



**ZIONIST
ISRAELI
ACTS OF
TERRORISM
1939
1974**

**ZIONIST
ISRAELI
ACTS OF
TERRORISM
1939
1974**

FREE PALESTINE
P.O. Box 21096
Kalorama Station
Washington, D.C. 20009



INTRODUCTION

For the last fifty years the Palestinian people have been subjected to the worst form of terrorism by Zionist and Israeli military forces. In the 1930's and 1940's the Zionist military groups in Palestine used terrorism against the Palestinian civilian population to expel them from their villages and towns and to demolish their homes as well as expropriate their properties and finally, to wipe Palestine's name from world history.

In the 1960's and 1970's the Israeli military forces have used terrorism and massive bombing of Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, Syria and Jordan to destroy the Palestinian people and eradicate its political leadership in exile.

However, the Palestinian national survives and endures. His will to struggle for freedom and liberation has been stronger, not weaker, in the face of Israeli military attacks. He is more determined than ever to achieve self-determination and national rights on Palestinian land. The international support the Palestinian people have gained in recent years is evidence of a clear world-wide condemnation of Israeli terrorism, brutal occupation and oppressive military rule.

This booklet documents briefly the history of Zionist and Israeli terrorism. It is a statement of historical facts that have long been hidden from the American public by Zionist propaganda.

A. ZIONIST TERRORIST ACTIVITIES 1930 — 1948

1939

Haganah blew up the Iraqi oil pipeline near Haifa. Moshe Dayan was one of the participants in the act. This technique was used again in 1947 at least 4 times.

August 20, 1937 — June 29, 1939

During this period, Zionists carried out a series of attacks against Arab buses, resulting in the death of 24 persons and wounding 25 others.

November 25, 1940

S.S. Patria was blown up by Jewish terrorists in Haifa harbour, killing 268 illegal Jewish immigrants.

February 24, 1942

S.S. Struma exploded in the Black Sea, killing 769 illegal Jewish immigrants. Described by the Jewish Agency as an act of "mass-protest and mass-suicide."

November 6, 1944

Zionist terrorists of the Stern Gang* assassinated the British Minister Resident in the Middle East, Lord Moyne, in Cairo.

July 22, 1946

Zionist terrorists blew up the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, which housed the central offices of the civilian administration of the government of Palestine, killing or injuring more than 200 persons. The Irgun officially claimed responsibility for the incident, but subsequent evidence indicated that both the Haganah and the Jewish Agency were involved.

October 1, 1946

The British Embassy in Rome was badly damaged by bomb explosions, for which Irgun claimed responsibility.

June 1947

Letters sent to British Cabinet Ministers were found to contain bombs.

September 3, 1947

A postal bomb addressed to the British War Office exploded in

*For an explanatory note on the 3 terrorist organizations see Annexure A.



The blowing up of the British headquarters at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem (1946) by Zionist terrorists

the post office sorting room in London, injuring 2 persons. It was attributed to Irgun or Stern Gangs. (The Sunday Times, Sept. 24, 1972, p.8)

December 11, 1947

Six Arabs were killed and 30 wounded when bombs were thrown from Jewish trucks at Arab buses in Haifa; 12 Arabs were killed and others injured in an attack by armed Zionists on an Arab coastal village near Haifa.

December 13, 1947

Zionist terrorists, believed to be members of Irgun Zvai Leumi, killed 18 Arabs and wounded nearly 60 in Jerusalem, Jaffa and Lydda areas. In Jerusalem, bombs were thrown in an Arab market-place near the Damascus Gate; in Jaffa, bombs were thrown into an Arab cafe; in the Arab village of Al Yahudia, near Lydda, 12 Arabs were killed in an attack with mortars and automatic weapons.

December 19, 1947

Haganah terrorists attacked an Arab village near Safad, blowing up two houses, in the ruins of which were found the bodies of 10 Arabs, including 5 children. Haganah admitted responsibility for the attack.

December 29, 1947

Two British constables and 11 Arabs were killed and 32 Arabs injured, at the Damascus Gate in Jerusalem when Irgun members threw a bomb from a taxi.

December 30, 1947

A mixed force of the Zionist Palmach and the "Carmel Brigade" attacked the village of Balad al Sheikh, killing more than 60 Arabs.

