

## Joe Sacco

# Palestine

#### Dedicated to

Kenji, Erlis, Jamileh, Jad, Jemal, and Shafeek

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#### **HOMAGE TO JOE SACCO**

by Edward Said



Comic books are a universal phenomenon associated with adolescence. They seem to exist in all languages and cultures, from East to West. In subject matter they go the whole range from inspired and fantastic to sentimental and silly; all of them, however, are easy to read, to pass around, store, and throw away. Many comics are like Asterix and Inn-Tin, a continuing serial adventure for the young people who read them faithfully month after month; over time, like the two I mentioned, they seem to acquire a life of their own, with recurring characters, plot situations, and phrases that turn their readers, whether in Egypt, India or Canada, into a sort of club in which every member knows and can refer to a whole set of common assumptions and names. Most adults, I think, tend to connect comics with what is frivolous or ephemeral, and there is an assumption that as one grows older they are put aside for more serious pursuits, except very occasionally (as is the case with Art Spiegelman's Maus) when a forbiddingly grim subject is treated by a serious comic book artist. But, as we shall soon see, these are very rare occasions indeed, since what is first of all required is a first-rate talent.

I don't remember when exactly I read my first comic book, but I do remember exactly how liberated and subversive I felt as a result. Everything about the enticing book of colored pictures, but specially its untidy, sprawling format, the colorful, riotous extravagance of its pictures, the unrestrained passage between what the characters thought and said, the exotic creatures and adventures reported and depicted: all this made up for a hugely wonderful thrill, entirely unlike anything I had hitherto known or experienced.

My incongruously Arab Protestant family and education in the colonial post World War Two Middle East were very bookish and academically very demanding. An unremitting sobriety governed all things. These were certainly not the days either of television, or of numerous easily available entertainments. Radio was our link to the outside world, and because Hollywood films were considered both inevitable and somehow morally risky, we were kept to a regimen of one per week, each carefully vetted by my parents, certified by some unrevealed (to us) standard of judgment as acceptable and therefore not bad for children.

Not quite thirteen, I entered high school just after the fall of Palestine in 1948. Like all the members of my family, male and female, I was enrolled in British schools, which seemed to be modeled after their story-book equivalents in *Tom Brown's Schooldays* and the various accounts of Eton, Harrow, Rugby that I had gleaned from my omnivorous reading of almost exclusively English books. In that late imperial setting of a highly conflicted world of mostly Arab and Levantine children, British teachers, in largely Muslim Arab countries themselves undergoing turbulent change, where the curriculum was based on the Oxford and Cambridge School Certificate (as the standardized English high school diploma was called in those days), the sudden intrusion of American comic books

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— which were instantly banned by parents and school authorities — burst like a small typhoon. In a matter of hours I was illicitly awash in a flood of Superman, Tarzan, Captain Marvel and Wonder Woman adventures that boggled and certainly diverted my mind from the stricter and grayer things I should have been addressing.

Trying to reason why the ban against this pleasurable new world was so strict and seemed so rigidly enforced at home got me absolutely nowhere with my adamant parents except for the explanation that comics interfered with one's schoolwork. I have spent years trying to reconstruct the logic of the ban and have concluded over time that the prohibition very accurately grasped (certainly more than I did at the time) what it is that comics did so well and so uniquely. There were first of all such things as slang and violence which ruffled the pretended calm of the learning process. Second, and perhaps more important though never stated, there was the release provided to my sexually repressed young life by outrageous characters (some of them like Sheena of the Jungle, dressed far too skimpily and sexily) who did and said things that could not be admitted either for reasons of probability and logic or, perhaps more crucially, because they violated conventional norms - norms of behavior, thought, accepted social forms. Comics played havoc with the logic of a+b+c+d and they certainly encouraged one not to think in terms of what the teacher expected or what a subject like history demanded. I vividly remember the elation I felt as I surreptitiously smuggled a copy of Captain Marvel in my briefcase and read it furtively on the bus or under the covers or in the back of the class. Besides, comics provided one with a directness of approach (the attractively and literally overstated combination of pictures and words) that seemed unassailably true on the one hand, and marvelously close, impinging, familiar on the other. In ways that I still find fascinating to decode, comics in their relentless foregrounding — far more, say, than film cartoons or funnies, neither of which mattered much to me - seemed to say what couldn't otherwise be said, perhaps what wasn't permitted to be said or imagined, defying the ordinary processes of thought, which are policed, shaped and re-shaped by all sorts of pedagogical as well as ideological pressures. I knew nothing of this then, but I felt that comics freed me to think and imagine and see differently.

Cut now to the final decade of the twentieth century. As an American of Palestinian origin, I have found myself necessarily involved in the battle for Palestinian self-determination and human rights. Sidelined by distance, illness, and exile, my role has been to defend this most difficult cause, to defend and attempt to portray its complicated and often suppressed dimensions in writing and speaking in public, all the while trying to keep up with the unfolding of our history as a people in places like Amman, Beirut, and then finally, when I was able to return to Palestine in 1992 for the first time since my family and I left Jerusalem in 1947, on the actual West Bank and Gaza.

When I began this effort just after the June 1967 War even the word "Palestine" was next to impossible to use in public discourse. I recall signs carried outside teach-ins and lectures on Palestine in that period blaring "there is no Palestine," and in 1969 Golda Meir made her famous statement



saying that the Palestinians did not exist. Much of my work as a writer and lecturer was concerned with refuting the misrepresentations and dehumanizations of our history, trying at the same time to give the Palestinian narrative — so effectively blotted out by the media and legions of antagonistic polemicists — a presence and a human shape.

Without any warning or preparation, about ten years ago my young son brought home Joe Sacco's first comic book on Palestine. Cut off as I was from the world of active comic reading, trading and bartering, I had no idea at all that Sacco or his gripping work existed. I was plunged directly back into the world of the first great intifada (1987-92) and, with even greater effect, back into the animated, enlivening world of the comics I had read so long ago. The shock of recognition was therefore a double one, and the more I read compulsively in Sacco's Palestine comic books, of which there are about ten, all of them now collected into one volume which I hope will make them widely available not only to American readers but all over the world, the more convinced I was that here was a political and aesthetic work of extraordinary originality, quite unlike any other in the long, often turgid and hopelessly twisted debates that had occupied Palestinians, Israelis, and their respective supporters.

As we also live in a media-saturated world in which a huge preponderance of the world's news images are controlled and diffused by a handful of men sitting in places like London and New York, a stream of comic book images and words, assertively etched, at times grotesquely emphatic and distended to match the extreme situations they depict, provide a remarkable antidote. In Joe Sacco's world there are no smooth-talking announcers and presenters, no unctuous narrative of Israeli triumphs, democracy, achievements, no assumed and re-confirmed representations — all of them disconnected from any historical or social source, from any lived reality — of Palestinians as rock-throwing, rejectionist, and fundamentalist villains whose main purpose is to make life difficult for the peace-loving, persecuted Israelis. What we get instead is seen through the eyes and persona of a modest-looking ubiquitous crew-cut young American man who appears to have wandered into an unfamiliar, inhospitable world of military occupation, arbitrary arrest, harrowing experiences of houses demolished and land expropriated, torture ("moderate physical pressure") and sheer brute force generously, if cruelly, applied (e.g., an Israeli soldier refusing to let people through a roadblock on the West Bank because, he says, revealing an enormous, threatening set of teeth, of THIS, the M-16 rifle he brandishes) at whose mercy Palestinians live on a daily, indeed hourly basis.

There's no obvious spin, no easily discernible line of doctrine in Joe Sacco's often ironic encounters with Palestinians under occupation, no attempt to smooth out what is for the most part a meager, anxious existence of uncertainty, collective unhappiness, and deprivation, and, especially in the Gaza comics, a life of aimless wandering within the place's inhospitable confines, wandering and mostly waiting, waiting, waiting. With the exception of one or two novelists and poets, no one has ever rendered this terrible state of affairs better than Joe Sacco. Certainly his images are more graphic than anything you can either read or see on television. With his friend, the



Japanese photographer Saburo (who seems to get lost at one point), Joe is a listening, watchful presence, sometimes skeptical, sometimes fed up, but mostly sympathetic and funny, as he notes that a cup of Palestinian tea is often drowned in sugar, or how perhaps involuntarily they congregate in order to exchange tales of woe and suffering, the way fishermen compare the size of their catch or hunters the stealth of their prey.

The cast of characters in the many episodes collected here is wondrously varied and, with the comic draughtsman's uncanny ability to catch the telling detail, a carefully sculpted mustache here, overly large teeth there, a drab suit here, Sacco manages to keep it all going with almost careless virtuosity. The unhurried pace and the absence of a goal in his wanderings emphasizes that he is neither a journalist in search of a story nor an expert trying to nail down the facts in order to produce a policy. Joe is there to be in Palestine, and only that — in effect to spend as much time as he can sharing, if not finally living the life that Palestinians are condemned to lead. Given the realities of power and his identification with the underdog, Sacco's Israelis are depicted with an unmistakable skepticism, if not always distrust. Mostly they are figures of unjust power and dubious authority. I am not referring only to obviously unattractive personages like the many soldiers and settlers who keep popping up to make life for Palestinians difficult and deliberately unbearable but, especially in one telling episode, even the so-called peaceniks whose support for Palestinian rights appears so hedged, so timid, and finally ineffective as to make them also objects of disappointed scorn.

Joe is there to find out why things are the way they are and why there seems to have been an impasse for so long. He is drawn to the place partly because (we learn from an exceptionally weird earlier comic War Junkie) of his Maltese family background during World War Two, partly because the post-modern world is so accessible to the young and curious American, partly because like Joseph Conrad's Marlow he is tugged at by the forgotten places and people of the world, those who don't make it on to our television screens, or if they do, who are regularly portrayed as marginal, unimportant, perhaps even negligible were it not for their nuisance value which, like the Palestinians, seems impossible to get rid of. Without losing the comics' unique capacity for delivering a kind of surreal world as animated and in its own way as arrestingly violent as a poet's vision of things, Joe Sacco can also unostentatiously transmit a great deal of information, the human context and historical events that have reduced Palestinians to their present sense of stagnating powerlessness, despite the peace process and despite the sticky gloss put on things by basically hypocritical leaders, policy-makers and media pundits.

Nowhere does Sacco come closer to the existential lived reality of the average Palestinian than in his depiction of life in Gaza, the national Inferno. The vacancy of time, the drabness not to say sordidness of everyday life in the refugee camps, the network of relief workers, bereaved mothers, unemployed young men, teachers, police, hangers-on, the ubiquitous tea or coffee circle, the sense of confinement, permanent muddiness and ugliness conveyed by the refugee camp which is so



iconic to the whole Palestinian experience: these are rendered with almost terrifying accuracy and, paradoxically enough, gentleness at the same time. Joe the character is there sympathetically to understand and to try to experience not only why Gaza is so representative a place in its hopelessly overcrowded and yet rootless spaces of Palestinian dispossession, but also to affirm that it is there, and must somehow be accounted for in human terms, in the narrative sequences with which any reader can identify.

If you pay attention therefore you will note the scrupulous rendering of the generations, how children and adults make their choices and live their meager lives, how some speak and some remain silent, how they are dressed in the drab sweaters, miscellaneous jackets, and warm hattas of an improvised life, on the fringes of their homeland in which they have become that saddest and most powerless and contradictory of creatures, the unwelcome alien. You can see this all in a sense through Joe's own eyes as he moves and tarries among them, attentive, unaggressive, caring, ironic, and so his visual testimony becomes himself, himself so to speak in his own comics, in an act of the profoundest solidarity. Above all, his Gaza series animates and confirms what three other remarkable witnesses before him, all of them women, have written about (one of them Israeli, another one American-Jewish, a third one an American with no previous connection with the Middle East) so unforgettably: Amira Hass, the brave Israeli Ha'aretz correspondent who lived in and wrote about Gaza for four years, Sara Roy, who wrote the definitive study of how Gaza's economy was de-developed, and Gloria Emerson, prize-winning journalist and novelist who gave a year of her time to live among the people of Gaza.

But what finally makes Sacco so unusual a portrayer of life in the Occupied Palestinian Territories is that his true concern is finally history's victims. Recall that most of the comics we read almost routinely conclude with someone's victory, the triumph of good over evil, or the routing of the unjust by the just, or even the marriage of two young lovers. Superman's villains get thrown out and we hear of and see them no more. Tarzan foils the plans of evil white men and they are shipped out of Africa in disgrace. Sacco's Palestine is not at all like that. The people he lives among are history's losers, banished to the fringes where they seem so despondently to loiter, without much hope or organization, except for their sheer indomitability, their mostly unspoken will to go on, and their willingness to cling to their story, to retell it, and to resist designs to sweep them away altogether. Astutely, Sacco seems to distrust militancy, particularly of the collective sort that bursts out in slogans or verbal flag-waving. Neither does he try to provide solutions of the kind that have made such a mockery of the Oslo peace process. But his comics about Palestine furnish his readers with a long enough sojourn among a people whose suffering and unjust fate have been scanted for far too long and with too little humanitarian and political attention. Sacco's art has the power to detain us, to keep us from impatiently wandering off in order to follow a catch-phrase or a lamentably predictable narrative of triumph and fulfillment. And this is perhaps the greatest of his achievements.

### **Author's Foreword**

to the complete edition of Palestine



This book collects all nine issues of a comic book series called Palestine under one cover for the first time. Previously, the series had been collected in two volumes. I wrote and drew Palestine after spending two months in the Occupied Territories almost ten years ago in the winter of 1991-92. Since that visit, a "peace process" was initiated, culminating in a number of agreements or near-agreements some highly touted as "breakthrough" — and the installation of a Palestine Authority headed by Yasser Arafat in some areas from which the Israelis have withdrawn, While Nobel Peace Prizes have been awarded, no major outstanding issues — the return of or compensation for Palestinian refugees. the illegal Jewish settlements, the status of Jerusalem — have been resolved. (As far as the settlers go, they have continued to add to their number by the tens of thousands.) But even if you skip over those difficult points - and you can't - the "peace process" has not provided the Palestinian people living in territory conquered by Israel in 1967 with many tangible benefits. In fact, their land is still expropriated, their dwellings are still bulldozed, their olive groves are still uprooted. They still encounter an occupying army, as well as the settlers, who are often the armed adjuncts to the occupying army (or vice versa, it's hard to tell sometimes). Through closures and the lasting effect of long-term strangulation by Israel of the Palestinian economy, the lives of Palestinian workers and their families have been made even more wretched than they were when this work was first published. One must add the mismanagement and corruption of the Palestine Authority into the unfortunate

This book is about the first intifada against the Israeli occupation, which was beginning to run out of steam at the time of my visit. As I write these words, a second intifada is taking place because, in short, Israeli occupation, and all the consequences of the domination of one people by another, has not ceased. The Palestinian and Israeli people will continue to kill each other in low-level conflict or with shattering violence — with suicide bombers or helicopter gunships and jet bombers — until this central fact — Israeli occupation — is addressed as an issue of international law and basic human rights.

Joe Sacco July 2001



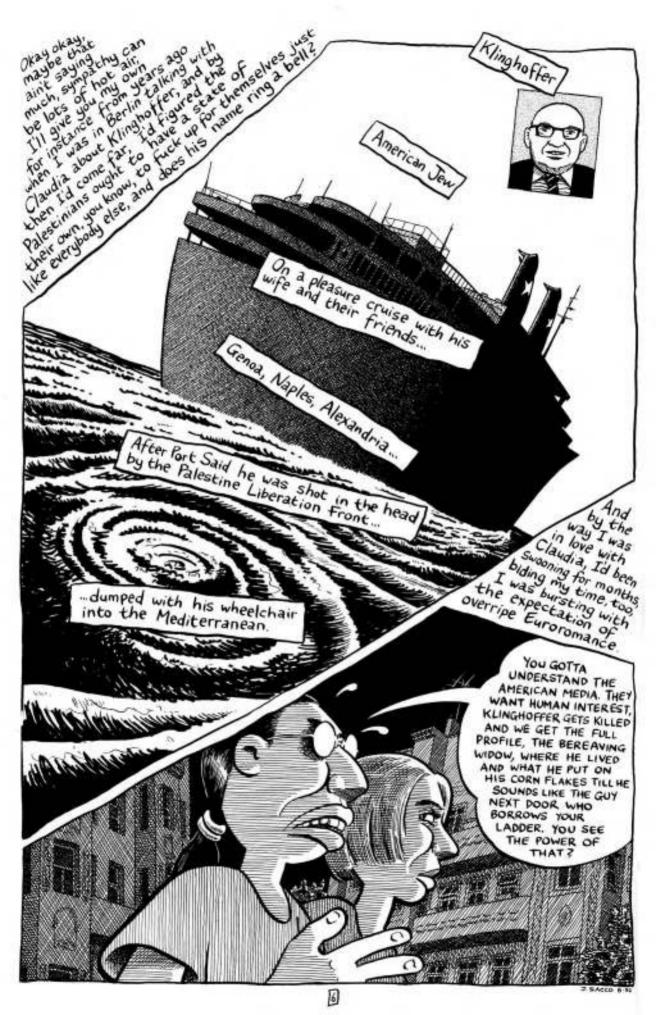












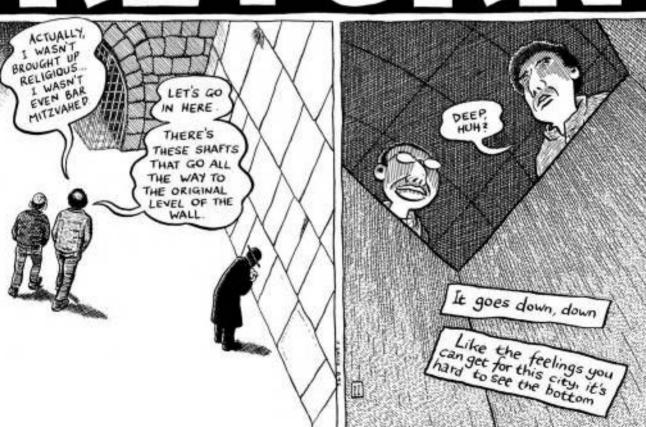


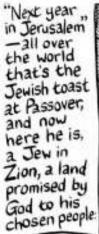












EVERY PLACE THAT THE SOLE OF YOUR FOOT WILL TREAD UPON I HAVE GIVEN TO YOU AS I PROMISED MOSES, FROM THE WILDERNESS AND THIS LEBANON AS FAR AS THE GREAT RIVER ENTHRATES, ALL THE LANS OF THE HICTITES TO, ETC.

