

THE ARAB

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EDITORIAL

THE BALFOUR DECLARATION IN 1969

NOVEMBER 2nd, which we can justifiably call the blackest day in the history of the Arab people, approaches once more. It is the anniversary of a letter sent by the then British Foreign Secretary, Arthur Balfour, to Lord Rothschild as representative of the Zionist Federation. It is worth recalling its words:

"I have much pleasure in conveying to you on behalf of His Majesty's Government the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations, which has been submitted to and approved by the Cabinet: 'His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country'.

"I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation."

From this Declaration has stemmed all the events that have brought disaster to the people of Palestine and their present calamitous situation. A "National Home for the Jewish people" has been translated into the "State of Israel" which now occupies the whole of Palestine.

Every Palestinian Arab is either living in exile, one and a half million in the refugee camps, or under military occupation.

The grim catalogue of what is happening in the occupied territories (see *Palestine Chronicle*, pages 8-11) is a direct result of the Balfour Declaration. The pious British hope that "nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine" has been turned into dust under the heel of the Israeli armies of occupation.

The daily actions of the Israeli Government are directed towards turning Palestine into a state "as Jewish as England is English" in the words of the Zionist leader, Dr. Weizman. How can anyone interpret otherwise the actions of the occupying power in their pressures to force Arabs to leave their Palestinian homeland, in deporting their leaders and in building permanent Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab territories?

It is not only to the past that we should look, however, but much more important, to the future. On pages 2-3 we print an important article by Christopher Mayhew, M.P., Chairman of the Labour Middle East Committee, in which he traces the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict as it has been treated at the United Nations. While there does not seem to be any immediate hope of the implementation of the Security Council Resolution of November 22nd, 1967. The Four

Power talks still continue and although Ambassador Jarring is returning to his post in Moscow, U Thant has firmly announced that he has not given up his peace mission and is ready to return at any moment.

The leaders of the four Great Powers have all recently affirmed that the U.N. Security Council Resolution is the basis of their approach to a settlement in the Middle East, and that Israel must withdraw from the occupied territories. This is the basis of all the peace talks and no one should be misled by propaganda from Tel Aviv that there is any change. As we go to press the American Assistant Secretary of State, Joseph Sisco, has been meeting with the Soviet Ambassador in Washington to consider how the Jarring negotiations can be reactivated.

Alongside all the diplomatic moves the Palestinian people are themselves showing the world that they are determined to regain their nationhood. The leaders of the Palestine resistance movement have assumed the leadership of the liberation movement and their courage has been the backbone of the high morale of the population of the Jordanian villages that have been bombed and strafed with napalm during these past months.

And the growing support of people all over the world is continuously increasing, backing their just cause of the Arab People.

THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT AT U.N.

BY CHRISTOPHER MAYHEW M.P.

Chairman of the Labour Middle East Committee

Twenty-two years have passed since Mr. Ernest Bevin, exasperated and frustrated by pro-Zionist pressure from the United States, dumped the Palestine problem into the lap of the United Nations. The history of the Arab-Israel conflict since then can be traced quite easily in terms of resolutions passed by the Security Council and General Assembly—usually by overwhelming majorities—which have been defied by Israel. The main ones have been:

**Resolution No. 181 of
29th November, 1947**

This was the famous partition resolution, passed by the General Assembly by 33 votes to 13 with 10 abstentions. It recommended the establishment of a Jewish state and an Arab state in Palestine and the internationalization of Jerusalem.

It is still widely believed in the West that the partition plan was upheld by the Zionists and destroyed by the Arab states when they invaded Palestine. This is a myth. The partition resolution was passed on 29th November, 1947, and the British troops were withdrawn on 15th May, 1948. During this period, while the Arab states waited passively on the sidelines, the Zionists captured and occupied large areas of territories allotted to the Arab states, thus tearing up the partition plan.

Mr. David Ben-Gurion has himself described what was done—"Until the British left, no Jewish settlement, however remote, was entered or seized by the Arabs, while the Haganah captured many Arab positions and liberated Tiberias, Jaffa and Safed. So on the day of destiny (15th May, 1948) that part of Palestine where the Haganah could operate was almost clear of Arabs." (*The Rebirth and Destiny of Israel*, p.530.)

The Zionists also illegally occupied a large part of Jerusalem, which the partition plan had designated for administration by the United Nations Trusteeship Council.

All this was done before the British troops had withdrawn and before a single soldier of the Arab armies had set foot in Palestine.

For a time these events shattered the

Arabs' faith in the United Nations. They argued passionately that the General Assembly was acting ultra vires, that the International Court of Justice should be consulted, and that the right to self-determination enshrined in the United Nations' Charter was being violated. They even threatened to withdraw from the United Nations. But all in vain.

**Resolution No. 194 of
11th December, 1948**

This resolution dealt with the plight of the Arab refugees, and is one of the few to be strongly supported by the Palestinians themselves as well as by the Arab states. It arose out of a courageous report of the United Nations Mediator, Count Folke Bernadotte, made shortly before he was assassinated. Referring to the refugees, the Mediator declared: "It will be an offence against the principles of elemental justice if these innocent victims of the conflict were denied the right to return to their homes while Jewish immigrants flowed into Palestine . . . and indeed at least offered the threat of permanent replacement of the Arab refugees who have been rooted in the land for centuries". (U.N. Document A/648, p. 14.)