1947 — 1948

Over 700,000 Palestinian Arabs were uprooted from their homes and land; since then, they have been denied the right to return or been given compensation for their property. After their expulsion, the "Israeli Forces" razed to the ground 385 Arab villages and towns out of a total of 475, and obliterated their remains.

January 1, 1948

Haganah terrorists attacked a village on the slopes of Mount Carmel; 17 Arabs were killed and 33 wounded.

January 4, 1948

Haganah terrorists wearing British Army uniforms penetrated into the center of Jaffa and blew up the Serai (the old Turkish Government House) which was used as a headquarters of the Arab National Committee, killing more than 40 persons and wounding 98 others.

January 5, 1948

The Arab-owned Semiramis Hotel in Jerusalem was blown up, killing 20 persons, among them Viscount de Tapia, the Spanish Consul. Haganah admitted responsibility for this outrage.

January 7, 1948

Seventeen Arabs were killed by a bomb at the Jaffa Gate in Jerusalem, 3 of them while trying to escape. Further casualties, including the murder of a British officer near Hebron, were reported from different parts of the country.

January 16, 1948

Zionists blew up three Arab buildings. In the first, 8 children between the ages of 18 months and 12 years, died.

December 13, 1947 — February 10, 1948

Seven incidents of bomb-tossing at innocent Arab civilians in cafes and markets, killing 138 and wounding 271 others. During this period, there were 9 attacks on Arab buses. Zionists mined passenger trains on at least 4 occasions, killing 93 persons and wounding 161 others.

February 15, 1948

Haganah terrorists attacked an Arab village near Safad, blew up several houses, killing 11 Arabs, including 4 children.

March 3, 1948

Heavy damage was done to the Arab-owned Salam building in Haifa (a 7 story block of flats and shops) by Zionists who drove an army lorry up to the building and escaped before the detonation of 400 lb. of explosives; casualties numbered 11 Arabs and 3 Armenians killed and 23 injured. The Stern Gang claimed responsibility for the incident.

March 22, 1948

A housing block in Iraq Street in Haifa was blown up killing 17 and injuring 100 others. Four members of the Stern Gang drove two lorry-loads of explosives into the street and abandoned the vehicles before the explosion.

March 31, 1948

The Cairo-Haifa Express was mined, for the second time in a month, by an electronically-detonated land mine near Benyamina, killing 40 persons and wounding 60 others.

April 9, 1948

A combined force of Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Gang, supported by the Palmach forces, captured the Arab village of Deir Yassin and killed more than 200 unarmed civilians, including countless women and children. Older men and young women were captured and paraded in chains in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem; 20 of the hostages were then shot in the quarry of Gevaat Shaul.

April 16, 1948

Zionists attacked the former British army camp at Tel Litvinsky, killing 90 Arabs there.

April 19, 1948

Fourteen Arabs were killed in a house in Tiberias, which was blown up by Zionist terrorists.

May 3, 1948

A book bomb addressed to a British Army officer, who had been stationed in Palestine exploded, killing his brother, Rex Farran.

May 11, 1948

A letter bomb addressed to Sir Evelyn Barker, former Commanding Officer in Palestine, was detected in the nick of time by his wife.

April 25, 1948 — May 13, 1948

Wholesale looting of Jaffa was carried out following armed attacks by Irgun and Haganah terrorists. They stripped and carried away everything they could, destroying what they could not take with them.

B. ISRAELI TERRORIST ACTIVITIES 1948 — 1974

September 17, 1948

Count Folke Bernadotte, UN Mediator in Palestine was assassinated by members of the Stern Gang in the Israeli-controlled sector of Jerusalem. Bernadotte's aide, Col. Serot, was also killed.



Count Folke Bernadotte assassinated by the Israelis on September 17, 1948

November 1948

The Arab villages of Iqrit and Birim were attacked and destroyed, killing and injuring countless unarmed Arabs, including women and children. All the Arabs were forcibly expelled from their homes and land.

February 1949

All the Arabs were forcibly expelled from their homes in the villages of Anan and Kafr Yasif by Haganah terrorists.

1950

Zionist agents threw bombs at a synagogue in Baghdad, Iraq, and other Jewish targets in order to pressure Jews into emigrating to Israel.

August 28, 1953

Armed Israelis attacked the UNRWA refugee camp at Bureij in the Gaza Strip. The Israelis threw grenades through the windows of the huts and gunned down the fleeing refugees, killing 30 and wounding 62 others.

