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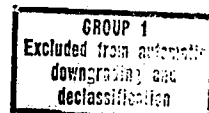
as their homeland. KHALIL cited many cases of how Palestinian refugees were jailed, refused work permits, deported, beaten and abused by their neighboring Arab states and said Palestinians could only be masters in a land of their own.

4. KHALIL pointed out that the Arab governments had failed both militarily and politically in the evolution of the Palestinian situation, and had proved to be unable to regain the "lost land" and restore the Palestinians to their home. He told the audience he saw no hope in leaving the Palestine problem in the hands of the Arab governments, which were "themselves unstable". KHALIL made a clear distinction between the Arab governments and the Arab people. He said the Arab people understand and sympathize.

5. With reference to AL-FATAH, KHALIL said all members of the organization, with a very few "symbolic" exceptions, were Palestinians. He said that AL-FATAH had been established in 1958. He said that until June 1967, the organization had worked "underground" and until after the June 1967 Arab-Israeli War AL-FATAH had been ineffective with many of its members either in jail or struggling with small scale operations. He stated that AL-FATAH had lacked the money, arms or support to carry out effective operations. He mentioned specific cases where Jordanian authorities had countered AL-FATAH efforts and killed a number of commandos. By June 1967, there were nearly 300 AL-FATAH members in Jordanian jails. KHALIL stated that his organization had benefited from the June War by obtaining large quantities of modern arms from the battlefield that had been left behind. He also said that now the Palestinians themselves had come to believe they must take the struggle into their own hands like the "Algerians". He stated the civilian population in Jordan was 100 percent behind the Arab commandos, and that the Jordanian army was also supporting them now. Financially, KHALIL indicated his organization was receiving large contributions from all the Arab populations, Arab governments, and from Palestinian refugees working abroad.

6. KHALIL said there would come a time when AL-FATAH would be able to move more freely and operate at liberty in Jordan, whether the government liked it or not. He pointed out the fact that the commandos were very popular among the Jordanians, and made a remark indicating that the Jordanian monarchy might not last. In this connection, KHALIL indicated that at the present time AL-FATAH could see no urgency in encouraging the removal of the Jordanian monarchy. He told the audience the main concern of AL-FATAH was to win the popular support of the masses which will lead to increased support by the Arab governments. He emphasized, however, that AL-FATAH intended to inflict heavy losses on the Israelis and to undertake daring missions which would automatically bring approval and support by all Arabs.

7. KHALIL informed his audience that AL-FATAH had a small, effective intelligence system, which in some cases had been co-ordinating with various Arab governments. He did not elaborate, other than to state that a recent discovery of an Israeli operation was the result of such co-ordination. He

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also indicated his organization screened all members and revealed to them little of the overall work. If a member was discovered to have betrayed the organization, he must face the punishment of a "firing squad". KHALIL stated several members had met their fate in this manner after it had been proven that they had betrayed an operation to the enemy.

8. KHALIL told his audience he did not want them to be emotional and do irrational things, but they must think about what they can do to help and devise their own methods of helping the Palestinian cause. He pointed out that there will be an AL-FATAH liaison office in New York City at 801 Second Avenue, c/o the ~~Palestine Liberation Organization~~.  
*N.Y.C.*

9. KHALIL said his mission to the United States had been a "secret", but pointed out that the New York Times, in a dispatch from Cairo, had mentioned his trip. He was not happy about this publicity. Dr. Zuhayr al-ALAMI did not speak during the meeting.

10. [redacted] KHALIL looked to be about 35 years of age, about 6 feet tall and weighed about 180 pounds. He presented himself as a Palestinian, but did not make mention of the place of his residence. He spoke Arabic with a cultured tone of voice indicating higher education. He was not emotional, but spoke with a cool bitterness and a deep hate of the history of the Palestinian problem. He seemed most concerned with publicizing AL-FATAH activities and placing the issues in front of the Arab masses. Dr. ALAMI looked to be about 35 years of age. He is a professor at the American University in Beirut.

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(b)(3)

11. Any additional information on Zuhayr al-ALAMI or Khalid KHALIL will be forwarded.

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GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification