

**IN
1975
THE INTERNATIONAL
WOMEN'S YEAR**

**EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH
PALESTINIAN WOMEN
BRUTALLY TORTURED IN
ISRAELI OCCUPATION JAILS**



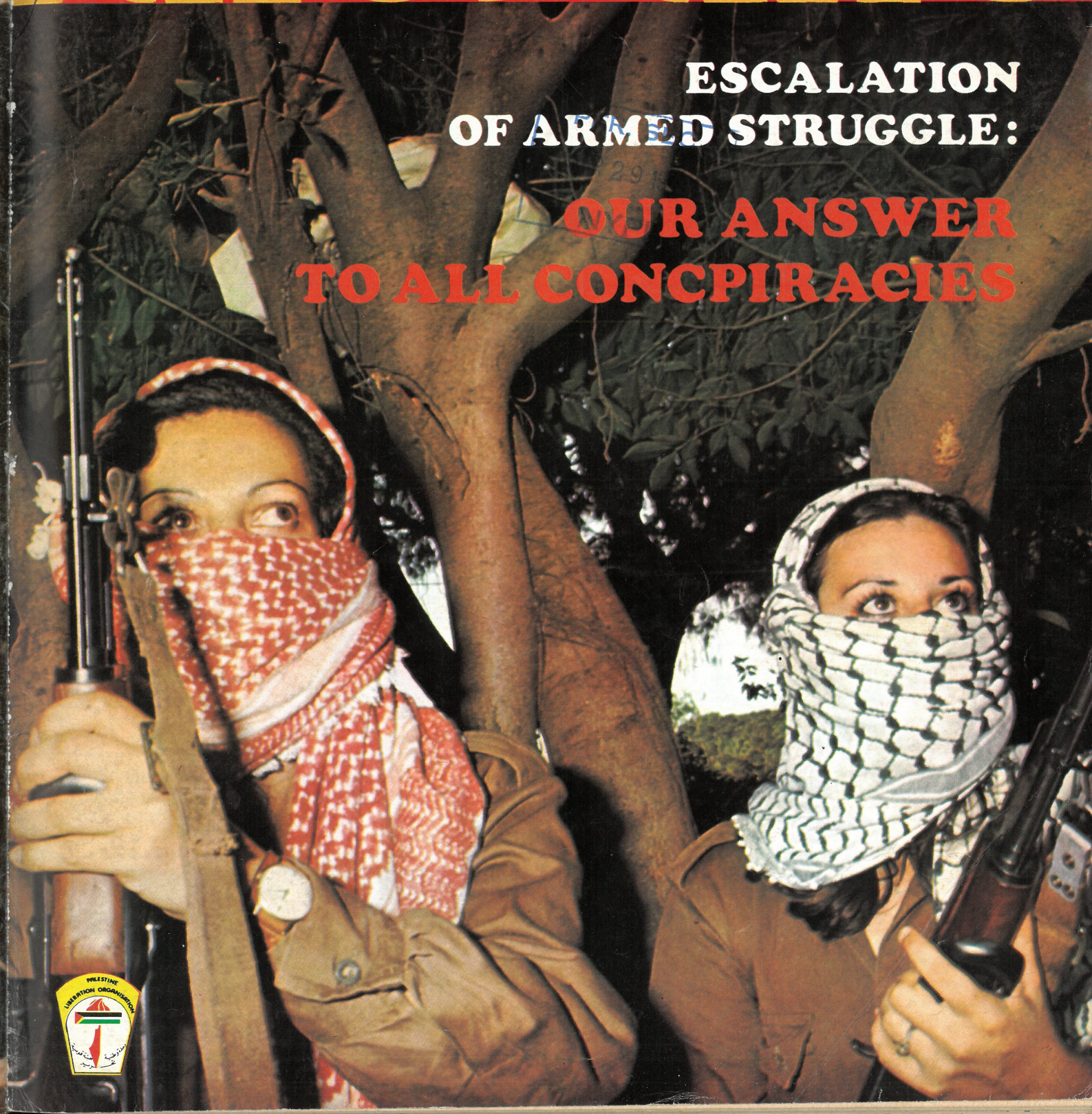
P.L.O.

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Palestine
P.L.O.
information
bulletin

**ESCALATION
OF ARMED STRUGGLE:
OUR ANSWER
TO ALL CONSPIRACIES**



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«PALESTINE» OPINION

ISRAEL'S EXPULSION FROM UN A MILITANT TASK FOR ALL PEACE LOVING PEOPLES

The liberation and independence of two-thirds of the world's population from the yoke of colonialism constitutes one of the most important landmarks in the post-World War II era. These young nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America, who suffered for many centuries from colonialist oppression and expulsion, forged their independence through fierce and brave struggle and innumerable sacrifices. These new independent states have increased the number of nations in the United Nations from 51 in 1945 to 139 in 1975.

There is no doubt that the independence of these young nations has brought about a change in the balance of power on the international level in favour of the international liberation movement, which consequently reflects itself on the UN. The time has gone when the Western countries, headed by the USA, dominated the peoples of the world and their riches and used the international body as a tool to implement their policies and to impose their will upon the colonized nations.

The first battle to break Western hegemony in the UN took place when the majority of member-states voted in favour of the admission of the People's Republic of China and the expulsion of Taiwan from the world body on October 25, 1971.

This change in the balance of power in favour of the anti-imperialist majority on the international level deeply disturbs the imperialist bloc, especially the USA, which still insists on ignoring the new realities of world power.

Once again last year, the anti-imperialist majority in the world body succeeded in breaking Western hegemony. Last November, during the 29th session of the UN General Assembly, 105 states voted in favour of inviting the leader of the Palestinian, YASSER ARAFAT, to speak on behalf of all liberation movements and the Palestinian people. This anti-imperialist majority voted for the suspension of the membership of the apartheid South African regime during the session of the General Assembly.

The imperialist countries still refuse to acknowledge these new facts and to adjust to the new

reality. This was made clear in a speech by US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, at the University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee on July 14. In his speech, Kissinger threatened to halt US financial support for the UN, or even pull out completely, if the «poor» majority votes to suspend Israel from the General Assembly next fall.

These US threats no longer scare the developing countries, which refuse to submit to imperialist blackmail. The young nations have the right to take decisions in accordance with the convictions they struggled for and which do not contradict the UN Charter. They have the right to condemn the racist apartheid policy of the South African regime, and to condemn the Israeli occupation of Arab territories.

The State of Israel has expanded through aggression ever since its creation in 1948; it forcibly occupied more land than allowed it by the UN partition plan of November 29, 1947; it expelled over a million Palestinians from their homeland condemning them to live in refugee camps; it participated in the tripartite Suez aggression on Egypt in 1956; it launched a Blitzkrieg against the Arab States in June 1967 so as to occupy Arab territories three times greater than it had occupied in 1948, and is still occupying Arab territories despite numerous UN resolutions and innumerable international appeals asking for withdrawal from the Arab territories and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Finally, it still oppresses more than a million Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

Despite US threats against the «poor» UN majority, the Conference of 40 Islamic states held in Jidda, Saudi Arabia, on July 16, called unanimously for Israel's expulsion from the world body. On the other hand the African Summit Conference held in Campala passed a resolution on August 1, asking all OAU states «to take the most adequate measures to reinforce the pressure exerted on Israel at the UN and its specialized agencies including the possibility of eventually depriving it of its membership in these institutions».

Israel's expulsion would not only serve as a just punishment for her innumerable violation of UN resolutions; it would also be consistent with the spirit of the very resolutions, by which Israel was admitted conditionally to the UN in 1949, which stipulated that she scrupulously respect all UN resolutions including that calling for the immediate return of the Palestinian People to their homeland.

In view of 26 years of Zionist refusal to implement this basic demand of the Palestinian people, the world community would in fact constitute an ideal means for the world body to show that its resolutions cannot be flouted with impunity, and to prove itself worthy of respect by standing to the threats of the US and the blatant violations of its protégé, Israel.

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THE IMPERIALIST REACTIONARY PHALANGIST CONSPIRACY RETREATS

Since the barbaric Ain al-Rummaneh massacre committed on April 13, 1975, by the Phalangist party against peaceful Palestinians on their way home to the Tal al-Za'tar Refugee-Camp, this sectarian fascist party has been working with all its might, supported by reactionary forces — internal and external — as an imperialist-Zionist tool to trigger off civil war in Lebanon.

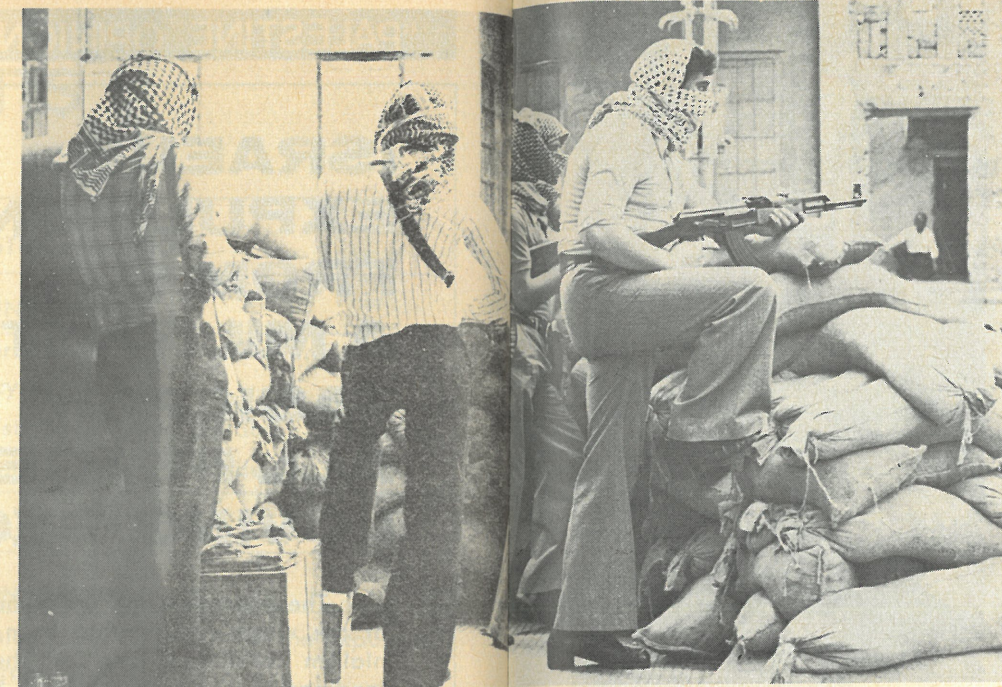
Imperialist, Zionist and Arab reactionary forces (including Lebanese) hoped, in the chaotic atmosphere of mass-killing and through sowing destructive, vicious hysteria, to achieve their objectives of liquidating the Palestinian Revolution militarily and politically, and deterring the upsurge of commando activities and operations inside occupied Palestine. Ultimately, these conspiracies aim to guarantee the removal of the Palestinian Revolution which constitutes an obstacle in the way of the American imperialist settlement.

But these treacherous imperialist designs were defeated through the unique solidarity of the Lebanese masses with the Palestinian Revolution, the organic unity of national and progressive Lebanese forces and their awareness of their common destiny and future with the Palestinian National Liberation Movement. In accordance with this conviction, the popular movement in Lebanon stood courageously side by side with the Revolution in one trench, fighting against the Phalan-

gist imperialist-instigated plots and crimes as well as against other mercenaries and professional killers. As a result of this solid Palestinian and popular Lebanese alliance, the long-nourished dream of the Liquidationist project was driven back. Also, the central aspect of the plot to Arabise the conflict, as happened in the September 1970 Amman massacres executed by the Hashemite Jordanian reaction, was defeated.

The historic stand of the Lebanese national and progressive forces as has been shown hundreds of times in South Lebanon, with the Palestinian People and Revolution is not a coincidence. It finds its concrete base in the realization that these two peoples, Lebanese and Palestinian, belong to the same struggle, cause, and the same Arab nation in its strife against its principal enemies: imperialism, Zionism and reaction, who menace its very existence, security, emancipation, social progress and welfare.

Abu Ammar, as Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and Ge-



Lebanese masses with the Palestinian revolution defected the conspiracy.

neral-Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, in his message to the Lebanese people on June 25, well illustrated the mutual awareness of Lebanese-Palestinian brotherhood and unity:

«Our faith in the organic unity of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples is not an arbitrary conclusion, but rather springs from firm historic and material truths which cannot be ignored or denied. The Palestinian people is one of the closest peoples to Lebanese, in history and tradition, in fraternity and neighbourhood, in land and hills, in character and customs, in nature and climate, in accent and taste, in clothing and food. Since Palestine has existed, there has been intermingling between the two peoples».

