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MASSACRES

Immediately after the vote of the UN Partition Plan of 1947, the Zionists aimed at confirming Jewish dominance over the 50% Arab living in the proposed Jewish state, and to expand those limits so as to include the greatest possible area--if not all Palestine--before Britain withdrew from the country on May 14, 1948. (Bitter Harvest, by Sami Hadawi, p.85) The Zionist plan of intention was disclosed during a conversation in December 1947 between a British officer of the Jordan Arab Legion and a Palestinian Government Jewish official. The former is reported to have asked the latter, "whether the new Jewish state would not have many internal trouble in view of the fact that the Arab inhabitants of the Jewish state would be equal in number to the Jews." The Jewish official is reported to have replied, "oh no! That will be fixed. A few massacres will get rid of them." Glubb, op. cit, p.81)

To the outside world the Zionists have often tried to excuse crimes as "isolated incidents," "unpremeditated incidents," "acts of ultra-extremists," and other whitewashes that have misled the world public opinion.

In fact all Zionist war crimes and crimes against humanity are planned in advance and executed for a desired effect, with malice, aforethought and full knowledge of the consequences involved in order to serve the Zionist objective, namely, the annihilation of the Palestinian people and the establishment of the Jewish State.(Encyclopedia of Palestine, p.269)

The Zionists claimed that 6 million Jews were killed by the Nazis, but the Zionists killed more than 100,000 Palestinians and committed genocide by destroying the existence of Palestinians as a nation and made Palestinians refugees living in exile. Massacres are massacres, whether six million or one hundred thousand.(p.269)

THE KING DAVID MASSACRE:

Many massacres were first aimed at dislodging the British from Palestine. A major one was the King David Hotel massacre. According to Yitshaq Ben Ami, a Palestinian Jew who spent 30 years in exile after the establishment of Israel, investigating the crimes of the 'ruthless clique heading the international Zionist Movement,' "The Irgun had conceived a plan for the King David attack early in 1946, but the green light was given only on July first. According to Dr. Sneh, the operation was personally approved by Ben-Gurion, from his self-exile in Europe. Sadeh, the operation officer of the Haganah, and Giddy Paglin, the head of the Irgun operation under Menachem Begin agreed that thirty-five minutes advance notice would give the British time enough to evacuate the wing, without enabling them to disarm the Explosion. (Yitshaq Ben Ami, Years of Wrath, Days of Glory, 1982,p.377)[Enc. p.269]

The King David Hotel explosion of July 22, 1946, resulted in the death of 92 Britons, Arabs and Jews, and in the wounding of 58, was not just an "extremist act" of "Jewish extremists," but a premeditated massacre conducted by the Irgun in agreement with the highest political authorities in Palestine, the Jewish Agency and its head David Ben Gurion. The Jewish Agency motive was to destroy all evidence the British had gathered proving that the terrorist crime waves in Palestine were not merely the actions of "fringe" groups such as the Irgun and Stern Gang, but were committed in collusion with the Haganah and Palmach groups and under the Jewish Agency itself.

The following is a statement made in the House of Commons by then British Prime Minister Clement Attlee:

“On July 22, 1946, one of the most dastardly and cowardly crimes in recorded history took place. We refer to the blowing up of King David Hotel in Jerusalem.

Ninety-two persons lost their lives in that stealthy attack, and 45 were injured, among whom there were many high officials, junior officers and office personnel, both men and women. The King David Hotel was used as an office housing the Secretariat of Palestine Government and British Army Headquarters. The attack was made on 22 July at about 12 o'clock noon when officers are usually in full swing. The attackers, disguised as milkmen, carried the explosives in milk containers, placed them in the basement of the hotel and ran away.”(Enc.of,P.,p.267-8)

THE SEMIRAMIS HOTEL MASSACRE:

The Jewish Agency escalated their terror campaign against Palestinian Arabs. They decided to perpetrate a wholesale massacre by bombing the Semiramis Hotel in the Katamon section of Jerusalem, in order to drive out the Palestinians from Jerusalem. The massacre on January 5, 1948, was a direct responsibility of the Jewish Agency leader David Ben Gurion and the Haganah leaders Moshe Sneh and Yesrael Galili.

