



The Roots

Fatah Movement - Egypt
Media & Information Center

Special Edition in the memory of launching Al-Asifa

January 2021, Cairo

56th Anniversary of Al-Asifa

In the Name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful

“Help from Allah and a near victory”

Fatah is the idea in which all the objective and diversity conditions and have been completed for a pioneering revolutionary movement that takes the masses as the basis and sees in its vigil a weapon that they fear more than the most deadly weapon.

Fatah is able to overcome all difficulties and destroy all secrets. It has the permanence and faith in truth, justice and the holiness of the Land. Hence, Fatah's launch was the most prominent event in the history of the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian struggle over

a hundred years. Fatah has been launched to say that there is no place for impossible among us, because its project is that of a nation, and its will is the will of a nation.

Fatah is the trigger for the longest revolution in human history for a conflict that is also the longest in

history. Fatah has been launched from the alleys of the camps, from the streets of cruelty and suffering, and from the darkness of the bitter reality.

Its youths who believed in Allah, their right, their ability and the capable of their people to rise and revolt in the face of the occupier, carrying the gun in one hand, and the olive branch in the other hand. The scents of oil, thyme and common sage emanated from them including men, women, doctor, engineer, teacher, writer and





هذا طريقتي في الكفاح
فيا نجلي اتمم كفاحي

poet, the culture of Fatah brings them together, and the hearts of their people protect them, on which the struggle, patience and steadfastness are written in the land of Rabat and around the mosque around which God blessed. Fatah is able to overcome all difficulties and destroy all secrets , and it also has faith in truth, justice and the holiness of the Land. Proudly, we remember the martyrs of our Palestinian revolution from Arab nation and the sons of our great people, and martyrs of Fatah Central Committee and the struggle and march companions, Ghassan Kanafani, Kamal Nasser, Abu Ali Mustafa and Fahd Al-Qawasma.

Today we say to sons of Fatah, your revolution is a pioneering revolution that was born to triumph, and it has stepped on the chapters of history with pride, why not? It is always at the forefront on the scale of blood and martyrs, prisoners and the wounded, sacrifices, and adherence to its people everywhere, on the homeland and in the diaspora.

Our leadership is the one who firmly and strongly faces all the challenges and liquidation projects that the rights and cause of the Palestinian people are exposed to, it proceeds with the determination of the heroes and on the path of freedom and independence led by the leader Mahmoud Abbas.

It is you and the generations after you who will continue to raise the banner of struggle and giving to consolidate your state and achieve the project of freedom and independence in our Palestinian state with its capital, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, under the leadership of our only legitimate representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Greetings to Palestinian people in the homeland and diaspora.

Greetings to our leadership and Fatah.

Glory and eternity to our righteous Martyrs.

Freedom to our brave prisoners .

Speedy recovery to our wounded heroes.

It is a revolution until victory.

Dr. Muhammed Ghareeb

Secretary-General of Fatah in Egypt





"Oath of Loyalty to Palestine"

"I swear by Almighty Allah and by my honor and beliefs that I will be faithful to Palestine and that I will spare no effort in working for its liberation. I swear that I will not disclose any of the movement's secrets or affairs. This is a free oath. Allah bears witness to what I say."

**Go forward to revolution
Long live Palestine, free and Arab.**

“ Military Notice No. 1”

Issued by the general command of Al-Asifa

Depending on Allah and on our belief in the right of our people to struggle to restore their usurped homeland, and on our belief in the duty of holy jihad, and on our belief in the rebellious Arab stance from the ocean to the Gulf, and because of our belief in supporting the free and honest people of the world, therefore, wings of the striking forces moved on Friday night 12/31/1964 and carried out the required operations within the occupied land, and all returned to their camps safely. And we warn the enemy against taking any measures against the Arab civilians wherever they are, because our forces will respond to the attack with similar attacks, and we will consider these measures as war crimes, and we also warn all countries against interfering in the interests of the enemy in any way, because our forces will respond to this act by exposing the interests of these countries for destruction wherever they are. Long live the unity of our people and lived the struggle to restore our dignity and homeland.

General Command of Al-Asifa forces

The March.. Stages and Mile Stones



Palestine has been exposed to the brutal types of conspiracies at variant levels. The conspiracies were always directed at one specific goal which is to usurp the holy land of Palestine and give it to the Zionists after paralyzing the Palestinians from defending their rights.

The Palestinians were aware of their cause, they were alert, struggled against the British Mandate and Zionism, they held out for years and stood alone in the battle, during which they suffered from worst kinds of persecution that led to thousands of martyrs and innocent victims of many revolutions and days of long struggle.

The majority of the Palestinians found themselves dispossessed of their property, with little control over most aspects of their lives. Preparing for the revolution to liberate our stolen homes has restored reassurance to the afflicted souls and eased the intensity of the pain. Our people were filled with confidence in their ability to liberate their homeland from the

Zionist invaders. they were in urgent need for an organized movement that would lead the revolution, which saw it as the right way to address its cause and eliminate its misfortune. Fatah is a revolutionary patriotic movement emanating from the core of the will and conscience of the Palestinian Arab people, calls for Palestinian national unity, aims at involving the Palestinian cause in the Arab and international existence, believes that Palestine is an integral part of the great Arab nation.

The Revolution took off from the hopes and pain of the Palestinian people and to prepare morally and revolutionary to recover its usurped homeland and eradicate the Zionist entity from our country The Palestinian people and their leaders faced a cruel dilemma throughout the mandate period. Starting soon after the British occupation, they repeatedly pressed Great Britain to grant them the national rights, notably self-determination, and the political rights. Palestinians undoubtedly faced overwhelmingly unfavorable odds, on the international, regional, and local levels. In consequence of the lived experience of their own recent past over several generations.