Abu Ammar's message pointed clearly to the reactionary isolationist fascist Phalangist party, its accomplices and instigators, as the ones who bear the responsibility for causing immeasurable disaster and ruin to the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, and who unleashed mad practices and criminal violence.

«It is imperative to take into account the fact that there is a plot to strike at Lebanon in isolation as an aim in itself, and to strike at the Arab citizen by striking at Lebanese unity. The aim of this plot is to shake one of the pillars of the Arab nation built on Islamic-Christian unity, causing a

vertical split in the structure of this Arab nation. This occurred after there appeared on the horizon as a result of the October War, the beginning of basic change in the balance of regional, and even of international forces in the interest of the Arabs, and after the Palestinian Revolution moved from a strong position to one which is even stronger.»

The message expressed lucidly Arab nationalist character of the Palestinian Question, and its central position in the Arab national Liberation Movement, just as it touched on the tempering of Palestinian revolutionary consciousness:

«It was inevitable, after a quarter of a century of misery and dispersion that the Palestinians would be transformed into an obstinate fighting force, relying on self-sacrifice and offering waves of martyrs, as a tax imposed by the conscience and duty of Palestinians towards their history and in defence of their Arab nation, its tradition, civilization, and future. It was naturally inevitable that proximity, neighbourhood, common traditions and destiny also impose a harsh tax on the Arab peoples which Zionist expansionism, throughout these past years, has proved are not excluded from Zionist plans and ambitions.»

THE ARMS OF THE REVOLUTION... FOR THE SECURITY OF THE REVOLUTION AND ITS MASSES

During the prolonged bloody conflict waged by the Phalangist party and other conspirators to engage the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese popular movement in the task of defending their own existence from annihilation and exhaustion, the Palestinian Revolution along with the Lebanese masses realized from the start the dimensions of the conspiracy. Consequently, the Revolution tackled the situation with due firmness, discipline, determination, and the required resolute measures to bridle the Phalangist intentions to evoke a civil war in Lebanon. The Palestinian National Liberation Movement succeeded through strict discipline and self-restraint in forcing the Phalangists and their instigators to withdraw, licking their wounds as they saw clearly the signs of their imminent and utter defeat if the combat dragged on after the stubborn stand of the Lebanese popular masses, especially in Shiah, al-Maslakh, Sin al-Fil, Ghubeiri, and other Beirut quarters and suburbs.

In the sacred pursuit of defending its security and existence in Lebanon, the Palestinian Revolution controlled the trend of events and the course of the battle against the reactionary plot, thus keeping the initiative within its own hands. The

Revolution, through its consciousness refused to allow itself to be dragged into minor battles provoked by the Phalangists and other isolationist groups and mercenaries. The Revolution thus managed to preserve and strengthen its power for its main battle against the Zionist occupation and the coming wave of imperialist-reactionary conspiracies.

The interconnection between external and internal plots directed against the Revolution is evident from the fact that the Israelis, who followed closely the events in Lebanon — and did all they could to help the imperialist-Phalangist project — resumed, after the failure of the reactionary Phalangist scheme, their policies of aggression against South Lebanon and Palestinian refugee-camps.

Finally, regarding the question of the Revolution's security, and Palestinian-Lebanese relations, these are carefully formulated and clearly expressed in a well-balanced equation in the message of the General Commander of Palestinian revolutionary forces Abu Ammar:

«The Palestinian Revolution bears arms only for the sake of liberation and the defence of its existence: two inseparable twins, for there is no liberation without revolution, and no revolution without revolutionaries.»



Destruction caused by Phalangist aggression.

ZIONIST AGGRESSIONS ON SOUTH LEBANON AND PALESTINIAN REFUGEE-CAMPS

Three times in little more than two weeks, on July 7th, 14th and 23rd, Israeli forces carried out major attacks inside Lebanon, striking by air and sea at Palestinian camps in the Tyre region, by air at the Ain al-Hilweh camp and other targets in the Sidon area, and in a ground assault against the Lebanese village of Kfar Kela.

In each attack, Zionist forces suffered casualties far higher than at any time in the past, as a result of the stiff resistance put up by the forces of the Palestinian Revolution and of the armed Lebanese masses in the South. In the sea and air attacks on camps in Tyre and Sidon on the 7th and 23rd of the month respectively, the Israeli raiders killed 12 Palestinians and wounded 30, destroying scores of homes. But they lost three planes, shot down by the Resistance's air defences: two Skyhawks and a Phantom.

In the ground attack by frogmen which accompanied the air and sea assault on Rashidiya camp near Tyre, several of the enemy were killed in hand to hand fighting, while weapons, equipment and a boat were left behind by the Israelis when they were forced to retreat, after fail-

ing to achieve their objective of storming the camp.

In an even more remarkable example of the growing effectiveness of popular resistance to the continued attacks by the Israeli «Defence» Forces, the people of the small Lebanese village of Kfar Kela taught the enemy once again that they cannot enter the villages of South Lebanon with impunity, as they already began to learn last October when the people of Taibé resisted an Israeli attack at the cost of four martyrs.

In the three hour battle in Kfar Kela, the popular resistance inflicted heavy casualties on the Israeli forces (seven wounded by Israeli admission), captured numerous weapons (including five anti-tank rocket launchers and large amounts of ammunition), and prevented the enemy from occupying



Press Conference by Kfar Kela militants.

the village. Foiled in their main aim, the Israelis blew up two houses at the edge of the village and took seven hostages with them.

The lesson of these three attacks is clear: **an armed organized people can, in time, and through great sacrifice, defeat any imperialist aggression, no matter how strong.** The best proof of this is the difference between the losses in the air raids of May and June 1974 on Palestinian camps in Nabatiya, Sidon and Tyre, when several hundred people were killed and wounded, and those in the latest raids. The building of shelters, improvement in civil defence, and most importantly, the development of air defences and of other aspects of popular defence all contributed to the foiling of the enemy's plans.

These successive costly defeats for the Israeli enemy in his attempted incursions into Lebanon must be contrasted with the success of our fighters in penetrating to the heart of the Zionist entity and in striking hard without suffering any casualties. They are yet another illustration that **the imperialist enemy, for all his power cannot win in the end, and that an armed and conscious people cannot lose.**

□ □

PALESTINIAN MILITARY ACADEMY GRADUATION OF THE FIRST CLASS OF OFFICERS

In order to raise the morale of Zionist settlers, Israeli Officials have for long adopted a self-glorifying military propaganda, while also underplaying the importance and the capabilities of the Palestinian Revolution, describing its operations as «seasonal», and as having negligible effect on them. Yet those who note daily the never ending attacks of Palestinian revolutionaries in the heart of occupied Palestine, thereby constituting a very hot third front; those who lived the «October earthquake» have seen this propaganda crumbling at its very foundation. Recently, Israeli officials felt obliged to admit the efficiency of our technical capabilities as well as our level of training. Prime Minister Rabin pointed, following the Savoy operation which took place on March 5, 1975, to the «dangerously» high military capability of the Resistance Movement, their utilisation of sophisticated weapons and their high level of training, and warned against excessive pride on the Israeli side which he said would ultimately lead to a «disaster».

To promote and consolidate what is admitted by the enemy to be a high standard, the General Command of the Assifa forces decided to establish a Military Academy in order to further train politicized military cadres who will bear the responsibility of developing the potential of the Revolution, as well as increasing its efficiency, and in turn its victories.

A year ago the Academy was inaugurated by General Commander Arafat. The cadres were chosen from fighters in the Assifa forces, and the curriculum was prepared



Palestinian Military Academy: the march forward.

by the Assifa Military Command. It was a condensed program dealing with all military, political, cultural and social aspects of the Revolution. Along with the official program, a series of lectures were delivered covering the present political situation in the Middle East and in other fields of specialisation, the lecturers being members of the General Command and other prominent Fateh cadres.

On June 22, 1975, the General Command of the Assifa forces celebrated the graduation of the first group of officers of the Academy; the celebration was attended by the General Commander of the Armed Forces of the Revolution, Yasser Arafat, and the guests included several Arab and foreign ambassadors, as well as representatives of different liberation movements. After a parade performed by the cadets, the commander of the Academy delivered a speech in which he spoke highly of the graduating officer's morale and commitment to proper revolutionary conduct, and wished them success.

Prizes were distributed to the graduating officers by General Commander Abu Ammar. The class was named after the Martyr Abu Sabri, a member of the General Command of the Assifa forces and of the Central Committee of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement, Fateh.

During the celebration, Yasser Arafat delivered a speech, in which he assessed the latest developments on the Palestinian, Arab and international spheres, and emphasized the existing strong relations between Syria and the Palestinian Revolution, as well as the support of the revolution for all national and

progressive forces in Lebanon, who together with the Revolution foiled the Imperialist conspiracy that took place in Lebanon during the last few months.

Extracts from Abu Ammar's speech follow :

«We are neither racists nor fascists. We have raised the slogan of the democratic State in which all would live in equality, justice and fraternity. We are committed to this slogan and we will continue our fight until we achieve it... We aim through this slogan to awaken the Jewish masses and relieve them from the «Masada» complex imposed on them by their Zionist leaders.

We are not alone in the battlefield; we are in the same front with the Arab masses and friendly progressive forces. The victory of the revolutionaries in Saigon, in Pnom Penh, in Angola and in Mozambique are victories of the Palestinian revolution, and any victory of the Palestinian Revolution is a victory for all forces struggling for the elimination of human slavery. We are against monopolies, against imperialism and colonialism, and therefore against world Zionism.

May Palestine bear witness to what I say, may the Arab Nation bear witness to what I say.

Revolution Until Victory».

□ □



In spite of Zionist destruction determination persists.

34 PALESTINIAN COMMANDO OPERATIONS IN JUNE 1975



Palestinian fighters

Although the Palestinian Revolution has been busy over the past three months confronting the reactionary and imperialist conspiracy in Lebanon against the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese masses, it continued military operations against Zionist occupation throughout Occupied Palestine.

Last June, Palestinian fighters executed a total of 34 operations against Zionist military and economic targets and installations. They showed the Zionist State that the Palestinian Revolution could hit deep in the Occupied Palestinian homeland. They further proved the futility of the strict Zionist security measures, and of oppressive procedures such as torture, arrests and collective punishment.

The June operations included among their main targets enemy patrols, military and economic installations in Jerusalem, Nablus, Tel Aviv, Jaffa, Gaza and Galilee, and resulted in the destruction of more than ten military vehicles and the killing and wounding of a number of enemy soldiers. Among other targets hit were the Tiberias Municipality Building, the railway between Dimona and Asdud, three

water-pumping stations and two main telephone cables.

The month's most notable operations were the following:

Commando Rocket Attack on Beisan:

This operation was executed during the night of May 31, by one of our combat units, which fired rockets at the town of Beisan in the northern Jordan River Valley. The attack was executed in two phases and the rockets scored direct hits on their targets. Rocket attacks were also carried out this month on Naharia and Qiryat Shmona (Al-Khalisa).

The Jerusalem Broadcasting Station Operation:

A commando unit in Occupied Palestine placed a number of incendiary charges in various parts of the enemy's Broadcasting station in the Misrara Quarter of Jerusalem on June 4. The charges exploded, des-

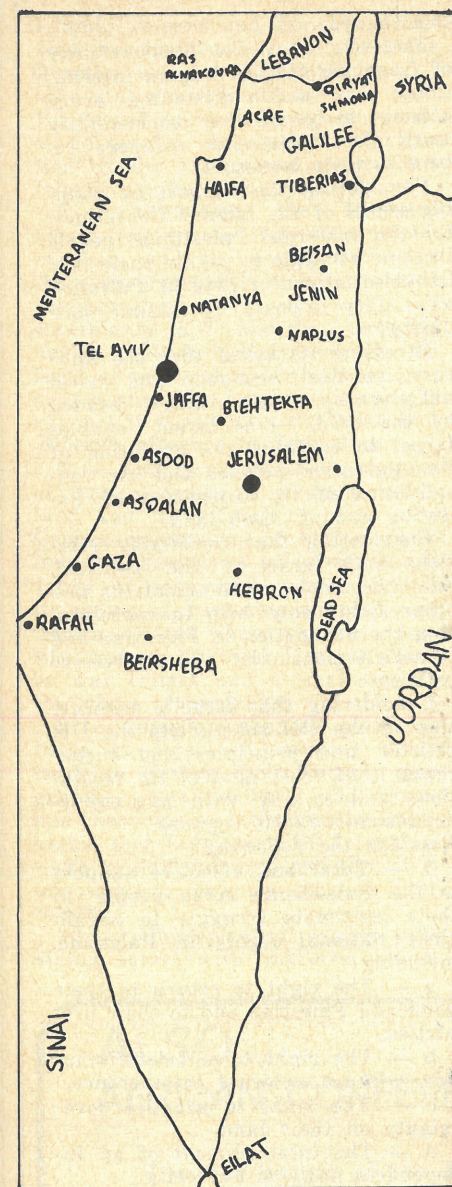
troying large parts of the building and starting fires in one of the major archive rooms, and later extended to the studios.

