

FATEH

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Nasser is dead.

His last signature was inscribed on an agreement intended to end the human carnage and genocide in Jordan. The last task with which he crowned his lifetime struggle was to get the Arab heads of state together in Cairo to shoulder their responsibility in redeeming an Arab country, in protecting an Arab revolution and in sparing Arab blood from being shed at Arab hands.

In so doing, he exhausted himself. He rather associated himself to help the Arabs redress their harms in Jordan rather than meet their loss.

This summarizes Nasser's life -- a life marked by relentless labor and complete dedication for the Arabs and their cause.

When Britain, France and Israel invaded and occupied Egypt's Sinai peninsula and a number of Egyptian towns along the Suez Canal in 1956, Nasser stood amidst the masses in Cairo to proclaim "We shall not surrender... we shall resist from house to house... from street to street."

Evacuation of the Egyptian Aggression troops from Egypt spurred Nasser to continue leading the masses in their struggle against exploitation and colonialism. He sought to liberate and protect an area which would be permeated with fragmentation, capitalist interests and a military base.

The confrontation task was too formidable to be assumed by a leader alone, by one moment only, and even by one generation. Nasser said the price of this struggle was his person, his health and his life span.

From the setbacks and defeats sustained by the Arab nation in its bitter struggle against world imperialism and its base in the open occupied non-sovereign lands, with the liberation movements in the countries.

The Arab Rising Revolution set forth with the avowed intention of rejecting capitalism and with the unflinching conviction that if the onslaught of the strong against the weak is fundamental to oppression and if the onslaught of the weak against each others engenders struggle, the onslaught of the weak against the strong alone constitutes a revolution.

No doubt, differences of opinion and over the means of struggle overtook unity between the Arab Associationists fronts and the Nasserite leadership, particularly in the wake of the failure's acceptance of the Peace Plan.

But even then, Nasser and perhaps the other Arab leader to resist, particularly the adherents who heard his voice in 1956: "We shall not surrender... we shall resist from house to house... from street to street" have found it their right and their duty to struggle for their adulthood.

Who, then, said Nasser is dead?

And who, then, said the Arabs should condone one another?

UNOFFICIAL TEXT OF AGREEMENT

'Main Aim to Spare Arab Bloodshed in Jordan'

CAIRO, Sept. 28 (R) -- The following is the unofficial text of the agreement signed here last night by nine Arab countries and Palestine commando leader Yasser Arafat to end the bitter conflict.

TEXT

To spare Arab bloodshed in Jordan in the last ten days, and to guarantee the safety of the Arab nation from imperialist complexities and to achieve stability in brotherly Jordan which has been torn apart by agony and pains, the Arab kings and heads of state meeting in Cairo have agreed on:

1 -- Ending all military operations by the Jordanian armed forces and Palestine resistance forces immediately and the cessation of all military movements and propaganda campaigns contradicting the objectives of this accord.

2 -- The prompt withdrawal of all Jordanian armed forces from Amman to their usual bases and the withdrawal of all resistance forces from Amman and their redeployment in positions fit for commando operations.

3 -- The city of Irbid and other cities are to return to the previous military and civilian situation existing before the recent events.

4 -- Security authorities will undertake to preserve peace under the civilian administration.

5 -- Release of detainees by both sides immediately.

6 -- The formation of a supreme follow-up committee for the implementation of this agreement and other subsidiary agreements emanating from it, and to coordinate its activities and relations between the Jordanian authority and the Palestine resistance until peace and the situation returns to normal. This committee has the right and responsibility to recommend what it deems fit in practical and procedural arrangements to guarantee the return of amity and normalcy for all sides. The supreme follow-up committee shall form three subsidiary offices under its authority as follows:

A -- A military office to administer all military affairs for the implementation of the agreement.

B -- A civilian office in charge of civilian affairs which are of importance to relations other than military.

C -- A relief and assistance office to supervise the distribution of aid arriving from Arab countries and others for the relief of the wounded and needy.

8 -- The agreement committee shall prepare and conclude an agreement, binding on both sides, which will guarantee the continuation of military action and respect the sovereignty of the state within the limits of the law with necessary exceptions for commando action.

9 -- The decisions taken by the supreme follow-up committee are fully and completely binding on both sides.

10 -- The committee shall exercise its duties referred to previously immediately and shall submit reports to the Arab kings and heads of state from time to time on its mission and decisions and shall also report on the progress and adherence of the two sides to the agreement.

11 -- The supreme follow-up committee shall be formed from Bahi Ladgham, the prime minister of Tunisia, and two other members: a Jordanian authority and appointed by King Hussein and the Palestinian resistance appointed by Yasser Arafat. The committee may request help from whoever it deems necessary.

12 -- Preparing a suitable atmosphere for implementation of the agreement which will make it possible and binding on both sides to end all exceptional measures and military rule.

13 -- In case of violation by either side of any of the terms of this agreement or the placing of obstacles in the way of its implementation, all Arab states signalatories to the agreement shall take unified measures to deal with it.

14 -- The consolidation of the Palestine revolution and backing it until it achieves its objectives in full liberation and the defeat of the aggressive Israeli enemy.

AT PRESS CONFERENCE:

Sudanese President Unveils Hussein's Crime; Artillery Shells Hospitals, Refugee Camps; 14,000 Palestinian Youth are Rounded Up

Sudan's President Jaafar Numeiry disclosed to press conference in Cairo Sept. 28 King Hussein's flagrant scheme to liquidate the Palestinian Revolution and the entire Palestinian population in Jordan.

Gen. Numeiry, who led the Arab peace mission to Amman, said his peace team had medical evidence indicating Hussein's regime was bent on continuing the massacre on behalf of Israel and the United States. He revealed that 14,000 Palestinians were rounded up in Jordan by Hussein's royal troops for no other reason than their ability to carry arms. He described how Hussein's tanks shelled hospitals, massacred women and children and fired on his own mission in Amman.

Following is the full text of Numeiry's communique to the press conference, which actually constitutes an historical document.

On our return from Amman last night (Sept. 28), presented on the mission's behalf, to the (Arab) heads of state a detailed report depicting a true image of conditions in Jordan and describing what our mission undertook there. After the kings and presidents had heard the report, they decided, together with the other members of the delegation, I would hold this press conference to relay to you, on their behalf, the details of the said report as well as what the kings and presidents decided to add to it.

I had the honor of heading the (Arab peace) delegation, which comprised: Hussein Shanab, member of the Higher Executive Committee of the Arab Socialist Union; Al-Bahj Al-Adham, Tunisia's prime minister;

Mad Abdallah Kurwi's defense and interior minister; Dr. Masad Pharaon, the personal representative of King Faisal, who has not been able to attend this conference because of medical illness; Patrick Aboonisa, Sudan's foreign minister; and Gen. Mohammed Sadek, the UAR chief of staff.

The delegation arrived in Amman at 7 p.m. and immediately called on King Hussein. At the onset of the meeting, I informed him of the mission's authorities, emphasizing that Jordan did not abide by the ceasefire we had agreed upon with him and that the mission returned promptly to Amman to report on his view. I indicated to him that one of our functions was to contact Abu Ammar (PLO chief executive and Fath's official spokesman), whom we were unable to do during our first trip. I tried in the wake of the first session of the Cairo Conference of the Arab heads of state.

After that, I gave the opportunity to my colleagues to express their views and make their own comments. All of them took the floor. We all agreed on the following:

1. That the conference of the (Arab) heads of state was still in session in Cairo and that the mission will return (to Cairo) except with specific reasons binding both parties and reassuring both the conference as well as the Arab masses.

2. The need to stop fighting, even for a specific period which would give the opportunity to all to acquiesce themselves with the facts -- particularly that the number of deaths is estimated to be between 10 and 15 thousand.

3. The sovereignty of the Jordanian state over its own territory is undeniable and is not subject to discussion.

4. The issue is not a constitutional one concerning Jordan alone. It is rather an historical and humanitarian one, possibly affecting the whole Arab nation.

5. The escalation of bloody events in Jordan is increasing national and international beliefs that the agreement we reached was motivated by either temptation or a desire to pressure persons who were held prisoner.

6. Meeting Yasser Arafat is an urgent necessity under these tragic circumstances and agreement with him is of paramount importance to agreement with the genuine commando abetting infiltrators and suspects in the ranks of the resistance.

7. King Hussein has to issue a statement, reiterating the full and immediate adherence of the Jordanian Armed Forces to the ceasefire.

HUSSEIN'S VIEW

At this point, I would like to summarize King Hussein's view as follows:

1. There are non-commando elements who wish to destroy this country. They are elements planted in the commando movement. There are reports about the influx (into Jordan) of a large number of infiltrators. Both Syria and Iraq are launching vehement radio campaigns against us from their respective stations.

2. The Northern area of Jordan is occupied by the forces of Irbid, which is Jordan's second city as well as the backbone of the country's agriculture. It is threatened and is not completely secure. There is nothing in

except a few pockets of resistance which we are trying to mop up in order to restore normal life to the city.

3. With regards our intended meeting with Abu Ammar, the king said this didn't concern him and he left it up to the mission to decide what it wants to do. He said he had no objection to authorize the broadcasting of a message (to Abu Ammar) through the radio station. He said he held Yasser Arafat fully responsible for all what had taken place. Concerning threats to his life, he said they were not unfounded. He concluded by telling the mission: "Try to exert all efforts but I shall implement the decision you have taken." He repeated this sentence three times.

CONTACTS WITH ABU AMMAR

The mission set-up its headquarters at the UAR Embassy (in Amman), making use of the radio and wireless stations to receive Yasser Arafat's answers.

Yasser Arafat's answer came around 11:30 p.m., setting the meeting time for 1 a.m. and the meeting place at Jebel Wajdeh. The message sent to Brother Arafat read:

Brother Arafat: In my name and on behalf of the delegation which arrived in Amman tonight, I beg of you to suggest to us, through any available means, how we can contact you and the place and time of the meeting. Since the matter is important and urgent, please act immediately. I repeat: immediately. Thank you.

Arafat's answer came as follows:

Brother President Jaafar Mohammad Numeiry:

I heard your message through Amman Radio concerning an immediate meeting. In answer to your message, I suggest that we meet tonight by 1 a.m. We suggest that you arrive by car to the UAR Embassy in Jebel Wajdeh through the road linking the Caravan Hotel to Alya School. An emissary will meet you there and accompany you to the meeting place. We have instructed Palestinian revolutionaries to ceasefire. We have insisted on that. I hope you will insist on the meeting party to observe a ceasefire in Jebel Wajdeh. Until we meet.

Your Brother,
Yasser Arafat

After that, I contacted King Hussein and asked him to provide us with cars to transport us to the rendez-vous point. I asked him to secure a ceasefire in the meeting area -- particularly that Arafat had asked for this in his message while emphasizing that his own men would not fire under any condition that night in Jebel Wajdeh.

The king replied. He did not keep his word about providing us with transportation. Nor did a high-ranking officer in his army, to whom I had asked to accompany us. This held us until 2:15 a.m. and prompted me to persist in meeting with Abu Ammar until between 2 and 2:30 a.m. instead of 1 a.m. We even thought of cancelling the meeting altogether for fear on his life, particularly that we had learned that the meeting area would be shelled (by Hussein's troops) at 5 a.m. The cars finally arrived and we decided to go.

We reached the rendez-vous (Continued next page)



Battles Diary

Devastation Seen All over Amman

(EDITOR'S NOTE -- The following delayed dispatch was brought to Beirut by pass-engers on a Red Cross plane. The writer remained in Amman.)

By ALEX EFTY

AMMAN, Jordan, Sept. 24 (AP) -- The desert bedouin soldiers of King Hussein who halted their way into this capital city to flush out commandos have devastated the town as if they were moving into enemy territory.

As of Tuesday, hardly a house is left undamaged. The surviving refugee camps on the outskirts, where thousands of Palestinians have lived up to a dozen to a room, seem to have been pulverized.

The 600,000 inhabitants of the city covered wherever they felt safest. The slightest hint of movement invited death.

Exceptions to this rule were the foreign newsmen staying at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel. Apparently because of their presence, the hotel was spared direct attacks although it was hit repeatedly by stray bullets, and several shells fell in the grounds.

From top floors on the hotel, the tallest building on the highest of Amman's seven hills, the correspondents could look down on the whole city.

This is the way it has gone:

THURSDAY, SEPT. 24

The crowing of roosters comes like a siren for the battle to begin. Darkness is barely giving way when tracer bullets suddenly cut scarlet trails across the sky, past the dark silhouettes of the tall minarets piercing the horizon.

5:15 a.m. Just as the rim of the sun rises over the crest of the desert hills on the far horizon, shattering explosives burst out from all directions. They link up with the deep bark of heavy machine guns, punctuated by the hammering of lighter weapons all over town.

