ABOU AMMAR IN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW:

- The Year 1971 Will Be that of Epics
- The Answer to the Peace Plan Lies In the Survival of the Revolution
- The Eighth National Assembly Has Endorsed the Democratic State Idea
- We Had to Prevent Genocide And the Creation of “Two Yemens”
A REVOLUTION OF THE PEOPLE CAN NEVER BE DEADTED

QUESTION: What is your evaluation of the Eighth National Assembly held in Cairo in early March?

ABU AMMAR: The Eighth National Assembly was not expected to be historic -- particularly that a number of "time-bombs" and "mines" had been planted for us there. It was part of the plot being wound against the Palestinian Revolution for these time bombs and mines to explode during the Assembly meeting.

What we succeeded in doing was to prevent this from happening. We prevented the explosion of any crisis. What actually took place in the Assembly was totally different from what was carried by the news agencies.

The Eighth National Assembly was more positive than any of the previous assemblies for the following reasons:

1) It was the first Assembly to ratify a formula for the establishment of a democratic state in the Arab homeland. A genuine democratic atmosphere prevailed throughout the deliberations and allowed all points of view on the Palestinian scene to be expressed.

2) For the first time, the Palestinian National Assembly endorsed Fatah's slogan calling for the establishment of a democratic state in Palestine.

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4) Another positive aspect of the National Assembly is that it convened the enlarged Popular Congress which was attended, among others, by about 110 Jordanian nationalist leaders. The significance of this is important. It reflects the ability of the Palestinian Revolution to attract such leadership while being subjected to an extermination war by the Jordanian regime. The Popular Congress, in other words, was a step-in-the-face to those who claim that the Revolution is losing ground in Jordan.

QUESTION: What is the Palestinian Revolution's answer to the political solution or so-called "plan for peace in the Middle East?"

ABU AMMAR: The answer lies in the survival of the Revolution as a basic and determining element on the scene. Israel will never accept any peace formula as long as the Palestinian Revolution remains an effective factor on the scene because in such a case Israel would not have achieved its basic objective in security.

The Palestinian people have the only and final say on their historic, cultural, settler and property rights. Nationalism and Imperialism realize fully what this implies.

QUESTION: The Palestinian Revolution celebrates this week the Third Anniversary of the Battle of al-Karameh which took place on March 21, 1966. Would you comment on that?

ABU AMMAR: The revolution which was able to restore al-Karameh (i.e. dignity) at the Battle of al-Karameh despite all the adversary conditions which confronted it at the time is capable of proving its way despite all plots and "mines" and of achieving victory.

QUESTION: Addressing Palestinian Youth in Ammam on January 30, 1970, you said: "1969 was the year of Arab defeat and 1970 will be that of international conspiracies." This was reported in the English edition of "Fatah" dated February 6, 1970 (Vol. 17, No. 3). Time proved that your revolutionary stance was correct. What does the year 1971 have in store for the Palestinian Revolution?

ABU AMMAR: The year 1971 will be that of epic. In its course, the fate of the whole Arab nation, and not only that of our Palestinian people, will be decided -- and for generations to come.

QUESTION: What exactly took place last September in Jordan and how did this affect the Revolution?

ABU AMMAR: What took place in Black September was not simply an attack by the Jordanian military regime against the Revolution but an attempt at genocide against the Palestinian people in Jordan as a whole. The attempt was planned, produced and directed by the Central Intelligence Agency. Delivering his "state of the world message to the U.S. Congress in late February, Nixon confessed that the greatest threat to peace in the world since he took office in 1969 were the September events in Jordan. This reveals the forces which the Revolution confronted and defeated last September. November of 1970, six months later. He was six months late in substantiating our charge of U.S. involvement when we seized in Ahrar Hospital in Amman the identification card of a U.S. Marines corporal (Mark Lammas England of the USMC, Service Number 255649). The Palestinian Revolution was not defeated last September -- neither militarily nor politically.

The confrontation showed that the Jordanian Army could not destroy the Resistance despite its use of the equivalent of 120,000 tons of TNT. This quantity of ammunition could not have been used by the Jordanian Army against the Palestinian Revolution had it not been for unlimited U.S. supplies.

The Palestinian Revolution forces inflicted about 7,000 casualties on the Jordanian Army. In other words, 10 percent of the whole Jordanian Armed Forces were felled by the Palestinian Revolution in September. King Hussein himself admitted 2,000 serious injuries in the ranks of his army. In Amman alone, the Jordanian Army lost 91 tanks, mostly of the Patton type. Of these 38 were destroyed completely and 53 were damaged.

These figures were confirmed by U.S. replenishments. The U.S. has replenished the Jordanian Army with 45 Patton tanks and 50 tank engines. The army also lost 150 other vehicles.

Had it not been for emergency shipments of ammunition from the U.S., including unprecedented and uninterrupted airlift, the Jordanian Army could not have been able to bear the brunt of the fighting.

The burdens borne by the Revolution in Black September were also heavy. The Revolution took it upon itself to care for the families of over 3,400 killed and to treat some 10,000 injured.

It undertook to rebuild the refugee camps which were shelled with artillery, such as the
Wahdat Camp in Amman, where destruction was about 80 percent complete.

It shouldered the responsibility of 20,000 Palestinians who were detained from one to six months and that of their families.

It took it upon itself to look after the people who fled from Taza, Izbid, Amman and Ramtha as a result of the barbaric assault.

The Palestinian Revolution's material losses, amounted to 104 million pounds Sterling. Of these, Fatah's share was £1 million pounds Sterling. Only part of this loss was compensated for through Arab contributions -- mainly from Algeria and Libya. The Arab Relief Committee on the other hand started its work with a four-month delay. Meanwhile, military and financial aid is being pumped to the Jordanian regime. The Jordanian regime has received -- since September -- the equivalent of £105 million in military and financial aid. This excludes the value of ammunition stocks delivered in September.

QUESTION: Do the figures of 3,400 killed and 10,000 injured refer to casualties in the ranks of the Revolution's military cadres?

ABOU AMMAR: No. Most of the casualties involved civilians. To give you an idea, our fatal military losses included 910 fighters. Of these, 826 came from Fatah.

QUESTION: Why did the Palestinian Revolution accept to end the fighting in Jordan and to conclude an agreement with the Jordanian regime in Cairo September 27?

ABOU AMMAR: As I told you, the September assault was not only directed against us as Palestinian revolutionaries but it was an attempt at genocide against the Palestinian population as a whole.

When they shelled the camps with artillery, their intent was to exterminate our people, our women and children.

We had to prevent the genocide and to avoid the creation of "two Yemens". And it is a characteristic ability of a revolution to retreat one step in order to advance two. The important thing is that the retreat should be organized and calculated.

Moreover, it goes without saying that the regime cannot coexist with us as the events have proved and that a revolution of the people can never be defeated.

QUESTION: How would you comment on claims that the Palestinian Revolution has ended or, at least, been brought to its knees?

ABOU AMMAR: The assault on the Palestinian Revolution has many faces. Besides the military assault, there is a financial, information and psychological assault aimed at leading the people to believe that the Revolution has ended, or has completed its role or is unable to fulfill the hopes pinned on it.

But six months have elapsed since September and the Revolution is here to stay with all its leadership and struggling cadres. Of course, there are those who mourn the Revolution.

The so-called Peace Plan cannot be implemented as long as the people adhere to the Revolution. So it is part of the plot to lead the people to believe that the revolution has ended.

The forces of the Revolution have increased in number since September. To cite just one example: we lost 910 fighters in September but 4,500 fighters have since deserted the Jordanian Army and joined the ranks of the Palestinian Revolution. This is over and above the graduates of our military training camps.

On February 11-12, five months after Black September, the Palestinian Revolution proved it was staying put and defying. This is what took place in Mt. Hamatan [in Amman], after it was claimed that the Palestinian Revolution had relinquished the arms of its militia. At 5:30 a.m. that day, about 2,000 troops sneaked into Hamatan to lay their hands on arm stores of the militia. They discovered that we could not have been deceived into giving up our arms. We counter-attacked. We struck with rockets and heavy artillery. We closed down Amman airport for 48 hours and hit three planes. Our losses were 15 killed. Thiers were 70 killed and many injured.

