

PALESTINE: AMERICA'S ENEMY



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Arab propaganda has been successful in presenting a picture of the Palestinian people as the helpless and innocent victims of Israeli aggression--potential friends of America who have been alienated by America's support for Israel (itself the result of a Jewish Lobby) and its failure to support a Palestinian national state. The fact that Palestinians are now led by two terrorist organizations, Fatah and Hamas, is blamed on Israel and the United States' stubborn and irrational support for "the Zionist entity," rather than on the Palestinians who elected them as leaders.

Since before World War II the Palestinian Arabs have, in large numbers, supported the very worst of America's enemies, from the Nazis to the Soviets to Saddam Hussein, and now support the Islamo-fascist terrorist jihad. Today the majority party in the Palestinian Authority is Hamas, a self-defined terrorist organization which has joined forces with Hezbollah, al-Qaeda, and Iran in their terror war against the West. On September 13, 2001, Dr. Atallah Abd as-Subh a high-ranking Hamas official told the world just how deeply Hamas hates the U.S.

In response to the attack of 9/11, he published an open letter to America, in which he said: “Allah has answered our prayers; the sword of vengeance has reached America and will strike again and again.”¹

Even in January 2007, as the United State began to tout Fatah as a moderate, peaceful alternative to Hamas, a Fatah official, Abu Ali Shahin, declared on Palestinian Authority TV: “Do to Bush whatever you want, and we wish you success. We are fighting the Americans and hate the Americans more than you!”

The Enemy of Their Enemy

This open hostility to America is not a recent development. For most of the twentieth century, the Palestinian movement aligned itself with the enemies of the United States. In the 1930s, as described at length in *The Nazi Roots of Palestinian Nationalism*², the founder of the Palestinian “movement,” the Hajj Amin al Husseini, working in alliance with the Muslim Brotherhood, formed an alliance with Hitler, served Nazi Germany by recruiting and deploying hundreds of thousands of Bosnian Muslims into the Nazi war machine, and planned to transplant the “final solution” to Palestine as soon as Hitler was finished with Europe’s Jews.

By the 1960s, after America and its allies had vanquished Nazism and faced a new enemy in Soviet Communism, Ahmed Shuqairy, the first leader of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, was a protégé of the KGB, as was Yassir Arafat. Both Palestinian terrorist leaders aligned themselves with the U.S.’s most powerful global enemy as willing puppets of the Soviets during the Cold War. Arafat in particular became an enthusiastic instrument of the USSR by training and deploying Palestinian terrorists throughout the world to serve Soviet strategy by fomenting violence against America or its allies, and to destabilize pro-American regimes through terrorism and intimidation.

The Soviets not only armed and trained Palestinian terrorists but also used them to arm and train other professional terrorists by the thousands. Palestinian terrorists were identified in Havana as early as 1966. In fact, Cuba became a base for Palestinian terrorist training and Marxist indoctrination. In late April 1979, an agreement was reached for the guerrilla group Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine to have several hundred of its terrorists trained in Cuba, following a meeting between PFLP chief George Habash and Cuban officials.

Teflon Terrorism

The USSR’s contribution to the Palestinian movement was to transform what had been an inchoate program of violence, terror, and Jew hatred into a “Third World liberation front.” Endowing the Palestinians with a fictitious narrative of nationalist aspiration and a quest for self-determination created the facade of morality and legitimacy that Arafat’s terrorists needed to curry favor with the EU, the UK, and the U.S., even while attacking Western as well as Israeli targets.

By re-branding the Palestinians as a people struggling against a colonialist Israeli oppressor for statehood, for inalienable human rights and freedom from occupation, the USSR was able to use Palestinian terrorism for its own anti-West Cold War strategies; and the Teflon terrorists could claim an almost miraculous immunity from any accountability for their crimes. Arafat may not have invented political sky-jacking, for instance, he made it into the guerrilla action of choice for many Arab and other Muslim terror groups after he staged the first (and only) successful Arab terrorist hijacking of an El Al plane in 1968. There followed a long series of sky-jackings, mostly by Arab terrorists. For America, skyjacking culminated in the seizure of United and American Airlines planes on 9/11.

Although the operations staged by Arafat in the 1960s and 1970s involved the murder of hundreds of innocents, the endangerment of thousands, and the destruction of hundreds of millions of dollars of property, the Arab terrorist perpetrators were almost never condemned by the press, the UN, or any major government, or by world public opinion.

Palestinian leaders and much of their rank-and-file have been consistent for decades in not only declaring their hatred of the US and in charging that America is the great Satan, but also in mounting attacks against American targets abroad. Since 1993, more than 700 Americans have been killed in Palestinian-related terror attacks. Among the Americans attacked by the Palestinians have been Christian pilgrims and clergy, American soldiers, American embassy personnel, military attaches, and, perhaps most famously, the wheelchair bound elderly American Leon Klinghoffer on the Achille Lauro cruise ship on October 7, 1985.³

Perhaps the most egregious example of this enmity toward Americans came in 1973 when the PLO orchestrated the murder of two American diplomats in Sudan. Cleo A. Noel, Jr., U.S. ambassador to Sudan, and George C. Moore, another U.S. diplomat there, were among a group of men seized and held hostage by Yassir Arafat's Black September terrorists during a reception at the Saudi Embassy in Khartoum, Sudan, March 2, 1973. The terrorists demanded the release of Sirhan Sirhan, the Palestinian assassin of Robert Kennedy, as well as of terrorists being held in Israeli and European prisons. President Nixon refused to negotiate. Noel Jr. and Moore were then murdered, Arafat having given the execution order in a phone conversation recorded by the Israelis who gave the tape to the State Department and President Nixon. The authenticity of the tape was verified in U.S. laboratories by both the State Department and the White House.