The explosion caused many enemy injuries and resulted in serious material damage.

Kfar Yuval Operation

The Martyr Mohammad Jaber Nabhan unit, acting on orders from the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, attacked the Nahal Center (the Zionist Military Youth Organization) in Kfar Yuval settlement (Abul Qamh) at 5 a.m. on June 15. The unit took all those present in the center as hostages. After seizing the center, the unit demanded that Israeli authorities release 24 Palestinian militants detained in Zionist jails, among them Archbishop Hilarion Cappucci and Shaykh Mohammad Abu Tayr.

Once again, the Zionists demonstrated their disregard for human lives and, refusing to respond to the unit's demands, opened fire on the commandos and the hostages and stormed the building. A fierce six-hour battle took place. The four commandos fell martyrs: Hassan al-Soufi, Qassim Rashid al-Ta'i, Abdul Rahman al-Yazid Amzghar and Fikrat Quzidamaz.



Targets of June Operations

Our fighters inflicted heavy human losses on the enemy: the Zionist commander who led the attack and 20 others were killed and 37 wounded.

June's operations show that while repelling the conspiracy aimed at its back in Lebanon, the Palestinian Revolution is able to continue the struggle successfully on the main battle-field, inside occupied Palestine, and is able to deliver painful blows to its enemies on all fronts.

JULY OPERATIONS

During the first three weeks of July, Palestinian commandos maintained the same pace as in June with their attacks on Zionist targets, carrying out a total of 28 operations from 1-20 July.

Like June's operations, these were carried out in all parts of Palestine, with the great majority (24) executed in the areas occupied by the Zionists in 1948, which are considered the most «secure» parts of the Zionist entity.

They included seven rocket attacks, six of them in retaliation for the barbaric bombardment of refugee camps in Tyre and Sidon on July 7th and 13th respectively. The air defence of the camps succeeded in shooting down three enemy planes during these raids. And in the naval attack on the Rashidiya camp — near Tyre — an enemy boat was captured.

Among the most notable attacks executed by our fighters during this period were the following:

The placing of a bomb inside a refrigerator in Zion Square in the heart of occupied Jerusalem on July 4, resulted in the killing of 13 and the wounding of 77, according to the admissions of the enemy, and severely shook the nerves of the settler population of Jerusalem.

This was only one of five operations in 20 days in the city, the last of which, on July 20, destroyed three floors of an officer's residence and killed and wounded at least eight of enemy soldiers.

The destruction of the oil pipeline between Bir Oura and Eilat in the Naqab desert in southern Palestine on July 9, resulted in the destruction of thousands of tons of oil, in cutting off communication with the port of Eilat due to the spreading of huge quantities of oil through the pipe-line for many days. The operation was followed by the firing of rockets by our commandos at the nearby settlement of Ilot, showing the ability of our revolutionaries to operate even under the most difficult conditions, since both operations were carried out in a desert region.

Two Palestinian commandos on July 18 managed to smuggle a large quantity of explosives into the heavily-guarded Lydd airport, but were detected and captured before they could execute the operation planned. This attempt nevertheless shows the vulnerability of the Zionist enemy even at the most important strategic sites.

On the same day, three Palestinian militants stormed the Metulla settlement, took hostages, and after 8½ hour battle were martyred with their hostages by the Zionist enemy, which once again preferred to sacrifice the lives of their own citizens held prisoners by our revolutionaries rather than yield to our demands of releasing Palestinian militants unjustly held in Israeli jails.



VICTORY FOR PALESTINE

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE CALLS FOR EXPULSION OF ISRAEL FROM UN



Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference in Jeddah.

The 40-nation Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference held in Jeddah between 12-15 July, 1975, adopted unanimously and without alteration the draft resolution presented by the PLO delegation led by Abu Lutf, Head of the P.L.O. Political Department, regarding the expulsion of Israel from the UN. By doing so, the Islamic states have again scored another victory for the Palestine Question and the Palestinian people's struggle. Following is the text of the resolution:

«The 6th Conference of Foreign Ministers of Islamic States, which was held in Jeddah between 12 and 15 July; recalling the statement put forth during the Conference of heads of Islamic States which was held between 22 and 24 of February 1974 in Lahore; and recalling the prior resolutions of the Islamic Summit Conference and the Conferences of Foreign Ministers of Islamic States on the Palestine question and the Middle East crisis; and basing itself on the principles and rules of the Islamic Conferences and the UN Charter; noting with pride and appreciation the heroic sacrifices of the Palestinian people in the face of the Zionist aggressor for the liberation of Palestine; and after studying the developments of the Palestine

question and the critical situation resulting from the continuation of Israel's occupation of Arab lands, its usurpation of the rights of the Palestinian people, and its rejection of and non-commitment to UN resolutions in this context, — particularly General Assembly resolution No. 3236 in its 29th session —, its denial of the national rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, their return to their homeland and property and their right to self-determination without foreign interference and the practice of their national authority on their land, and its continued usurpation of Palestinian land; considering this stand to constitute a blatant violation of the UN charter and resolutions and of the international declaration of Human Rights and considering that its continuation threatens world peace and security; stressing anew the legitimacy of the Palestinian people's struggle to regain all their national rights;

Expressing its deep worry and strong denouncement of Israel's persistent Judaization of the city of Jerusalem and the distorting of its human, historic, religious, cultural, social and economic features; and Israel's violation of UN resolutions and the Geneva 1949 agreements in

this regard;

Stressing that the responsibility of financing UNRWA is an international one and condemning every attempt to ignore this responsibility until the Palestinian refugees return to their homes;

Considering the support by member states of the Islamic Conference for the fraternal Palestinian people in their struggle to regain their inalienable national rights in Palestine as a duty imposed by Islamic solidarity;

Stressing its belief that the military, political, economic and moral aid given by certain states — headed by the USA — to Israel enables Israel to continue the execution of its aggressive policies and the consolidation of its usurpation of Palestine and of Arab land;

Considering that continuing relations with Israel in the political, economic, trade, communications and other fields only help in consolidating the usurpation of Palestine and Israel's expansionist and aggressive policies;

Considering that Israel's membership of the UN contradicts the UN charter and principles and encourages it to rebel against its resolutions and to ally with aggressive-expansionist-racist regimes.

Resolves the following:

1 — Total and effective support to the Palestinian Arab people in their legitimate struggle to regain their national rights in Palestine, including:

a — The right to return to their homeland Palestine and to their properties.

b — The right to self-determination without external interference.

c — The right to practice sovereignty on their land.

d — The establishment of an independent national authority.

2 — To work in all fields to consolidate recognition of these rights and commitment to them. The member-states moreover pledge to take all suitable measures to ensure the above.

3 — Calls upon all states to support the Palestinian people with all means in their struggle against Zionist-racist colonialism to regain all their national rights, and stresses that the regaining of these rights forms a basic condition for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

4 — Calls upon the UN to work for the application of Resolution 3236 of the General Assembly's 29th session.

5 — Stresses anew that the P.L.O. is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and their legitimate struggle.

6 — Asks member-states to implement the resolutions of previous

Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers' Conferences on the Palestine Question as soon as possible. It asks states which did not yet open P.L.O. offices in their capitals to do so as quickly as possible, in execution of the resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences.

7 — Announces the Moslems' attachment to the Holy City of Jerusalem, and the determination of their governments to work towards its liberation and the return of Arab sovereignty to it; and their determination that Jerusalem not be an issue of compromise or concessions; and to give the necessary financial support to consolidate the Arab and Moslem presence in Jerusalem.

8 — Condemns Israel's violations of human rights in occupied Arab land and its refusal to apply the Geneva conventions of 1949 regarding the protection of civilians in times of war, and condemns also its policy of Judaizing the occupied territories and their cultural identity, and considers such measures to be war crimes and a challenge to the whole of humanity.

9 — Considers that all measures taken by Israel in occupied Arab lands to change their human, geographic, social, cultural and economic character — including the annexation and Judaization of Jerusalem — to be null and void and that it is impossible to recognize them or their results.

10 — Condemns all states providing Israel with military, econo-

mic and human aid and asks them to stop doing so immediately.

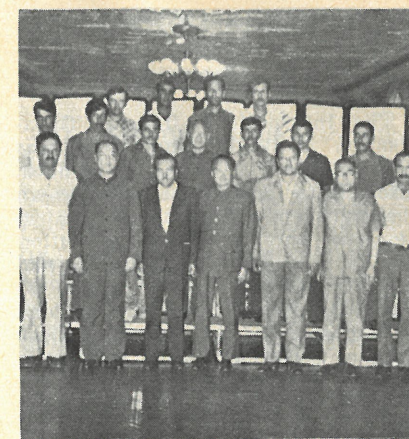
11 — Demands once more of member-states which still have political, cultural or economic ties with Israel to break such ties in all fields, in support of Islamic solidarity.

12 — Resolves to invite all member-states to work in international forums and the UN to expel Israel from the international organization for its repeated violations of the UN principles and charter and its refusal to implement UN resolutions.

FATEH DELEGATION VISITS PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

A delegation of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement (FATEH) paid a visit to the People's Republic of China on June 16-22, 1975, at the invitation of the Chinese government. The delegation was headed by Abu Jihad, member of the Fateh Central Committee and the General Command of al-Asifa Forces.

The delegation held a number of meetings with Chinese officials during which various political and military questions were discussed. It also paid visits to armoured divisions which carried



Fateh delegation with Chinese officials.

out manoeuvres with live ammunition. At the conclusion of their visit, the Deputy President of the Council of State of the People's Republic of China asked the Palestinian delegation to carry President Mao Tse Tung's and his own warm greetings to Yasser Arafat and to all Palestinian militants.

The Fateh visit took place within the framework of militant relations between the Palestinian Revolution and the People's Republic of China.

ALSO...

AFRICAN CONFERENCE DEMANDS ISRAELI EXPULSION FROM UN

The true nature of the Zionist state is being continuously exposed to world public opinion, especially to the African countries, which greatly suffered from Zionist exploitation. Moreover the African states realized the tight Zionist collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa. Israel, like South Africa, denies the national rights of the indigenous people of the land it usurped, particularly the right to self-determination.

Moreover, Israel, which claims to have been created legally according to the UN Partition Resolution of November 29, 1947, has violated UN resolutions and challenged the will of the world community. It is the country that has been most rebuked, reprimanded and condemned by the UN. It is time that the UN impose sanctions on Israel for non-compliance with the resolutions of the UN.

In their last conference, the African countries took the first step in this direction. A plan for the expulsion of Israel from the UN General Assembly

was decided upon by the African and International Relations Committee of the Conference of African parties for the development of Africa towards Socialism, which was held between 1 and 6 July, 1975 in Tunis. The text of the communique reads:

«The African Parties and Liberation Movements stress their support for the Palestinian people struggling under the leadership of the PLO for the regaining of their legitimate national rights, and ask all African States and the rest of the world, to strive towards expelling Israel from the coming session of the UN General Assembly, on the basis of the UN Resolution taken in its 29th session last year to expel the racist state of South Africa. Because of the close ties between Israel and the racist regime in South Africa, because of Israel's continuous violation of UN resolutions, and because of its repeated crimes against the Palestinian and Arab people, we should work towards the expulsion of Israel».

PLO WELCOMED AT ILO, USA AND ISRAEL WITHDREW

The International Labour Organisation in its meeting that was held on June 12, 1975, in Geneva, resolved to accept the PLO as an observer-member in the organisation, on the basis of resolution 3236 on the Palestine question, and resolution 3237 giving the PLO observer-status at the UN which were passed by the United Nations General Assembly's 29th session in November 1974.

Delegates of USA and Israel withdrew from the meeting as all their attempts to sabotage the resolution were defeated and the resolution was announced. A delegation of the PLO headed by Abdel Aziz al-Wajih joined the session and arrived at the conference hall amidst a wave of cheers and welcoming cries, accompanied by the organization's director of Protocol. What is worth mentioning is that the PLO was the first liberation movement accepted as an observer member at the ILO, by a majority of 281 votes against 11, with 59 abstentions.

The meeting treated a number of topics related to the problems of immigrants, workers, peasants, the development of human resources, professional training and guidance, and equality of opportunity and treatment. In this context the PLO delegation put forth the following suggestions:

1 — The formation of a commission made up of neutral parties to investigate the conditions of workers in occupied Palestine and to prepare a thorough report on the practices of the Israeli occupation against the people on occupied Palestine.