A description of the Semiramis Hotel from the UN documents reveals: “5 January 1948, Haganah terrorists made a most barbarous attack at one o'clock in the early morning of Monday, 5 January 1948, at Semiramis Hotel in the Katamon section of Jerusalem killing innocent people and wounding many. The Jewish terrorist forces blasted the entrance to the hotel by a small bomb and then placed bombs in the basement of the building. As a result of the explosion the whole building collapsed with its residents. As the terrorists withdrew, they started shooting at the houses in the neighborhood.” Those killed were 19, beside 16 more were wounded, among them women and children. (UN Security Council official Records, Supplements 1948, Doc. S /740.(Encyclopedia of Palestine,p.270)

DEIR YASSIN MASSACRE:

The first major most notorious massacre in the 1948 War was the massacre of Deir Yassin, a small village near Jerusalem, on April 9/10, 1948. It was designed to spread terror and panic among the Palestinian population in every city and village of Palestine in order to frighten the defenseless people into fleeing their homes out of fear for their lives, so that their homes and land could be confiscated for the use of Jewish colonialist settlers.

Two hundred and fifty people were slaughtered. Mutilating the bodies, even before death, the culprits cut off parts and opened the bellies of others. Nursing babies were butchered on the bosoms of helpless mothers. Of those 250 people, twenty-five pregnant women were bayoneted in their abdomens while still alive. Fifty-two children were maimed under the eyes of their own mothers, then slain and their heads cut off. Their mothers were in turn massacred and their bodies mutilated. About sixty other women and girls were also killed and their bodies mutilated. Such are the historical facts concerning the horrible crime perpetrated against the peaceful Arab village of Deir Yassin.(Encyclopedia of Palestine, Vol.I.,p.271).

The marauders were not satisfied with what they had committed. They gathered the women and girls who were still alive and after removing all their clothes, they put them in open cars, driving them naked through the streets of the Jewish section of Jerusalem, where the onlookers were cheering and jeering. Many even took pictures as souvenirs. Jon Kimche, author and correspondent who was in Jerusalem at the time, described the attack as “the darkest stain on the Jewish record” He added, “...it is historically important because it was to become the beginning of a second legend with which the terrorists sought to serve their cause and justify their deeds. Just as they claimed credit for the British decision to leave Palestine as being the result of terrorists’ attack on British troops, so later they justify the massacre of Deir Yasin because it led to the panic flight of the remaining Arabs in the Jewish state and so lessened the Jewish casualties.” (The Seven Pillars, [New York Times: F.A. Praeger, 1953] p.228, quoted in Bitter Harvest by Sami Hadawi,p.85.)

Dov Joseph, one-time Governor of the Israeli sector of Jerusalem and later Minister of Justice, called it a “deliberate and unprovoked attack,”(The Faithful City: The Siege of Jerusalem, 1948(NYT:Simon and Schuster,1960)p.71. Meanwhile British historian Arnold Toynbee described it as “comparable to crimes committed against the Jews by the Nazis.” (A study of History,[London, Oxford University Press, 1953-54, Vol. VIII, p.290.) Quoted in Sami Hadawi’s Bitter Harvest,p.85)

Yet the great perpetrator of this massacre, Menachem Begin who in the 70s became Prime Minister of Israel, glorified the act saying, "The massacre was not only justified, but there would not have been a state without the victory of Deir Yassin." (Jewish Newsletter, October 3, 1960) quoted in Sami Hadawi's Bitter Harvest,p.85)

Other unpublished massacres similar to the massacre of Deir Yassin, later came to light through an article written by Ariel Yitzhaqi, historian and researcher, published by Yediot Aharanot in its issue of April 14, 1972, in which the writer accuses the Palmach of similar operations that he states were not restricted to ETZEL and LEHI. "If we assemble the facts," writes Yitzhaqi, "we realize that, to a great extent, the battle followed the familiar pattern of the occupation of an Arab village in 1948. In the first months of the War of Independence, Haganah and Palmach troops carried out dozens of operations of this (Deir Yassin) kind, the method adopted being to raid an enemy village and blow up as many houses as possible in in. In the course of these operations, Yitzhaqi then listed the Arab villages raide and the number of Arabs killed as follows:

1. The village of Balad Esh-Sheikh was attacked. "In this operation, more than 60 of the enemy, most of them non-combatants, were killed in their houses."
2. The village of Sa'sa' was attacked.. "In this operation, which was for many years to be regarded as a model raid because of the high standard of its execution, 20 houses were blown up over their inhabitants, and some 60 Arabs were killed, most of them were women and children."
3. In the battle for Kattamon Quarter of Jerusalem, "Arab women working in the St. Simon Monestry as servants were killed."
4. In Lydda town, the Palmach claim that "the local population rose in revolt, and to suppress the revolt, orders were given to fire on anyone seen in the streets. Yeftah troops opened fire on all passers-by and suppress the revolt mercilessly in a few hours, going from house to house and firing at every moving target. According to the commander's report 250 Arabs were killed in the fighting."(Sami Hadawi, p.88. The Journal of Palestine Studies. Vol.I, No.4, Summer 1972, pp.142-46)

Another massacre of Arab civilians occured in October 1948 in the Lebanese-border village of Hula, and only recently came to light as a result of the appointment of Shamu'el Lahis as the new Secretary-General of the Jewish Agency who had been convicted for his part in the crime.

According to a report by Dov Yirmaya, "there had been no resistance in the village, that there was no enemy activity in the area, and that about a hundred people were in the village. They had surrendered and had requested to be allowed to stay."

The men--some fifty of them ranging between the ages of 15-60 years-- were kept in one house. When asked by the troop commander if he should send them away to follow the rest of the villagers, Yermaya states that he ordered Lahis to keep them and made sure that they had whatever they needed until he had asked the brigade what to do with them.

Yermaya goes on to say that, "when I returned to the village the following morning with an order to send the villagers away, I found that while I was away, two of the troops' officers had killed all the captives who were in the house with a sub-machine gun, and had then blown up the house on top of them to be their grave." (R. Barkanin Al-Hamshmar, quoted from Journal of Palestine Study, Vol.VIII, No.4, Summer 1978) 18 p.89.) [Encyclopedia of Palestine,p.

THE MASSACRE OF DAWAYMA:

Another unpublished massacre that took place on October 29, 1948. The following is a testimony of a soldier who partisipated in the occupation of the Palestinian village of Dawayma(in Haifa sub-district) on October 29, 1948 is only the most recently disclosed item in a long chain of evidence:

"...They killed between eighty to one hundred Arab men, women, and children. To kill the children, they (soldiers) fractured their heads with sticks. There was not one home without corpses. The men and women of the village were pushed into houses without food or water. Then the saboteurs came to

dynamite them.

One commander ordered a soldier to bring two women into a building he was about to blow up...Another soldier prided himself upon having raped an Arab woman before shooting her to death. Another Arab woman and her baby was made to clean up the place for a couple of days, then they shot her and the baby. Educated and well-mannered commanders who were considered "good guys"...became base murderers, and this is not in the storm of battle, but as a method of expulsion and extermination The fewer the Arabs who remain, the better."[Davar, June 9, 1979]. Encyclopedia of Palestine, p.272; and in Bitter Harvest by Sami Hadawi, p.89. Sami Hadawi says there were 200 people ages between 70 and 90 years who could not make it to the borders and took refuge in the village mosque were murdered and the building blown over them to be their grave.

THE MASSACRE OF KIBYA:

The government of Israel claimed that the massacre was carried out by "civilian Jewish settlers". But records showed that it was sanctioned by acting Prime Minister Moshe Sharrett, and was planned by Defence Minister Pin Has Lavon, the Chief of General Staff Mordacai Maklet, and Chief of Operations, General Moshe Dayan, in concert with vacationing Israeli Prime Minister David Ben Gurion.

The massacre of Kibya on October 14, 1953, was a continuation of such brutal massacres.