7 a.m. dozens of gray-black puffs of smoke billow up all over the city, marking the point where exploding shells have started fires. In the southeast sector the whole side of a hill on which the Wadlat refugee camp is built appears to be on fire. Deep valleys have disappeared under a thin white layer of smoke filling them to the brim. Thick smoke dulls the bright rays of the sun.

7:05 a.m. two armored cars roll down the Share Safarat -- the street of embassies, the most fashionable district on the western outskirts of Amman -- and park in front of the Intercontinental Hotel. They open fire with heavy machine guns at an unfinished apartment building and a number of stone villas on the opposite side of the street from the hotel. They withdraw, then return to spray the houses opposite again. They withdraw again. They do this four more times during the day. The soldiers make no attempt to enter any of the houses; they shoot up from their armored cars.

9 a.m.: A Swedish television cameraman in the hotel is wounded in the thigh by a piece of shrapnel.

10:30 a.m. a muezzin's call to noon prayers raises above the din of battle. It appears to be coming from the mosquekeepers of one of the nearby min-

arets and is probably reported.

12:10 p.m.: there is a 10-minute lull, then suddenly the full orchestra of guns is blasting away again.

6 p.m.: another brief respite. In the distant voices of children are audible for the first time today.

8 p.m. with darkness, heavy shooting resumes. The town is blacked out completely. There is an electricity. Flashes from exploding shells, tracer bullets and orange flares light up the scene, briefly as the battle rages incessantly through the night. The Wadlat refugee camp is ashed.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 25

7 a.m. the battle rages outside the hotel. A 106mm rocket pump rifle mounted on a jeep rolls round after round into a building immediately behind the Egyptian embassy -- less than 70 yards away. Every time it fires, the hotel shakes and is covered by dust and smoke. The plate glass windows on the facade come crashing down, often in chunks more than a square yard big -- a gullotine if they catch anyone.

8 a.m. the armored column ventures toward the center of the city. Every building in its path is blasted with seemingly endless bursts of heavy 50mm machine gun and cannon fire from the armored cars. Several tanks start.

9 a.m. heavy firing continues in the rest of town, where apparently other columns are moving forward, employing the same tactics.

11 a.m.: the armored column that advanced past the hotel is seen retreating. It comes back to the hotel and immediately starts firing the adjacent already-ravaged houses another lambasting.

1 p.m.: houses opposite the hotel are shot up again for a couple of hours. Then the armored column advances once more toward the town center, blasting the same houses again.

5 p.m.: shooting in the north of the city by the Jabel Hussein refugee camp intensifies. As darkness falls the flashes of exploding shells, apparently from bombardment of the camp.

7 p.m.: the bedouins outside the hotel spray the whole town with their heavy machine guns, their tracers showing that the firing is completely random. The noise of explosives and machine gun fire continues throughout the night, but on a lighter scale than the first night.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 26

For a chance, the hotel area is quiet at daybreak. Then the noise of battle breaks out throughout the city again. 6:25 a.m.: the bombing of the two refuge camps continues unabated. Armored cars outside the hotel, joined by armored personnel carriers mounting heavy machine guns, move away toward the center of the town -- once more blasting houses on either side of the road as they move along. There is no visible movement in any of these houses.

10 a.m. the fighting has spread by the area of the main telephone and post office for the first time. Shooting of houses continues unabated.

11:45 a.m. finding a full team the hotel a group of bedouin soldiers wearing the green berets of the royal guard break open a shattered window -- wear slippers. They come out with shirts and other apparel, walking to their armor-troops and wriggling down the ladders climbing their loot.

1 p.m. a bedouin soldier comes into the hotel lobby and asks for some water. How are things going?

"Like mud," the bedouin replies, an Arabic expression equivalent to hell.

He is enraged when one journalist starts taking notes, and proposes to beat him up as a spy. A lieutenant, hastily summoned, pacifies the soldier. The lieutenant claims the commandos are being beaten in town and are withdrawing to the outskirts. He says there are a lot of dead in the streets everywhere -- "and many of them are my men," he adds.

3 p.m. fighting continues to rage everywhere. Suddenly there is a fresh flare-up toward the British embassy. An armored car pulls up directly in front of a three-story apartment building near the embassy and dumps more than a dozen caution shells into it, setting it on fire.