2 — The commission is to be formed by the administrative council in session directly following the end of the conference.

3 — The working period of the commission will be limited to a maximum of three months, because of the continued deterioration of working and social conditions of the Palestinian people under occupation.

4 — The commission will present a thorough report and suggestions for practical measures including the imposition of strict punishments.

5 — To facilitate the commission's work, the PLO will put all its available potential at the service of the commission.

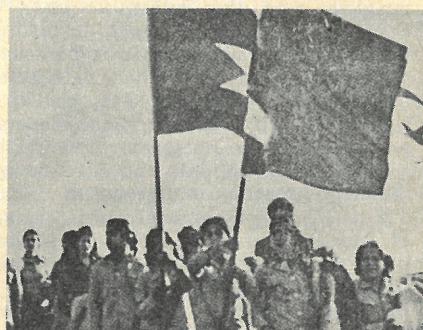
WORLD WORKERS CONFIRM SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE

The International Conference for Worker's Solidarity, held in Montreal, Canada on June 12-15, 1975, and attended by numerous delegations representing the majority of world trade unions and national forces, came out with a number of resolutions condemning the fascist measures practiced by the Zionist authorities against the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied land. The Conference also confirmed total support for the just struggle of the workers and people of Palestine and for the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, to acquire self-determination and to establish their democratic state on the whole of Palestinian land. It then called upon all nationalist forces in the world — and particularly the working classes — to boycott all Zionist products and to sever diplomatic, trade, cultural and sports relations with Israel.

Representatives of the Quebec workers' unions and of the General Union of Palestine Workers issued a joint communique after a series of meetings held during the Conference. The communique denounced Israeli racist policies, condemned Zionist aggression against Palestinian civilians, recognized the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people who justly struggle for their national rights, and reaffirmed their solidarity with all the peoples fighting against Zionism, neo-colonialism and imperialism. They also decided to launch an information campaign in order to explain the necessity of armed struggle in facing Israeli occupation.

Similar meetings took place during the Conference between the Quebec Teachers Union and the General Union of Palestine Teachers, who as well issued a joint communique condemning Israel's continued violations of UN resolutions and supporting the GUPT struggle against the occu-

pation authorities who aim at distorting the Palestinian educational program. The Quebec Teachers Union also declared its intention of building a town for the sons of Palestinian martyrs.



120 PALESTINIAN CHILDREN VISIT ALGERIA

At the invitation of the Algerian Government, 120 children of Palestinian martyrs travelled to Algeria on July 16, 1975, in a plane specially chartered for the occasion. The children were accompanied by a team of teachers from the Sons of Martyrs School at Souk el-Gharb, Lebanon, and were seen off at the airport by a delegation of officials from the Palestinian Revolution. Special visits and meetings were arranged by the Algerian Government as part of the children's program during their stay in the country.

REVOLUTION'S «CUBS» AND «FLOWERS» PARTICIPATE IN INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S CONFERENCES

Twenty seven Palestinian Cubs (Ashbal) and flowers (Zahrat) — female cubs — left for Moscow on July 22, to participate in an International Camp for Youth Vanguardians lasting three weeks, at the invitation of the Soviet Vanguard Organization and the Soviet Committee for Afro-Asian solidarity; seven other Palestinian cubs will participate in another youth camp in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Komsomol.

At the beginning of August, 50 Palestinian cubs will attend an international camp in the German Democratic Republic, at the invitation of the German Democratic Vanguardians and the Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity. Twenty-seven cubs have already left to the GDR at the invitation of German coal workers, to spend a three week holiday.

In Czechoslovakia, the Czech Youth Organization has invited 25 Palestinian cubs to participate in the Children's International Camp to be held in Prague at the end of June.

VISITING PALESTINIAN REFUGEE CAMP, MAKARIOS CONFIRMS SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION

During his visit to Syria, Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus, expressed a wish to visit a Palestinian refugee camp. He went to the Khan al-Sheikh refugee camp, 20 kilometers southwest of Damascus, where more than 9000 Palestinians have lived since 1948. The Palestinians received Makarios with cries of, «Long Live Cyprus» and «Victory to the Cypriot and Arab Cause». Makarios went on to express the support of the people of Cyprus for the just struggle waged by the Palestinian people for the liberation of their usurped land. He further expressed his deep concern at the difficult conditions under which the Palestinians had been living for so long. «But», he added, «in spite of all the pain and suffering, they are not ready to surrender. On the contrary, they are determined to continue their struggle until they return to their land. This determination has gained the support and respect of the world for their legitimate rights and brave struggle». Makarios also called upon Israel «to withdraw from the occupied territories and to recognize the national rights of the Palestinian people».

Within the framework of strengthening Palestinian-Cypriot relations, on July 16, 1975, Zakariya Abd al-Rahim presented his credentials as PLO representative to the Foreign Minister of Cyprus. The Foreign Minister stressed the importance of reopening the PLO office in the country, (closed since the assassination of Hussein Abul Kheir — Abu Sami — by Zionist terrorists in January 1973) and of strengthening the militant ties between the Palestinian and Cypriot peoples. The director of the PLO Office participated in the popular demonstration organized in Nicosia on the anniversary of last year's coup d'état. Cypriot newspapers have expressed great interest in the arrival of the PLO representative and have welcomed him to Cyprus.

JUSTICE AND PEACE CONFERENCE CONDEMNS ZIONIST EXPANSIONIST POLICY

The Italian Council for a Just Peace in the Middle East, the Parliamentary Organization «Forum», and the National Council for Peace and Friendship among peoples, invited the PLO to attend the Justice and Peace Conference held in Rome on July 10-12, 1975, under the slogan: To promote peace and justice in the Middle East.

Representatives of different Italian political parties and workers' unions, as well as delegates from a number of political organizations in the Arab World, took part in the Conference.

The Conference called upon the European governments, particularly the Italian government, to recognize officially the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It also strongly condemned Zionist expansionist policy and intransigence which disrupt all efforts for justice and peace in the area and cause serious threats to world peace and security.

PALESTINE AT THE CRIMINOLOGY CONFERENCE

The Canadian-Arab Association, which has 19,000 Canadian members, stressed the right of the PLO to attend the UN Criminology Conference which was to be held in Toronto next September. It also requested the Canadian government to prevent the Israeli delegation to the Conference from entering Canada.

The Association's request came after the savage Israeli attacks of July on South Lebanese villages and Palestinian refugee camps in Rashidiya and Ain al-Hilweh. The Association cabled the Canadian Prime Minister saying that Israel's acts constituted a violation of the UN Charter and international law.

At a press conference held in Montreal on July 16, the president of the «Palestine-Quebec Committee» warned the Canadian government that it would be held responsible for any retaliatory measures taking place as a result of preventing the PLO from participating in the International Conference on Criminology.

On the other hand, the President of the «Jewish Defence League» in Toronto threatened that the League would execute certain acts of violence if the Canadian government allowed a PLO delegation to attend the Conference.

As expected, the Canadian government bowed to Zionist and imperialist pressures and declined to host the Conference to avoid the participation of the PLO thus challenging world opinion. This resulted in a UN decision to transfer the place of the Conference to enable the Palestinian delegation to participate.



Mobilization of potentials for the national cause.

PALESTINIAN WOMEN

Emancipation through National Liberation

Muntaha Hourani, a 16 years old schoolgirl, was deliberately crushed to death by an Israeli tank in Jenin (a town in the occupied West Bank) during the November 1974 mass uprising. This brutal episode underlines the lengths to which the Zionist occupation forces are willing to go to suppress the Palestinian struggle for liberation, and it is also a clear indication of the increasing commitment and active involvement of Palestinian women in their people's struggle for the liberation of Palestine. It is an established historical fact that the struggle against imperialism and exploitation releases the potential energies of the masses and, of course, women are no exception to this rule. Women's participation in social and national struggle is an important indication of the validity of the cause, the maturity the struggle has attained, and its representativeness of the interests of the masses and all exploited classes and sectors of society.

The immense part which women played in the November uprising in the Occupied Territories shows that their involvement with the struggle for their country has grown so powerful that they have broken through the rigid traditions that had previously always prevented them from playing an active role.

Simultaneously with Yasser Arafat's speech at the U.N., thousands of women carrying Palestinian flags poured into the streets of the Occupied Territories to defy the Israeli Army, attacking the soldiers with their bare hands, disarming them and beating them back. This behaviour utterly demoralized the enemy who had always considered our women as passive, and crippled by tradition. For seven years, the Israeli occupying authorities have been trying to set up a collaborationist leadership over the Palestinians in the West Bank, and to alienate the masses, from their sole legitimate representative, the PLO. The mass demonstration in support of the PLO on November 13, 1974 constituted a shattering proof of the failure of these manoeuvres, and the Israeli's brutal suppression of the demonstrations only underlines Israeli disappointment. The schoolgirl, Muntaha Hourani, was neither the first nor the last to fall in the struggle against the usurpers of her land, neither did the struggle of Palestinian women start with the November uprising. It has been steadily growing in strength since the beginning of the century. Palestinian women always participated in the struggle against the British Mandate and Zionist encroachment.

Imperialist conspiracies on the Middle East in general, and Palestine in particular, started at the beginning of this century they aimed at introducing a qualitative change in Palestine, building a new settler society drawn from World Jewry by uprooting the native inhabitants of the country, the Palestinian people. The Zionist movement, in collaboration with the imperialist

forces, managed to extort the Balfour Declaration, which committed Britain to the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine, which did not belong to Britain. With this declaration Britain managed, through the then favourable balance of powers, to get the Mandate over Palestine. The nascent Palestinian national movement opposed the British Mandate, the Balfour Declaration and the Zionist settlement program. At the beginning, the resistance was characterized by peaceful methods: demonstrations, protest pamphlets, meetings with the British High Commissioner and petitions to influential personalities. The role of women had a similar character. A Palestinian Women's Union was established in 1921 and held its first congress in 1929. Three hundred women attended, and 14 of them were delegated to meet the High Commissioner to request the cancellation of the Balfour Declaration, and to protest against the torture of Palestinian prisoners in Mandate jails. The congress also supported the resolutions of Arab and Palestinian conferences.

This passive type of women's resistance was due to the national movement's lack of clarity concerning the nature of the Zionist movement, and the methods required to face it. But as these methods failed and the conspiracies grew, the national movement had to resort to armed resistance to defend Palestine against the influx of Zionist settlers, and against imperialist plans on the future of Palestine.

The national movement, especially the «Qassam» movement that launched armed struggle in the Jenin mountains in 1935, acquired a clearer view of Zionism as opposed to Judaism. The role of women kept up with the qualitative change introduced by armed resistance. As well as working through women's societies and unions, women's participation took the form of protests against the torture of prisoners, supplying medical care to the wounded fighters, organizing demonstrations, looking after martyrs' families, and buying land to prevent its sale to Zionist settlers — women actively participated in armed struggle. Unsuspected by the Mandatory forces because of the existing customs and traditions, women were able to carry arms through British military check points, to supply the revolutionaries with food and clothes, and to help dig trenches and buy arms. In 1936, it was the Palestinian Women's Union that first called for a general strike of six months, the longest in history.

By 1947, imperialist policies had succeeded in creating new conditions in Palestine, and the Western — controlled United Nations decided — in defiance of its own Charter — to partition the country against the will of its rightful inhabitants, allotting the larger and most fertile part to the Zionists.

To fight against this, women formed a secret organization called «Zahrat al-Okhwan» (the Daisy), to give military training to women so that they could face the Zionist terrorist gangs such as the Irgun and the Stern, whose aim was to force the Palestinians out of their homeland.

War broke out in Palestine in 1948 and resulted in the eviction of the Palestinian people and the creation of the Zionist state. 1948 was a turning point in the history of the Palestinian people. These compulsory and sudden changes deeply affected their socio-economic structure, and led to their geographical dispersion and



Israeli soldier pushing around a woman demonstrator in Jerusalem

concomitant economic, social, political and organizational fragmentation.

The period 1948-1967 witnessed intense imperialist involvement in the area aimed at the suppression of the Palestinian national entity and consciousness, and at foiling any move towards Arab unity. The Palestinian national movement degenerated during this period. It could only find expression in the Arab national movement, which was utterly committed to the liberation of Palestine and the attainment of Arab unity. During this period, the Palestinian people struggled against the reactionary Arab regimes and against foreign-inspired pacts.

