

Solidarity Screenings Glasgow in collaboration with Falastin Film Festival

THE VANGUARDS OF THE REVOLUTION

The defeat in the 1967 war (Al-Naksa) led to a new approach in the Palestinian national liberation struggle. The focus before was on conventional warfare, now it was focused on guerrilla warfare. Two events symbolise this shift:

- The battle of al-Karama and Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) plane hijacking
- Al-Karama: Was mostly a military defeat for the Palestinians, but a hugely symbolic victory. Propelled Fatah into being the largest party in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)

Dawson Field Hijacking: PFLP successfully hijack three airliners, this is done to bring Palestine to the international spotlight.





HISTORY OF PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE CINEMA



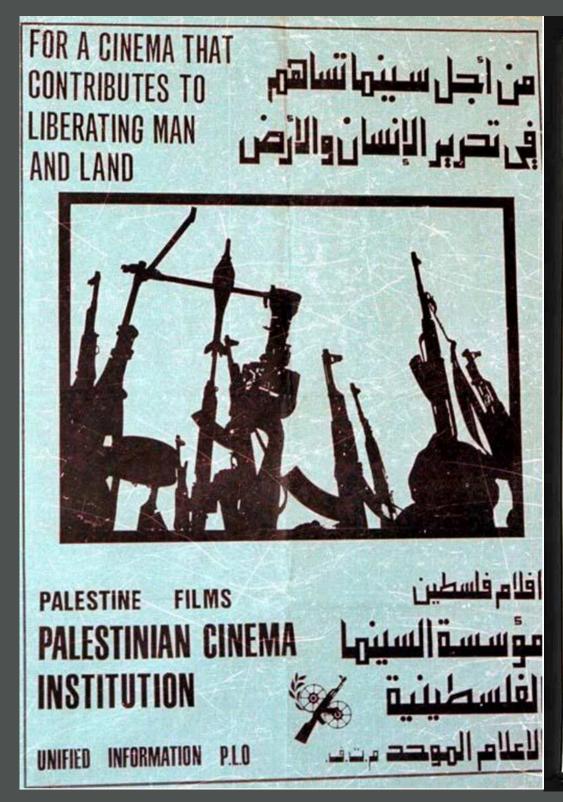
THE PALESTINE FILM UNIT, MILITANCY IN PALESTINIAN CINEMA AND THE MASS LINE

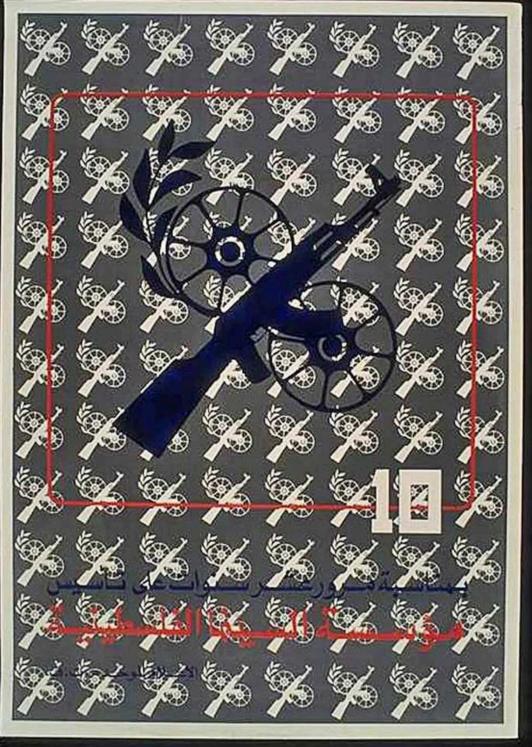
PALESTINE FILM UNIT

- Film units that were affiliated to militant revolutionary organisations began to be formed in the 60s-70s
- The Palestine Cinema Unit, later became the Palestine Film Unit, was associated with the PLO, whereas the PFLP had their own film unit.
- Serving the revolution and Palestine:

"Cinema should become an arm, a fighting arm, at the service of Palestinian Liberation"

 Archival work was also emphasised, these films were circulated internationally. Most of the original copies were destroyed by Israel during the Lebanese Civil War







MILITANCY IN PALESTINIAN CINEMA

- These film-workers were militant and revolutionary in the truest sense of the words
- They put themselves on the line for the sake of Palestine, the camera was their weapon
- One of the films we are showing is dedicated to Hani Jawharieh, who was martyred doing this work

