includes strikes in schools, which are so widespread in Israel), to distribute leaflets bearing upon any public matter, to hold a quiet demonstration, to close a shop in protest, to conduct any political propaganda, verbally or in writing. And, as if those orders did not cover the whole range of oppression of thought and deed, they are supplemented by the British mandatory Defence Regulations (Emergency) — 1945

In the wake of the occupation, military courts were established in Gaza, Hebron, Ramalla, Bethlehem, Nablus, Jenin, Tul Karem, as well as a military court in Lod (Lydda) which tries inhabitants of Arab East-Jerusalem. These courts are working at full steam; hardly a day passes without a trial. Many thousands have been indicted by them. Ac-

According to an official assessment, published by the afternoon Israeli newspaper «Ma'ariv» on May 13, 1971, in 1970/71 alone (from April 1970 to April 1971) in the military court in Gaza 5,620 persons were indicted, out of which 27 were convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. Fines imposed amounted to 300,000 Israeli pounds.

Who are these thousands who fill the prisons? Among them are old people of 80 and more, children of 13—14. The range of «crime» they are accused of is wide and varied, it includes: being members of student organizations, participation in a quiet demonstration, distribution of leaflets calling for strike action and refusing to accept the occupation. There are also those who are accused of violent actions and who assert before the court that it is the usurpation which compelled them to take up arms and resist their homeland's occupation which they cannot tolerate.

Offering a glass of water to a relative who is suspected of belonging to an illegal organization; or giving accommodation even for one night to a brother, sister, son or daughter; failure to inform against him or her to the authorities are common «crimes» for which people are sent to prison. Also reading certain Israeli newspapers (or a Jordanian one) is a crime.

Also, the return to the homeland, which has been split by the invader, is a serious crime and the claim that the «infiltrator» wanted to return to his family does not help him at all. And after serving

sentence, he is automatically deported to the Jordan East Bank.

It is forbidden to mourn publicly the dead who fell in the war. We still remember the brutal verdicts pronounced against scores of young boys of East Jerusalem for the «crime» of taking part in a commemoration parade for the victims of the June war. My claim in court that they had a natural right to parade on that day was erased from the protocol, and the judge claimed that the date of June 5 had no reference to the matter in hand.

Over a year ago, Police Minister Mr. Shlomo Hillel, declared (in the Minister's interview in the Israeli Broadcasting on April 4, 1970) that Arab detainees are not tortured during interrogation by the police.

But what is the reality? I declare herewith, that with my own eyes I have seen detainees, my clients, with clear marks of beatings and tortures, and that on innumerable occasions I protested in the military courts in vain against this sort of treatment. There is hardly a single protocol of a military court which does not contain descriptions of torture, with indications of places where they were carried out and the names of the witnesses who saw the detainee after such «treatment.»

Subsequent to the «solemn» declaration of the honourable minister, I addressed an open letter to him, published in the press («Al Ittihad», 28. 4. 1970, and «Zo Haderekh», 6. 5. 1970), in which I detailed dozens of instances, including names, dates and

other particulars, concerning persons who had claimed that they were tortured and on their behalf I had complained to the very same Minister or to the Defence Minister. Not only did he refuse to appoint a Commission of enquiry, hardly a single case from the list had reached the stage of being the subject of an impartial investigation. This letter of mine to the Minister remained without reply, as did many of my other complaints, which at best were answered in a routine manner, viz.; «Nothing of the sort has happened.»

The penalization policy in the occupied areas (where no court of appeal exists to consider verdicts and sentences of military courts, but solely the institution of «pardoning» by the military commander) is guided by the principle of deterring the accused, and by the nature of one's personal circumstances. Advanced old age or the tender age of the accused are taken into account only to a limited extent, i.e., when considering mitigation of the degree of punishment. It happened that one of my clients, Al-Wahash, a destitute, illiterate fellah, about 50 years of age, became insane during his detention. From time to time he had attacks of madness, which aroused the concern of the prison authorities. On the day of his trial he did not comprehend anything that was happening around him and his appearance shocked even his guards. In the course of pronouncing the verdict on June 13, 1970, in the military court of Ramalla, the judge said that «the man's home had been demolished and his family disper-

sed», but in his summary statement he reached the conclusion that «considerations of public benefit are to be preferred to personal circumstances and I sentence the accused to 10 years in prison.»

On one occasion a resolution of the United Nations was placed before the court. This is what happened in regard to the resolution adopted by the Social Commission of the United Nations of December 1970, to the effect that underground fighters against an occupation force have the right to the status of prisoners of war. My very first words on this subject, when I requested that this practice be applied to my client, Yusuf Hamed Amru, in the military court in Hebron on 21. 12. 1970, met with vigorous opposition from the military judge who said he would not permit me to quote any resolution of the UN, which anyway «do not oblige us», and that, in any case this «is politics...»

So far our concern has been with briefly reviewing those who have had the prerogative to be put on trial, and who have had the opportunity to defend themselves against their accusers. But there are some who do not even know what a courtroom looks like. These are the masses of administrative detainees who have been held under the Defence Regulations (Emergency) 1945, in accordance with an order termed Administrative Detention Order (Regulation 111). Thereunder a person may be detained without any substantiation of the charge, or obligation to bring him to trial. The name for this sort of

*apraetening made Jewish lawyer
Melicia Lange*

detention is: «Prison for life», because no one knows when such detention will end.

Since the June war 1967, about 10,000 houses have been demolished. This, of course, is no final figure; it is quite possible that at this very moment additional houses are being blown up. There is no need to describe the levelled stretches of ground that were once the sites of the villages, Amwas, Beit-Nouba and Yalo in the Latrun district. The pretexts for the destruction of houses are to be found in the Defence Regulations (Emergency) 1945, and they are very simple indeed. viz., arms might be found in the vicinity of a house, though the inhabitants thereof may not be aware of the fact; or one of the residents of the house has rendered aid to «fedayin» activity. Such «reasons» suffice for blowing up a building sheltering dozens of men, women and children, none of whom have the slightest connection with the allegation. Moreover, for the demolition of a house, mere suspicion is enough: there is no need to prove anything before an authorized court. There were numerous cases when inhabitants claimed that the concealment of arms in their house had been a planned provocation. But of what avail could be such a claim even if it were proved in court, when the house in question had long ago become a heap of rubble? In this manner, entire families, many thousands of them, remained without a roof above their heads, without permission either to build an alternative dwelling, or even to use the building material remaining after the destruction.

The demolition of houses is executed within a few hours after the order is issued (this contradicts even the arbitrary Defence Regulations); there is no opportunity for demanding the cancellation of the demolition order, and the «reason» for this has been stated: «only in this manner is the medicine efficient...»

Then there is «expropriation» whose purpose is the «Judaization» of the occupied territories. This is carried out in accordance with the British mandatory law which permits the «acquisition of lands for public needs.» With the help of this law the Israeli Arabs were deprived of large tracts of their lands in the Galilee and the Triangle in the course of 23 years. This law serves the occupation authorities mainly in East Jerusalem and its vicinity. My attempts to appeal against the expropriations on grounds of the illegality of the annexation of East Jerusalem to Israel and that this annexation conflicts with international law, since it had been condemned by U.N., have failed. The same fate has befallen the claim, the truth of which is generally known, namely, that the aim of the expropriations is to alter the demographic structure of the city, and the creation of «faits accomplis» by peopling it with Jews; this claim fell on deaf ears in court.

On the ruins of the demolished homes of Arabs, luxurious housing estates are being constructed for Jews, and the Arab inhabitants of Jerusalem are compelled to look for accomodation in the neighbouring villages of Azaria, Abu-Dis, Assawiya, far re-

moved from the sources of their income and from the environment which they have been accustomed to for many years.

It appears there is no limit to the power of invention of the usurper when looking for ways of expropriation. The rule is: What's mine is mine and what's yours is mine, too.» Shocking is the case of a man who was an inhabitant of the demolished Amwas village and whose home together with his belongings had been destroyed at the end of the June, 1967, war by the Israeli armed forces. He was forced to roam about with his numerous children, barefoot and without any food, looking for a roof over the family's heads. After many hardships, the man found a place in East Jerusalem for his family. It was not easy to start from scratch again, but the man's tragedy did not end there. About a year ago, a legal claim was made commanding him to abandon the property where he lived. The claim stated that his house had been built on a site which belonged to the Guardian of Jewish Properties in Jordanian territory.

A very painful matter is that of the split families. It is known to all, that hundreds of thousands of new refugees, have been added to those who for more than 20 years have been suffering in refugee camps. These new refugees are a result of the June, 1967 war. Many thousands of families were split. Extremely few of those have been permitted to reunite, they being only the old people among them.

The concept « reunion of families», to which

the authorities attribute sacred significance when it refers to Jews anywhere in the world or is used to arouse anti-Soviet incitement, is cynically trampled underfoot when it refers to Arab families.

Such is the general appearance of the allegedly «liberal» occupation, though this euphemism is rapidly being abandoned. The defence Minister M. Dayan, too, once replied to his critics, who had claimed that he handled things too softly in the occupied areas: «Except that we don't hang them, what do we not do to them?...»

And this is the whole truth: except using gallows and firing squads to carry out death verdicts, the occupation authorities employ every imaginable form of oppression. The town of Gaza and what happened there particularly during the month of January succeeded in breaking down the policy of silencing and muffling of protests carried out by the official mouthpieces, and showed the immoral depths to which the invader has descended: brutal searches, beatings of the inhabitants with whips and cudgels, and shooting into the crowds.

Despite all the oppression, which has lasted already for 4 years, the invader has not had his way: the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied territories have not surrendered, have not reconciled themselves as to the occupation, have not become traitors and informers, but continue to struggle with all their might against the occupation and for their legitimate rights. ■

THREE POEMS

Samih El Kasim

Samih Kassem is an outstanding poet of the Palestinian resistance inside the occupied territories. «I shall resist» and «None of them shall pass» are poems of defiance written by the poet before he left Zionist-occupied Palestine. «The children of Rafah» is a recent poem inspired by the heroic resistance of the Gaza Strip. Rafah is a town in the Strip.

I SHALL RESIST ...

