



# The Roots

Fatah Movement - Egypt

Media & Information Center—January 2022

## 57<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Al-Asifa

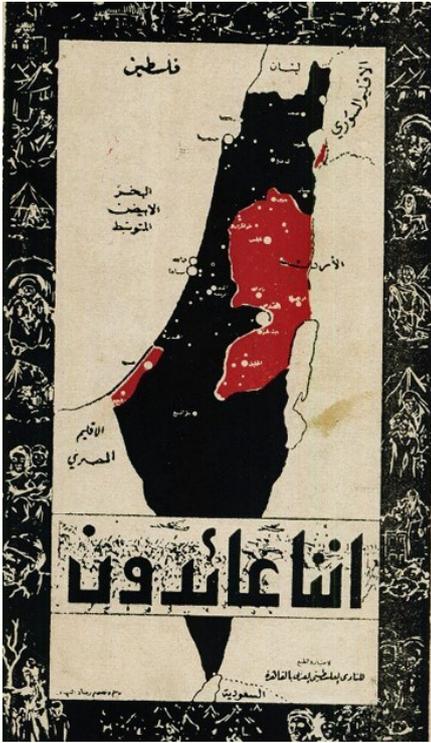
The Palestinian National Liberation Movement “Fatah” is a name strongly engraved on the chapters of the history of the struggle of an ancient people, and it illuminates and continues the path of sacrifice and struggle for this people who writes every day more chapters of rooting in the land and preserving rights and constants and a history that witnessed civilization and exceptional human radiation through more than five thousand A year on the land of the messengers and the land of the prophets, the land of Palestine, the land that God has blessed.



Fatah is the idea and the approach in which all the objective conditions for a pioneering revolutionary mass movement have been completed, whose base is all the people of Palestine and its peace is the vigilance of its masses and their belief in the inevitability of victory and freedom, it comes out carrying the scent of the dust of all the earth, the air of its space, the alleys and alleys of refugee camps and ancient cities, and the smell and taste of oil, olives and thyme, and the fragrance of the past and the pain of the present that was and still squeezes all the sons of the people of Palestine, and the hopes for the future that run through the veins and minds of every Palestine, so that Fatah becomes an instinct, a popular heritage, that does not seek partisanship, but rather to achieve one dream, which is the dream of freedom, return and the state, and that is why Fatah was the first in everything, giving, sacrifice and loyalty. Also in confrontation and steadfastness against all attempts to demolish and undermine and weaken this dream and this Palestinian national project for the Palestinian state and its capital, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, despite the violence of challenges, it was the first and the owner of all the achievements that constitute the beginning of consecrating the dream of return and the state.

( Those among you who have spent and fought before the victory are not equal: those stand higher in rank than the ones who spent and fought later on. Allah (God) has promised each one [of them] the very finest.)

God Almighty has spoken the truth



Today we marking the fifty-seventh anniversary of the launch of Fatah, the launch of the Palestinian revolution at the hands of the storm fighters to record one of the most prominent history of the contemporary Palestinian struggle. A revolution that offered unlimited giving and sacrifices from all its children, youth, women and the elderly, who competed in offering sacrifices and the dear price of freedom and the price of consecrating identity, inside and outside the historical land, carrying the olive branch and the gun.

Today we remember proudly the martyrs of our Palestinian revolution from the sons of our glorious Arab nation and our great people, headed by the martyrs of the Central Committee of the Fatah movement, the symbolic leader and leader Abu Ammar, and the great leaders: Abu Iyad, Abu Jihad, Abu Yusef, Kamal Adwan, Abdel Fattah Hammoud, Abu Al-Hol, Abu Ali Iyad, Abu Sabry, Abu Al-Waleed, Abu Al-Saeed, Faisal Al-Husseini, Majed Abu Sharar, Sakhr Habash, Othman Abu Gharbia, Hani Al-Hassan, Subhi Abu Karsh, Al-Tayyib Abdul Rahim, Hakam Balawi, and

Saeb Erekat, in addition to the comrades of the struggle and the march Ghassan Kanafani, Kamal Nasser, Abu Ali Mustafa, Fahd Qawasmeh, and thousands of our righteous martyrs. We also stand with honor and pride for our heroic prisoners who languish in the prisons of oppression, treachery and occupation.