Investigative reporter Jack Anderson wrote a comprehen-

sive expose of Arafat's role in these murders in the *Washington Post* (July 29, 1980), demonstrating irrefutably that he had personally ordered these murders. Arafat's code name for this attack was "nahar el-bard" ("cold river," also the name of an Arab refugee camp in Lebanon). Perhaps the most horrifying testimony to Arafat's teflon status is the fact that the U.S. State Department hid the facts of these murders for decades, to maintain the façade that Arafat was a force for peace and stability within the Arab terrorist forces in the Middle East. When James J. Welsh, the National Security Agency's Palestinian analyst, attempted to go public, he was intimidated into silence.⁴

Palestinian Terrorism After the Cold War

With the eclipse of the USSR, Arafat needed new financial backing and found it in Saddam Hussein. Money from Iraq allowed Arafat to maintain his terror forces even during his exile in Tunisia. In exchange, Arafat became a loyal supporter of Saddam, and stood by him in both Gulf wars.

Coincidental with the fall of the Iron Curtain, however, Fatah and the PLO faced a crisis even more serious than funding their operations. This was the rise of organizations such as Hezbollah and Hamas. To maintain his hold over the Palestinian movement and to prevent these new, religiously-inspired terrorist upstarts from stealing his thunder, Arafat, previously an extreme secularist, adopted the worldview of radical, America-hating Islam. How deeply committed to the objectives of the jihadists the Palestinians were was clearly demonstrated by the spontaneous popular response on Palestinians to the al-Qaeda attacks on September 11, 2001. For Western consumption, Arafat televised his donation of blood to the survivors of 9/11. But while this was taking place, there were spontaneous outbreaks of public celebration over the attack on America in a number of Palestinian communities on the West Bank and Gaza which he was unable entirely to

suppress. Coverage of these celebrations, especially CNNs detailed broadcasts, were met with shock and outrage in the United States. Although pro Palestinian commentators were at pains to describe these Palestinian outpourings of support for Mohammad Atta's band of killers as scattered and anomalous and Arafat himself tried to confiscate the footage, a variety of British newspapers, for instance, reported that thousands of Palestinians poured in to the streets of Nablus and Jerusalem, giving out candy, firing celebratory shots in the air, cheering Osama and rejoicing at the blow dealt to the U.S.

Realizing that the Palestinians' hatred of America, the dirty little secret of his regime, was in danger of exposure, Arafat ordered his security forces to open fire on street demonstrators when they refused to stop their celebrations. He arrested European photographers and journalists, and threatened their lives if film footage of the Palestinian post-9/11 celebrations were broadcast.⁵

Palestinian Islamo Fascism

While Arafat and his PA leaders were busy trying to silence the eye-witness reports of Palestinians cheering the death of Americans, Hamas (at that time not yet in a position of political leadership in the Palestinian Authority) had no qualms about voicing its true feelings. In response to the 9/11 attack, Hamas leader Dr. Atallah Abb as- Subh wrote an "open letter to America" in the Hamas publication *ar-Risala* ("The Prophecy"), published in Gaza. Speaking the language of political correctness, he asked: "Have you [America] asked yourself about your actions against your original inhabitants, the Indians, the Apaches? Your white feet crushed them and then used their name for a helicopter bearing death...(and)... Allah has answered our prayers; the sword of vengeance has reached America and will strike again and again."⁶

Hamas' origins in the Muslim Brotherhood, and its meteoric

rise to power and prominence both in the Palestinian terror war against Israel and among the international Islamofascist organizations fighting the West, are by now well known. Less so are the specifics of Hamas' message to its followers, who now comprise a majority of Palestinians, including most of those once thought to be moderate.

Hamas' charter describes in detail the plan for an Islamic conquest of the world, one step at a time. This dire struggle against the entire non-Muslim world begins with Jews and with Israel, which the organization sees as a puppet state of America. Hamas is now the only democratically elected political power in the world whose foundation agenda includes the genocide of the world's Jews (and by extension Americans), and whose sole defining paradigm is terrorism. It is also the only democratically elected regime in the world which seeks total world domination, with the obliteration of all national, political, social, and religious organizations whose ideologies are at variance with that of Islam.

Indeed, with Hamas we now have the bald-faced and undiluted promise of "Islam uber Alles." This ideology of hatred and destruction, genocide and mass murder, world conquest and the obliteration of all non-conforming ideologies and societies, has been at the forefront of Hamas' appeal to the Palestinian people since its inception in the Gaza Strip as a subsidiary of the Muslim Brotherhood twenty years ago. When they voted Hamas in to power, the Palestinian people knew the destructive and genocidal intentions of the Hamas leaders. And they supported those intentions, de facto, with their vote.

Deadly Alliances

Just as the Palestinians were once in alliance against the U.S. with the Nazis and Stalinists, so now they are in alliance with groups such as Hezbollah, whose leader Hassan Nasrallah has said, "'Death to America' is not a slogan. Death

to America is a policy, a strategy and a vision.”

Pursuant to Iran’s goals and strategies, Hezbollah has attacked many U.S. targets over the past 25 years. Iran’s use of Hezbollah as its proxy gives Iran “plausible deniability” in these actions. Of Hezbollah’s terror attacks against U.S. targets, the most deadly were the April 18 and October 23, 1983 suicide bombings against American targets in Beirut, killing 63 and 241 Americans respectively, and wounding hundreds of others.