I may lose my living — or what you wish,
Work as dustman, porter or what you will,
Look in the dung for beans to eat,
Or lose the last foot of my land;
You may feed prisons with my youth,
Burn my books and poems
Give my flesh to the dogs; but I,

Sun foes, shall bargain not,
And till the last pulse in my veins shall resist!
In the harbour there are lights
Heralding brighter things to come.
In the horizon there looms a sail,
Strong and defiant, that brings Ulysses
Back, brings the sun, and the exiled.
No, no, I shall resist
To the last pulse in my veins, I shall resist!

NONE OF THEM SHALL PASS ...

I never knew hatred in the past
But a ready-to-kill spear I now hold fast
To face the dragon
To be the Elijah of the race.
In the past; but that was in the past,
An open house I had for one and all.
But one morning, I awoke
To find flour stolen, child stabbed, and wife choked.
I recognized my treacherous guests
I planted my garden with mines, daggers, and the rest.
By this dagger I swear,
None of them shall pass this threshold again.
I never knew hatred in the past,
But in the Twentieth Century I have learnt the art.

THE CHILDREN OF RAFAH ...

I

To him: who digs his path in
the wounds of the millions and
whose tanks crush the roses of the garden;
To him: who at night, breaks the windows of homes
burns a field ... a museum and
sings to the blaze;
To him: who in his footsteps rips the hair of
bereaved mothers wrecking grapefields
who in the town-square executes the
nightingale of joy and whose planes
bombard the dreams of childhood;
To him: who breaks rainbows
Tonight
The children of the deep roots declare,
To him
Tonight
The children of Rafah declare:
We did not weave bedspreads out of
hair braids.
We did not spit on the face of a murdered
woman,
after plucking the gold teeth she
had carried.

Why do you take the candy
and give us bombshells?
Why do you make orphans of Arab
children?
and ... thank you?

Grief turned us into men:
WE MUST FIGHT.

II

The sun on a conqueror's bayonet was
A naked corpse despised:
Bleeding silence
Over rancorous prayer beads amidst
Blood-congested faces
An occupier with legendary features yelled:
Aren't you going to speak?
Fine:
Upon you then, a curfew will be imposed
as of ...
Aladdin's voice splintered:
the birth of the birds of prey,

**I threw the stones at the military vehicle,
distributed the leaflets
and gave the signal;
I painted the slogans
carrying a brush and a chair
from a neighborhood... to a house... to a wall;
I also gathered the children
and we swore**

by the exile of the refugees,
to resist
as long as a conqueror's bayonet
shines in our street.

Aladdin was no more
than ten.

III

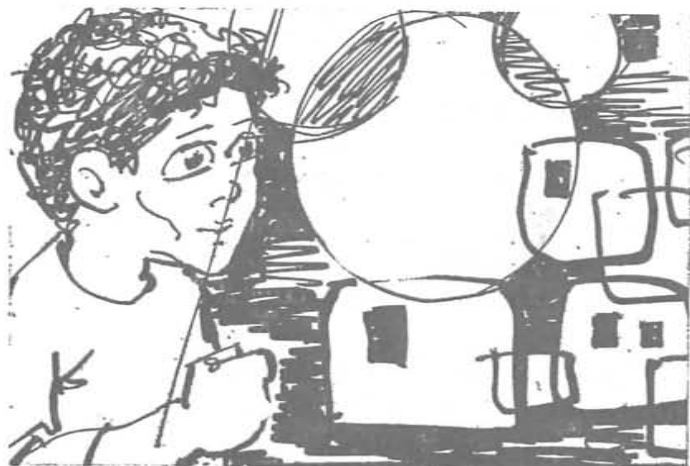
The acacia trees are crushed
And the gates of Rafah
Are sealed with sorrow
Or with wax
Or a curfew

**(The girl had to take bread and
bandages to a wounded man that
returned after midnight. She had
to cross a street overwatched
by the eyes of the strangers,
the wind and the mouths of guns.)**

The acacia trees are crushed
and like a wound,
a door of a house in Rafah was opened.
She leaped.
Landing in the lap of a jasmine tree;
Once on the sidewalk of terror.
A palm-tree was her shelter,
cautiously... with every footstep
now jump...
A patrol,

Flashing lights,
A cough
— Who are you,
STOP
Five guns were fixed at her
Five guns.

In the morning,
the invader's court was called
they brought her in:
Aminah
'the criminal'
a child of eight.



PALESTINE QUESTION IN WORLD PRESS

Our world press extracts for this month are taken from (1) a comment in Peter Mansfield's «Middle East International» column «Points and Counterpoints», published in the magazine's September-1971 issue. The comment entitled «What Newsweek Didn't Print» warns U.S. Zionists against advocating a policy that might lead the U.S. «to involve itself in a war with the Soviet Union for the sake of Israel.» (2) an exposition of imperialist-Zionist plans to make of Israel a «Middle East Japan.» The exposition appeared in the Moscow New Times issue of September — 1971 (No. 36) under the title «What is Tel-Aviv Counting On?»

■ **What Newsweek Didn't Print**
(Middle East International - September 1971)

On the day that I arrive the New York Post publishes a letter: «Now that the Space Cadets have taken another curtain call, how about folding the show and getting on with the things that really matter? I refer to our obligations to Israel, the provision of economic and social justice to black people, and the attempt to tackle the problems of pollution, poverty and ecology.» A foreign visitor might be tempted to think that an American is being ironic in suggesting that aid to Israel should be given priority over the tackling of his country's immense social and economic problems but I fear that he is not. The more far-sighted American Jews are capable of seeing that such a mentality is a real menace for the whole future of the Jewish community in the United States. It is not only the members of the small minority who are anti-Zionist who sense the danger. At a recent debate of American and Jewish intellectuals by the American Jewish Congress, Arthur Cohen, the well-known author and religious philosopher, caused a stir by asserting that American Jews are overcommitted psychologically to Israel. He did not say that they should diminish their support for Israel but only that they should «seek to

define themselves as Jews, not only by identifying with the Jewish state.»

This seems to me to reach the heart of the problem. A few months ago the magazine Newsweek published an important survey of the American Jewish community which showed that some 80 per cent of them believed that the USA should be prepared to enter World War III for the sake of Israel. I have heard on good authority that what the same survey discovered, but did not reveal, was that about the same proportion of American non-Jews emphatically believe that the USA should not involve itself in a war with the Soviet Union for the sake of Israel. The almost total lack of vocal opposition to their views has deluded American Jews into thinking that if an agonizing choice had to be made the entire nation would side with them. This is not necessarily so. Not long ago Senator Edward Muskie declared himself a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination by saying that the US should fulfill Israel's demands for more arms, but if he were elected President and held the major responsibility for deciding whether World War III were to take place or not, he would have other considerations on his mind apart from Israel's security. His chief concern would be whether the security of the US was threatened or not. At the time of the Cuban missile crisis, John Kennedy decided that it was threatened and he was probably right. A threat to

Israel would hardly be the same — especially when the Israelis have cried «wolf» so often before. As in many other matters, the Israelis themselves are more realistic in this matter than many of their Zionist supporters in the Diaspora. Having seen how the support of the French Government — at one time unquestioned and unlimited — withered away during the 1960's, they have no illusion that a US Administration might not one day act in the same way.

■ **What Is Tel-Aviv Counting On?**
(New Times - No. 36, September 1971)

The long-term schemes of the Israeli expansionists and their U.S. backers are becoming clearer from month to month. August was particularly illuminating in this respect. General Dayan's statement that Israel intended to establish «permanent government» on the occupied Arab territories looked like a deliberate demonstration of Tel Aviv's resolve to carry out its plans of annexation. That was how world opinion took it. And it was hardly reassured by the corrections made later by Foreign Minister Eban when he said that Tel Aviv had «not taken a decision concerning annexation of the administered territories.»

One might think that the Israeli aggressors were entitled to do what they want with what they acquired through their perfidious attack on the Arabs. But no one has given them that right, and no one ever will. And Tel Aviv knows this better than anyone. Because of this, the Golda Meir government is hurrying to «assimilate» the seized territories. How is this «assimilation» being carried out?

In the Gaza Strip, police armed with welding torches are sealing the windows and doors of shops whose owners have joined the boycott of the invaders. Bulldozers are levelling entire blocks of homes to make way for strategic roads. In the Arab part of Jerusalem, on the contrary, housing construction is proceeding apace — but only for Israeli settlers. Some 20,000 people from Israel are to be settled on the Golan Heights in Syria by 1978. There already are 18 military settlements here, and another five are to be established in the next two years. Economic plunder of the seized territories is being stepped up. On the Sinai Peninsula, for instance, 6 million tons of oil is to be extracted this year, and the whole area is being turned into a military camp.

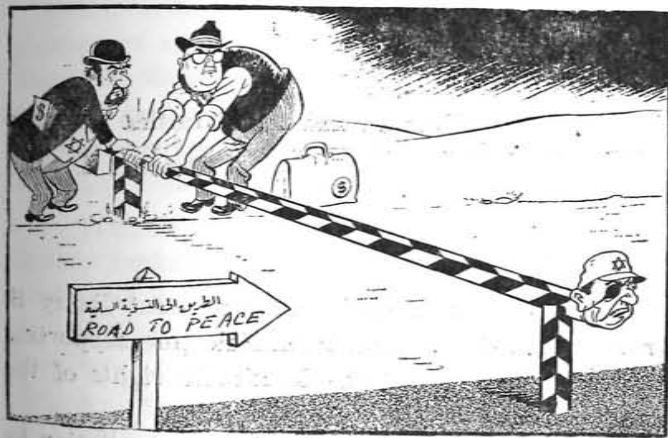
In a word, there is not a locality in the occupied areas where lawlessness is not rife. The invaders are evidently out to finalize the annexation and face the world with the accomplished fact.

Equally obvious is the complicity of the United

States in these schemes. It is not only a matter of the supply of the latest weaponry to Tel Aviv. Washington's «quiet diplomacy,» U.S. press commentators have admitted, is designed to make it appear as if it were anxious to see the conflict resolved. This to counter the growing alarm in the Arab world, to keep the Arabs busy and thus give Tel Aviv time to carry out its expansionist projects.