During this period also, Palestinian women continued to fight to keep their national and cultural identity, adapting themselves to the new objective conditions. Raja Abu Amashe was killed in 1955 by Jordanian troops while she was tearing down the British Embassy's flag in Amman during the mass demonstrations against Jordanian participation in the Baghdad Pact. The years 1957-66 were marked by a policy of deliberate and strict repression by the reactionary Jordanian regime: shooting unarmed demonstrators, collective punishment and mass arrests. Women were arrested, and tortured for publishing and distributing political literature and participating in demonstrations. Nadia Salti, for example, was arrested and accused of planting explosives at the Jordanian Board of Development.

The main concern throughout this period was the protection and preservation of the Palestinian sense of national identity. The General Union of Palestinian Women was founded and held its first congress in 1965. Though soon banned by the reactionary Jordanian regime, it continued clandestine activities. Its main aim was to mobilize and organize Palestinian women for the struggle.



Women demonstrators : «Jerusalem is ours» «Peace to Jerusalem».



Isam Abdul Hadi : Arrested, tortured then deported.

However, a new stage was reached on January 1, 1965. The Palestinian National Liberation Movement, al-FATEH, executed its first military operation in occupied Palestine. This was a declaration that only through popular Palestinian armed struggle could the homeland be regained. The reactionary Arab regimes did all they could to stop the Palestinian militants and their new strategy.

After the June War, however, the resistance movement managed to implant cadres in the newly-occupied territories to fight against the Zionist forces and to mobilize the Palestinian masses, train them and shape them within the perspective of the Revolution. The Palestinian masses who were desperate and had lost all confidence in the Arab regimes, found a valid revolutionary alternative in the armed resistance movement.

Women leaders who had been members of the earlier national movement now responded to the vitality of the resistance. This was the period in which the Israeli occupying forces were freely implementing a policy of annexing the newly-occupied territories and evicting Palestinians from them. They demolished houses, razed entire villages to the ground, expropriated land, used collective punishment and arbitrary arrests, and deported the people.

The June War gave a new militancy to the struggle of the Palestinian women, which acquired an organizational character that led to more active participation of women in all aspects of the struggle. In January, 1968, five young women were arrested for participating in military activities and for sheltering Fateh militants. In April, 1968, three hundred women led a demonstration in Jerusalem protesting against the Zionist military parade. Many were injured and some arrested as enemy forces tried to stop the demonstration. In simultaneous demonstrations in Gaza, five women were killed. On June 25, 1968, Abla Taha was arrested for transporting bombs and machineguns to our militants in the occupied West Bank. She was imprisoned and tortured though she was pregnant at the time. She was put in the same cell with Israeli prostitutes who kicked her in the stomach and extinguished cigarettes on her naked body under

the eyes of the Israeli jailer. Shadia Abu Ghazaleh, a university student, was killed by the Israelis while leading a demonstration in Nablus. Another example of the heroic role of Palestinian women is Mariam Ilahi, a peasant from Gaza devoted to her land and people. While carrying dough to the bakery, she saw Israeli soldiers beating demonstrators with whips and iron clubs; a child passing by was hit and Mariam Ilahi could not stand the sight. She attacked a fully-armed Israeli soldier with her bare hands, and held on to him until she was shot down by a hail of bullets. Fatima Barnawi was arrested in October 1967 for alleged military activities against Zionist forces. These are but a few examples of Palestinian women who have participated along with men in the armed revolution. By 1970, sixty five women had been killed in Gaza city alone, and five hundred others, aged between 14 and 16 years were imprisoned in Nablus Prison for Women. These are only two examples cited from among the many cities and prisons in the Occupied Territories.

The General Union of Palestinian Women has continued its clandestine activities in Palestine. Together with the political parties and the national forces, it organized a mass demonstration in Jerusalem on the first anniversary of occupation. It also organized sit-ins in the Red Cross centers, mosques and churches. It staged many strikes and sent cables of protest to international organizations. Women leaders were arrested, tortured and deported. Issam Abdul-Hadi, the head of the GLU W, was deported after having been arrested and tortured; she was even made to watch the brutal beating of her daughter.

In conclusion, one can say that the new element in the struggle of women in Palestine is the awareness that women's liberation is fundamentally linked to the liberation of the country; that all action to achieve the one will help to bring about the other, and that the liberation of women cannot be achieved except through their struggle for the political, economic and social liberation of their country.



INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY WITH THE STRUGGLE OF PALESTINIAN WOMEN

«Women of the entire world, whatever differences exist between them, share the painful experience of receiving or having received unequal treatment, and that as their awareness of this phenomenon increases they will be natural allies of the struggle against any form of oppression, such as practised under colonialism, neo-colonialism, Zionism, racial discrimination and apartheid, thereby constituting an enormous revolutionary potential for economic and social change in the world today».

World Conference of the International Women's Year: World Plan of Action

The World Conference of the International Women's Year was held in Mexico, June 19-July 2, 1975, under the auspices of the United Nations. An official Palestinian delegation, headed by Mrs. Isam Abdul-Hadi, attended the Conference. Moreover, Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, sent a letter saluting the Conference and calling upon its members to condemn and put an end to the practices of the occupation forces against thousands of Palestinian women and men held arbitrarily in Israeli prisons under torture and inhuman conditions, and to support the Palestinian people in their struggle to regain their inalienable national rights in Palestine and in particular the right to return, the right to self-determination and the right to national independence and sovereignty.

The Conference reflected the densely growing conflict between the rising Third World countries and



PLO in Mexico.

the liberation movements, on one hand, and the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary forces, on the other. However, the Conference considered Zionism a reactionary colonialist movement opposed to peoples interests and aspirations to liberation and national sovereign-

ty. Consequently, the Conference called upon all women and men to unite in order to eliminate colonialism, neo-colonialism, imperialism, foreign domination and occupation, Zionism, apartheid, racial discrimination, the acquisition of land by force and the recognition of such acquisition, since such practices inflict incalculable suffering on women, and children.

The Palestinian delegation along with the progressive and peace-loving forces achieved a sweeping victory represented by the resolutions on Palestinian and Arab women. The resolution reads:

The World Conference of International Women's Year,

Mindful of the objectives and goals of International Women's Year,

Reaffirming the fundamental principles and purposes of the United Nations, in particular the maintenance of international peace and world security, the development of friendly relations among nations,

Deeply concerned about the prevailing conditions — political, social, demographic, and economic — of the Palestinian people and in particular the conditions under which the Palestinian woman lives, and recognizing the close relationship between such conditions and the question of Palestine,

Reaffirming the futility of speaking about equality of human beings at a time when millions of human beings are suffering under the yoke of colonialism,

Considering that international cooperation and peace requires national independence and liberation, the elimination of colonialism, neo-colonialism, fascism, zionism, apartheid and foreign occupation and racial discrimination in all its forms and also the respect of human rights,

Deeply concerned that no just solution to the problem of Palestine has yet been achieved and recognizing that the problem of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East continue to endanger international peace and world security,

Expressing its grave concern that the Palestinian woman and people have been prevented from enjoying their inalienable rights, and in particular their right to return to their

homes and property from which they have been displaced and uprooted, the right to self-determination and the right to national independence and sovereignty,

Recognizing that mass uprooting from the homeland obstructs the participation and integration of women in the efforts of progress,

Affirming the right of the Palestinian woman to develop a strong and more effective impetus to peace and the development of friendly relations among nations,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 adopting the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling the final resolutions and declarations of the regional seminars held in Mogadishu, Kinshasa and Caracas,

Appeals to all women in the world to proclaim their solidarity and support to the Palestinian women and people in their drive to put an end to flagrant violations of fundamental human rights committed by Israel in the occupied territories,

Appeals to all women in the world to take the necessary measures to secure the release of thousands of persons, fighters for the cause of liberation and independence, held arbitrarily in the prisons of the forces of occupation,

Appeals to all States and international organizations to extend assistance — moral and material — to the Palestinian and Arab woman and people in their struggle against Zionism, foreign occupation and alien domination, foreign aggression, and help them restore their inalienable rights in Palestine, and in particular the right to return to their homes and property from which they have been displaced and uprooted, the right to self-determination and the right to national independence and sovereignty in accordance with the United Nations Charter,

Requests the United Nations Organization, its organs and specialized agencies as well as all national, regional and international women's organizations to extend their help — moral and material — to the Palestinian woman and its organization and institutions.

LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

PORTUGUESE COLONIES: THE END OF A CRUSADE

Through armed struggle, the liberation movements of Guinea-Bissau (PAIGC), Mozambique (FRELIMO), and Angola (MPLA), together with the revolutionaries of Eritrea, Rhodesia and South Africa, have imposed themselves as the spearhead of African emancipation. They have, supported by the African masses, fought bravely against the fascist regimes of Salazar and Caetano and against their supporters in South Africa, Rhodesia, USA and NATO.

When the Movement of the Armed Forces (MAF) came to power, in Portugal, it expressed the wish to see the colonies in Africa assuming full sovereignty, only for which the African liberation movement accepted to negotiate with the new Lisbon leaders.

The liberation movements of Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola are at the very root of the changes which have taken place in Portugal.

Following the Napoleonic invasion of Portugal in 1807, Lusitanian power weakened considerably. Brazil, which had slowly become a settler colony during the eighteenth century, took advantage of the situation to declare its independence in 1822. This amputation gave the death blow to the metropolis, which slid at once into half a century of atrophy. Towards the end of the nineteenth century, the Portuguese seemed to wake up, but only to see the considerable delay in their colonial expansion and exploitation. They showed a renewal of interest in the African territories, abandoned until then, in order to realize the dream of compensating for the loss of Brazil. But lacking the capital necessary to exploit these territories, they decided to appeal to the other

colonial powers, especially to Great Britain. Portuguese dependence on these powers followed. Having undoubtedly been the first country in the sixteenth century to inaugurate the colonial era in the scientific sense of the term, it now became the colonized country of Europe.

The decline of Portugal may be attributed to its archaic economic system, which belonged to the primitive mercantile period, whereas the other colonizing countries understood, with the advance of the industrial revolution, the need to convert their economic systems and to adapt to new demands, i.e. to the need of using colonial resources for industrialization.

The awakening of Portugal, starting authentically with the putsch of 25 April, 1974, was all the more spectacular because the decline had been particularly long. The victory of the MAF is to a great extent due to the struggle of the liberation movements of the African colonies. Amílcar Cabral aptly wrote: «Through our struggle for liberation we are contributing effectively to the fall of Portuguese fascism».

THE LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

Beginning in 1957, the nationalist movements became noted in Guinea-

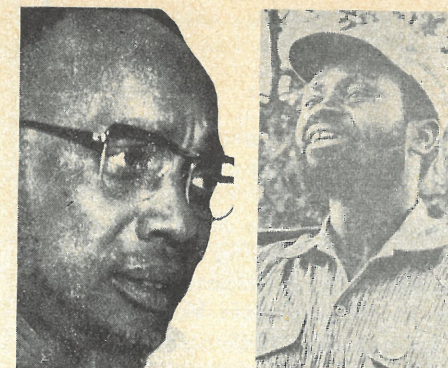
Bissau. But they did not begin to have any real importance until they formed PAIGC (African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde) in 1961.

In the sixties, the achievement of independence by the French and the British colonies of Black Africa, played a motivating role and contributed to the consciousness of the masses, and, to the radicalization of the liberation movements in the Portuguese colonies. Faced with the refusal of Portugal to follow the example of the colonizing countries and to give way to the historic advance of the peoples of the Third World, the liberation movements had no other choice but armed struggle. Thus, the call for direct action in London, in December 1960, by some nationals of Guinea-Bissau and Angola was translated into action in February, 1961, when the nationalist militants attacked the police station and the prisons of Luanda, killing seven policemen. In July of the same year PAIGC attacked a military camp. It was also about the same time that the fascist Portuguese regime started practising barbaric repression on the nationalists and people of the regions where the nationalists were strongly rooted.

Starting 1961, under the leadership of Amílcar Cabral, (assassinated in 1973 by imperialist agents), PAIGC began to extend its influence both locally and internationally. It acted freely from the neighbouring countries, and received substantial military and financial aid from the USSR. In addition, it had the ear of the United Nations as well as the Vatican. But above all, it had the advantage of unity in its ranks.

On 10 September, 1974, General Spínola saw himself obliged to recognize the independence of Guinea-Bissau, but this was already independent since the areas liberated and managed by the PAIGC covered two thirds of the country.

The Cape Verde Islands off the coast of Guinea-Bissau and Senegal also achieved their independence on 5 July, 1975, after elections which designated PAIGC as the sole representative of the people of these territories. In order to stress their organic link to Guinea-Bissau, the Islands will be attached to the latter. Aristides Pereira has provisionally been named president of the Cape



Emilcar Kabral.

Samora Machel.



A combat unit in Mozambique.

