

# THE ARAB

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## ISRAEL - BETWEEN WORDS AND DEEDS

ON Monday, 15th September, the Security Council adopted a resolution which linked Israel's occupation of Arab Jerusalem with the arson at Al AQSA mosque. For the second time in two months, the Security Council condemned Israel for failing to rescind measures for annexing the Holy City and threatened further action if Israel refused to comply. The resolution said that any act of destruction and profanation of the Al AQSA mosque emphasised the immediate necessity of Israel to rescind measures changing the status of Jerusalem. It also expressed grief at the extensive damage caused by the fire at Al AQSA mosque "under the military occupation of Israel". Lord Caradon, British representative, voted for the resolution.

Despite this world-wide stand against Israeli measures in Jerusalem, the Arab Holy City remains by force part of Israel, Arab quarters are still being demolished and Arab professionals, on

whom the Israeli citizenship had been imposed, have automatically become subject to Israeli laws and licences. In fact, Israeli leaders such as Meir, Allon and Dayan make no secret almost daily of their intention to retain the Holy city in addition to Gaza and the Syrian Heights. Of late, they have come to boast openly of the establishment of permanent settlements (Kibbutzim) in both the annexed and unannexed occupied territories. The latest move in this direction has been the project which aims at encircling Arab Jerusalem by an Israeli suburban belt, in order to cut off Jerusalem demographically from the rest of the Arab areas on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan. The picture below bears testimony to the implementation of the project. It is a partial view of the Israeli suburban belt recently established on the periphery of Jerusalem, between Jerusalem and Ramallah. The suburb has already been named "RAMAT

ESHKOL". It occupies an area of two million eight hundred square metres and is calculated to house 1,800 Israeli families and settlement there has been going on at the rate of 120-150 Israeli families per month.

And yet, for considerations pertaining to United Nations consumption and in order to gain enough time for the colonization in due course of the whole of Palestine now under Israeli occupation, Mr. Eban declared recently that everything is negotiable once the Arabs sit around the table with the Israelis. "What counts in Israel is not what is said, but what is done. Things are done first, without any announcement, and justified afterwards. . . . This is the classical tradition of Zionist colonisation. As the old slogan goes, 'dunam after dunam, goat after goat' (a dunam is a quarter-acre); a process also known in Zionist phraseology as 'creating facts'" (Observer, 21st September, 1969). BASEL AMIN AQL.



## AMERICA'S PHANTOMS TO ISRAEL

WHILE Israel continues to attack Arab villages destroying civilian property, killing innocent men, women and children, we read in the *Jewish Chronicle* (15th August, 1969) that Israel has asked for a further 25 Phantoms and 80 Skyhawks. This would put Israel in possession of 75 Phantoms and 160 Skyhawks. In the same issue, the *Chronicle* writes that Israel's "pleas" that the Phantoms should be equipped for carrying atomic weapons have not been turned down by the United States. In the same issue, the *Jewish Chronicle* writes, that Israel smashes bases in Lebanon and severely damages Jordan's main irrigation canal. The attitude of America to these acts of tyranny and aggression in sending the Phantoms to Israel means that she is bringing death and misery to the Middle East, and disappointment to a world that seeks to reach a peaceful settlement and relieve the tension caused by Israel in this area.

We ask Mr. Nixon: "Will the sale of the Phantoms to Israel settle the Palestine problem or will it bring chaos to a land that was previously prosperous and tranquil with Jew, Christian and Moslem living together in harmony?"

We believe that the introduction of the Phantoms to this area to be an act contrary to human rights and justice and will only increase the Arab nation's resistance and their determination to regain their homeland.

We hope that the will of the people and their belief in justice will be a stronger force than the Phantom.

M. B. SHARIF



*A family inspect the devastation of their home, after a wide-scale Israeli artillery and aerial bombing attack on towns and villages on the East Bank.*

# ARABS TORTURED IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

A SPECIAL United Nations working group formed by the United Nations commission on human rights has been investigating actions of Israeli violation of human rights in occupied territories. The group began its hearings in Lebanon, then went to Damascus and Amman. The last leg of the group's tour was Cairo. The group, which was not allowed by the Israelis to enter occupied territories will report on its findings to the Human Rights commission which is due to meet early next year.

Among those who appeared before the U.N. group was Mr. Asaad Abdul Rahman, a Palestinian student who admitted that he was a member of the Palestinian resistance. He was arrested in Arab Jerusalem in 1967 and was taken to prison for interrogation where he was punched and given karate chops on his head and neck until he was knocked unconscious. The tortures he said included stripping prisoners and whipping them until they bled, then throwing salt over their bodies; placing lighted cigarettes on sensitive parts of the body, sitting naked prisoners on cactus plants; applying electric shocks to the ear lobes and genitals; extracting nails and teeth without anaesthetic; suspending prisoners from the ceiling and releasing dogs on bound and blindfolded prisoners.

Mrs. Nancy Abu Haider, an American woman married to a Lebanese doctor was living in Arab Jerusalem during the 1967 war. She told the U.N. group that the Israelis had shown a complete lack of respect for property in the Arab city. One of the homes she said to have been pillaged by Israeli soldiers belonged to Major General Odd Bull, the Chief of the U.N. truce-supervisory organization.

Another witness was 71 year old former Foreign Minister of Jordan, Mr. Anton Atallah. He said if the U.N. group had come immediately after the 1967 war, "it would have been possible to save the lives of many Arab citizens and prevent their torture and displacement by the Israeli authorities in occupied Arab territory". Mr. Atallah was deported from Jerusalem to the East Bank of the Jordan several months ago by Israeli authorities who accused him of co-operating with Palestinian commandos. "If you had been permitted to visit these areas," he told the group, "you would have seen for yourselves the extent of the ruin which has befallen the country and the people who have been tortured, persecuted and driven out of their homes." Mr. Atallah said the Israelis had taken him out of his home and forced him and hundreds of others to put their hands over their heads with their faces to a

wall. He was beaten, insulted and then deported to the East Bank.

In her evidence, Mrs. Abla Taha, 23 year old Palestinian mother said that she was arrested in July, 1968, on charges of belonging to a Palestinian guerrilla organization. Although she was pregnant at the time, she was put in a cell with six Israeli prostitutes who beat her with their shoes, threw her to the floor and jumped on her stomach. One night she was stripped of her clothing three times, burned all over the body with cigarettes and doused with water. At one stage she said that her husband was in a room near by and each was tormented or humiliated for the mortification of the other.

Israeli violations of the Geneva Convention were not however confined to stories of brutality and torture. Major Derek Cooper, a British relief worker and a member of the British Red Cross told the U.N. team that from interviews he conducted with Israeli officials, he believed that it was the declared policy of Israel to drive away as many Arabs as possible. He pointed out, that only under extreme pressure had Israel accepted to allow 14,000 Arabs to return to their homes on the West Bank of the Jordan whereas 175,000 others displaced in 1967 had filed applications to return.

## RESOLUTIONS OF ARAB FOREIGN MINISTERS

THE Council of Foreign Ministers held its extraordinary session on 25th and 26th August, 1969, just after the atrocious crime which Israel committed by burning the Holy Al Aqsa Mosque. This horrible crime has enraged and disgusted the Islamic and Arab worlds.

It was evident to the Council that aggressive Israel has given the definite proof of what she is aiming against the sacred and holy places of Islam and Christianity as well as against the existence of the Arabs in the land which she occupies.

The Council realized that the road of force, organisation and preparation is the way for liberation. Therefore, the Council adopted the following resolutions:—

(1) That the Secretary-General should call for a meeting of the Joint Defence Council during the first week

of November 1969, to study the necessary plans to consolidate all Arab forces against the Israeli aggressions and to back the Palestine Revolution to allow its continuity and growth to achieve victory.

(2) The League's Council will review the subject of an Arab Summit Conference on the light of the conclusions reached by the Joint Defence Council meeting.

(3) To assure the importance of the Islamic Summit Conference and to ask the Kingdoms of Morocco and Saudi Arabia to make the necessary contacts to convocate this Conference.

(4) The necessity of action to accumulate all financial and armament potentialities required for the Palestine Revolution and to assure the freedom of the Palestinian action, and to support the capability of the Palestinian people to withstand in the occupied land.

## INDIA SUPPORTS ARABS

INDIA had not granted diplomatic recognition to Israel, because of "the extremely delicate and explosive situation existing in the Middle East", Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi said in New Delhi on 14th August. "Any change in our attitude today would certainly aggravate the situation," she added.