The subsequent Assembly resolution declared: "Refugees who wish to return to their homes and live in peace with their neighbours should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date and that compensation should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return. . . ."

This resolution is reaffirmed almost every year by the General Assembly, usually without dissent; but no action has been taken by Israel to implement it.

**Resolution No. 273 of
11th May, 1949**

This is the resolution which admitted Israel to membership of the United Nations. Uniquely, it laid down conditions for admission.

Israel had applied for membership once before, in December, 1948. On that occasion her non-compliance with United Nations resolutions told against her, and the application failed. In May, 1949, however, her agreement to

sign the Lausanne Protocol gave a strong (though misleading) impression that she intended to mend her ways, and helped to turn votes in her favour. As the Israeli Government afterwards frankly admitted—"Some members of the United Nations wished at this opportunity to test Israel's intentions with regard to the refugees, boundaries and Jerusalem issues, before approving its application for admission. In a way, Israel's attitude at the Lausanne talks aided its delegation at Lake Success in its endeavour to obtain the majority required for admission." (Israeli Government Year Book, 1950, pp. 140-142.)

In Arab eyes, Israel joined the United Nations on false pretences, and there is some substance in the accusation.

**Resolution No. 303 of
9th December, 1949**

This resolution reaffirmed that Jerusalem should be internationalized. Israel's reaction to it has been described by the then Prime Minister, Mr. Ben-Gurion—"The United Nations . . . saw fit . . . this year to decide that our eternal city should become a corpus separatum under international control. Our rebuttal of this wicked counsel was unequivocal and resolute; our Government and Knesset at once moved their seat to Jerusalem and made Israel's crown and capital irrevocable and for all men to see." (*The Rebirth and Destiny of Israel*, p. 362.)

Mr. Ben-Gurion was referring, of course, only to that part of Jerusalem then occupied by Israel. Today, Israel has conquered all Jerusalem. For her military parade through the city celebrating her conquest, she was unanimously censured by the Security Council (Resolutions 2233 and 2245 of 4th and 14th July, 1967). Her claim to administer the whole of the city was rejected by the General Assembly by the extraordinary vote of 99 votes to nil. Nevertheless, Israeli spokesmen continue to assert that Jerusalem is "not a matter for negotiation".

**Resolution No. 998 of
5th November, 1956**

After the Suez war—for which Israel was again strongly criticized—the

General Assembly resolved by 67 votes to nil to set up a United Nations' Expeditionary Force to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities. The U.A.R. agreed to co-operate and accept the presence of this force on her territory, but Israel refused.

As U Thant later put it, intervening in a General Assembly debate in June, 1967—"... Despite the intent of the General Assembly resolution that United Nations troops should be stationed on both sides of the line, Israel always firmly refused to accept them on Israeli territory on the valid grounds of national sovereignty. ... There can be no doubt that it would have been a helpful factor of considerable importance if Israel had at any time accepted the deployment of U.N.E.F. on its side of the line."

Israel's refusal had far-reaching consequences. The fact that U.N.E.F. was deployed only on Egyptian soil in June, 1967, meant that U Thant had to withdraw it altogether at the Egyptians' request.

Resolution No. 242 of 22nd November, 1967

This famous resolution, passed unanimously by the Security Council on the initiative of the British Government, laid down guidelines for a settlement following the June war. It called

for an Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories conquered during the war, for the right of all states in the area to live in peace and security, for the free passage of shipping through the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aqaba, and for a "just settlement" of the refugee problem.

The Arab world is divided in its attitude to this resolution. The Palestinian organizations oppose it, and so

The Sunday Times.
15th June, 1969.
*"Force of Arms not Formal
Resolutions will decide the
issue."*

*Ben-Gurion—
Rebirth and Destiny of Israel*

do a number of Arab states, notably Algeria and Iraq. They argue that it is irrelevant (because it does not deal with the liberation of Palestine as a whole), impracticable (because the Israelis will never voluntarily accept it, and the Americans will not allow them to be coerced) and undesirable (because it divides the Arab world). But there is still a large, though diminishing, section of Arab opinion led by President Nasser and King Hussein which supports it.

Israel rejects the main feature of the resolution—withdrawal from con-

quered territories—and shows no willingness to accept the recommendation on refugees.

In addition to the above resolutions, over forty acts of aggression by Israel against her neighbours have been recorded by United Nations. A number of them have been brought before the Security Council. A recent example was the devastating Israeli attack on Beirut airport.

Will the years ahead continue the same pattern—of Israeli defiance and U.N. impotence? The next few months may well decide. If the four permanent members of the Security Council succeed in agreeing detailed proposals for a settlement, and on ways of inducing the conflicting parties to accept them, a new and hopeful phase will open. But if the current four-power talks fail even the most moderate Arabs will begin despairing of a settlement. The Arab world will reject the idea of a U.N. solution and in the light of history it will be hard to blame them.

For one service, however, all Arabs should be grateful to U.N. It has helped to inform and crystallize world opinion on the monstrous injustices suffered by the Palestinian Arabs and Palestine problem, and to inflict on Israel a growing moral and diplomatic isolation.



In the wake of Israeli forces . . .