Hamas also supports al-Qaeda. After the Israeli unilateral and unconditional retreat from the Gaza Strip in August, 2005, al-Qaeda cells, under the leadership of Abu Mus’ab al-Zarqawi, entered the Strip and began to work alongside of Hamas and the dozen other terror groups at large. Until his death in Iraq at the hands of coalition forces in 2006, Zarqawi recruited Gaza Strip Palestinians with family members in the West Bank for his terrorist efforts because they could more easily cross the Israeli check points under the guise of “family reunions.”

Palestinian reporter and documentary film producer Khaled abu- Toameh, during an interview with “The Spotlight Group,” noted that Hamas, no matter how much it is pressured by Israel and the U.S., cannot abandon its basic goal of destruction of Israel. “If it did so,” abu-Toameh said, “it would lose its constituency.”⁷ In other words, some significant plurality, or perhaps a majority, of the Palestinian people share Hamas’ goal of Israel’s destruction, the genocide of Israel’s Jews, and the targeting of the U.S. as an enemy of Islam and an appropriate object of terror attacks. The shift in support from Abbas and the PLO to Hamas, the defection of a large part of Fatah man-power, and the apparently strong and growing popular support for al-Qaeda in the Gaza Strip, all bespeak the same priorities among the Palestinian people.

Al-Qaeda, Hamas and Hezbollah in the USA

The threat to America by the Palestinians is not merely rhetorical, nor does it emanate only from foreign soil. In fact, operatives from the major Arab and Iranian terror groups have infiltrated our own homeland with the intent to attack us from within. Palestinian terror groups and individuals are a key part of this operation.⁸

Very little of this information has ever appeared in our mainstream media. The task of informing the American public of the dangers posed to us by Iranian and Palestinian terrorist jihad falls, with very few exceptions, to more highly specialized (and apparently more honest and courageous) media outlets.

A survey of information provided by these media discloses disconcerting evidence that Palestinian and other terrorists are thoroughly and comfortably ensconced in downtown America, right under the noses of law-enforcement and Homeland Security officials; that they number in the thousands⁹ and are training for war in secret camps in the USA¹⁰ in part by infiltrating the U.S. own military¹¹ and penetrating Washington DC with political influence, staffers, and spies. Meanwhile, evidence accumulates of jihadist sleeper cells abound with Hezbollah, Hamas and al-Qaeda terrorists hidden within the Islamic American community, waiting for the call to action from Tehran or Damascus¹²

Recently declassified CIA documents reveal that as early as March, 1973, the Palestinian terrorist group, Black September (a PLO sub-group created by Arafat), tried to detonate three car bombs in New York City, timed to coincide with Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir’s visit. The powerful bombs, which might have killed or wounded hundreds, failed to explode due to improper wiring of the timing mechanisms¹³.

Later, Palestinian Arabs in Brooklyn prepared a terror attack on a Brooklyn bus and a subway station, which was

thwarted only by an almost unbelievable stroke of good luck. The Palestinians involved in the explosion in the World Trade Center in February, 1993, had also planned to blow up the Lincoln and Holland tunnels, and the United Nations building. And many more attacks have been planned.

Especially after 9/11, al-Qaeda commanders and officials stationed in Western countries, including the United States, have recruited Hamas operatives and volunteers to carry out reconnaissance or serve as couriers. In August 2004, two suspected high-level Hamas operatives, Mohammed Salah and Abdelhaleem Ashqar, were detained in the U.S. and charged with providing material support to Hamas, racketeering and money laundering. In November 2003, Jamal Aqal, a Gazan who immigrated to Canada, was arrested in Israel under suspicion of receiving weapons and explosives training from Hamas for use in future terror attacks in Canada and New York City. Aqal pleaded guilty in 2004 to planning to kill American and Canadian Jewish leaders and Israeli officials traveling in the U.S.

Also in 2004, Ismail Selim Elbarasse, a long-time Hamas money man, was arrested in Maryland, reportedly after authorities witnessed his wife videotaping Maryland's Chesapeake Bay Bridge from their SUV as Elbarasse drove. The images captured by Elbarasse's wife included close-ups of cables and other features "integral to the structural integrity of the bridge," according to court papers. Hamas leaders discussed openly their plans, and threats, to carry out terror operations against American targets in the Middle East and in the US because of America's support for President Abbas and the PLO after Hamas' election victory ¹⁴

A 75 Year War

During the week of June 13, 2007, Hamas forces soundly defeated the much larger and better armed Fatah forces in Gaza, killing at least 160 Arab Palestinian Fatah loyalists,

effectively destroying the Palestinian Authority, and establishing complete control over the Gaza Strip.

This new development affords Hamas a prime strategic asset for escalating its violent campaign against Israel ¹⁵. The rebellion against Abbas, and Hamas' rejection of any form of moderation, and its opposition to U.S. goals in the Middle East conflict, also reveal something else-- that the Palestinian people are at war with America.

This war has been going on for three quarters of a century, beginning in the 1930s with the alliance between the Mufti and Hitler, developing from the 1960s through the present with Arafat's actions as an agent for Soviet policy and a supporter of Saddam Hussein in the first Gulf War, and Hamas' overt anti- American threats and attacks and its backing of Hezbollah's attacks against Americans today.

It cannot any longer be argued that hatred of America is restricted to only a small minority of Palestinians--the leaders, the fanatics, the extremists. Hundreds of thousands adored the Mufti in the 1930s and yearned for his final solution. Millions followed Arafat, cheering and celebrating when he hit both Israelis and Americans. Tens of thousands flocked to his banner to join his terror forces (Fatah, PLO, PFLP, PFLP-GC, DFLP, the abu-Nidal group, Tanzim, Force 17, el-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigade, the Black September Group, among others) and create a full-fledged terrorist army ¹⁶.