Verde Islands. He is the General Secretary of PAIGC and one of the first companions in arms of the late African leader Amílcar Cabral, who always stressed the indivisibility of the Cape Verde Islands and Guinea-Bissau.

In Mozambique, FRELIMO was born after the merger of two liberation movements in 1962. Following the assassination in 1969 of its leader Eduardo Mondlane, the leadership was at first insured by a team of three members, and then by Samora Machel, on whom fell the task of opening discussions with the new Lisbon leadership to pave the way for independence.

FRELIMO has, since 1965, controlled over 20% of the territories of Mozambique, that is to say, almost the entirety of the regions bordering on Zambia and Tanzania, from which it operates. Its commandos soon succeeded in infiltrating into the Central and Southern regions, where they sabotaged the communications networks linking the country to South Africa and Rhodesia. In these areas, they coordinated their activities with the fighters of Zimbabwe.

By virtue of an agreement signed on September 7, 1974, between Lisbon and FRELIMO — which since

that date has become the only political party — Mozambique achieved its independence on June 25, 1975, on the anniversary of the founding of the liberation movement.

Undoubtedly, the situation in Angola is the most complex. This is due to the rivalry among the three liberation movements and to economic factors. The imperialists, through their companies, play on these rivalries in order to weaken the liberation movements and to be in a better position to maneuver. The Gulf Oil Company is already exploiting oil in the Cabinda Strip, one of Africa's richest oil reserves, and is freely referred to as the invisible enemy.

The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) is solidly rooted in the East of the country as well as in the towns and the suburbs of the capital. Its head, Agostino Neto, has considerable hearing, which constitutes a trump card of the first order. The FNLA on its part, controls part of the North, near Zaire. UNITA's only importance lies in its presumed role as mediator.

On the military level, the scales are highly favourable to FNLA. Its powers of intervention are even considered superior to those of the MPLA. Some African countries and the MAF are making considerable efforts in order to avoid a dramatic secession. Will those principally concerned be able to overcome their differences and form a provisional government on the basis of a *modus vivendi*?

The three leaders, Agostino Neto (MPLA), Holden Roberto (FNLA) and Jonas Sarimbi (UNITA), recently met in Kenya. On June 21, they signed an agreement supporting reconciliation, providing for the promulgation of an electoral law, and the holding of general elections next October, the date set for independence. The agreement has not, however, been effectively applied. Hostilities between the MPLA and FNLA started again with increased violence in July.

If the revolutionaries succeed in foiling the imperialist plot, the independence of Angola will complete the process of decolonization of Portuguese Africa, and will be a major element in consolidating the forces of progress and the struggle for total independence in Africa.

LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

SOUTH EAST ASIA : DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST U.S. PRESENCE

After Laos, it is the turn of Thailand and the Philippines to demand the departure of American forces from their territories. The decision taken by the South-eastern countries to answer to external interference and to struggle in order to liquidate completely the dependence vis-a-vis the United States, has been made possible by the historic victories of Vietnam and Cambodia and is due to complete failure of imperialism in this area and elsewhere in the world. In Thailand, the Ubon Air Base — one of the five American air bases in the country used for attacks against Vietnam and Cambodia — has been closed. In addition, the Thai government demands the withdrawal, before March 1976, of 20,000 of American troops stationed in the country, and the revision of the agreement concluded with the U.S.

The struggle to erase corruption and to clean up South-east Asia is reinforced from day to day, and other results of the American defeat in Vietnam and Cambodia are expected.

CHILE : THE STRUGGLE INCREASES IN SPITE OF REPRESSION

According to a communique issued by the Committee of the International Socialist on July 5, 1975, the struggle against the fascist regime of Pinochet is expanding inside the country, just as outside resistance is materializing. This communique also expresses the increasing discontent and discomfort which prevail in the country, in the face of the deteriorating economic situation — annual inflation runs at some 600%.

The Chilean Communist Party has launched an appeal for all democratic and progressive forces in the country to unify their ranks in order to fight more effectively against the fascist dictatorship, and for the re-establishment of democratic rights and the creation

of a popular and anti-imperialist government. This appeal, published in the bulletin « Anti-Fascist Unity », exposes the difficulties of such a front, recalling nevertheless that it is not impossible, and that all efforts should be deployed towards its realization. The front will considerably reinforce the struggle against the fascist military junta, which, since its arrival in power, has carried out the most inhuman tortures against the civilian population, not even sparing children.

On the other hand, the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), addressed, on July 5, a telegram to the puppet Pinochet protesting against his refusal to authorize a UN commission to investigate the violations of human rights in Chile.

RHODESIA : THE STRUGGLE INTENSIFIES

The African National Congress (ANC), which groups the three liberation movements of Zimbabwe, published a communique on July 8, 1975, after four days of discussions particularly reaffirming the determination of the three liberation movements to pursue armed struggle against Ian Smith's racist regime. Presidents Nyerere of Tanzania, Kaunda of Zambia, Samora Machel of Mozambique and Khama of Botswana were present at the meeting. They urged the Zimbabwe nationalists to implement the Lusaka agreements (December, 1974) which call for the union of the three liberation movements, and to agree on a common strategy. At the end of the meeting, Bishop Abel Muzorewa was reelected president of the Congress.

OCCUPATION DIARY

ARRESTS OF 100 STUDENTS RETURNING TO PALESTINE

●● The Zionist occupation authorities on 29 June, 1975, admitted their arrest of around one hundred Palestinian youth from the occupied West Bank over the past week. Israeli sources said that they would be brought before a military tribunal which would issue orders for their detention.

The sources added that the majority of those arrested were secondary school and university students who were completing their studies in Arab countries, and who had returned to occupied Palestine to spend their Summer vacations with their families. Other arrested were residents of Arab countries who came to the West Bank as part of the Summer visit program.

The occupation authorities claimed that by arresting these students they had in fact arrested all the perpetrators of commando operations which were executed of late in the occupied West Bank. They added that Palestinian students carry out military operations in occupied Palestine in return for scholarships offered to them by Palestinian organizations.

●● Enemy papers also reported that Dr. Antoine Sansour (39), a professor of Mathematics and Dean of Bethlehem College, was one of the one hundred arrested. The Zionist papers noted that Dr. Sansour was accused of belonging to a commando cell in Bethlehem.

GEN. ISRAEL TAL CALLS FOR OFFENSIVE WAR.

●● Zionist General Israel Tal, advisor to the enemy Minister of War, has said that Israel must be the first to launch an attack if war becomes inevitable. He said in the course of his speech at the Haifa Technion that Israel should not wage a defensive war.

He tried to justify this saying that a defensive war would inevitably become a war of attrition,

which would benefit the Arabs who have superiority over Israel in terms of resources. The Zionist general concluded that this makes imperative for Israel to take the offensive against Arab armies, capitals, and strategic targets.

... CONTINUE THEIR POLICIES OF REPRESSION AND ARRESTS.

●● The enemy radio announced on July 7, 1975 that the Zionist occupation authorities had arrested the Palestinian patriot Muhammad Salman Qatnash, (30), from Ramallah, under the accusation that he received military training in the Soviet Union.

It is to be noticed that Muhammad Salman was arrested over a month ago, but the Israeli authorities announced the news of this arrest only on July 6, in an attempt to spread terror among citizens and in order to break the militant spirit of the Palestinian masses inside the occupied homeland.

●● There are dozens of young men, intellectuals and unionists presently under interrogation inside Zionist jails, who have been detained there for more than 18 months. Our masses are struggling with all means: by organising sit-ins, demonstrations and petitions, for the release of these detainees. In spite of that, the Israelis have been extending periods of administrative detention, which are expected to end this month. The Zionists intend to extend the detention periods of these militants, heedless of the illegality of such measures, and notwithstanding the protests of international public opinion.

●● The wave of terror and arrests carried out by the Zionist occupation authorities against Palestinian masses following the operation executed in the city of Jerusalem by Palestinian commandos on July 4, 1975, spread to include all the cities and villages of the West Bank. On July 6, the Zionist authorities waged widespread arrests of hundreds of citizens from Ramallah, Hebron, Bethlehem and other neighbouring regions.

Moreover, the authorities detained over 200 car owners and took their cars to police stations for investigation, and have also formed special committees to cross-examine citizens in a panic to discover the executors of the operation.

ISRAELI AUTHORITIES DYNAMITE THREE PALESTINIAN HOMES IN DORA VILLAGE

●● The Zionists continue blowing up homes of Palestinian citizens in occupied Palestine. In the village of

Dora, in the Hebron district, the Israeli occupation authorities destroyed three Palestinian houses with dynamite, and sealed two others with red wax — justifying these criminal acts by saying that the owners of these houses had participated in commando operations.

THE ZIONIST MILITARY TRIBUNAL IN HEBRON TRIES 5 PALESTINIAN PATRIOTS

●● On 1 July, 1975, an Israeli military tribunal in Hebron, court-martialed 5 Palestinian patriots, passing the following sentences :

● Dr. Ibrahim Abu Hilal, 22 years in jail, of which 10 years suspended.

● Abdel Halim Da'na, 27 years in jail, of which 16 suspended.

● Mahmoud Abu Sharkh, 18 years in jail, of which 8 years suspended.

● Badran Jaber, 8 years in jail, of which 4 suspended.

● Mahmoud Fannoun, 8 years in jail, of which 4 suspended.

The tribunal stated that these heavy sentences were applied because the contraventions of the defendant's, who are highly educated, were «most serious».

OCCUPIED PALESTINE KNESSET MEMBER DEMANDS EMPTYING OF ITS CITIZENS

●● Haim Landau, Zionist Knesset member, demanded the implementation of all measures that would expel the Palestinian youth from their homeland and not permit them to return.

Landau's demand, as reported by Reuter, was made during a recent meeting of the Zionist Knesset. He said that all the bridges over the Jordan river should be opened in one direction only. The only interpretation of this suggestion is to drive Palestinian youth outside occupied Palestine.



MAZNA NICOLA SENTENCED TO 4 YEARS IMPRISONMENT BY ZIONIST MILITARY TRIBUNAL IN NAZARETH

A Palestinian militant, Mazna, Nicola, was sentenced by the Zionist Military Court in Nazareth on July 14, 1975, to four years imprisonment with a 2½ years suspended sentence.

Several charges were raised against Mazna by the Zionist Court. She was accused of being a member of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement (FATEH), and of conveying security information to an enemy state. The Zionist prosecution asked the court to pass the strictest sentence in Mazna's case. Mazna was arrested two months earlier by the Israeli authorities on her arrival in Occupied Palestine from London. After interrogation by the Zionist intelligence, Mazna denied all the charges against her, and stressed that the confessions taken from her were extracted under physical and psychological torture.

NABLUS WOMEN DEMONSTRATE AGAINST CONTINUED DETENTION

A massive women's demonstration was organized in Nablus on July 10, 1975, in protest against the inhuman methods used against Palestinian political prisoners in Israeli jails, and against the continued policy of administrative detention under which hundreds of Palestinian citizens suffer. Those detained have spent long periods in Israeli jails without ever appearing before a court and without any formal charges being made.

Women demonstrators delivered the following memorandum to the Zionist Military Governor of the city:

«1 — Fifteen months have passed since the arrest of our sons and husbands, and in spite of our continued requests for information about them from the authorities and demands for their release, we have always received the answer that the investigations have not yet been completed.

2 — The continued detention of our husbands and sons is a violation of the simplest of human principles and rights.

3 — We demand the immediate release of our sons and husbands».

SYMPTOMS OF INTERNAL COLLAPSE

Corruption is plaguing Israeli society; reports are daily published uncovering various examples of social, military and economic deterioration. Scandals covering bribery, racial discrimination, Civil Guard and Army desertions along with the growing economic crisis, appear daily in Israeli newspapers.

The decrease in the rate of immigration to Israel accompanied by the high rate of emigration constitutes a dangerous threat to the Israeli leadership. 250,000 emigrants have left Israel since its establishment as a result of their increasing awareness of the racist expansionist nature of the state, and as all their dreams of the «promised land» are shattered by the hard reality. It is an established historical fact that any system of exploitation evokes the seeds of its deterioration. Zionism, which employed all means of terrorism, violence and mass massacre to establish the state of Israel on the land of Palestine, is now doomed to face the results of its deeds. For their own historical terrorism, the Zionists are now faced with revolutionary violence launched by the indigenous people of the land they usurped, by the Palestinian people who were robbed of their homeland, their property and all inalienable rights of peoples. This revolutionary violence has not only affected the regional military balance of power, and the world consciousness, but has gone beyond this to affect the structure of the Zionist state, which is sure to be shaken due to its artificial foundations and due to the lack of national nexus tying together its citizens.