RESOLUTION OF THE MUSLIM SUMMIT CONFERENCE

The Heads of States and governments and representatives of the Kingdom of Afghanistan, the democratic and popular Republic of Algeria, the Republic of Chad, the Republic of Guinea, the Republic of Indonesia, the Empire of Iran, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Kuwait, the Republic of Lebanon, the Arab Republic of Libya, Malaysia, the Republic of Mali, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the Republic of Niger, the Republic of Pakistan, the Republic of Senegal, the Republic of Somalia, the popular Republic of South Yemen, the democratic Republic of Sudan, the Republic of Tunisia, the Republic of Turkey, the United Arab Republic, the Arabic Republic of Yemen and the Moslem Community of India, gathered on the occasion of the first Muslim Summit Conference held in Rabat from the 22nd to the 25th September, 1969 (from the 9 to the 12 rajab 1389).

The representatives of the Organisation for the Liberation of Palestine, present as observers, and equally attending the Conference.

Convinced that their common religious belief constitutes a powerful factor for closer approach and understanding between their peoples,

Determined to preserve the spiritual, moral and socio-economic values of Islam which constitute one of the determining factors of the progress made by Humanity,

Proclaiming their unshakeable faith in the precepts of Islam which constitute a true equality of rights,

Re-affirming their adhesion to the United Nations Charter, the aims and principles of which offer a solid basis for a fruitful co-operation between peoples,

Determined to strengthen the fraternal and spiritual links existing between their peoples and to safeguard their freedom and the inheritance of common civilisation founded namely on the principles of justice, tolerance and non-discrimination.

Anxious to promote everywhere comfort, progress and freedom,

Determined to unite their efforts for

the preservation of international peace and security.

To these ends, they declare the following:—

Their governments will consult together in order to promote between themselves a close co-operation and mutual assistance in the economic, scientific, cultural and spiritual fields, inspiring themselves from the eternal precepts of Islam.

Their governments undertake to settle by pacific means disputes which might arise between them in order to contribute to the reinforcement of international peace and security, according to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations' Organisation.

In answer to a question as to whether Israel admitted a measure of responsibility for the plight of the Palestinians, Mrs. Meir, Prime Minister of Israel, "NO, NO RESPONSIBILITY whatsoever."

*The Sunday Times,
15th June, 1969.*

Having considered the criminal fire perpetrated in the holy "Al Aqsa" mosque and the situation in the Middle East, the Heads of States and governments and Representatives make the following declaration:—

The painful event of the 21st August, 1969, which, because of the fire, caused extensive damage to the sacred "Al Aqsa" mosque, threw into the deepest anguish more than 600 million Moslems all over the world.

This sacrilegious act, perpetrated in one of the most venerated sanctuaries of humanity, and the acts of destruction and profanation of the "Al Aqsa" mosque, committed while under the Israeli military occupation in the holy city of Jerusalem—holy for the faithful Islam, Christianity and Judaism—have exacerbated tension in the Middle East and provoked the indignation of nations in the whole world.

The Heads of States and Governments and the Representatives declare that the menaces which continue to threaten the sanctuaries of Islam in

Jerusalem are the consequence of the occupation of that city by Israeli forces. The preservation of their sacredness and the free access to these holy places require that the holy city regain the status previous to June 1967 consecrated by 1300 years of history.

Consequently their governments and peoples are firmly determined to reject any solution to the Palestinian problem which denied Jerusalem its previous status.

They ask all governments, and particularly those of France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America, to take into consideration the deep attachment of the faithful of Islam for the city of Jerusalem and the solemn resolution of their governments to fight for its liberation.

Their peoples and their governments are very perturbed at the prolonged military occupation by Israel of Arab territories since the June 1967 aggression, and as well as of the refusal of Israel to take any notice of the appeals made to her by the Security Council and by the United Nations General Assembly, inviting her to revoke the annexation measures of the holy city of Jerusalem.

Before the seriousness of this situation, the Heads of States and Governments and the Representatives make a pressing and anguished appeal to all members of the international community and more particularly to the great powers on whom falls the special responsibility of keeping and restoring international peace, to renew and intensify their efforts on the collective plan as well as on the individual one to ensure the prompt withdrawal of Israeli military forces from all the territories they have occupied as a result of the June 1967 war, on the principle that acquisition of territories by military conquest is inadmissible.

Moved by the Palestine tragedy, they bring their full support to the Palestinian people for the restoration of their despoiled rights and in their fight for national liberation.

They re-affirm their attachment to peace but within the framework of honour and justice.

AN OPEN LETTER TO GOLDA MEIR

21st September, 1969.

Mrs. Golda Meir,
Prime Minister of Israel,
Jerusalem,
Israel.

Dear Prime Minister,

I am addressing this "Open Letter" to you, as a socialist, as a Jew, and as one who wants to see Israel and all the peoples of the Middle East live in peace, amity and prosperity.

Two years ago your Government made war to ensure peace and the security of your borders. Today peace is farther away than ever and the borders of Israel have never been less secure. Fear stalks the entire Middle East, fear of war, fear of what the future holds in store. Incessant sporadic fighting, with casualties and destruction of property on both sides is the order of the day.

It is within your power to open a new and glorious chapter in the Middle East, a chapter of lasting peace and friendship among all the peoples of the area. This is what humanity wants, what the Arab people need, and what would serve the vital interests of Israel. A policy of arrogance, chauvinism and diplomatic "pilpu" must lead to inevitable disaster.