4 p.m. fighting appears to have died down except in three places -- the two refuge camps and outside the hotel, where the bedouins still shoot at anything in sight.

Night falls. The bedouins outside the hotel open up with all they have, hitting the same houses again.

8 p.m. flares begin to light up the sky over the airport. A battle appears to be underway there. "There has been an announcement of a ceasefire proclaimed by the king -- except in some pockets of resistance. The pockets appear to be quite numerous.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 27

Dawn: fighting is not as loud as the previous days. For the first time since the fighting started ambulance sirens are heard; they are seen darting through the streets picking up dead and wounded. Some firing can be heard scattered points.

8 a.m. an ambulance carrier tries to pick up some casualties in a house in the valley opposite the hotel. They come under fire from troops stationed outside the hotel. They wear a white flag, take cover momentarily and then manage to evacuate their casualties.

10 a.m. the crest of the hill opposite the hotel, El Weldeh quarter, becomes the scene of fighting. Mortar after mortar explodes in the buildings. Machine gun fire sounds uninterrupted. Apparently the army is making a concerted effort to clear snipers from the area.





Atrocities of Jordan War

Associated Press photographer Michel Laurent witnessed one brief scene typifying the brutality of Hussein's bedouin soldiers during the recent crackdown on the Palestinian Revolution. Here is how he described it:



By MICHEL LAURENT

AMMAN, Sept. 25 (AP) — The wounded Palestinian commando lay on a stretcher by the side of the road moaning in pain from a chest wound. A bedouin soldier of King Hussein's army shouldered through the crowd, drew back his right foot and slammed his heavy army boot into the wound. The commando screamed in pain.

Two Jordanian army troopers standing near the stretcher tried to restrain the bedouin from hitting the wounded man again. But after a brief argument, the two soldiers stood aside.

The bedouin, wearing red-and-white checkered headcloth flapping around his shoulders in the desert breeze, took a step back, cocked his rifle and shot the commando dead.

Ten other newsmen photographers, mostly French, stood by, watching helplessly. None dared raise a camera. The bedouin soldiers around them, guns poised, had warned them: "no pictures".

The soldiers said the commando had killed two of his brothers.

Pointing to the body with his rifle, he told newsmen: "I wish I knew if he had any brothers so I could kill them too."

This incident on the main highway from Amman to Aqaba was the only violence I witnessed on a two-day trip through the desert of southern Jordan.

While fighting between the army and the commandos raged unabated in Amman and in towns in northern Jordan, the south was quiet.

Most of the commandos had been cleared out of the sparsely populated towns of Maan, Karak and Madaba before the

latest fighting began Sept. 17. Jordanian soldiers on the scene said the commando killed by the soldiers was a die-hard holed up in a cluster of houses about 20 km south of Amman. He had been wounded in a brief firefight and was waiting for an ambulance to take him to hospital.

Bedouins in the desert market town of Maan, 80 miles south of the embattled capital, cheered Jordanian soldiers escorting two buses of French correspondents to Aqaba. The bedouins fired in the air in celebration.

As the convoy passed through Maan, a royal convoy raced by, headed south. It included King Hussein's brother Prince Mohammed and his mother, queen mother Zein.

In Aqaba, Jordan's only outlet to the sea 170 miles south of Amman, a party of 40 German tourists clustered around the soldiers and correspondents, asking for news of the fighting in the rest of the country.

"We haven't heard one shot fired. This place couldn't be more restful," one middle-aged tourist said.

The tourists arrived in Aqaba well before the fighting began. They were living in caravans parked only a few yards from the beach.

In Aqaba's main hotel, former Prime Minister Bahjat Ta'oussi and former chief of staff Lt. Gen. Masbhour Haditha sat on the terrace sunning themselves. They refused to discuss the fighting with newsmen. Talhouqi resigned as prime minister last June during a previous series of clashes between army and commandos. Haditha resigned when a new military government was formed Sept. 8.

Hussein Says Intelligence Misled Him

PARIS, Sept. 25 (R) -- King Hussein was quoted here Friday as saying he had been misled by the Jordanian intelligence service about commando strength and that his personal staff had been infiltrated by Palestinian commandos.

Eric Rouleau correspondent of the independent newspaper Le Monde, who left Amman Thursday night, quoted the king as saying "I was indignant recently when I learned that my own chauffeur, to whom I entrusted my children was a terrorist."