And in 1917after two millennia of Jewish Diaspora. the British dusted off the promise of the Lord. Great Powers had Big Battleships back then. Broad Penstrokes, too, and plenty of India Ink. Lord Balfour signed his declaration and the Zionists had a British commitment to a homeland in Palestine

LAND WITHOUT A PEOPLE FOR PEOPLE THOUT LAND!





But things weren't as cut and dru as that Zionist slogan. Plenty of Arabs lived in Palestine; in 1917 Arabs outnumbered Jewish inhabtants tento-one. But you know mathematics it doesn't always fit into the equation:

ZIONISM. BE IT RIGHT OR WRONG. GOOD OR BAD. IS ROOTED IN AGE-LONG TRAD-ITION, IN PRESENT NEEDS, IN FUTURE HOPES, OF FAR PROFOUNDER IMPORT THAN THE DESIRE AND PREJUDICES OF 700,000 ARABS THO NOW INHABIT THAT ANCIENT LAND.

And, incidentally:

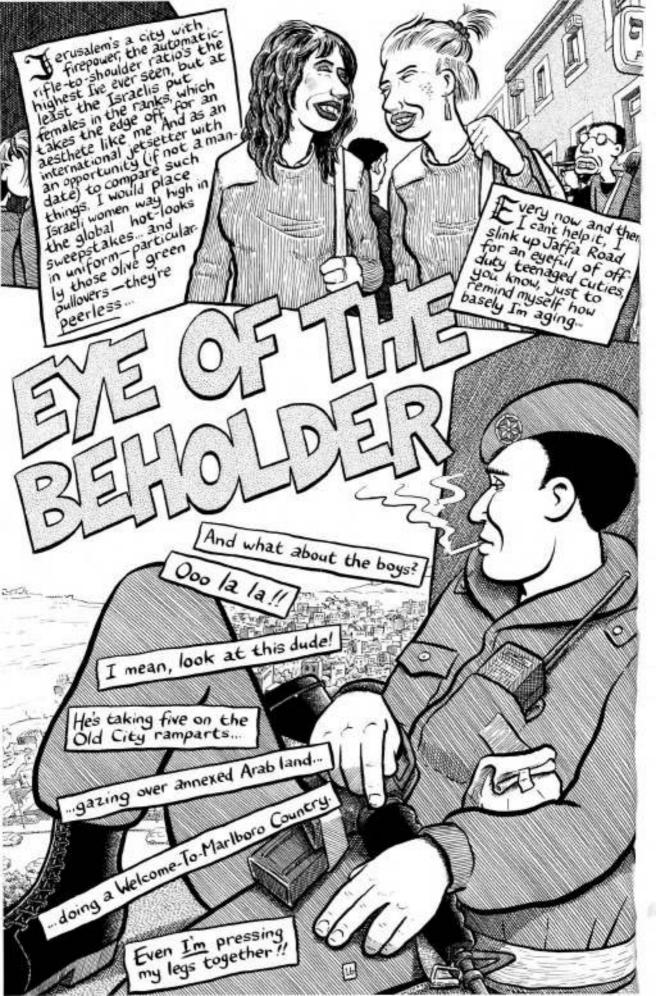
WE DO NOT PROPOSE EVEN TO GO THROUGH THE FORM OF CONSULTING THE WISHES OF THE PRESENT INHAB-ITANTS OF THE COUNTRY

Decision made!

History follows on such heels and refugees after that ... But if it's been downhill for Palestinians ever since, Israelis have soared to greater heights, who can deny



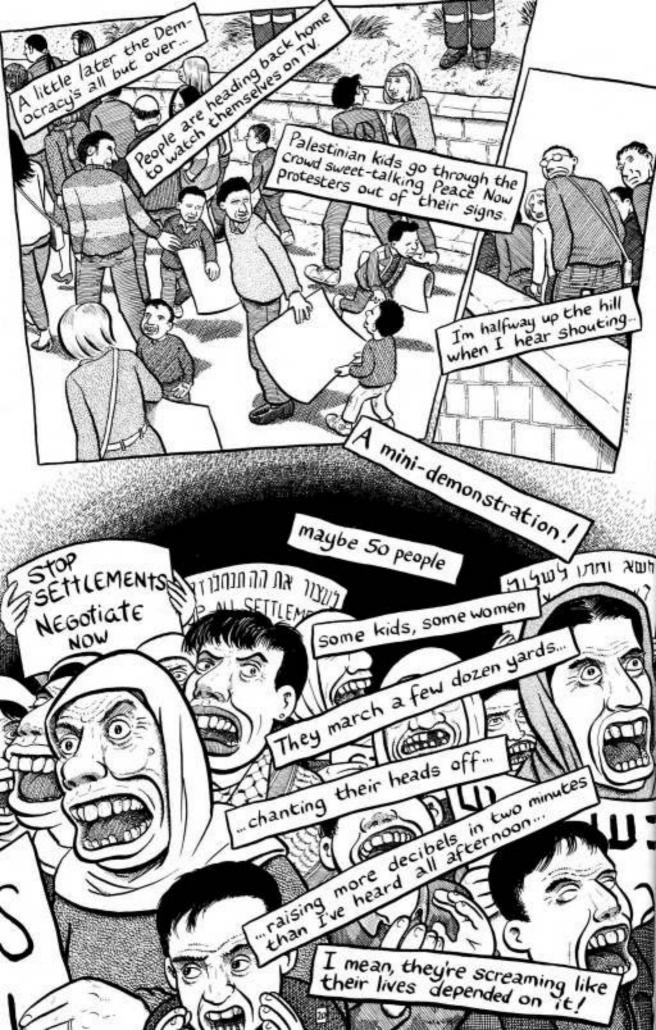










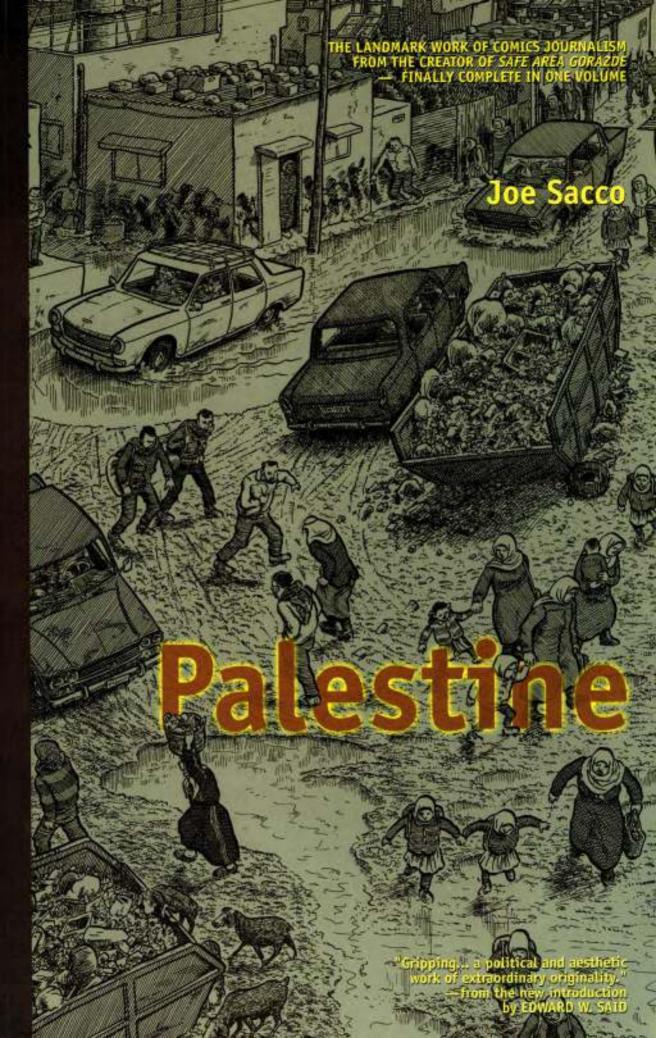




















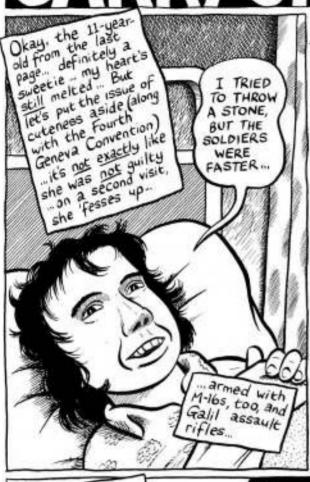








## ON DOCTOR KKY



But there's fewer clashes these days and less of the acuteresponse-toimpact stuff that grabbed world attention from late '87 to 88, the first year of the intifada, when 400 Palestinians were killed. 20,000 injured. when Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin ordered the crushing of proforce, might, and beatings" and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir called for putting "the fear of death into the Arabs of the areas.







maternity section ...

And what's that scar on her neck? Oh, a bullet in the throat she picked up at Bir Zeit University while protesting a killing at Bethlehem University... three major surgeries...





Soldiers do what they want, she says, they come into the operating theater without masks, they question visitors, they've shouted at people donating blood, they've beaten her director. Other staffers tell me of soldiers obstructing ambulances, of taking patients "right from the Coperating) theater..."









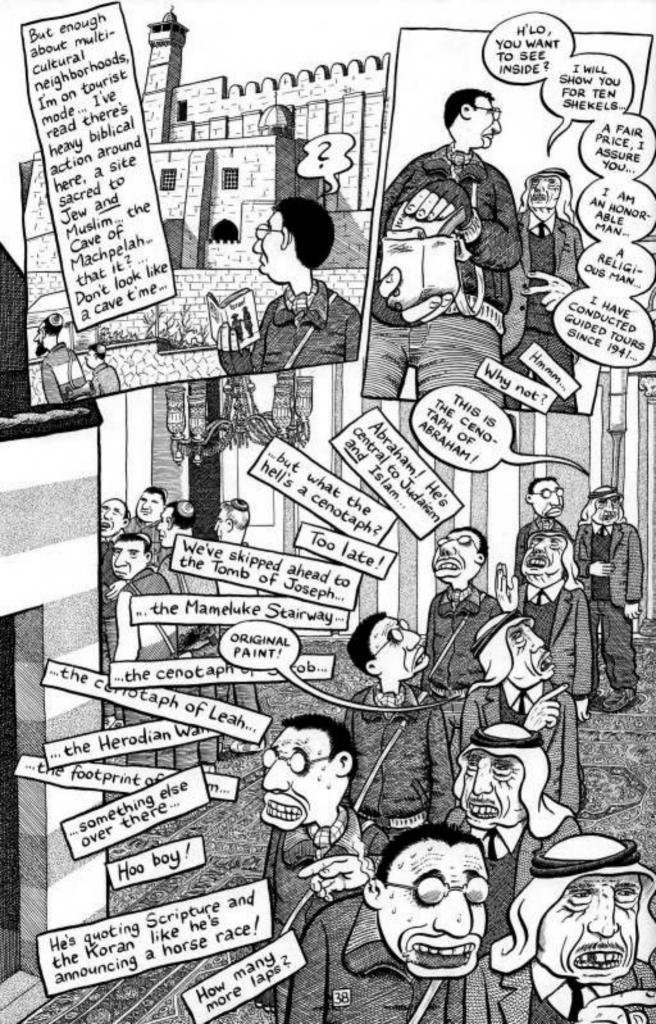
They checked our ID cards and took five male employees in a jeep. I told the soldiers not to beat them...





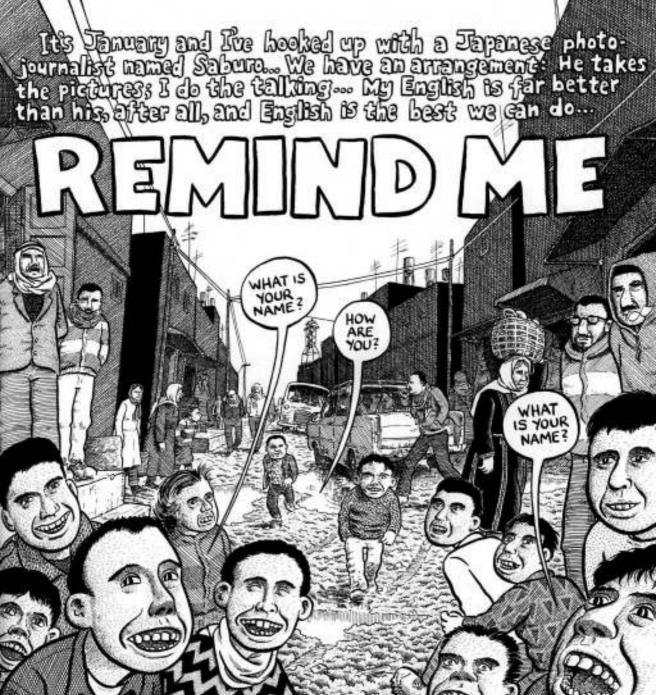












Mot that English always gets you far, but the kids like the practice, and it's a good idea to get the kids on your side. I smile a lot, tell them my name is Joe, that I am fine, and that usually does the trick though not always. Two or three times, in other places, greetings in order here. kids have chased me off. calling out to each other that I'm a Jew, or picked up stones and fingered them till I've smiled and beamed my

way into their little hearts. Kids can be exhausting.

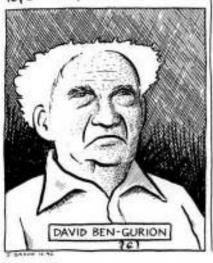
Adults, too Not that they run after you, giggling and tugging at your sleeve. In a place like this they hang back, staring, sizing up the kind of trouble you might mean. More smiles and Salaam Aleekum!" Keep that smile going. "Salaam Aleekum!" Now they're smiling back. Someone hands us a bag of tangerines.

This is Balata, the biggest refugee camp in the West Bank, practically across the road from Nablus. Some Palestinians living here were among the three quarters of a million who fled or were forced out of what is now Israel in 1948.

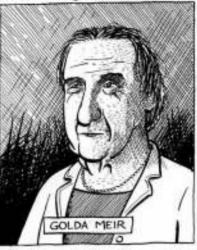
Do we need to talk about 1948? It's hardly a secret how the Zionists used rumors. threats, and massacres to expel the Arabs and create new demographics that quaranteed the Jewish nature of Israel.

Of course, it's more comfortable to think of refugees as some regrettable consequence of war, but getting rid of the Palestinians has been an idea kicking around since Theodor Herzl formulated modern Zionism in the late 1800s. "We shall have to spirit the penniless population [sic] across the border," he wrote, "by procuring employment for it in the transit countries, while denying it employment in our own country."

After all, some Zionists reasoned, Palestinians were less attached to their ancestral homeland than the Jews who hadn't lived there for centuries. According to Israel's first prime minister, David Ben-Gurion, a Palestinian "is equally at ease whether in Jordan, Lebanon or a variety of places." With war imminent, Ben-Gurion had no illusions about "spiriting" or inducing the Palestinians away. "In each attack," he wrote, "a decisive blow should be struck, resulting in the destruction of homes and the expulsion of the population." When that was basically accomplished he told an advisor, "Palestinian Arabs have only one role left - to flee.



But if 1948 is no secret, it's all but a non-issue, dismissed entirely by Prime Minister Golda Meir: "It was not as though there was a Palestinian people considering itself as a Palestinian people and we came and threw them out and took their country away from them. They did not exist."



But they did exist, and they do, and here they are ... and their children, and their children, and their children's children... and still they are refugees... stale ones, maybe, in the nightly news scheme of things, but, nonetheless, refugees... which I suppose means they're waiting to go back...

But back to what? Close to 400 Palestinian villages were razed by the Israelis during and after the '48 war... fleeing Palestinians were declared "absentees" ... their homes and lands declared "abandoned" or "uncultivated" and expropriated for settlement by Jews.

You say refugee camp and I picture tents, people lying on cots... but somewhere along the line Balata's residents figured they'd be here for the long haul, and the camp took on a sort of shabby

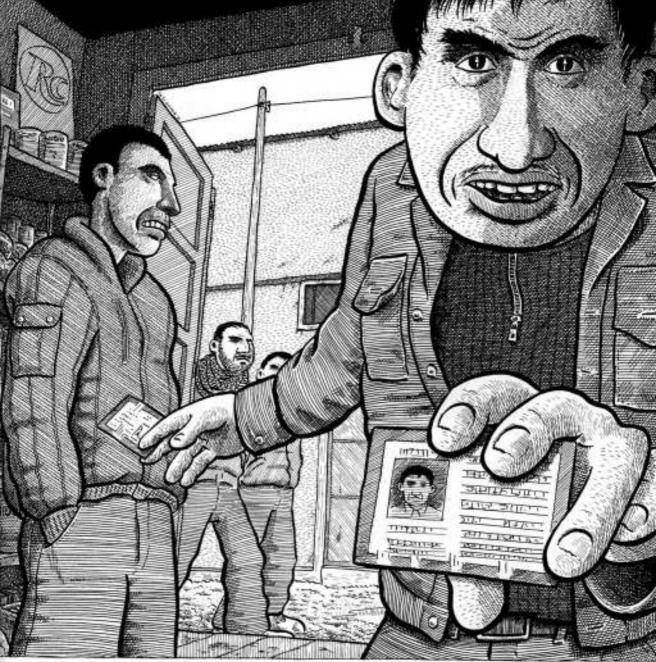
permanence... People live here, they watch T.V., they shop, they raise families... On first glance, sloshing down a main road, what sets Balata apart is the mud. The snows have melted and the road is mud. Everywhere, mud.