At a time when mankind is frantically longing for peace, you and some of your Ministers are lighting the fire that could lead to a world conflagration. You must be aware that lasting peace cannot be built on mirages and

phantoms, but only on mutual respect, sincere friendship and co-operation between the Arab people and the Israelis. Your approach to the Arabs for direct peace negotiations can be summed up in one sentence: "Be my friends or I will break your bloody necks." Are you really surprised that the Arab Governments reject your "generous" offer, and that even your best friends find your astuteness irritating? Is it any wonder that your Government has become isolated and has hardly a friend left in Asia, Africa and Latin America? Even your wellwishers, when they see the annexation of Jerusalem and read repeatedly declarations by leading Ministers in your Government that the territories occupied after the Six Day War will be annexed, are beginning to find your tactics repugnant.

Do not gamble with the lives and future of the 2½ million Jews in Israel, of the 100 million Arabs and with world peace. You know that you will never, *I repeat never*, have peace and security unless you gain the sincere friendship of the Arab people; and you will never gain their friendship with sophistries, punitive expeditions and by humiliating them.

Proclaim to the Arab people, and to the world, sincerely and honestly, without quibbles or subterfuges, that you want peace and pledge yourself to work with all the means in your power towards that end by agreeing:

1. To accept without equivocation the Resolution of the Security Council passed on the 22nd November, 1967.
2. To initiate at once, with the help of the U.N., a generous settlement of the Palestinian refugee problem.
3. To let the Suez Canal be cleared immediately.
4. To request the Security Council to take positive steps, including the stationing of U.N. troops on the borders between Israel and the Arab States, to ensure peace and security.

I am not offering a blue-print, only some guiding ideas. Who knows what the future holds in store for us? One thing is certain; you cannot conquer 100 million Arab people. The policy of your Government has aroused their anger and hatred and united them. For the moment Israel may enjoy military superiority but in due course when the Arab people have developed technically, as they are bound to do, Israel will be in a hopeless position militarily. The path you and your Government have chosen is extremely dangerous; the policy I suggest offers hope.

Dear Prime Minister,

You have a great opportunity of bringing lasting peace and prosperity to millions, who have suffered so much; don't throw it away.

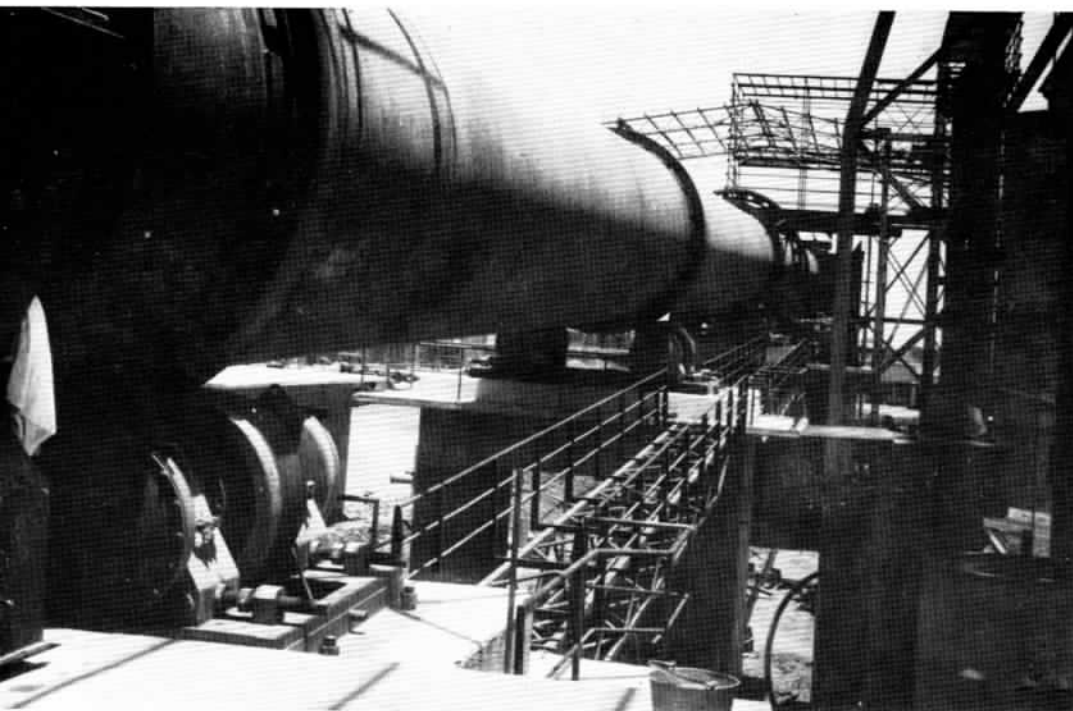
Yours most respectfully,

E. S. (SOLLY) SACHS.



Refugees—twice in one lifetime.

ROUND & ABOUT THE ARAB



▲ Cement Factory under construction in 'Rahak'.

AWADALLA DENOUNCES AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN ISRAELI FORCES

SAYED Babiker Awadalla, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, told *K.N.S.* that the American official statement allowing American military men to serve in the Israeli army is a direct aggression from America against the Arab states. It is a justification, he said, to cover the reality that the American army is participating effectively with Israel.

The Prime Minister said that the American statement is a violation and a challenge to the Resolution of the Security Council on November, 1967, which demands the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied land. At the same time it is a severe blow to the efforts for solving the case peacefully and "it is an escalation of the state of tension and war which prevailed in the Middle East since the Israeli aggression in 1967".