But are these projects confined to territorial expansion? Certainly not. The annexation of Arab territories is for the Tel Aviv rulers and especially their trans-Atlantic partners not so much the aim as a means for the realization of a broader imperialist political and strategic blueprint for the Middle East. The U.S. imperialists hope to set up with the help of their Israeli protégés the Middle East counterpart of the «co-prosperity sphere» which the Japanese militarists once sought to create by fire and sword in Asia. The role to be allotted to an enlarged Israel bristling with U.S. arms is that of an overseer standing over dismembered and weakened Arab countries, which would supply the West with oil, cotton and other raw materials on terms favourable for the monopolies and at the same time provide a market for Western, and also Israeli manufactures. It is not by chance that Tel Aviv dignitaries have latterly begun to call their country the «Middle East Japan» and suggested that tank columns pave the way to trade caravans.

These projects are of course not new. It was to carry them out that the Israeli army was sent into action in June 1967. But the surprise blow struck at the U.A.R., Syria and Jordan did not produce the results the imperialists had expected. More, the progressive changes in South Yemen and Iraq and the overthrow of the monarchy in Libya showed that developments were taking quite another course — towards the widening of the anti-imperialist front and the heightening of Arab national consciousness. On the other hand, the weakening of Israel's external positions, primarily in its own part of the world, has become more and more obvious. In effect, not a single country in the Mediterranean area any longer fully endorses Washington's policy of encouraging the Israeli aggressors. ■



Palestine Diary

by: Yousef Khatib

■

The following are, for the most part, selections from the October entries of «Palestine Diary 1971» by Yousef Khatib. The entries recall with appropriate comment, important events relating to the Palestine question which occurred in the month of October of past years.

■

Truman and the Palestine Question

(October 4, 1946)

On October 4, 1946, U.S. President Harry S. Truman issued a statement on Palestine supporting Zionist claims against the legitimate rights of the Palestine Arabs.

President Truman referred to an invitation by

the British Government for the setting up of a joint Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry to help «alleviate the situation of the displaced Jews in Europe and assist in finding a solution for the difficult and complex problem of Palestine itself.»

In his statement, President Truman expressed gratification that the report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry made on April 20, 1946, «endorsed his previous suggestion that 100,000 Jews be admitted into Palestine.»

He revealed that his Administration «immediately concerned itself with devising ways and means for transporting the 100,000 Jews and caring for them upon their arrival.»

President Truman also revealed the urgent and practical measures taken on his orders to implement the report.

He further expressed his Government's full support of a solution (of the Palestine question) along the lines embodied in a Jewish Agency's proposal to create «a viable Jewish State in control of its own immigration and economic policies in an adequate area of Palestine.»

Truman's statement was the subject of two letters exchanged between the American Government and King Abdul-Aziz Ibn-Saud of Saudi Arabia on October 15 and October 28, 1946.

When Harry Truman became U.S. President following the death of President Roosevelt at the end of World War II, the new administration showed

definite hostility to the Arabs of Palestine, because the Arabs, as Truman put it, «have no voting power in the United States.» Since then, the Zionists have played a decisive role in shaping U.S. Middle East policy.

The new American policy was partly caused by large-scale Zionist propaganda which impressed world public opinion, and American public opinion in particular, with the view that because the Jews suffered tremendously in the Second World War, the Zionist movement was entitled to the lion's share in the victory achieved by the Allies, even at the cost of exterminating the people of Palestine who had fought on the side of the Allies, apparently to establish the state of Israel.

Massacre of Qibya

(October 14, 1953)

At 9.30 p.m., on Wednesday, October 14, 1953, Israeli troops attacked the Jordanian border village of Qibya, North-West of Jerusalem. Seven hundred regular Israeli troops participated in the attack in which mortars, machine guns, rifles and explosives were used. Forty-two houses as well as the school and the mosque of the village were dynamited. Every man, woman and child found by the criminal attackers was killed, all in all seventy five innocent villagers were murdered in cold blood that night.

Later, the attackers turned their fire on the cattle killing 22 cows. The attack was the bloodiest and most brutal Zionist crime since the infamous Deir Yassin massacre of 1948.

Even the pro-Israeli U.S. Government was shocked at the brutal massacre. Commenting on it, the Department of State issued a statement in which it said:

«The U.S. Government has the deepest sympathy for the families of those who lost their lives in and near Qibya during the recent attack by Israeli forces. The shocking reports which have reached the Department of State of the loss of lives and property involved in this incident convince us that those who are responsible should be brought to account and that effective measures should be taken to prevent such incidents in the future.»

In the Security Council, the Big Powers refused the modest Arab request to have the criminals punished and the victims compensated. The Big Powers merely «blamed» Israel, the spoilt child of the United Nations.

The Tripartite Aggression

(October 29, 1956)

On July 26, 1956, Egyptian President Gamal Abdul-Nasser announced the nationalization of the Suez Canal, after this international waterway had

been under the control of British and French colonialism for about a century.

The two colonialist powers, Britain and France, reacted to this nationalisation by planning an attack against Egypt. But attacking Egypt had to be based on a pretext; any pretext, for the two colonialist states to justify their action to world public opinion. The pretext was conveniently provided by Israel, the state implanted in the very heart of the Arab east for that very purpose.

In his book «The Decadence of Judaism in our Time,» Jewish writer Moshe Menuhin refers to the Tripartite aggression in the following terms: «... The invasion of Egypt on October 29, 1956 - a date that will live in infamy - was accompanied by a unilateral revocation of the Egyptian-Israeli Armistice Agreement by Israel. The Security Council of the United Nations promptly met on October 30 to examine the aggression by Israel. But the Security Council was rendered incapable of doing anything by virtue of the exercise of the veto by Britain and France - Israel's accomplices in the war on Egypt. The matter was referred to the General Assembly, which held its first Emergency Special Session from November 1 to November 12. In a series of four resolutions, the United Nations called upon Israel to «promptly withdraw behind the Armistice Line.» A few days later, «the United Nations notes with regret that according to the communications received

by the Secretary General, no Israeli forces have been withdrawn, and reiterates its call to Israel to comply forthwith with the resolutions.»

In a televised broadcast to the American people made on February 20, 1957, Eisenhower had the following to say on the tripartite aggression:

«This raises a basic question of principle: Should a nation which attacks and occupies foreign territory in the face of the United Nations disapproval be allowed to impose conditions on its own withdrawal?

«If we agree that armed attack can properly achieve the purpose of the assailant, then I fear we will have turned back the clock of international order. We will, in effect, have countenanced the use of force as a means of settling international differences and, through this, gaining national advantages.

«I do not myself, see how this could be reconciled with the Charter of the United Nations. The basic pledge of all the members of the United Nations is that they will settle their international disputes by peaceful means and will not use force against the territorial integrity of another state.

«If the United Nations once admits that international disputes can be settled by using force, then we will have destroyed the very foundation of the organization and our best hope of establishing a world of order. That would be a disaster for us all.

«I would, I feel, be untrue to the standards of the high office to which you have chosen me if I

were to lend the influence of the United States to the proposition that a nation which invades another should be permitted to exact conditions for withdrawal.»

Now that Eisenhower's one time Vice-President, Richard Nixon has become President, how does he compare with President Eisenhower in rectitude of attitude to the new Zionist aggression of June 1967?

Massacre of «Kafr Kassem»

(October 29, 1956)

On the eve of the tripartite aggression (October 29, 1956), the Zionist military Governor issued an order at 4 p.m. imposing curfew on the area of «Kafr Kassem». The curfew was to come into effect at 5 p.m.

Villagers of both sexes and different ages were working in the fields outside the village completely ignorant of the curfew order. They were preparing to go back home to have supper with their families as they did every day.

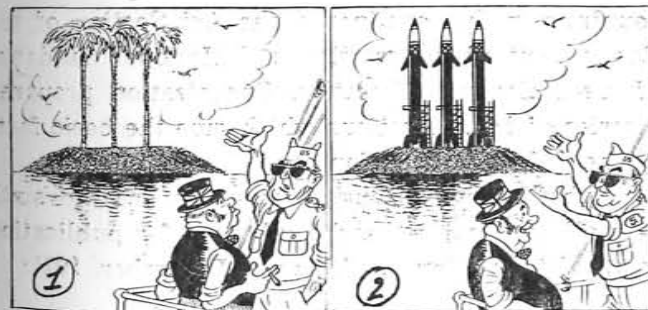
But this time, units of the Israeli army were waiting for them in ambushes laid outside the village. These units intercepted the homecoming villagers, and after reading to them the text of the

curfew order, machine-gunned them indiscriminately.

On that sad autumn eve, Zionist machine-guns slaughtered 50 old men, women and children in the village of «Kafr Kassem», thus, adding a new dark page to the Israeli record, which abounds with such atrocities.

The «Kafr Kassem» massacre was perpetrated without the Israelis feeling there was need for them to find a pretext or to hide behind a mask. In the «Deir Yassin» massacre (9th April, 1948), the Zionist murderers killed old men, women and children, under the pretext that they were carrying out field operations!

But in the «Kafr Kassem» massacre, the victim village lay within the so-called state of Israel, and not across the fire line. The only motivation for the «Kafr Kassem» massacre was a cowardly desire to kill unarmed Palestinians. ■



A. B. C. OF THE PALESTINE QUESTION

■

In connection with the «Palestine Solidarity Week» organized last May in the capitals of ten countries in five continents, the Art Section of the Department of Information and National Guidance of the Palestine Liberation Organization prepared a series of 33 illustrations which give the basic facts of the Palestine Question.

The following four illustrations are the sixth of eight consecutive batches planned for publication in «Resistance» issues of May — December, 1971:

■



● ON 28 MAY 1964, THE FIRST PALESTINIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL CONVENED IN JERUSALEM. THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION WAS PROCLAIMED AND THE PALESTINE NATIONAL CHARTER WAS DRAWN UP.

THE PALESTINE ENTITY ASSERTS ITSELF -
BEGINNING OF AN END TO A STATE OF OBSCURITY.