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

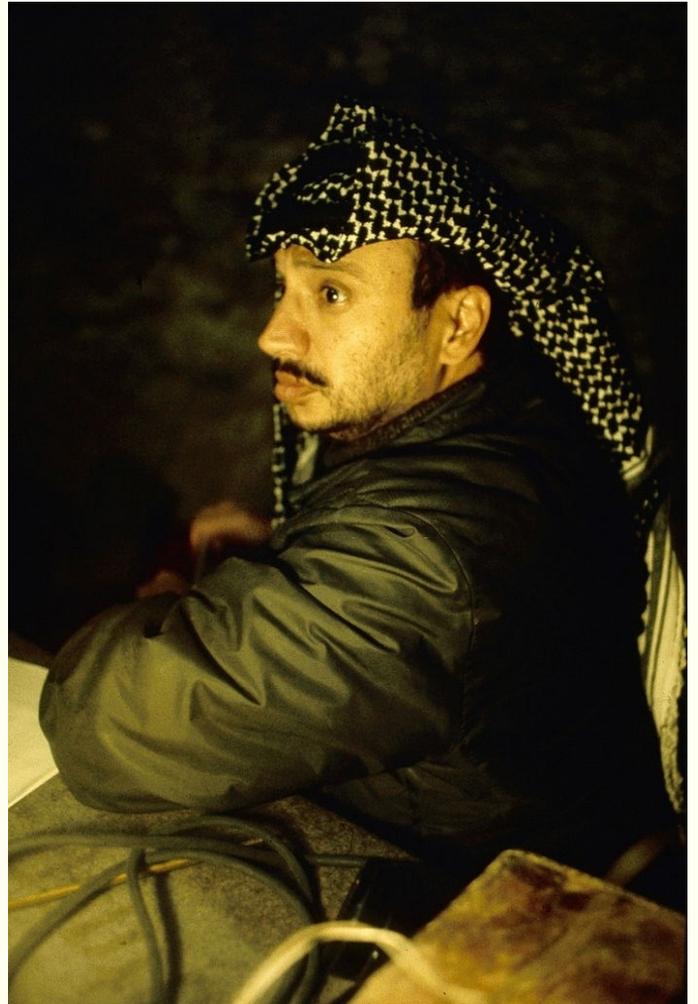
Freedom to our brave prisoners

Speedy recovery to our wounded heroes

It is a revolution until victory



**Dr. Muhammed Ghareeb**  
Secretary-General of Fatah  
in Egypt



### **"Military Notice No. 1"**

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. \] 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**

### ***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."***

# Our Martyrs from the Central Committee



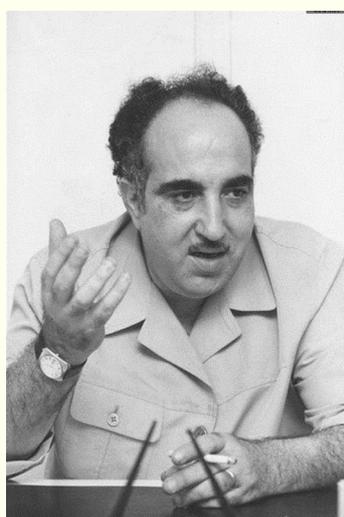
**Yasser Arafat ( Abu Ammar )**  
1929-2004



**Khalil Al Wazir**  
(Abu Jihad)  
(1936-1988)



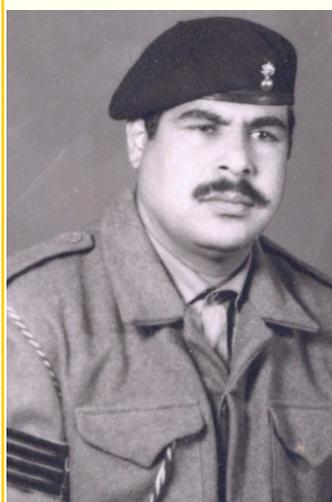
**Mohamed Al-Najjar**  
( Abu Youssef )  
(1930-1973)



**Salah Khalaf**  
(Abu Eyad)  
(1933-1991)



**Hayel Abd-Al-Hamid**  
(Abu el Houli)  
(1937-1991)



**Mamdouh Saydam**  
(Abu Sabry)  
(1940-1971)



**Kamal Edwan**  
(1935-1973)



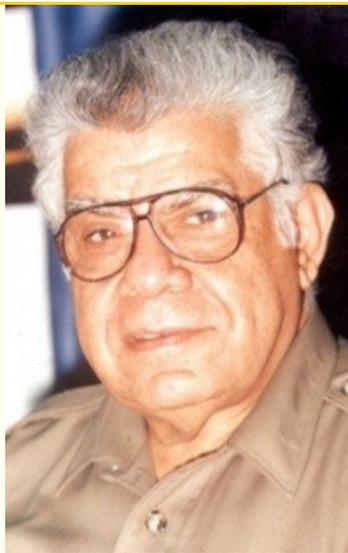
**Abu Ali Eyad**  
(1935-1971)