Mrs. Gandhi was answering supplementary questions in the Indian parliament. She was followed by Dinesh Singh, Minister for External Affairs, who said: "Our sympathy is with the Arabs, who have been wronged. Israel continues to occupy Arab territories acquired by aggression. . . . We are against the use of force to settle disputes, and cannot support the retention of the fruits of aggression."

**SECRET****ZIONISM\****(Circulated by the Secretary of State for India)*

1. I am sorry to bother the Cabinet with another Paper on this subject, but I have obtained some more information which I would like to lay before them.

2. We have received at the India Office a series of valuable papers on Turkey in Asia from the pen of Miss Gertrude Lowthian Bell, the remarkable woman who, after years of knowledge gained by unique travel in these regions, is acting as Assistant Political Officer in Baghdad. She writes:—

“Not least among the denationalising forces is the fact that a part of Syria, though like the rest mainly inhabited by Arabs, is regarded by a non-Arab people as its prescriptive inheritance. At a liberal estimate the Jews of Palestine may form a quarter of the population of the province, the Christians a fifth, while the remainder are Mohammedan Arabs. Jewish immigration has been artificially fostered by doles and subventions from millionaire co-religionists in Europe: the new colonies have now taken root and are more or less self-supporting. The pious hope that an independent Jewish state may some day be established in Palestine no doubt exists, though it may be questioned whether among local Jews there is any acute desire to see it realised, except as a means of escape from Turkish oppression: it is perhaps more lively in the breasts of those who live far from the rocky Palestinian hills and have no intention of changing their domicile. Lord Cromer took pleasure in relating a conversation which he had held on the subject with one of the best known English Jews, who observed: ‘If a Jewish Kingdom were to be established at Jerusalem I should lose no time in applying for the post of Ambassador in London’. Apart from the prevalence of such sentiments two considerations rule out the conception of an independent Jewish Palestine from practical politics. The first is that the province as we know it is not Jewish, and that neither Mohammedan nor Arab would accept Jewish authority; the second that the capital, Jerusalem, is equally sacred to three faiths, Jewish, Christian and Moslem, and should never, if it can be avoided, be put under the exclusive control of any one local faction, no matter how carefully the rights of the other two may be safeguarded.”

This extract shows fully the extent today of the Jewish population of Palestine. Again I ask, is it conceivable

by anyone who knows the country that there is room in Palestine for a large extension of the population? If this does not occur, what part of the existing population is it proposed to dispossess? Having regard to the geographical, geological and climatic conditions of Palestine, is it worth while jeopardising the position of all Jews who remain in other countries for the insignificant fraction of the Jewish population that can conceivably find a home in Palestine? I would beg the Cabinet to consider this matter as a practical proposition. I yield to no one in my admiration of the distinguished Russian, Professor Weizmann, who looms so large in our discussions. His services to the Allied cause have been great. He is a scientist of repute. But on this matter he is near to being a religious fanatic. His enthusiasm for this cause has been the guiding principle of at any rate a large part of his life. It is his overwhelming enthusiasm. How often do such enthusiasms lead to complete disregard of practical potentialities! How little likely is such an enthusiasm to take into account the susceptibilities of those who differ from him among those of his own religion, or of those of other religions whom his activities, if successful, would dispossess!

3. The Cabinet has been informed that the French Government are in sympathy with Zionist aspirations. It has recently come to my knowledge officially that the French Ambassador has approached our Foreign Office with a proposal to establish a Jewish nation in El Hasa in Arabia, oblivious of the fact that although this is technically Turkish territory, we have concluded so recently as 1915 a treaty which roughly promises to support Bin Saud and his followers in the occupation of the country. I quote this to prove that the French are anxious to establish Jews anywhere if only to have an excuse for getting rid of them, or large numbers of them.

4. I have obtained a list of a few prominent anti-Zionists. It will be noticed that it includes every Jew who is prominent in public life, with the exception of the present Lord Rothschild, Mr. Herbert Samuel, and a few others.

- Dr. Israel Abrahams, M.A.  
University of Cambridge
- Sir Lionel Abrahams, K.C.B.
- Professor S. Alexander, M.A.  
University of Manchester
- D. L. Alexander, Esq., K.C., J.P.

- Captain O. E. d'Avigdor-Goldsmid
- Leonard L. Cohen, Esq.
- Robert Waley Cohen, Esq.
- Dr. A. Eichholz
- S. H. Emmanuel, Esq., B.A.  
Recorder of Winchester
- Ernest L. Franklin, Esq.
- Professor I. Gollancz, M.A.  
Secretary of the British Academy
- Michael A. Green, Esq.
- P. J. Hartog, Esq., M.A.  
Registrar, University of London
- H. S. Q. Henriques, Esq., M.A.
- Sir Charles S. Henry, Bart., M.P.
- J. D. Israel, Esq.
- Benjamin Kisch, Esq.
- Rev. Ephraim Levine, M.A.
- Joshua M. Levy, Esq.  
Chairman of the Council of Jews' College
- Major Laurie Magnus
- Sir Philip Magnus, Bart., M.P.
- Sir Alfred Mond, M.P.
- C. G. Montefiore, Esq., M.A.
- A. R. Moro, Esq.
- Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G.
- J. Prag, Esq., J.P.
- The Right Hon. Viscount Reading, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
- Captain Anthony de Rothschild  
New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
- Captain Evelyn de Rothschild  
New Court, E.C.
- Major Lionel de Rothschild  
New Court, E.C.
- Captain I. Salmon, L.C.C.
- Sir Harry S. Samuel, M.P.
- Sir Marcus Samuel, Bart.
- Edmund Sebag-Montefiore, Esq.
- Oswald J. Simon, Esq.
- Dr. Charles Singer, M.A.  
33 Uper Brook Street, W.
- Sir Isidore Spielman, C.M.G.
- Marion H. Spielmann, Esq.
- Meyer A. Spielman, Esq.
- Sir Edward D. Stern
- Lord Swaythling
- Sir Adolph Tuck, Bart.
- Philip S. Waley, Esq.
- Professor A. Wolf, M.A.  
University College, London
- Lucien Wolf, Esq.
- Albert M. Woolf, Esq.

These are all men who lead an English life as well as acknowledging and rendering their services to their fellow-religionists in this country and abroad. They contain among them ultra-orthodox as well as certain heterodox Jews.

\*British Record Office, Cab. No. 24/28.

I submit again that the Cabinet's first duty is to Englishmen, to citizens of the British Empire of British traditions. I would submit with great respect that it is not their business to espouse the cause of Americans, Russians, Austrians, and Germans, naturalised though they may be, in the teeth of the ardent wishes of those who have lived for generations in this country, and who feel themselves to be Englishmen. At this moment Jews are constantly being attacked for being outside the great national feelings which the war has engendered, and of being cosmopolitan in their sympathy and international in their aspirations. This is a gross libel on the Jewish Briton. It is true of the Zionist. I hope that the British Government of which I am a member, will pause before ignoring the British feeling which I represent in this matter in favour of that section of the community which is international in its views.

5. The opinion of the present Chief Rabbi is quoted. I would quote the opinion of the late Chief Rabbi who held that office amid great respect for many years, and only died a few years ago.

"When we dwelt in the Holy Land we had a political organisation of our own; we had judges and kings to rule over us. But ever since the conquest of Palestine by the Romans, we have ceased to be a body politic; we are citizens of the country in which we dwell. We are simply Englishmen, or Frenchmen, or Germans, as the case may be, certainly holding particular theological tenets and practising special religious ordinances; but we stand in the same relation to our countrymen as any other religious sect, having the same stake in the national welfare and the same claim on the privileges and duties of citizens. To Mr. Goldwin Smith's question 'what is the political bearing of Judaism?' I would reply that Judaism has no political bearing whatever.

"The great bond which unites Israel is not one of race, but the bond of a common religion. We regard all mankind as Brethren. We consider ourselves citizens of the country in which we dwell, in the highest and fullest sense of the term, and esteem it our dearest privilege and duty to labour for its welfare. Is there aught incompatible with our devotion to humanity and with our patriotism, if, at the same time, we feel sympathy for those who profess the same religious faith and practise the same religious ordinances, whether they inhabit this country or other lands? If the bond which unites Jews were, in truth, tribal, it would be a matter of perfect indifference to us what might be the religious belief or

practise of our brethren in race. But the bare fact that we regard as apostates those of our fellow Jews who abandon their faith, is proof sufficient that religion is the main bond."

6. In an interview with Mr. Norman Bentwich in 1909 the following passage occurs:—

"Interviewer: But do they (the Zionist students) feel they can completely identify themselves with the English nation?"