THE JUNE 1967 AGGRESSION

- ON 5 JUNE 1967, "ISRAEL" WAGED A WAR OF AGGRESSION ON EACH OF THE THREE BORDERING ARAB STATES: U.A.R., SYRIA AND JORDAN.
- THE JORDAN WEST BANK, THE GAZA STRIP, THE SYRIAN GOLAN HEIGHTS AND SINAI FELL TO THE HANDS OF THE ZIONIST FORCES.

SUEZ CANAL

SINAI

GAZA

WEST BANK

SYRIAN
HEIGHTS

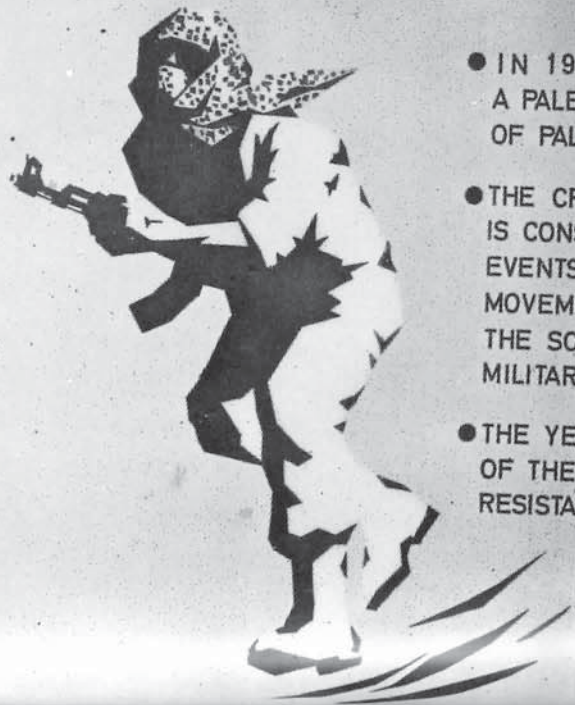
GULF OF AQABA

TIRAN STRAITS

- GENERAL HOD, COMMANDER OF THE ISRAELI AIR FORCE:
"SIXTEEN YEARS' PLANNING HAD GONE INTO THOSE INITIAL 80 MINUTES" (THE AIR STRIKE ON 5 JUNE 1967) "WE LIVED WITH THE PLAN, WE SLEPT ON THE PLAN, WE ATE THE PLAN, CONSTANTLY WE PERFECTED IT".

(THE SUNDAY TIMES 16 JULY 1967)

THE PALESTINIANS TAKE UP ARMS



- IN 1964, THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ARMY WAS FORMED A PALESTINIAN MILITARY VANGUARD FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE.
- THE CREATION OF THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ARMY IS CONSIDERED AS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE PALESTINIAN MOVEMENT. THE PALESTINE POLITICAL ENTITY ATTAINS THE SOLID ANCHORAGE OF AN ORGANIZED MILITARY FORCE.
- THE YEAR 1965 MARKS A DECISIVE TURN IN THE PATH OF THE PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE. THE PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE FIGHTERS (THE FEDAYEEN) INITIATED THEIR STRIKES AGAINST TARGETS IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.

1967 AGGRESSION - CONSEQUENCES



- 410,000 NEW PALESTINIAN REFUGEES WERE FORCED TO LEAVE THEIR HOMES IN THE JORDAN WEST BANK AND GAZA FOR REFUGE IN THE EAST BANK. THOSE LIVING IN THE GOLAN HEIGHTS AND SINAI SUFFERED THE SAME PLIGHT.
- 22 NOVEMBER 1967, THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL ISSUED A RESOLUTION CALLING UPON ISRAEL TO WITHDRAW FROM LANDS OCCUPIED IN JUNE 1967 WAR.



ABA EBAN - THE ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER - STATES ARROGANTLY:

"IF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WERE TO VOTE BY 121 VOTES TO 1 IN FAVOUR OF ISRAEL RETURNING TO THE ARMISTICE LINES.-(PRE JUNE 1967 BORDERS) ISRAEL WOULD REFUSE TO COMPLY WITH THAT DECISION."

New York Times 19 June 1967

ISRAELI BLACK PANTHERS

by: Edmund Ghareeb

■

Israel's racism is being applied not only against the Arabs living under Zionist rule, but also against Oriental Jews who constitute more than 60 percent of the Jewish population of Israel. This discrimination has led to the Israeli Black Panther movement, which is the subject of the following article.

■

On the eve of March 2, posters were hung on the walls of western Jerusalem that said the following:

«We are a group of banished youths appealing to whomever is concerned,
Concerned over the lack of jobs,
Concerned over having to sleep ten people in one room,



Concerned over seeing houses built only for the
new immigrants,

Concerned over spending their lives in prison.

Concerned over the behavior of government
officials,

Concerned over discrimination.

How long are we going to tolerate this treat-
ment before we shatter the silence? Alone we can
do nothing, united we can overcome. We protest to
affirm our right to be full citizens in every sense of
the word.»

These posters were written and distributed by
members of the Israeli Black Panthers. The Panthers
are a group of disenfranchized marginalized youth
composed of young Sephardic Jews who feel that
the Oriental Jews are being discriminated against
by the government which favors the Western or



Ashkenazi Jews. They protested against the privile-
ges granted to the Ashkenazi immigrants. The ma-
jority of these youths were born Israelis and
descend from North African and Asian Jews.

On March 3, Jerusalem witnessed the first
Panther demonstration to protest against the arrest
of Panther leaders and the government's discrimi-
natory practices against the Sephardic Jews. In-
terestingly enough, some of the demonstrators
carried signs saying: «Are demonstrators only per-
mitted in favor of Russian Jews?»

The impact of the demonstration seemed to be
slight. But three weeks later the Israeli Knesset
recognized the seriousness of the problem and for
the first time explicitly admitted the existence of
ethnic discrimination between the Oriental and
Western Jews. A resolution was passed calling on

the government to put an end, within ten years, to discrimination against the different sects.

This resolution, however, did not put an end to Panther activities.

On Sunday April 19, a group of Panthers tried to address crowds of North African Jews who were holding the Maimona festivals on the need to organize themselves politically. They carried signs saying, 'Enough discrimination, enough deprivation'. They also urged the Oriental Jews to unite and do something unless they «want the tragedy to be passed down to the next generation». Their efforts to address the crowd, however, were foiled by a large contingent of the Israeli police who intervened and forcibly removed the Panthers. The gathering crowds appeared, in the words of the «Jerusalem Post» on April 20, to be «clearly hostile to the forceful police intervention.» On the second day the Panthers were allowed to hold a demonstration to protest police brutality.

On Tuesday May 19, intermittent fighting and scuffling broke out in Jerusalem after a series of clashes between the police and the Black Panthers



who were protesting «discrimination against Oriental Jews». The Panthers had asked the police for a permit, but they were refused. The Panthers led by two of their leaders Saidya Marciano and Yakob Albaz marched down Jaffa Road and when they were ordered to disperse by the police they refused. The steel-helmeted police, armed with night sticks and shields, charged into the demonstrators to beat them. Panthers claimed that the police immediately began striking out wildly and forced them against railings on the side of the square. Ten policemen were reported injured by stones and 74 Panthers were arrested.

Fifteen Panthers and a small band of strikers went on a hunger strike at the Knesset led by Panther Rafi Marciano to protest against the police brutality and to bring the policemen responsible to trial. The Panthers seemed to have split after the riot.

The riots in March and the throwing of Molotov cocktails later on pointed to the seriousness of the problem and led Mrs. Meir to say, «The Black Panthers are not nice boys. How can a nice Jew

throw Molotov cocktails at another Jew, or at a Jewish building? Are these nice people?»

More recently, «**Maariv**» reported on June 16, that the Black Panthers took positions in Suk al-Kermel in Tel Aviv to prevent the demolition of buildings in the Yemeni quarter where they had a club and charged the authorities with discriminatory tactics against the Yemeni Jews.

The Panthers are not apparently the only organization calling for an end to discrimination against the Sephardics. «**Maariv**», on June 19, reported that a new Organization calling itself the «Black Jewish Lions» called for a meeting to protest the «way they (government officials) create and deepen sectarian differences». Felis Melton, one of the Organizers for this meeting is also a Black Panther Organizer from Tel Aviv. A leaflet was distributed calling on the people of Kfar Shalim and Nevishalim to protest against the «injustice which has befallen us». The leaflet charged the authorities with not doing all they could to improve the conditions of the Oriental sects, and of only making statements and «empty promises».



The polarization and difference among the different categories of Jews in Israel have led to the rise of the Panthers and other similar groups concerned over the fate of the Sephardic Jew. The existence of discrimination against the Oriental Jews seems to be real and unquestionable. Michael Saltzer, an American Jewish writer told the story of an English-speaking Indian Jew, who wanted to live in the Hakarim section of Jerusalem where a community of English-speaking Jews lived. He was not able to move into that neighborhood because of the Ashkenazi residents' objections. «We will not allow a black man to join us or live next to us.» This statement reveals the depth of division and discrimination that permeates certain sectors of the Israeli society. It sheds some light on the attitude of the Western Jews toward the Oriental Jews.

Milfred Shapiro, another Jewish writer, refers in his book «Zionists and Sabra» to some Western Jews who refused to even sit on the same table as Oriental Jews.

There is little or no intermarriage between the two groups because of the difference in education

and living standards. The Sephardics who constitute more than 50 percent of the Israeli population are of Oriental origin. Most of them are Arab Jews from North Africa and the Fertile Crescent as well as from some Mediterranean countries and India. They, however, have very little control over the Israeli economic or political institutions. Shaul Ben-Simchon, chairman of the Moroccan Immigrants Association, pointed to the lack of real representation of Oriental Jews. «There is no desire to take some Oriental Jews on the election lists except as token representation and not for real participation».

Ben-Simchon, who was quoted in «Maariv», added that in Morocco, where he was born in the town of Baizin, live about 4000 Jews, and that the school there graduates more Moroccan Jewish students than Israel does. Only about 500 Moroccan Jewish students graduate in Israel, on the average of 20 a year, while about one hundred Jewish students graduate from Morocco every year.

In one of its articles «Haaretz» described the North African Jews as a «very primitive people whose absorption into Jewish society is going to be very difficult».