The beginning of Fatah

Fatah was founded as a Palestinian clandestine movement, advocating armed struggle to liberate all of Palestine, it has arisen out of the Palestinians deep aspirations for liberty, justice, and dignity in their own homeland. From the very beginning, Association of Palestine Students have played an active role in the Palestinian national movement, where many Palestinian students first met each other. It has always played a significant role establishing Fatah movement. It was the



gathering point for Yasser Arafat and founders of Fatah, driven by the goal of uniting student activists devoted to helping achieve justice and freedom for the Palestinian people. It was officially launched in 1951, In 1956 joined the International Student Union, in 1959 it became the General Union of Palestine Students headed by Zuhair Al-Khatib .Meanwhile, Palestinian students had the ideas of the struggle against the new State of Israel, and the Palestinians should be the vanguard of this struggle, they came to the conclusion that the Palestinians had to take their destiny into their own hands

In Kuwait, Arafat and his colleagues saw the importance of a Palestinian leadership organization that brings together the Palestinian people. Thus, they started from the beginning to establish the Palestinian national liberation movement as a clandestine movement, that invites the Palestinians to join it through direct contact. This was the atmosphere in which they started their long way in establishing Fatah movement .The establishment of Fatah movement was an expression of self-awakening of Palestinian youths, who saw that the Palestinian people had become homeless and that the Palestinian entity was about to be vanished. It is an integral part of a broader political project of the anticolonial struggle and the establishment of a just world order.

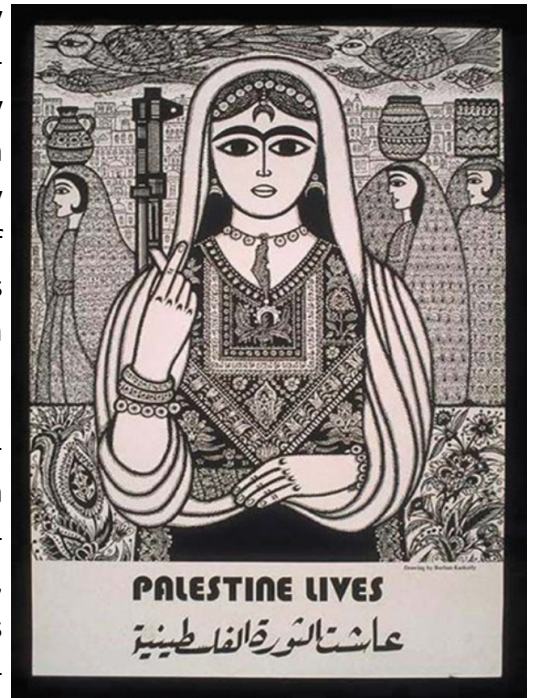
Fatah was founded to unify the Palestinian organizations in Kuwait, and to integrate them with the organization in Qatar that led by Mahmoud Abbas (Abu Mazen) and with organization in Saudi Arabia

On October 10th 1958, the constitutive meeting of Fatah was held In Kuwait and was attended by Yasser Arafat , Khalil Al-Wazir, Adel Abdul Karim, Abdullah Al-Danan, Youssef Amira, and Tawfik Shadid, who seceded from the movement.

Fatah is the reverse acronym of Harakat Al-Tahrir Al-Filistiniya (Palestinian National Liberation Movement). The name means "Opening" or "Victory" in Arabic

The high Central Committee was composed of Yasser Arafat, Khalil Al-Wazir, Adel Abdul Karim, Youssef Amira, In 1960 was added to them Abdullah Al-Danan. Moreover, representatives of Fatah in important Palestinian gatherings such as Mahmoud Abbas, and Muhammad Yusef al-Najjar in Qatar, Mahmoud al-Khalid, and Houssam al-Khateeb in Syria, Mahmoud Abu al-Fakhr in Libya, and Muhammed Al-Afrangi in Gaza.

In May 1959, Adel Abdel Karim was tasked with writing the statement that defines the identity and goals of the struggle movement (the statement of our movement), it was presented, discussed and approved by the high Central Committee in June 1959.





Fatah movement was based on essential Principles, the most important of them are :

- Palestine is part of the Arab World, and the Palestinian people are part of the Arab Nation, and their struggle is part of its struggle.
- The Palestinian people have an independent identity. They are the sole authority that decides their own destiny, and they have complete sovereignty on all their land .
- The Palestinian Revolution plays a leading role in liberating Palestine.
- The Israeli existence in Palestine is a Zionist invasion with a colonial expansive base, and it is a natural ally to colonialism and international imperialism.
- Palestinian National Liberation Movement, "FATAH", is an independent national revolutionary movement representing the revolutionary vanguard of the Palestinian people.
- Establishing an independent democratic state with complete sovereignty on all Palestinian lands, and Jerusalem is its capital city, and protecting the citizens' legal and equal rights without any racial or religious discrimination.

In October 1959 made its appearance in Beirut under the name Our Palestine calls of life " Filstinuna – Nida'a Al Hayah" a seemingly innocuous Palestinian political-literary review, it was managed by Tawfiq Khoury, it introduced "Fatah" movement to the world to attract their support, The main column was titled Our View "Ra'yana", The last issue of of our Palestine was in November 1964, because the goal of its publishing was achieved with the launch of the revolution. Then, Fatah issued Palestinian revolution magazine in 1967 and Echoes of the Palestinian revolution magazine in 1969

In 1962, "Fatah" attended the independence celebrations of Algeria, then opened its office in the Algerian capital in 1963 headed by Khalil Al-Wazir. In 1963, Syria became an important station for "Fatah" movement,

after the decision of Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party – Syria– to allow it to be in Syria. In 1963, Yasser Arafat moved from Kuwait to Damascus to work on developing the Movement in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Palestine, especially in light of Syrian support for "Fatah" movement

The first stage of the movement's establishment between 1957-1964 was marked by a numerical and organizational expansion; it was called "the stage of preparation frameworks and cadres", where hundreds of cells originated in West Bank, Gaza, refugee camps in Syria and Lebanon, as well as Palestinian communities in other Arab countries and Europe .



Yasser Arafat lights the flames during a manifestation celebrating the 13th anniversary of the Palestinian revolution

The lunch of Al Asifa

From theory to practice :

From the moment it was established, the "armed struggle" was at the heart of the movement's ideology. The objective of that strategy was to mobilize the masses for the revolution that was to bring them back to Palestine.

Fatah leaders started to think about the requirements of military struggle and its needs. First of those requirements is the launching base, which must be in one of the states surrounding the Israeli entity. That was the dilemma, the launching base must be in a state that has a political direction that may accept the launching of the military struggle from its borders.

In 1963, the movement toward Syria as a base for launching the armed struggle. On 7/5/1963, a delegation from Fatah movement, represented by Yasser Arafat and Khalil Al-Wazir, visited Damascus, and then Fatah

got the approval to prepare for the military action from Syria. Fatah fedayeen were granted facilities that include establishing a training camp and assuming officers from the Syrian to train them.

In the expanded meeting of the leadership with some of the movement's cadres on October 1, 1964 in Kuwait, it was agreed that the date of the launching would be on 1/1/1965, after consulting with the movement's cadres, especially in the occupied Palestine, the West Bank and Gaza Strip. With the insistence of Abu Ammar and his companions on the armed launch, the idea of Al-Asifa "the storm" was born as a compromise between the supporters and opponents of the launching of the armed struggle. The military take off will be called Al-Asifa "The Storm". If it succeeds, Al-Asifa will become the military wing of Fatah, and if it fails, Fatah march will continue normally.



It was agreed that Muhammad Yusef al-Najjar "Abu Yusef" would be the commander of Al-Asifa forces, and that Yasser Arafat would be the head of the military council that is based in Damascus.

The first bullet:

The military leadership decided to send several groups to infiltrate into the occupied Palestine to carry out destructive operations at the time of the armed launch. One from Jordan, second from the West Bank and the third from Gaza. Only Jordan group managed to infiltrate into occupied Palestine and put explosives in Al-Battouf tunnel in the early hours of 1/1/1965.



The second operation was on the night of 7/1/1965, during which the Eilabun tunnel was blown up, carried out by six fedayeen,

including Ahmed Musa Ibrahim Al-Dalki, who was martyred during his return from the operation inside Jordanian territories, to be the first martyr of Al-Asifa forces, not Fatah. The first martyrs of Fatah movement were Awda Swailem Saad and Salem Salim Saad, who were martyred during one of the reconnaissance operations on 7/14/1963, and they were followed Awda Salem Al-Saleem and Ayad Eid Suleiman, who were also martyred in a reconnaissance operation on 27/2/1964.

The third operation was on 18/1/1965, when a clash took place with the occupation forces northwest of Beit Jirbel, in which Mahmoud Bakr Hijazi was wounded, then he was captured, he is the first prisoner of Fatah.

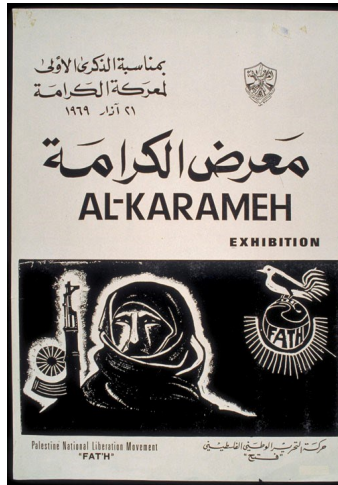
One of the most important goals of the armed struggle was to create a revolutionary atmosphere in the Palestinian and Arab people, as Fatah believed that armed action would awaken the revolutionary elements from their temporary stagnation. The launch of the armed struggle in Fatah Movement, in January 1965 is a

real birth for the contemporary Palestinian resistance movement after the Nakbeh “catastroph” and with "Fatah" we got back the consideration of the identity of the Palestinian people and their national personality, Fatah Also drew all attention to the Palestinian cause, its fairness and its position among the liberation movements around the world, , Al-Assifa forces were incorporated into the PLO’s armed wing, the Palestinian revolutionary forces.



AL Karameh Battle

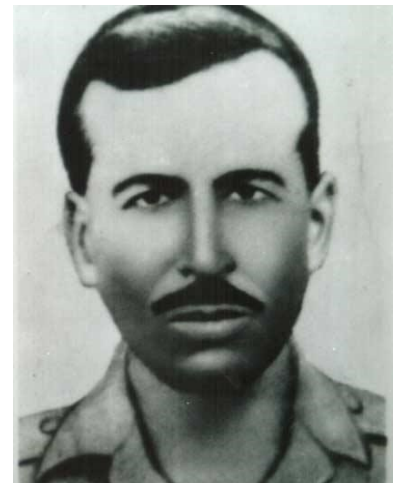
Throughout 1968, Fatah was target of a major Israeli Defense Forces operation in the Jordanian village of Karameh, where the Fatah headquarters were located. The operation was in response to attacks against Israel, including rockets strikes from Fatah and other Palestinian Fedayeen into the occupied West Bank. On the night of March 21, the IDF attacked Karameh with heavy weaponry, armored vehicles and fighter jets. Fatah held its ground, surprising the Israeli military. As Israel’s forces intensified their campaign, the Jordanian Army became involved, causing the Israelis to retreat in order to avoid a full-scale war. By the end of the battle,



Israel suffered relatively heavy losses in the process and unexpectedly high number of casualties: 100-200 killed, 500 wounded, 27 tanks were destroyed, Fatah considered themselves victorious because of the Israeli army’s rapid withdrawal. Then Fatah became popular all over the world. The battle of al-Karama will boost Palestinian morale and have a major impact on developments toward Israel and Jordan. The armed struggle of Fatah movement inside the occupied Palestinian territories has also witnessed a remarkable escalation, especially after The battle of Al-Karamah, Fatah carried out numerous attacks against Israeli targets since its launching in January 1965 until 1969 about (1133) military operation inside Palestine, in which the Jews

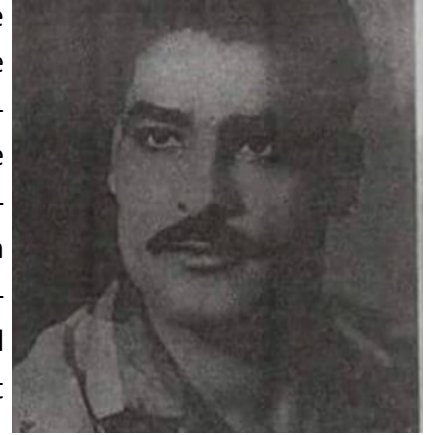
The First martyr of Fatah

Ahmed Mousa Al-Dalki is the first martyr of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement "Fatah", and the commander of the first military patrol to blow up the Eilaboon tunnel that Israel built to transport the waters of the Jordan River to irrigate its agricultural projects. Al Dalki is Among the first members of the Fatah movement with his cousins, where they numbered eight, five of them participated in the bombing of the Eilabun Tunnel, the first military operation of Al Asifa.