We came here to meet Saburo's friend, but he's gone to a wedding somewhere and won't be back today. Now what? I'm freezing, and I wonder how long we're going to walk around in the cold.

Fortunately someone remembers Saburo from last time he was here and invites us into his shop for tea... ah, tea... holding a cup of tea, that's the ticket for right now... Im lost in my tea while Saburo arranges a place to spend the night.

Meanwhile, word must be out 'cause small groups of the shebab are coming and going, giving us the once over. Most of them hang out for a few minutes and leave. Foreigners? Journalists? Big deal! We're not the first and won't be the last to drop by looking under their skirts for stories...

One of them, though, maybe he's 16 or 18, takes a shining to me. It must be all my smiling. His English is piss-poor, but that doesn't stop a quy like this, partomime's not beneath him. He makes it clear he's done some rough and-tumble with the IDF, the Israeli Defense Forces He takes out his ID card to prove it. Every Palestinian over 16 in the Occupied Territories has to carry one, and his is green, which means he's done a



recent stint in prison. He orders over a friend who sheepishly produces an orange ID, the regular card color for West Bank residents.

"Green card: Intifada/" says my new pal, waving his card... "Orange card: No intifada," he says, holding up his friend's...

Orange (ard retreats with a red face while Green Card beams proudly. I beam back, out of sympathy, really, cause Ive got a bad feeling about a dude without discretion

like this... He's destined for a casualty appendix, I'm thinking; he's probably got an appointment with a serious bullet.

Slaburo's made arrangements for the night. We'll be staying with someone named Jabril, who speaks pretty good English. Jabril takes us home, sits us down in the front room, makes us comfy. There's full mobilization in the kitchen and he and his brothers bring out one plate after another. It's a regular feast! I tell you, I eat like a king in refugee camps, they pull out all the stops, I blow kisses in the direction of the invisible womenfolk. And now we're stuffed, and Jabril sets up the kerosene heater against our toes, he wants us crispy.

"Coffee?" he asks. Christ, they love us in Palestine!

makes us comfy. There's full mobilization in the kitchen and he and his brothers bring out one plate after another. It's a regular feast! I tell you, pad. They've been laughing

and talking amongst themselves, but now they're quiet, even the children they've brought along.

I ask where they work. "Israel! Israel!" say most. There's jobs in Israel, they say, not in the West Bank. They get up early for their jobs. It's an hour there, an hour back, and they have to be out of the country by 6 p.m. Only Jabril has a local job, in Nablus. The others are part of Israel's convenient low-wage labor pool. Israel calls the economic shots and makes rules to suit itself, as when Defense

Minister Rabin said in 1985: "No permits will be given for expanding agriculture or industry [in the Territories which may compete with the State of Tsrael."

Mahmoud says he hasn't worked for two years. He has a green ID card, which means he can't cross into Israel for work. Green card? He was in prison? The soldiers came to his door one day, he says, he asked why and they smashed him in the head! In front of his wife and children! The soldiers wanted to know who was throwing stones. Mahmoud

told them it wasn't him, but they took him anyway. He shrugs. "If they don't take me, they'll take you."

Now they're all blurting stories about soldiers and prisons. Firas says soldiers shot him two years ago and his leg's still not right. Ahmed says soldiers raided his home at midnight, they busted down the door, they came through the roof, they destroyed furniture, they caught him. He was 16. Three years in prison. "For what?" I ask. "For throwing a Molotov cocktail," he says. "And I didn't even see where it landed." The whole crowd

busts up. They think that's | redeem himself by killing pretty funny.

But the Israelis take Molotovs seriously, often demolishing the homes of Molotov throwers. I ask about demolished homes in Balata. They talk it over, pointing different directions, counting on their fingers, naming names.

Six houses destroyed by dynamite," Abu Akram announces finally. "One of them belonged to my friend, to play football in the a butcher, he was a rich man, Eleven other people lived in his house. They had one hour to move." The butcher, it seems, was a collaborator who was discovered and allowed to

two other collaborators, who were considered dangerous. He killed them: the Israelis put him in prison for life, blew up his home. They say five collaborators have been killed in Balata.

I ask about life in the camp. "No cinema, no garden," says Jabril. "If the soldier sees me he asks, 'Where are you going?' If I want schoolyard, the soldier comes. So my friends visit my home. We drink tea. We drink coffee. We speak. This is my life."

Jabril says Balata has a

reputation with the soldiers. The first West Bank clashes of the intifada occurred here. Jabril says he's been knocked down in Nablus by soldiers who've discovered he's from Balata.

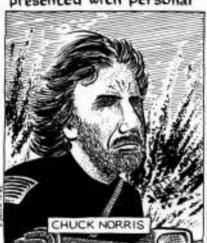
"When I go to Nablus," says Aby Akram, " I go with a hurry and come back. If a soldier stops me, he puts me up against a wall, takes my card, he asks the computer, he asks why I was in prison. If the soldier is very bad, he takes me in a store and beats me. It is best to stay in Balata camp."

We go on the roof. It's freezing up there, but the lights from a nearby



Jewish settlement are pretty. It's almost 8 o'clock and the party splits up. No one wants to be caught by soldiers after curfew.

Dabril is exhausted from translating, but the night is still young and he feels an obligation, I suppose, to entertain us. He sets up a video player and we watch 'The Delta Force, starring Chuck Norris and Lee Marvin. The film is sort of based on a hijacking in the mid-80s where a U.S. soldier was murdered and several Americans held hostage in Beirut. Eventually the hostages were released. In the movie, however, the Delta Force gets to rescue the hostages à la Entebbe and wipe out scores of Palestinian terrorists to boot. And while the Americans stand together and defiant against their tormentors, the snivelling Palestinians betray their cause en masse when presented with personal



harm. Jabril and his brothers mostly watch impassively, shaking their heads from time to time as Palestinians run screaming from battle or are blown to bits by Norris from his rocket-firing motorcycle.

After the video, they prepare mats for us on the floor. Jabril has the couch. He plays a cassette softly to fall asleep to. I recognize the voice—Oum Koulsoum, the Egyptian singer who died years ago. My friend Taha in Cairo told me her funeral was bigger than Sadat's. She wasn't much to look at, sort



of like Roy Orbison on a bad day, but what a voice/ What a performance It's obviously a love song... the audience is gasping. I'm gasping, too; I'm like the audience, overwhelmed. The song goes on and on. Jabril flips the cassette. The song is still going.

"What song is this?" I ask. "'Fakarouni," Jabril answers; "Remind Me."

Jabril is playing the song for his fiancée in Jordan. She's Palestinian, too, also a refugee... The Israelis won't let her visit because she has no immediate family members left in Palestine to apply for her visa... And Jabril can't go to her. The Israelis won't let him out of the country

any more. They accused him of traveling on to Syria on his last visit to Jordan. They accused him of training for terrorist missions with George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. They accused him of training for terrorist missions in Japan. Japan?... They came for him at night and took him to Nablus prison and interrogated him for two months. They beat him, they kept him from sleeping, they-But we can talk about that some other time, he says. He has to get up early for work.

When Saburo and I wake up, Jabril is already gone... As usual, I'm shivering. The water's too cold to wash with.

This morning we want to check out one of Balata's preparatory schools administered by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency... UNRWA... which tends to some basic needs of Palestinian refugees. We walk to the school but they won't let us in, not without higher authorization. They put me on the phone with the UNRWA area office in Nablus. "You understand we need to take certain security precautions," explains the guy on the other end. "You've seen the situation there." He can give us authorization, if we come in to Nablus. We take the short taxi ride to town and the UNRWA official waves us into his office and dashes off a handwritten pass. We're all set, we're on the UNRWA quest list.

On the way to catch a taxi back to Balata, Saburo gets a wild hair up his ass and decides he's going to get photos of Nablus prison. Nablus prison. With all its barbed wire and watchtowers and guards and "NO PHOTOGRAPHY" signs posted clearly? He gives me all the film he's taken in case soldiers pick him up. And off he goes.

I get to the taxi stand where I see Abu Akram from last night's discussion. He comes over, we shake hands, and then we both notice a soldier in a red beret making his way in our direction. Suddenly, Abu Akram's gone! He and some pals are running through the traffic, and Red Berets running after them... the Palestinians hop aboard a taxi that's already in motion just as Red Beret is upon them... and Red Beret suddenly gives up his pursuit... maybe it wasn't a pursuit, maybe everyone was out for a run... I don't know... Im already in a taxi clutching Saburo's film bag, feeling dizzy and like somehow I'm to blame.

Black in Balata, I'm sitting in the headmaster's office and he still won't let me into the school. Like an idiot, Ive left my signed permission with an UNRWA dude at an office down the road. Three schoolboys have gone to retrieve it. but they haven't returned, and schools almost out. Come back tomorrow, says the headmaster. Be patient, says the teacher doing the translating. He says Israelis have come into the camp posing as journalists before... they've "interviewed" students



and found out who the activists are ... then the soldiers have come to make arrests...

Saburo shows up about the time the bell ends the school day. We step outside and are surrounded by kids asking our names and religions, which we answer several times... The teacher comes out of the office and shoos them away... He's joined by a colleague and they agree to show us around, per-

mission or not.

They take us to a classroom. No electricity, no
heat, they say, it's been
like this for 40 years.
"They thought the school
was temporary when they
built it," says one. "They
thought they'd go back to
their homes [in Israel] in
a year or two." UNRWA is
promising electricity, he says,
but the students had to
strike for it. They show
us where the rain drips
into the classroom. They



show us the outdoor toilets whose walls have crumbled.

The headmaster appears, he has angry words for the teachers. The three of them step aside, arguing apparently, on the advisability of talking to "journalists." The teachers are raising their voices. The headmaster walks off sullenly. The teachers rejoin us. "Never mind," one of them says. "We told him we take full responsibility."

They tell us their curriculum corresponds to Jordan's. The Israelis allow English and math books in from Jordan, they say, but no history or geography text, for example, that mentions Palestine. Not that it matters, says one teacher. "Since the intifada it is not necessary to teach such children that this is not Israel."

They say soldiers pass by ... soldiers chase people through the school... they shoot ... it doesn't make for a good school environment for the 500 boys. What about for teachers? On a recent morning, says one of them, on his way to school, soldiers beat him.

They ordered him to take down a picture of Arafat from a wall. Yes, but why did they beat him? "For speaking to them in English and not in Hebrew," he says.

Slaburo and I make a quick visit to the local UNRWA clinic. They don't ask for authorization here. A nurse gives us a tour of the antenatal department— so camp births a month, she says; the laboratory; the rehabilitation unit; and (with some pride) the new X-ray room.

Now the doctor will see us. The nurse jumps us past the long line waiting at his door. The doctor greets us into his office and shoos out a couple of female

patients.

Just two doctors serve the clinic, he says, one of them a relief doctor. "The main problem," he says, "is overload." The clinic gets up to 300 patients a day. (Last night, at the roundtable discussion, the men joked about the rushed diagnoses at the clinic. "Go to the window! Go to the window!" they sang, mimicking the staff sending them away with hurried prescriptions.)

The doctor says he sees a lot of respiratory illnesses from bad ventilation and overcrowding, "from problems related to political and social conditions."

Meanwhile, there's knocking on the door! We've been too long! The women who've been kicked out want back in! Whose clinic is it, anyway?

Outside we find Green Card -Mr. Intifada from yesterday—and a friend. They've

come to tetch us. For what? Their English isn't good enough to explain. We follow them. Ive become familiar with Balata's main roads, but they lead us into the maze of side streets, into the back alleys, where there's hardly a couple of shoulderwidths between houses and little boys are playing marbles... We're twisting and turning ... hopping over open drainage canals ... going left, going right, going in circles, I can't tell. Periodically Green Card motions for us to stop, peers around a corner, motions for us to follow. Police danger," he informs us. He stops us again. They frisk us. They go through our belongings. Green Card turns the pages of my passport, he studies leftover bank receipts from

Cairo, my air ticket, my camera... He's flipping through my journals... He's serious, grim even... Of course, I could have reams of notes about a hot-tubbing experience with Ariel Sharon and Green Card wouldn't have a clue ... In any case, they decide we're kosher... more twists and turns... we're back on a muddy main street ... whew...

Now we're in a house, the fea is coming... Jabril is there, and a few faces from the night before... but there's someone new... you'd figure after all the precautions Green Card took we'd be meeting Arafat himself or at least a Black Panthers guerrilla, but this new fellow looks pretty ordinary... and his spiel isn't anything I haven't

heard before... He's vague about who he is, though, and I don't press him for a resume.

He says the uprising is the result of years of suffering, that the intifada started spontaneously but is now directed by the PLO. He says the intifada focused world attention on the Palestinians and now there's a chance for a political solution...

That's the tip-off. This guy's with Fateh. Arafat's faction of the PLO... I've made a game of guessing what PLO faction a Palestinian supports by his opinion of the "peace process"... Popular Front supporters, for example, oppose the talks 'cause of stiff Israeli preconditions on the Palestinian negotiating team.

He says Balata is mainly



with Fateh. Fateh supports the negotiations, so he supports the negotiations ... but he's a skeptic "The majority of Israelis dont want land-for-peace," he "They want to says. make agreements with other Arab nations, but not with Palestinians." What does he see ahead? "More settlements, more soldiers, more [Jewish] immigration." And if the negotiations fail, then what? "What do you expect?" he says. intifada will continue."

The discussion's over.
The women are sending in food. We're dipping pita bread into all kinds of stuff. We're off politics now. We're laughing. Here comes the coffee...

They're asking Saburo about Japan, and I turn his rough English into English they can understand. It comes out that Saburo is something of a spiritualist, he reads lifelines... Green Card pulls his chair up and sticks out his palm After a little analysis, Saburo has complimentary words about Green Cards emotions and intelligence... Then Saburo looks hard at the palm and announces that something will happen to Green Card soon "Back in Jail," says Jabril and they all laugh. "No," insists Saburo, "things will get better."

They warn us about the upcoming strikes... Hamas, the Islamic fundamentalist group, has called a general strike for tomorrow; the Unified National Leader-



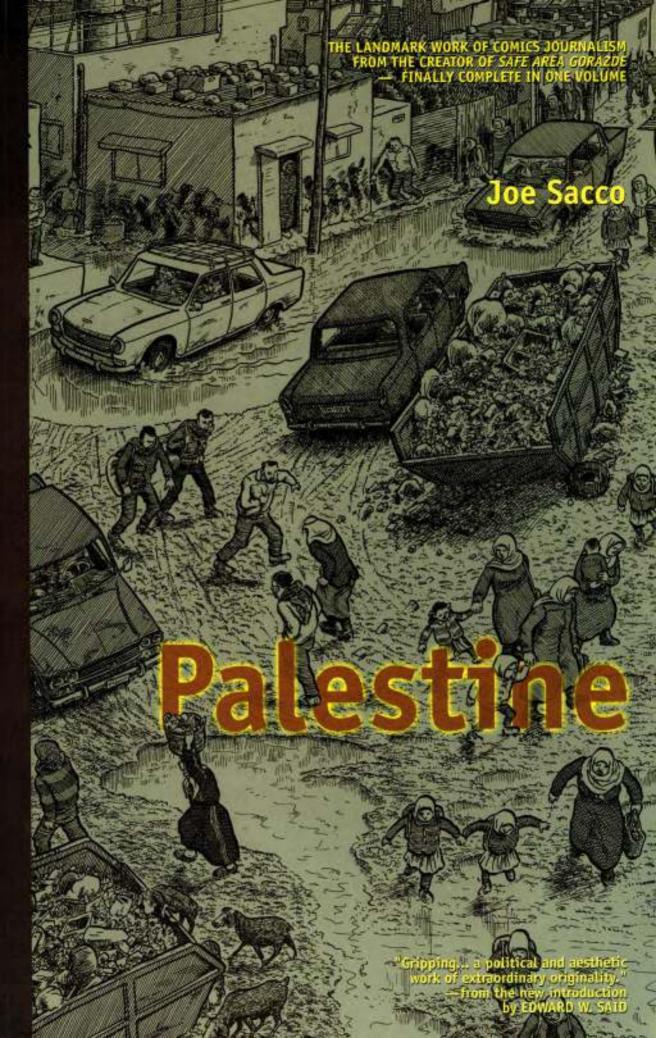
ship has called one for the day after; and both groups have called for a strike the day after that ... That's going to mess up the taxi situation. We decide to split rather than get stranded in Balata.

We take a taxi to Nablus ... the Nablus streets are all but empty; maybe there's a curfew coming up ... At the taxi stand we find a Jerusalem-bound stretch Mercedes and wait inside with a couple and their boy. The driver won't leave till he gets one or two more passengers, but we'll have to leave soon if we want to get through Ramallah before Ramallah's five o'clock curfew...

A jeep pulls up across the street. Soldiers jump out and head into a narrow Old City passageway.

There's a gunshot... Another jeep pulls up. More soldiers. A soldier with a radio drops his phone and it swings wildly out of reach below his knees. He can't seem to get at it. He's having trouble. The boy in the taxi is laughing, calling the soldier "mignoon" crazy. His father says to roll up the windows in case there's gas... Another jeep shows up. More soldiers are piling out and ducking into the passageway.

And finally we're leaving Nablus... past the prison ... We're leaving Balata behind ... Balata is receding... Im looking forward to the long, winding hilly stretch ahead... Jerusalem is one hour away... Jerusalem is one hour away... meanwhile, I'll enjoy the scenery.

























It's scores of acres of farmland and pasture we're looking at ... again, just drops in the bucket... Israel has expropriated two-thirds of the West Bank for its own use, And speaking of settlements, Sami drives us to the village outskirts. including the settlement of X THEY'S Jews... (and I'm not counting, annexed "Greater Jerusalem")...but like Prime Minister Shamir says: drives THE LAND IF WE ESTABLISH ON THIS SIDE OF SETTLEMENT HERE THE ROAD HAS OR EXPAND A SETTLE BEEN CONFIS MENT THERE, THIS IS CATED BY THE ONLY NATURAL WE ARE OPERATING SETTLEMENT. ACCORDING TO THE UNDERSTANDING HAT THE LAND BELONGS TO US And with that understanding in mind, the World Zionist Organiza-tion's 'Master Plan 2010' points out that only five percent of the West Bank is "problematic for settlement... I suppose what makes it proble. matic" is that hundreds of thousands of Palestinians still live here in the countryside, though, they're mostly confined within village boundaries set under British rule in 1942 and the Israelis routinely reject rural building applications, forcing tens of thousands of Palestinians to build and live in "illegal" dwellings, hundreds of which are leveled every year... in fact, according to some official Israeli figures, in '87 and 88 the Israelis demolished more Palestinian homes than they granted building licenses... But if a Jew wants to join a settlement on occupied Arab and, it's full steam ahead! Incentives to make your head spin! A government grant to offset moving expenses! Eligibility for higher loans at lower interest! Cheaper housing than in Israel! A seven percent income tax deduction! You get the idea - the yuppie version of the Homestead Act



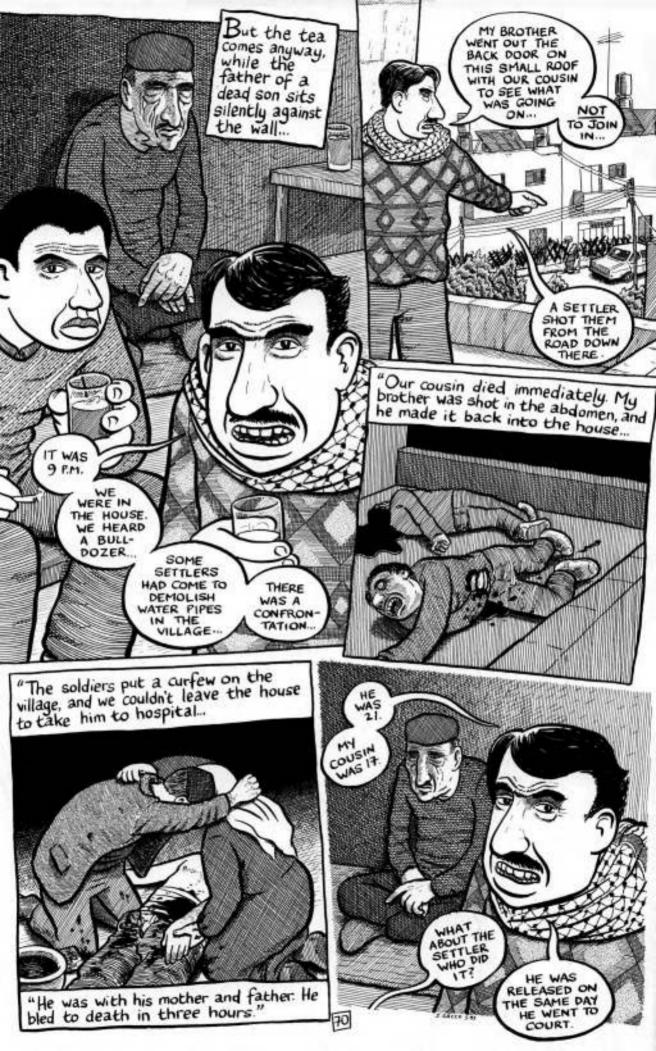










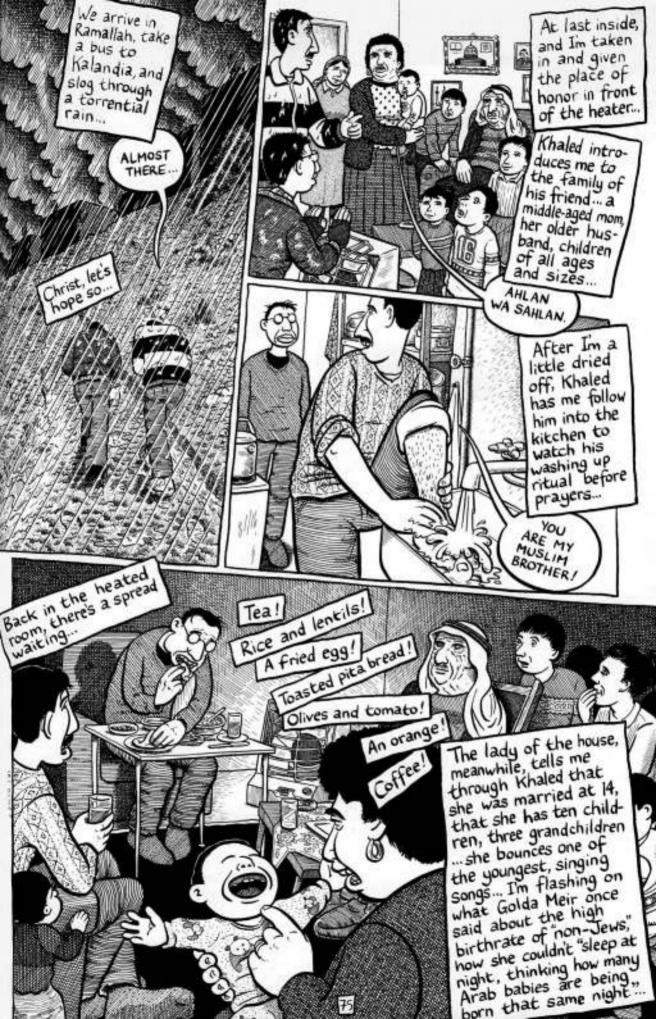




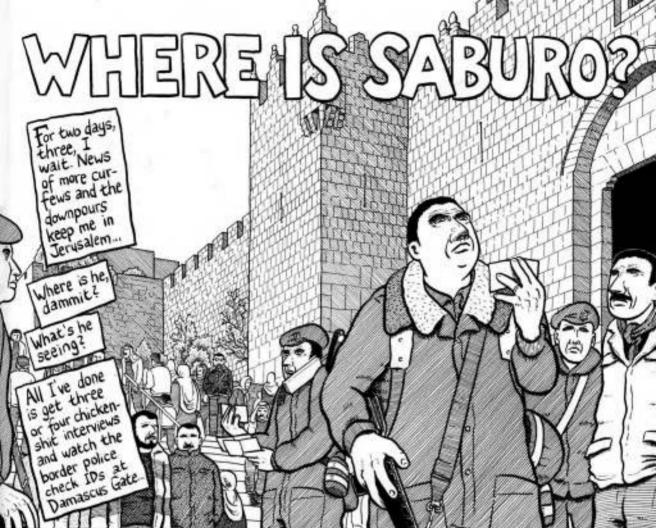












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Finally Saburo comes back, his shoes muddy... Last time I saw him, the taxi had dropped him off at Balata camp ... From there he walked to Camp One, he says, where the soldiers had just sealed the house of a suspect and were popping tear gas to disperse a crowd ... Later an angry Palestinian took him by the hand, wanted to show him something...

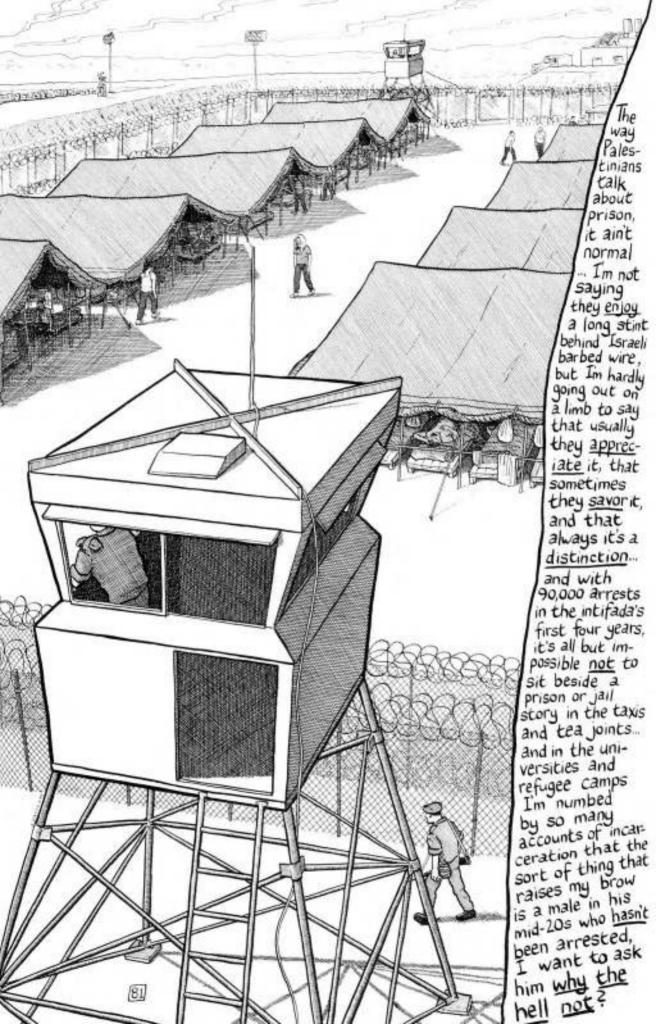


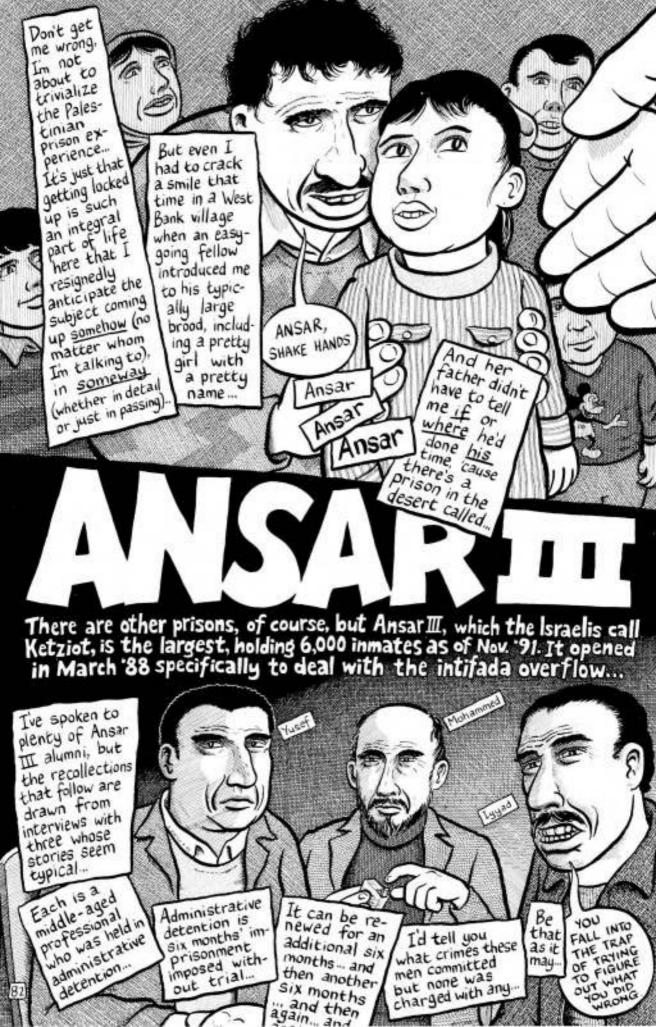


baby.

Im a skeptic. Journalistically speaking,





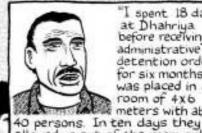




"The first two days at Dhahriya I spent under the sky... Then I spent 11 days in a cell. There were 35 of us There was a barrel toilet and it was full. We told the soldiers, but it was during the night and raining so they didn't want to empty it right then. A fat prisoner had to go. He climbed onto the toilet, lost his balance, and the whole thing tipped over



"The room was full of shit. We were shouting. We carried our shoes in our hands and our socks in our shoes. The soldiers came after half an hour and they gave us soap and water to clean with, but we spent five days with the smell



"I spent 18 days at Dhahriya before receiving an administrative detention order for six months. I was placed in a room of 4x6 meters with about allowed us out of the room only



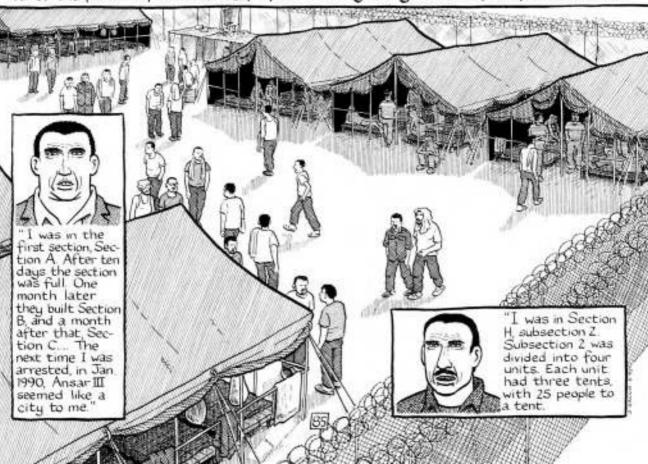
twice, for 15 minutes each time



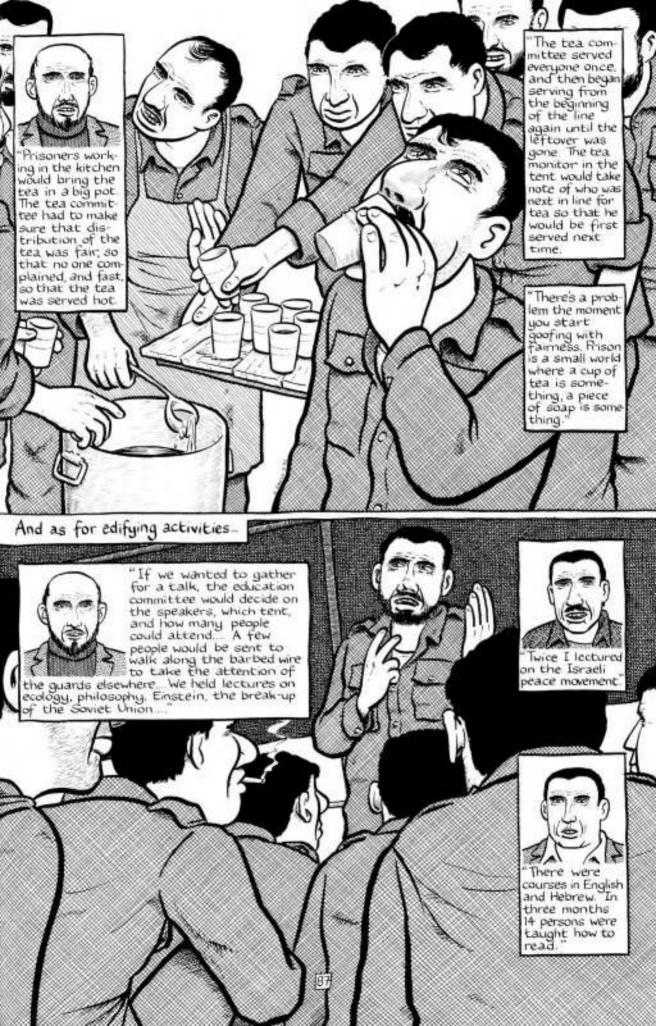




"We felt like animals," Yusef said, and he added a specific or two to the list of privations Id already collected from other ex-prisoners: the desert temperature extremes; the insects: a water supply so insufficient it had to be utilized almost exclusively for drinking; a bland, inadequate diet; no change of clothes; little medical care ... enough stuff, in other words, for another comics series...but let's not get bogged down by the bummed-behind-barbed-wire material 'cause, anyway, some things have improved with time and pressure... water, for example, is more readily available ... writing implements are allowed, newspapers, too ... and in Oct. '91 — three and a half years after Ansar III opened for business—regular family visits were arranged. In the meantime, the prison expanded to keep up with the growing number of intifada arrests...

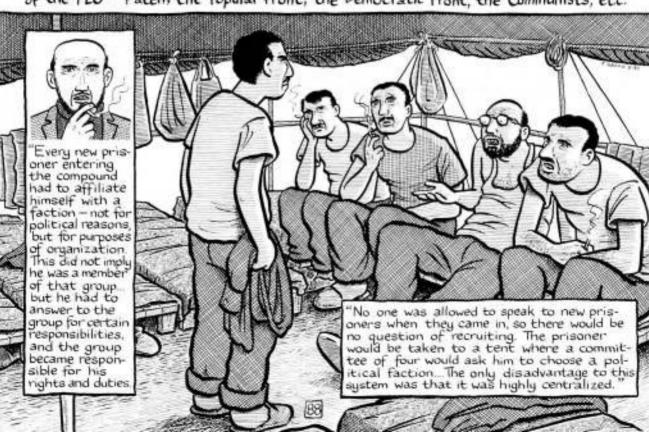


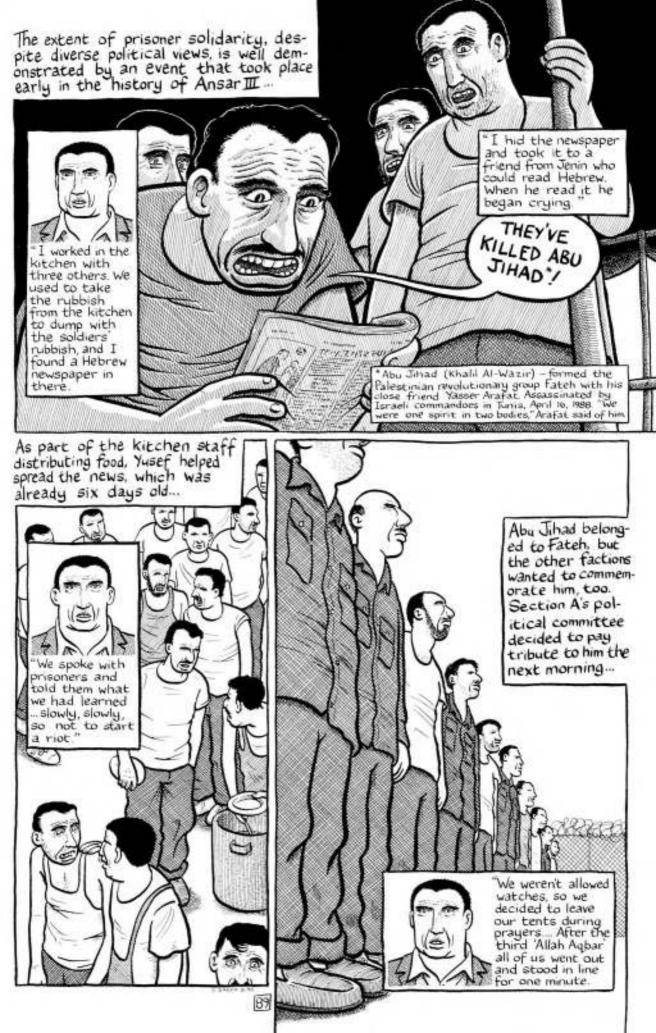


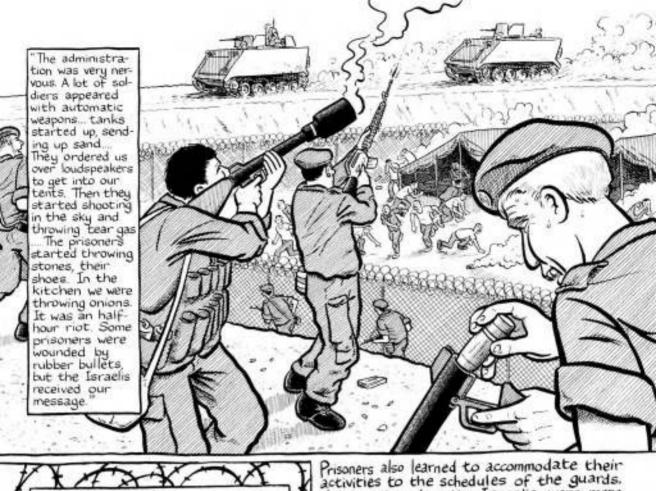




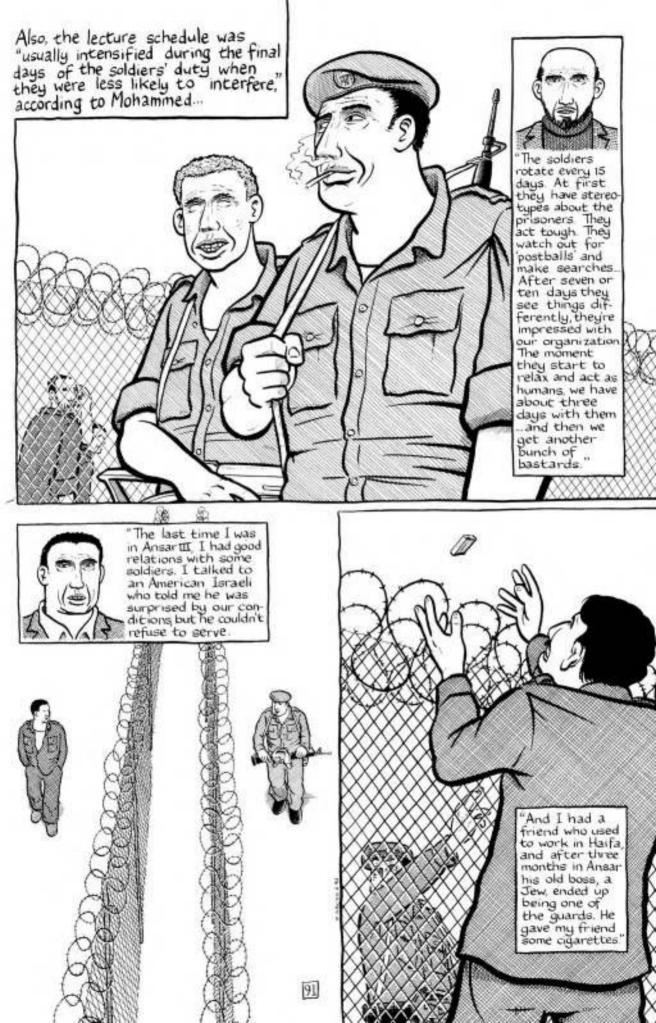
All the activities and organizational structures mentioned here, as well as prisoner discipline, were controlled by political committees representing the various factions of the PLO - Fateh, the Popular Front, the Democratic Front, the Communists, etc.

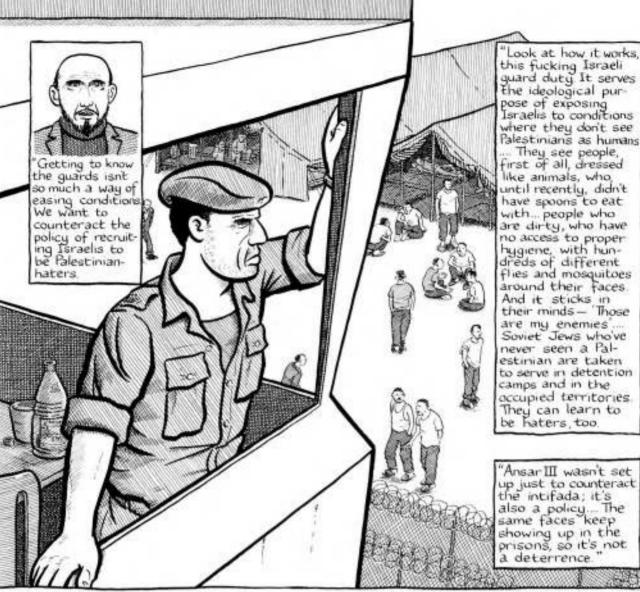












As their confinement comes to an end. prisoners often have one last obligation to the comrades they're leaving behind —getting messages to friends and loved ones on the outside—



It's the usual routine....You swallow capsules with mes-sages. They're plastic with the ends melted to form a seal.... swallowed at least 14 such messages. On the day you are released, people come up to you and ask if you have a message for them. You`say, "Yes, but maybe tomorrow

The first time he was released from Ansar III, Yusef told me, was the happiest moment of his life. Many people, journalists, came to greet him. When the Israelis arrested him again, four months later, he was here in his office, where we sipped tea...









Stop me if you've heard this one. I heard

Three secret agents were walking along the edge of a forest. One was CIA, one was KGB, one was Shin Bet ...



They saw a rabbit running into the trees and they decided to see how fast each of them could capture it

The CIA man went first and returned with the rabbit in ten minutes...







The KGB agent returned with the rabbit in only five minutes...



The Shin Bet fellow was not impressed...



The Shin Bet officer went after the rabbit



The other two agents waited ... five minutes passed ... ten minutes ... 20... 40...



They entered the forest to look for their Israeli colleague...



They walked for a long time ... going deeper and deeper into the woods



Finally, they heard noise - yelling and screaming.



...and they followed the sound to a clearing







ADMIT YOU'RE RABBIT!



meet a Palestinian woman about my age, though, tough cookie...

Two years ago she did 18 days in Jerusalem's notorious Russian Compound, courtesy of the Shin Bet ...

"The Shin Bet confronted me with

one of them, and when I asked

And still she's bitter on her, who named her for something she says she didn't do - under-Writing

about the guys who squealed nationalistic Pamphlets

> IF THEY BEAT HIM ON THE GENITALS, IT HURTS ONCE, IT HURTS TWICE ..

And after that, she says, you don't feel it so much.

I beg to differ, of course, but who am I to take issue with a person of her mettle... she's done months in prison, she's been arrested four times...

And in the Russian Compound the Shin Bet stood her up in the "coffin" half a day after shed undergone a liver biopsy

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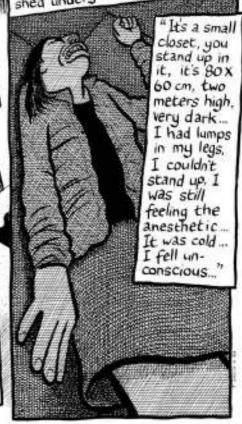
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ME IN THE

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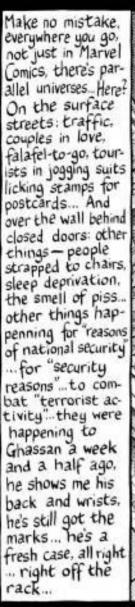














Ghassan tells me his story, his kids climbing all over him.



And soon his little girl is fast asleep... Frobably she's too young to understand, or else she's heard it all before... in any case, she's asleep...



And sleep is where Ghassan's story starts... where stories like this always start... when people are asleep...



And then the door gets bashed down...



A man with a camera took two or three photos.

"They put me in a car and we drove for five or ten minutes.

"They blindfolded me again... We were going outside. My wife insisted they take some clothes for me



"They pulled me into a police station...
They untied the blindfold and the plastic



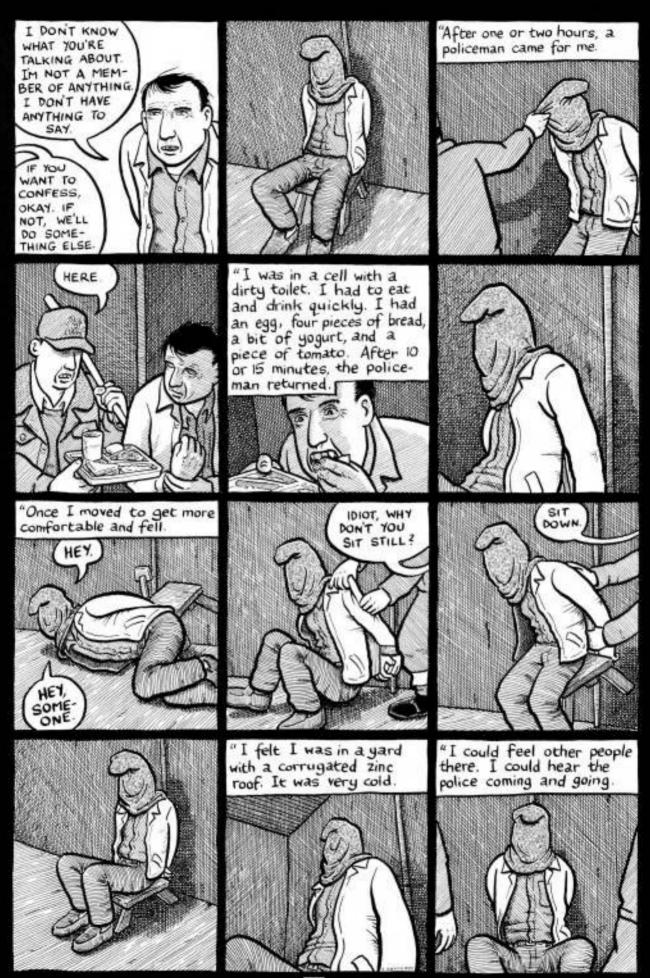
"They took my ID and everything from my pockets and made a list of it.



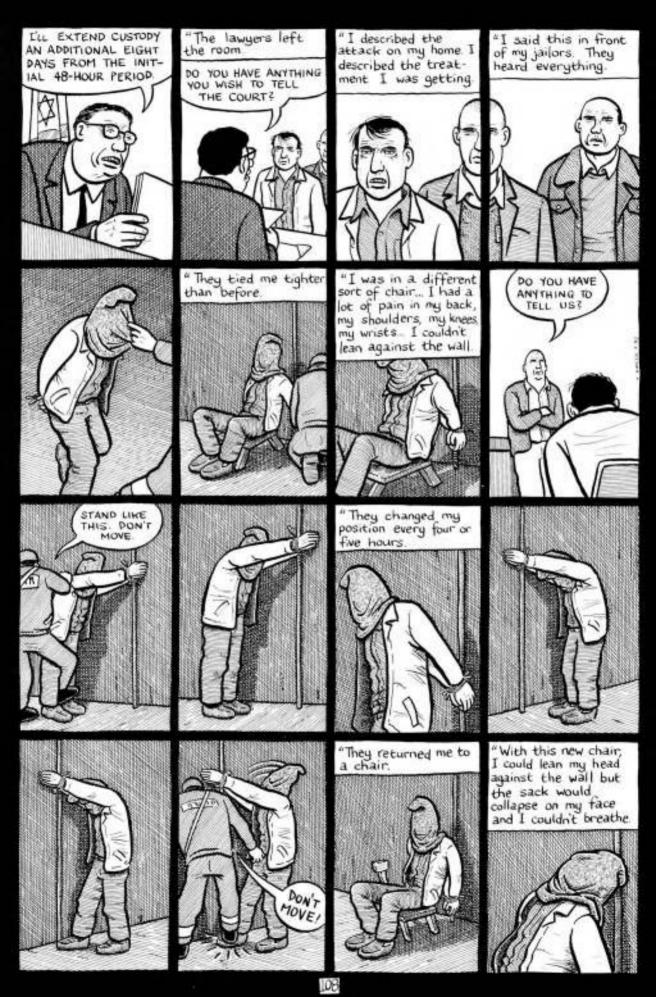
"After more photos they took me to a





















## **Chapter Five**



































## Seven hurt in Hebron shooting incident

Three Kiryat Arba residents were lightly injured and four Hebron Arabs critically, seriously, and lightly hurt in an incident yesterday aftergoon.

A group of Jewish families, members of the Kach-affiliated Committee for Safety on the Roads, were patrolling in the Harat a-Sheikh section of Hebron, when they were attacked by several hundred Arabs. They said they were pelted with rocks and bottles from rooftops and alleys.

Two children and a woman were injured.

Two escape, the settlers fired in the air, and when that had no effect, they said they fired at the legs of the rock-throwers.

Last night, four wounded Arabs were brought to Mokassad Hospital in East Jerusalem. One, the hospital reported, was in critical condition with a bullet wound in the abdomen. Two others were seriously wounded in the head and chest, and a third lightly wounded in the leg.

The IDF relayed a report on the incident to the Hebron police, who have opened an investigation.

The Committee for Safety on the Roads said it would continue to patrol Arab neighborhoods which Jews have previously preferred not to enter.

On Friday, some 150 settlers from Kiryat Arba and Hebron had blocked the road to Kiryat Arba where it passes through the Tark section of Hebron. They charged that cars and buses were constantly being stoned there.

After two hours, the IDF convinced the seftlers to open the road.

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Someone's showing me his permit to work in Israel, he's doctored it, see? He's extended his permit by scratching off a zero. "He does it because he must work," someone explains, "The Israelis take so long to renew his papers"... Nuseirat camp, the Gaza Strip, unemployment 40 percent, a job in Israel is a prized thing even though



the average daily wage for Palestinian workers is just \$20, even if transportation to work costs more than half that, even if it means four hours travelling time to and from Tel Aviv every day... This guys a lucky one, too, he works, he teaches locally, over in Khan Younis... What's his name again? Masud? Masud. Masud who teaches



in Khan Younis... He tells me why the school, two schools, were closed in Nuseirat yesterday. What happened? "The soldiers come, he says, "two Thursdays in a row, they park near the school. It's a provocation and someone throws a stone. The soldiers go in with tear gas, shooting rubber and live bullets." Once, Masud says, a student



where he teaches, an eight year old, was killed by a rubber bullet, it entered the boys head... The Gaza Strip, lots of kids get shot here...in '89, for example, of 3,779 live-round casualties, 1,500 were children under 15, 33 were five years old or younger... Masud, though, doesn't seem too bitter. So, does he have hopes for



peace with Israel? "No," he says, "I have no hope. Things won't change." But that seems almost beside the point to Masud. "We Arabs have tried nationalism," he says, "but what the people must do is return to their Muslim roots. Fundamentalism is on the rise and that's a good thing. Now it is the turn of Islam?"



Fundamentalism? That's the cue for all true white men to form a perimeter around the women and children!... But Masud's brand of fundamentalism doesn't sound like the militancy of Hamas, the resistance movement which emphasizes a force ful liberation of Palestine as it moves to Islamize Palestinian society. And someone—



his name is Ibrahim, and this is his room, I take it, his couch — says he believes in the armed struggle all right. "The Israelis only understand force," he says. How? What force? "There are ways. So far it's been stones, but there are guns." Yes yes, I've heard this before, Palestinians stewing in rooms like this one, raising a finger in



warning and the specter of shooting Israelis... The intifada thusfar, they say, has been an exercise in restraint... But the Israelis are exponentially more powerful than the Palestinians, does Ibrahim expect a hand (or a tank corps) from the Arab, states? "The other Arabs are worthless, he says. "They're talk talk talk. Where was



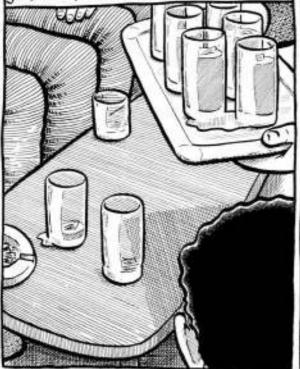
Qaddafi during the Gulf War? Only Saddam Hussein attacked Israel. He kept his word. Was he a man or was he a man?" Ibrahim's on a roll now about Palestinian military prowess, his commando raid Top Ten... Did I hear about the shebab who seized the bus and made a seven-kilometer run attacking Israeli positions until a



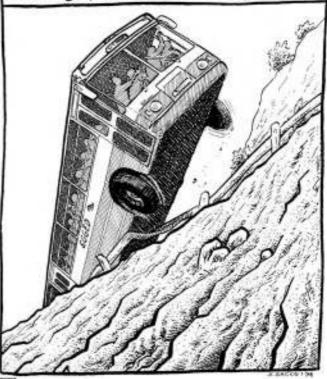
helicopter got them? And what about Leila Khaled?! A PFLP guerilla, she helped hijack those airliners to Jordan, the ones blown up after being emptied of passengers and crew..."I don't agree with those tactics, says a man with a beard. "They didn't get us anywhere." And Masud, the fundamentalist, agrees... Probably they've talked this



through a hundred times before in Nuseirat, in other camps, in villages and towns, in rooms just like this one, with the tea coming and coming, year after year... And it was a young man from Nuseirat, married, with a newborn baby, and one of the lucky ones, too, with a job, who forced an Israeli bus into a



ravine, killing 15, and he wasn't under orders from Fateh or the PFLP or Hamas, his was a personal explosion, maybe he'd been dwelling on his best friend, whose spine had been out through by an Israeli bullet... And some one asks me what Americans think of Palestinians, and I try to answer, throwing in that the killing of collaborators hasn't gone over



too well, from mid 90 to mid 91 83 alleged collaborators were killed in Gaza by other Palestinians, which is more than two and a half times those killed here by Israeli security forces in the same period. And Ibrahim says he doesn't care about American public opinion, he says, "We can't have these collaborators among us, assassinating us, telling



the Israelis what they know," and someone else says before the intifada the collaborators did as they pleased, <u>now</u> they're paying, he says maybe ten have been killed in Nuseirat, and someone recalls one collaborator being shoved down a street, the people beating him with their shoes, then a couple of cars drove



up with members of the Unified Leadership and Hamas, they took him to an orange grove and killed him. And they say sometimes the suspects confession is taped and then played in cassette shops for everyone to hear, and, yes, they admit some suspects may be tortured, but Ibrahim says, "We have no jails, no imprisonment. There is no other way to deal with





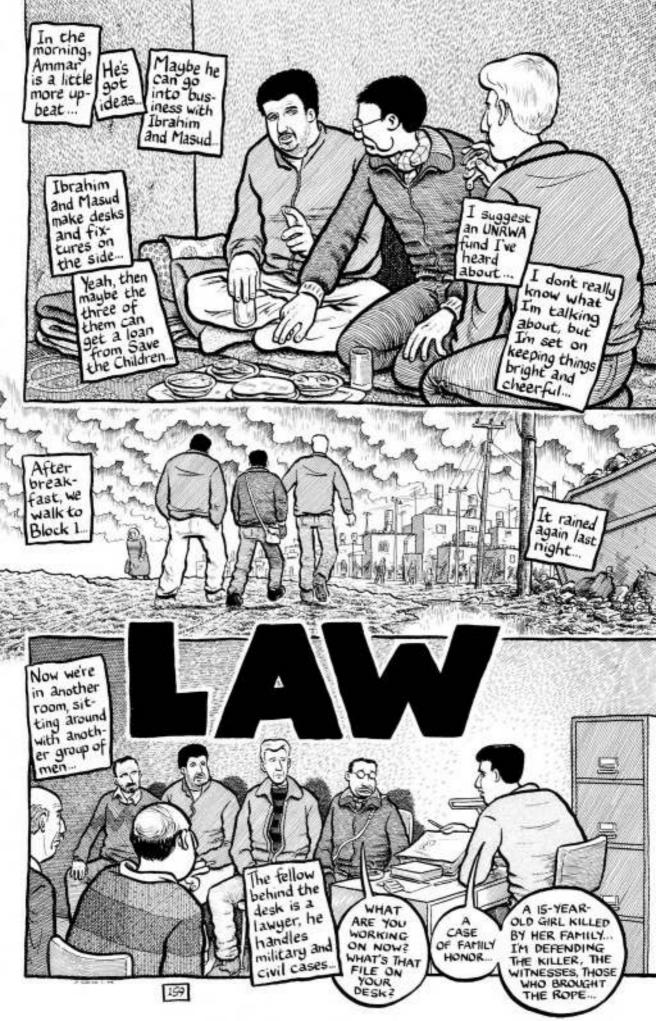










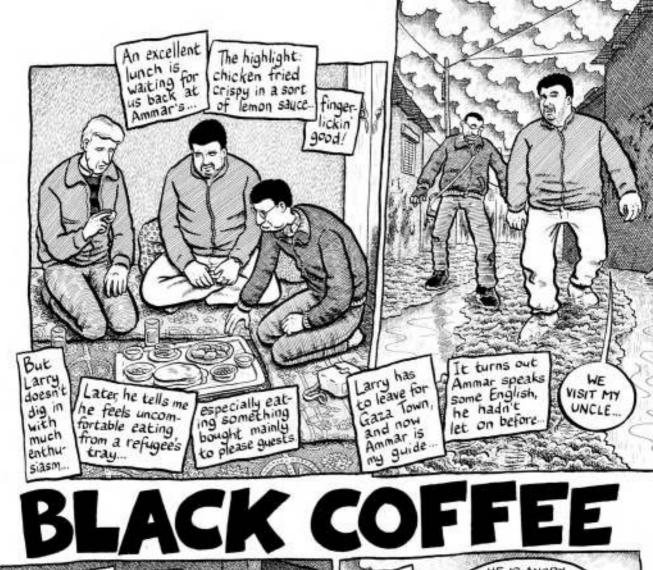




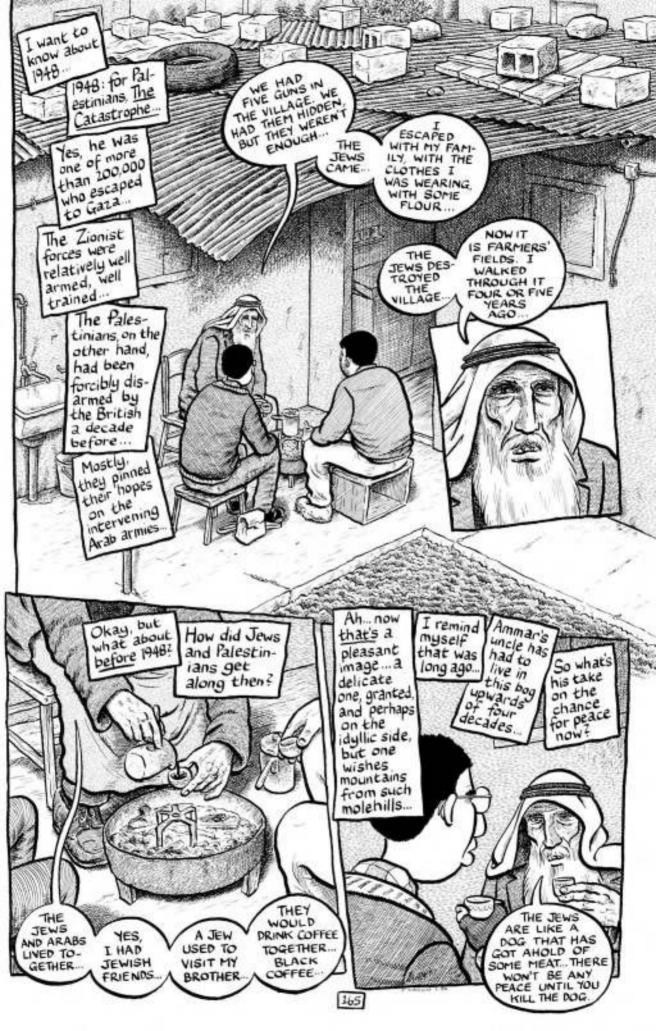


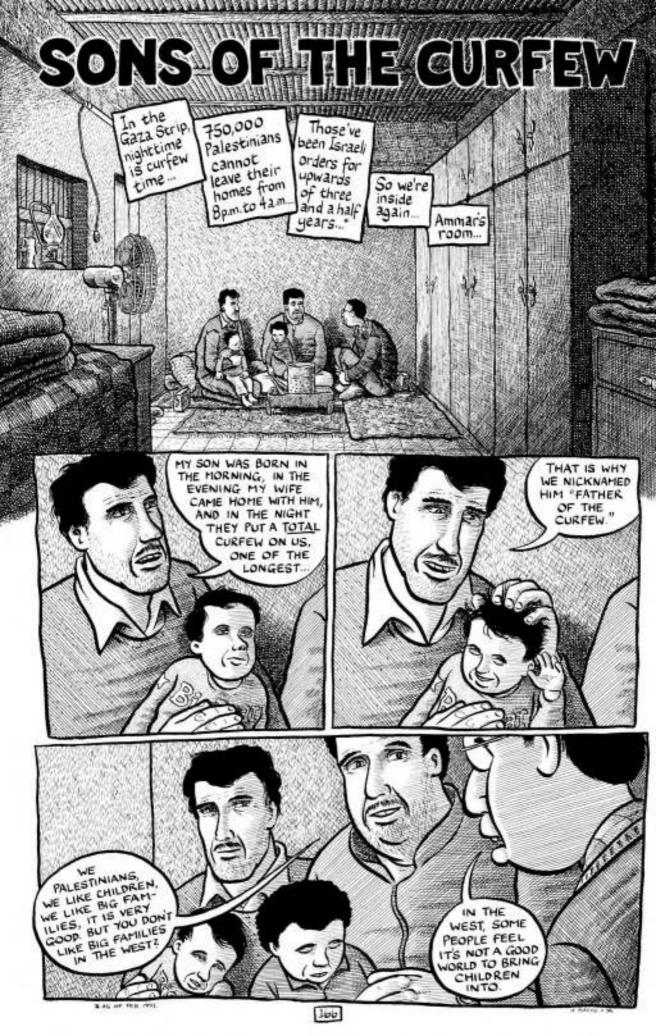














## TOMATOES

In the morning, we visit the workshop where Ibrahim and Masud make the desks...

Masud explains the set-up, how the operation works...





















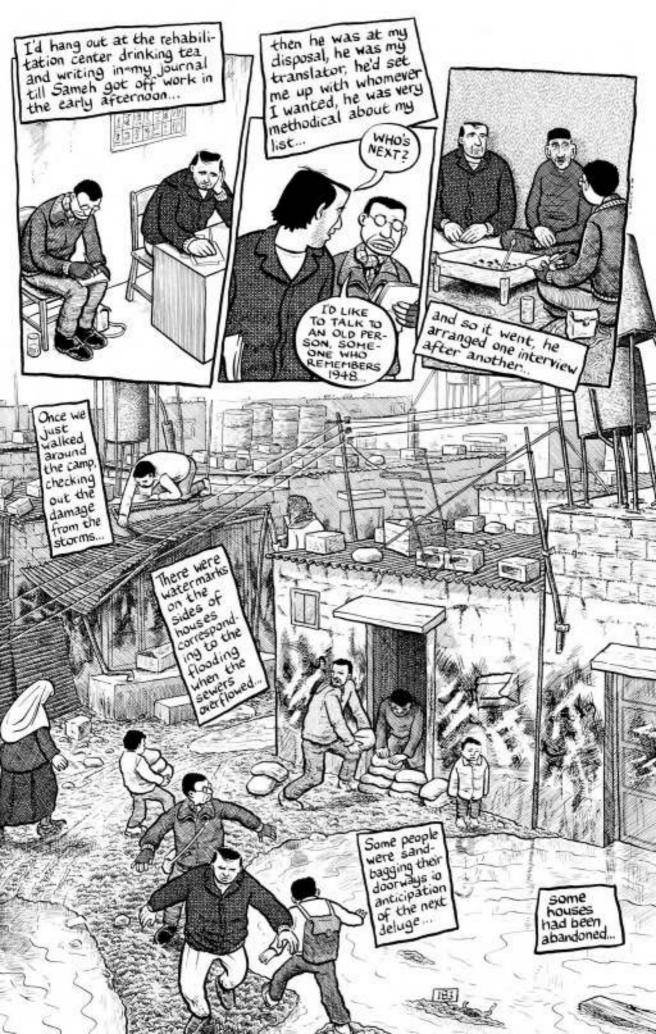


















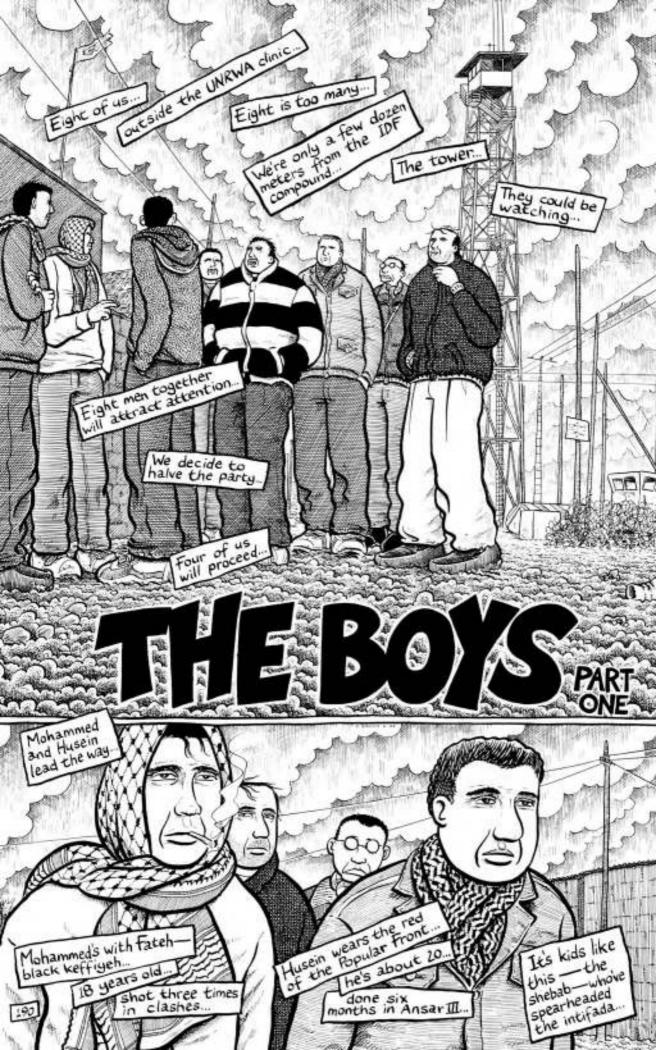


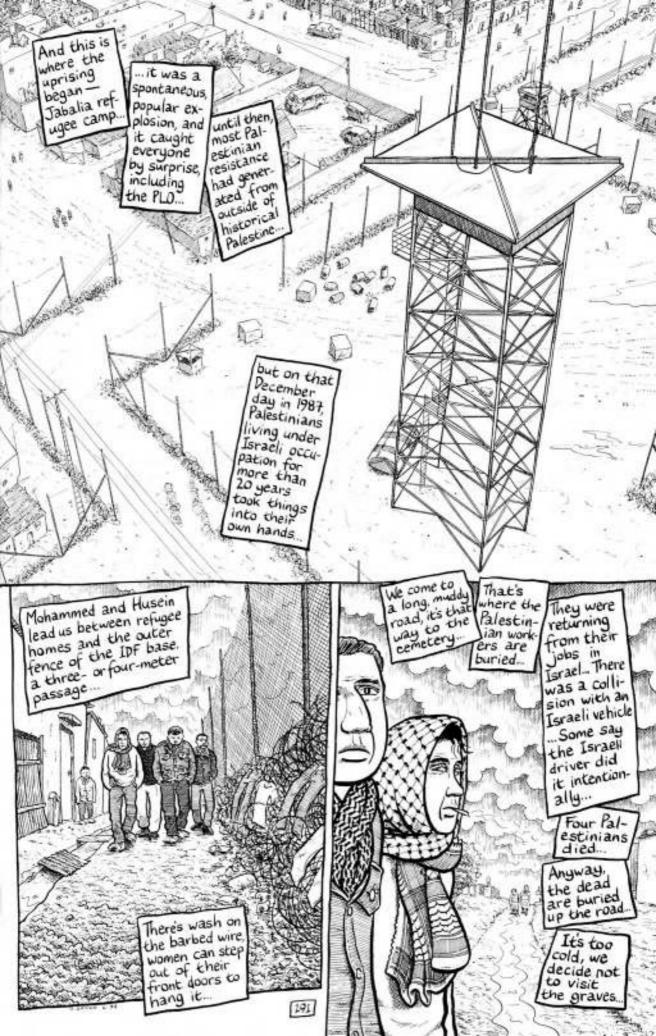


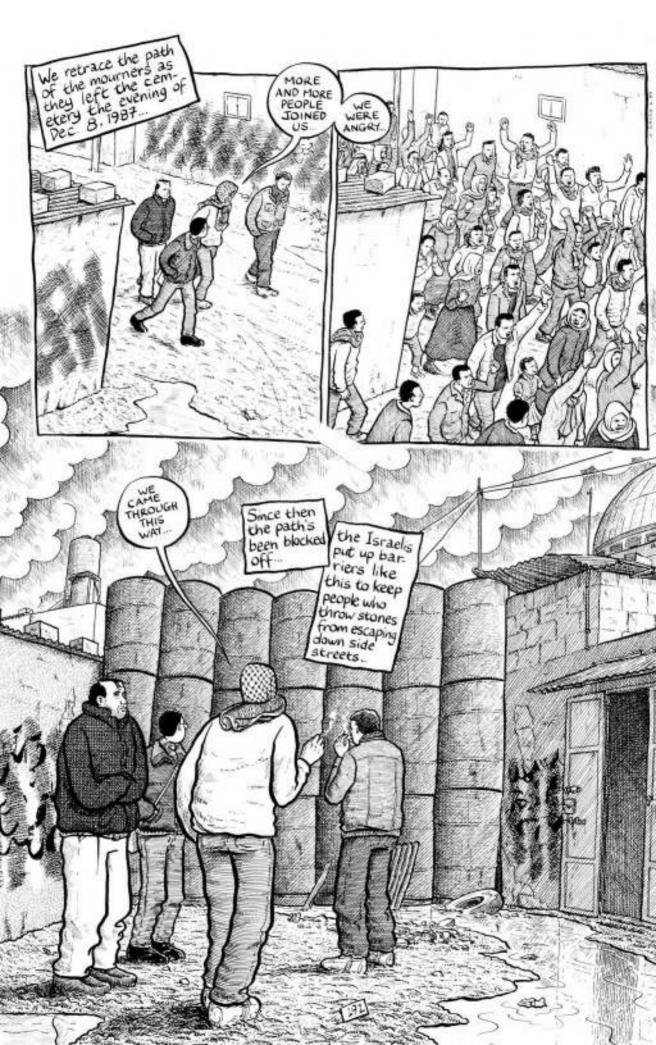




















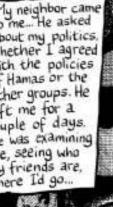
encing the up rising within weeks of the initial unrest

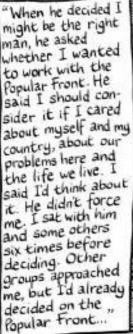
IT IS A WAY BACK MY COUNTRY, TO BE FREE OF THE OCCUPATION, TO LET THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD KNOW ABOUT US

SOLDIERS TREAT MY PARENTS THEY BEAT MY BROTHERS. OF HY BROTHERS IN JAIL

WERE RECRUITED BY THE POPULAR FRONT!