In other words, the Revolution which was incipient in the late 1950’s and launched in 1965 when the people were still sleeping; the Revolution which continued in 1967 when people were still stunned; and the Revolution which was able last September to withdraw its head from under the guillotine -- this Revolution will never end or be brought down to its knees.
FATEH

MARCH 23, 1971

HIZAJI FOR ROSENWASSER

Fateh Obtains Release of First Prisoner

The first Fateh member ever to be imprisoned by the Israeli authorities was released Feb. 26.

Zionists Torture Arab

3 Years Without Trial

A Palestinian commando has said to London that he was tortured in Israeli jails for nearly three years without being brought to trial.

Moyad Othman Salah, 21, who was brought here recently by the Palestinian Red Crescent for medical treatment, told a press conference March 15:

"The Israelis tortured me in a horrible way, almost continuously for three years without giving me a trial." He said he was arrested in December 1967 on a charge of the attempted murder of another Palestinian. He said the charge against him were dropped in January 1969 and he was finally deported to Jordan in September 1970.

He said it was not until after his release that he joined the Fateh commandos. During his years in jail, he said that the torture included beatings with sticks, being given electric shocks, and suspension from a high window by handcuffs, in return for an Israeli waterman abducted by the commandos from Israel 14 months ago.

Mahmoud Hizaji, who was arrested in January, 1965, was exchanged at the Lebanese border post with Shaul Rosenwasser in the presence of Red Cross officials and representatives of the Lebanese government and the Palestine armed struggle command.

Hizaji held a press conference at the Fateh office in Beirut during which he explained how he was tortured by the Israeli authorities during six years of imprisonment.

Hizaji described how the Israeli authorities once gave him two pills that caused a hemorrhage lasting for several hours. He said his cries were heard for hours in the prison where he was being tortured.

It was understood that negotiations through the Red Cross had been underway for several months.

Hizaji was born in Jerusalem Palestine and he lived in Jerusalem until 1948, when as a refugee on the East Bank he joined the Jordanian Army.

He left the Jordanian Army as a sergeant to join the freedom fighters. He joined Fateh movement in 1965 and was one of the early vanguards of the movement. He took part in the first operations carried out against the Zionist enemy.

On the Jan. 18, Mahmoud was captured wounded by the enemy after he ran out of ammunition in the battle of Beita Jibril in which the enemy lost 32 men between killed and wounded.

After his capture, the General Command of Asaifa Forces requested the International Red Cross to attempt to visit the wounded prisoner as specified for by the Geneva Convention. Simultaneously, the Asaifa Command warned the enemy against using any internationally agreed-upon illegal methods of interrogation with the prisoner.

Hizaji was not given the status of a prisoner of war. He was secretly and summarily tried by a court, and the verdict was delayed until the so-called legislative council, the Knesset, reintroduced the death sentence as a punishment for "infiltrators."

On the June 4, 1965, Mahmoud was sentenced to death, which was later commuted by the International Law whereby a prisoner was sentenced according to a law that did not exist at the time of the "act." The Israeli press reported at the time that Mahmoud was sentenced to death in the special death sentence waiting for execution. At the time, the General Command of Asaifa wrote to the Secretary General of the United Nations, stating clearly that Fateh will not allow the execution to happen, and if Hizaji was executed, "the enemy will pay a high price for its crime."

The Command reminded that the letter was distributed to all members of the United Nations and all international organizations. As a result of the pressure from the enemy, the execution was reduced to a life sentence.

Mahmoud stayed in prison until Feb. 26, 1971, when he was exchanged with Rosenwasser, who was captured by Fateh forces early in 1970.

Israeli Courts Are Busy

Sentencing Palestinians

NA BLUS - An Israeli military court here sentenced March 18 a Palestinian commando to life imprisonment with hard labor for armed resistance and attacks on Israeli villages.

"The accused, Salah Hadar Hassen Azzam, 24, was found guilty of firing at Israeli patrol, grenade attacks and recruiting members to Fateh. The prosecutor told the court the aim of the commando group with whom Azzam was captured may have been to lay mines and plant ambushes on the Newly-Jerusalem road."

The accused said he did not regret his actions and refused the court's offer of a defense lawyer.

An Israeli military court in Gaza March 18 also sentenced Mohammed Houri 34, a clerk at the Civil Law court to five months' imprisonment and one year's suspended sentence for failing to notify the authorities of his alleged contact with a commando.

The prosecutor said that last year a Fateh commando visited Houri six times in his office and tried to recruit him to the organization.