The absorption of the Oriental Jews into Israeli society has been very difficult indeed. The Askhkenazi-dominated Israeli government has found it quite difficult to absorb the Sephardics.

During one of the Panther demonstrations in Jerusalem where the protesters were shouting: «Enough discrimination. Enough poverty», and complaining about «lack of housing, difficulty of finding work, and discrimination in favor of Western immigrants at the expense of the dwellers of poor sections», Teddy Kolek, western Jerusalem's mayor, was complaining about the demonstrators standing on the grass in the public park.

Not only is there a lack of concern with the problem, but also there is an attempt to cover it up and explain it away. On Jan. 20, «Maariv» charged Israeli circles of trying to cover up the signs of the boiling and to detract from its effects. The growing disaffection on the part of the poor, uneducated and marginalized youth led them to form the Black Panther's modeled after its namesake in the U.S. The Israelis are trying to explain away the problem by accusing the Panthers of being delinquents. On May 21, Lea Ben Dor, wrote in the «Jerusalem Post»

■ —————

that the grievance of the Panthers started «with the fact that they were rejected by the army. Their school attendance was sketchy in most cases. Some were ill, others were caught out in petty crimes and drifted into delinquency; for others hashish provides solace against poverty».

The Israeli apologists have come to describe the Panthers as a gang. Dr. Eliazar, the director of the Social Affairs Department in the Jerusalem municipality refused to describe these youth as «gangs» because «they did not belong to Organizations until now, but that they have the potential to become a rebellious political force. It is logical that their next step will be a political one».

The problem lies in the poverty and poor education of many of these Jews. Arie Pincos, the president of the International Jewish Agency declared that there were about «one quarter million Israelis living in a state of poverty, and on the average of 12-14 people live in a room and a half». (Jewish Telegraphic Agency March 13, 1971).

Israel of the seventies faces contradictory desires and a real problem. Israel wants to absorb more immigrants from the rich and advanced coun-



ries and grant them opportunities that the immigrants from poor countries would never get. It also wants to increase the birthrate among the rich families. But the problem is that most of the immigrants come from the poor countries and they are the ones who bear the most children, and as a result there is the problem of having many children living in poor crowded rooms.

«Kol Ha'aam» reported on March 18, that research done by the National Insurance Institute reveals that inequality between the Jewish groups is «on the increase and coming close to resemble the situation in underdeveloped countries such as Mexico, India, and Ceylon». The article in «Kol Ha'aam» went on to show that the research done by the Central Statistics Office showed that «a quarter of the Israeli citizens are living on an income ranging between 200-500 IL per month. There are also 200,000 persons whose family income is about IL. 300 per month. The income per family continues to drop vertically in proportion to the rise in family members until it reaches the yearly income of IL. 880-1617 for a family whose members exceed 6-9 persons. The article added that as a result the total

leaders came from East European backgrounds to income of 10% of the most rich equals the income of 45% of the most poor.

Another indicative point that was mentioned by the article is the steady decline of the income of oriental Jewish families if it is to be compared to the income of Ashkenazi families. The drop has been 72% to 69% between 1965 and 1969. It also pointed out that 93% of the adolescent crimes are committed by Sephardic youth.

The main areas of discrimination are in lodging and employment. About 18.3% of Oriental Jews live more than three persons to one room compared with 5.8% of Ashkenazi Jews. 23.8 of the immigrants who were born in Africa or Asia work in agriculture compared to 12.3% of these who were born in Europe and America. In the public services the percentage of the Oriental Jews is only about 13.9% and 9% in the commercial and financial sectors. More astonishing is the percentage of Oriental Jews in the high echelons of the Histadrut (General Labor Organization). Less than 1% of them are of Sephardic origin.

Considering the amount of foreign financial aid that Israel has received and the high level of technical know-how, it is astonishing that serious problems of education, housing and poverty continue to exist at the present level. The aid received by the Zionist state has been equal to \$10 billion, which for a population of slightly over two million people is double the national income of Lebanon, Syria and

Egypt put together, or the equivalent of what Western Europe got from the U.S. through the Marshall Plan for the reconstruction of the war-devastated continent.

To an extent it is understandable how the Israeli leaders do not recognize the problem and the seriousness of it. Many leaders, like Mrs. Meir, are still thinking in the terms of getting more immigrants from the Soviet Union and the West than they are in solving the problems of the Oriental Jews. The following incident which was mentioned in the «Jerusalem Post», of May 13, illustrates the point. The paper reported that students from the Hebrew University who discussed the problem of the Oriental Jews with Mrs. Meir said that «all of us felt that she (Mrs. Meir) displayed no sensitivity at all to the problem of Oriental Jews». The students asked Mrs. Meir how she could explain to a «mother of a large family at Shmuel Hanavi why a smaller new immigrant family across the road was living in a flat of 100 meters square? Mrs. Meir's reply was «We must start courses in aliya-consciousness among the students». Aliya, means the return or repatriation of the Jews in the Diaspora. The students complained that Oriental Jews were still being called «Frankim» a derogatory term, and Mrs. Meir said that she hadn't heard the term in some years.

Part of the problem is that many of the Israeli escape discrimination and were often used to pushing their children to escape from the discrimination by excelling in school and in their work. The

Arab Jews, however, came from different environments where discrimination was not a problem. They, in fact, share the problems of the other Arabs and of under-development in general. The East European Zionists were dreaming of a democratic and socialist society, and when they built the kibbutz they thought that they had achieved their goal — unaware that they have built a colonialist society.

This system the government and the parties have perpetuated themselves without paying any attention to the currents of change that were going around them. The same nine or ten parties that were in existence since the formation of the Zionist state are still the same and get the same proportion of seats in the Knesset as they did in the past. Out of the 120 deputies who make up the Israeli parliament only 17 are of Oriental origins, 72 Western and 33 born in Palestine.

The Israeli leaders tried and are constantly trying to bring immigrants from either the U.S. or Russia where two major Jewish communities exist. The Zionist campaign against the Soviet Union may be explained partially in this light. They want Soviet Jews to migrate to Israel in order to stem the ever-increasing percentage of Afro-Asian Jewry in the country. More importantly, the Russian or American Jews would have the high education and the technical skill desired by the Israelis.

Despite their numerical majority (over 60 percent of Israel's Jewish population), the Oriental Jews have a long way to go before becoming a

serious political threat to the Ashkenazi establishment.

It was inevitable that the contradictions within the Israeli society were going to bring the disenfranchised, the disorganized and the unemployed to take the initiative. The middle and lower class Sephardim will not find it easy to effect change unless they threaten the meager existence they have.

As a result it was the poor, the angry, and the unskilled or semi-skilled Sephardim who in their search for an identity and a place to belong have begun to organize. Having these listless and impoverished masses, leads to discontent; this coupled with organization results in political chaos. It is this organization and this future that the Israelis fear most.

The Panthers and their allies could be broken and destroyed politically, but there remains the problem of two different and contradictory cultures living side by side with the ever increasing gap between the two continuing to grow. It is the problem that may shatter the Israeli system—the most feared by the Israeli leaders themselves. One Israeli leader is reported to have said that if it was not for the threat of war with the Arab states, Israel would be facing civil war. It is very unlikely that the Israelis, despite their technical skill and organization, will be able to solve this problem—a fact which may lead to their downfall. ■

(September 1971)

Resistance

Operations

On September 1, Palestinian commandos destroyed air coolers and meteorological instruments at an Israeli scientific institute in Haifa, by means of explosive charges which they planted at the technical works, destroying scientific installations therein, and killing or wounding a number of military specialists.

On September 1, a commando unit shelled an Israeli military camp southeast of Kuneitra, in the occupied Golan Heights. The commandos scored direct hits on enemy military installations during the shelling, which lasted for one hour.

On September 1, a Palestinian commando hurled a hand grenade at two jeeps belonging to Israeli security forces travelling along the main road in Khan Yunis, in the southern sector of the Gaza Strip.

On September 1, Palestinian commandos broke into a commercial firm at Ashdod, seized 8,000

Israeli pounds and set fire to the building, destroying part of it.

On September 2, eleven Israelis were killed or wounded when explosive charges planted by Palestinian commandos in a coffee house in Jerusalem went off.

On September 2, a Palestinian commando group attacked an Israeli force south of Beit Hanoun, in the occupied Gaza Strip, inflicting several casualties on enemy soldiers.

On September 3, a bomb planted by Palestinian commandos in a public park in Jerusalem killed or wounded several Israelis, found in the vicinity at the time of the explosion.

On September 4, Palestinian commandos ambushed Israeli patrols in Gaza and attacked a military jeep with hand-grenades destroying the vehicle and killing or wounding its occupants, including a high-ranking officer.

On September 5, Palestinian commandos planted explosives in a block of flats at Affoula. The charges went off, setting fire to a flat and killing or wounding occupants.

On September 11, Palestinian commandos shelled two Israeli settlements in the occupied Golan Heights, with heavy rockets, scoring direct hits on enemy installations, when they rocketed the Dibbin and Hittel settlements, destroying several installations.

On September 13, an Israeli army vehicle set off a mine in the occupied Sinai desert, wounding three soldiers. The mine was planted by Palestinian commandos near Nahal Beerotayim paramilitary settlement, about 10 miles south-west of the pre - 1967 Israel - Egypt line.

On September 15, a special commando group planted several explosive charges in Tel Aviv, in Allenby road. The explosives went off at the set time, destroying several places, including a large cafe. A number of depots were set ablaze, sending ambulances, fire engines and police cars rushing to the scene. The Israelis suffered heavy losses.

The Israelis however, alleged that «a predawn fire in the Tel Aviv commercial sector left a beach front nightclub and several shops and offices in the same building burned to the ground».



On September 19, an Arab commando hurled a grenade into a crowd of Zionist tourists near the Temple Mount in the old city of Jerusalem. The operation was in fulfillment of the plan to escalate revolution operations and to carry them deep into the occupied territory. It constituted a rebuttal of the Zionist claim that «the city was witnessing a period of quiet and peace».