"Mr. Bentwich: They feel that, as Jews this is not possible. They cannot be as entirely English in thought as the man who is born of English parents and descended from ancestors who have mingled their blood with other Englishmen for generations. . . . There is no use disguising this fact. To me it seems impossible to separate religion from nationality in Judaism."

This is precisely the spirit against which we who are not Zionists protest, which I feel would go far to justify the exclusion of Zionists from British citizenship, and it was not to be wondered at that the Graduates and members of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London deplored this statement.

7. It is asserted that the American Jews are in favour of Zionism. The President of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, held in Buffalo, New York, on 28th June of this year, said:—

"I am not here to quarrel with Zionists. Mine is only the intention to declare that we as rabbis, who are consecrated to the service of the Lord, whose lips are to guard knowledge, and from whose mouth the people are to seek the Law, because we are messengers of the Lord of Hosts, have no place in a movement in which Jews band together on racial or national grounds, and for a political state, or even a legally assured home. . . . The religious Israel, having the sanctions of history, must not be sacrificed to the purely racial Israel of modern planning. . . . The time has come for this Conference to publish the statement that it stands for an Israel whose mission is religious, and that, in the light of this mission, it looks with disfavour upon any movement the purpose of which is other than religious."

Mr. Jacob Schiff, the leading Jew of America, writes on 11th May, 1917, as follows:—

"The breaking down of the Ghetto walls in Russia and the dispersing of, and the radical change in, the social status of one-half of our entire race, cannot but have a far reaching effect

upon the Jewish problem everywhere. One thing appears certain, that the feeding, from the late Russian Pale, of Jewry outside of Russia, and (specially of Jewry in our own country, both in numbers and in the product of the great Jewish mind, is sure to become greatly reduced, if it is not going to cease entirely.

"The danger is great that this may, in coming generations, lead to disintegration, and I have asked myself what can be done to counteract this. Now, we cannot, and must not, close our eyes to the fact that Palestine has a peculiar attraction for the Jews; more so now even than in bygone ages. This, I feel, in the face of what has taken place in Russia, should be taken advantage of to establish in Palestine, not a Jewish nation, but the seed for a large, if not almost exclusive Jewish religious life. Jewish population, among which Jewish thought and Jewish learning would develop in all its primitive purity and become a reservoir, out of which would flow the stream to stimulate Jewry wherever it may exist among the nations of the world. The Mississippi and other great rivers would run dry, and the countries dependent on these rivers would go to waste, if the fountains-heads of these streams became closed up and so, notwithstanding what may be said to the contrary, Jewry will disappear and its mission will cease, if somewhere there is not a centre or central reservoir from which it can be ever and ever fed anew.

"Feeling in this respect as I do, and having come to the conclusion that a remedy for existing conditions may possibly be found in the repopulation of Palestine by the Jewish people, I continue at the same time of the opinion that no effort should be made to re-establish a Jewish nation, because I believe, were this done, the very purpose which is in my mind would become destroyed. I believe I am not far wrong if I say that from 50 per cent, to 75 per cent, of the so-called Jewish Nationalists are either atheists or agnostics, and that the great majority of the Jewish Nationalist leaders have absolutely no interest in the Jewish religion. Conditions in this respect are already now before a Jewish nation has actually been established, as is the desire of these Jewish Nationalists—the same as those which existed when the Jewish state was an actuality and when

(Continued on page 16)

# PALESTINE CHRONICLE

**PALESTINE CHRONICLE** is a new regular feature in *The Arab*. We follow day by day the illegal and repressive activities of the Israeli occupation authorities, causing misery in the Arab lands they terrorise. Such a sober account that we present from our London outpost cannot really convey to our readers what it is like to live under Israeli occupation. The thousand and one daily indignities inflicted on the Arab populations of occupied Jordanian, Egyptian and Syrian territories are felt minute by minute throughout the twenty-four hours of each day. Our account can list only some of the oppressive actions of the occupiers—the napalm bombing of innocent people at work in their villages, the arrests of women and girls, their ill-treatment in prison simply for showing their hatred of an alien rule, the desecration of the Holy Places of the Muslim and Christian communities and the continuous and consistent Israeli efforts made to integrate the beautiful land of Palestine into a permanent Zionist State.

At the same time we chronicle the courageous stand of the people of Palestine and of occupied Egyptian and Syrian territories in standing up to the invaders in their daily lives. We also recount the highlights of the Palestine Resistance. The reader must remember that every day the Resistance is active against the invader and that we have space only to cover the most important actions and exploits of its members.

We hope that this monthly Chronicle will make our readers more fully aware of the terrible existence of the people of Palestine today.

## PALESTINE RESISTANCE ACTIVITY

The wave of arrests throughout the occupied territories and in Israel itself of ordinary civilian Arabs accused of resistance activities is a clear indication that resistance is not confined to organised movements. The strongest areas of organized commando resistance are the Gaza Strip, the Nablus/Ramallah/Jerusalem area and the Syrian Heights. Commando activities are continuous, some actions taking place each day and night and there are equally large numbers of civilian resistance to the orders of the occupying power. Israeli reports that the commando actions cause little damage and few casualties are not to be believed, especially in the

light of their own statement that the number of Israeli soldiers killed since June 10th, 1967, already exceeds their June war casualties. The loss of life among the commandos has also been heavy, but the loss of civilian Arab lives through Israeli bombing and mortar fire, including napalm attacks on open villages, is very much heavier than the Israeli military losses.

Savage sentences ranging from a few years to life imprisonment are being passed on civilians suspected of resistance activities and on captured commandos. Israeli severity and ill-treatment extends to young girls barely in their teens and to Arab children.

The largest commando raid to date took place on the night of 7th-8th August when units of the Palestine Liberation Army, Asifah forces and Popular Liberation forces carried out operation "Green Belt". They attacked along a four mile front between Wadi al-Birah and Wadi al-Isha in the north Jordan valley. Three Israeli settlements, Neve Or, Yardina and Beit Yuseif and three military posts, Tallat Musa, Tall Ismail and S224 were attacked, some positions being held for several hours. As the commandos withdrew they left behind pamphlets in Hebrew declaring the Palestinian ideal of a land where all can live in peace regardless of religion, language or race.

**1 August 1969**

## ISRAELI ACTS OF REPRESSION IN OCCUPIED TERRITORY

A Jordanian farmer was killed by Israeli machine gun fire in northern Shunch in the Jordan Valley.

Following the boycott by the consuls of the United Kingdom, the USA, France, Spain, Turkey, Rumania, Italy and Greece who have offices in the Old City of Jerusalem, and who refused to attend the opening of an Israeli-sponsored exhibition of Armenian Art in the Old City, the Israeli mayor of Jerusalem, Teddy Kollek announced that they would be treated as ordinary citizens—they would have their consular privileges withdrawn for refusing to recognise the reunification of Jerusalem. They will, in future, also have to pay municipal taxes for garbage collection. The Western consuls have repeatedly refused to acknowledge the Israeli occupation of Arab Jerusalem.

## ISRAELI ATTITUDES

The Israeli Prime Minister, Mrs.

Golda Meir, announced during a visit to the area that two more Israeli settlements would be established in the Syrian Heights. Foreign Minister, Abba Eban, told a meeting of American Jews in Jerusalem that Israel must have secure borders, that the Middle East no longer functioned as a bridge between East and West and that only when Israel was strong would the Arabs agree to hold talks.

## JORDAN

In a speech opening the Palestinians Students' congress in Amman, King Hussein said that the Arabs had no alternative but to fight in view of the failure of international peace efforts so far and warned the great powers that their reactions to the Israeli aggression would "in the long run . . . affect our relations with them". He said that the Arabs must unite to regain Palestine, although no Arab could assume the guardianship of Palestine in place of its own people. Jordan, he said, was a meeting place of militant Arabs and its collapse would be devastating. He rejected suggestions that the war could be fought by Resistance alone and said only regular forces could occupy the country after the Resistance had undermined enemy morale. He said "several Arab quarters" had given arms generously to Jordanians, and the arms licensing laws therefore had had to be strengthened. Eventually all citizens would bear arms but would be heavily penalised for misusing them. King Hussein promised opportunities for youth "with equal opportunities for men and women, the great and the humble, to set a brilliant example . . . for the resurrection of a people facing fire and challenge". Israel's ambassador to Britain, Aharon Remez met the Director General of the BBC in connection with Israel's complaint that the BBC favoured the Arabs in its reports. Discussions inconclusive.

## UN HUMAN RIGHTS ENQUIRY

Six experts appointed by the UN to investigate Israeli violation of human rights in occupied territory started their inquiry. Since Israel refused to allow the group to operate in occupied territories unless it also investigated the situation of Jews living in Arab territory, it was agreed that evidence would be heard in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and UAR, after preliminary discussions in Geneva.