Moreover, in 1996 the Palestinian people voted Arafat in to office with a landslide victory. When his mandate expired in January of 2000, there was no opposition to his continued illegal control of the Palestinian Authority. After Arafat's death, the voters' loyalties shifted not to his supposedly more moderate successor, Mahmoud Abbas (nor to any of the other moderate parties on the 2006 PA ballot), but to the terrorist army offering the most extreme agenda of terrorism and mass murder and endless war against Israel and against the USA -- Hamas.

Why Hatred?

One reason commonly offered for this animosity toward America is that Palestinian hatred comes from U.S. support for Israel. But while the U.S. does support Israel, it has also done much to support the Arab world, and the Palestinians, Yasser Arafat, and the PLO in particular. On a regular basis from Roosevelt to Clinton, the U.S. has given almost as much money to Egypt as to Israel, has given billions more over the years to many other Arab states, and has given billions more to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for support of Arab refugees. This despite the fact that UN representatives acknowledge that UNRWA refugee camps have become havens for terrorists whose targets include Americans and who have been complicit in the development of worldwide terrorism.

In addition to being a consistent source of financial support for the Palestinians, America has for almost 60 years has consistently and intentionally turned a blind eye to the fact that at least some of that money is used to recruit, train, equip, arm and deploy terrorists against Israel, and at times against American targets as well.

As president, Jimmy Carter played a crucial role in Arafat's makeover from terrorist to statesman and as ex-President has slavishly supported the Palestinians ever since. In this regard, Carter established a tradition. Arafat was an honored guest at the White House more than any other head of state during Bill Clinton's presidency.

President Clinton hosted the signing of the Oslo Accords in 1993, which brought Arafat out of exile and set in to motion what should have been the creation of a Palestinian state. He presided as well over the Camp David II talks, in which Arafat was offered the state of Palestine on a silver platter. Presidents Clinton and Bush have authorized hundreds of millions of dollars of aid to the PA since the Oslo Accords

(1993).

President George W. Bush was the first American president to make a public commitment to the creation of a Palestinian state (June, 2002); and he led the international group formulating the "Road Map" whose main goal was getting peace negotiations back on track so conflict could be resolved and a Palestinian state could emerge (April, 2004). And most recently, President Bush exerted enormous political influence to convene the first ever pan-Arab Middle East peace conference at Annapolis in November of 2007. Leaders from every major Arab country, including all the Arab confrontation states and the Palestinian Authority, gathered in Annapolis to watch President Bush and Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice arm-twist the Israeli representatives to agree to ignore Hamas terrorism and threats of genocide, and to re-start negotiations with Mahmoud Abbas, even though President Abbas himself refused to acknowledge the existence of Israel as a Jewish state. President Bush and Secretary Rice went so far in accommodating the Arab representatives' sensibilities that they obliged Israeli representatives to enter the conference room via a back door so that they would not be seen by Middle East press representatives walking in to the meeting hall together with the Arab delegates.

If getting a state were indeed what the Palestinian leadership wanted, that leadership would see the U.S. as an ally, and President Bush, like his predecessors Carter and Clinton, as a strong and committed friend. But they continue to see the U.S. as an enemy. Why? Because the Palestinians' most profound dreams do not involve national self-determination or a state of their own. They instead dream of what the most extreme of the world's terror armies say they can deliver: the destruction of Israel, the creation of Palestine from the River to the Sea, and "Death to America."

Appendix I

Some of the most prominent and lethal attacks against America by Palestinians:

February 23, 1970, Halhoul, West Bank. Palestinian Liberation Organization terrorists open fire on a busload of pilgrims killing Barbara Ertle of Michigan and wounding two other Americans.

March 28-29, 1970, Beirut, Lebanon. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) fired seven rockets at the U.S. Embassy, the American Insurance Company, Bank of America and the John F. Kennedy library.

September 14, 1970, En route to Amman, Jordan. The PFLP hijacked a TWA flight from Zurich, Switzerland and forced it to land in Amman. Four American citizens were injured.

March 2, 1973, Khartoum, Sudan. Cleo A. Noel, Jr., U.S. ambassador to Sudan, and George C. Moore, also a U.S. diplomat, were held hostage and then killed by terrorists at the U.S. Embassy in Khartoum. Investigative reporter Jack Anderson wrote a comprehensive expose of Arafat's role in these murders in the *Washington Post* (July 29, 1980), demonstrating with pretty much irrefutable evidence that Yassir Arafat personally ordered these executions. Events later proved him correct, when declassified State Department documents revealed that State Department personnel had known of, and hidden, Arafat's role. For detailed discussion, cf. Johnson, Scott, W., "Who Murdered Cleo Noel?" *Front Page Magazine*, Nov. 18, 2003; Freedman, Daniel, "Declassified State Department Document: Arafat Responsible for Storming Embassy and Murder of Americans in 1973," *New York Sun*, Dec. 28, 2006; Moore, Art, "American diplomats murdered by Arafat?" *WorldNetDaily*, March 2, 2003; and Farah, Joseph, "Is U.S. hiding Arafat murders?" *WorldNetDaily*, Jan. 17, 2001.

June 29, 1975, Beirut, Lebanon. The PFLP kidnapped the U.S. military attaché to Lebanon, Ernest Morgan, and demanded food, clothing and building materials for indigent residents living near Beirut harbor. The American diplomat was released after an anonymous benefactor provided food to the neighborhood.

January 1, 1977, Beirut, Lebanon. Frances E. Meloy, U.S.

ambassador to Lebanon, and Robert O. Waring, the U.S. economic counselor, were kidnapped by PFLP members as they crossed a militia checkpoint separating the Christian from the Muslim parts of Beirut. They were later shot to death.