IMMIGRATION DROPS EMIGRATION RISES

The repercussions of the October 1973 war, the escalation of commando activity in occupied Palestine, and the economic crisis in Israel have led to a significant fall in the influx of Jewish immigrants to Israel, while simultaneously, the rate of emigration has risen.

●● Pinhas Sapir, head of the Jewish Agency, said on June 6, 1975, at the first meeting of the coordinating body between the Israeli Government and the Jewish Agency, that in the first five months of this year, 6,100 immigrants arrived in Palestine, as compared to 12,400 immigrants in the same period last year. During the same meeting, the Israeli Minister of Immigration and Absorption, Shlomo Rosen, referred to the difficulties facing new immigrants to occupied Palestine. One of these difficulties is the rule that in case workers are to be dismissed, the last employed is the first to be fired. Usually new immigrants suffer from this rule.

●●The Hebrew daily Maariv stated that 30% of Russian Jews leaving the Soviet Union do not arrive in Israel but rather prefer to settle in other countries. It added that 4300 reached Israel from the Soviet Union during the past 6 months, compared

with 9700 during the same period of last year.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

●● A number of Israeli trade companies found it profitable to import Falashas, Ethiopian Jews, to work in Israeli quarries. Similarly, the Israeli Fishermen Syndicate has asked for permission to import Falasha fishermen, justifying its racist demand by the citing lack of local labour. The high rate of unemployment shows how ridiculous these justifications are.

Racial discrimination in the Zionist state was assessed by the Black Panther movement — a movement initiated by Oriental Jews in occupied Palestine — at a press conference held in Paris on March 26, 1975. The three leaders of the movement attending the conference said that their movement considers itself to be opposed to racial discrimination suffered by Oriental Jews in the Zionist entity, and that it supports oppressed people in Israel without any discrimination and without exception.

●● Radio Israel announced on July 4, 1975, a decision taken by Ministry of Internal Affairs depriving Ethiopian Jews, Falashas, of benefiting from the Law of Return that applies to World Jewry. It is worth recalling that few months ago the Ministry of Internal Affairs had agreed to consider Ethiopian Jews as Jews and that they deserved to be covered by the Law of Return.

ECONOMIC CRISIS

The Israeli economy is facing serious problems which gravely threaten its structure. It suffers from a chronic deficit in the balance of payments, along with galloping inflation that has reached so far a level of 83%, taking 1972 as a base. Its industrial sector is equipped to satisfy huge markets, yet due to the small size of the domestic market and due to African, Arab and Socialist countries boycott, it is forced to produce with only a small portion of its capacity. It is estimated that production can be raised in some industries to 500% without any new investment. The industrial sector is also complaining about the non-availability of unskilled labour, which forces the use of skilled labour, with the consequent higher cost of production adding to the current galloping inflation. The expansionist and aggressive nature of the Zionist state adds to the economic

crisis, due to fantastically high war expenditures.

INCREASING DEFICIT IN BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

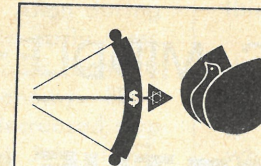
According to official statistics issued in Jerusalem on June 4, 1975, the Israeli balance of payments deficit has reached \$ 715 million during the first four months of 1975, an increase of 10% over the deficit during the same period last year. Statistics also showed that the massive increase in imports reached \$ 1,385 million as compared to \$ 1,225 million in 1974. It also showed that exports in May amounted to \$ 137 million as compared to \$ 165 million last year, representing a decrease of 16%. Exports of industrial material decreased by 20% in the same month, compared to May 1974.

DETERIORATING CONDITION OF ISRAELI TOURIST INDUSTRY

The Zionist paper Yediot Aharanot said that around 1,000 Zionist hotel owners and employees met on June 9, 1975 in occupied Jerusalem to protest against the Israeli Government's stand on the deteriorating condition of the tourist industry. One of the hotel owners said that 12,000 hotel rooms were empty. Meanwhile, the Zionist Minister of Tourism, Moshe Kol, said that tourism from the Scandinavian countries to Israel had decreased this year by 15% as compared to last year, attributing the decrease to deteriorating security conditions in the country.

ANOTHER 2% DEVALUATION

The difficult financial situation, galloping inflation, which is a result of the high cost of production and rising prices without any increase in real production, led the Israeli government, on June 18, 1975, to decide upon another devaluation of the Israeli pound by 2%, to end its linkage with the dollar, and to float it. The Zionist Government had previously devaluated the Israeli pound in 1974 by 43%. Yahoshua Rabino- vich the Zionist Finance Minister, explained in an interview on Israeli Radio and Television the new measures decided upon, and declared the formation of a ministerial committee to supervise the flow of money, which can devalue the pound once again if it is necessary, during a period not more than 30 days after the first devaluation.



FLIGHT FROM THE CIVIL GUARD

The Israeli newspaper Haaretz confirmed on July 1, 1975, that there has been an increasing number of cases of young men escaping from serving in the Civil Guard. The paper's correspondent made inquiries in certain settlements in Galilee and found that 50% of the volunteers in the Civil Guard have avoided their duties. The correspondent added that 8 volunteers in the Civil Guard in Karmel village have been tried for escaping their guard duty, and were fined IL 200 and sentenced to one year suspended sentence.

OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES ARREST 27 ZIONIST SOLDIERS FOR THEFT OF ARMS

The Zionist occupation authorities have arrested, during July 1975, 27 soldiers on charges of looting large quantities of military equipment from Israeli army storehouses.

The Zionist authorities had erected a number of road blocks south of Tel Aviv where they stopped and searched military vehicles. They arrested the 25 soldiers in one search operation and another one while he was carrying petrol tanks stolen in one of the army camps. In al-Khudayra, the Zionist police also arrested an Israeli youth carrying two hand grenades stolen from an army camp.

The occupation authorities have moreover expressed great fear regarding the possibility that such stolen weapons and equipment may reach Palestinian revolutionaries for use in resisting the occupation.

Meanwhile, a Zionist military tribunal in Tel Aviv sentenced during the month of June, a Zionist soldier in the regular forces to 3½ years imprisonment for having committed various robberies.

FUNDRAISER'S DISTRESS INSIDE THE ZIONIST STATE

«...The leaders of the Jewish Agency, the United Israel Appeal (abroad) and institutions dealing with Appeal matters in Israel do not hide their worry. There are still no signs of improvement in the world economic situation, and it seems that this will be reflected in the revenue of the Israel Appeals... For the time being the revenue situation is not encouraging... In 1973 the sum raised by the United Israel Appeal was \$ 458 million in each. In 1974 the Appeal raised only \$ 220 million, of which only \$ 180 million reached the country (Israel) in cash, although the 1974 target for the Appeal was set at \$ 750 million... The United Israel Appeal representative in Israel, Mr. Zelig Hinitz says: «In time of war Jews pour money and commit themselves above and beyond what they can afford. Some donors have doubled their financial commitments when there has been a war, but have failed to pay all of what they promised... Nevertheless, we hope that we can make the ends meet for the last budgetary year...».

*Davar (the Israeli Daily),
May 6, 1975*

ZIONIST OFFICER ARRESTED FOR GRAFT

A Zionist court in Tel Aviv ordered, on July 11, the arrest of Yitshak Robin, an officer in the enemy War Ministry, charged with receiving bribes, and exploiting his position for private gain.

The Zionist General-Prosecutor said in court that it is not the first time that an officer has been arrested, but that many have previously been arrested on similar charges. The Zionist court charged the officer with receiving bribes estimated at thousands of IL.

WESTERN EUROPE'S MIDDLE-EAST POLICY

COOPERATION OF THE PEOPLES OR "STABILIZATION" OF ZIONIST AGGRESSION?

On 6 November 1973 the Foreign Ministers of the European Economic Community (EEC) issued a statement clarifying the political position of the greater part of western European states towards the Middle East (ME), calling not only for the right of the states in the area to exist, but also for some changes: for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and for the recognition of the «legitimate rights of the Palestinian people».

A few months later the EEC furthermore promoted the proposal of a so-called comprehensive «dialogue» between the Arabs and Western Europe in order to discuss their mutual interests and to improve their relationship.

The Arab governments welcomed the plan.

At that time it seemed as if the Western European governments, with the experience of the October war, of the energy crisis — which had occurred even before this war — and with the growing internal difficulties of their economies, had realized that in the ME, too, the age of imperialist predominance and exploitation, which Europe had benefited from for a long time, had come to an end; and that the Western European countries could no longer afford to stake their futures on military adventures, and connect their interests with the artificial settler-regime of Israel, in its suppression of 3.5 million Palestinians as well as of the national interests and rights of all 140 million Arabs.

It seemed that the Western Europeans had started to become aware not only of the cruel injustice and the fascist reality of Zionist occupation, but also of the deadly danger which this aggression and its consequences pose for their own interests in terms of energy, their economies and not least of all, their strategic position.

Indeed Western Europe, with 90% of its oil-supplies coming from the ME and with its general dependence on foreign trade, besides its exposed strategic position between the USA and the USSR, cannot afford further imperialist adventures on its doorstep.

On the other hand, once the conditions of peace were established, peaceful mutual cooperation between the people of Western Europe and all the peoples of the ME-area would in fact offer great prospects:

The ME can supply Western Europe for a long time with all the energy it reasonably needs. In turn, the ME is interested in buying Western technology and agricultural know-how for its own rapid development. And Western Europe with its stagnating internal economies must be highly interested in developing good trade relations with the growing Arab markets. Indeed from 1973

to 1974 the value of EEC-countries' exports to the Arab ME and Iran increased by about 2/3 to the amount of \$ 16 billion. During the first three months of 1975, the value of West German export only to Arab countries doubled in comparison with the same period in 1974 — as did these exports' percentual share out of all West German exports — whereas West German exports to the Western world were actually shrinking.

It is obvious, too, that there would be a large field of possible cultural exchange and cooperation. And above all: peaceful cooperation between Western Europe and the ME would establish mutual security; a Western Europe/ME-peace-zone could in turn favour peace in the whole world, and check the danger of nuclear warfare.

But there is a simple and necessary pre-condition for peace: Zionist occupation, exploitation, suppression and aggression against the Arab peoples must be definitively ended and likewise any public or secret Western European economic and diplomatic support favouring Israeli aggression must be cancelled.

In the meantime it looks very much as if some of the leading Western European governments are trying to take the «dialogue» with the Arabs only as a pretext to deceive and lull them to sleep, and to get their petrol, while at the same time aggression against them is going on:

1. Whereas the French — in 1974 presiding over the EEC's council of ministers — were ready to invite the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) as an equal partner in the dialogue, the West Germans, having coordinated their position with the Israelis, later on opposed this — supported by the Netherlands, Great Britain, and Denmark — pretending that the dialogue should be an «economical, technological and cultural», one, and kept free from ME political problems. Yet how can someone seriously favour the recognition of the «legitimate rights of the Palestinian people» and at the same time refuse to recognize the sole legitimate representative of this people?

To overcome the anti-Arab EEC-faction, the Arab governments and the PLO finally were ready to accept a provisional formula, starting with «expert»-talks, in which the PLO representative as well as all other Arab representatives took part on the side of the Arab League.

2. But soon a second and even ruder affront by the EEC's imperialists faction followed: On the eve of the start of the «EEC-Arab-dialogue» — due to begin in June 1975 — the EEC rapidly negotiated and signed a new

agreement with Israel on economic cooperation. Again the West German government and its Foreign minister Genscher were behind the move. Genscher had conspired this manoeuvre with Israeli Foreign minister Allon during the latter's sudden visit to West Germany in early May.

The new agreement grants the Israelis benefits which they badly need for their war economy: EEC's taxes on Israeli exports to the EEC will be decreased step by step and will be totally abolished by 1 July 1977. Israel's economy in turn will be protected against EEC-imports for a long time. This enables Israel to boost its exports and to cope with the huge deficit in its balance of payments. Furthermore it allows Israel to continue to extend its purchases of armaments for use against the Arabs abroad. Besides all this, the agreement will favour investments of EEC-capital in Israel. Israel is also to get badly needed credits from the EEC.

It is obvious that this — in sharp contradiction to the EEC's verbal declarations — not only intensifies the EEC's links and interests with the Israeli occupation-regime, but also clearly bolsters Israeli war economy and encourages her crimes against the Arabs.

Thus, instead of using the signature of the new economic agreement with Israel as a means to call on Israel first to stop aggression and to withdraw from occupied territories in order to implement UN, as well as their own resolutions, the EEC-imperialists themselves backed the intransigent position of the fascists in Israel.

It is no wonder that the Israeli government hailed the signature of the EEC-agreement as a great success and a «diplomatic break-through», and that Mr. Allon trumpeted: «It is getting hard to separate economic and political matters»... and «There is only the need of a bit of firmness to solve the ME-problem».