**2 August 1969****ARAB LEAGUE**

A two-week conference of the Arab League Israel Boycott Bureau was opened in Cairo by the UAR War Minister, Mohammed Fawzy, who emphasised the importance of the boycott in the Arab struggle against Zionists.

**3 August 1969****ISRAELI REPRESSION**

The Lydda military court sentenced two Arabs, Ghazi and Mohammed Shaker el Kwasemy, to 10 years imprisonment each and two Arabs in Ramallah and Nablus, to 15 years. Fateh commando Kassem Abu Aler was reported to have died of torture.

**ISRAELI ATTITUDES**

Statements of policy published by Israeli Labour Party in preparation for General elections. A special committee agreed to adopt a draft proposal of Defence Minister Moshe Dayan which envisages: the Jordan as a strategic boundary, thus leaving open the future of the occupied west bank; the retention by Israel of the Syrian Heights and

the Gaza Strip; control by Israeli forces of the straits leading to the Gulf of Aqaba, to ensure free navigation to Eilat, and the annexation of the coastal strip.

**4 August 1969****ISRAELI CEASE FIRE VIOLATION**

Syria complained to the UN Security Council over Israeli violations of the cease-fire.

**ISRAELI TOURIST PLANS FOR SINAI**

Moshe Kol, Tourist Minister, announced that three tourist centres were to be built at Sharm ash-Shaykh, near St. Catherine's Monastery and south of Eilat, i.e. in Egyptian territory.

**ASSASSINATION ATTEMPTS ON YASSER ARAFAT**

Yasser Arafat, Fateh leader, revealed in an interview with a Beirut weekly that four attempts had been made to murder him in recent months.

**5 August 1969****ISRAELI REPRESSION**

Israeli authorities confirmed the

arrest of Yahya Awdah, town clerk of Nablus, while he was trying to cross Damiya Ridge into Jordan. Two Arabs were sentenced to 10 and 11 years imprisonment for attacks on Israeli settlements in occupied territories. An Arab resident of Acre sentenced to eight years imprisonment for espionage on behalf of Syria.

**6 August 1969****ISRAELI AIR ATTACK ON JORDANIAN TERRITORY**

Israeli air attack using Skyhawks on villages of Ibder and Malka in East Jordan, about 60 miles north of Amman. At least two houses, a post office and a clinic were destroyed.

**LEBANON**

Prime Minister designate Rashid Karami, stated that Lebanon wanted to take an active role against Israel, and would allow Arab troops to enter Lebanon "if necessary" but only after a government decision to that effect; he added that the guerillas must accept the role allotted to Lebanon at the proposed Summit Conference.



*Crossing the bridge after having been expelled at the point of the bayonet from the occupied West Bank to the East Bank of the Jordan.*

**ARABS SENTENCED**

The Hebron Military Tribunal sentenced two Arabs to prison for resistance activities. Hasan Muhammad Amru (19) from Dura to 11 years and Abd ar Rasul Aswadi (19) from Khirbat Bait Awwa to 10 years. In Lydda six Fateh saboteurs captured in Nahal Dohton were sentenced to life imprisonment.

**ISRAELIS USE MERCENARIES**

Palestinian workers report trainload of heavy artillery and anti-aircraft guns in transit from Beersheba to Eilat and vehicles transporting mercenaries enlisted in Africa.

**7 August 1969****ISRAELI AGGRESSION**

Israel asks USA for 80 more Skyhawks and 25 Phantoms under the agreement concluded during President Johnson's administration. Pressure on US government expected to build up until 25 September when Mrs. Golda Meir is due in Washington for talks with President Nixon. East Jordanian villages were raided again by Israeli aircraft.

**ISRAELI ATTITUDES**

Moshe Dayan, Israeli Defence Minister warned that the country must be prepared for a long struggle, rather than "fix a time-table to attain ease and tranquility". The Minister of the Interior also said that Israel was prepared to stay on the present cease-fire borders for many years.

**8 August 1969****ISRAELI ATTACKS ON JORDANIAN TERRITORY**

For the third day running Israeli aircraft attacked Jordanian territory including the Ghor and el Safi region.

**THE UNITED NATIONS**

The United Nations announced the closing of its observation post on the Suez Canal following Israeli bombing attacks on the access road, which was made impassable. A Swedish observer, Major B. R. Plane, had been killed on the Egyptian side of the canal by Israeli artillery fire on 29 July.

**9 August 1969**

Israeli forces made widespread arrests in Gaza, especially in Khan Younis and throughout occupied territories, following a wave of resistance activity. They also stepped up bombing of Jordanian territory and police are constantly patrolling towns and roads in the Gaza Strip.

**10 August 1969****ARAB WOMEN ARRESTED**

Israelis rounded up Arab women in

several towns for pro-commando activities. Among them were five girls, in Ramallah and East Jerusalem, accused of planning to poison Arabs thought to be co-operating with Israel. In Ramallah an Israeli court sentenced seven Arab girls, the eldest of whom was 15, to various terms of imprisonment for resistance activities. A number of Arab women teachers were arrested in Nablus, Ramallah and Hebron and the houses of four of them destroyed. Israeli soldiers also made a house-to-house search in Gaza following a number of incidents.

**GHOR CANAL BOMBED**

Israeli aircraft severely damaged the Ghor Canal. The damage will be felt further south where farmers rely on the canal for irrigation, and it could have a disastrous effect on this year's crops. The raid totally destroyed one section of the canal. It was reported that the Israelis would not permit repair operations unless guerrilla activity from Jordanian territory ceased. Jordan claimed three aircraft shot down during the raid. Israeli mystere fighters also bombed and strafed the Adisujah area.

**ISRAEL REFUSES TO ENFORCE SHARIA RULINGS**

Israeli authorities announced that they would in future refuse to enforce the rulings of Sharia courts (Islamic law courts) in West Bank since Arab officials were refusing to take salaries from Israel. Religious courts cannot enforce their own verdicts.

**11 August 1969****NAPALM RAID ON SOUTH LEBANON**

Israeli aircraft carried out a 30-minute raid on the Mount Hermon area of Lebanon, near Arqub, the first aerial attack on Lebanon since the raid on Beirut airport in December 1968. Lebanon complained to the UN Security Council that napalm had been used, killing one woman and wounding another.

**DEPORTATION OF FORMER SENATOR**

Israeli military authorities deported from the West Bank Rashed el Khatib el Tamimi — former member of the Jordanian Senate—for supporting Arab Resistance groups.

**12 August 1969****ARABS SENTENCED**

A military court sentenced Salih Qawasmah of Hebron and Ahmad al Aswad of Tulkarm, both 25, to life imprisonment for sabotage activities.

**ISRAELI ATTITUDES**

Mrs. Golda Meir, Israeli Prime Minister, declared in a statement on the napalm raids on Lebanon that Lebanon could not "escape responsibility for terrorists operating in her territory" and that the operation had been "aimed at these saboteurs". There was no denial of Lebanon's charges.

**13 August 1969****ISRAELI RAIDS ON JORDANIAN TERRITORY**

Four Israeli aircraft raided Jordanian forces in the Prince Abdullah Bridge area of the Jordan Valley in a five-minute raid using rockets and napalm bombs. Jordan complained to the United Nations Security Council over the raid on the Ghor Canal, describing it as "a serious and premeditated act of aggression". The Charge d'Affaires, Hani Khassawneh, said, "It should be pointed out that the East Ghor canal constitutes the backbone of Jordan's agricultural economy . . . within two months, Israel has twice attacked the canal with the intention of destroying the agricultural economy of Jordan."

**14 August 1969****SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATES ISRAELI AGGRESSION**

The UN Security Council met to debate the Israeli air raid on Lebanon. The US delegate proposed that UN observers should be stationed on the Lebanese-Israeli border. Two draft resolutions were prepared: one Afro-Asian, condemning Israel, and the other American, calling upon Israel and Lebanon both to observe the cease fire.

**ISRAELI AIR ATTACKS**

Israeli Mirages attacked Egyptian positions on the Suez Canal but were met by anti-aircraft fire. Israeli aircraft also attacked the Amir Abdullah Bridge sector.

**ISRAEL ACCUSES LEBANON**

Lebanon denied Israeli allegations that missiles had been fired from Lebanese territory against Israeli villages. Lebanon invited UN observers to investigate at the scene of the alleged incident.

**15 August 1969****ISRAELI ATTITUDES**

Yigal Allon, Israeli deputy Prime Minister, is reported to have suggested giving self-government to West Bank. His suggestion described as "a form of self-government to supervise the management of the domestic, economic, cultural and health affairs with Israeli help and supervision".