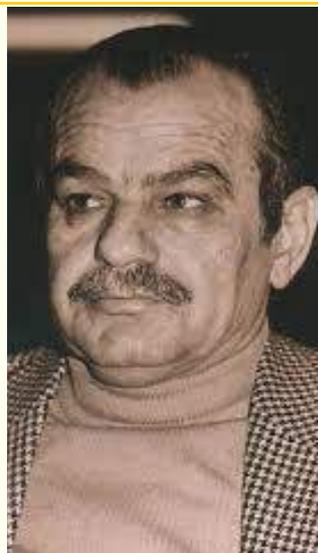
**Saeb Erekat**  
(1955-2020)



**Khaled Al-Hassan**  
(1928-1994)



**Sakhr Habash**  
(1939- 2010)



**Saad Sayel**  
(Abu el Waleed)  
(1932-1982)



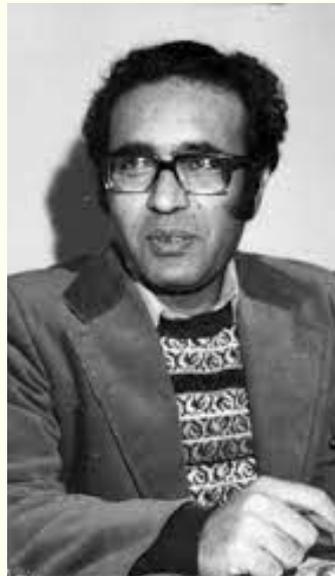
**Abd el Fattah Hamoud**  
(1933- 1968)



**Faisal Al-Husseini**  
(1940-2001)



**Subhy Abu Kersh**  
(1936- 1994 )



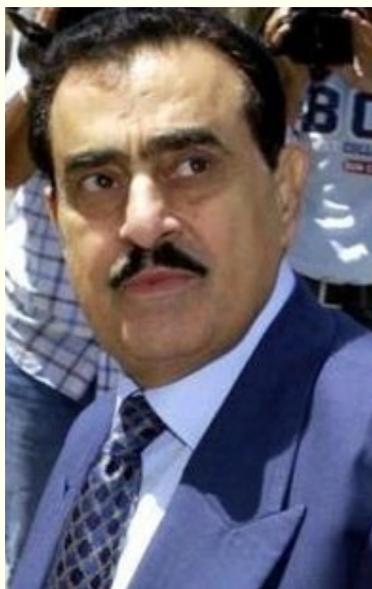
**Majid Abu Sharar**  
(1936 –1981)



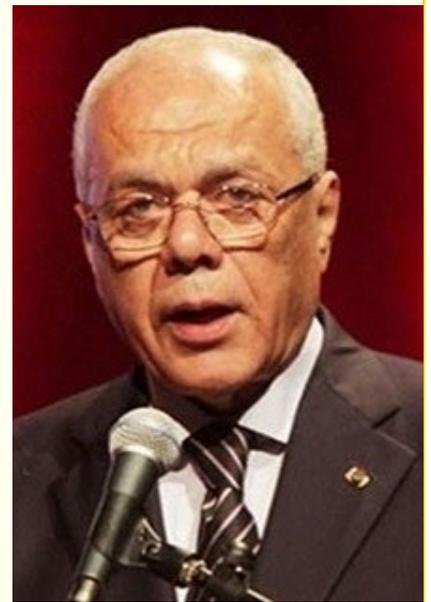
**Hany Al-Hassan**  
(1939- 2012)