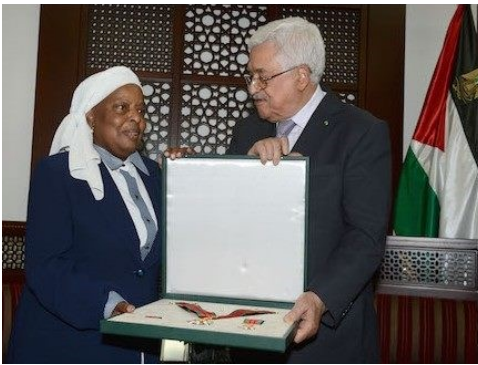


The First Prisoner of Fatah

Mahmoud Bakr Hijazi, the captive, the liberating hero, and the member of the revolutionary council of Fatah movement. After the operation of Eilabun, he was arrested and he was taken for investigation inside one of the Zionist military sites. As for the exchange deal, during which Hejazi was released, and the exchange took place in Ras Al-Naqurah in southern Lebanon. As for the exchange deal, during which Hejazi was released, Hejazi explained: "I have been in prison for 6 years, and I was released on 28/2/1971 during a prisoner exchange that occurred between me and the captured Israeli soldier," Shmuel Pfizer, "who had been captured on The hand of the Palestinian resistance at the time for 4 years (during the process known as the Green Belt).



First female prisoner of Fatah



Fatima Muhammad Barnawi is the first female prisoner in Israeli jails. She was born in Jerusalem in 1939, she was arrested by Israeli soldiers for the attempt bombing incident occurred in October 1967, Though sentenced to life in prison, Barnawi was released after 10 years and returned Fatah movement. On 28 May 2015, Barnawi was honored by president Mahmoud Abbas with the Military Star of Honor "out of appreciation for her pioneering role in the struggle

The most prominent prisoner exchange

On February 28, 1971, the first prisoner exchange took place between Israel and Fatah movement, as Israel released the prisoner Mahmoud Bakr Hijazi, who was the first prisoner of Fatah movement and the Palestinian National Movement, in exchange for the release of the Israeli soldier Shmuel Pfizer

On February 1980, Israeli occupation government released the detainee Mahdi Bseisu "Abu Ali" and William Nassar, in exchange for the release of Jordanian citizen "Amina Dawood Al-Mufti" who worked as a spy for the Israeli Mossad. She was prisoned by Palestinian National Liberation Movement - "Fatah", and the exchange process took place In Cyprus and under the supervision of the International Committee of the Red Cross. On November, 1983, a new prisoner exchange took place between the Israeli occupation government and Fatah, where Israel released all 4700 Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners from Ansar Detention Center, and (65) prisoners from Israeli prisons in exchange for the release of six Israeli soldiers of (Nahal) Special Forces who were captured in the Bhamdoun region in Lebanon by "Fatah" movement in 1982



الشيخ عبد الحميد السليح رئيس المجلس الوطني الفلسطيني والاخ هاني الحسن
عضو اللجنة المركزية لحركة فتح وبعض المسؤولين الفلسطينيين لدى استقبالهم
الاسرى المحررين.

The Poem of Fatah by Nizar Qabbani

Palestinian poets often write about the common theme of a strong affection and sense of loss and longing for a lost homeland. Lots of poets wrote poems on Palestine like Mahmoud Darwish, Samih al-Qasim and many others. But there's a special poem by the Arab poet Nizar Qabbani. The poem is entitled Al-Fatah. In the poem, the poet longs for peace and praises the idea of Fatah. In his poem Fatah (1968), which is directed at the Palestinian national liberation Movement, he speaks at length about the effect of the movement. According to him, the appearance of Fatah, has brought the lifeless body of the Arab nation back to life.

The following lines from the poem:

*After we died
after they prayed over our bodies
and buried us,
after our bones had calcified
and we became worn out,
after we suffered starvation and thirst
the Fatah came to us
like a beautiful rose sprouting from a wound,
like a spring irrigating salty deserts
And so we, all of a sudden,
tore off our shrouds and rose from the dead
O Fatah! you are the shore for us
after our being cast adrift
You are the midnight sun rising on us
after we had become bored to death
You are the tremor of spring in our dead bodies
When we read all that was written about you
we felt ourselves growing for centuries upon centuries*



Our stature has straightened and our life has blossomed

Our Martyrs from the Central Committee



Yasser Arafat (Abu Ammar)

1929-2004



Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad)

1936-1988



Salah Khalaf (Abu Eyad)

1933-1991



Mohamed Al-Najjar (Abu Youssef)

1930-1973



Mamdouh Saydam (Abu Sabry) -

1940-1971



Abu Ali Eyad

1935-1971



Kamal Edwan

1935-1973



Hayel Abd-Al-Hamid (Abu el Houli)