October 14, 1953

The Jordanian village of Qibiya was attacked by Israeli troops, killing 42 villagers.

July 1954

American and British consular and information offices in Cairo were sabotaged by Israeli agents operating under the Israeli Ministry of Defense.

April 4/5 1956

The Israelis shelled Gaza with 120 mm mortars, killing 56 Arab civilians and wounding 103 others.

January 11, 1952 — September 25, 1956

Israelis carried out violent raids against Arab villages of Beit Jala, Falame, Rantis, Qibiya, Nahalin, Bani Suhaila, Rahwa, Gharandal, Wadi Fukin (in Jordan and Syria) and refugee camps at Bureij and Gaza in the Gaza Strip, killing 220 Arab civilians.

October 29, 1956

Forty-seven Arab inhabitants, including 7 children and 9 women were massacred by Israeli border guards in the village of Kufr Kassem. The guards arrived and announced that there would be a curfew as of 5 p.m. that very evening. Most of the men were working in the fields and did not know of the curfew. When they returned in the evening, they were summarily shot.

November 3, 1956

The town of Khan Yunis was occupied by Israeli forces. Two hundred and seventy-five persons were killed.

November 12, 1956

One hundred and eleven civilians were killed by Israeli forces at Rafah refugee camp.

October 6, 1959

The Egypt-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission condemned Israel for expelling several hundred beduins of the Azazmah tribe from the Negev.

November 13, 1960

A large Israeli force, including tanks and armoured cars, attacked the Jordanian village of Samu', destroying 125 houses, a school, a clinic; 15 houses were destroyed in another village, killing a total of 18 and wounding 54 others.

1959 — 1963

Israeli armed forces attacked refugee camps at Rafah and villages at Nuqeib, Rafat and Shaikh Hussein in Syria and Jordan, killing 47 civilians.

June 12, 1967

Four hundred families were evicted from the Moroccan Quarter in Jerusalem, after three hours notice to evacuate their homes. Similar incidents took place at Qalqilya.

June 12, 1967

The villages of Beit Nuba, Yalu and Amwas of the West Bank were razed to the ground after the forced eviction of the population.

June/July 1967

During the June 1967 war, Israeli forces deliberately attacked UNEF Indian staff on 5 occasions, killing 11 and wounding 24. The UN Secretary-General reported that Israeli troops also mistreated UNEF officers and looted their property.

June/December 1967

As a result of the June 1967 war, over 400,000 Palestinian Arabs living in Gaza and the West Bank and over 100,000 Palestinians and Syrians living in the Kuneitra area were uprooted from their homes and not allowed to return while the area was under Israeli occupation.

December 28, 1968

Israeli commando units transported by helicopter, attacked the Beirut civil airport and destroyed 13 civilian aircraft, causing

damage of 22 million pounds sterling.

September 4, 1967, September 29, 1967, July 8, 1968, September 8, 1968, May 11, 1969

Israeli artillery shelled residential areas in Ismailia, Suez and Port Said. The Egyptian Government announced that 600 persons were killed and 1000 wounded in Ismailia since the June 1967 war.

February 12, 1970

Israeli planes bombed a factory near Abou Zaabal, Egypt, killing 70 civilian workers and injuring 98 others.

March 31, 1970

Israeli planes bombed the city of Mansoura in the Nile Delta, killing 12 civilians and wounding 35 others.

April 8, 1970

Israeli planes bombed the Bahr el Baqar school in Sharkia province, 80 kilometres north of Cairo, killing 46 school-children.

March 11, 1971

Thirty-four families from the Gaza Strip were expelled to Abou Zuneima, in the Sinai Desert.

August 1, 1971

Israeli military occupation authorities in the Gaza Strip embarked on a house-demolition and terror campaign designed to force the 400,000 Palestinian refugees living in the Strip to move out.

April 28, 1972

An Israeli Piper plane flew over the Arab village of Akraaba, spraying a chemical defoliant over the villagers' wheat crops. Previously, the Israeli Army had forcibly confiscated 100,000 dunums of arable land. In May, 1971 the villagers were asked to sell the remaining land. When they refused, their crops were thus destroyed.

July 8, 1972

Ghassan Kanafani, a Palestinian novelist and editor, was killed in Beirut when a bomb planted by Israeli agents exploded in his car. Also killed was his 16 year old niece.

July 18, 1972

Emile Khayyat, a Rif Bank employee in Beirut was seriously injured when a letter bomb sent by Israel's terrorist arm, the Mosad, exploded in his face.

July 19, 1972

In a similar incident, Dr. Anis Sayegh suffered serious injuries to his hands and eyes, in Beirut.

July 25, 1972

Bassam Abou Sharif, a young Palestinian writer in Beirut was seriously wounded when a book bomb exploded.

November 1967 — September 1972

Over 1500 civilians were killed in Israeli attacks against Arab civilians in villages and refugee camps in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Egypt.

March 1, 1972, March 9, 1972, September 8, 1972

Israel carried out attacks against civilian areas in Syria, such as Hamma and Maysaloun.

September 12, 1972

Three children died in a Lebanese hospital from wounds inflicted during the attack by Israeli aircraft on the Cold River Palestinian refugee camp, bringing the total to 13 from this camp alone.

September 14, 1972

A Los Angeles accountant, Mohammed Shaath, was injured together with one of his children when a bomb planted by Israeli agents exploded in his home.

September 16, 1972

Israeli armoured forces attacked southern Lebanon, pulling out after much destruction of houses and large-scale looting.

September 17, 1972

An Israeli tank deliberately drove over a taxi in southern Lebanon, crushing its 9 passengers into pulp.

January 3, 1970, May 22, 1970, February 27, 1972, September 8, 1972, September 17, 1972

Israelis attacked Arab villages and refugee camps in southern

Lebanon.

October 4, 1972

Librairie Palestine, Paris, was damaged by a bomb. Responsibility was claimed by the Massada Movement for Action and Defense, a student organization.

October 16, 1972

Wael Zuaiter, a Palestinian scholar and artist, was gunned down by the Israeli Mosad at his apartment entrance in Rome.

October 25, 1972

Ahmad Wafi, a Palestinian intellectual, was seriously injured in Algiers by an Israeli letter bomb.

October 25, 1972

Mustafa Awad Zaid was blinded and paralyzed in Tripoli and two Libyan passersby were injured as he opened a letter bomb.

October 26, 1972

Two employees of the Import-Export Bank in Beirut were seriously wounded when a letter bomb exploded.

October 26, 1972

An Egyptian police officer who checked three suspicious-looking letters was injured when they exploded.

November 29, 1972

Omar Sufan, representative of Red Crescent in Stockholm lost his fingers when a letter bomb exploded.

November 29, 1972

Adnan Hammad, a Palestinian student leader, was seriously injured in Germany with a letter bomb.

November 29, 1972

Three employees in Tunis Post Office were seriously injured while sorting mail, as a letter bomb exploded.

November 30, 1972

Ahmed Awadallah, a Palestinian student leader in Copenhagen lost his arm when a Mosad-despatched letter bomb exploded.

July 1967 — December 1972

Israeli armed forces, in acts of collective punishment and reprisal, blew up or bull-dozed more than 10,000 homes of Arab

civilians in Gaza and the West Bank.

December 8, 1972

Mahmoud Hamshari, a Palestinian leader and intellectual lost a leg and subsequently died, on January 8, when an electronically-detonated bomb installed by the Israeli Mosad, exploded in his house in Paris. Aharon Yariv (the present Israeli Minister of Information) supervised the execution of the operation, as he was charged with Israeli special operations directed at the Palestinians.

January 25, 1973

Hussein Abul Kheir was killed in Cyprus when a bomb exploded in his hotel room.

February 21, 1973

The northernmost corner of Lebanon was invaded by air and sea-borne Israeli forces, causing the death of 40 Arab civilians.

February 22, 1973

A Libyan civilian airliner was shot down by Israeli fighter aircraft over Sinai, killing 106 passengers and crew.

April 6, 1973

Dr. Bassel Kubaissy, an Iraqi political science professor, was gunned down and killed in a Paris street by the Israeli special forces.



Kamal Nasser, one of Palestine's foremost poets, was gunned down and killed in his home in Beirut on April 10, 1973 by the Israeli special forces and terror squads.

April 10, 1973

Palestinian leaders Mohammed Yusuf Najjar, Mrs. Najjar, Kamal Adwan and Kamal Nasser (the last-named was one of Palestine's foremost poets) were all gunned down and killed in their homes in Beirut, by the Israeli special forces and terror squads.

May 2, 1973

Mrs. Nada Yashruti, a Palestinian feminist leader and mother of two, was ambushed by three Israeli agents with machine-guns at the entrance to her apartment and killed.