*Israeli soldiers strolling in the streets of occupied Arab towns.*

#### **ARABS CHARGED WITH MURDER IN GENEVA**

Three Arabs who attacked an Israeli airliner on 18 February at Zurich, killing a pilot, were charged with murder. An Israeli security guard who killed a fourth Arab as the group were surrendering to Swiss police is charged with murder in extenuating circumstances. He was released on bail in March on an Israeli government guarantee that he would return to Switzerland for trial; but the courts have refused bail to the Arabs, arguing that their crime was much more serious.

**16 August 1969**

#### **ISRAELI ATTITUDES**

Major General Taim Herzog stated

that Israel would react against any country harbouring "terrorists" and would attack any of their bases "without reference to its activity or lack of activity".

#### **ISRAELI TROOP MOVEMENTS**

Observers reported the massing of more than 40,000 Israeli troops on the Jordan cease-fire line.

#### **ISRAELI REPRESSION**

Newspapers reported continued confiscation of Arab property on the West Bank, for example, 1,800 dinars was seized from one man, 2,500 dinars from a woman as well as 5,000 dinars sent to her from her brother in the USA. Several Arabs in Tulkarm reported property seized during the past week.

**17 August 1969**

#### **ISRAELI INTERFERENCE IN EDUCATION**

A Palestine Liberation Organisation delegation submitted a note to the 6th Arab Education Conference in Alexandria, protesting at brutal terrorist acts committed against teachers in occupied areas. The note said the Israeli authorities had cancelled parts of the syllabus containing Koranic references to Arab greatness and had distorted historical facts in textbooks. They had cancelled the teaching of history to the fourth elementary class, replacing it with civics, which dealt mainly with the history of Israel. The PLO said that UNRWA was conforming to Israeli

policy by discarding literary and historical texts dealing with Palestine.

### **ISRAELI TERRORISM**

Reports from el Khalil in Hebron said hand-to-hand fighting occurred in streets after "provocative acts" by Israeli troops against inhabitants.

**18 August 1969**

### **ISRAELI ATTITUDES**

Abbas Eban, Foreign Minister, speaking at a meeting in Jerusalem with Canadian Jews, said that Israel could not prevent Palestinians from forming a separate political entity. He said that any peace plans made in Israel were "devoted to the search for a means to improve security in the areas under Israel's control". Israel, he said, hoped the US would prevent the Middle East crisis from becoming world-wide by giving Israel arms.

### **UN SECURITY COUNCIL**

The UN Security Council continued their debate on Israel air-raids on Lebanese villages. (And on August 26th the Security Council unanimously condemned these Israeli actions.)

**19 August 1969**

### **LEBANON DENIES ISRAELI ACCUSATIONS**

The Lebanese Foreign Ministry denied Israeli accusations that Lebanon had violated the 1949 Armistice Agreement. The agreement does not allow unilateral abrogation and Lebanon had lawfully observed all clauses. It was Israel which had declared the agreement a "dead issue" and therefore it was Israel, not Lebanon, which had violated it.

### **LEBANESE RESISTANCE**

Yasir Arafat, Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman, said in an interview that Israeli air raids on South Lebanon villages could not strengthen resistance activity there.

### **ISRAELI AIR ATTACKS ON CANAL**

Israeli aircraft attacked in the Port Tewfiq and Shatt areas. An Israeli aircraft was shot down 20 miles west of the canal and the pilot captured and given medical treatment. Israeli aircraft also attacked Egyptian positions in the Southern sector of the Canal.

### **ISRAELI ATTITUDES**

General Moshe Dayan said Egyptian ability to start a war depended on their landing forces on and gaining air superiority over occupied territory. He said Israel was determined to maintain the cease-fire lines and that these depended on "the high price we shall make them pay for shooting at us".

**20 August 1969**

### **ISRAELI ATTITUDES**

Israel warned the UN Secretary General that it would take "suitable steps" if Jordan did not enforce the cease-fire within its territory, against resistance groups as well as regular troops.

Yisrael Galili, Minister of State, touring the Syria/Israel border, warned Syria that it might be hurt more than Israel by attempting to take action on the border. He described Israeli settlements in occupied Syrian territory as ready to fight the "recent increased Syrian aggression".

### **ARRESTS IN GAZA STRIP**

Many residents of el-Arish were arrested after commandos had fired on el-Arish airfield and Nahal Sinai Settlement, although the attack did no damage and caused no casualties. A curfew was imposed after the attack, houses searched and the inhabitants interrogated.

### **SUDAN**

Premier and Foreign Minister, Babiter Awadollah, told a students' delegation that Sudanese public opinion was much concerned with the Palestine problem. He said superficial differences should not prevent Arabs uniting for the Palestine cause.

**21 August 1969**

### **ARRESTS IN REFUGEE CAMP**

Israeli soldiers arrested twenty people during a search for saboteurs at Naghazi refugee camp in the Gaza Strip and imposed a curfew.

**22 August 1969**

### **ISRAEL BUDGETS FOR SETTLEMENT OF OCCUPIED LANDS**

The Housing Ministry has invested £13 million in Syrian Heights settlements. It will ask for £17-18 million next year.

### **LEBANON**

Lebanon protested to Rumania over that country's recent increased recognition of Israel. This was regarded as an unfriendly act towards Lebanon at a time when Israel had just attacked Lebanese territory. The government would "watch developments and take the necessary steps".

**24 August 1969**

### **ISRAELI APPROPRIATION OF OCCUPIED LAND**

The Jewish National Fund has handed over for Zionist settlement and cultivation 50,000 acres of land in the Syrian Heights. It is taking similar action in other occupied areas, includ-

ing the Gaza Strip and the Jordan Valley.

### **THE BURNING OF THE EL AQSA MOSQUE**

**25 August 1969**

Ambassadors of twenty-five predominantly Muslim states urged an impartial UN investigation of the fire: they suggested that the UN should enable representatives of Islamic countries to assess and repair the damage. They warned against legitimising Israeli control by giving "tacit consent" to Israeli enquiries and offers to repair damage.

**26 August 1969**

The Israelis announced that Rohan would be tried in mid-September. The chairman of the Israeli commission of enquiry, containing three Israelis and two Arabs, said the arrest made the commission's task more difficult — in fact, unnecessary — and they wanted to finish their enquiry as soon as possible.

President Nasser and President Iryani of Yemen, replying to King Hussein's message to Arab Muslim heads of state, said all Arabs must mobilise.

USSR Muslims denounced the Israeli desecration of the Aqsa Mosque.

**26 August 1969**

### **ISRAELIS SHOOT ON SIGHT**

In the Jaballyah area of the Gaza Strip Israeli soldiers fired on three "suspicious-looking persons", wounding and arresting one of them, when they refused to obey orders to halt.

### **ISRAEL AIR RAID ON SAFI**

Israeli planes made a twenty-minute attack on the Ghor el-Safi area, south of the Dead Sea, damaging crops and wounding two civilians. They are reported to have used napalm.

### **UN SECURITY COUNCIL CONDEMNS ISRAEL**

After extensive private consultations, the Council unanimously condemned Israel's "premeditated air attack" on Lebanon on 11 August. It warned that "further and more effective steps" would be taken if the action was repeated. It was the fifteenth time Israel had been condemned for acts of aggression.

### **ISRAELI ATTITUDES**

Moshe Dayan told residents of Halhul, a village on Mount Hebron, that Israel accepted responsibility for their safety, provided they co-operated with the authorities. This followed an incident in which five villagers were killed. Dayan said Israel was even willing to provide the villagers with arms.

## ARAB FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE ENDS

Four decisions were announced in a statement: to summon a meeting of the Joint Defence Council in the first week of November to "mobilise all Arab forces against the Israel aggression and to consolidate the Palestine revolution . . ."; to consider holding an Arab Summit later; to entrust Morocco and Saudi Arabia with the task of making contacts to convene an Islamic summit conference; to provide moral and material support to the Palestine revolution. The Council of Foreign Ministers also approved a unified plan of action for Arab Delegations at the next UN session.

**27 August 1969**

## ISRAELIS PENETRATE TO NILE

An Israeli commando unit raided Mankabad military camp 10km. west of Asyut on the banks of the Nile between Aswan and Cairo. Egyptian reports said that Israeli aircraft had bombed the camp without causing damage or casualties. The raid was the fourth by Israeli commandos on the

Nile valley, but the first directed at a military target. Israel said it was intended as a warning to the UAR that Israel could reach anywhere inside Egyptian territory with heavy weapons.