Houri has been under arrest since last November.

Prison sentences ranging from 18 months to 20 years were also given to members of commando organizations by Israeli military courts during the first half of March.

In Gaza, Yunnis Said Abu Kassim, 18, was sentenced to 20 years in jail when found guilty of having carried out acts of resistance including the blowing up of a telephone pole and Labor Exchange Office in Deir Balah.

Two men who pleaded guilty to membership in Fateh in Jerusalem were sentenced to two years in prison by a military court in Ramle. Seven men charged with them pleaded not guilty and were remanded.

Seven other men charged with membership in Fateh received sentences of from 18 months to eight years by a military court in Hebron.

Families of Gaza Men Held in Desert

JERUSALEM - Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan disclosed March 9 that 79 families of suspected members of the Palestinian resistance from Gaza are still being held in exile in the Sinai Desert. He refused to admit however that their detention constitutes concentration-camp conditions.

Replying in parliament to a Communist deputy, Gen. Dayan said some men, women and children are still detained more than nine weeks after a major crackdown on guerrillas in the Gaza Strip, bolstered by Palestinian resistance to the Israeli occupation.

Authoritative sources said the exiles are in Abu Elkima, an abandoned manganese port 60 miles south of the Suez Canal on the Gulf of Suez and about 150 miles from Gaza.

Dayan said the exiling is part of a deliberate policy decision by Israeli occupation authorities to deport guerrilla fugitives "as fast, sheltered and comfortably" afforded by their families.
AMMAN FETES AL-KARAMEH WITH A TWO KILOMETER PROCESSION

AMMAN - Over 30,000 Palestinian Revolution supporters participated March 21 in a two-kilometer long procession in Amman to mark the third anniversary of al-Karameh.

The anniversary marks "the first time in many years that an Israeli expedition had been seriously challenged, led alone being defeated. (See full story on al-Karameh on page 4.)" The two-kilometer long procession passed through the Wadi refugee camp and passed the memory of those who had died for the Palestinian cause at a memorial there.

Crowds cheered as the procession marched to the " martyrs' cemetery" on the outskirts of Amman.

Commandos from various organizations took part in the unarmed procession, which started Sunday, March 21, from the Ananabit quarter of southern Amman.

A recorded message by Yasir Arafat, chairman of the Central Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), was broadcast to thousands of people at the end of the procession.

CLASH ERUPTS IN HOLY CITY

JERUSALEM -- Israeli and Palestinian youths clashed March 10 in the old walled city of occupied Jerusalem, scuffling in the streets as the Israelis attempted to stage a demonstration on the Temple Mount.

Police said two Israelis and at least two small Palestinian Arab girls were injured. Two Palestinian Arabs were arrested.

Witnesses said the incident began when the Israelis, members of the right-wing Jewish movement, marched in procession to the Temple Mount.

Police said they tried to disperse the Israeli flag.

Israel Erects Houses On Arab Land In Jerusalem

JERUSALEM -- Housing Minister Zeer Sharif said March 4 that 2,500 housing units will be built for Jewish settlers on occupied Palestinian Arab land in occupied Jerusalem this year.

The level of construction will be maintained for the next two years, he told the state radio.

The ministry will spend 15 percent of its total budget on the construction, or about $94 million.

In late February, Israel's Jerusalem Municipal Council approved, without dissenting votes, the Housing Ministry plan to build the first 2,500 housing units of 21,000 to be constructed in and around East Jerusalem on some of the 3,000 acres of land expropriated from Palestinian Arabs last summer.

Over the next five years, Sharif said, the Jewish population of Jerusalem will be boosted from 200,000 to about 270,000, with the remaining number of Palestinian Arabs remaining, from about 70,000 to 90,000.

The purpose of the annexation, the extension of jurisdiction and the recently announced housing plan is, in effect, to try to forestall any possibility of internationalizing or reviving Jerusalem by making it predominantly Jewish in character, by widening further in Israel's favor the city's current population ratio.

Such an aim, of course, flies in the face of at least three United Nations Security Council and two General Assembly resolutions censuring Israel not to alter the character of the city.

There were bitter arguments locally, within Israel and abroad, about the aesthetics of the plan, and it will devalue the city's reputation and add to the problems of solving the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

Women Soldier

A 24-year-old Israeli Army officer was wounded Feb. 22 when shots were fired from an orange grove at the rear of a car driving into the occupied Gaza town.