On September 23, an Israeli soldier was wounded when a Palestinian commando hurled two hand grenades at an Israeli patrol in a refugee camp, near Gaza. The attack took place in the market place of the El Muazi Camp when a taxi suddenly stopped causing the military vehicle travelling behind it to crash into it.

Two grenades in the meanwhile were hurled from the back of the taxi at the patrol. ■

(September 1971)

REVIEW OF EVENTS

■ U.N. Snubs Israel on Jerusalem

After a series of prolonged discussions held by the Security Council on the measures taken by Israel to Judaize Arab Jerusalem, the Council called on Israel to rescind all measures taken in the Holy City which might change its status.

The 15-nation Council, adopted by 14 votes to nil, with one abstention, a resolution asking Secretary General U Thant to report back within 60 days on the implementation of the resolution, and if necessary, send a representative or mission to Jerusalem for this purpose.

The Council deplored the failure of Israel to respect previous resolutions adopted by the United Nations concerning measures and actions by Israel purporting to affect the status of the city of Jerusalem.

The resolution, proposed by Somalia, was adopted after a three-day debate.

It said the Council confirmed that all legislative and administrative actions taken by Israel, to change the status of the city, including expropriation of land and properties, transfer of populations and legislation aimed at the incorporation of the occupied sector, «were totally invalid and cannot change that status».

The Council said, «it urgently calls upon Israel to rescind all previous measures and actions and to take no further steps in the occupied section of Jerusalem which may purport to change the status of the city or which would prejudice the rights of the inhabitants and the interests of the international community or a just and lasting peace».

Syria, which wanted some parts of the resolution strengthened, abstained in the final vote.

In Jerusalem, however, the Israeli Government issued a defiant «no» to the resolution demanding that it halt changes in the status of occupied Jerusalem.

A Communique, following an Israeli cabinet meeting on the issue, said the Israelis would not change their policy to a discussion of the United Nations resolution.

In the statement issued by the Israeli Government, it announced that «it shall receive no representative or mission sent by the U.N. for the purpose

of discussing the matter and that its policy on Jerusalem shall not be changed».

The Israeli representative at the U.N. Joseph Tekoah announced that his government had made it clear during the debate at the Security Council that it opposes sending any envoy or delegation to investigate facts in Jerusalem.

■ Suez Ceasefire

During the first half of September a new development in the situation at the Suez Canal area took place threatening a flare of fighting and the breaking of the ceasefire, following the downing of an Egyptian Sukhoi fighter-bomber by Israeli machine gunners and the shooting down by the Egyptians of an Israeli reconnaissance Stratocruiser aircraft while flying over Egyptian positions.

The Israelis admitted that Egypt shot down an Israeli plane with a ground-to-air missile while the aircraft was flying over the Israeli-held Sinai desert near the Suez Canal.

The Israeli military command alleged that the aircraft was brought down while flying about 22 kilometers east of the Canal and well behind the frontline waterway. One crew member parachuted and baled out to safety, but seven other fliers aboard the plane were killed.

The American-built aircraft crashed about 24 kilometers east of the Canal.

Observers saw a risk of a serious escalation over the plane incident that could destroy the fabric

of the Suez Canal ceasefire which had been in force for thirteen months.

The Israelis charged that the incident was planned in advance by Egypt and lodged a protest with the United Nations Truce Observation Organization and a team of U.N. Observers were invited to see the crash site.

The Israeli Stratocruiser reconnaissance plane was hit and was seen falling in flames about three kilometers inside the occupied Arab territory on the eastern bank of the Suez Canal.

Although the incident passed without repercussions, yet it gave a warning to the international community and world public opinion that fighting may be resumed at any moment. President Sadat had again reaffirmed that Egypt would decide for war or peace before the end of the year 1971 and that 1971 shall be a decisive year. He reiterated the fact that Egypt is prepared for the battle and it is able to deal hard blows to the Zionist enemy.

■ Jedda Reconciliation Conference

After a series of visits, discussions, efforts, and contacts with the parties concerned, the Saudi representative, minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Omar Saqqaf, and Dr. Hassan Sabri Kholy President Sadat's personal representative were able to arrange a meeting between delegations representing the Jordanian authorities and the Palestinian Commandos in Saudi Arabia to lay down new guidelines for coexistence, after both the Palestinian and Jordan-

ian sides accepted a work paper presented by Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

The first formal meeting between the Palestinian and Jordanian delegates to the Jedda reconciliation conference was held on Tuesday Sept. 21, following a weeklong series of separate discussions between the Saudi-Egyptian mediating committee and each of the sides concerned.

It was plain enough from the beginning that the stand of each of the two delegations was different. For while the resistance delegation insisted on the full implementation of the Cairo and Amman agreements with effective Arab guarantees ensuring the two sides' adherence to the accords and taking the measures capable of creating the proper atmosphere to implement the agreements, the Jordanian delegation was attempting to avoid any commitment aimed at carrying out provisions of the Cairo and Amman agreements and of respecting the rights of the resistance movement to fight the Zionist enemy.

Under the pretext of dealing only with «honest Commandos», the Jordanian delegation revealed its



desire of subjecting commando action to Jordanian command. The Jordanian delegation made repeated attempts «to make the 'fait accompli' in Jordan, the basis of discussion and demonstrate that the provisions of the Cairo and Amman agreements have been superseded with the passage of time».

After a series of meetings and contacts between the two parties under the auspices of the mediating committee, Dr. Kholy left Jedda for Cairo. The broadcast report said that Dr. Kholy would remain in Cairo, pending the resumption of the Jedda reconciliation conference.

The Jordanian team to the conference headed by Riad El Mifih, a member of Jordan's house of representatives returned to Amman.

A statement by the Resistance movement pointed out that responsibility for the «failure of the mediation rested with the Jordanian regime» and said that the Arab masses would warn the regime that the Palestine resistance movement would not give up its right to operate on any Arab territory.

BOOK REVIEW

THE MAKING OF ISRAEL'S ARMY

■

The following review of Yigal Allon's book «The Making of Israel's Army» by Elie Shweiry examines political statements made in the book which reveal its true nature as a travesty of facts in favour of sheer propaganda.

The Making of Israel's Army — by Yigal Allon
Published by Sphere Books Ltd. London, 1971.
270 pages.

■

«The Arab population of Palestine, in both Ottoman and British Mandatory times, regarded themselves as an inseparable part of the Arab people as a whole, with special ties with Syria; in those days, the Arab national movement itself defined Palestine as 'Southern Syria',» writes Yigal Allon, now Israel's deputy prime minister and minister of education, in his book, «The Making of Israel's Army.»

He concludes that no Palestinian entity has ever existed as a separate national unit, and adds, «When the United Nations decided in 1947 on the partition of Palestine and the establishment within its territory of two states, a Jewish state and an Arab one, no Palestinian entity could be found to establish the Arab state-not even one to refuse to recognize the Jewish state and declare war against it together with the other Arab countries... If the Palestinian Arabs are fired by the aspiration for national self-determination, it can be realized on the East Bank of the Jordan.

Despite the fact that the author makes the reservation that he is confining himself in the book to military matters, he takes the liberty, even as a cabinet minister to suggest that Jordan was once «an inseparable part of Palestine, and was severed from it only by a British government decision at the beginning of the 1920's.»

Hinting at his government's inclination, Allon goes on to say, «In addition to the original inhabitants, who were part of the Arab population of undivided Palestine, the East Bank now contains approximately the same number of Arabs again-immigrants or refugees from Western Palestine. A Palestinian nation, if it exists, could therefore be created in Transjordan, either as a monarchy or as a republic, irrespective of its claims upon Israel.»

Allon traces the origins of the Israeli army which is misleadingly called The Israeli defense

forces, back to 1912 when the Histadrut Hashomer (Hashomer Association) «the earliest organization for self-defense of the Jewish community in Turkish Palestine» was formed.

As early as the 1880s, when the country was still under Ottoman rule and the Jewish population numbered hardly more than a few tens of thousands, «local cells had begun to be formed for self-defense.» But one wonders against whom. Against the indigenous Arabs and the neighboring Arabs whom the author describes as enemies? Or against the Ottomans who most probably had not at the time realized the ultimate aims of Zionism? Or against Nazism which had not yet appeared? Hashomer (The watchman), which became the forerunner of the Haganah (the Hebrew word for defense) was «to protect the «very right» of the Jews to live in the Holy Land.

Later this motto became to achieve the Zionist aims in Palestine and to defend the Israeli state. Yet Allon denies the right of the Palestinian Arabs to defend their existence. «Although some of the members of the terrorist organizations (fedayeen) may be credited with patriotic motives and personal courage, they are not entitled to the name of a national resistance movement,» he writes. «They endeavor to create a nation by destroying another nation,» he alleges. But what the Zionists have done in Palestine?

Allon was born in 1918 at Kfar Tabor in Lower Galilee. He grew up in the Haganah. The Haganah

was not subject to the laws of any non-Jewish power. Its existence, its weapons and its activities were to be kept strictly secret. Whoever violated this principle was liable to pay with his life.

The Zionists were not after a «national home» in Palestine, but after a Jewish racial state at least in all Palestine as defined during the British Mandate. «The planning and development of pioneering Zionist settlement were from the start at least partly determined by politico-strategic needs,» writes Allon who was in 1948 the commander of the southern front which occupied the Negev desert, including Eilat and part of the Sinai peninsula.

«The choice of the location of the settlements, for instance was influenced not only by considerations of economic viability but also and even chiefly by the needs of local defense overall settlement strategy (which aimed at ensuring a Jewish political presence in all parts of the country), and by the role such blocks of settlements might play in some future, perhaps decisive all-out struggle.

«Accordingly, land was purchased, or more often reclaimed, in remote part of the country deep in Arab-populated areas and when possible close to the political borders of the country.»

A big question mark hangs around Allon's statement that «Israel's government had deliberately and explicitly renounced any aim of territorial expansion.» Yet he painstakingly, and without much

success, justifies Israel's aggressive wars as «preemptive counteroffensive.» or «anticipatory counter-attack». «This was not to be confused with a preventive war,» he says «A preemptive offensive was justified when it was known for certain that an actual invasion was about to take place and when the proof of its imminence was a visible concentration of aggressive enemy forces. Just as every nation possessed the inherent right to use arms when attacked, so it had the right to intercept the attacker on his way to the chosen target.»