At 9:30 p.m., on Wednesday, October, 1953, Israeli troops attacked the border Jordanian village of Kibya, Northwest of Jerusalem. Seven hundred regular Israeli troops participated in the attack in which mortars, machine guns, rifles and explosives were used. Forty-two houses as well as the school and the mosque of the village were dynamited. Every man, woman, and child found by the criminal attackers was killed; all in all, seventy-five innocent villagers were murdered in cold blood that night. Later, the attackers turned the fire on the cattle, killing 22 cows. The attack was the bloodiest and most brutal Zionist crime since the infamous Deir Yassin massacre in 1948.(Enc.p.273)

On October 26, General Van Bennike testified before the UN Security Council. He gave irrefutable evidence that the attack on Kibya was undertaken by regular army units of Israel and not by irregulars as claimed by official Israeli sources. The following is some excerpts of the text:

"Bullet-riddled bodies near the doorways and multiple bullet hits on the doors of the demolished houses indicated that the inhabitants had been forced to remain inside until their houses were blown up over them. There were several small craters along the western perimeter of the village, and the tails of two-inch mortar shells were found...Fragments easily identified as parts of Bangalore torpedoes were found near those gaps."(Encyclopedia of Palestine, p.274)

The following comments are made by Passionist Father Ralph Gorman, Editor of the Sign, National Catholic Magazine of the USA:

"Terror was a political weapon of the Nazis. But the Nazis never used terror in a more cold-blooded and wanton manner than the Israelis in the massacre of Kibya.

Then followed an orgy of murder that would be incredible if it had been verified by reliable neutral testimony. Women and children as well as men were murdered deliberately, systematically, and in cold blood.(Bitter Harvest,p.119)

The only response the Israelis have made to outraged protest of the civilized world had been one of defiance and self-justification. Prime Minister David Ben Gurion excused the murderers. Israeli newspapers openly gloated over the deed, and even American Zionists showed little concern other than a fear that American dollars might not continue to flow as freely as before into the coffers of the new state."(Enc.,p.275)

John Barwick is an American citizen who was for many years YMCA's representative in the Middle East and was then living in Jerusalem wrote:

"FA 43, that is what is stamped on the rim of the shell. There is a dent in the copper center which means it

had done its job. But it was still vigorous enough at midnight on October 14, 1953 to penetrate a baby's skull as it lay in his mother's lap. Its fellows in the magazine of that gun did the same for a three-year old boy, his four-year old sister and their mother. Their bodies were bowed as in prayer when the stones of their home were lifted off them. Those who made the cartridge hoped it would keep the Nazis behind the Rhine. [Tension, Terror and Blood in the Holy Land, pp.127-128 - quoted in Encyclopedia of Palestine, p.275.]

No less a Zionist figure than I.L. Kenen, the founding father of AIPAC (American Israel Public Affair Committy), the official Israeli lobby in the USA revealed in his memoir: *"I was on my way home on the subway, headed for Riverdale, when I heard a brief news flash in the World Telegram discussing that 66 Arabs had been killed at Kibya...I did not know until years later that the raid was ordered by Ariel Sharon, the Israeli commander who led the invasion of Lebanon in 1982."* (I.L. Kenen, All My Causes, p.60) quoted in Encyclopedia of Palestine, p..

THE MASSACRE OF KAFR KASSIM:

The Israeli daily, Kol Haam, on Wednesday, December 19, 1956, on its front page under the title, "This Way Were the forty- nine Inhabitants of Kafr Kassim Slaughtered."

On October 29, 1956, the day that Israeli Frontier Guards started at 4 p.m. what they called a tour of the Triangle Villages. They informed the Mukhtars and the rural councils that the curfew in those villages was from that day onwards to be observed from 5 p.m. instead of 6 p.m., and that the inhabitants were required to stay at home as from that instant.

One of the villages was Kafr Kassim, a small village situated near the Israeli settlement of Betah Tekfa. The villages there received the alert at 4:45 p.m., only 15 minutes before the new curfew time. The Mukhtar tried to convince the officer that the villagers whose work took them outside the village would not be able to receive the warning in time. The officer told him that his soldiers would take care of that. The villagers who were home complied. Meanwhile the officers posted themselves at the village gates. Before long the first batch of villagers, home-bound on bicycles, came into sight unaware of the curfew. They were met by the soldiers who shot them at a close range. Others, unaware of the danger awaiting them, started to reach the village entrance. They were met with the same fate. When the massacre finished, officers moved around to finish off whoever still had a pulse beating.