The Zionists officer is one of the very few women soldiers who have become casualties through Palestinian violence, and some say it is a result of the war on terrorism.

Two only have been killed. Both were members of front line NHL settlements.

While girls serve in many Israeli Army units, even near the front line, they are barred from fighting and receive no weapons training with rifles and the like.

Women Deported En Masse

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FATEH LEADER

We Cannot Lay Down Our Arms For We Would Be Giving Up Our Lives: Jordan Massacres Are Part of Roger's Plan

"The Rogers Plan is intended to provide a temporary solution to territorial problems at the expense of the Arab national interest. Whoever wants to understand the September massacre outside this context is greatly mistaken." Thus declared the chairman of the Palestine National Liberation movement Fatah and described the "Peace Plan" in a lecture commemorating the sixth anniversary of the Palestine Revolution in Jordan at the tail-end of 1964.

Abu-Hassan said the头脑 of the U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers was not put forth in 1967 "when the (Arab) masses were crushed; when (their) leadership had nothing to say except stand before the people and pledge to unite their march and when Dayan and the U.S. were expecting the Arabs to sign a surrender treaty."

The plan, the commander declared, was rather brought to light in 1970--as soon as, the "Palestinian Revolution, was able "to create and armed popular revolutionary political freedom", and made it succeed. Hence, in a recent interview with the correspondent of the Jordanian authorities, Minister MorFIN Dayan declared that Zionists should prepare themselves for widening their gracious.

THE LECTURE

Fatah's chairman has a liberal translation of large excerpts from the Rogers Plan.

In the history of every revolution, there are important phases which have come to be examined anew.

The history of clashes in Jordan and the adverse effect that these have had on the balance of power have led us to a situation where the Palestinian Revolution, in order to clarify the essence of new facts that it may speak anew from positions of strength.

True, we are passing today in the same manner as the U.S. in the wound as well as in the sake of the state, but we have, always to say the truth even though our necks are on the gallow. All the people. All the revolution does not fear the masses for the sake of which he is struggling. All the Palestinian Revolution leader, who is the Vanguard of the Palestinian Revolution, is required to tell the truth about the revolutionaries, stupidity and conspiracy. Top priority is answered in answers to questions pertaining to the future of the Palestinian Revolution, the Peace Plan, the Palestinian state, the future and the subject of national unity.

THE REVOLUTION

To answer questions about these subjects, we find ourselves today forced to turn to the years 1958 (when Fatah was inceptioned) and 1965 (when it launched its revolution).

Fatah was inceptioned in 1958, when the Arab masses thought (in the wake of the Syrian-Egyptian merger) that the liberation of Palestine had become a question of time only and that they had found, at last, both the road to and the leadership for liberation. In 1958, the revolution was able, with great insight, to realize that this was not the case.

The revolution was launched on June 15, 1965, a date that has become a significant day in the history of the masses. Fatah had been aware since 1963 that the enemy is ready for a new expansionist attack. Whoever wants to understand Fatah then must not forget that our battle in the region was, and has been for a long time now, a battle against imperialism, the U.S., and the Palestinian revolution.

Through the Campbell-Berner-Reman Report of 1965 (named after British Foreign Secretary Henry Campbell-Berner) for implementing a political-military scheme (of the Campbell-Berner-Reman Report), Israel was thus carved out in 1948 as an offshoot of a British plan laid down by the latter. The responsibility of implementing the latter plan was subsequently assumed by the U.S., as soon as it became the leader of World Imperialism.

POLITICAL EMIGRATION

Wondering why imperialism was able to control the region, Fatah thought in order to change our receptiveness for colonization, we had to put an end to political emigration. We had to put an end to the attitude of the masses that they are helpless and indifferent to what goes on around them. We had to put an end to the attitude of the masses that they are persevered and have no right to decide what goes on over their land. This explains why the word "Authority" in the Arab World has become synonymous with terrorism and repression. This is why, also, reference by our masses to dictatorships and violence is so frequent.

A society which has lost its political freedom cannot possibly be a fighting society. Only a free society is capable of being a heroic society. People deprived of political freedom constitute a sum of individuals rather than a communal or collective entity.