"He was arrested while he was firing a mortar at my palace. I also just discovered that my cook had important functions in one of the Palestinian organizations."

Rouleau who was flown out to Beirut Thursday night aboard a Red Cross plane, said that he had seen the King several times in the past few days.

In one of their conversations King Hussein asked why he had not defeated the fedayeen more quickly said I have been misled by my intelligence services, probably on purpose.

"Infiltrated by sympathizers or agents of Palestinian organizations, they presented me with an ideal picture of the situation, assuring me that we would subdue the resistance in a few hours."

He said that at the start of military operations he realized that his opponents were well aware of plans prepared by his staff "in case we were obliged to have recourse to a trial of strength."

The king said the state apparatus had been infiltrated from top to bottom by the commandos.

Rouleau said that on Wednesday, the king looked confident and optimistic and said he was sure he had won.

But King Hussein was less positive on Thursday when Rouleau said he noticed with some bitterness that snipers were reappearing in Amman in areas earlier believed to have been completely cleared.

Rouleau told the King on Thursday that some people believed he could lessen tension by reappointing a civilian government.

Answering the question a few hours before the resignation of Gen Mohammed Daoud from the Jordan premiership King Hussein told the correspondent: "I do not intend, at least in the foreseeable future, to call on the world of politicians."

Amateur Radio Enthusiast

LONDON -- While the Jordanian Army was shelling Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan, King Hussein, amateur radio enthusiast, made regular contacts with fellow radio "hams" in England, U.S.A. and Angola.

Exercising his hobby, the King, September 17, called the London suburban home of Maurice Margolis and that of Gordon Vine another amateur. He also radioed an American couple, Charles and Mary Crider of Camp Hill Pennsylvania and a fifth "ham" in Angola.





Women Appeal To Troops for Halt of Firing

BY STAR
CORRESPONDENT

Wailing "Allah Akbar, Allah Akbar (God is great)" thundered as Arab women thronged out of Amman's Wabdat refugee camp on Monday to plead with King Hussein's troops to stop their constant pouffing of their flimsy shanties with shells.

"But the shelling went on," the reverend Ella Khouri, a Palestinian missionary, told a press conference in Beirut.

"The good Samaritan was not there and is not there," he said. "I do not even know when he will be there."

"May I appeal to you for one right that has never been written into any international document -- the right of man to have water," he said.

Khouri, one of a number of medical missionaries who addressed the press conference, said he, his wife, and son lived for five days on a single bottle of water in their home.

During a relaxation of the curfew a British journalist -- Paul Martin of the London Times -- took them to the International Hotel and persuaded Red Cross officials to fly them out to Beirut.

Another doctor, who did not give his name, said many of that casualties he was treating in a Beirut hospital had burns which he believed were caused by phosphorus shells.

Dr. Abdel-Hadi Sulaiman, who led a Kuwaiti relief mission to Amman, said of eight casualties flown out to Beirut "they only asked for water -- water -- water."

He said the condition of the wounded crammed into the shell-damaged Ashrafiya hospital was very bad.

Dr. Sulaiman said between 50,000 and 100,000 people in the city of half a million inhabitants had lost their homes.

Disease was expected to spread and another Kuwaiti mission was on its way to Amman Friday night with anti-cholera and tetanus vaccine. A pharmacist whose three-storey house was shelled said he divided his family into groups, putting some in each corner of the room where they sheltered. "If a direct hit was scored, at least some of the family would have survived," he said.

Dr. Ashour Gibriti of Libya said his 16-member medical mission was refused entry by the Jordanian authorities but moved into north Jordan from Syria after fighting broke out there. He claimed a Red Crescent car with clear markings was hit by a shell on the Irbid road. The driver was killed and a doctor and nurse wounded.

All the missionaries pleaded for international action to persuade the Jordanian authorities to admit all the relief groups now trying to reach Amman.



Visit

AMMAN -- The Deputy Chief of Staff of the North Korean army visited one of Fateh's bases in Jordan on September 12.

The North Korean military chief said he affirmed his country's full support to the Palestinian Revolution and Fateh as its vanguard.

He praised "the stand of the two friendly peoples in the face of imperialism and all surrender and liquidatory solutions."



