

## **The fedayeen 'Guirella Fighters' operation in Beisan, "Crossing the Palestinian Brigade"**



One of the heroic operations inside the occupied territories, where the fedayeen demonstrated their noble goal and the justice of their cause, while the occupation displayed its brutality and entrenched criminality before the world's eyes.

On November 19, 1974, three fedayeen from the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine arrived in the city of Beisan, coming from within the occupied territory, to carry out the operation named after the martyr Montaha al-Hurani, who was crushed by the tanks of the Zionist occupation in the city of Jenin in the occupied West Bank.

The group stormed a building inhabited by Israeli intelligence officers and their families in the city of Beisan, south of the Sea of Galilee, and took hostages. They demanded that the Israeli occupation authorities release 14 Palestinian militants from Israeli prisons, including the martyr Omar al-Qasem and the militant bishop Ilarion Capucci, in exchange for the hostages' lives.

Following the Israeli authorities' usual refusal to meet the fedayeen's demands, Israeli forces attempted to storm the building. Two successive attempts failed. However, in the morning at eight o'clock, the third attempt to storm the building began, sparking intense clashes. The operation ended with the killing of 3 Israeli officers and the injury of 19 others, and the martyrdom of the three fedayeen:

Muhammad Abdul Mohammed Shahada, the operation's leader, from Baqoura.

Abdel Fattah Ahmed Al-Kahlout - Gaza.

Nazia Sami Mustafa Al-Jaras - Seelat al-Harithiya - Jenin.

After the operation, the whole world witnessed live on air a new chapter in Zionist crimes, as the Israeli occupation forces threw the bodies of the fedayeen from the windows of the building, and hordes of settlers gathered to desecrate and burn them, dancing around them.

The British television broadcast a film about the burning of the fedayeen's bodies, which caused great outrage among millions of viewers. Similarly, the film was shown on Swiss television, which stopped airing it six minutes after it started, following viewers' demands, as it reminded them of Nazi crimes.