Cotton, the main product in the Sudan. ▼



WORLD : THE SUDAN

MAHGOUB AFFIRMS PARTICIPATION IN NON-ALIGNMENT MEETING

THE Foreign Minister of the non-aligned countries agreed, in a meeting held in New York, to hold a preliminary meeting for the Non-aligned Countries Conference. The meeting will be held early in 1970 in Tanzania and will be attended by the Foreign Ministers.

The Foreign Ministers of the non-aligned countries affirmed in their former resolutions and statements in Belgrade the necessity of holding a meeting.

KNA reported that Sudan has received the invitation to the meetings of the Foreign Ministers. The meeting will draft the agenda for the coming Non-aligned Countries Summit scheduled to be held in New Delhi.

Sayed Mahgoub Osman, Minister of National Guidance, affirmed to KNS that Sudan will participate in the conference.

He said that the grouping of non-aligned countries has proved to be effective in facing the imperialist forces in the world.

The Minister of National Guidance reappraised the resolutions of the first non-aligned countries conference which was held in Bandung. Sudan hopes, the

Minister said, that the coming conference will be held in the light of the principles and aims of that conference.

KNS reported that Sayed Farouk Abu Eisa, Minister of State and Foreign Affairs will represent the Sudan at the meetings of the Foreign Ministers.



Wood-Carving by Sudanese Students at Khartoum Technical College. ▲

▼ Sudanese Handicrafts.



PALESTINE CHRONICLE

16 SEPTEMBER 1969

Israel Raids Jordan Villages

Israeli aircraft raided Wahadinah and Samnah, in the Irbid Province. Four civilians were reported slightly wounded.

Arab Notables Deported

Two Arab notables were deported from Hebron to Jordan for co-operating with the Palestine commandos—Hussein Bader, a former inspector of education who had not resumed work since the June war, and Ibrahim Kawassma, a pharmacist. Israeli troops escorted them across the Allenby Bridge.

17 SEPTEMBER 1969

Arab Sentenced to Life Imprisonment

A Lydda court sentenced a 26-year-old Arab carpenter from Nabius, Ibrahim Samaro, to life imprisonment for his part in a bomb incident at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem in March.

18 SEPTEMBER 1969

American Tourists Help Israel

The Israeli Tourism Ministry announced that it had become the custom for American tourists to give donations towards Israel's security budget, as a mark of appreciation for the hospitality they had received.

19 SEPTEMBER 1969

Punitive Restrictions Imposed in Hebron

The Commander of Judea and Samaria informed Sheikh Muhammad al-Jabari, Mayor of Hebron, and local notables that until further notice the movements of residents of the Mount Hebron area would be restricted. The order followed a wave of resistance activity and an attempt on the life of the military governor, Lieut-Col. Ofer Ben-David. Residents are forbidden to leave the area except with a labour exchange pass and cannot carry on trade with either Jordan or Israel. They are not allowed to visit mosques in Jerusalem without a special permit. About forty shops were closed, causing considerable economic hardship.

Raids on Suez

Israel aircraft again raided the Ras Za'faranah, Ain al Sukhnah and Atakah areas of the Gulf of Suez.

Prayers Resumed in Aqsa Mosque

For the first time since the fire, prayers attended by 2,000 people were

held at the Aqsa Mosque.

20 SEPTEMBER 1969

Big Four Statement on Middle East

After a meeting with U Thant, the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain, the USSR and France, issued a statement calling for urgent implementation of the 22 November 1967 Security Council Resolution and deploring the situation in the Middle East.

Teachers' Strike

A strike was called by 1500 teachers employed by UNRWA at 169 schools on the West Bank.

Italian Aid for Refugees

UNRWA announced an Italian contribution of \$80,000 for the construction of 400 housing units at Marka camp near Amman.

21 SEPTEMBER 1969

Israeli Attitudes

The Mayor of Jerusalem, Teddy Kollek, said that houses used by "terrorists" must be destroyed. He suggested a measure of self-government for Arabs in Jerusalem so that they would be encouraged to combat "terrorism". The Israeli Galal group, led by Yehoshua Masa, opposed the suggestion on the grounds that it implied approval of the re-partition of the city. The Israeli newspaper "Hayom" said that restrictions imposed in the Hebron area were too lenient (see September 19) and that the only guarantee of peace in the region was Jewish settlement.

West Bank Residents Restricted

West Bank residents were forbidden to visit Israeli territory from the evening of 21 September to the evening of 22 September. September 22 was the Day of Atonement.

22 SEPTEMBER 1969

Islamic Summit Opens in Rabat

The conference of Islamic nations summoned to discuss the fire at the Aqsa Mosque opened in Rabat with a speech by King Hassan II of Morocco and an address by the Shah of Iran. Delegations were sent by: UAR, Tunisia, South Yemen, Yemen, Guinea, Chad, Sudan, Libya, Jordan, Senegal, Somalia, Afghanistan, Mali, Turkey, Niger, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Algeria, Pakistan, Malaysia, Morocco and Mauritania. India was invited to send a delegation and representatives of the Palestine

Liberation Organisation were invited to attend, but only as observers.

Libyan Aid for Palestinian Students

The Libyan Ministry of Finance authorised the transfer of money contributed by Libyans for the education of Palestinian students studying in Europe, America, Russia and the Arab States.