**Othman Abu Ghareba**  
(1946– 2016)



**Hakam Bala'wi**  
(1938-2020)



**Al Tayeb Abdul Rahim**  
(1944-2020)

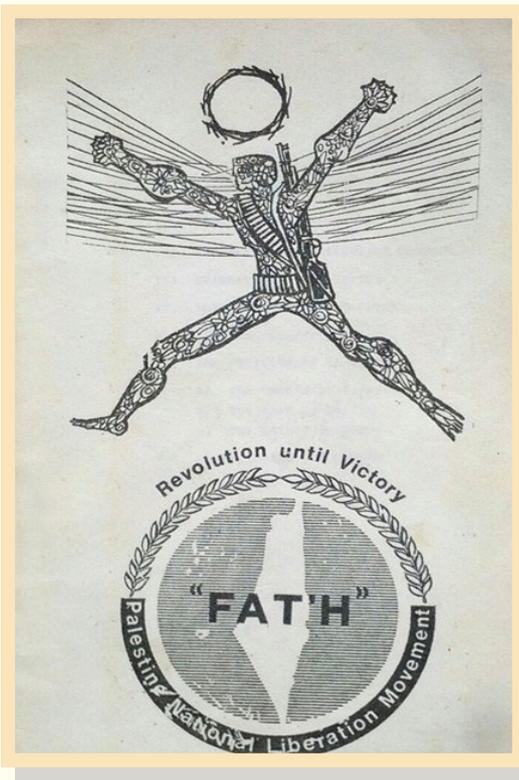
## Fatah Movement Pioneer of the Palestinian Revolution

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



**Yasser Arafat presided over the members of the Constituent League in 1954 AD and appears in the picture to the right of Yasser Arafat Salah Khalaf, Hossam Abu Shaaban, Abdel Fattah Al-Hamoud, Hosni Zorob, and to his left Izzat Odeh, Rasem Al-Sharif**

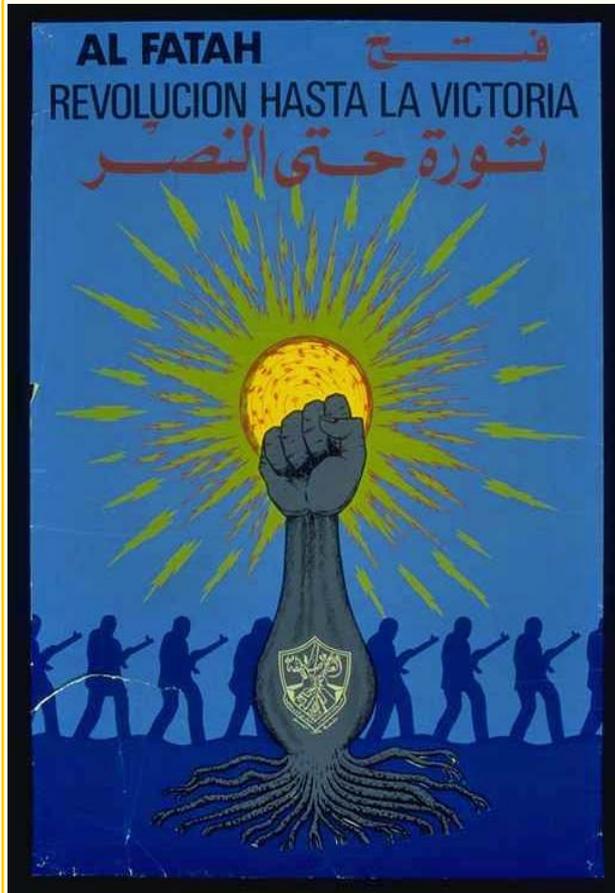
Fatah was founded as a Palestinian clandestine movement, advocating armed struggle to liberate all of Palestine, it has arisen out of the Palestinians deep aspirations for liberty, justice, and dignity in their own homeland. From the very beginning, Association of Palestine Students have played an active 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.

### **The Poem of Fatah by Nizar Qabbani**

*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*



## **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.



**Meeting of the central committee, Damascus, 1980. From the right Yasser Arafat, Abu Jihad, Abu Ala'deb, Abu Maher, Abu Allutf. In the second row, Abu Iyad, Abu Saleh, Abu Alhoul, Abu Mazen, Abu Als'ed.**

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.

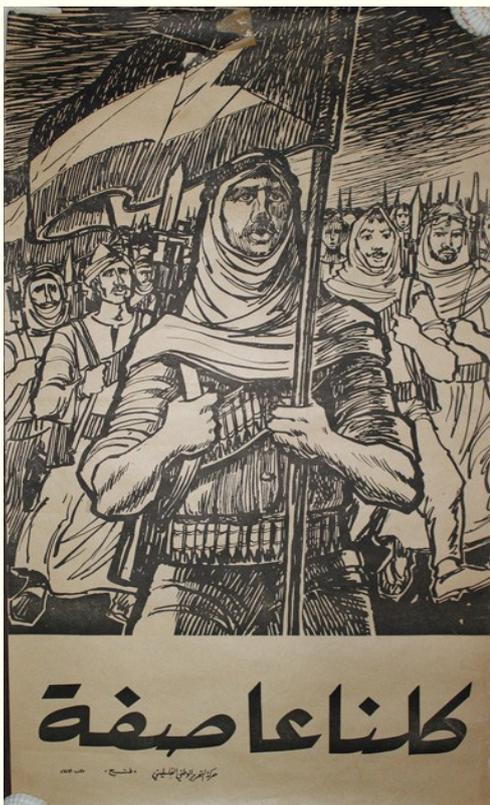
In 1963, Syria became an important station for "Fatah" movement, after the decision of Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party – Syria – to allow it to be in Syria. In 1963, Yasser Arafat moved from Kuwait to Damascus to work on developing the Movement in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Palestine, especially in light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