In another place of his book Allon does not recognize any serious danger on the part of his Arab enemies. Notwithstanding the advances they had made in the social structure, had yet failed to advance sufficiently in the vital field of military technology ».

After reviewing the feats of the Israeli army, omitting of course the atrocities committed against the Arabs earlier by its illegal organizations and later by its regular troops Allon speaks about peace between Israel and the Arabs.

He says, «Military deterrence, however, is not the only or even the principal means of advancing peace. Without Israel's deterrent strength, war would be inevitable; without the power to win. Israel would be defeated in battle and a defeat would mean the end of the national existence of the Jewish people. Yet, to achieve peace it is essential to get the illusory hope of victory out of the heads of the Arabs once and for all... peace with security for

Israel, and peace with honor for the Arab states.» This last statement leaves many questions unanswered.

Would any one with some knowledge of the Palestine question believe Yizrael Galili, now minister of information, when he says—as quoted by Allon, «We have no intention of uprooting or dispossessing the Arabs... and subdue them by the power of the sword. We have no desire to wage a bloody war between the Jewish and Arab peoples, nor do we regard every Arab as an enemy simply because he is an Arab. We wish to defend our enterprises and preserve our honor, but not by violence and murder.» Comments should better be left to the people of the Gaza strip, and to the survivors of the earlier massacres of Deir Yassin and Sammou, only to mention two of many instances.

The book, as Michael Howard says in the foreword, is meant for Allon's own people. Howard also says, it is not for foreigners «and least of all for Englishmen». «His (Allon's) account of British policy in operating the Mandate and of Jewish resistance to it is not dispassionate. Nor will it be only Arab readers who will be somewhat taken aback by his account of the liberation of Arab towns and centers of population in 1948.

«Allon appears no more conscious than the majority of his compatriots of the irony of 'Liberating' territory from a population which has lived there for centuries.» The book in fact can be ridiculed by Allon's own people because of the travesty of facts in favor of sheer propaganda. ●●

Questions
And
Answers

ISRAEL AND HUMAN RIGHTS



The «Questions and Answers» section of «Resistance» is intended to throw light on the various aspects of the Palestine question and its ramifications. The subject of the section for this month is Israel's attitude to the human rights of the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories.



- What Is Israel's attitude to the human rights of the inhabitants of the Occupied Territories?

The United Nations Committee charged with investigating Israeli practices affecting the human

rights of the population of the occupied Arab territories, handed in its report to Secretary-General U Thant on the 16th of last month.

The three-man Committee consists of Ambassador Amirasinghe of Ceylon as chairman, and of Hussein Nur-Elmi of Somalia and Borut Bohte of Yugoslavia as members. The Committee visited Amman and Beirut last July to collect evidence for the report.

An important document submitted to the Committee during its stay in Beirut last July was a memorandum entitled «Israel and Human Rights 1970-1971.» The memorandum was prepared by the Palestine Liberation Organization Research Center.

The memorandum establishes Israel's legal obligation to observe provisions of the Geneva Conventions in the territories which it occupied as a result of its aggression of June 5, 1967. It points out that Israel was not only one of the signatories of the Geneva conventions that were signed on August 12, 1949, but also ratified these conventions on July 5, 1951.

The second article of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, the memorandum points out, reads as follows:

«In addition to the provisions which shall be implemented in peacetime, the present Convention shall apply to all cases of declared war or of any other armed conflict which may arise between the Contracting Parties, even if the state of war is not

recognized by one of them. The Convention shall also apply to all cases of partial or total occupation of the territory of a Contracting Party even if the said occupation meets with no armed resistance.»

Now, it is a fact that Israel at present occupies territories that belong to three Arab countries, namely, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the kingdom of Jordan, and has been in occupation of these territories since June 1967. The Syrian and Egyptian lands that are under occupation are outside the boundaries of Mandatory Palestine, which were recognized by the League of Nations and the United Nations. The West Bank and the Gaza Strip, on the other hand, are beyond the frontiers laid down by the Armistice Agreements of 1949 that were signed by Israel. Moreover, when Israel signed and ratified the Geneva Conventions, it made no reservations with regard to geographical boundaries within which the Conventions would apply.

A careful examination of provisions of Article 42 of the Hague Convention and of Article 4 of the Fourth Geneva Convention would show that the inhabitants of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, the Sinai Peninsula and the Golan Heights are «protected persons» under the terms of these provisions.

Notwithstanding this, however, Israel has announced that it was not bound by the terms of the Geneva Conventions and it would not implement them. Moreover, it has repeatedly declared that it would not receive any commissions sent by the

United Nations to investigate conditions of life of the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories. This negative Israeli attitude was deplored by the UN Commission on Human Rights.

Among the excuses given by Israel to justify its refusal to receive such commissions was the trick of making its cooperation with them conditional on their undertaking similar investigation regarding conditions of life of the Jewish minorities living in the Arab countries. This excuse is false and does not hold water inasmuch as the suggested investigation would not fall within the scope of the provisions of any of the Geneva Conventions.

The civilian population of the territories occupied by Israel after the aggression of June 5, 1967 also enjoy rights provided for in the United Nations Charter and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. These rights also apply to all Arabs living in Israel. They were confirmed by Security Council Resolution of June 14, 1967 which stated that «essential and inalienable human rights should be respected even during the vicissitudes of war.»

Further confirmation of the rights of the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories is found in General Assembly Resolution of July 4, 1967 and in Security Council Resolution of September 27, 1968.

The International Conference on Human Rights, which was held in Teheran in May 1968, expressed concern for the safety, welfare and security of the

inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories. The Conference adopted a resolution in which it:

a. Expressed its grave concern for the violation of human rights in Arab territories occupied by Israel;

b. Drew the attention of the government of Israel to the grave consequences resulting from disregard of fundamental freedoms and human rights in occupied territories;

c. Called upon the government of Israel to desist forthwith from acts of destroying homes of the Arab civilian population inhabiting areas occupied by Israel and to respect and implement the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 in occupied territories;

d. Affirmed the inalienable rights of all inhabitants who have left their homes as a result of the outbreak of hostilities in the Middle East to return, resume normal life, recover their property and homes, and rejoin their families according to the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Committee investigating Israel's violations of the human rights of the inhabitants of the occupied territories has repeatedly tried to enter Israel and inspect conditions of life of these inhabitants and has been repeatedly denied entrance by the Israeli authorities. It has already reported on Israel's flagrant disregard for the Geneva conventions and its continued violations of the rights of the Arabs living under Israeli rule.

The Committee has cited numerous cases of murder, torture, inhuman treatment, deportation, destruction of homes and confiscation of private and public properties.

But the Israeli crimes which have been reported to the Committee represent only a fraction of the crimes committed. Many of the lucky survivors of Israel's nazism, who are living outside the Israeli-occupied territories, are afraid to tell their stories to the Committee, even with their names withheld, for fear of retaliation against their relations who are still living in Zionist-occupied Palestine.

The Committee's report will not end atrocities in the occupied Arab territories. Aggressors who are bent on crime and aggression will not be deterred by a report drafted by three honest but helpless men. The work of the Committee, however, will not be wasted if the three investigators succeed through the United Nations in passing on the information to as many honest men as possible all over the world.



CHAUVINISM AND RACISM IN ISRAEL

by: I. Dadiani

■

The following is a summary of an article dealing with some aspects of the racism and chauvinism of Israel, which is deceptively presented by Zionist propaganda as a «model of democracy and social justice.» The original article appeared in the August-1970 issue of the Soviet «International Affairs.»

■

The ruling quarters in Tel Aviv and the leaders of international Zionism insist that Israel is a model state of democracy and social justice. Zionist propaganda resorts to its favourite methods of social demagoguery and downright falsification to conceal the reactionary essence of the political regime established in that country. The facts, however, tear the smokescreen into shreds and reveal Israel as a typical police state where authoritarian rule, clericalism, chauvinism and racism reign supreme.

A huge role in this country is played by religion. Judaism has actually become the state ideology. Here is what the American Newsweek magazine has to say about it: «While Israel is not formally a theocracy, Judaism is the state religion and the influence of its religious leaders extends far beyond the domain of the synagogue. Public transportation ceases in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem on the Sabbath and air traffic comes to a halt at Lod Airport. Civil marriage is non-existent, so that even atheists have to be married in a synagogue. Divorce, adoption and many other civil matters remain under the jurisdiction of the rabbinate and only the Orthodox interpretation of Judaism is officially recognized». (Newsweek, Nov. 15, 1965).

Marriages between people of different nationalities and religions are prohibited. Civil marriages contracted by Jews with people of other nationalities before their arrival in Israel are considered invalid. Children born of «mixed» marriages are regarded as «illegitimate».

In March 1970, despite the protests of progressive public opinion, the Knesset (Israeli Parliament) passed a law which makes race and religion the criteria in determining the Jewish nationality of Israeli citizens. This law, which reminds one of the Nazi «racial passports» based on the notorious «pure blood» principle, says that in Zionist-ruled Israel only he who is born of a Jewish mother or has embraced Judaism can consider himself a Jew. It thus legislatively proclaims the racist principle of

dividing the Israelis into first- and second-class citizens, into «clean» and «unclean».

When, a few years ago, the religious and other ultrareactionary circles demanded legislation securing the racist «doctrine» of citizenship, Supreme Court member H. Cohen said: «It is a bitter irony of fate that the very same biological and racist theses which the Nazis propagated and which inspired the disgraceful 'Nuremberg laws' should be made the criteria in officially determining citizenship in Israel». (Le Monde, March 10, 1966).

How the Israeli religious leaders adapt the laws of hoary antiquity to the present-day conditions in the country may be gauged by the status of women. They cannot appear as witnesses in the courts of the first instance. A childless widow must become the wife of the younger unmarried brother of her deceased husband. If he is under age, she must wait till he is thirteen, when he can decide her fate. Without the permission of the brother of her deceased husband, she cannot marry again. In the case of divorce, the woman forfeits the maternal rights to her sons when they reach the age of six. A woman has no right to sue for divorce.