"My neighbor came to me... He asked about my politics, whether I agreed with the policies of Hamas or the other groups. He left me for a couple of days. He was examining me, seeing who my friends are. where Id go ...















"Five soldiers took me from my bed and threw me to the ground... The fall broke my arm.







When they saw me clutching my arm, they started kicking it... Doctors and nurses tried to stop







them, but they were pushed away... The soldiers broke the arm of a hospital employee, too ...





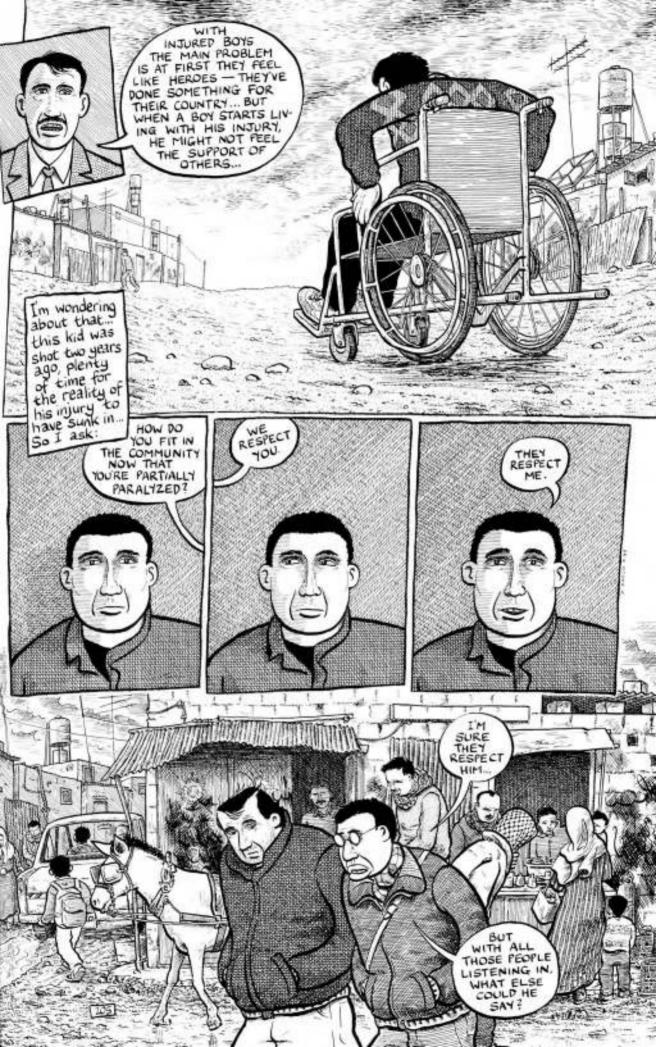




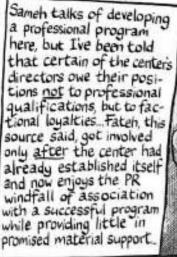




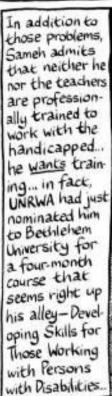




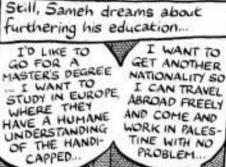




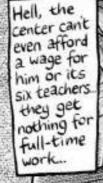








But it's the Israelis who'll decide whether Sameh can travel or not and, in any case, the center doesn't have the money to send someone abroad for two or three years...



207

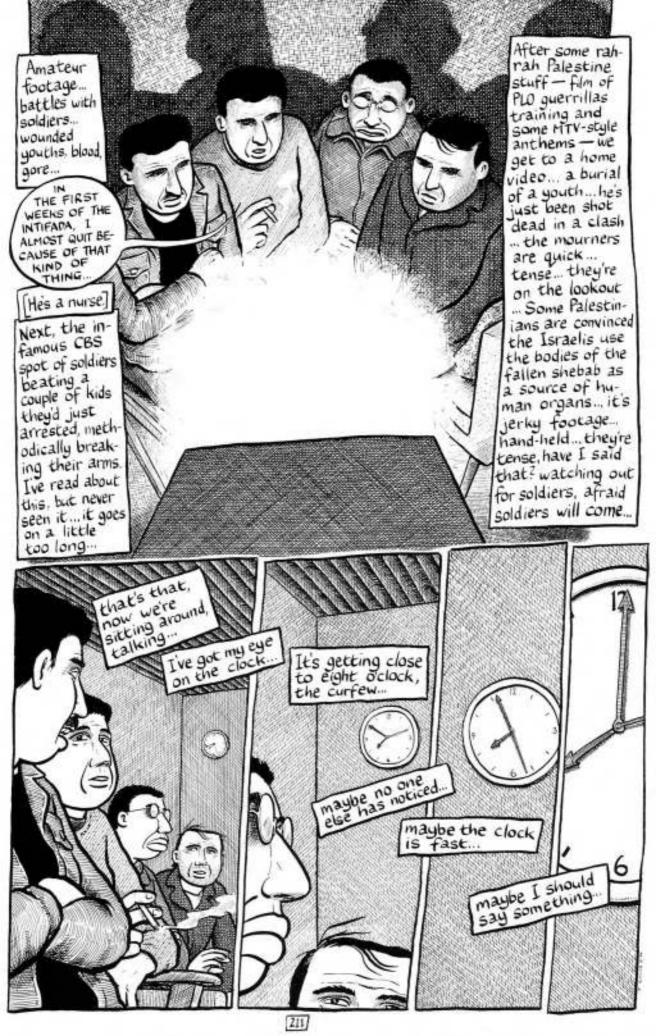
Meanwhile, the \$5,000 Sameh \$3,000 Sameh saved while teaching in Yemen is ing in Yemen out. about to run out.

then what?

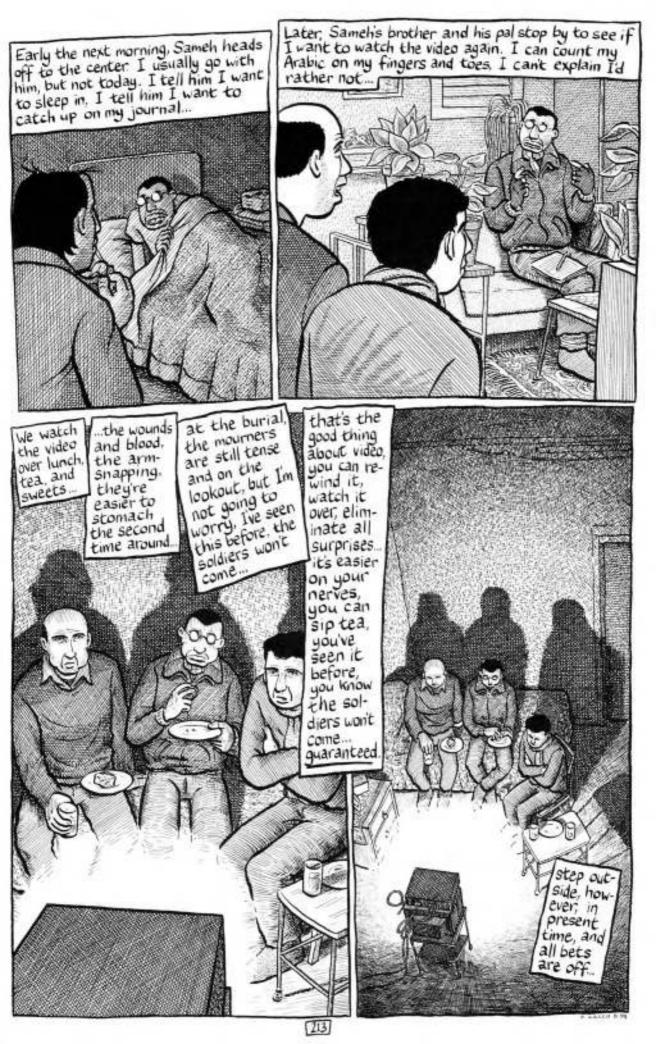
Im blinking tast, snapping mental pictures and thinking, "This'll make a great couple of pages in the comic a weird scene of a pitching car with the rain going torrential while Sameh strains to see over his shoulder into the dark and fumbles Sameh, on the other hand, is with the gears to unaware of the back us out of anmoment's mag other washed-out niticence path... and that's me next to him and this is my happiest moment... I've made it, you understand, I DON'T I've come hundreds of miles via planes and buses and taxis to be precisely here: Jabalia, the must-see refugee camp of the Gaza Strip, the intifada's ground zero, a Disneyland of refuse and squalor... and here I am, brushing up against the Palestinian experience, a goddamn adventure cartoonist who hasn't changed his clothes in days, who's stepped over a few dead rats and shivered from the cold, who's bullshitted also, we've got a for with the boys and bidden nodded knowingly at video on their horrible narratives... and Im pinching myself in a car in the dark in a flood, giddy from the ferocity outside, thinking, "Throw it at me, baby, I can take it, "but I've got the window rolled up tight...







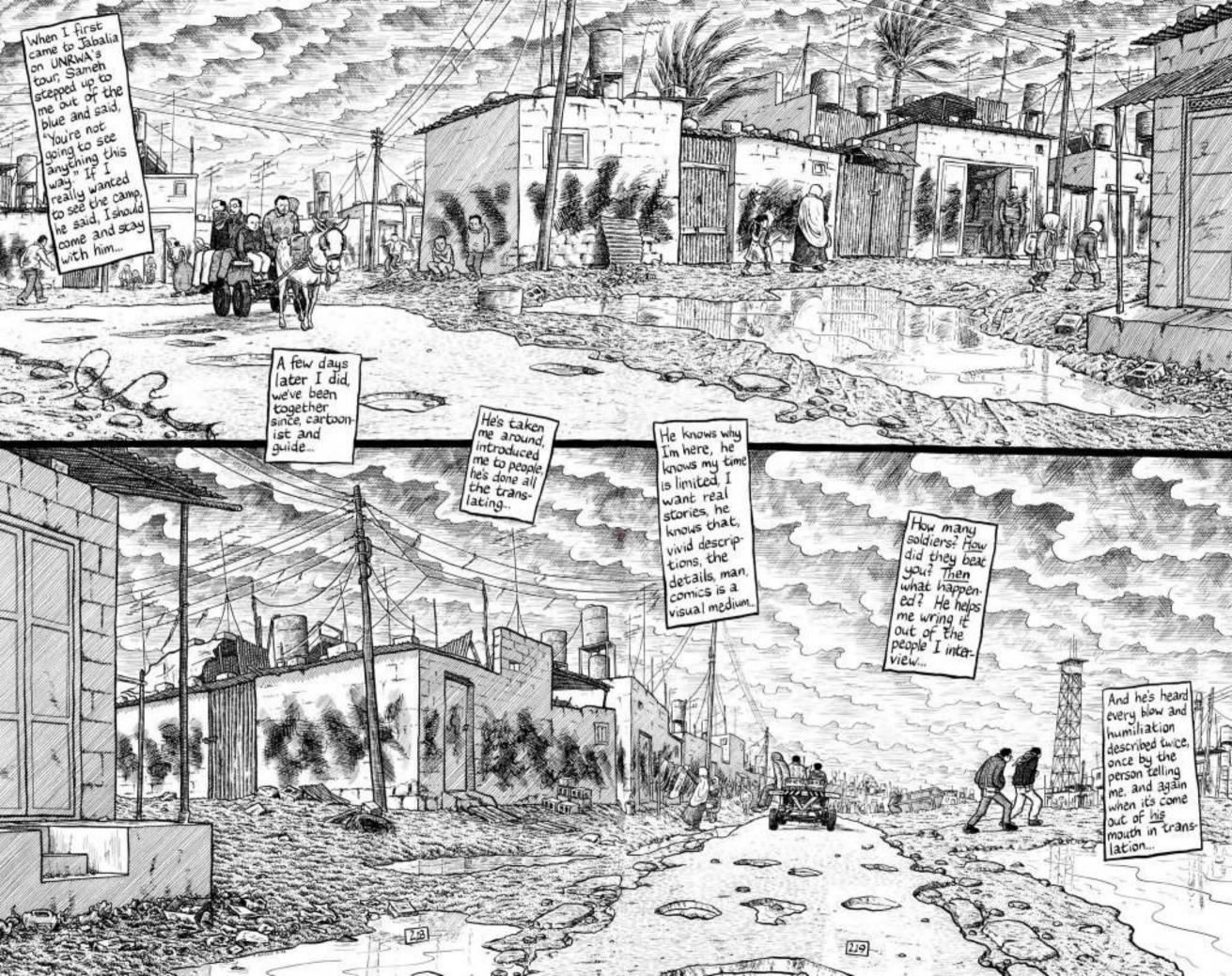




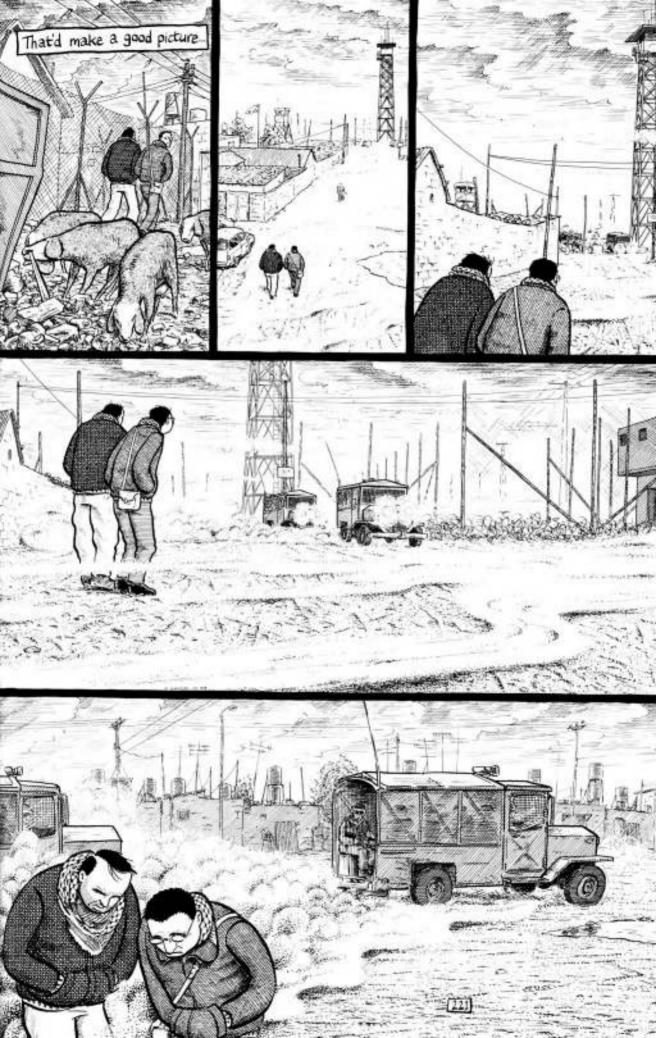


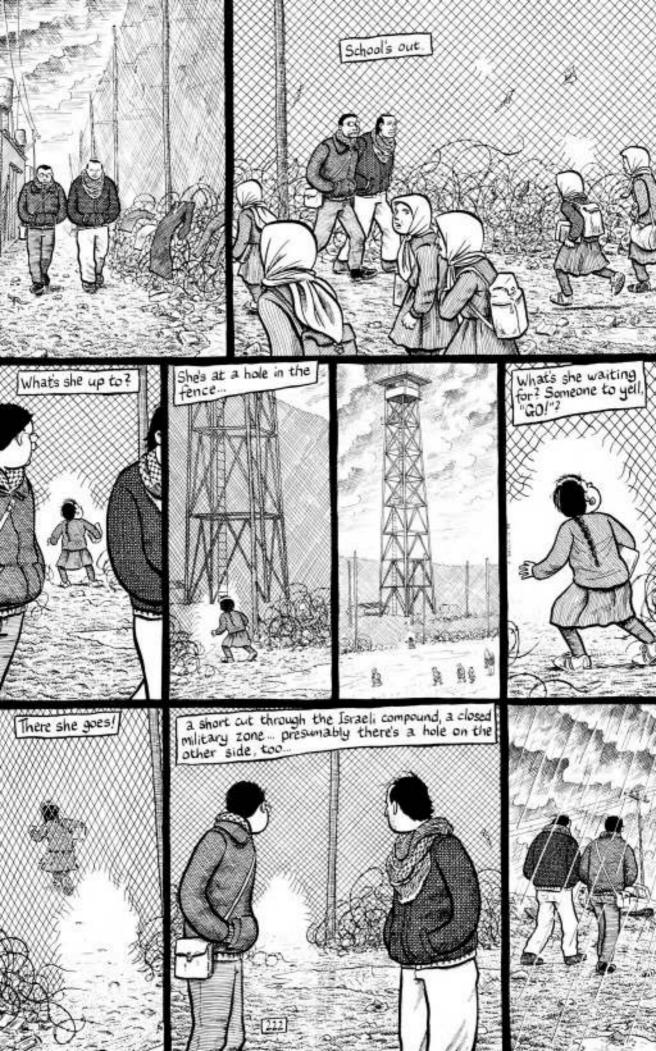


## PLEMAGE















































"They walked 10 kilometers before they reached a petrol station... and they had to wait till 4 a.m. to cross into Gaza because of the night curfew...