1937-1991





Saeb Erekat
1955-2020



Khaled Al Hassan
1994 -1928



Sakhr Habash
1939- 2010



Saad Sayel (Abu el Waleed)
1932-1982



Abd el Fattah Eisa Mahmoud
1933- 1968



Faisal Al-Husseini
1940-2001



Subhy Abu Kersh
1936- 1994



Majid Abu Sharar
1936 -1981



Hany Al-Hassan
1939- 2012

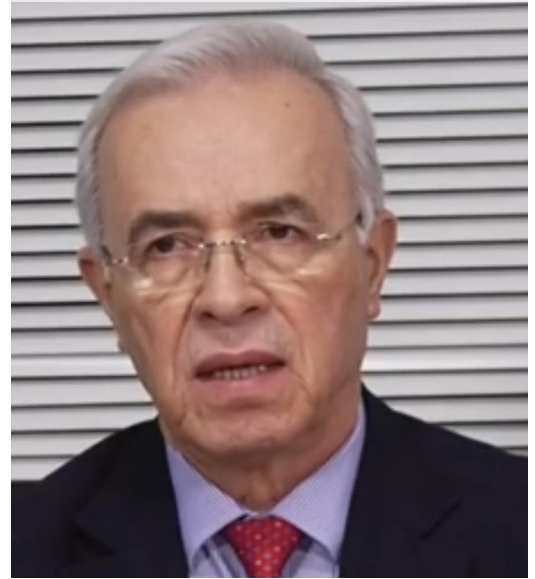


Othman Abu Ghareba
1928- 1994



In the memory of launch of Fatah

On these days, our Palestinian people are celebrating the 56th anniversary of launching the contemporary Palestinian revolution, when Fatah movement fired its first bullet that continues to this day and its effects are still expanding and developing in order to achieve the Palestinian dream of liberation and return. The Palestinian revolution that was launched on 1/1/1965 has achieved a historic transition for the Palestinian people from one stage to another, the stage of the Nakba and loss to the stage of revolution and the consolidation of national identity. The post-Nakba phase, the first days of displacement, shortly after the declaration of the establishment of the Zionist entity state was marked by the following:



Dr. Samir Al Refa'i

Member of Fatah Central Committee

First: The absence of the name Palestine from the geographical and political map in the region, despite the fact that part of Palestine remains under the control of the Arab armies, or the so-called Salvation Army.

Second: The inability to establish a single political reference for the Palestinian people, the absence of the name of Palestine and the absence of a single Palestinian authority was not a coincidence. Rather, it was due to the defect in the official Arab system complicit with the Zionist project in terms of the outcome.

The launching of Al Asifa came to achieve a qualitative transfer of the reality of the Palestinian people. Then the name of Palestine and the Palestinian people returned to the map of the region and then on the map of the world.

Among the most important achievements of this revolution is the Palestine Liberation Organization, which was established by the official Arab regime to be part of it at the Arab Summit in Egypt in 1964.

However, the Palestinian will, supported by a rifle, was able to correct the path to become the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) a political entity and the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. On this eternal occasion in the history of the modern Palestinian, we do not forget the martyr Abu Ammar Yasser Arafat, who is the founding leader, the bomber of the revolution and the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization for more than three Decades and a half.

He and his founding brothers were able to ignite the revolution in a region that is considered one of the most important regions in the world, geographically and politically, in the middle of the three continents in the heart of the world, a revolution on the banks of the Sea of Oil, the vital artery and against an occupier considered the most dangerous and largest settlement colonial project in history.

The early founders were able to make the spark that ignited the whole plain and opened a new page in the history of Palestine and the region, and redrawn Palestine and the name of Palestine on the map of the region and geopolitics.

Despite all the conspiracies that accompanied the march of this revolution from its early days, Fatah movement made its way full of mines and conspiracies and was able to be the difficult number in the region, and it overcame all obstacles and all attempts at solving the disputes and abolition. Fatah movement and the Palestinian revolution had a new start after the June setback, as it was able to regain the initiative in the field after the defeat of the Arab armies, thus restoring hope and confidence to the Palestinian and Arab people.

After that, the Battle of Al Karameh that shattered the myth of the invincible army was destroyed at the hands of Fidayeen with an individual weapon and the will of its mighty one.

This battle that restored the prestige of the Arab fighter and his ability to endure and win and accompanied his path accompanied the martyrs of our launch and march of the revolution since the first operation. Our people are still sacrificing their souls and were martyred like Ahmad Musa, Abu Ali Iyad, Abdel Fattah Hammoud, Abu Sabri, Kamal Adwan, Abu Yusuf al-Najjar, Majid Abu Sharara, Saad Sayel, Abu Jihad Khalil al-Wazir, Abu Iyad, Abu al-Hol, Khaled al-Hassan, Faisal al-Husseini, Abu al-Mundhir Abu Karsh, Hani al-Hassan, and Yasser Arafat in the foreground.

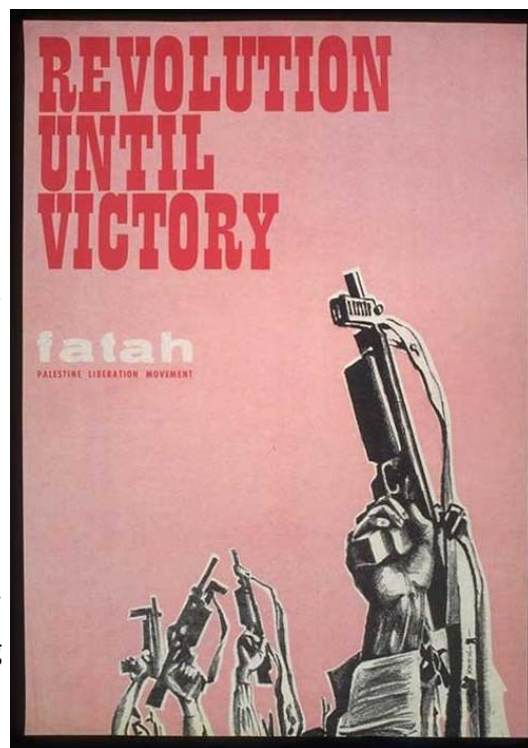
The path is still long, and the road to freedom, independence, the state and the return is still long and needs more effort, race and struggle.

On the occasion of the fifty-sixth anniversary of the launch, we renew the covenant for the martyrs, and we renew the oath of belonging to this giant movement, and it will remain open to loyalty, to the covenant and to the trust. It will remain loyal to the blood of the martyrs, loyal to the prisoners, and we pledged to them that we meet them under the sun of freedom soon, God willing.

On this day, we renew the covenant for our steadfast people on their land and in the diaspora, and we say that Fatah is still on the covenant and is full of the oath of belonging.

We will also remain loyal to national unity, the gateway to victory in all fields, and a covenant that division will end, and occupation will end, Palestine and the people of Palestine will survive.