May 4, 1979, Tiberias, Israel. Haim Mark and his wife, Haya, of New Haven, Connecticut were injured in a PLO bombing attack in northern Israel.

March 16, 1983, Beirut, Lebanon. Five American Marines were wounded in a hand grenade attack while on patrol north of Beirut International Airport. The Islamic Jihad and Al-Amal, a Shi'ite militia, claimed responsibility for the attack.

September 20, 1984, Aukar, Lebanon. Islamic Jihad detonate a van full of explosives 30 feet in front of the U.S. Embassy annex severely damaging the building, killing two U.S. servicemen and seven Lebanese employees, as well as 5 to 15 non-employees. Twenty Americans were injured, including U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew and visiting British Ambassador David Miers. An estimated 40 to 50 Lebanese were hurt. The attack came in response to the U.S. veto September 6 of a U.N. Security Council resolution.

October 7, 1985, Between Alexandria, Egypt and Haifa, Israel. A four-member PFLP squad took over the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro*, as it was sailing from Alexandria, Egypt, to Israel. The squad murdered a disabled U.S. citizen, Leon Klinghoffer, by throwing him in the ocean. The rest of the passengers were held hostage for two days and later released after the terrorists turned themselves in to Egyptian authorities in return for safe passage. But U.S. Navy fighters intercepted the Egyptian aircraft flying the terrorists to Tunis and forced it to land at the NATO airbase in Italy, where the terrorists were arrested. Two of the terrorists were tried in Italy and sentenced to prison. The Italian authorities however let the two others escape on diplomatic passports. Abu Abbas, who masterminded the hijacking, was later convicted to life imprisonment in absentia.

March 30, 1986, Athens, Greece. A bomb exploded on a TWA flight from Rome as it approached Athens airport. The attack killed four U.S. citizens who were sucked through a hole made by the blast, although the plane safely landed. The bombing was attributed to the Fatah Special Operations Group's intelligence and security apparatus, headed

by Abdullah Abd al-Hamid Labib, alias Colonel Hawari.

September 5, 1986, Karachi, Pakistan. Abu Nidal members hijacked a Pan Am flight leaving Karachi, Pakistan bound for Frankfurt, Germany and New York with 379 passengers, including 89 Americans. The terrorists forced the plane to land in Larnaca, Cyprus, where they demanded the release of two Palestinians and a Briton jailed for the murder of three Israelis there in 1985. The terrorists killed 22 of the passengers, including two American citizens and wounded many others. They were caught and indicted by a Washington grand jury in 1991.

March 6, 1989, Cairo, Egypt. Two explosive devices were safely removed from the grounds of the American and British Cultural centers in Cairo. Three organizations were believed to be responsible for the attack: The January 15 organization, which had sent a letter bomb to the Israeli ambassador to London in January; the Egyptian Revolutionary Organization that from out 1984-1986 carried out attacks against U.S. and Israeli targets; and the Nasserite Organization, which had attacked British and American targets in 1988.

November 8, 1991, Beirut, Lebanon. A 100-kg car bomb destroyed the administration building of the American University in Beirut, killing one person and wounding at least a dozen.

February 23, 1997, New York, United States. A Palestinian gunman opened fire on tourists at an observation deck atop the Empire State building in New York, killing a Danish national and wounding visitors from the United States, Argentina, Switzerland and France before turning the gun on himself. A handwritten note carried by the gunman claimed this was a punishment attack against the “enemies of Palestine.”

June 21, 1998, Beirut, Lebanon. Two hand-grenades were thrown at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut. No casualties were reported.

June 21, 1998, Beirut, Lebanon. Three rocket-propelled grenades attached to a crude detonator exploded near the U.S. Embassy compound in Beirut, causing no casualties and little damage.

August 7, 1998, Nairobi, Kenya. A car bomb exploded at the rear entrance of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi. The attack killed a total of 292, including 12 U.S. citizens, and injured over 5,000, among

them six Americans. The perpetrators belonged to al-Qaeda, Osama bin Ladin’s network.

October 12, 2000, Aden Harbor, Yemen. A suicide squad rammed the warship the U.S.S. Cole with an explosives-laden boat killing 13 American sailors and injuring 33. The attack was likely by Osama bin Ladin’s al-Qaeda organization.

October 15, 2003: Bombing of American convoy in the Gaza Strip: John Branchizio, 37, Mark Parson, 31, and John Martin Linde, 30, were on contract to the U.S. embassy in Tel Aviv through the defense contracting company Dyncorp. U.S. citizens injured: One as-yet-unnamed U.S. citizen (reportedly a diplomat).

Appendix II

Interactions between Arafat and other PLO leaders with Saddam Hussein:

- A Palestinian Authority delegation met in Baghdad in September 1997 with Uday Hussein, son of the Iraqi dictator, “in a warm and friendly atmosphere.” (Khaled Abu Taomeh, reporting in the Jerusalem newspaper *Yerushalayim*, September 5, 1997)
- In July 1997, according to the official Iraqi News Agency, in Baghdad (July 10, 1997), Arafat sent a message which “conveyed the greetings of the Palestinian president to President Saddam Hussein and reiterated the Palestinian people’s pride in their close relations with the Iraqi people and in the principled and firm Iraqi positions in the face of the challenges and conspiracies implemented by the enemies of the Arab nation.”
- The PLO’s Palestinian Legislative Council denounced the U.S. missile strike in western Iraq (in response to Iraqi attacks on Kurds there last year), as “American aggression against the sister state, Iraq.” The PA also urged Arab states to provide Iraq “any form of financial aid and moral support...so that sister Iraq can recapture her natural place in the taking of the national and pan-Arab responsibility.” (*An Nahar*, Sept. 5, 1996)
- Arafat visited Iraq in 1993, met with Saddam, and hailed “the greatness of the Iraqi people and their leader.” (*Jerusalem Post*, Feb. 3, 1993)