The society which strives to win the struggle against the enemy, imperialism must have a collective or communal spirit. The signs of the political emigration gripping our masses were evidenced by our withdrawal from society (instead of participating in the society's political or social life), the increasing numbers of people practically isolated from economic life, as well as from our national and our place of origin. And by our predisposition to submission.

Since the primary concern therefore was the need to end or postpone the plan to extend our withdrawal from society, or both to an end or withdrawal from society or both to postpone submission? How to end the phase in which the Arab masses are waiting like spectators watching a soccer match, up-placing for one team or the other without ever controlling the results of the game?

REVOLUTIONARY VIOLENCE

Fatah's answer was: Through the exercise of revolutionary violence, just as during the two revolutionary violence costs the entire society.

No one in history was able to build a civilization except by the exercise of revolutionary violence, it implies armed struggle for a just cause.

THREE SOLGANS

This is why, since its inception in 1958, Fatah bashed three slogans:

1. A long-term popular revolution (revolution and not revolution) in the road to the liberation of Palestine.

2. The liberation of Palestine: our road to Arab unity.


In the three slogan reveal that Fatah believes that "Palestine" is the Arab nation's road to freedom. That the Arab World has a national depth rather than a geographic one; that "Palestine" is not a political revolutionary endeavor, means convincing the liberation of Palestine leads us to Arab unity, not to isolating the masses and that freedom and freedom unity will solve our economic problems.

We started under the name of the 'Palestinian national liberation movement' in the hope that the national depth of Palestine will expand to include, in practice, a wider circle of the masses, and to become thus a "national movement for the liberation of Palestine."

But it is impossible for us to start so big, particularly that we reject false ideas, and fake ideas are not wrong ideas but they are ideas which you are unable to execute. This is why our revolution started in a sparsely populated territory and the national depth of Palestine began to expand to include both banks of the Jordan River.

JUNE 5

Time went by and the advent of June 5, 1967, marked a turning point in the history of the Arab nation but the days have shown that June 5 did not mark a turning point in the Arab society's ruling mentality.

On June 5, 1967, everybody wept and wept while telling the revolutionaries: Carry on with the revolution or else we shall be forced to surrender. And you know that any territorial achievement which any Arab state looks forward to do has been made possible only through the three years of revolutions waged by our people. What are they running after today, what they are begging for from Nixon and Rogers could have never been obtained without the thousands of martyrs sacrificed by our people.

Don't you think it is significant that the first defeat of the Israeli armed forces was on the hands of the popular army (at the Battle of el-Karak on March 21, 1968), and not any other army? Don't you think it is significant that the U.S., which refused in the past to even mention the word "Palestine," cannot now ignore this "terrorist" element? -Rogers Plan

The question which poses itself: Why was the Rogers Plan put forward in 1970 and not 1967?

But the Rogers Plan became a threat only to the President, who having erected a statue for the Secretary of State. The masses were crushed. Their leaderships had nothing to say except stand before the people and practice auto-criticism. All the authorities were pleading to unite their march. Dayan and the U.S., were expecting the Arabs to sign a peace treaty.

Don't you recall Dayan's words: Each time that someone knocked at the door, I said to myself this is the occasion of the Arabs coming to sign the treaty of surrender and peace. Don't you recall his words when we launched our revolution. Fatah is an egg in my hand and I need only exert some pressure to crush it. Don't you recall his words in the wake of the Six-Day War. Fatah could have never obtained the Jordanian army without the thousands of martyrs sacrificed by our people.

Don't you think it is significant that the first defeat of the Israeli armed forces was on the hands of the popular army (at the Battle of el-Karak on March 21, 1968), and not any other army? Don't you think it is significant that the U.S., which refused in the past to even mention the word "Palestine," cannot now ignore this "terrorist" element?
YES TO PEACE WITH JUDAISM; NO TO PUPPET BUFFER STATE OR TO PEACE WITH ZIONISM

came about in 1970. It was intended to about several important matters. I should point out to you that, however, you should know that imperialist fear does not fear a religious, fanatic and extremist but unarmed party. Nor does imperialism fear a communist but unarmed party. But imperialism dreads an armed population.