The Israeli citizenship laws are impregnated with chauvinism and racism. Despite a statement made by the Jewish Agency in 1946 to the effect that in the future Jewish state, «Jews will not have ... more rights than the non-Jews», the two basic laws—the Law of Return (1950) and the Nationality Law (1952), and also the Declaration on the Estab-

lishment of the State of Israel and the 1948 Decree on Legislation and Administration, establish Israel as a one-religion state. The first law automatically recognizes every Jewish immigrant as a citizen of Israel. The second shamelessly discriminates against the Arabs living in Israel. Arabs born and living all their lives in Palestine are denied Israeli citizenship if they were not resident at their place of birth on November 8, 1948.

Moreover, in accordance with nine emergency laws, the Israeli authorities confiscated more than 100,000 hectares of land, i.e., almost two-thirds of the land belonging to Palestinian Arabs. What is more, they seized the land not only of the Arabs who had fled during the 1948 war, but that of the people whom they had forbidden to leave the «restricted areas» and who, consequently, could not go to their fields and were therefore regarded as «absentees».

While in the territories occupied during the predatory war in 1967 the Israeli authorities are indulging in regular genocide, which was declared a major crime by the Nuremberg Trial and condemned in many UN resolutions. In Israel itself they pursue a covert policy of apartheid towards the Arab minority in Israel.

Shortly before the aggression against Arab states in 1967, the Israeli newspaper Lamerhaf published a letter from a disturbed school-mistress under the heading of «How Much of the Fascist Ideology Has Stuck to Us». This is what she wrote: «We have gone and created a 'new Jew', and I often

think that there is quite a bit in him that is a disgraceful copy of what our enemies worshipped. Here he is before us, very much like a youth of Nazi Germany, for he has the same pretence of physical courage and infinite arrogance.»

Sabri Girys, an Israeli citizen of Arab origin, writes in his book *The Arabs in Israel*, published in Beirut in 1968, that there are 150 discriminatory laws relating to Arabs in the country. Although the 250,000 Arabs account for about 13 percent of Israel's population, they hold only 1.5-2 percent of the administrative posts and have only seven representatives in Parliament. Moreover, the few Arabs admitted to the state apparatus are restricted in their activity.

The greater part of the unemployed in Israel are Arabs. As a rule, they are used on the most difficult and the worst paid jobs. Of the 105 Arab settlements, almost half have no medical facilities. There are not enough Arab primary schools and teachers, and only 1.5-2 percent of the students of higher educational institutions are Arabs.

Even the Tel Aviv bourgeois newspaper *Haaretz* was once forced to admit that «the policy towards the Arabs in Israel may be compared only to the policy towards the Indians in the United States last century».

Racism has penetrated so deep into Israeli society that even the Jewish population is almost officially divided into several groups—into what are, in fact, castes. First, into «whites» and «blacks».

«Black» Jews, or Sephardi (about 42 percent of the population), who came to Israel from Afro-Asian countries, are treated as «underdeveloped». They are discriminated against, they are given generally the hardest jobs and are underpaid. Half of them are unskilled workers and what they earn comes to only three-quarters of the country's average per capita income. Marriages between «white» and «black» Jews are almost as rare as those between white and black Americans. The children of «black» Jews account for 60 percent of the pupils of primary schools, 25 percent of the pupils of secondary schools, and only 8 percent of the students of the higher educational institutions.

There are very few Sephardi in the government institutions. A few years ago, one of the leaders of the ruling Mapai (now Mai) party, a man of Moroccan origin, said: «You are discriminating against us because you hate those who were born in the East. Don't forget what happened in Los Angeles and Alabama».

Like the Arab population, the Sephardi refuse to reconcile themselves to being discriminated against and deprived of their rights. They are fighting for them. Hundreds of Israeli citizens of North African and Middle East origin staged demonstrations in Jerusalem in spring this year. The demonstrators, members of the Israeli Black Panthers organization, demanded better housing conditions, fair wages, and an end to discrimination. They bitterly attacked the government. ■

Documents

Security Council Resolution on Jerusalem



On September 25, 1971, the U.N. Security Council adopted a resolution condemning Israel's policy aimed at Judaizing Jerusalem and urgently calling upon Israel «to rescind all previous measures and actions and to take no further steps in the occupied section which may purport to change the status of the city.» The full text of the resolution is given below:



Full Text of Resolution

The Security Council:

Recalling its resolutions 252 (1963) and 267 (1969) and the earlier General Assembly resolutions 2253 (es-v) and 2254 (es-v) of July 1967 concerning

measures and actions by Israel designed to change the status of the Israel-occupied section of Jerusalem,

Having considered the letter of the Permanent Representative of Jordan on the situation in Jerusalem and the reports of the Secretary-General (S/8052, S/8146, S/9149 and add. 1, S/9537 and S/10124 and add 1 and 2), and having heard the statements of the parties concerned on the question,

Reaffirming the principle that acquisition of territory by military conquest is inadmissible,

Noting with concern the non-compliance by Israel with the above-mentioned resolutions and that Israel has taken further measures designed to change the status and character of the occupied section of Jerusalem,

1. Reaffirms Security Council resolutions 252 and 267.

2. Deplores the failure of Israel to respect the previous resolutions adopted by the UN concerning measures and actions by Israel purporting to affect the status of the city of Jerusalem.

3. Confirms in the clearest possible terms that all legislative and administrative actions taken by Israel to change the status of the city of Jerusalem including expropriation of land and properties, transfer of populations and legislation aimed at the incorporation of the occupied section, are totally invalid and cannot change that status.

4. Urgently calls upon Israel to rescind previous measures and actions and to take no further steps in the occupied section of Jerusalem which may purport to change the status of the city, or which would prejudice the rights of the inhabitants and the interests of the international community, or a just and lasting peace.

5. Requests the Secretary General, after consultation with the President of the Security Council and using such instruments as he may choose, including a representative or a mission, to report to the Security Council as appropriate, and in any event within 60 days, on the implementation of this resolution.

••



"Cool it, boys. it's only the cops."

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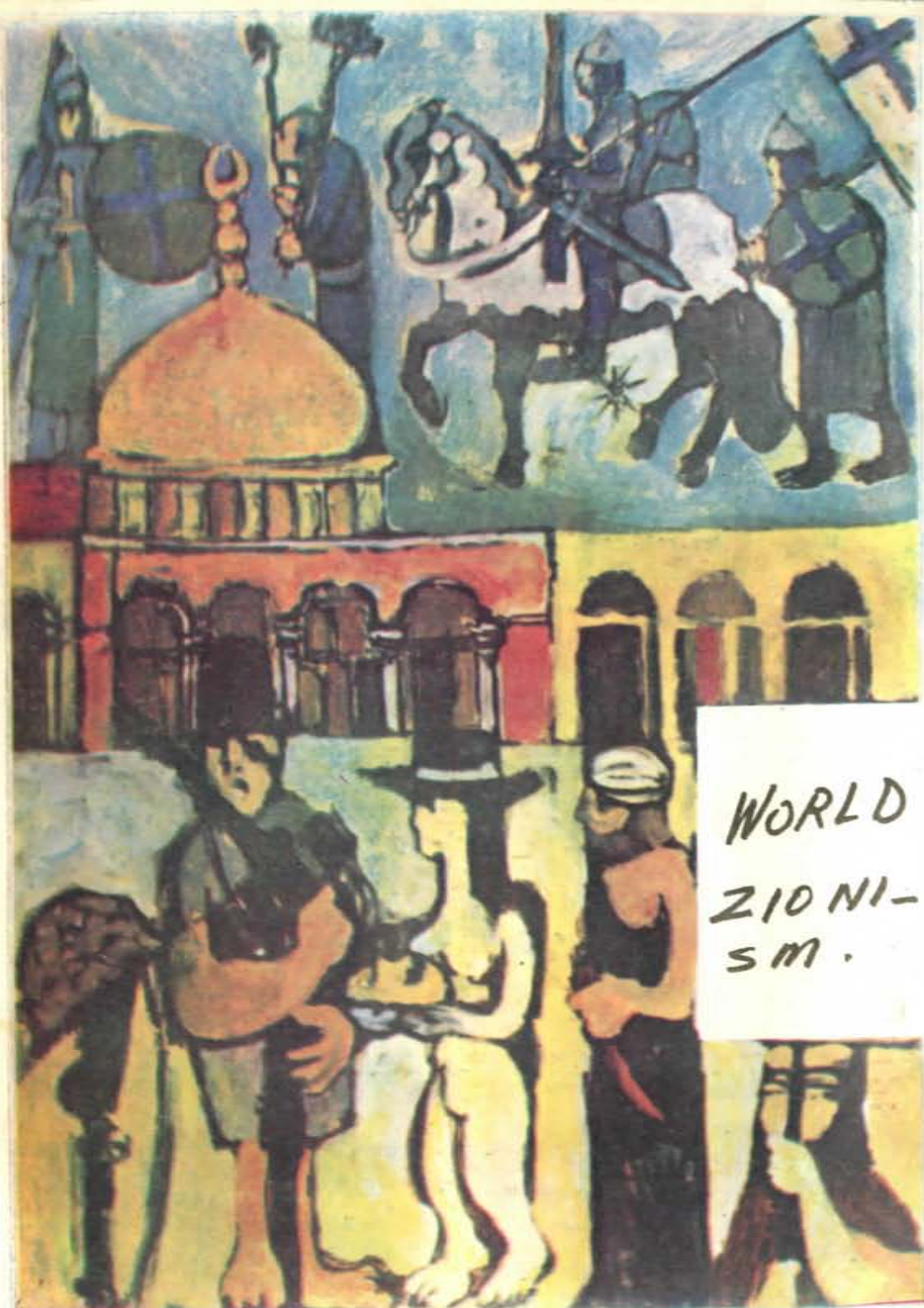
World
Zionism



20TH CENTURY CRUSADE

By: As'ad Arabi

One thousand years ago, European Crusaders invaded our land, ostensibly to save the Holy Sepulchre of Christ from «the heretical Moslems». The Palestinian Arabs — Moslems and Christians — are now the victims of a contemporary European Crusade, the crusade of the 20th Century which raises as symbol, not the Cross but the Zionist shield of David.



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