- In 1991, the PLO representative in Washington, Hassan Abu Rahman, circulated a fabricated transcript of a radio interview in which U.S. General Norman Schwarzkopf supposedly “admitted” that “the war that our men fought against Saddam Hussein was for Israel, our men fought to destroy Israel’s main enemy in the region.” (*Jerusalem Post*, June 5, 1991)
- During the 1990-1991 Persian Gulf crisis, PLO chairman Yasir Arafat was Saddam Hussein’s closest Arab ally. After the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, the PLO denounced America’s opposition to the occupation, accusing Washington of “beating the drums of a destructive war and raising tension toward a complete explosion.” (*Jerusalem Post*, Aug. 14, 1990). This Palestinian support for Hussein presents an interesting conundrum. Kuwait was one of the earliest supporters of Arafat and Palestinian nationalism. 300,000 Palestinians had found shelter and refuge in Kuwait after the 1948 and 1967 wars with Israel. They enjoyed a high standard of living and professional success. Yet they rioted in the streets in support of Saddam on the eve of his invasion and joined with his forces when they entered the country that had hosted them and supported them for decades. Their hatred of the West, hatred of the USA, overrode any sense of gratitude for the hospitality offered them by their host country. As a result, all 300,000 were expelled by the Emir, without money or property, as soon as the Iraqi army had retreated. They ended up as penniless refugees in Arabia, Jordan, and the West Bank.
- According to the *London Independent*, “much of the logistical planning for the Iraqi invasion was based on intelligence supplied by PLO officials and supporters based in Kuwait.” (*Jerusalem Post*, Aug. 8, 1990)
- According to Yossef Bodansky, *The Secret History of the Iraq War*, Arafat was closely involved with Saddam in training special Iraqi terrorist forces for attacks against Israel and the USA using chemical and biological weapons of mass destruction. Arafat’s PLO trainers worked in Syria and in Iraq in partnership with both Saddam and al-Qaeda to train and deploy Iraqi and Palestinian terrorist cells to infiltrate Israel, Europe and the USA for such attacks.

Appendix III

Hezbollah attacks against the USA, since the organization was created by Iran in 1982 (taken from Jewish Virtual Library):

July 19, 1982, Beirut, Lebanon. Hezbollah members kidnapped David Dodge, acting president of the American University in Beirut. After a year in captivity, Dodge was released. Rifat Assad, head of Syrian Intelligence, helped in the negotiation with the terrorists.

March 16, 1983, Beirut, Lebanon. Five American Marines were wounded in a hand grenade attack while on patrol north of Beirut International Airport. The Islamic Jihad and Al-Amal, a Shi’ite militia, claimed responsibility for the attack.

April 18, 1983, Beirut, Lebanon. A truck-bomb detonated by a remote control exploded in front of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, killing 63 employees, including the CIA’s Middle East director, and wounding 120. Hezbollah, with financial backing from Iran, was responsible for the attack.

October 23, 1983, Beirut, Lebanon. A truck loaded with a bomb crashed into the lobby of the U.S. Marines headquarters in Beirut, killing 241 soldiers and wounding 81. The attack was carried out by Hezbollah with the help of Syrian intelligence and financed by Iran.

January 18, 1984, Beirut, Lebanon. Malcolm Kerr, a Lebanese born American who was president of the American University of Beirut, was killed by two gunmen outside his office. Hezbollah said the assassination was part of the organization’s plan to “drive all Americans out from Lebanon.”

March 7, 1984, Beirut, Lebanon. Hezbollah members kidnapped Jeremy Levin, Beirut bureau chief of Cable News Network (CNN). Levin managed to escape and reach Syrian army barracks. He was later transferred to American hands.

March 8, 1984, Beirut, Lebanon. Three Hezbollah members kidnapped Reverend Benjamin T. Weir, while he was walking with his wife in Beirut’s Manara neighborhood. Weir was released after 16 months of captivity with Syrian and Iranian assistance.

March 16, 1984, Beirut, Lebanon. Hezbollah kidnapped William Buckley, a political officer at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut. Buckley was supposed to be exchanged for prisoners. However when the transaction failed to take place, he was reportedly transported to Iran. Although his body was never found, the U.S. administration declared the American diplomat dead.

April 12, 1984, Torrejon, Spain. Hezbollah bombed a restaurant near an U.S. Air Force base in Torrejon, Spain, wounding 83 people.

September 20, 1984, Beirut, Lebanon. A suicide bomb attack on the U.S. Embassy in East Beirut killed 23 people and injured 21. The American and British ambassadors were slightly injured in the attack, attributed to the Iranian backed Hezbollah group.

September 20, 1984, Aukar, Lebanon. Islamic Jihad detonate a van full of explosives 30 feet in front of the U.S. Embassy annex severely damaging the building, killing two U.S. servicemen and seven Lebanese employees, as well as 5 to 15 non-employees. Twenty Americans were injured, including U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew and visiting British Ambassador David Miers. An estimated 40 to 50 Lebanese were hurt. The attack came in response to the U.S. veto September 6 of a U.N. Security Council resolution.