Messages of Support to Palestine Revolution

PALESTINE BULLETIN HOLLAND SUPPORTS BRAVE STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALIST CONSPIRACY STOP PALESTINE COMMITTEE HOLLAND COLLECTS HELP FOR PALESTINE RED CRESCENT REVOLUTION UNTIL VICTORY
OTKER; EDITOR PALBUL

WE THE ARAB AMERICAN CONGRESS FOR PALESTINE ON BEHALF OF THE ARAB COMMUNITY IN DETROIT SUPPORT YOU AND STAND FAITHFULLY WITH YOUR REVOLUTION UNTIL VICTORY

ASSOCIATION OF ARAB AMERICAN UNIVERSITY GRADUATES POBOX 49 CHICAGO ILL 60690 SALUTES VALIANT STRUGGLE OF PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AGAINST ZIONISM IMPERIALISM AND THEIR CORRUPT MILITARY AGENTS IN JORDAN ASSOCIATION DECLARES COMPLETE SUPPORT AND PLEDGES CONTINUATION OF ITS DEFENSE OF JUST PALESTINIAN CAUSE

CHERIF BASSIOUNI PRESIDENT

WE SALUTE YOUR HEROIC STRUGGLE SMASH IMPERIALIST PLOT ENTIRE COMMUNITY BEHIND YOU

CANADIAN ARAB FEDERATION PRESIDENT
GEORGE HAGGAR

HAVE RECEIVED GREAT PREOCCUPATION NEWS, MASSACRE COMMITTED BY AMMAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT AGAINST PALESTINIAN PEOPLE STRUGGLING AGAINST IMPERIALISM ZIONISM FOR LIBERATION MOTHERLAND STOP OSPAAAL AND ALL REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS THREE CONTINENTS REITERATE TOTAL SUPPORT YOUR CAUSE AND STRUGGLE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE STOP ENERGETICALLY CONDEMN PLOT AMMAN MILITARY FASCIST GOVERNMENT PUPPET OF IMPERIALISM TO DROWN PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION STOP HAVE CALLED WORLD PROGRESSIVE FORCES GIVE MOST RESOLUTE SUPPORT YOUR CAUSE STOP LONG LIVE PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION AND JUST CAUSE OF ARAB PEOPLES STOP

OSPAAAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

UMEA SWEDISH STUDENT UNION SUPPORTS COMPLETELY HEROIC STRUGGLE OF PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AGAINST FASCISTS IN AMMAN OUR GREATEST RESPECT FOR PALESTINIAN MARTYRS PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION WILL WIN REVOLUTION UNTIL VICTORY

10000 STUDENTS IN UMEA SWEDEN
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



(Continued)

YOUTH OF ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY FOR PROLETARIAN UNITY CONDEMN THE CRIMINAL AGGRESSION OF THE JORDANIAN GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT AND THE HEROTIC JORDANIAN/PALESTINIAN PEOPLE. THIS AGGRESSION IS SUPPORTED BY IMPERIALISM AND REACTIONARY ARAB FORCES STOP THE P.S.I.U.P. YOUTH CALL ON ALL YOUNG PROGRESSIVE ORGANIZATIONS TO SUPPORT ACTIVELY THE PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE IN ITS STRUGGLE AGAINST ZIONISM, IMPERIALISM AND ARAB REACTION AND TO COORDINATE EFFORTS IN THAT DIRECTION STOP FRATERNAL GREETINGS

SECRETARIAT OF P.S.I.U.P. YOUTH

YOUR STRUGGLE IS JUST STOP YOU WILL BE VICTORIOUS STOP DOWN WITH THE FASCIST CLIQUE STOP FULL SUPPORT AND MILITANT SOLIDARITY REVOLUTION UNTIL VICTORY

ASSOCIATION OF JUSTICE AND PEACE FOR PALESTINE IN STRASBOURG

THE PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION IS ATTACKED FROM SEVERAL SIDES, BUT WE ARE SURE THAT YOUR PEOPLE WILL BE ABLE TO SURMOUNT ALL THE OBSTACLES, BECAUSE YOUR CAUSE IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE WORLD PROLETARIAN MOVEMENT THAT IS FIGHTING FOR THE OVERTHROW OF IMPERIALISM. STOP YOU CAN BE SURE OF THE INCREASING SUPPORT OF THE ITALIAN WORKERS CLASS AND OF THE PROGRESSIVE YOUTH ...