A greeting to the President Abu Mazen Mahmoud Abbas in his steadfastness in front of all the plots that were hatched against the people of Palestine and the cause of Palestine including conspiracies and not the last of which was the deal of the century that passed and went with its owner .Long live Palestine, long live Jerusalem, long live Fatah, and it is a revolution until victory.



The 56th anniversary of the launch of the Palestinian revolution is one of the most important memories in the history of our people. Despite the difficulties it has experienced over the past years, it will continue until the realization of our people's hopes for freedom and independence, and the establishment of their independent state, with Jerusalem as its capital.



Mahmoud al-Aloul
Deputy-chairman of Fatah's Central Committee

The Palestinian revolution cannot stop, as happened with other liberation movements, for two reasons.

The first is related to the resilience, stability and steadfastness of the Palestinian leadership, which did not and will not bend in the storms, the second is the depth of the roots of this revolution and "Fatah" movement, which described its revolution at the beginning as the "Impossible Revolution." The movement is based on the will of our people and their desire for freedom and independence.

When the "Fatah" movement was launched, the basic condition was believing in the armed struggle, and to unite the visions towards the vision of Fatah movement.

When "Fatah" movement was launched, the basic condition was that you came with a belief in the armed struggle, and those who came to that came from different political backgrounds, and the most important and positive factor was that their vision unified towards the vision of the Fatah movement.

One of the movement's most important priorities is the young generation, because the leaders who launched this movement were from the generation of university students, from the late martyr Abu Ammar, Abu Jihad and Abu Iyad, from the beginning Fatah chose a long-term people's war, which means It needs the succession of generations, as it established in its first projects the young boys and girls foundation.

This is our people's march and struggle, a march that Yasser Arafat used to say, a generation that delivers the flag to the next generation.

The conditions that our Palestinian people are going through today are very difficult, but we have no fears of continuing the struggle, and our people's ability to endure the pain and siege is high. Our leadership and our people are determined to face the great challenges and preserve our principles and priorities until the independence of our Palestinian state is achieved.



Jibril Rajoub
Secretary-General of the Central
Committee of Fatah Movement

To the Free, and brave Fatah's sons, in the homeland and diaspora...

To the masses of our steadfast people, who always defeat all difficulties, wounds and conspiracies..

To the martyrs of our people, our families, and our wounded..

In the anniversary of launch of our movement, and with our promise and oath we renew to continue the struggle to achieve freedom for our people and independence.

It is 56th anniversary for all the previous and accomplished meanings, dates, sacrifices and achievements, it strengthens hope and faith in the fulfillment of the promise and covenant that made with themselves under the leadership of our immortal martyr Yasser Arafat.

In the anniversary we are not only proud of the launch of movement, but we assure the world that it was the beginning, which will not know the end unless achieving what it was founded of great goals, such as the freedom and independence of our people, the right of return to homes, and the establishment of our independent state with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as Its capital, as a right that has been guaranteed to us by all the laws, and international decisions.

Undoubtedly, the eternal Fatah launch "The contemporary Palestinian revolution" embodied the truest expression of the convictions, principles and goals rooted in the depths of our people, which cannot be changed, no matter how conspiracies and difficulties.

Fatah will always steadfast in the face of all conspiracies, defying all difficulties, with its authentic patriotic identity rooted by our immortal leader, the martyr Yasser Arafat, despite the exceptionally difficult and dangerous circumstances, the local, regional and international changes and the accompanying conspiracies and strife, which was represented by the outgoing US administration headed by Trump to adopt the occupation's positions and strive to achieve its criminal ambitions with all Arrogance and exclusivity through many practices and the so-called criminal deal of the century.

In the face of all that criminality against our people, our cause and our just rights, Fatah headed by His Excellency President Abu Mazen, the Central Committee and all frameworks of the movement and our people confirm that the historical fact that Palestine, and Jerusalem, and its rights are not for sale, and no one to impose on the Palestinian people and their leadership what they do not accept.

Fatah still bears the primary responsibility in drawing the political rhythm of struggle and managing all-out battles towards independence and establishing our free and independent state with its capital, Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

Despite all the challenges, conspiracies and painful setbacks experienced by the enemies and their criminal allies, our Fatah movement remains the sincere expression of the people's conscience, its ambitions and hopes, with its patriotic and unitary principles, its collective struggle means, its insistence on achiev-

ing national unity and holding comprehensive elections as a basis for partnership in power.

Our movement will remain with the trend towards the establishment of an independent Palestinian state with its capital in Jerusalem, the independence of the national decision, and the gathering of consensus and convergence to support the Palestinian cause through commitment and adherence to international legitimacy, its charters and decisions, and the preservation of the global recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization (the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people) and the Palestinian National Authority as an administrative and militant arm. It is committed to adhering to the Palestinian principles, foremost among which is the right to self-determination, the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, with Jerusalem as its capital, within the 1967 borders, and the right of refugees to return and compensation.

Our movement and its leadership with every blow directed at it and to our Palestinian cause, increase its determination to remain a pioneer in leading the helm in representing and ruling the Palestinian institutions, and to consolidate the foundations of the judiciary and civil rights for the firm establishment, bearing in its account that the journey after 56 years that has passed is still arduous and long, and that the waterfall of Palestinian sacrifices is flowing, the martyrs are raised daily by the bullets of the criminal fascist occupation, and the prisoners are in the thousands in prisons and in the dozens they are led to it daily, and the fascist occupation state is the last thing it thinks about and works for it is just peace and the restoration of rights to its owners according to humanitarian and international laws.

Their slogan and goal today is to solve the situation especially in light of the unjustified disappointments and betrayals of Arab normalization, which is economic peace or peace in exchange for peace, in light of the incursion into Judaization, the doubling of settlements, the destruction of homes, and the displacement of people, But all these attempts will not succeed, because Fatah movement will remain the national safety valve and the impenetrable dam, in the face of all conspiracies, and the occupation will not enjoy security or safety as long as Palestine is occupied, and as long as the prisoners and detainees are in the occupation prisons. At the end we would like to say that the occupation denial of all national and international agreements and decisions will not diminish or weaken our will to continue the battle with the occupation until our full rights to freedom and independence are achieved.