## 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.

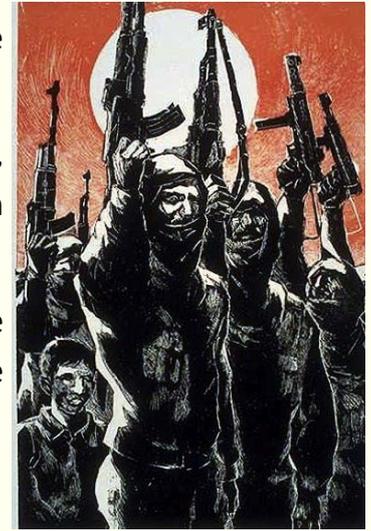
Fatah fedayeen were granted facilities that include establishing a training camp and assuming officers from the Syrian to train them.

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.



## AL Karameh Battle

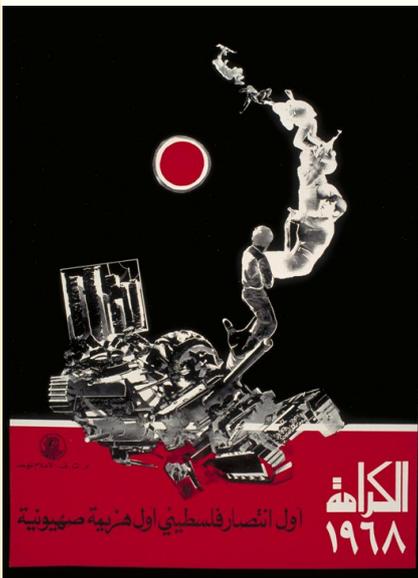


**Al Karameh Battle Military Base**

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.

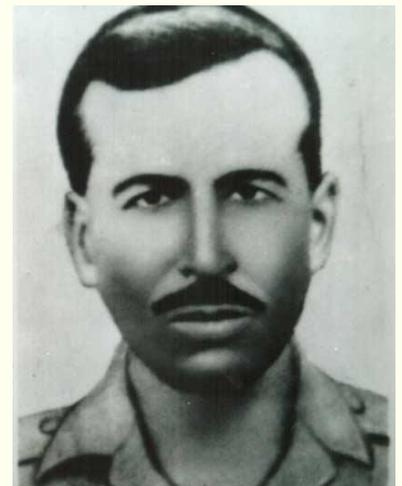
Then Fatah became popular all over the world. The battle of al-Karama will boost Palestinian morale and have a major impact on developments toward Israel and Jordan. The armed strug-



gle 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 suffered 5563 dead and wounded.

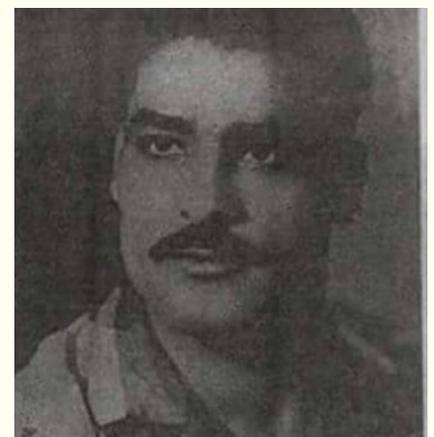
### The First martyr of Fatah

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-Naqrurah 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.



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

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



## Conferences of "Fatah" movement since its foundation

Since its establishment, the Palestinian National Liberation Movement "Fatah" has held seven general movement conferences, which are as follows:

**First Conference:** The movement held its first conference in 1964 in Damascus.

**Second Conference:** The movement held its second conference in Zabadani, near Damascus in July 1968. The call for reviving the framework of the Revolutionary Council stipulated in the Revolutionary Building Structure to monitor the work of the Supreme Central Committee emerged in the conference. In this conference, a new central committee of 9 members was elected.

