

accords, i.e., 'autonomy', are seen in the moves of the previous US consul and the new one, Morris Draper, former aid of Murphy, and their emphasis on the



municipal councils and the appointments, and their meetings with the concerned Palestinian figures. This is a serious attempt by the US administration to create the elements for 'civil' administration. There is also the Israeli talk about implementing self-administration unilaterally. The appointments in Nablus, in addition to all this, are part of an ongoing attempt to create compliant teams in all the councils.

It is not important to talk about who will run the councils, the chamber of commerce or the mixed committees, as

there are no fundamental differences between them. The idea of forming mixed committees is put forward as a pressure. As for those willing to cooperate with both the Jordanians and the Israelis, they were always present. The open bridges helped establish such elements in the councils and other institutions. There is also an attempt being made now to revive the Village Leagues which expressed support to the king with Israeli blessings. Several Jordanian delegations visited the West Bank with permission from the Israeli authorities who have always worked to strengthen

pro-Jordanian elements. There were several cases of Israeli officials appointing such elements to very important posts.

As a matter of fact, I cannot see the move of these joint elements as a qualitative change, inspite of their increasing prominence. Such a tendency has always been present, especially after the Amman accord. The policy of administrative detention, expulsion and the iron fist are in line with the Israeli occupation's attempts to weaken the nationalist forces by the detention of union leaders and other nationalists. ●



Military Operations

In line with the continuous escalation of our people's struggle against the Zionist enemy, a PFLP military spokesman announced the following operations carried out according to orders, by our revolutionaries in the occupied homeland.

On November 25th, the military governor's headquarters in Deir al Balah, in the occupied Gaza Strip, was attacked with automatic rifles. There were several casualties among the Zionist soldiers and officers.

On November 30th, a Zionist settler was stabbed and critically injured in Qalqilia market in the occupied West Bank.

On December 4th, a hand grenade was thrown at a Zionist military vehicle at Afora near Al Khalil (Hebron), wounding and killing all the soldiers in it.

On December 5th, timed explosives were set off against a building in front of the Israeli Interior Ministry in Haifa. Several Zionist soldiers were wounded. On the same day, our revolutionaries engaged a Zionist soldier in hand-to-hand combat in Yazour village near Jaffa. The soldier was killed.

On December 7th, the military governor's headquarters in Gaza was attacked by rockets and machineguns. A large number of Zionists were killed or wounded.

On December 8th, the commando unit of the martyr, Muthafer, staged an attack on a gathering of Zionist settlers in Sholmet, north of Haifa. Israeli radio acknowledged that two Israelis were killed and four wounded. While the commandos returned safely to base, the Zionist forces surrounded the area and arrested a large number of Palestinian citizens.

On December 9th, revolutionaries ignited an explosion in the Israeli barracks near Nablus, causing it to go up in flames. Eight Israeli soldiers were killed and seven injured. This operation was carried out by the PFLP commando unit of the martyr, Samir al Debbi.