December 4, 1984, Tehran, Iran. Hezbollah terrorists hijacked a Kuwait Airlines plane en route from Dubai, United Emirates, to Karachi, Pakistan. They demanded the release from Kuwaiti jails of members of Da'Wa, a group of Shiite extremists serving sentences for attacks on French and American targets on Kuwaiti territory. The terrorists forced the pilot to fly to Tehran where the terrorists murdered two passengers--American Agency for International Development employees, Charles Hegna and William Stanford. Although an Iranian special unit ended the incident by storming the plane and arresting the terrorists, the Iranian government might also have been involved in the hijacking.

June 14, 1985, Between Athens and Rome. Two Hezbollah members hijacked a TWA flight en route to Rome from Athens and forced the pilot to fly to Beirut. The terrorists, believed to belong to Hezbollah, asked for the release of members of the group Kuwait 17 and 700 Shi'ite prisoners held in Israeli and South Lebanese prisons. The eight crewmembers and 145 passengers were held for 17 days during

which one of the hostages, Robert Stethem, a U.S. Navy diver, was murdered. After being flown twice to Algiers, the aircraft returned to Beirut and the hostages were released. Later on, four Hezbollah members were secretly indicted. One of them, the Hezbollah senior officer Imad Mughniyah, was indicted in absentia.

September 9, 1986, Beirut, Lebanon. Continuing its anti-American attacks, Hezbollah kidnapped Frank Reed, director of the American University in Beirut, whom they accused of being "a CIA agent." He was released 44 months later. September 12, 1986, Beirut, Lebanon. Hezbollah kidnapped Joseph Cicippio, the acting comptroller at the American University in Beirut. Cicippio was released five years later on December 1991.

October 21, 1986, Beirut, Lebanon. Hezbollah kidnapped Edward A. Tracy, an American citizen in Beirut. He was released five years later, on August 1991.

February 17, 1988, Ras-Al-Ein Tyre, Lebanon. Col. William Higgins, the American chief of the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization, was abducted by Hezbollah while driving from Tyre to Nakura. The hostages demanded the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and the release of all Palestinian and Lebanese held prisoners in Israel. The U.S. government refused to answer the request. Hezbollah later claimed they killed Higgins.

March 6, 1989, Cairo, Egypt. Two explosive devices were safely removed from the grounds of the American and British Cultural centers in Cairo. Three organizations were believed to be responsible for the attack: the January 15 organization, which had sent a letter bomb to the Israeli ambassador to London in January; the Egyptian Revolutionary Organization that from out 1984-1986 carried out attacks against U.S. and Israeli targets; and the Nasserite Organization, which had attacked British and American targets in 1988.

November 8, 1991, Beirut, Lebanon. A 100-kg car bomb destroyed the administration building of the American University in Beirut, killing one person and wounding at least a dozen.

June 25, 1996, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. A fuel truck carrying a bomb exploded outside the U.S. military's Khobar Towers housing facility in Dhahran, killing 19 U.S. military personnel and wounding 515 persons, including 240 U.S. personnel. Several groups claimed

responsibility for the attack. In June 2001, a U.S. District Court in Alexandria, Virginia, identified Saudi Hezbollah as the party responsible for the attack. The court indicated that the members of the organization, banned from Saudi Arabia, “frequently met and were trained in Lebanon, Syria, or Iran” with Libyan help.

Footnotes

1.] Hamas official newspaper, *al-Risala* [The Prophecy], Sept. 13, 2001, quoted in MEMRI, Sept. 17, 2001, #268, <http://www.memri.org/bin/articles.cgi?Area= Jihad&ID=SP26801>

2.] Meir-Levi, David, *The Nazi Roots of Palestinian Nationalism and Islamic Jihad*, David Horowitz Freedom Center, 2007

3.] For full documentation and list of victims in chronological order with brief description of each incident, see Jewish Virtual Library, “American Victims of Mideast Terrorist Attacks,” <http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsourc/Terrorism/usvictims.html>

4.] For detailed discussion, cf. Johnson, Scott, W., “Who Murdered Cleo Noel?” Front Page Magazine, Nov. 18, 2003; Freedman, Daniel, “Declassified State Department Document: Arafat Responsible for Storming Embassy and Murder of Americans in 1973,” *New York Sun*, Dec. 28, 2006; Moore, Art, “American diplomats murdered by Arafat?” WorldNetDaily, March 2, 2003; and Farah, Joseph, “Is U.S. hiding Arafat murders?” WorldNetDaily, Jan. 17, 2001.

5.] A German investigation raised doubt as to the motives of the celebrations, suggesting that journalists had incited pedestrians to “whoop it up” in front of cameras. See Erdmann, Von Lisa, in SPIEGEL ONLINE - 21. September 2001, “Die Macht der TV-Bilder: Was ist die Wahrheit?” URL: <http://www.spiegel.de/politik/ausland/0,1518,158625,00.html>. This report never gained wide credence or circulation; nor did it ever explain what might have been the motives of European journalists to engage in such mendacious maneuvers which would serve only to make Palestinians look bad, and the journalists’ hosts, the Palestinian Authority, enraged at them. *The UK Times* (September 11, 2001) and other British newspapers and French news services aired full reports of Palestinian celebration, as well as Arafat’s attempts to squelch it.

6.] cf/ Supra, note #1.

7.] Mr. Abu-Toameh was interviewed by “The Spotlight Group” (April, 2007) and the interview was broadcast on Public Access Cable Television, channel 27, Palo Alto, CA, USA during the month of May, 2007.

8.] In-depth exposure of this infiltration in to the USA by Palestinian and other Arab terrorist groups can be found in Bodansky, Yossef, *Target The West: Terrorism in the World today*, 1993; also Diaz, Tom, & Newman, Barbara, *Lightning out of Lebanon* (terrorists in USA); and Emerson, Steven, *American Jihad*.

9.] : “Northern Virginia,” *Investors Business Daily*, February 26, 2007, and cf. <http://www.investors.com/editorial/editorialcontent.asp?seid=1501&status=article&id=257386735556435&view=1>

10.] “HOMELAND INSECURITY: Probe finds terrorists in U.S. ‘training for war,’ Neighbors of Muslim encampment fear retaliation if they report to police” World Net Daily, 2.19.06

11.] Pipes, Daniel “Pentagon Jihadis,” *New York Post*, September 29, 2003, and cf. www.danielpipes.org | www.danielpipes.org/article/1259

12.] : Asman, David, “Does any terrorist organization pose a greater threat to Americans than al-Qaeda?” aired on Fox News, January 20, 2007, as “Smokescreen: Hezbollah Inside America”; Gaubatz, Dave, “Sleeper Cells in the United States and Canada, American Thinker, February 5, 2007, and cf. http://www.americanthinker.com/2007/02/sleeper_cells_in_the_united_st.html; and Latham, Niles, “N.Y. Hezbollah Hunt,” *New York Post*, May 22, 2006

15.] Kushner, Harvey, *Holy War On The Home Front: The Secret Islamic Terror Network In The United States*

16.] Klein, Aaron, “ Hamas threatens attacks on U.S.” World Net Daily, Dec. 22, 2006)

17.] Itamar Marcus and Barbara Crook, Palestine Media Watch, May 29, 2007; and cf. also DEBKAfile, May 29, 2007

18.] Palestinian terrorist groups number more than a dozen. The following brief summary of the history of three of them (the PFLP, the PFLP-GC, and the DFLP) will give the reader an idea of the complexity of the development of these groups.

The PFLP is the more radical, more Marxist-Leninist, less Islamic partner of Fatah in the PLO. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) (Arabic: *فِطْسَلْ ف رِجْرَحْتَلْ ةْيَبْعَشَلْا ةَهَبْجَلْا*, al-Jabha al-Sha'biyyah li-Tahrir Filastin) is a Marxist-Leninist, secular, nationalist Palestinian political and military organization, founded in 1967. It has consistently been the second-largest of the groups forming the Palestine Liberation Organization (the largest being Fatah). It has generally taken a hard line on Palestinian national aspirations, opposing the more moderate stance of Fatah. It opposed the Oslo Accords and was for a long time opposed to the idea of a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, but in 1999 came to an agreement with the PLO leadership regarding negotiations with Israel.

The PFLP grew out of the Harakat al-Qawmiyyin al-Arab, or Arab Nationalist Movement (ANM), founded in 1953 by Dr. George Habash, a Palestinian Christian, from Lydda/Lod in Palestine. After the Six Day War of June 1967, this group merged in August with two other groups, Youth for Revenge and Ahmed Jibril's Syrian-backed Palestine Liberation Front, to form the PFLP, with Habash as leader. It had the financial backing of Syria, and was headquartered there, and one of its training camps was based in as-Salt, Jordan.

In 1968, Ahmed Jibril broke away from the PFLP to form the Syrian-backed Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine - General Command (PFLP-GC).

In 1969, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) formed as a separate, ostensibly Maoist, organization under Nayef Hawatmeh and Yasser Abd Rabbo, initially as the PPDFL.

In 1972, the Popular Revolutionary Front for the Liberation of Palestine was formed following a split in PFLP.

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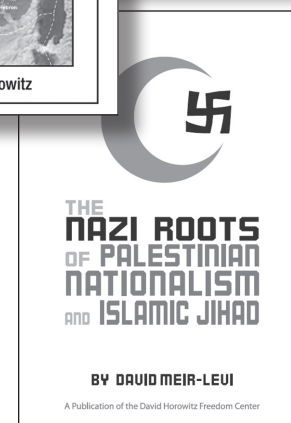
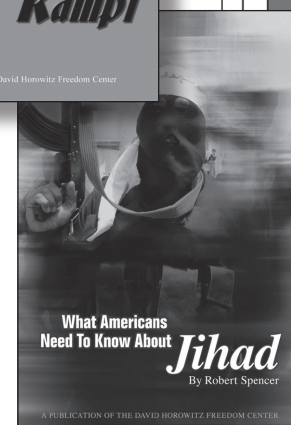
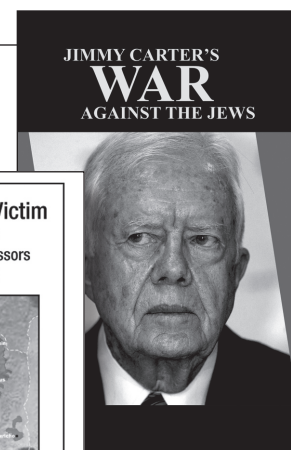
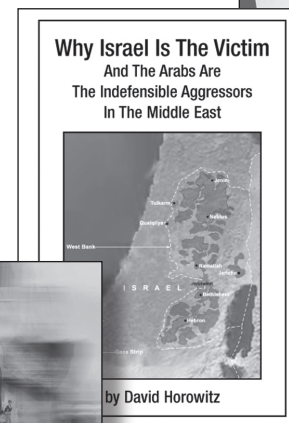
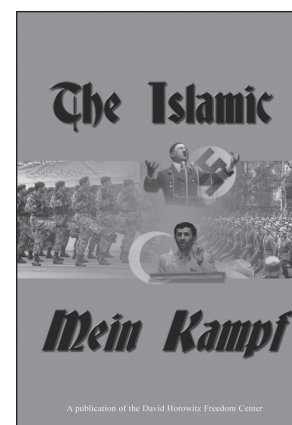
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