## MORE ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS

Israel Agriculture Minister, Haim Gevati, said ten new settlements would be established in 1970: two in the Syrian Heights, two in the lower Jordan valley, two in North Sinai and four in Ha'arava, south of the Dead Sea.

## ISRAEL REJECTS SECURITY COUNCIL CONDEMNATION

Manahim Begin, an Israeli Cabinet Minister, said Israel was acting out of self-defence in bombing South Lebanese villages and that Israel rejected the Council's condemnation. He said the weight of world opinion would not prevent Israel from defending itself.

**27 August 1969**

A spokesman for the Palestine National Liberation Movement (fatah) criticised the silence of the Vatican on the El Aqsa fire. The Rev. Ilia Khoury, Pastor of the Arab Evangelical Com-

munity in Ramallah on the West Bank, also criticised the Pope, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Greek Patriarch.

The Muslim Council of Jerusalem set up a five-man committee headed by Sheikh Hilmi al Muhtasib, to deal with urgent repairs to the Aqsa Mosque.

**28 August 1969**

Feelings still ran high in the Arab world.

Dr. Nureddin al-Atassi, addressing a protest rally in Damascus, said all Arabs must be ready to mobilise for the battle.

There were strikes in Lebanon, South Yemen, Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip and demonstrations in Turkey. Workers in the UAR observed a two-minute silence in mourning for the disaster. Australia expressed sympathy for all Moslems over the El Aqsa fire.

**29 August 1969**

Israeli Security Forces fired in the air to disperse a demonstration at the El Aqsa Mosque. Tass published an article blaming Israel for the fire and calling for observation of the Security Council resolution.



*Arab families expelled from the West Bank of the Jordan.*

**28 August 1969****ISRAELI AIRCRAFT RAID  
JORDAN**

Aircraft and ground forces attacked Jordanian East Bank positions in the Damiya Bridge area in a 25-minute battle.

**KING HUSSEIN STATEMENT**

King Hussein in an interview with the Beirut newspaper "Al-Jaridah" said "the time is propitious for a joint Arab-Islamic summit conference". He said he was going to Saudi Arabia and Cairo to discuss the Middle East situation. He believed confrontation with Israel to be "inevitable" because Israel was "challenging" the world and the UN Resolutions, as well as "trying to hold Arab territories by force". He expected Israel to carry out an "unusual military adventure". Speaking of relations with the great Powers he said these would depend on their attitude to the Arab/Israeli conflict. Jordan would obtain arms wherever possible; Arab States could offer "more help". He said there was no "peaceful or military solution" and the only object was "to save our territory, our people and our shrines". He concluded that he was "optimistic" about the future.

**FRENCH ARMS DENIAL**

France denied relaxing the total arms embargo against Israel. Reports from the USA had stated that France was about to reconsider the delivery of fifty Mirage V aircraft paid for by Israel but blocked in January after the Israeli raid on Beirut Airport.

**29 August 1969****ATTACK ON PLO OFFICE**

Three Hebrew-speaking men attacked the New York offices of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. They assaulted a university professor who was there at the time, and stole files and papers.

**30 August 1969****TRADE UNION FACT  
FINDING MISSION**

An international trade union team arrived in Amman to investigate the condition of workers in Arab countries affected by the 1967 war. The mission is to hear evidence from Arab workers who have been ill-treated by the occupation authorities and will visit refugee camps. The mission, led by Mr. Roberto Hiramados, President of the Permanent Congress of United Syndicates in Latin America, had come from Cairo where it inspected the factories moved from the Suez Canal area and interviewed Arab workers. The group

is scheduled to visit Lebanon and Syria. It is to ask the Israeli authorities for permission to enter the occupied Arab territories to conduct on-the-spot investigations and to examine reports of Israeli violations of Arab workers' rights. A report is being prepared by the UAR Workers' Federation on Israel crimes committed against Arab workers.

**31 August 1969****POPE APPEALS FOR PEACE**

The Pope, addressing pilgrims at Castelgandolfo, appealed for peace in the Middle East. He said that the situation seemed to him as tense as it had before the June war of 1967.

**LIFE IN LEBANESE REFUGEE  
CAMPS**

In a report published by the Beirut "Daily Star" a spokesman for UNRWA said "the level of subsistence we provide is very low" and refugees must make up their needs themselves. UNRWA provides flour, oil, pulses, rice, sugar and soap, but cannot provide a balanced diet. However, there are no health problems in Lebanese camps; UNRWA expenditure on health is 13 per cent of the \$44 million annual allocation. Those who live in camps are mainly of peasant stock since the middle class refugees generally take refuge with relations or friends, or have enough money to support themselves. There is little work for refugees to do but none of them contemplate settling permanently anywhere but in Palestine.

**PLANS TO REBUILD JEWISH  
QUARTER OF OLD JERUSALEM**

Israel announced a plan to rehabilitate the Jewish Quarters of the Old City to house 600 families. There are also plans for Mount Scopus and Ramot Eshkol. Many residents have been evacuated from these areas with, according to the Israeli authorities, their full consent to payment of compensation.

**1 September 1969****FOUR-NATION TALKS IN CAIRO**

The leaders of Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Iraq met in Cairo to discuss the Palestine situation. President Nasser, in his speech, said that "because this high-level meeting" was described as a "meeting of the countries confronting Israel" it did not mean that these countries had a special position. He said: "We do not claim . . . that our role in the . . . struggle is greater than the role of the other countries . . .".

**PALESTINE NATIONAL  
COUNCIL MEETINGS**

Meetings of the 6th Session of the Palestine National Council began in Cairo at Arab League headquarters. Topics discussed were military plans, unification of resistance movements and collecting tax from Palestinians.

**AQSA MOSQUE:****ROHAN FORMALLY CHARGED**

Formal charges of setting fire to Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem were brought against an Australian, Michael Rohan. They allege that he was driven by a religious idea. The trial will open on 6 October. The Israeli commission appointed to investigate the fire was told that the fire extinguishers in the mosque were unserviceable.

**2 September 1969****ISRAEL ATTACKS LEBANON**

Israeli troops fired on Lebanese territory, wounding a civilian and damaging a house. The same day Israeli Deputy Premier, Yigal Allon, in a speech at Metulla, warned that the Lebanese Government would have to bear the consequences of guerrilla activity. Rashid Karami, Lebanese acting Premier, replied that these threats were "indicative of Israel's aggressive, expansionist policy". He said that Lebanon "is accused of things it has nothing to do with . . . I do not believe that Lebanon is to be held responsible for acts of resistance in the very heart of Tel Aviv and Haifa".

**ISRAELI RECREATION CENTRE  
FOR OCCUPIED TERRITORY**

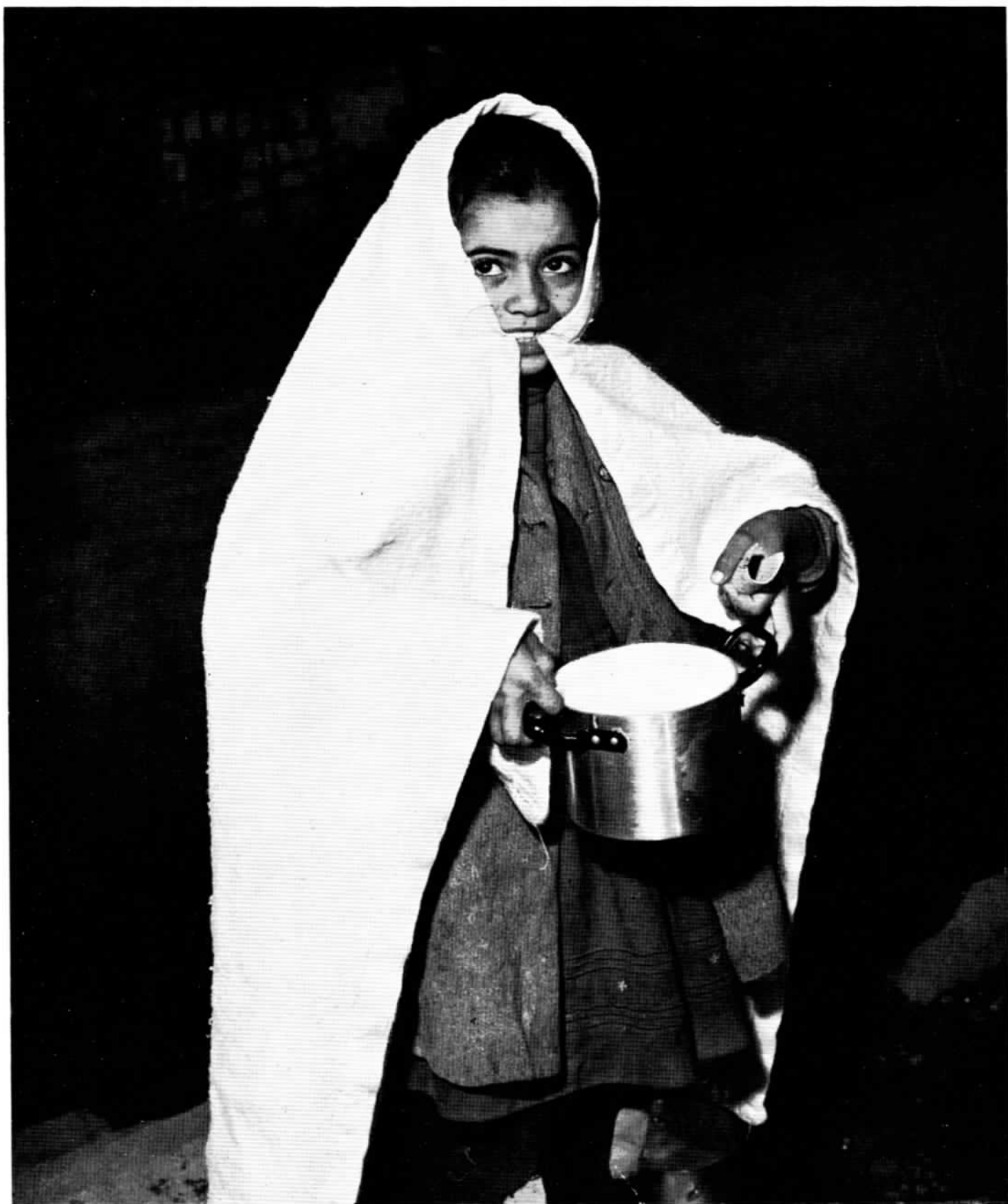
The Israeli Defence Minister has authorised the building of a military recreation centre at Sharm al-Shaikh. It will be ready in 18 months and will cost £1.5 million.