23 SEPTEMBER 1969

Ghor Canal Flows Again

The flow of water from the Yarmuk River into the East Ghor Canal was resumed following repair work to the Canal, which was severely damaged in an Israeli air raid on 10 August.

Hebron Trade Restrictions Eased

For the first time since September 19th the Israeli military authorities have permitted about 30 lorries of the agricultural produce to leave Hebron for Jordan, Israel and the Gaza Strip, half the number usually required.

Schoolchildren Protest

Nablus students in primary and high schools staged a walk-out as a protest against prayers held by Jewish settlers in Hebron at the Machpela cave on the Day of Atonement (22 September). They were also protesting at the restrictions imposed on Hebron residents.

24 SEPTEMBER 1969

Restrictions on Israeli Arabs

The Prime Minister's adviser on Arab affairs, Shmuel Toledano, said that restrictions had been placed on some Israeli Arabs for security reasons, in accordance with the 1945 State of Emergency Law.

Air Raids

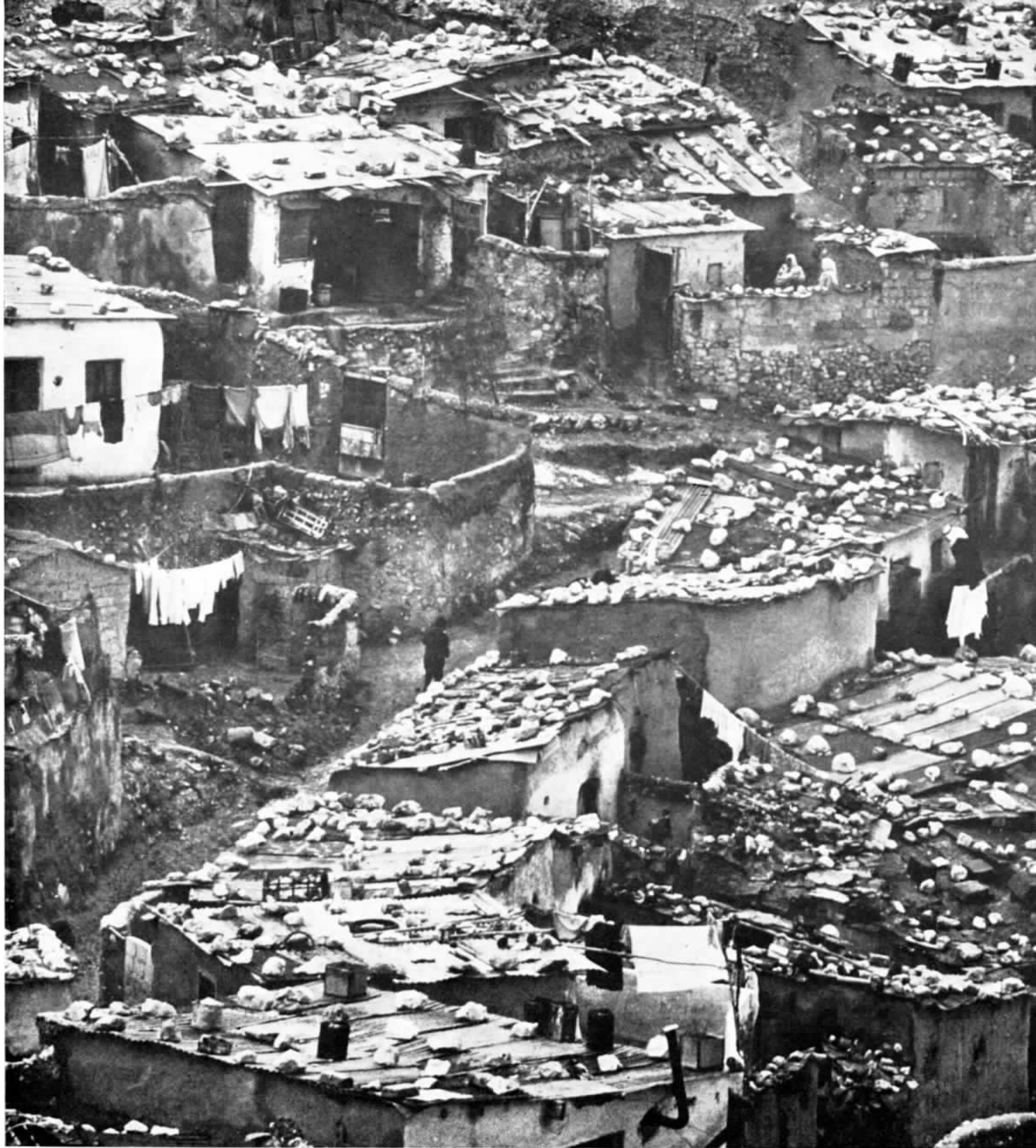
Israeli aircraft again bombed the Gulf of Suez area and villages in the South Jordan Valley. Four civilians were wounded, one seriously, in the attacks on Wadi Ruwaim, Hammam Afra and Shawbak.

Arab Girls Arrested—School Closed

Thirty-five Arab girls were reported to have been arrested in Ramallah during a search for fedayim and a Nablus high school was closed.

The Situation in Beit Sahur

Amman Radio broadcast reports from citizens in the Beit Sahur district of the West Bank who mentioned that about 1,500 people have been under siege there since a rocket attack on Jerusalem on 25 August. The reports said a daily 22-hour curfew was imposed, no one was allowed to leave his



Refugees crowd in already congested areas to find a corner in the humble dwellings of the poor.

house, or even go into the garden or open a window. Residents have been told to choose between these conditions and expulsion to the East Bank. Israel had denied access to Red Cross observers, the local and foreign press, doctors and the Apostolic Delegate.