Fatah movement will remain on its path, and its patriotic, struggle and unitary constants, and its approach drawn by its great leaders and martyrs since its lunching. Where ever is our revolutions it's the greatest and tomorrow it will be the winner, under its faithful leadership headed by President Abu Ma-zen, the members of its central committee, its revolutionary council and all of its organizational frameworks are united in position and decision.

Happy anniversary, Glory and eternity to our heroic martyrs, Freedom for our families, And healing for our wounded .. Long live the memory

It is a revolution until victory.



Fatah's members in Egypt, our Palestinian community, and our Egyptian brothers. These days, We mark 56th anniversary of the launch of Fatah movement, and the contemporary Palestinian revolution.

Our revolution is getting stronger in adhering to principles and the goals for which it was launched, namely freedom of our Palestinian people, ending the occupation, establishing our independent Palestinian state, preserving the historical rights of our Palestinian people.

First founding cell of Fatah movement chose various methods of struggle consistent with the laws of the national liberation movement and long-term people's war, and the armed struggle was one of the struggle methods. Which is an expansion to the struggle of our people since ominous declaration of Balfour, Al Buraq Revolution, and 1936 Revolution that witnessed the longest strike in the history of peoples at that time.



Azzam Al-Ahmed

Member of Fatah Central Committee and the Executive Committee of Liberation (PLO)

Trump tried, in his ill-fated deal that called the Deal of the Century, to repeat the promise of Balfour, but it has not been three years since the effort, attempts, pressure, temptations, support for settlements, and finally the imposition of normalization to the Arab regimes with the occupation state before ending the occupation. Palestinian revolution is one of our most important historical achievements that made the same force that denied the existence of the Palestinian people, to recognize this people.

We got the recognition of the same Israel, Britain, Western Europe states and USA and established relations with this people through their recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to end the occupation and establish the Palestinian state Inevitably now we are working as a Palestinian leadership to rearrange the situation again, and put an end to the division.

First, on the internal Palestinian level, we are strengthening the situation of our movement Fatah. Second, We are Strengthening the unity of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and it became the representative of the State of Palestine in the United Nations according to its decision in 2012, the United Nations' decision to accept the State of Palestine as an observer member in the United Nations. We have to continue our struggle with all available ways to end the occupation and establish our state.

Let us remember Resolution 2334, which America also contributed with us to formulating it in full, which affirmed the two-state solution and affirmed that East Jerusalem is the capital of the independent Palestinian state, the illegality of settlements, and the people's right to self-determination. We congratulate all of our people on the anniversary of the launch that made the Palestinian cause the central issue of the Arab nation, and we as a Palestinian people, as Fatah said, our revolution is Palestinian -Arab. We defend the entire Arab nation against the establishment of Israel from el from the Euphrates to the Nile.

Fatah always will be the flame of revolution and armed struggle in all forms of struggle according to available conditions. We deal in all ways according to the existing facts

As martyr Abu Ammar said, we did not set out in a field of flowers, but rather in a field full of thorns and mines, and Fatah will remain perpetuity of the revolution and the flame of the armed struggle.



In the Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

Dear brothers, We stand today on the sixth anniversary of the launch of our glorious revolution to renew the promise and pledge to preserve our identity in our one united land in the face of the usurper and brutal occupier .

Our Beloved people, over the past five decades or more, we have seen nations come and gone, and we have seen alliances that have formed and disintegrated, and we have seen stars that have appeared in the world of politics, but the star of the Palestinian people will remain present in fulfillment of their will to get rid of the occupier.

The inclement weather and storms will only increase Palestinian power. Nor the deal of the century, neither concession, annexation nor normalization will break the will of the Palestinian people to raise their flag over the blessed Al-Aqsa mosque, and to raise their flag in the Church of the Resurrection in the presence of the Mahdi, the Christ, the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and in the presence of the prophets in The land of the prophets and the land of messages, dear beloved, the steadfastness is the slogan of the Palestinian people, armed with determination, pride, and the history that we are proud of. We are proud of all of you and are proud of all our regions.

Today we specialize with greetings and appreciation the territory of the Arab Republic of Egypt, those standing on the mountains of Palestine and its borders, We appreciate your determination, we grow with your will and your sharpen motivation. Our beloved people, The narrower the circles, the wider the area of hope, the greater the determination. We have to embrace our leadership and our nation.

We must be in positions of stability and pride. We must dispel pain and turn it into hope.

We must suggest a way through which we create more stability and achievement. Wish you all the best in this fragrant memory, uniting and honoring our people with more preservation of identity and survival In the presence of the Palestinian constants. Long live the proud Palestine that taught us the struggle, long live the contemporary revolution that neither ended nor sold, conceded or bowed but for the families of the martyrs of their wounded and captives, paving the way for everyone for salvation and freedom.

long live Palestine

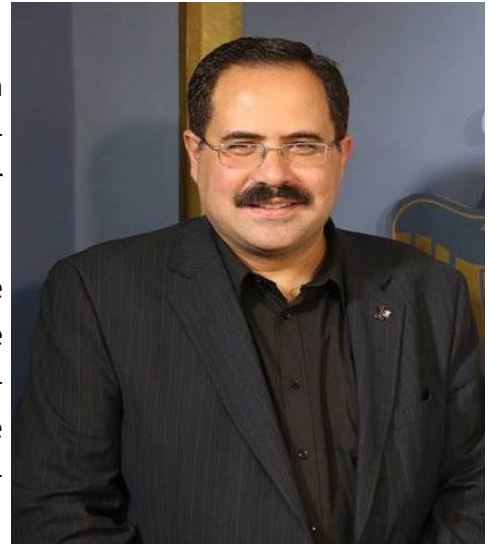
Mercy to Abu Ammar

Mercy to all martyrs

Greetings to our brave captives

Greetings to our wounded

Greetings to the giant Fatah in which we grow up, and with it we achieve our hope so that we will one day be what we want as our poet Mahmoud Darwish said.