The Palestinian Revolution was able to create for the first time in 50 years and on both banks of the River Jordan an armed people in the Arab region. All revolutionary forces in the area had to arm their masses because of provoking contradictions which they were unable to solve. When such contradictions exist between people and these forces, the latter cannot tolerate arming the people.

BLIND FREEDOM

Because there were no contradictions between your revolution and the new Palestinian revolution, the Palestinian Revolution was able to arm the people, to liberate them and to take responsibility in their own hands. Isn’t it significant that ever since the Egyptian revolution the Arab Bank took up arms, uprising attacks, the Egyptian revolution and the prevailing fascism and state of war. Isn’t it significant that many of our people came up to the East Bank from Europe and the Americas in the wake of the June War?

The East Bank of the River Jordan has the only island in the Arab Region which came to represent the island of freedom in the full sense.

Therefore, I ask you to go forward in 1970 to abort this great achievement. Rogers knew that he was facing a virus and that the East Bank lies at the very core of the region’s oil riches.

ARAB FIGHTER

Rogers also gave birth to his plan in 1970 because we had succeeded in resurrecting the Arab fighter which had disappeared except from the books of Poetry. The Arab who said: in the midst of 1970 I can reach wherever the Phantom can reach, and the East Bank of the Jordan River is another subject.

The so-called “Peace Plan” is tantamount to a temporary solution to terrifying problems at the expense of the Arab nation. It is a deception. The people who accepted the Peace Plan, did so on this basis. And whoever wants to understand the September massacre outside this context is greatly mistaken.

The (Jordanian) regime was able to wage the battle, not because its own forces had dwindled with time, but because new factories had emerged on the scene allowing the regime to ensure confrontation better prepared.

NIXON STATEMENTS

It is also significant that, in the wake of the September massacre, Nixon made two statements in the effect that the Middle East events proved that it is not always necessary to use tanks for external objectives (these could be used against an island of freedom) and that Israel is a faithful friend of the U.S. (because it didn’t cross the River Jordan and allowed the Jordan troops to besiege Amman).

I do not deny that mistakes were committed on the Palestinian scene. These mistakes are due to the fact that Palestine constitutes a national depth and that whoever leads the Palestinian Revolution will lead the Arab Revolution. This is why the Arab states started to invade the scene of Palestinian endeavor with puppet organizations.

When the Palestinian Revolution wondered in the past whether it should sacrifice this or that (Arab) state, the answer was always: instead of letting them besiege us, let us try to involve them. As a result, instead of subjecting Arab contradictions to the Palestinian Revolution, the Palestinian Revolution started to become subject to these Arab contradictions.

This is what explains the era of invasions. Rogers told the regimes if you want to be a party in the settlement, you should prove first that you have the situation under control.

AIM FOILED

I do not claim that we were able to realize victories in the Middle East. We were able to foil the aim of the September crackdown. The balance of power had been in our favor and it tipped in favor of the regime. This is a fact which should be recognized. Genuine revolutionaries are aware that the history of any revolution is always featured by two words: steadfastness and rising. Every revolution should know how to stay put, how to rise, and how to advance.

IRAQI CRUSADE

I would like to stop here and ask: Is it a coincidence that the price of Iraqi crude oil went up in the wake of the September massacre and in the wake of the attitude of the Iraqi army in Jordan? Is it a mere coincidence that the Iraqi Petroleum Company has now boosted its production by over one third the September level?

Through the peaceful solution, Egypt could recover Suez, Syria the Golan, while the other Arab states — with the exception of Libya and the Sudan — will rid themselves for the first time in 20 years from the grip of the Nasserite Revolution when the latter loses its mass potential once it accepts the Peace Plan.

There is an Israeli peace and an Arab peace. What we are offered is an Israeli peace...

Israel is a state in the experimental stage... From the experimental stage to the stage of success, the Jews of the world should become convinced that this is their stage... This is why Israel is now eager to ease the fighting at any cost, and the stage of belligerency and earn the recognition which will convince World Jewry that it has moved from the experimental stage to the factual one...

ECONOMIC PROJECT

Israel is not a religious state as it is often claimed, Israel is an economic project of world capitalism. This is why, its main concern is to create facts for the future which will secure its economic development and role in the region. Industrial plants in Israel are not built to its size but to that of the region...

We are not opposed to Israeli withdrawal (from Arab territory occupied in 1967), but we are against recognition (of Israel), We are against giving Israel in peace what it failed to obtain through war.