"My son didn't want to tell me directly. He said, 'If he's dead, he's better off than us.' 'No!' I said, and I knew Ahmed was dead



"My son, Ahmed's brother, went back to Gaza to get the ambulance and doctors, and they returned when it was dark...



"At 1.a.m. the soldiers woke them to tell them Ahmed had died. They said they would bring them the body...



"In Rafah we hadrit received a phone call. The soldiers put a curfew on the town...so how was I going to go to the hospital to see my son?



"My son and husband went to the military to get Ahmed's body. The soldiers said they would bring him at eight o'clock...



"When the Arab doctors saw him, they advised us not to take him. They knew he would be dead soon, but they told us it was because the road was bad...



"But they took them and left them on a road in Israel in the middle of the night...



"The two who had been with Ahmed reached the camp They told my son, Ahmed's brother.



"We wanted to bury him next to his brother, but the soldiers refused... until we phoned a human rights organization in Jerusalem. They intervened on our behalf...



























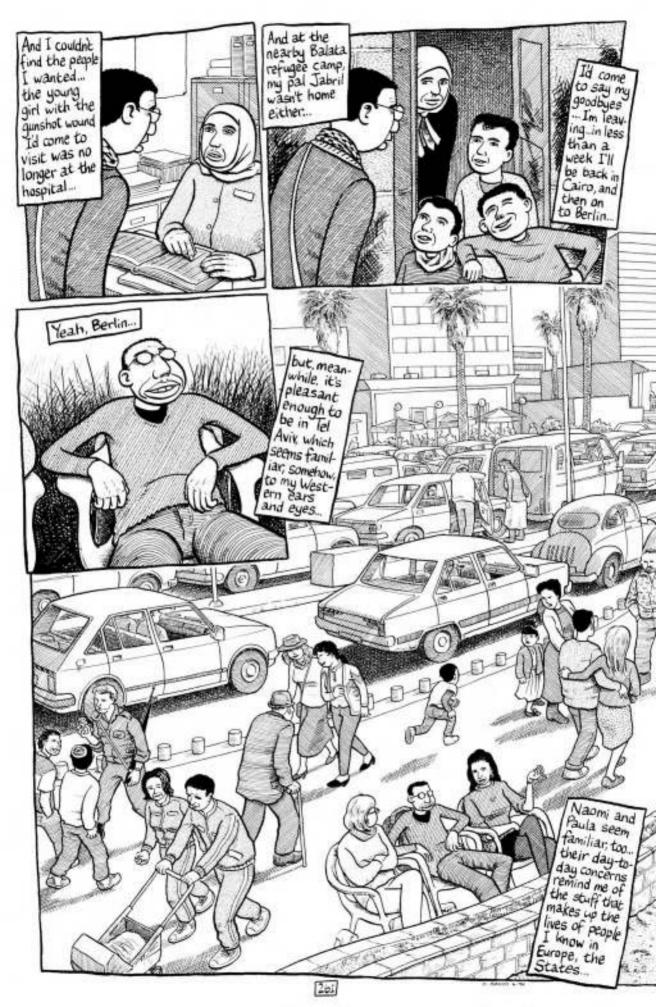










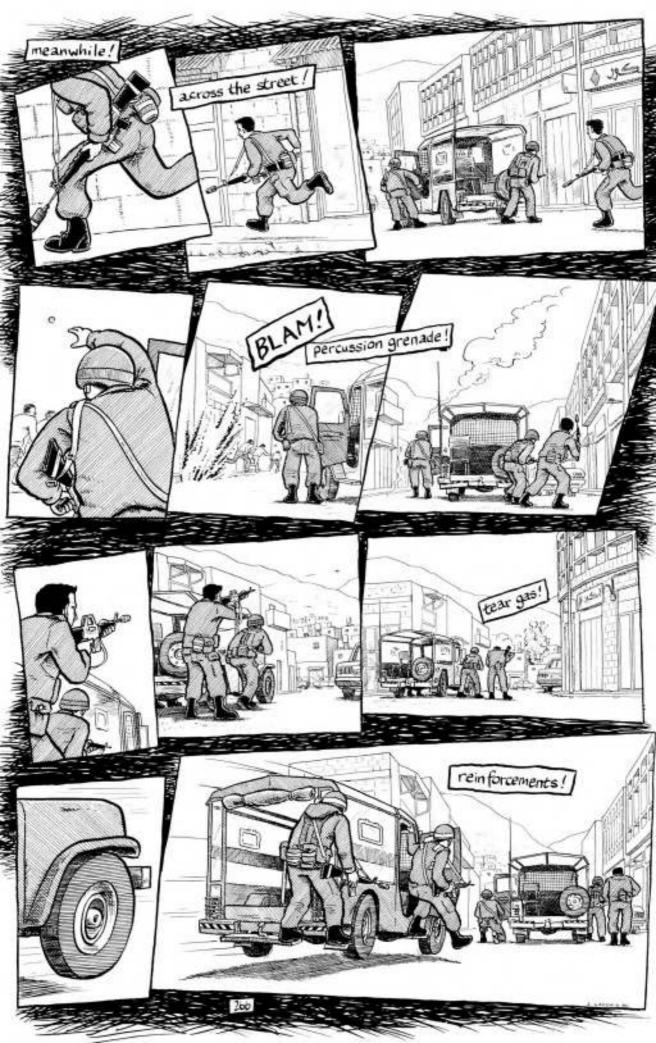














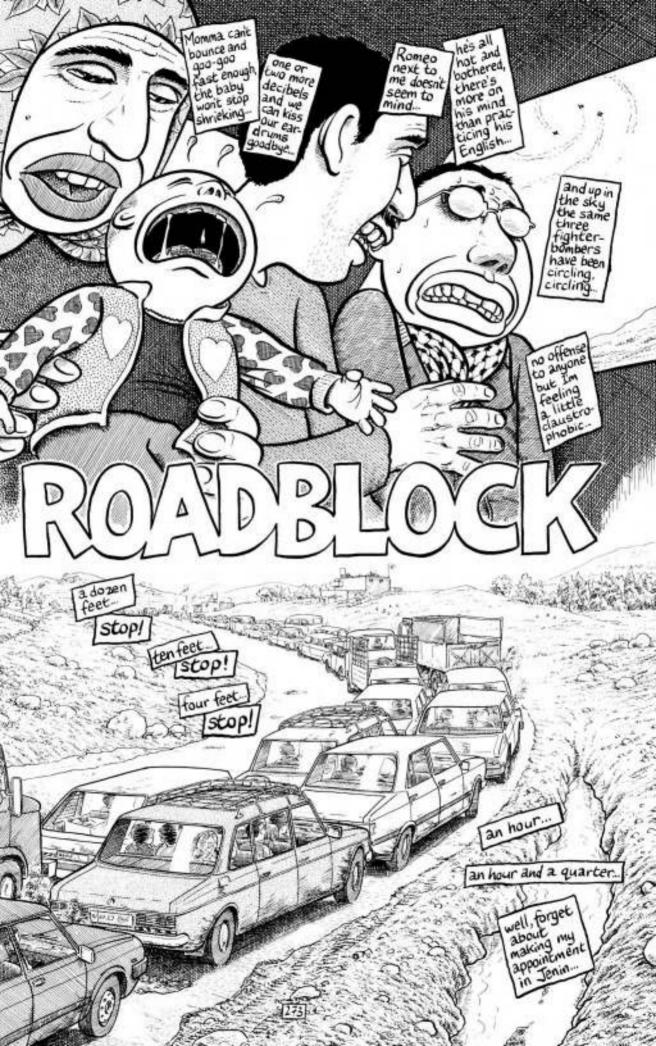


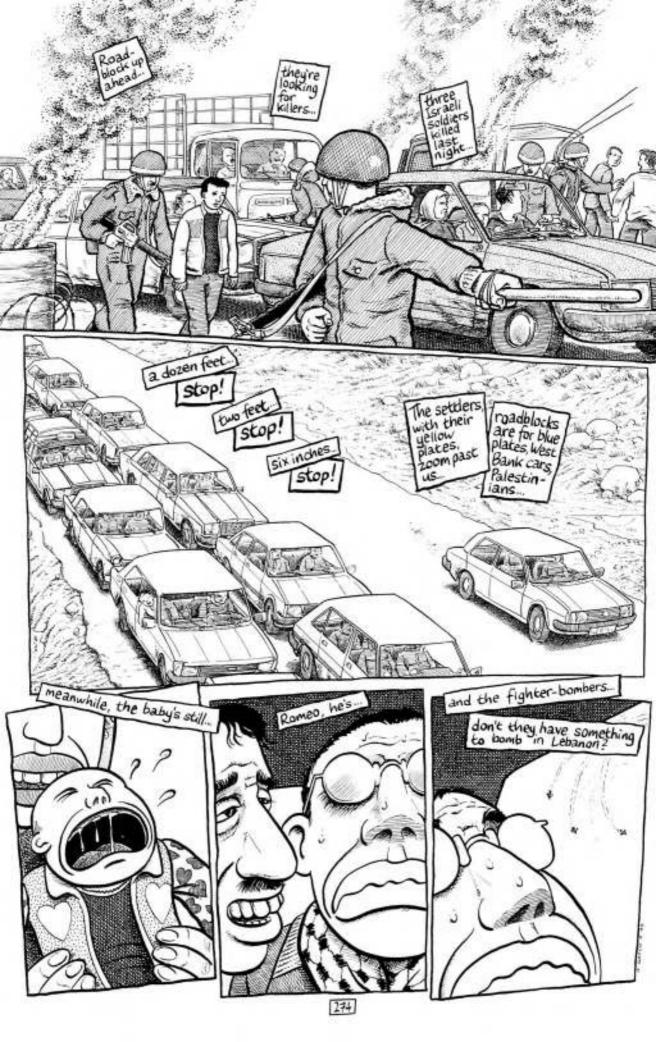
















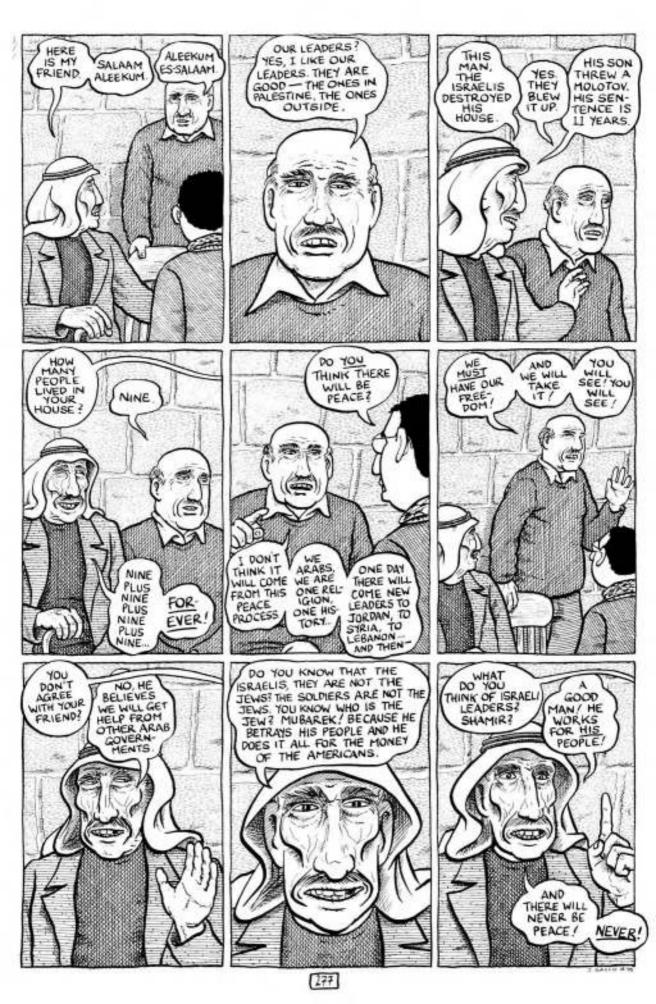














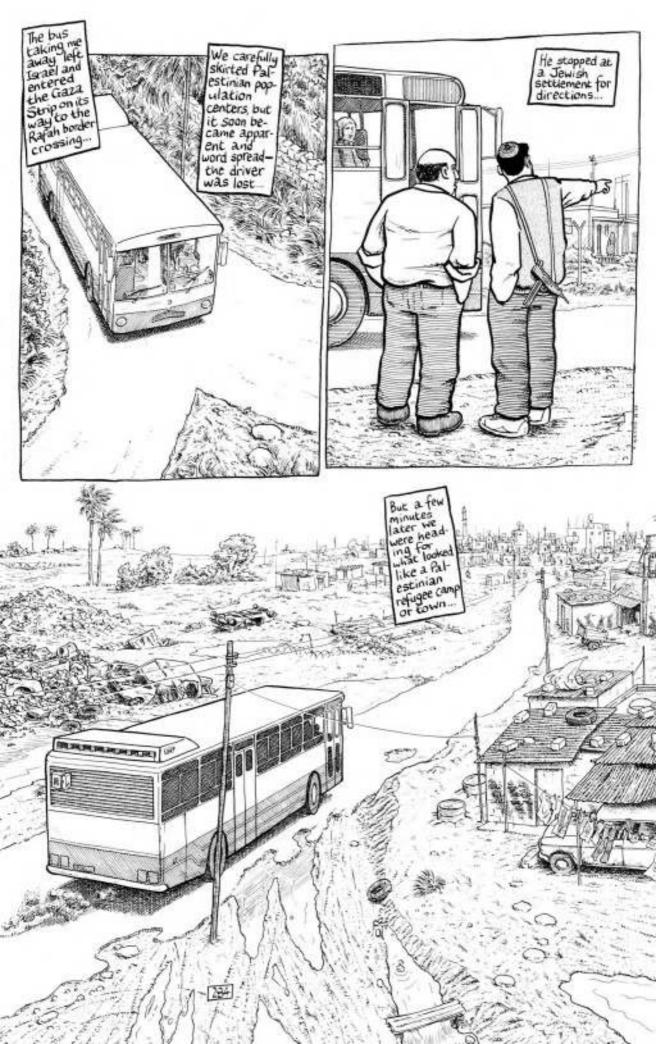


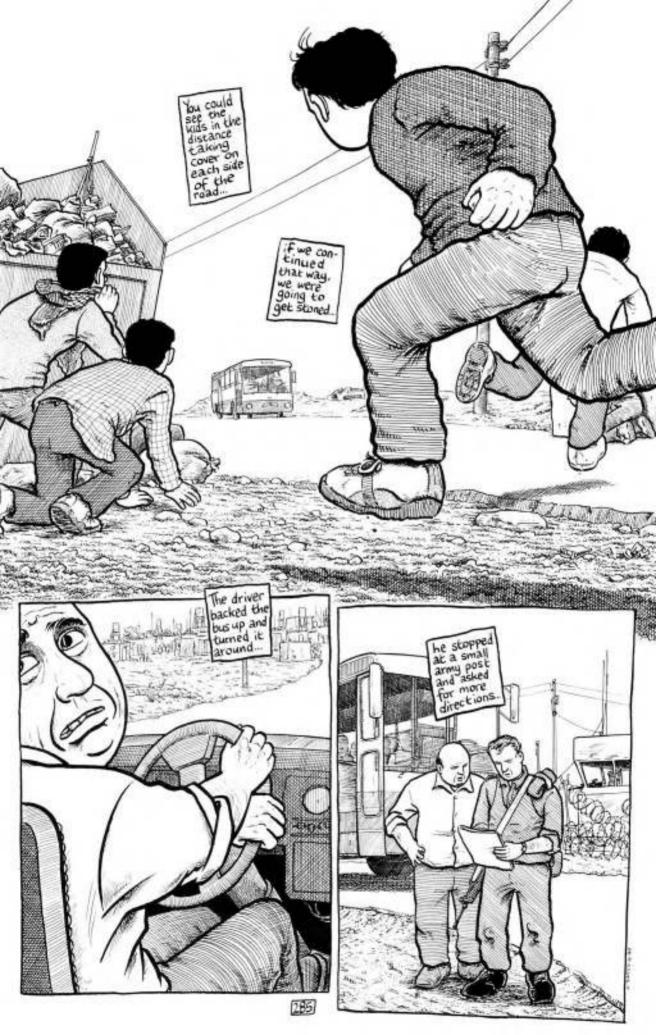












## About the Author



Joe Sacco was born in Malta. He graduated from the University of Oregon with a degree in journalism. His comic book *Palestine*, about his time in the Occupied Territories, won an American Book Award in 1996, and his graphic novel *Safe Area Gorazde*, about his time in Bosnia won the Will Eisner Award for Best Original Graphic Novel in 2001, Sacco has also contributed graphic journalism pieces to *Details*, *Time* magazine, and *Harper's*.

## Also by Joe Sacco

## SAFE AREA GORAZDE and other stories of the Bosnian War







Safe Area Gorazde (2000) is a 228-page original graphic novel detailing Sacco's 1995-1996 trips to Bosnia during the aftermath of the war. Soba (41 pp., 1998) and "Christmas with Karadzic" (1997) contain further explorations of the Bosnian War. The magazine-format Soba focuses on one of the fascinating people Sacco met in Sarajevo, while "Christmas with Karadzic" (published in the anthology Zero Zero #15) shows Sacco's close encounter with one of Bosnia's most prominent war criminals.

## Ordering information:

Soba: \$4.95 postpaid Zero Zero #15: \$4.95 postpaid Safe Area Gorazde: \$29.95 postpaid

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