According to their soldiers, "There will be no wounded." The blood bath was not restricted to the entrance or outskirts, but was carried right into the village itself. The next day, 31 October, a curfew was imposed and during the curfew, the Israeli police brought over some villagers from the neighboring Gagoulia and ordered them to bury the corpses, which included fathers, mothers, sons, and daughters.

"With two or three exceptions, the press has been party to a conspiracy of silence, throwing a veil over the 'incident'. It wrote of condemned men instead of killers; instead of a killing in Kafr Kassim, it wrote of a 'mistake' and a 'misfortune' and a 'regrettable incident.' When it mentioned the victims of the calamity, it was difficult to tell whom it meant, the dead or the killers." [Ner, August-October 1959, Baaz Evron; and Ha'aretz, 18 Nov. 1959 - quoted in Bitter Harvest by Sami Hdawi, pp.155-57.]

SABRA AND SHATILA MASSACRE:

All the above mentioned massacres are particularly pale compared to the carnage at Sabra and Shatila Palestinian Camps in Beirut, Lebanon in 1982, during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The mass murder of 2,750 men, women, and children (according to a body count taken by the International Red Cross on September 23, 1982), whose only "crime" was to be homeless exiles from their native land, by Phalangist puppets of the Israelis.

The studies disclosed that any rational person would place the responsibility on the Israelis for inspiring the massacres. Without question it has been established that the Israelis bear responsibility for the killing.

The principal war criminal bearing legal responsibility for the massacre was the then Israeli Minister of Defence, General Ariel Sharon--the perpetrator of the Kibya Massacre nearly 30 years before. He was

aided by the Foreign Minister, Yitzhak Shamir, who previously had criminal responsibility associated with Deir Yassin Massacre and other massacres and the assassination of UN Representative Count Folke Bernadotte. Responsibility was shared by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, guilty of war crime atrocities in both King David Hotel, and that of Deir Yassin massacres. (Encyclopedia of Palestine, p.284.)

These senior Israeli Generals were found to have Command Responsibility for the Sabra and Shatila war crime. Chief of Staff General Rafael Eitan, Commanding General of the Northern Command, General Ami Drori, and the Field Commander for the IDF division occupying West Beirut, Brigadier General Amos Yaron, were all found guilty of criminal responsibility related to the Sabra and Shatila massacre.

Commander Burnett concluded in the issue No. 107 of Military Law Review, the official legal periodical of the USA Department of Defence; "The screams of the victims at Dunbo, My Lai, and Sabra and Shatila should never be forgotten. In assessing the blame for such atrocities, command responsibility must play a key role." (Military Law Review, No.107, Winter Issue 1985, p.186) quoted in Enc.O.P.,p.284.

CONCLUSION:

"Systematic analysis of these massacres indicates the presence of a pattern:

- "These war crimes were not isolated incidents erratically performed by fringe groups of military units which had lost their coherence, but instead were conducted with predetermined objectives.
- "Each massacre was planned in advance for a political rather than military purpose.
- "Each massacre was conducted for psychological terroristic impact not solely related to the massacre itself.
- "Each massacre was conducted under the auspices of a well-defined chain of command descending from a political authority to a terroristic organization or a military structure.
- "The individuals who are actually the war criminals were never conscripts, but voluntary leaders sharing Zionist ideological fervor; and regardless of political party affiliations, those individuals with proven guilt in war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide, such as Ben Gurion, Dayan, Begin, Shamir, Rabin, Sharon, and Peres, as examples, seem to have ensured political dominance in Israel by individuals who were guilty of these war crimes in their past. This would seem to indicate a criminal conspiracy to ensure that those guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity and genocide would never be brought to justice, and that those who would oppose the perpetration of these crimes would always be excluded from achieving real political power in Israel." (Encyclopedia of Palestine)

And if you wonder why such brutal and unjust massacres occurred, Professor Israel Shahak has the answer. Shahak draws our attention to a booklet in which "An Army Rabbi Calls for the Killing of Civilians." The call is paraphrased as: "*When our forces encounter the civilians during the war or in course of pursuit or a raid, the encountered civilians may and by Halachic standards even must, be killed.*" The Rabbi referred to was Lt. Col. Rabbi Abraham Avidian (Zemel), chief Rabbi of the Central Command. (Sami Hadawi, p.89)

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