BUFFER STATE

Imperialism is also trying to lure us with a puppet Palestinian buffer state that would comprise the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, but that we shall not be deceived by names. Peace with Zionism is impossible but peace with Judaism is possible. When we speak of a democratic state in Palestine, we speak of peace with Judaism. The slogan of a democratic state in Palestine is a slogan of struggle and not of negotiations. It is a slogan we can achieve only after the liquidation of the racist, political, cultural, social and military institutions of Zionism in the region.

Moreover, a democratic state in Palestine which would be isolated from the Arab society would also be a treason. We cannot possibly accept any dialogue with the new Israel with a new Arabic name...

With regards to the future in Jordan, I can tell you that the honeymoon has ended in Jordan. We have ahead of us months of hard work and confrontation...

People going to Jordan today pass through checkpoints, which make it difficult to convey our point of view.

NATIONAL UNITY

Our main achievement since the September events in Jordan have been: 1) Our success in controlling our army, and 2) Our ability to go abroad with national unity.

Some people spread the rumor that we are collecting arms from the people. This is something we will never do because a disarmed people can be defeated in a matter of hours. This is what happened to the people in Indonesia...

We cannot lay down our guns because we would be giving up our lives...

With reference to national unity, it is being achieved... But we cannot lay down our guns... There is nothing called Pakistan anymore... If you go to Amman today, only if you ask about the Information Bureau of the Palestinian Revolution will you be led there...

As far as we are concerned, we shall continue our revolution... I don’t ask you to bear, only I hope I was able to convey our point of view.
Military Operations:

COMMANDOS DIRECT SEVERE BLOWS TO ENEMY INDUSTRIAL PLANTS AND SETTLEMENTS

Despite repeated attacks in the back, Palestinian revolutionaries were able in March to direct a number of successful blows to enemy settlements and industrial plants.

In early March, as many as six factories caught fire when they were torn by Palestinian commando blasts in the industrial sector of Tel Aviv.

Earlier in February, Israel's tallest building (the Shalom Tower) housing shops, offices and a hotel was also damaged in Tel Aviv in a fire started by commando incendiary bombs on the second floor.

Following is a rundown of the major operations in occupied territory during the first three weeks of March:

MARCH 19: Palestinian revolutionaries damage defense fortifications set up by enemy in Jordan Valley. In occupied Nablus, a hand grenade is hurled on Israeli military patrol vehicle, damaging the vehicle and killing and/or wounding its occupants.

MARCH 18: Commandos rock enemy settlements in Golan Heights.

MARCH 16: Commandos in Gaza attack railroad and military vehicles. Palestinian revolutionaries in South Lebanon repel an invading Israeli force. Eleven enemy casualties are evacuated on the spot.

Meanwhile, five-hour clash erupts in Upper Galilee, where a convoy of 12 enemy vehicles comes under heavy fire.

MARCH 14: Three explosions go off in occupied Jerusalem, including one at the police station in the center of town and another at the Roxy theater in Ben Yehuda street. Enemy observation tower in northernmost settlement of Metulla is attacked.

MARCH 13: Commandos blast bridge on Beersheba-Eilat road in the Negev.

MARCH 6: Dynamite charge damages canning factory in industrial sector of Tel Aviv. Meanwhile, an Israeli woman soldier and three servicemen are injured in a daylight attack on a police post in Arish. An Israeli driver is also wounded when his lorry hits a mine in the area.

MARCH 7: Katyusha rockets fired by commandos hit Tirtz-Zvi settlement in southern Jordan Valley. Enemy vehicle hits mine in Khan Yunis.

MARCH 8: Palestinian revolutionaries set fire to six enemy industrial plants near Tel Aviv. The six-hour blaze involves two soap factories as well as a carton, canned food, biscuits and cigarette box factories. Meanwhile, three settlements (two in the Golan and one in the Jordan Valley) are rocketed by the Palestinian commandos.

MARCH 5: Palestinian fighter hurl hand grenade on military car in Rafah market place killing and wounding its occupants.

MARCH 5: Palestinian commandos kill a famed Israeli intelligence officer in the heart of Tel Aviv. Haim Abli of the Israeli Army Intelligence had a long record with Palestinian fighters in Israeli prisons.