Israel Radio itself reported the distribution of provisions to the "needy" in the "closed area" of Beit Sahur.

Moroccan Aid for Refugees

The Moroccan freighter "Zakowa" docked at Beirut carrying 501 tons of

food as a gift from Morocco to the Palestinian refugees.

26 SEPTEMBER 1969

Israel Air Raids

Israeli aircraft made a 20-minute raid on the Mundassah Bridge area in the South Jordan Valley while, on the

Suez front, Israeli planes attacked Shaluffah, Shatt al Muhhallat, in the southern sector of the canal.

Explosion in Jerusalem

Israel radio reported the arrest of "dozens of suspects" after an explosion in a Jerusalem bus station in which a man was killed and a woman slightly injured.

27 SEPTEMBER 1969

West Bank Schools Closed

The Military Governor ordered two schools in Nablus and two in Janin to be closed after pupils rioted and pupils in a school in Ramallah went home in sympathy.

28 SEPTEMBER 1969

Egyptians Raid Israeli Positions

The Egyptian military authorities announced that airborne commandos had raided by helicopter Israeli positions near Misfaq, 53 miles east of Qantarah.

A Lebanese Statement

Rashid Karame said in a speech in Tripoli that "We must all support the legitimate rights of the Palestinians residing in Arab countries who are striving to return to their homes and territory".

Israelis to Settle in Syrian Heights

The Jewish Agency Settlement Department is carrying out seven surveys on agricultural potential of the fertile Syrian Heights.

29 SEPTEMBER 1969

Israeli Aid Demands

It was reported that Mrs. Golda Meir had asked the US for one billion dollars in aid to cover Israel's balance of payments deficit caused by expenditure on arms.

30 SEPTEMBER 1969

Beit Sahur Curfew Lifted

The curfew imposed on Beit Sahur more than a month ago was lifted but the commander of Judea and Samaria announced that Israeli troops would be stationed in the area to keep order.

1 OCTOBER 1969

Egyptian Nurse Arrested by Israelis

The UAR appealed to international organisations to work for the release of Egyptian UNRWA nurse, Fatimah Abd al Najuli, who was detained in Gaza by the Israelis, accused of treating a wounded Palestine fighter.

Dr. Tomeh Accuses Israel of Destroying Villages

In a memorandum to the United Nations, Dr. Georges Tomeh, Syrian UN delegate, indicated that the Israelis had destroyed 17 new villages in the Syrian Heights with the object of driv-

ing out the 115,000 inhabitants in order to "erase Arab life from the area".

Gaza Residents Allowed Back

Three residents of the Gaza Strip, Dr. Faisal al Huseini, Ibrahim Abu Sittah, a lawyer; and Dr. Haidar al Shafi, were allowed to go home after being banished to Sinai by the Israeli authorities.

2 OCTOBER 1969

Egyptian Forces Retaliate

Egyptian forces, using airborne and naval commandos, were reported to have attacked Israeli positions along a 37 km. front between Ras Matarma and Ras Malab on the Eastern shore of the Gulf.

3 OCTOBER 1969

Hebron Restrictions Lifted

The restrictions placed on Hebron residents on 19 September were lifted.

Israel Attacks Lebanon

An Israeli infantry force attacked houses and a village, Aytarun, and Duhayraja and Tal al Miri farms, in southern Lebanon. Four civilians were wounded, including two women, and many houses destroyed. The Israelis claimed that the village was harbouring Palestine resistance fighters.

Curfew Imposed in Gaza

The Israelis imposed a curfew on the Ali Muntar area of Gaza, after the destruction of an electric power pylon near Nahal Oz.

Moshe Dayan Visits Gaza

The Israeli Defence Minister, Moshe Dayan, visited Gaza to discuss with the commander Brigadier Menahim Aviram, measures to be taken to reduce resistance activity.

Mayor of Ramallah Arrested

Nadim Zaro, Mayor of Ramallah, was arrested and interrogated on charges of being involved with the resistance. (He was deported to Jordan on 6 October.)

4 OCTOBER 1969

Egyptians Retaliate

Egyptian forces crossed the Suez Canal and attacked Israeli positions in the Deversoir area in a battle lasting three hours.

5 OCTOBER 1969

Arab Universities Role

A political conference was held in the UAR to determine the role of the universities in the Palestine struggle. Present at the conference were rectors, professors and lecturers of the universities of Al Azhar, Asyuf and Ain Shams. It was also attended by Anwar al Sadat, Abdul Muhsin Abu al Nur

and Labib Shuqeir, members of the Arab Socialist Union executive.

6 OCTOBER 1969

Ramallah Citizens Deported

Nine inhabitants of the Ramallah district and Hebron were deported to the West Bank. Four, from Deir Abu Mashal village, were said to have been involved in shooting at an Israeli soldier. Also deported were Ahmad Hammudah, head of Umari preparatory school in Ramallah, which was closed after rioting by the pupils, Ahmad Mustafa Liftawi, a teacher at the same school, was also expelled. Those expelled from Hebron were: Abdul Hayy Arafa Mufti of Hebron, Sidqi Sadiq al Jabari, Dr. Muhammad Yahya Shawir.