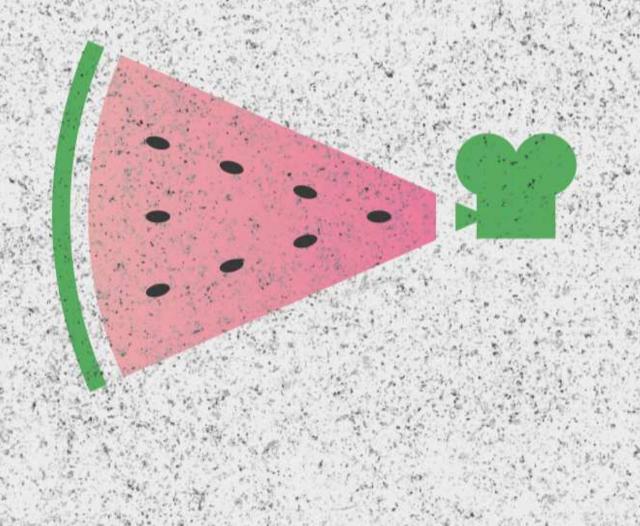
"The light weapon is the primary weapon of the people's war and similarly, the light 16-mm camera is the most appropriate weapon for the cinema of the people. A film's success is measured by the same criteria used to measure the success of a military operation."

MASS LINE

"From the masses to the masses."

- It's one thing to say you are doing something for the people, it is something else to truly do it for the people, by being a servant of the masses
- The Palestinian film-workers were in the camps, militia bases, educational institutes and trade unions - right where the masses were
- They would hold their films to account to the masses (through polling them with surveys)
- Seeing what the people have said, they would re-edit the films to better express the sentiments of the Palestinian people
- This kind of film screening work is being done today internationally today still (e.g., Rupture Cinema in Dublin or For the People in Chicago)





SCOTLAND سکوتلاندا

THE EFFECT OF VIDEO NOW

The situation on the ground has developed immensely since the 60s-80s. The tactics of the resistance have shifted and along with it so has their art production.

Digital video has taken to the forefront, allowing us to see the victories of the resistance and the crimes of the occupation from multiple angles.

The nature of digital alongside the internet means these videos are far more easily spread to the broadest of audiences.

New iconography: The red triangle has become another symbol for Palestine.



PALESTINE IN THE EYE

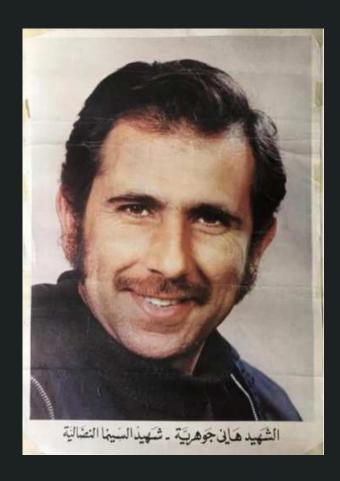
ا فلسطين في العين FILASTIN FI AL-AYN Directed by Mustafa Abu Ali (PLO Film Unit) Palestine, 1976





CW: Mentions of malnutrition and death; depiction of gunfire and a brief picture of severe bodily harm of a child.

SHORT FILM PALESTINE IN THE EYE





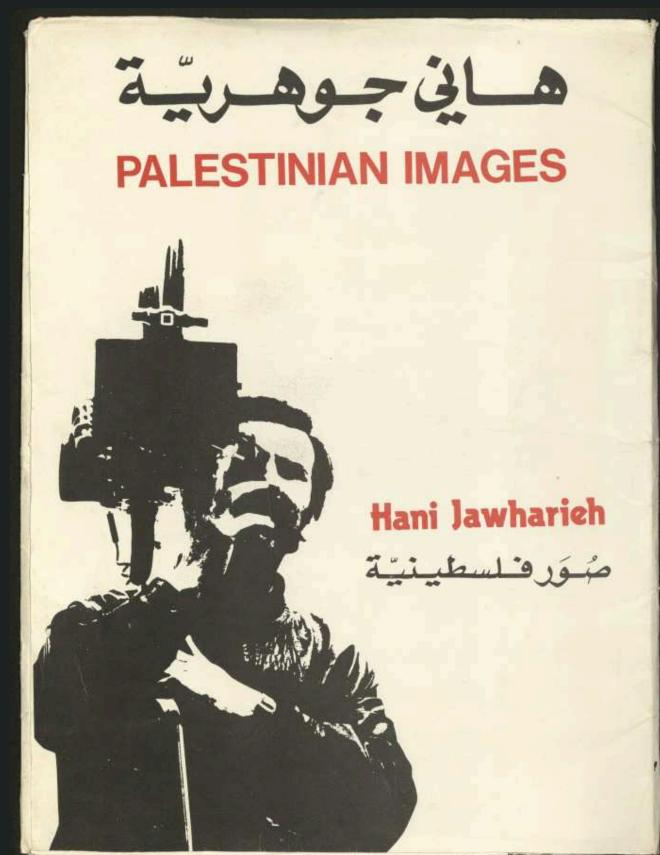


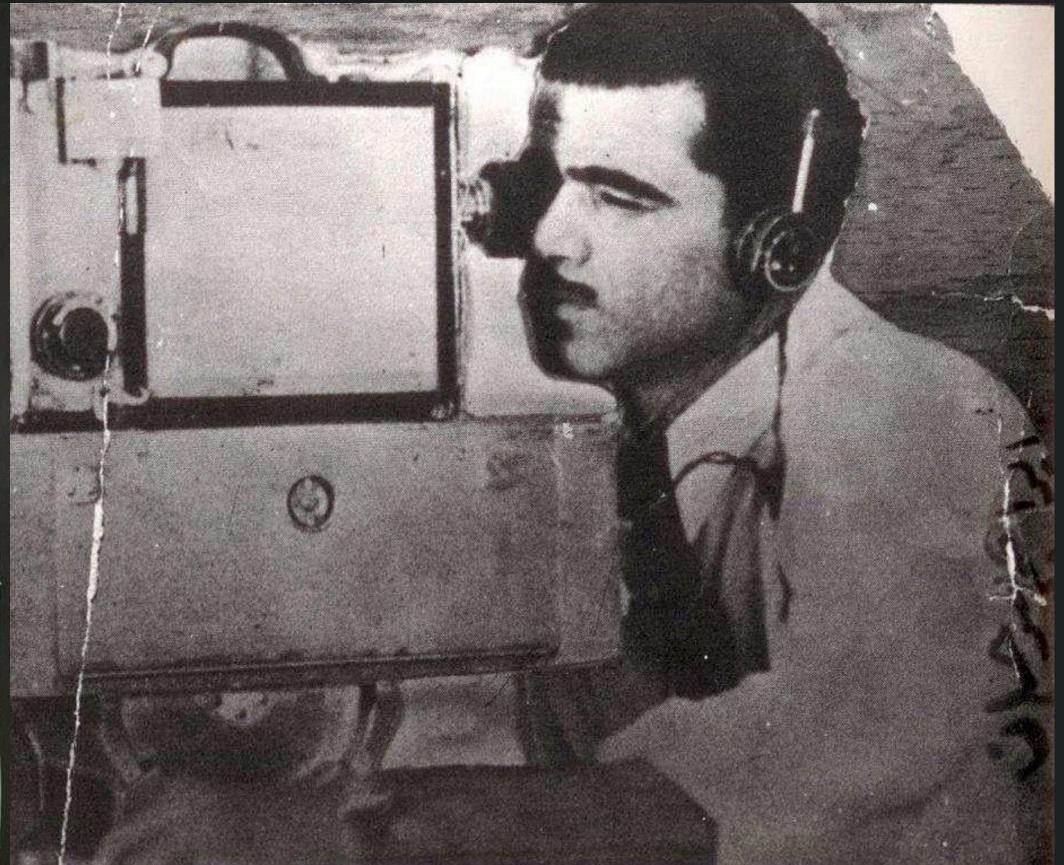
"THROUGH THE STILL AND MOVING
PICTURES WE CAN COMMUNICATE THE
CONCEPTS AND PROPAGATE THE IDEAS OF
THE REVOLUTION TO THE MASSES, AND
PRESERVE ITS CONTINUITY."

"THE PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE BELIEVES THAT ACTION THROUGH CINEMA IS A NATURAL EXTENSION OF ARMED ACTION"