**3 September 1969****MORE ATTACKS ON LEBANON**

Israeli aircraft attacked South Lebanon in two raids, lasting 25 and 15 minutes. They are reported to have dropped napalm on the villages of Rashayya, Al-Fekhar, Kfar, Hammam and Hebariya, injuring several villagers. Lebanon informed the United Nations but did not ask for a Security Council meeting, since the previous Security Council condemnation of Israel covers all future acts.

**SUDAN JOINS FIGHT  
FOR PALESTINE**

The arrival of Major-General Ja'afar Numairi, Chairman of the Sudanese Revolution Council, to join the Arab leaders in Cairo (see 1 September)



*A young Palestinian Arab refugee receives her milk ration while the Israelis establish permanent settlement in her homeland.*

shows that Sudan is now taking a more active part in the struggle for Palestine. At the final meeting Numairi said that the Arab nation was rich in resources but "not all of them have contributed

to the battle to the same degree". The meeting also heard a message from President Boumedienne of Algeria. A joint communique issued afterwards said the conference had considered

"every aspect" of the situation and called on other Arab states to help because the battle was "too big to be confined to any particular area; it is a battle of destiny".

**4 September 1969****ISRAELI AIR ATTACKS**

Israeli aircraft were reported over the Mafrak area of Iraq. They also raided Jordanian positions in the Makhadat al-Karkar area about 2 kilometres south of the Sheikh Hussein Bridge in the north Jordan Valley, and the Damiya Bridge area. One person was killed and three were wounded in the raids which lasted about 45 minutes.

**ARABS DETAINED IN GALILEE**

Twenty-three Arabs of a village in Galilee were condemned by an Acre court and detention orders were served on them. They were suspected of painting "seditious" slogans on the walls and streets of their village.

**COMMANDO ACTIVITY**

Fatah announced the "biggest ever" operation against Israel along a 14-mile front in the Jordan Valley south of Lake Tiberias. The attack was two-pronged, one force attacking Himmeh and another Turkumaniah and Suwaima. This, the biggest resistance raid since the "Green Belt" operation of 7 August, marks a change from the hit-and-run tactics used until now. Israel denied there had ever been a raid and said it was "imagination".

**5 September 1969****ISRAEL RAIDS LEBANON**

The Israelis reported that in a raid on the Mount Hermon area they had killed five people and destroyed twelve buildings. Lebanese reports said one man was killed, two were wounded and three houses were destroyed. In spite of the attacks, the Syrian paper, "Al-Thawra" expressed support for the Palestinian National Council decision to maintain feda'i bases in South Lebanon.

**ISRAEL DEMANDS ARMS**

Moshe Kol, Israeli Minister of Transport, said that in view of the Libyan coup and the "war preparations of the Arab countries", Israel was entitled to receive western arms on lease-lend terms.

**6 September 1969****PHANTOMS ARRIVE**

Israel Radio reported the arrival of the U.S. Phantom aircraft "a few days ago".

**7 September 1969****PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL ENDS SESSION**

The Palestine National Council ended its week-long series of meeting, during which Yasir Arafat was re-elected chairman of the Palestine

Liberation Organisation. The Council stressed, in its communique, its continued opposition to surrender, urged continued resistance, underlined its independence of action uninfluenced by outside interests and condemned US deliveries of arms to Israel.

**EGYPTIAN BOATS ATTACKED**

Israeli forces attacked two torpedo boats off Ras al-Sadat, 20 kilometres south of Suez town. According to the Israelis both were sunk, but the Egyptians report that only one was hit.

**NEW ISRAELI COMMANDER**

Brigadier Menahim Aviram was appointed Commander of Israeli Defence Forces in the Ghaza Strip and North Sinai, replacing Brigadier Mordechai Gur.

**8 September 1969****PLO CHAIRMAN****VISITS SUEZ FRONT**

Yasir Arafat, PLO Chairman, accompanied by a delegation, visited the Suez Canal Front.

**REPORT ON****PALESTINE RESISTANCE**

The Committee for the Consolidation of Steadfastness met under Dr. Sayed Nofal to draft a report on Palestine Resistance, which will come before the Arab League. An annual credit of JD 15,846,700 from the Arab states, apart from military contributions, was suggested. Other recommendations in the report will come before the Joint Arab Defence Council.

**INDONESIA SUPPORTS PALESTINIANS**

It was reported that Indonesian Muslim organisations in Pekalongan, Java, had formed a 20,000-strong volunteer combat force to help the Arabs.

**9 September 1969****AQSA MOSQUE**

The UN Security Council began consideration of the fire at Al-Aqsa Mosque.

**RED CROSS TO EXAMINE****ISRAELI TREATMENT OF ARABS**

The International Red Cross has appointed a five-nation committee to draft a resolution on the application of the Geneva Convention in Israeli-occupied territory. Israel's request for inclusion on the committee—along with representatives of Jordan, Brazil, France, Ivory Coast and Poland—was rejected. Dr. Abu Gura of Jordan called on Israel to observe the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949 on the protection of civilians in wartime, and

alleged that Israel held thousands of prisoners to whom the Red Cross was denied access.

**BRITAIN PREPARING TO SELL ARMS TO ISRAEL?**

Mr. Christopher Mayhew alleged that Britain was preparing to sell Chieftain tanks to Israel and demanded a block on the transaction until Israel agreed to obey the Security Council and retire to her frontiers. The report was unconfirmed by the British Foreign Office and the Ministry of Defence.

**DIFFICULTIES OF PUBLISHING ARAB VIEWPOINT**

Sami Hadawi, in an article in the Beirut "Daily Star" on Arab information organisations, said it was very difficult to disseminate the Arab viewpoint because of Zionist pressure on publishers. He said that in general the word of non-Arab sympathisers with the Arab cause was more readily accepted than that of the Arabs themselves and that the work of private information organisations was causing serious worry in the Zionist ranks.

**ISRAEL ATTACKS EGYPTIAN POSTS**

The Israelis reported that more than 100 Egyptians were killed in a 10-hour raid on the Gulf of Suez. Troops and tanks landed at Al-Hafayer, 24 miles south of Suez, and advanced south to Ras Zafarana, 54 miles south of Suez, where they re-embarked. The Israeli forces claimed that they attacked 15 guard posts, SA-2 missile sites, army camps and radar stations, and destroyed tons of equipment. Only one Israeli soldier, they said, was slightly wounded, and one plane shot down. They encountered no opposition from Egyptian forces.

The UAR report said Israeli forces had attempted to land but had been driven back with heavy casualties. A UAR spokesman said that the only targets attacked by Israeli troops had been outposts each manned by ten men or less, who had orders to withdraw if attacked. Other Egyptian reports said the only casualties were in a civilian bus attacked by Israeli aircraft.