June 29, 1973

Mohammed Boudaiah, an Algerian poet and friend of the Palestinians, was killed when an Israeli-installed bomb exploded in his car in Paris.

July 21, 1973

Ahmed Bouchiki was gunned down by Israeli agents in Oslo. The Israelis admitted responsibility for this incident, which was followed by a court case. In the proceedings, information was revealed linking the Israeli murderers to the killings of Zuaiter, Hamshari, and other Palestinian leaders and intellectuals murdered in Europe.

April 12, 1974

Israeli forces attacked Lebanese villages, killing 2 civilians, destroying 31 houses and kidnapping 13 people.

May 13, 1974

Israeli planes raided Lebanon, killing 4 civilians.

May 16, 1974

Israeli planes raided and bombarded refugee camps in Lebanon, killing 50 civilians and wounding 200, in the Nabatiyeh and Ein-el-Helweh refugee camps. The Nabatiyeh camp was totally obliterated.

May 19, 1974

Israeli naval units bombarded the Rashidiyeh refugee camp, killing 8 civilians.

May 22, 1974

Israeli planes bombed refugee camps in Lebanon, wounding 2 civilians and destroying countless houses.

ANNEXURE A

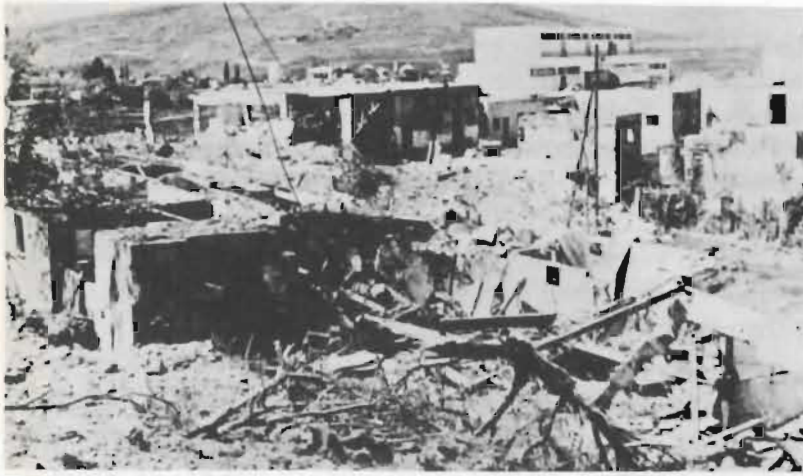
Soon after the end of World War II, there were three basic para-military Zionist organizations in Palestine, working against the Arab people, with the specific purpose of driving it out of Palestine.

These were the *Haganah*, the *Irgun Zvai Leumi* and the *Stern Gang*.

Before the British Mandate, the Jewish settlers had formed a group of mounted armed watchmen called "Hashomar" and with the advent of the British Mandate, it became the Haganah (Defense). With a membership of 60,000 Zionist Jews, the Haganah had a field army of 16,000 trained men and a unit called the Palmach, which was a full-time force, numbering about 6000.

The Irgun Zvai Leumi included between 3000 and 5000 armed terrorists, and grew out of the Haganah and its Palmach branch in 1933. The Irgun was not ready to obey the Jewish Agency which sought to dilute the terror of the Haganah in order not to lose its respectability.

In 1939, one of Irgun's commanding officers, Abraham Stern, left the parent organization and formed the Stern Gang, numbering some 200 to 300 dangerous fanatics.



Houses destroyed by the Israel air raids on Nabatiyeh refugee camp, May 16, 1974.

June 18/June 20, 1974

Israeli planes bombed refugee camps in Lebanon, killing 10 civilians and injuring hundreds.

July 8, 1974

Israeli naval units raided Tyre and Saida, sinking 21 fishing boats.

August 7, 1974

Israeli planes bombed southern Lebanese villages.

August 13, 1974

Israeli naval boats shelled refugee camps, killing 1 civilian and wounding 6.

August 25, 1974

Israeli forces shelled villages in southern Lebanon.

September 24, 1974

Israeli forces shelled villages in southern Lebanon.

June 11, 1967 — June 1974

Israeli forces destroyed 19,000 Palestinian homes in the West Bank and Gaza, which is equivalent to 380 villages and towns, almost the same number destroyed earlier, in the period 1948–1950.