COMITATO DI INFORMAZIONE
"DELFIN MORENO"
MASSA - ITALIA

THE SECRETARIAT OF THE ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY EXPRESSES ITS ACTIVE SOLIDARITY TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION AND TO THE WHOLE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE, WISHING THE RESISTANCE SUCCESS IN REPULSING THE AGGRESSION ...

THE PALESTINE NATIONAL COMMITTEE (BELGIUM) STRONGLY CONDEMNES THE CRIMES COMMITTED BY HASHEMITE TROOPS ON BEHALF OF THE FASCIST REGIME IN AMMAN BY KING HUSSEIN ... THE COMMITTEE ALSO PROTESTS AGAINST POLICE PRESSURES WHICH DISRUPTED AN INFORMATION AND PALESTINE-SOLIDARITY GATHERING SCHEDULED TO BE HELD TONIGHT (SEPT. 18) IN BRUSSELS.

THE JORDANIAN ARMED FORCES ARE ENGAGED IN THE PROCESS OF A SYSTEMATIC DESTRUCTION OF THE PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE, TAKING THE RISK OF A GENERAL MASSACRE OF PALESTINIANS ... THE UNDERSIGNED (STAFF MEMBERS OF TEMOIGNAGE CHRETIEN) CONDEMN THE POLICY OF THE JORDANIAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT WHICH ATTEMPTS TO LIQUIDATE A POPULAR MOVEMENT WHICH NEITHER ZIONISM NOR EXILE WERE ABLE TO ANNIHILATE.

THE NATIONAL SECRETARIAT OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE AND THE ARAB PEOPLES: REALIZES, THAT AFTER ACCEPTING THE ROGERS PLAN, THE JORDANIAN REACTIONARY CIRCLES FORMED A MILITARY-FASCIST CABINET. DEMOUNCES THIS NEW SERIOUS PROVOCATION AIMING TO SMASH THE PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE IN A BLOODBATH.

APPEALS TO ALL JUSTICE-LOVING PEOPLES TO EXPRESS THEIR SOLIDARITY TO THE PALESTINIAN FIGHTERS WHO ARE STRUGGLING FOR HUMAN OBJECTIVES -- PARTICULARLY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SECULAR AND DEMOCRATIC PALESTINIAN STATE WHERE JEWS, MUSLEMS, CHRISTIANS AND ATHEISTS COULD LIVE FREELY AND AS EQUALS.

An Open Letter To My Palestinian Comrades

Dear Comrades

I would first like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to live among you, learn from you, and love you. My short stay with you was one of the most rewarding experiences of my life. It had such an effect on me, that my return to your midst is inevitable. In fact, I intend to return as soon as history will permit me.

There were many things that I found impressive. But, I believe the thing I found most impressive, was the tremendous amount of unity you possess. History has shown us that there is no force, however formidable, that a united people cannot overcome. United spider webs can stop a lion. This is why I strongly believe that you, as members of an historical force, will not only enforce history, but will expedite it as well, by driving the Zionists and their imperialist supporters from your homeland. I too say **Halldil Baladi!**

History looks upon you as world revolutionary leaders. Leadership means everything -- PAIN, BLOOD, DEATH. And as true leaders you have endured all these. I know that because of the position that I have taken, and because of my relationship with you, there will be many out to either incriminate or kill me. But, I refuse to concern myself with these potentialities, for I realize a revolutionary falls only if he submits. And I say as you have said: YES to revolution, NO to submission.

Once again I say thank you, and hope that you will always keep in mind that world peace is not possible without the complete liquidation of colonialism and the total liberation of peoples everywhere. The indivisibility of peace is staked upon the indivisibility of freedom. I hope to be with you again soon.

I remain,

Yours in Freedom
PATRICK X. AGO
Black Freedom Fighter





PRESS COLLECT=APPHO LONDON(TLV:2)JERUSALEM, SEPT. 23 (A
 ARAB MERCHANT'S CLOSE THEIR SHOP'S AND GO ON STRIKE
 ARAB OLD CITY TODAY IN SYMPATHY WITH ARAB GUERRILLAS
 FIGHTING KING HUSSEIN'S TROOPS IN JORDAN.
 (ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEPHOTO) BC. 23/9/70. MIPCHITZ/STP

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FATEH

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