According to Israel Radio, the object of the raid was to give President Nasser "a dramatic demonstration, not only of their (the Israelis') own ability, but also of Egyptian weakness". The newspaper "Ma'ariv" said the aim of the raid was "to strike the Egyptians, inflict heavy losses, shake their morale and shock Cairo politically and psychologically".

### 10 September 1969 ISRAELI AIR RAID ON GULF OF SUEZ

Israeli aircraft raided the Za'farana and Abu Daraj area, the scene of the massive raid on 9 September. Egypt shot down one aircraft opposite Ayn al-Sukhna but this was denied by the Israelis.

### ISRAEL REMAINS ADAMANT ON JERUSALEM

Haim Moshe Shapiro, Israeli Minister of the Interior, announced in Tel Aviv that Jerusalem could continue "completely under Israeli rule and sovereignty".

### AQSA MOSQUE: ISRAELI ATTITUDE

Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir said the Aqsa Mosque fire should have no connection with UN Security Council Affairs. Moshe Shapiro also accused the Arabs of starting an artificial religious war over the incident. He said that Israel hoped the West would reject the Arab version at the Security Council, especially since the trial of Michael Rohan was pending.

### RED CROSS ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON GENEVA CONVENTION

The international Committee of the Red Cross, meeting in Istanbul from 30 August to 12 September, adopted a resolution deploring, without mentioning Israel, "all refusals to put into action the provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention", and "showing deep preoccupation with the state of civilian populations in the occupied

territories of the Middle East". Sixty-four nations voted for the resolution but 46 including France, abstained. The conference officially recognised the Palestinian Red Crescent Society. Israel, who is not a member of the ICRC, attended as a signatory to the Geneva Convention.

### 11 September 1969 PALESTINE DELEGATION REFUSES TO BETRAY REFUGEES

Fatah denied reports in the French paper "Le Monde" that a Palestinian delegation had agreed to hand over those accused of shooting security officers at Nahr al-Barid camp in Lebanon on 28 August. The statement said that Fatah could not betray its kinsmen.

### HUSSEIN-HELOU TALKS

King Hussein of Jordan and President Charles Helou of Lebanon began talks in Beirut on the Palestine situation.

### 12 September 1969 FATAH ALLEGES ISRAELIS POISONED WELL

The "Voice of Fatah" accused the Israelis of poisoning a well in Asir, Hebron. Fatah alleged that 30 people were poisoned, of whom four died. Fatah also alleged that the Israelis had detonated bombs in various parts of the country and then accused Palestinians of these acts. Referring to an Israeli offer to arm Arab villagers for self-defence, Fatah said Arab families might accept these arms, but they would use them against Israel.

### 13 September 1969 BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO JORDAN

A British Parliamentary Delegation arrived in Jordan. The aim of the visit was to improve relations with the Arabs, to exchange views on the Palestine question and present the Arab viewpoint to the British public.

### 14 September 1969 ISRAEL STILL BANS UN INVESTIGATORS

Israel announced that the ban remained on the UN Committee appointed to investigate the treatment of Arabs in occupied territory, unless it also investigated the treatment of Jews in Arab states. The committee was at last formed on 12 September from representatives of Ceylon, Yugoslavia and Somalia.

### 15 September 1969 SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION

The UN Security Council condemned Israel for failing to comply with a previous resolution stipulating the unchanged status of Jerusalem, and refusing to rescind measures for annexing Arab Jerusalem. The Council expressed grief at the damage caused by the Aqsa Mosque fire and said the incident emphasised the need for Israel to comply with the resolution. The US delegate said the United States saw no reason to connect the Aqsa Mosque fire with the general Middle East issue and the US abstained from voting along with Finland, Columbia and Paraguay. Eleven of the 15 members, including Britain, supported the resolution.



An Israeli postcard on the occasion of the new Jewish Year.

## UNRWA THREATENED FINANCIALLY

UN Secretary-General U Thant, on August 4th, sent a letter to all member states drawing "urgent attention" to the unsatisfactory financial situation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).

*UNRWA's commissioner-general Laurence Michelmores, said in his latest report that the agency was showing a deficit of \$7 million in its working capital, which had amounted to \$20 million in 1962 and been depleted to \$13 by the end of 1968.*

U Thant said he shared Michelmores's deep concern for the future of UNRWA and described the deficit as extremely serious. He warned that the agency would have to reduce its services drastically by 1970 unless its funds were soon augmented.

Dr. Sayed Nofal, assistant secretary-general of the Arab League, opened the fifth conference of officials in charge of Palestine refugees in host countries, in Amman, on the same day. He told the meeting the Arab states would not tolerate any attempt to reduce UNRWA's services. They were insufficient already, and should certainly not be decreased.

One Arab host country, Lebanon, was not represented at the conference, but it was stated that a further meeting, at which Michelmores's financial report would be considered in detail, would be held in Beirut on 16th August.

At its final session on 7th August the Amman meeting called on the Arab League to circulate to its member countries a memorandum outlining what the PLO was doing for refugees.

## CONFIDENCE AT BOYCOTT MEETING

MORE firms are responding to the directives of the Arab boycott offices, with the result that the blockade against trade with Israel is becoming increasingly effective, said Mohamed Ahmed Mahgub, Commissioner-General of the movement, in a statement issued on 14th August at the close of the two-week meeting of Arab Boycott of Israeli Officers which opened in Alexandria on August 2nd.

Seventy-five subjects figured on the agenda of the conference, said Mahgub, all aimed at tightening the boycott and plugging loopholes in its general administration. It was decided to lift the

ban against Arab countries trading with 43 foreign companies (not named individually) which had satisfied the authorities that they were no longer violating the restrictions imposed on business relations with Israel.

Seven concerns were added to the black-list. Two of these—the Glass Glover group and the Dona Export Co.—are British.

The conference agreed to regard itself as being in session until the next meeting—the 29th—is convened, in order that urgent issues may be considered with a minimum of delay.

French Deputy and "Polybe" of the Figaro, writes under date of 12th April, 1917:—

"Patriotism is the first of our duties. It is the duty of every country to accord the same rights to all citizens without regard to their beliefs. In this respect Rumania will certainly follow the example of Russia.

"I am a resolute adversary of Zionism. Jerusalem belongs to all the religions. We know its history for 3,000 years. The Jewish Kingdom endured scarcely five centuries. Judaism is a religion.

"The absolute duty of the Jews, as of the Catholics, Protestants, and Orthodox, is to serve their country as good citizens and loyal soldiers. Zionism has been a dream. Tomorrow it will be nothing more than an archaeological snare."

9th October, 1917.

E. S. MONTAGU

ZIONISM (Cont. from P.5)

the priest and prophet were ever in disagreement and feud with kingdom and state, and which led in the end to the state's destruction. This would surely happen again were a Jewish state again established."

8. I have obtained two other extracts which may interest the cabinet.—

(1) Italy

Signor Luigi Luzzatti, the eminent Italian Statesman who was Prime Minister in 1910, writes "Jewish Exponent", 18th May, 1917:—

"Jews must acquire everywhere full religious liberty as existing in the United States and in Italy. In Palestine, delivered from Turks, Jews will live, not as sovereigns but as free citizens, to fertilise their father's land. Judaism is not a Nationality but a Religion."

(2) France

M. Joseph Reinach, the well-known

## URGENTLY REQUIRED

**12,800.00 TRADING STAMPS TO RAISE £6,000 FOR THE PALESTINE RED CRESCENT ORGANISATION**

(Members of International Red Cross)

For every 1,280 PINK TRADING STAMPS and GREEN SHIELD STAMPS donated, the Companies producing them have agreed to pay into the Bank Account of the Palestine Red Crescent Organisation, the sum of TWELVE SHILLINGS. In addition the recently issued Co-operative BLUE STAMPS will yield EIGHT SHILLINGS per 1,200.

Since a minimum initial target of £6,000 has been fixed, it means that 12,800.00 GREEN SHIELD PINK TRADING or BLUE CO-OPERATIVE Stamps MUST be obtained.

The Palestine Red Crescent Organisation urgently needs all the money we can raise to continue its work of mercy among the Palestinian Refugees. PLEASE help by making your purchases of groceries, etc., from shops giving PINK TRADING STAMPS, or from the Co-operative Shops for BLUE STAMPS; and purchase your petrol only from garages giving GREEN SHIELD TRADING STAMPS.

When you have accumulated a small quantity, please send them LOOSE (NOT stuck into books) direct to the organiser:—

Mr. KHALID AHMED AL-ALI,  
10 ACLAND ROAD,  
BROADCLYST,  
Near EXETER, DEVON