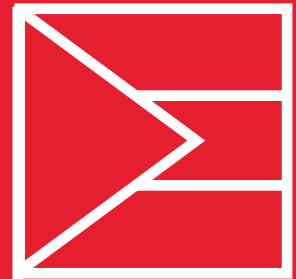


The Liberation of Georges Abdallah & the History of Palestinian Resistance in Europe

August 2025



London | Washington

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“It is urgent to do everything possible to counter and stop the Zionist barbarism under way in Gaza, the West Bank and Lebanon. The fact remains, however, that despite the genocidal, large-scale aggression against Gaza these days, in which tens and tens of thousands of martyrs and wounded have been added to the terrible widespread destruction of Gaza’s entire living space, the resistance remains unshakeable, protected and endorsed by the Palestinian popular masses.

Gaza will never raise the white flag of surrender. Neither the Zionists nor any other criminal force will ever succeed in breaking the will of the resistance in Gaza.

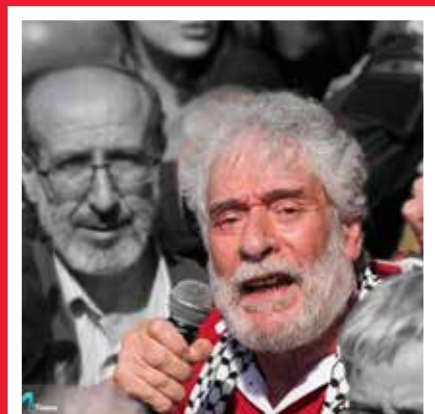
Shame on all those who, in the face of genocidal Zionist barbarism, call for us to look the other way!

May a thousand initiatives flourish in support of Palestine and its glorious resistance! [...]

**Palestine will live, and
Palestine will certainly win!”**

Georges Abdallah

in a statement to his supporters protesting outside his prison on 26 October 2024.¹



01

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Who is Georges Abdallah?



01

Who is Georges Abdallah?

Georges Ibrahim Abdallah is a 74-year-old Lebanese revolutionary who fought in the Palestinian liberation struggle in Lebanon and Europe.²

Abdallah was born in northern Lebanon and was a member of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party.³

In 1978, he was injured by Israeli soldiers during their invasion of Lebanon, after which he joined the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), which provided him with training.⁴

Abdallah became a member of the PFLP's foreign operations branch, headed by Wadi Haddad, which carried out resistance operations in Europe.⁵

In 1979, he co-founded the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Factions (LARF) with some of his relatives.⁶ The organisation was Marxist-Leninist in political orientation and consisted largely of Lebanese Maronites who had been trained by the PFLP.⁷

After two operations in Beirut, in part due to the civil war in Lebanon, LARF began conducting resistance operations in Europe in 1981.⁸ Four LARF operations took place in France between 1981 and 1982, using the militant tactics the LARF learnt in Lebanon.⁹

LARF worked alongside other left-wing militant groups in Europe including the French Action Directe, the Italian Red Brigades, the Belgian Communist Combatant Cells, and the German Red Army Faction.¹⁰

He was arrested in 1984, after entering a police station because he believed Mossad agents were following him and attempting to assassinate him.¹¹

In 1987, he was sentenced to life imprisonment for allegedly participating in resistance operations that resulted in the killing of two diplomats in France in the 1980s.¹²

Abdallah denied the allegations in his trial, but did not denounce the resistance operations themselves, stating: "If the people did not entrust me with the honour of participating in these anti-imperialist actions that you attribute to me, at least I have the honour of being accused of them by your court and of defending their legitimacy in the face of the criminal legitimacy of the executioners".¹³

After 41 years of imprisonment, Abdallah became Europe's longest serving political prisoner, and the longest serving prisoner in the world for charges related to fighting for Palestinian liberation.¹⁴

Abdallah's release was conditional on him leaving France and never returning.¹⁵

Upon his arrival in Beirut on 25 July 2025, Abdallah addressed the crowds gathered to celebrate his liberation with a powerful cry:

"The condition of freedom is for all of us, equally. The condition of freedom is to rally around the resistance. The condition of freedom is to rally around Gaza. The condition of freedom is to rally around the martyrs of the resistance. The condition of freedom is holding onto Gaza. The condition of freedom is to hold onto saving Gaza. The condition of freedom is for the Arab masses to rise." ¹⁶⁸

“I am a fighter, not a criminal. The path I took was dictated by the human rights abuses committed against Palestine.”

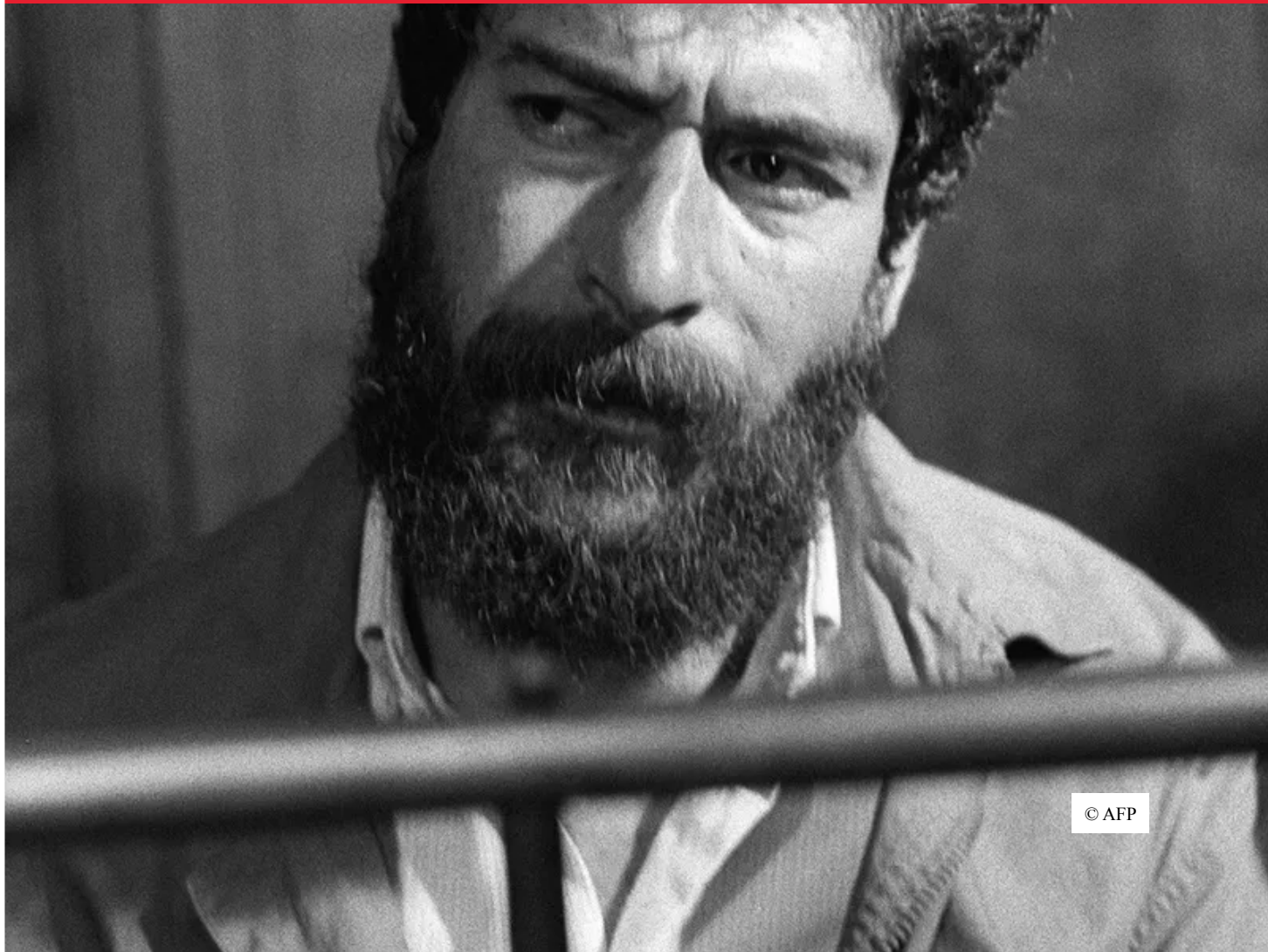
Georges Abdallah
when testifying after his arrest.¹⁶



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LARF Resistance Operations in Europe



© AFP

02

LARF Resistance Operations in Europe

November 1981:

Attempted Assassination of US Embassy staff member

LARF operatives attempted to assassinate the charge d'affaires of the US Embassy in Paris, Christian A. Chapman.¹⁷ Although seven pistol shots were fired, Chapman survived.¹⁸

January 1982:

Assassination of US Lieutenant Colonel

A LARF operative, who many believe was Georges Abdallah, assassinated an Assistant Army Attaché of the US Embassy in Paris, Lieutenant Colonel Charles Ray outside his apartment.¹⁹

The operation was in retaliation for the US' pro-Israeli stance, in particular the US' support for Israel's occupation of Palestine and invasion of Lebanon.²⁰ In a statement, the LARF stated they were targeting U.S. officials for "preparing new aggression [in Lebanon], this time through the intermediary of the Zionist occupation forces".²¹ This aggression was enacted just months later with Israel's invasion of Lebanon in June 1982.²²

March 1982:

Assassination of Israeli Embassy advisor and Mossad agent

A female LARF operative assassinated the second secretary of the Israeli Embassy in France and Mossad agent, Yacov Barsimentov, in the lobby of his apartment in Paris.²³

February 1984:

Assassination of US Director General of the Sinai Multinational Force

Working alongside the Italian Red Brigades, LARF claimed involvement in the assassination of the US Director General of the Sinai Multinational Force, Leamon Hunt.²⁴

March 1984:

Attempted assassination of US Consul General

The LARF attempted to assassinate the US Consul General, Robert Homme, in Strasbourg. Despite five shots being fired, Homme was only superficially wounded.²⁵

August 1984:

Arrests of LARF leadership

In addition to Abdallah, the other two leaders of the LARF – Josephine Abdo Sarkis and Abdallah al-Mansouri – were arrested in Trieste in August 1984.²⁶

“Every day, Palestine teaches us all lessons of self-sacrifice and courage of exceptional significance.”

Georges Abdallah ²⁷



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Judicial Malpractice in Abdallah's Trial and Imprisonment



© AFP

03

Judicial Malpractice in Abdallah's Trial and Imprisonment

Judicial Malpractice During Abdallah's Trial

Abdallah was initially only sentenced to four years in prison for minor document fraud for fake Algerian and Maltese passports, weapons possession, and conspiracy charges.²⁸

But whilst Abdallah was imprisoned, the French state began to build a case against him.²⁹ Following a French raid on an apartment in Paris leased by one of Abdallah's associates, and paid for under one of Abdallah's aliases, they began a case to directly charge him with the assassinations of Assistant Army Attaché of the US Embassy in Paris, Lieutenant Colonel Charles Ray and the second secretary of the Israeli Embassy in France and Mossad agent, Yacov Barsimentov, based on the police's discovery of a weapon allegedly used in the assassinations, for which the LARF had taken credit.³⁰

In March 1985, the LARF took French cultural ambassador, Gilles Sydney Peyrolles hostage, and throughout 1985 to 1986 there were a series of operations in Paris that killed fourteen people.³¹ Although Abdallah was not involved in any of these operations, it is believed that they influenced the case against him, leading one magistrate to remark in 2022, "it's now clear that Abdallah was in part judged for things that he did not do".³²

In 1986, France's parliamentary elections saw conservative Jacques Chirac take power, who introduced special tribunals under a so-called 'anti-terrorism law', which were determined by magistrates without any input from peoples' juries.³³ Abdallah was the first person to be convicted under these new statutes.³⁴

Abdallah was sentenced to life in prison, despite only a ten-year sentence being sought by the attorney general, suggesting external pressure influenced the length of his imprisonment.³⁵

Indeed, his lawyer, Jacques Vergès, saw the verdict as "a declaration of war".³⁶

It was later revealed that one of Abdallah's lawyers in his trial, Jean-Paul Mazurier, was a French secret services intelligence agent.³⁷ Despite this clear breach of judicial ethics and standards, Abdallah's case was never reopened.³⁸

Extended Imprisonment Despite Eligibility for Release

Although Abdallah had been eligible for release since 1999, and despite Lebanese authorities repeatedly requesting his freedom and offering to organise and pay for the cost of returning him to Lebanon, US interference to prolong Abdallah's imprisonment resulted in the rejection of his parole requests.⁴⁰

Judicial Malpractice in Abdallah's Trial and Imprisonment continued...

The LARF operated in Europe during the 'Years of Lead', when left-wing organisations adopted militancy as a tactic for the advancement of economic and social equality and the eradication of capitalism and inequality.⁴¹ All other members of these organisations, who are European, were freed, mostly in the early 2000s.⁴² There was, therefore, an "Abdallah exception" in the French judicial system.⁴³

In 2013, he was finally granted release on the condition that he would be expelled from France. Yet sustained US involvement resulted in his continued incarceration, with then-US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton contacting French Foreign Minister Laurent Fabius, saying in diplomatic cables: "Although the French government has no legal authority to overturn the Court of Appeal's decision, we hope French officials might find another basis to challenge the decision's legality".⁴⁴

The Human Rights League, a leading French human rights NGO, repeatedly stated that Abdallah's continued imprisonment was a violation of human rights.⁴⁵

Likewise, the European Court of Human Rights ruled that life sentences with the possibility of parole only after 40 years of imprisonment are incompatible with the European Convention on Human Rights.⁴⁶

Protests against Abdallah's unjust imprisonment and in solidarity with the Palestinian cause were repeatedly held outside his prison in Lannemezan.⁴⁷

“They called us terrorists, but we weren’t. The real terrorists were the Israelis who threw the Palestinian people off their land.”

Theresa Halsa

one of the Palestinian hijackers
of Sabena Flight 571.⁴⁸



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Palestinian Resistance Operations in Europe



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04

Palestinian Resistance Operations in Europe

Europe has been an important front for Palestinian resistance operations, directed at those complicit in the occupation of Palestine.⁴⁹

The resistance operations also demonstrate how Israel, in justifying its illegal occupation of Palestine as the creation of a Jewish state under a Jewish symbol, and frequently using synagogues to fund and organise the colonial settlement of Palestine, intentionally and continuously puts European Jews in harm's way to facilitate and advance their Zionist objectives in occupied Palestine.⁵⁰

1968:

Plane Hijacking

In July, three members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) hijacked Israeli El Al Flight 426 flying from Rome to Lydd Airport (now known as Ben Gurion Airport) in occupied Palestine.⁵¹

The plane was redirected to Algiers, where the non-Israeli passengers were released.⁵² The 12 Israeli passengers and 10 members of crew, along with the plane, were held hostage for 40 days before being released in exchange for 16 Palestinian prisoners.⁵³

1968:

El Al Airline Operations

In December, two members of the PFLP opened fire on Israeli El Al Flight 253 that was departing from a layover in Athens enroute from Tel Aviv to New York.⁵⁴ An Israeli marine engineer died and two others were injured.⁵⁵

1969:

El Al Flight Operation

In February, four members of the PFLP opened fire on El Al Flight 432 at a layover in Zurich from Amsterdam to Tel Aviv.⁵⁶ One Israeli crew member died and six others were injured.⁵⁷

1969:

Plane Hijacking

In August, two members of the PFLP, including Leila Khaled, hijacked TWA Flight 840 from Rome to Tel Aviv, diverting it to Damascus and blowing up the nose section of the plane.⁵⁸

Upon landing in Damascus, Khaled gave a speech stating: “We diverted flight 840 because TWA is one of the largest American airlines that services the Israeli air routes and, more importantly, because it is an American plane. The American government is Israel’s staunchest supporter. It supplies Israel with weapons for our destruction. It gives the Zionists tax-free American dollars. It supports Israel at world conferences. It helps them in every possible way. We are against America because she is an imperialist country.”⁵⁹

Two Israeli passengers were held hostage for three months until they were released in exchange for 71 Syrian and Egyptian prisoners held hostage by Israel.⁶⁰

Palestinian Resistance Operations in Europe continued...

1969:

Israeli embassies and El Al Airline Operations

In September, PFLP members carried out operations against three Israeli-linked sites simultaneously – the Israeli embassies in Bonn and The Hague, and the Israeli El Al airline offices in Brussels.⁶¹

Three El Al employees were injured.⁶²

1969:

Athens Airline Office Operation

In November, two members of the PFLP conducted an operation against the offices of Israeli airline El Al in Athens.⁶³

1970: Plane Hijackings

February

Two members of the PFLP planted a bomb on Swissair Flight 330 from Zurich to Hong Kong via Lydd Airport (now renamed by the Israeli Occupation Forces as Tel Aviv Airport).⁶⁴ All passengers and crew died.⁶⁵

July

Six members of the PFLP hijacked Olympic Airways Flight 255 from Beirut to Athens to demand the release of Palestinian prisoners in Greek prisons, who they succeeded in liberating.⁶⁶

September

Members of the PFLP hijacked four aeroplanes and rerouted them to Dawson's Field airstrip near Zarqa in Jordan.⁶⁷

On 6 September, both TWA Flight 741 from Frankfurt and Swissair Flight 100 from Zurich were hijacked, and there was also an unsuccessful attempt to hijack El Al Flight 219 from Amsterdam, which resulted in the martyrdom of Patrick Agüello and the detainment of Leila Khaled.⁶⁸

Two operatives who had been unable to board the El Al flight instead hijacked Pan Am Flight 93 and diverted the flight to Beirut and then Cairo due to the size of the aircraft and the small runway of the Jordanian airstrip.⁶⁹

On 9 September, BOAC Flight 775 from Bahrain was hijacked and diverted to Dawson's Field to increase the pressure to free Khaled.

All passengers except 54 American citizens and Jews were released on 11 September, and the rest were released in exchange for the release of Leila Khaled – who had attempted to hijack the El Al flight 219, and three PFLP members imprisoned in Switzerland.⁷⁰

They destroyed all three planes in Dawson's Field on 12 September.⁷³

1970:

Munich Bus Operation

In February, three members of the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PDFLP) opened fire on bus carrying passengers to an Israeli El Al Boeing 747 travelling from Munich to London. One person died and 23 others were injured.⁷⁴ The PDFLP operatives were released in a prisoner exchange for the Dawson's Field hijackings in September.⁷⁵

Palestinian Resistance Operations in Europe continued...

1972:

Munich Operation

During the 1972 Summer Olympic Games in Munich, eight members of the Palestinian Black September organisation took members of the Israeli Olympic Team hostage.⁷⁶

Two of the Israelis died at the Olympic Village, and the other nine, who had been taken hostage as part of a demand for a prisoner exchange that would liberate Palestinian prisoners in Israeli prisons, died due to the Israeli government's refusal to negotiate and the German police's deceptiveness in breaking their word by luring the Black September operatives into a death trap, rather than faithfully adhering to their demands to fly with the Israeli athletes to an Arab country to continue negotiations.⁷⁷

1972: Plane Hijackings

February

Members of the PFLP hijacked Lufthansa Flight 649 during the multi-city flight's leg from Delhi to Athens, diverting the flight to Aden Airport in Yemen.⁷⁸

The operatives demanded a ransom of US \$5 million in exchange for the release of the passengers, crew, and aircraft.⁷⁹ The West German government, who owned Lufthansa, paid the amount and all individuals were released.⁸⁰

May

Four members of Black September hijacked Sabena Flight 571 from Brussels to Tel Aviv via Vienna, demanding the release of 315 Palestinian prisoners in Israeli prisons.⁸¹ One passenger died, and three others were injured when Israeli commandos stormed the plane upon its arrival in Lydd airport.⁸²

Wanted war criminal and Polish-Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu was one of these commandos and was shot in his bicep by one of the other Israeli commandos.⁸³

The surviving two Palestinian operatives were freed in a prisoner exchange in 1983.⁸⁴

October

Members of Black September hijacked Lufthansa Flight 615 during the Beirut to Ankara portion of the multi-city flight from Damascus to Frankfurt, demanding the release of Black September members imprisoned by the West German government due to the Munich operation.⁸⁵

The hijacking resulted in the successful liberation of all imprisoned Black September operatives.⁸⁶

1972:

Attempted assassination of Israeli Diplomat

In September, a clerk at the Israeli embassy in Brussels was shot in the head and stomach by a Fatah member in a café. He survived the assassination attempt.⁸⁷

Palestinian Resistance Operations in Europe continued...

1972:

Letter Bombing of Israeli Diplomats

In September, PLO members conducted a letter bombing campaign against Israeli diplomats in Europe and north America.⁸⁸ One of these bombs, sent from Amsterdam to the Israeli embassy in London, resulted in the death of the Israeli counsellor for agricultural affairs at the embassy and the injuring of his replacement.⁸⁹

1973:

Athens Airport Operation

In August, two members of Black September opened fire on a crowd believed to be traveling to Tel Aviv, but actually flying to New York. Three died and 55 were injured, including five police officers.⁹⁰

The two members of Black September were later released following further resistance operations.⁹¹

1973:

Plane Hijacking

In July, four members of the PFLP and a member of the Japanese Red Army (JRA) hijacked Japan Airlines Flight 404 from Amsterdam to Tokyo, demanding the release of Kozo Okamoto, who was imprisoned in Israel following the Lydd Airport resistance operation by three members of the JRA.⁹²

After the Israeli government refused to release Okamoto, the operatives blew up the aeroplane, which had been diverted to Libya.⁹³

1973:

Schonau Ultimatum

In September, members of Palestinian organisation As-Sa'iqa took a handful of Soviet Jews attempting to travel to colonise Palestine hostage, demanding that the Austrian government close the Jewish Agency for Israel's transit centre in Schonau Castle, which was a major hub for Soviet Jews travelling to occupy Palestine.⁹⁴

The Austrian Chancellor closed the facility permanently and allowed the members of As-Sa'iqa to fly to Libya.⁹⁵

1973:

Attempted assassination of the Vice-President of British Zionist Federation

In November, PFLP member Ilich Ramírez Sánchez attempted to assassinate Joseph Sieff, chairman of Marks & Spencer and vice-president of the British Zionist Federation.⁹⁶

Sánchez fired a single bullet at Sieff, which knocked him unconscious, before his gun jammed and he fled.⁹⁷

Palestinian Resistance Operations in Europe continued...

1973:

Rome Airport operations

In December, members of Fatah stormed Rome's airport terminal where Pan Am Flight 110 from Rome to Tehran via Beirut was preparing to taxi.⁹⁸ 30 on board died and 20 were injured.⁹⁹

The Fatah members then took several Italians and Lufthansa crew hostage and hijacked Lufthansa Flight 303, which was waiting to depart to Munich.¹⁰⁰ One border police officer and one hostage died.¹⁰¹

The plane then departed for Athens, where the Fatah operatives demanded the release of two Palestinian prisoners.¹⁰² They released one wounded hostage and then flew to Damascus, before flying to Kuwait. In Kuwait, the twelve remaining hostages were released.¹⁰³

1975:

Orly Airport Operations

In January, two members of the PFLP fired two RPGs at an Israeli El Al aeroplane, resulting in three deaths.¹⁶⁶

Six days later, four members of the PFLP attempted another RPG attack on an Israeli El Al aeroplane; the ensuing gunfight resulted in 20 injuries.¹⁶⁷

1975:

OPEC Siege

In December, six members of the PFLP, led by Ilich Ramírez Sánchez, took over 60 hostages at the meeting of OPEC leaders in Vienna, demanding that the Austrian authorities read a communiqué about the Palestinian cause on Austrian radio and television networks every two hours.¹⁰⁶

The communiqué was written in French and demanded that the Arab world wage a "total liberation war" for Palestine, whose ministers had been targeted due to their failure to support the Palestinian cause.¹⁰⁷

Sánchez then demanded a plane, which first flew to Algiers, where five oil ministers and 31 other hostages were released.¹⁰⁸ A further ten hostages were released in Tripoli, before returning to Algiers, where the final ten hostages were released, and the PFLP members were offered asylum.¹⁰⁹

1976:

Plane Hijacking

In June, two members of the PFLP and two members of the German Revolutionary Cells hijacked Air France Flight 139 from Tel Aviv to Paris via Athens, diverting it to Benghazi Airport in Libya, and later to Entebbe Airport in Uganda.¹¹⁰

The operatives demanded the release of 53 Palestinian and pro-Palestinian prisoners, 40 of whom were imprisoned by Israel.¹¹¹ The operatives separated the Israeli citizens from the other passengers, who were released.¹¹²

Israel refused to negotiate and conducted a military operation against the operatives and the Ugandan army to repatriate the Israelis, killing three of the hostages in the process and injuring 10 others.¹¹³ The Israeli occupation forces also killed the seven operatives and 45 Ugandan soldiers and destroyed 11 Ugandan fighter planes.¹¹⁴

Palestinian Resistance Operations in Europe continued...

1977:

Plane Hijacking

In October, four members of the PFLP hijacked Lufthansa Flight 181 from Palma de Mallorca to Frankfurt, to demand the release of eleven Red Army leaders imprisoned in West Germany and two Palestinians imprisoned in Türkiye.¹¹⁵

The operatives diverted the flight to Mogadishu Airport in Somalia, where West German Operatives, supported by the Somali Armed Forces, stormed the aircraft and killed three of the operatives.¹¹⁶

1978:

Israeli Airline Minibus Operation

In August, members of the PFLP opened fire on a minibus transporting staff of the Israeli El Al airlines in central London, resulting in the death of an Israeli flight attendant.¹¹⁷

1981:

Assassination of the President of the Austrian-Israeli Friendship League

In May, Heinz Nittel, the pro-Israeli leader of the Austrian Socialist Party, Chairman of the Socialist Youth Austria, and President of the Austrian-Israeli Friendship League was assassinated by a member of the Abu Nidal organisation.¹¹⁸

1981:

Antwerp Synagogue Operation

In October, members of Black September loaded a truck with bombs that exploded outside of a synagogue in Antwerp, resulting in the deaths of three people.¹¹⁹

1982:

Israeli Restaurant Operation

In August, two members of Abu Nidal organisation opened fire on the Israeli Chez Jo Goldenberg restaurant in Paris, resulting in six deaths and 22 injuries.¹²⁰

1985:

Rome and Vienna Airport Operations

In December, four members of the Palestinian Abu Nidal organisation opened fire on the ticket counter for Israeli El Al airlines and Trans World Airlines at Rome airport, resulting in 16 deaths and 99 injuries.¹⁰⁴

Simultaneously, three Abu Nidal members threw grenades into a crowd queuing to check in for a flight from Vienna Airport to Tel Aviv.¹⁰⁵ Three people died and 39 were wounded.

1985:

Frankfurt Airport Operation

In June, members of the Abu Nidal organisation bombed Frankfurt Airport, resulting in the deaths of three people and wounding 74 others.¹²¹

1985:

Lacarna Yacht Operation

In September, three members of the PLO fired on a yacht carrying three Israelis, demanding the release of 20 Palestinians taken hostage by the Israeli Occupation Navy.¹²² All three Israelis died.¹²³

Palestinian Resistance Operations in Europe continued...

1988:

Israeli Embassy in Cyprus Operation

In May, a member of the Abu Nidal organisation targeted the Israeli Embassy in Nicosia with a car bomb, resulting in three deaths including the driver.¹²⁴

The Israeli Embassy in Nicosia had been bombed twice previously, in 1979 and 1984, causing no casualties.¹²⁵

1988:

***City of Poros* Operation**

In July, a member of the Abu Nidal organisation boarded the *City of Poros* ferry and opened fire, resulting in eight deaths and 98 injuries.¹²⁶

“Palestine continues in these days to provide a daily number of young martyrs. The resistance continues and certainly will continue so long as the occupation continues. Of course, the Palestinian masses can count, more than ever, on your active solidarity. Of course they are well aware of the position of French imperialism which seeks by all means to support the Zionist entity.

May a thousand solidarity initiatives bloom in support of Palestine and the growing intifada!

May a thousand solidarity initiatives bloom for the Lebanese youth in struggle!”

Georges Abdallah

in a statement delivered to the Unified Meeting to Free Georges Abdallah in Paris on 19 March 2016.¹²⁷



05

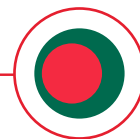
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Non-Palestinians who Fought for Palestinian Liberation



05

Non-Palestinians who Fought for Palestinian Liberation



Kamal Mustafa Ali

Ali was martyred fighting alongside the PLO at the Castle of the High Rock, or Beaufort Castle, in Lebanon in 1982.¹²⁸

His body was taken hostage by the Israeli Occupation Forces until 2004, when it was released in an exchange deal with Hezbollah.¹²⁹ Whilst Ali's remains were returned to his family in Bangladesh, a grave was erected in the Martyr's Cemetery in Lebanon in tribute to his sacrifice.¹³⁰



Maher al-Jazi

In 2024, Al-Jazi, a Jordanian truck driver, opened fire on Israeli occupation soldiers at the Allenby Crossing to protest Israel's ongoing genocide in Gaza.¹³¹

He killed three soldiers before he was martyred.¹³²

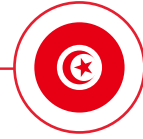


Umran bin al-Kilani al-Muqaddami

Al-Muqaddami was martyred in northern Palestine in 1988 in a revenge operation for Israel's assassination of Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad).¹³³

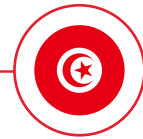
The operation, which was launched from southern Lebanon, killed seven Israeli occupation soldiers, wounded 15 others, and resulted in the capture of two.¹³⁴

Non-Palestinians who Fought for Palestinian Liberation continued...



Khalid bin Saleh al-Jalasi

Al-Jalasi was martyred in northern Palestine in 1988 in a resistance operation in northern Palestine, launched from southern Lebanon.¹³⁵



Faisal al-Hashashi

Al-Hashashi was martyred in 1993 in a resistance operation against Israeli occupation forces in Aishiyyah in southern Lebanon.¹³⁶



Sami Ben al-Taher al-Haj Ali and Riad ben al-Saudi Badri

Ali and Badri were martyred in 1995 in a resistance operation that ambushed an Israeli occupation convoy travelling between the Lebanese town of Taibeh and northern Palestine.¹³⁷



Baleegh ben Muhammad Anwar al-Lajmi

Al-Lajmi was martyred in 1996 in a resistance operation in Srira, southern Lebanon.¹³⁸



Patrick Argüello

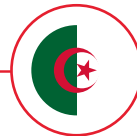
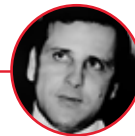
Argüello participated alongside Leila Khaled in hijacking an Israeli plane in 1970. He was shot dead and martyred during the hijacking.¹³⁹

Non-Palestinians who Fought for Palestinian Liberation continued...



Kamal Kheir Beik

Beik was a Syrian member of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party who participated in Palestinian resistance operations in Europe and the 1975 OPEC siege.¹⁴⁰ He was later assassinated in Beirut.¹⁴¹



Mohamed Boudia

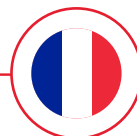
Boudia was a senior member of the PFLP who had also fought in the Algerian liberation struggle.¹⁴²

He was assassinated by Mossad agents in a car bomb in Paris in 1973, where he was Chief of PFLP operations in Europe.¹⁴³



Ahmad Daqamseh

Daqamseh, a Jordanian soldier, conducted a resistance operation against an Israeli school trip. He served 20 years' hard labour as a result.¹⁴⁴

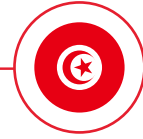


Françoise Kesteman

In 1984, Kesteman became the first French national to be martyred whilst fighting for Palestinian liberation, in an operation off the coast of southern Lebanon.¹⁴⁵

Originally a nurse, she worked as a volunteer for the Palestinian Red Cross in 1981, before returning to Lebanon and training as a resistance fighter.¹⁴⁶ Two other resistance fighters were killed and another two taken hostage during the operation.¹⁴⁷

Non-Palestinians who Fought for Palestinian Liberation continued...



Milo bin Najeh

Najeh was martyred during the 1987 resistance operation Night of the Gliders, when two resistance fighters entered northern Palestine from southern Lebanon using hang gliders.¹⁴⁸

He killed six Israeli soldiers and wounded seven others before his martyrdom.¹⁴⁹



Ilich Ramírez Sánchez (Carlos the Jackal)

Sánchez joined the PFLP in 1970, where he was given the codename Carlos, due to his South American origins.¹⁵⁰ He fought in Jordan in 1970 and then conducted resistance operations for the PFLP in Europe.¹⁵¹

In 1973, he participated in the attempted assassination of the vice president of the British Zionist Federation, in retaliation for Mossad's assassination of Mohamed Boudia.¹⁵²

He also conducted resistance operations against the Israeli Bank Hapoalim in London, three pro-Israeli French newspapers, and the French Embassy in The Hague in 1974.¹⁵³

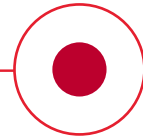
In 1975, he conducted resistance operations against Israeli aeroplanes at Paris' Orly Airport and led the OPEC siege.¹⁵⁴



Mohammad Salah

In 2023, Salah, an Egyptian soldier stationed in the Sinai, crossed into occupied Palestine and conducted a resistance operation against Israeli occupation soldiers, killing three and wounding two others before he was martyred.¹⁵⁵

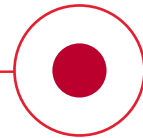
Non-Palestinians who Fought for Palestinian Liberation continued...



Fusako Shigenobu

Founder of the Japanese Red Army (JRA), Shigenobu travelled to Beirut in 1971 and trained with the PFLP as part of an international network to organise a world revolution that responded to American and Japanese imperialism and supported the Palestinian liberation struggle.¹⁵⁶

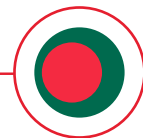
She lived in the Middle East for over 30 years as part of her efforts, and served 20 years' imprisonment in Japan for her organisation's operations.¹⁵⁷



Yasuyuki Yasuda, Tsuyoshi Okudaira, and Kozo Okamoto

Yasuda, Okudaira, and Okamoto were Japanese resistance fighters for the JRA who carried out a resistance operation in coordination with the PFLP in Al-Lydd Airport in 1972, which led to the death of eight Israelis, including a candidate in the Israeli Presidential Election, Aharon Katzir.¹⁵⁸

Yasuda and Okudaira were martyred in the operation, whilst Okamoto was taken hostage by Israeli authorities until his release in a 1985 prisoner exchange.¹⁵⁹



Arab, Irish and Bangladeshi Martyrs

A number of Arab, Irish, and Bangladeshis were martyred whilst contributing to resistance operations for the Palestinian liberation struggle.¹⁶⁰

Around 4,000 non-Palestinian Arab fighters were martyred in Palestine as part of the resistance to the 1948 Nakba, and roughly 20,600 non-Palestinian Arab fighters were martyred during the 1967 Naksa.¹⁶¹

In 2014, Israeli occupation forces demolished 20 graves belonging to Jordanian soldiers who were martyred in Palestine during the 1967 *Naksa*.¹⁶²

A number of Irish and thousands of Bangladeshi fighters fought for the Palestinian liberation struggle in Lebanon, and were buried in the Martyrs' Cemetery following their martyrdom.¹⁶³

“Any uprising
that does not
set Palestine
as its compass
is politically
misguided.”

Georges Abdallah

in an interview with Al
Mayadeen in 2013.¹⁶⁴



06

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Western Media Bias

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Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, the unpardoned terrorist

LEBANON - FRANCE **FRANCE**



08

Western Media Bias

Misrepresenting Abdallah as a convict or terrorist rather than a resistance fighter

Western media refuses to acknowledge that Abdallah is a freedom fighter, a resistance fighter, and an activist, instead attempting to undermine his just cause by labelling him a terrorist or a convict.

BBC NEWS

Pro-Palestinian convict freed by France after 41 years

FRANCE 24

Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, the unpardoned terrorist

The New York Times

TRIAL OF SUSPECTED TERRORIST LEADER OPENS IN PARIS TODAY AFTER 2 1/2 YEARS

The Washington Post

FRENCH IMPOSE LIFE SENTENCE IN LEBANESE TERRORIST'S TRIAL

**“I will not
regret, I will not
compromise,
I will continue
to resist.”**

Georges Abdallah. ¹⁶⁵



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