Sabri Saidam
Member of Fatah Central Committee



Diab Allouh

Palestinian Ambassador to Egypt

In the Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

In this historical occasion, the anniversary of the launch of the Palestinian national liberation movement "Fatah", and the launch of the contemporary Palestinian revolution, on the 56th anniversary, and the new dawn in the history of the Palestinian Arab struggle and the history of the Arab nation.

I am glad to extend my warmest and most sincere congratulations to the sons of the Fatah movement, its cadres, its leaders and its central committee, at the foremost President Mahmoud Abbas, President of the State of Palestine, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Chairman of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement "Fatah", and head of its Central Committee.

I am pleased to extend my warmest congratulations to the masses of our steadfast fighter people inside and outside Palestine, all Palestinian political factions, and to the prisoners in Israeli prisons.

I also extend my deepest gratitude the families of the righteous martyrs, and the injured, as I cannot fail to assert the sacred right of return of the Palestinian refugees to their homeland and their homes from which they were forcibly displaced in 1948.

On this historical occasion, we recall the martyrs of the Palestinian people, the martyrs of the Arab nation, the martyrs of the Central Committee of the Fatah movement, the leaders of the Palestinian national action factions, at the foremost the founders of this movement, and the founders of the contemporary Palestinian revolution, headed by the martyr symbol leader Yasser Arafat.

On behalf of the Embassy of the State of Palestine and its delegate to the Arab League, I can only renew the pledge of allegiance to the martyrs and to martyr President Yasser Arafat to continue along the path to complete the Palestinian national project, liberate the land of the occupied State of Palestine and establish its independent state with full sovereignty and Jerusalem as its capital.

Furthermore, on my own behalf, on behalf of my colleagues in the embassy of the State of Palestine and its permanent delegate to the League of Arab States, and on behalf of the sons of the Palestinian people in the great Egypt, we renew the pledge of allegiance, covenant and loyalty to Mr. President Mahmoud Abbas telling him we are with you, till Jerusalem is the capital of the State of Palestine.

I extend our deepest thanks to Egypt as the president, government, people, army, security agency, institutions, and history who stood by the Palestinian people in their just and legitimate struggle.

Glory and eternity to the righteous martyrs

speedy recovery for the bravely injured

Freedom for our prisoners in Israeli prisons

Long live Palestine, free and Arab

It is a revolution until victory



Lighting the Flames of 56th anniversary of Fatah



At the Embassy of the State of Palestine to Egypt, the Ambassador of the State of Palestine to Egypt, Diab al-Louh and Dr. Muhammad Ghareeb, Secretary-General of Fatah Movement in Egypt light the flame of launching of Fatah on its 56th anniversary, in the presence of members of Fatah Region Committee in Egypt, the embassy's consultants, and representatives of the Palestinian institutions and community in Egypt.

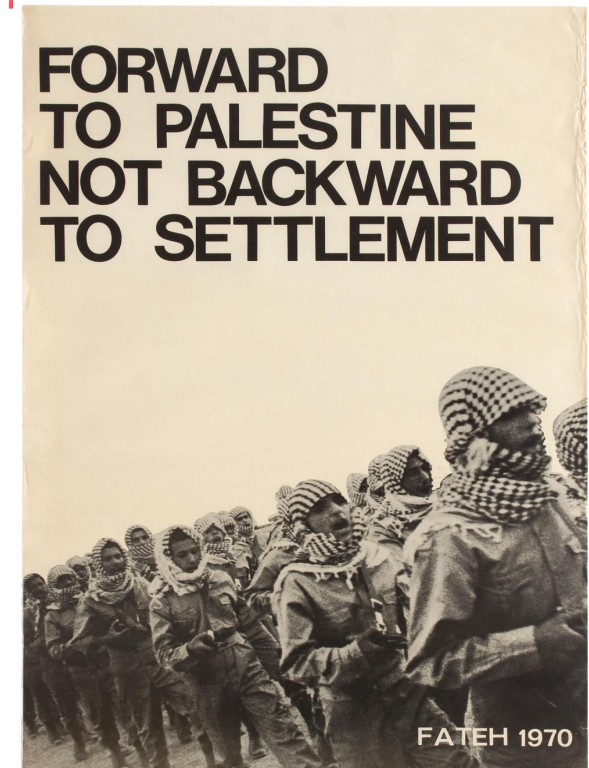
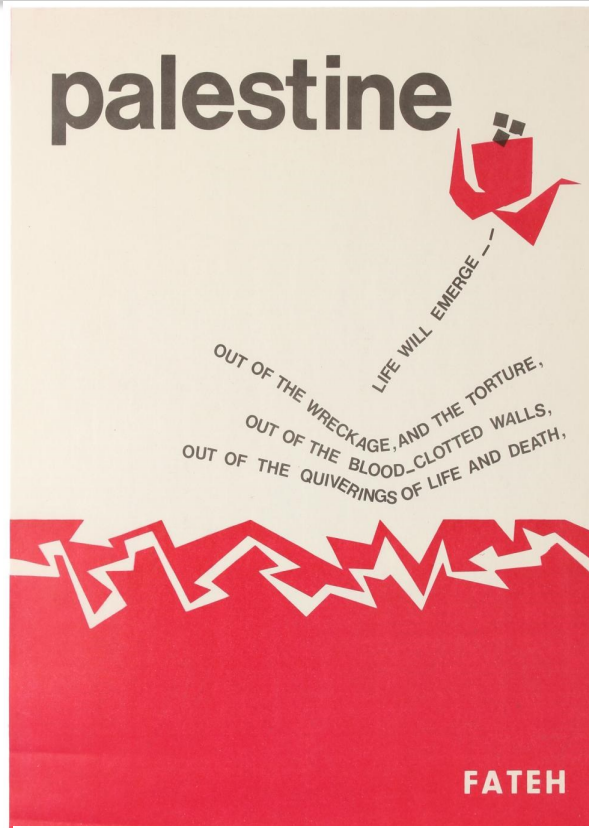


Palestine Gallery

Explore our historical gallery covering a wide range of Palestinian historical periods and topics



Fatah Fighter ID



FATEH 1970