**Third Conference:** The movement held its third conference in early September 1971 in Damascus.

**Fourth Conference:** The movement held its fourth conference in May 1980 in Damascus.

**Fifth Conference:** The movement held its fifth conference in August 1989 in the Tunisian capital.

**Sixth Conference:** The movement held its sixth conference for the first time since the movement's inception in Bethlehem in August 2009.

**Seventh Conference:** The Seventh General Conference of Fatah was held on November 29, 2016 in Ramallah.

## Sawt Al-Asfa Radio

From Sharifain Street in Cairo, the Voice (Sawt) of the Al-Asifa Radio was launched on May 15, 1968, and it was the voice of Palestine, and the voice of the Palestinian revolution.

The Voice of the Storm Radio was the radio of all Palestinians in all the meaning of this phrase, as it was a link between the leadership and the fighters inside the occupied land and used coded phrases between the two parties.



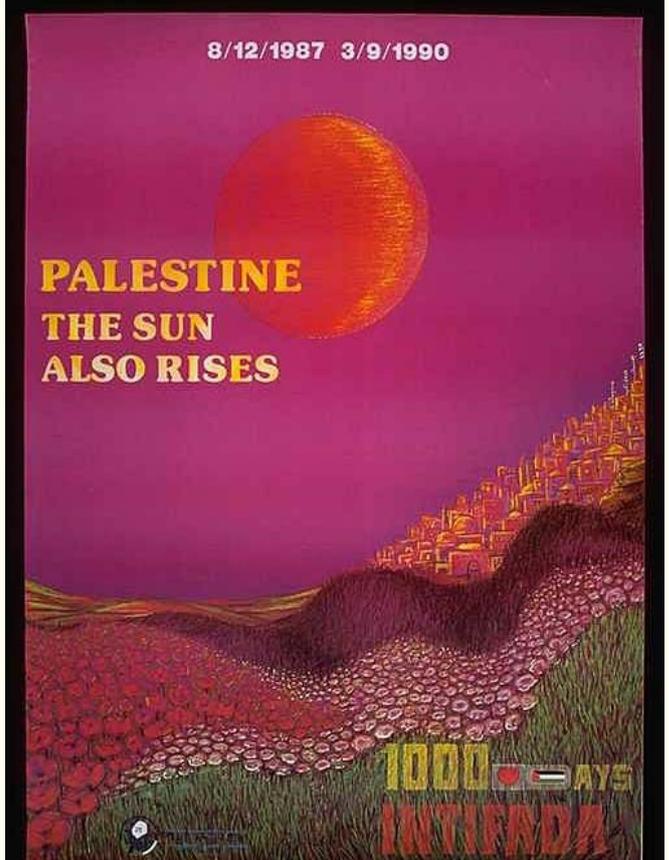
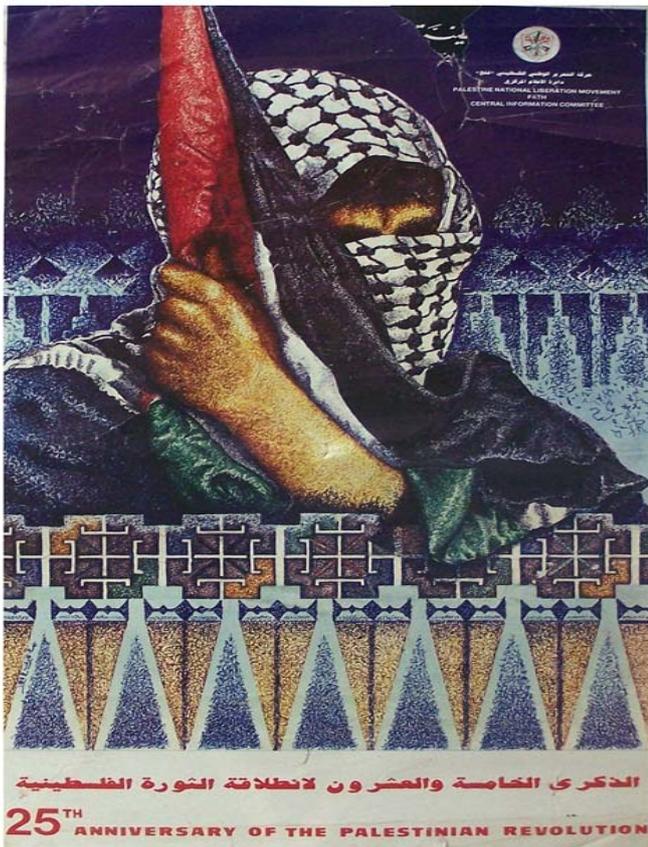
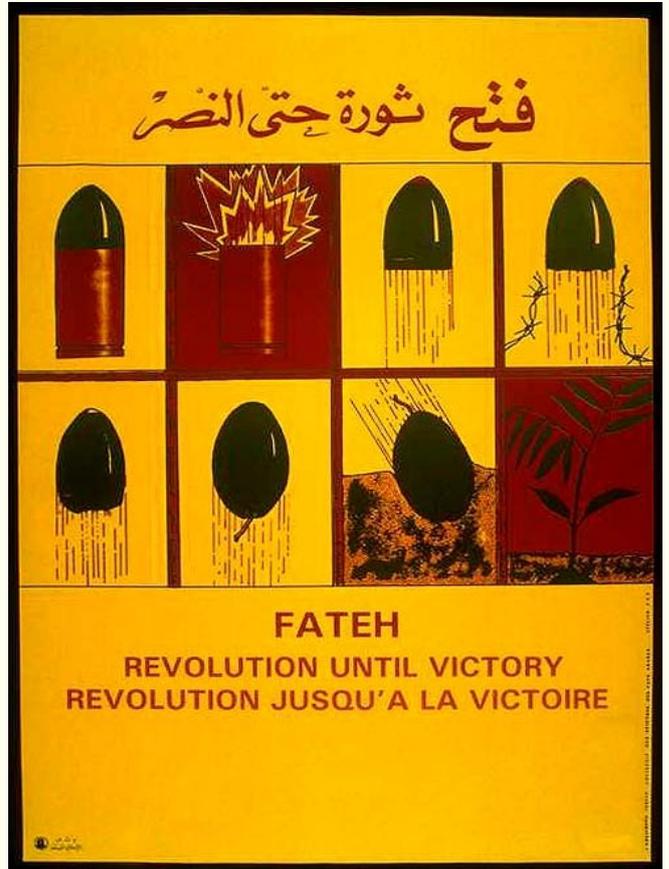
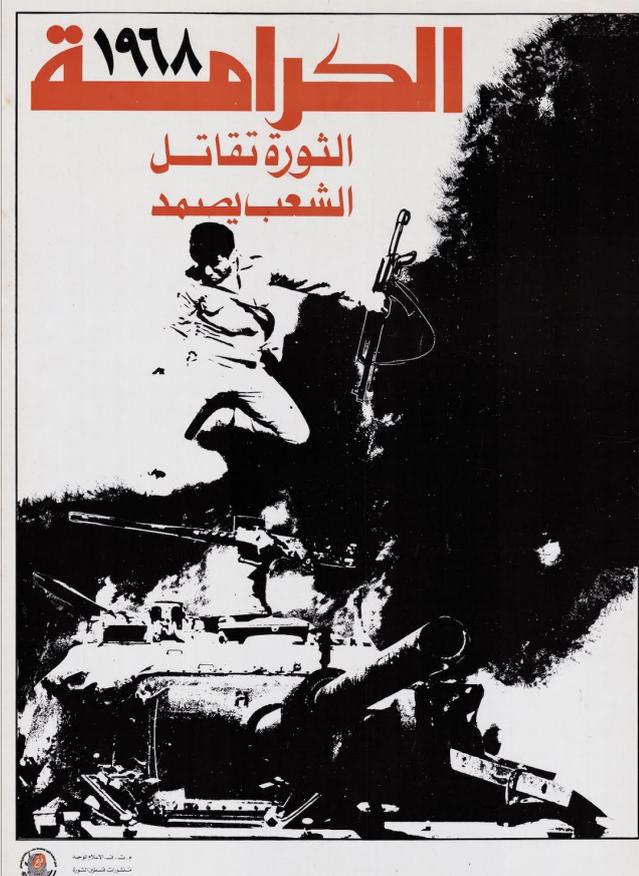
## Poets of the Palestinian Revolution

The poetry of Palestinian resistance and revolution began in occupied Palestine in 1948 by Mahmoud Darwish, Samih al-Qasim, Tawfiq Zayyad, Rashid Hussein, and Hanna Abu Hanna.

In Gaza and the Diaspora, the poets of the revolution emerged: Ezzedine Al-Manasra, Moin Bseisu, Mourid Barghouti, Ahmed Dahbour, Harun Hashem Rashid, Khaled Abu Khaled, Muhammad Al-Qaisi, Salah Al-Din Al-Husseini, Haseeb Al-Qadi and Abdel-Badi' Iraq.