- HANI JAWHARIEH

-MUSTAFA ABU ALI







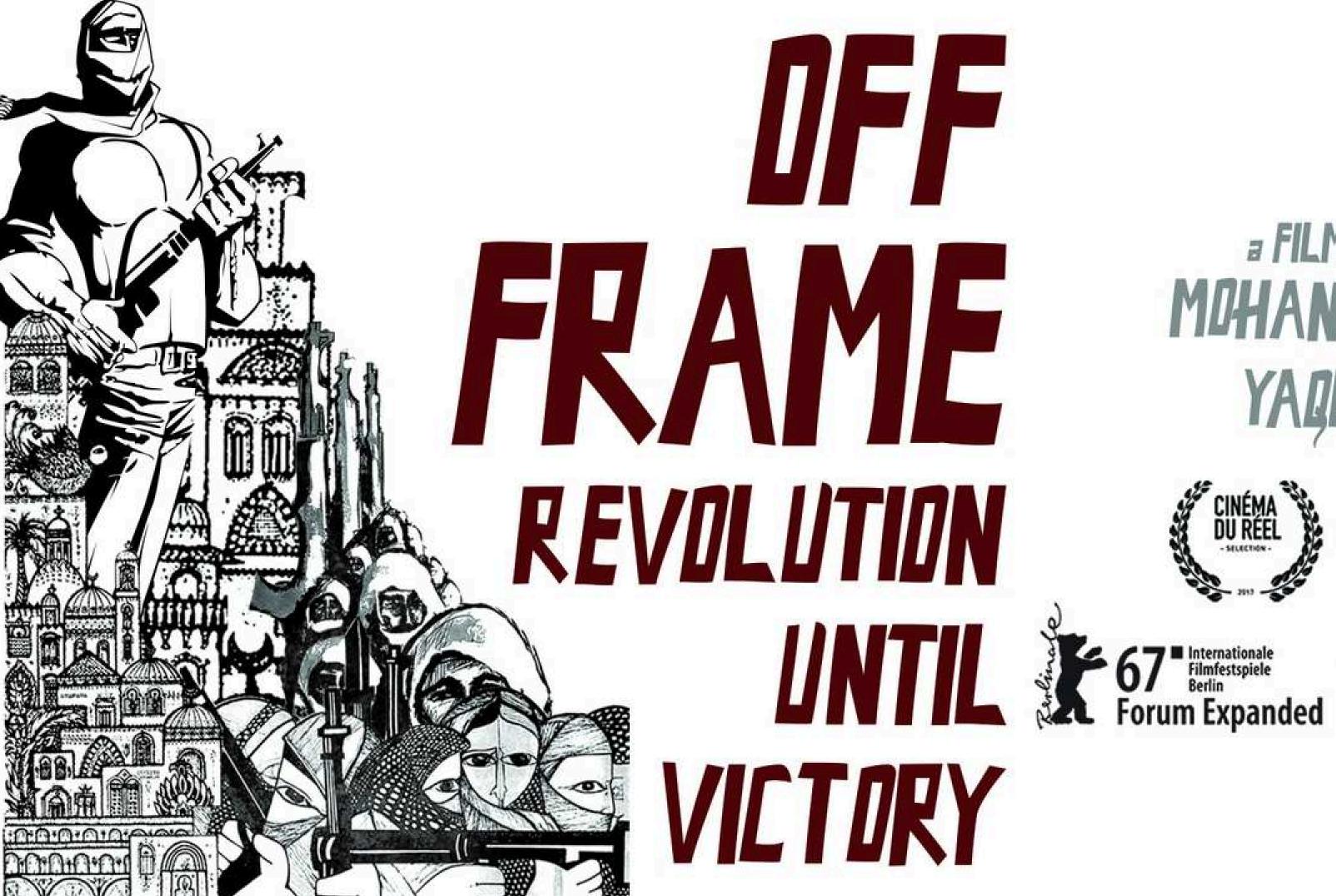


Extensive archival research results in the assembly of cca. 36 Palestinian films produced between 1968 and 1982, the era of Palestinian Third Cinema.

The film (with no voiceover) traces the works of militant filmmakers in reclaiming image and narrative through revolutionary and militant cinema.

In resurrecting a forgotten memory of struggle, Off Frame reanimates what is within the frame, but also weaves a critical reflection by looking for what is outside it, or what is off frame.

CW: Short clips depicting blood, gunfire, bombardment, corpses, and severe bodily injury on children and adults including amputated limbs and burned faces.



a FILM BY MOHANAD YAQUBI









OFFICIAL SELECTION

CONTACT

SOLIDARITYSCREENINGSGLASGOW@GMAIL.COM IG: @SOLIDARITYSCREENINGSGLASGOW

FALASTINFILMFEST@GMAIL.COM IG: @FALASTINFILMFEST

LET'S GET WATCHIR!

GUIDING QUESTIONS

- 1. How do the political content and the artistic quality compliment each other?
- 2 In which ways do these films serve Palestine and advance the revolution?
- 3. What are some of the shortcomings of the films? How can we build on from them?

SOURCES

Dickinson, Arab Film and Video Manifestos: Forty-Five Years of the Moving Image amid Revolution.

Fischbach, "Battle of Al-Karama, 21 March 1968."

Geyer, "Find a Story in a Grain of Dust': The Search for Palestine's Lost Cinema."

"George Habash - Politicians (1925 - 2008)."

"PFLP Hijack Operations (6 September 1970 - 12 September 1970)."

Khalidi, The Hundred Years' War on Palestine.

PFLP, Strategy for the Liberation of Palestine.

Tse-Tung, Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art in Selected Works of Mao Tse-Tung, III:57–86.

Yaqub, Palestinian Cinema in the Days of Revolution.