Explosion in Afula

An explosion in Afula market killed one person and wounded twenty-three, five seriously. Asifah announced that it had planted the charge in retaliation for the Israeli raids on Lebanon two days before. Thirty-four people were arrested for interrogation.

7 OCTOBER 1969

Nurse Sentenced

Nurse Fatimah Abd al Najuli was sentenced to three months imprisonment by a Gaza military court, for treating a wounded "Fida'i".

Jordanian Health Minister Accuses Israel

The Jordanian Minister of Health, Dr. Abdessalam al Majali, speaking at the World Health Organisation regional committee in Alexandria, said that Israeli had "liquidated" West Bank hospitals and turned them into barracks. This, he said, was done in order to force Arabs to use Israeli hospitals. He also mentioned that the Israelis had closed two 200-bed hospitals, in Birah and Nablus, and had expelled Arab doctors, nurses and pharmacists.

8 OCTOBER 1969

Israeli Air Raid on Jordan

Israeli aircraft attacked the north Shunah area, wounding five civilians, among them a five-year-old child who was seriously hurt. They also attacked the area south of Ramtha in Irbid Province. Two civilians were killed and three wounded.

Israeli aircraft also attacked the Wadi Shalalah, East of Irbid.

9 OCTOBER 1969

Arabs Arrested

Israel Radio alleged that two local policemen and 11 youths had been

arrested in Israel, suspected of the intention to commit acts of sabotage. They were "caught before they could begin their activities".

10 OCTOBER 1969

US Consulate Denies Recognition of Israeli Rule

A note from the US consulate in East Jerusalem denied that their payment of a refuse collection tax, imposed by the Israelis in August, implied recognition of Israeli rule over the whole of Jerusalem. The Israeli mayor had previously announced that the payment of the tax by foreign consulates showed their acceptance of Israeli jurisdiction.

11 OCTOBER 1969

Hussein Interviewed on TV

King Hussein of Jordan, who granted

an interview to a US television company, said time did not favour a peaceful settlement of the Palestine question. He said Fedayun activity was the natural outcome of the Israeli occupation of Arab territory and that he was not disturbed by their activities.

14 OCTOBER 1969

Resistance Fighters Sentenced

An Israeli court in Ramallah sentenced five resistance fighters to life imprisonment. They were part of a band of eight who crossed from Jordan and clashed with Israeli forces in Wadi al Qilt last year.

Libya Helps Palestinian Students

The Libyan Foreign Ministry announced that the headquarters of the Islamic Committee for the Assistance

of Palestinian Students Abroad was to be moved from Cairo to Libya, with the approval of the Libyan Revolution Command Council.

15 OCTOBER 1969

Rocket Attack on PLO Building

Nine people were injured in a rocket attack on the PLO offices in Beirut, from a rocket-launching device that had been placed in the Zuhayri building opposite. The flat where the device was found had been occupied by a person who carries an Austrian passport who had left for Frankfurt earlier the same day.

Israeli Air Raids

Israeli aircraft attacked the Murayfid and Safi areas, South of the Dead Sea.



Living reluctantly on the world's charity in camps and temporary shelters, a million-and-a-half Arab refugees are sure of one thing: their sorrows demand not merely sympathy but also urgent and positive action to bring about the "just settlement of the refugee problem" called for by the Security Council in November 1967.

TWO TRIALS IN ISRAEL !

ISRAEL at present is holding two trials. The first is Denis Michael Rohan's trial on charges of burning the Aqsa Mosque. The second is the trial of the Egyptian nurse Fatima on charges of treating a wounded Arab "Fida'i" who had knocked at her door for treatment.

In the first case the crime is being minimised and portrayed as a thoughtless action by a non-Jew and non-Israeli, for whose actions Israel cannot be held responsible but whom she is trying.

Rohan, who is alleged to believe he is God's chosen agent to rebuild the Biblical Temple, has admitted the physical act of setting fire to one of Islam's holiest Shrines but is pleading (not guilty because of) insanity. The trial has been adjourned by the defence lawyer.

One could ask: what does Israel want to achieve from Rohan's trial? Obviously, Israel wants to affirm that she is not responsible for the burning of the Aqsa Mosque, and that the whole incident is just the action of an individual. But that does not absolve her of the responsibility of maintaining the holy shrines. Israel wants to affirm that law and justice are the basis of her society and therefore if any individual has committed an offence, like Rohan's, it should be brought before the law. The whole trial is just a performance. It is a platform for propaganda. Nobody will believe that law and justice determine relationships in a Zionist society. How could one justify Israel's occupation of the Arab territories? How could one justify the flood of immigrants pouring into Israel and the Arab Palestinians pushed out of their homes? What kind of justice and law permit the occupation of the Arab territories by Israel? Peace cannot be built on Phantoms and Chieftains, and justice cannot be achieved by usurping the property of others.

In the second trial, that of Fatima, justice has been ignored and the law of might has been applied.

The Egyptian nurse did her duty on humanitarian grounds. Fatima has a U.N. passport and is entitled to immunity according to The Vienna Convention of 1961. Israel's laws have ignored this, and Fatima was sentenced



Nurse Fatima Abdul Najali

by the Gaza Military Court to three month's imprisonment for giving medical treatment to a wounded man. As for Rohan's case, it has been adjourned for further examination by a psychiatrist!