# Fatah Posters Gallery





بُرْج  
السَّلام

LE TOUR  
DE  
LA PAIX

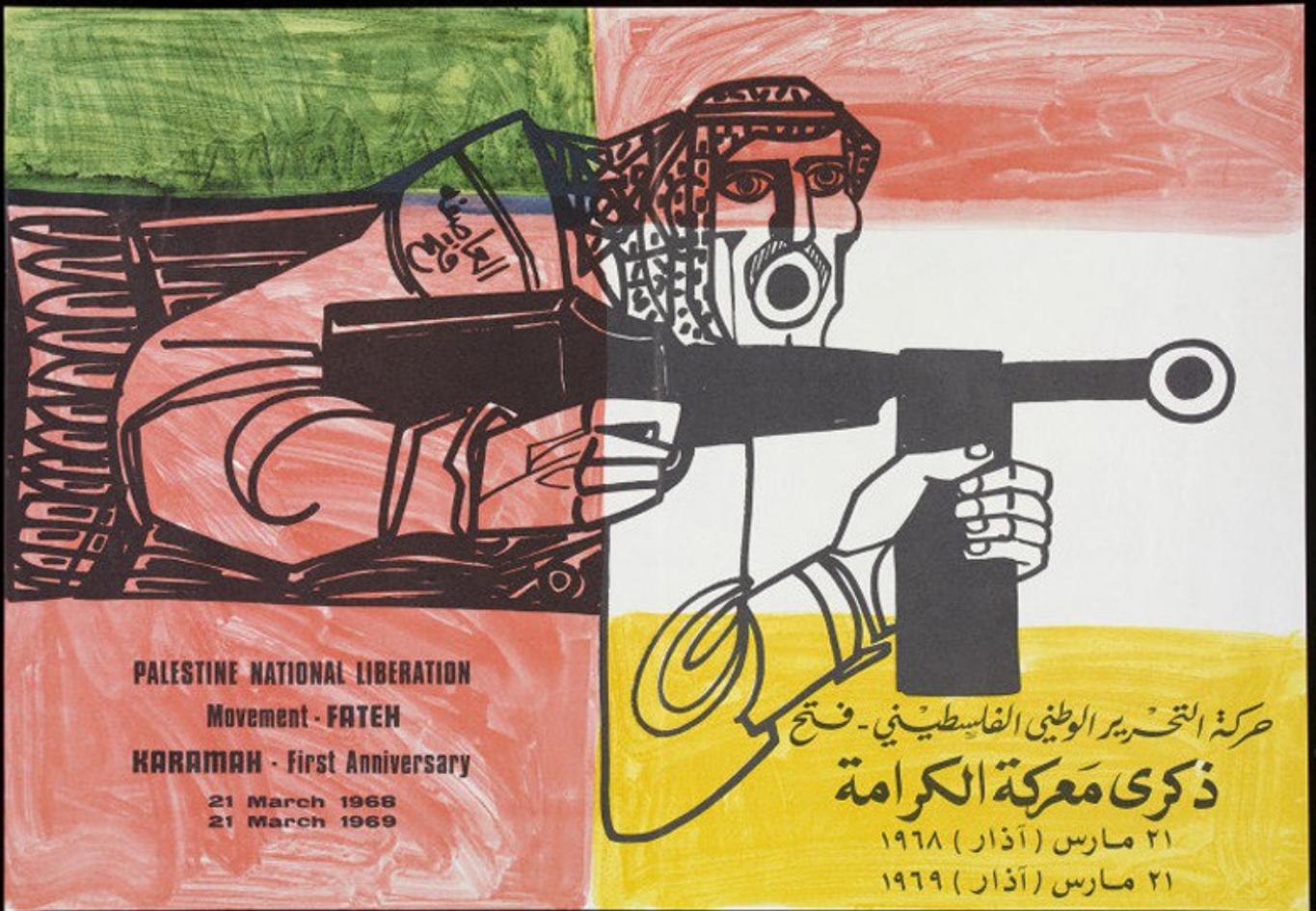


**FAT'H**



يا ثوار شعبنا اتحدوا

مركز النشر الوطني الفلسطيني - دمشق



PALESTINE NATIONAL LIBERATION  
Movement - FATEH  
KARAMAH - First Anniversary

21 March 1968  
21 March 1969

حركة التحرير الوطني الفلسطيني - فتح

ذكرى معركة الكرامة

٢١ مارس (آذار) ١٩٦٨

٢١ مارس (آذار) ١٩٦٩