The Arab governments protested against the agreement. Syria, Algeria and Libya first called for the cancelling of the «dialogue» and for boycott measures against EEC. The EEC indeed became very nervous. Several delegations were dispatched to the Arab countries to convince them that the agreement with Israel should by no means affront the Arabs, and that EEC would grant the Arabs even more favourable terms, and in any case the «dialogue» should at least be opened. This in fact happened on 10 June 1975 in Cairo, with Libya abstaining.

On the opening of the talks, EEC Secretary-General Klaus Meyer from West Germany said that the dialogue was «an effort to strengthen anew the ties between the Arab world and Europe and cut through all obscuring influences».

3. Yet the EEC continues its material and political support for what is undoubtedly the most «obscuring influence» — Zionist aggression against the Arabs.

Whereas the Western European governments have until now refused to recognize the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people — whose rights they allegedly want to be re-established — the EEC pays court to Israel. During a visit to Israel and after talks with the Zionist minister for trade and industries, Hayim Bar Lev, the EEC's vice-president M. Henri Simonet announced in July 1975 that the EEC will eventually open an office in Israel. Furthermore Mr. Allon and Mr. Rabin were repeatedly promised by the British and West German Foreign ministers, Callaghan and Genscher, that negotiations on further Israeli integration into the EEC

would start once the «dialogue» with the Arabs had opened. Very likely such talks are now underway, which will above all offer Israel access to more EEC credit facilities.

4. In the meantime the EEC tries in the course of the negotiations on new trade agreements with Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and other Arab countries — said to be so favourable for them — to establish certain clauses which would prevent the Arab states from maintaining their economic sanctions against all business partners and supporters of Zionist war economy. It is remarkable that Mr. Allon, too, said that the Arab-European «dialogue» would «provide a shield against future Arab (boycott) pressures».

5. Finally — and this explains to some extent their support for their imperialist ally, Israel — some Western European capitalist circles try to use the EEC-Arab dialogue as a medium to safeguard their own new economic predominance over the area. They only seek to keep the oil running and at the same time to open the area for their own «superior» products, holding down the development of Arab national industries. «Europe must always stay ahead technologically, concentrate on highest value-added sectors and give up the manufacture of cheaper products», a leading Western European business manager said lately. With exactly the same thoughts West German Chancellor Schmidt came out in an important interview with «Sueddeutsche Zeitung» (24.6.75).

Thus at present the prospects of the «Arab-European» dialogue are gloomy. It seems that some of the Western European governments, above all the West Germans, really try to deceive and to split the Arabs. They only want to freeze the situation, to secure their oil-supplies and to continue support for their imperialist agent Israel. Thus West German Foreign minister Genscher — who earlier had opposed the PLO's participation in the talks because of their «unpolitical» nature — suddenly, when the Arab League had accepted the talks, came out politically: «The dialogue will strengthen partnership between Europeans and Arabs; and it will help to stabilize the situation in the ME»... «Arab League's acceptance of the talks affirms our even-handed ME-policy, contributing to stabilization in the area».

But this can neither be the basis for cooperation nor for peace in the area.

The Western Europeans should not hope to «stabilize» millions of peoples' life in camps and huts; occupation and dictatorship over Arabs; an increasingly aggressive military machine; and aggression against all the interests of hundreds of millions of people.

To try to «stabilize» such a situation, inevitably means to support war, a war which will have catastrophic consequences for Western Europe.

The Western Europeans should also not hope to deceive the Arabs. They must now make up their minds:

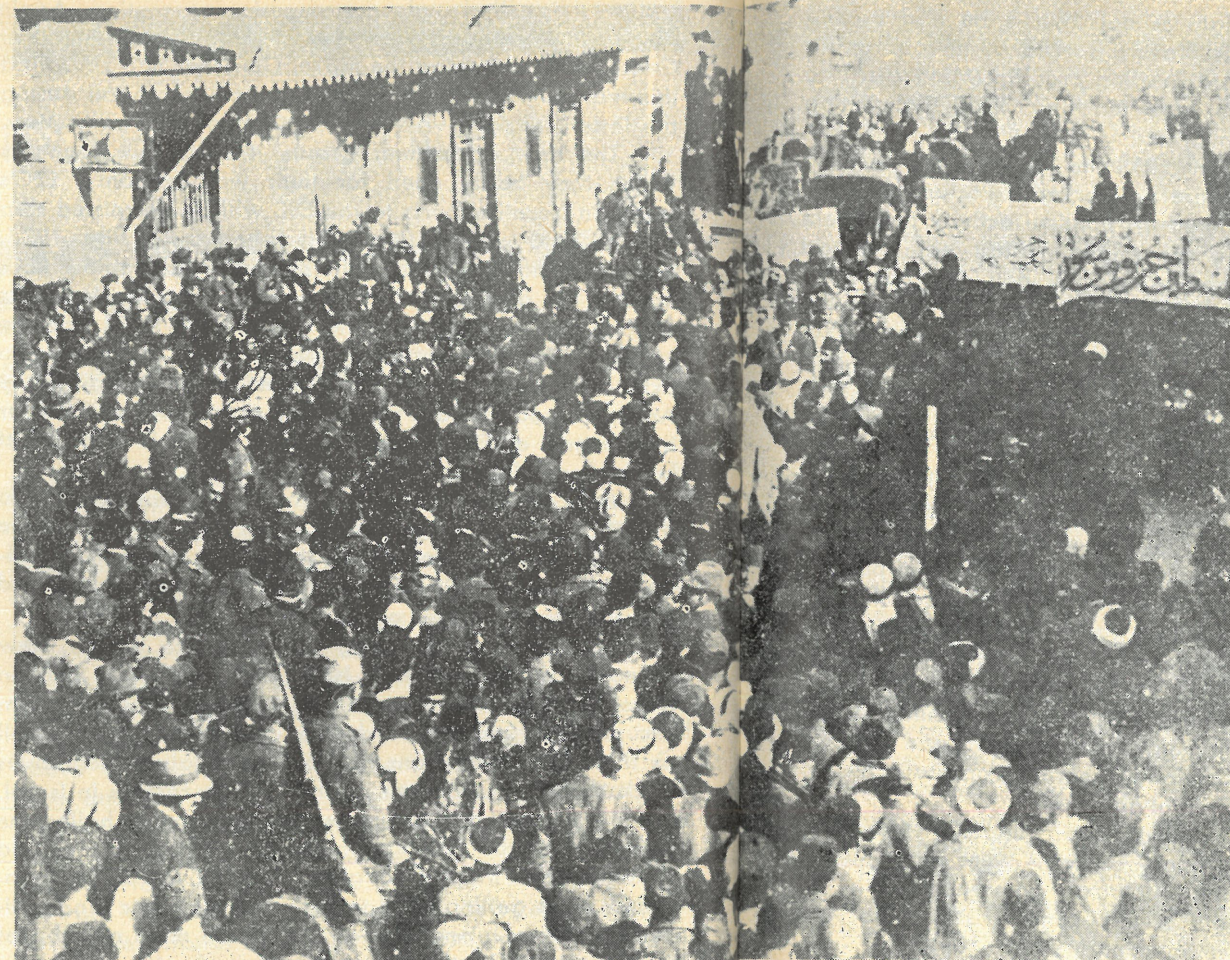
Either they really want to implement their own resolutions — calling for changes in the area and not for the stabilization of crime — and then they must stop any further direct or indirect support for the Zionist regime; or they want to continue to participate in Israeli imperialism in the area. In this case, they will inevitably also have to share the consequences and the fate of this imperialism: war and defeat.

□ □

75 YEARS OF RESISTANCE

PALESTINIAN PEASANTS AGAINST ZIONIST COLONIZATION

It is well known that for over ten years the Palestinian Revolution has borne arms against the Zionist occupiers, and that the people of Palestine have fiercely resisted Zionist encroachment since long before that. The risings of the Palestinian people in 1921 and 1929, and the great revolt of 1936-39 are the best known examples of the great tradition of armed struggle against occupation and against the imperialist powers which support the occupiers.



Early resistance to British Mandate and Zionist Colonization.

It is perhaps less well known that the resistance of the people of Palestine to Zionist colonization of their land began even earlier, and was distinguished by the first stirrings of armed struggle as early as the turn of the present century. At the heart of the resistance at this initial stage, as at every succeeding stage, the peasants in the countryside, were the first to be dispossessed of their homes, fields and villages by Zionist colonization.

This was possible from the beginning of Zionist colonization in the late 19th century because the Zionists were able to buy vast tracts of land from absentee landlords, both Palestinian and non-Palestinian, and were then able to evict the peasants, who tilled the land on which they had lived for generations, with the support of the Ottoman, and later the British Mandate authorities. Two examples of this process, and of the beginnings of Palestinian armed struggle in reac-

tion to the entire process of purchase, eviction and colonization were the sale of the village of Sejera in the Tiberias district in 1901, and the sale of 'Afuleh in the Nazareth district in 1910.

The lands of the village of Sejera and the small neighbouring villages of Misha and Melhamiya totalled about 70,000 dunums (a dunum equals one hectare), belonging mainly to big Beirut merchant families — the Sursuqs, Tuenis and Mudawwars. In 1901 the Jewish Colonization Association (J.C.A.) purchased these lands, and proceeded to attempt to remove the peasants of the three Arab villages from them. The peasants resisted, fired at the J.C.A. agent, and when Ottoman troops were brought to the scene, clashed with them. Many of the tenant farmers were thereupon arrested and taken off to prison.

The peasantry continued to resist even after their lands had been stolen from them. With the tacit support of Amir Amin Arslan, the

qaimmaqam (district officer) of Tiberias, who was an Arab, and who had opposed the land sale on nationalist grounds, the Arab peasants harassed the new Zionist settlers who set up the colonies of Ilanya, Kfar Tavor, Yavniel, Menehamia and Bet Gan on their lands over the next three years. According to the account of an official of the J.C.A., Arslan did his best to obstruct the Zionist settlers, and continued «to resist the de-Arabization of the district». But there was little more he could do, except ask that the J.C.A. pay compensation to the peasants it had dispossessed.

However, when a similar incident occurred nine years later, with essentially the same results, its effects were felt throughout Palestine, the Syrian provinces, and the entire Ottoman Empire. In 1910, the Jewish National Fund (J.N.F.) purchased the 10,000 dunums belonging to the village of 'Afuleh situated in the middle of the fertile Marj Bani 'Amer in the Nazareth district. The land

was owned by the Sursuqs, one of the wealthy Beirut merchant families which had originally sold the lands of Sejera and the neighbouring villages, and which was reaping vast profits on its earlier investments in land in Northern Palestine by selling it to the Zionists.

As in the case of Sejera, the peasants of 'Afuleh refused to leave their lands, and drove away the agents the J.N.F. had sent to take possession. But much had changed in Palestine since 1901. The re-imposition of the Constitution after the 1908 Revolution, and the simultaneous freeing of the press had given the people of Palestine and the other Arab provinces of the Empire the opportunity, so long denied, to express their opposition to Zionism. Moreover, in the years since 1901 the peasants of Galilee in particular had witnessed a massive and worrisome upsurge in Zionist colonization, resulting in the destruction of many Arab villages and the founding of ten new Zionist settlements in the region.

In their opposition to the transfer of their lands to alien colonists, the peasants of 'Afuleh were supported, in addition, by the qaimmaqam of the Nazareth district, Shukri al-'Asali. 'Asali refused to deliver to the Zionists the title-deed to the lands of 'Afuleh, and later called up Ottoman troops in defence of the villagers when an organized armed band of Zionists attempted to occupy the lands. This force was from the Hashomer (Guardian) organization, the forerunner of the Haganah, which had been formed to «protect» the Zionist settlers from the armed violence of the peasants whose lands they had seized. It is indeed proof of the bravery and toughness of the poorly-armed and organized peasants of Palestine that the Zionists, who nearly always benefited from the support of the Ottoman state, should have to arm themselves against the rage of those whom they dispossessed.

In spite of all 'Asali's efforts, however, the Zionists eventually succeeded in seizing the land, after massive bribery in the provincial capital in Beirut, and strong pressure in Istanbul, and immediately began to set up the settlement of Merhavia. 'Asali, who had written anonymous articles in the Damascus press attacking Zionism, and had petitioned high government officials in the question, thereupon took the decisive step of resigning his post and running for Parliament on a platform which pledged him to fight Zionism «to his last drop of blood». He won, and with other Arab deputies in the Ottoman Chamber, played an instrumental role in making Zionism a matter of concern throughout the Arab provinces of the Empire and in Egypt, treating Turkish neglect of the question as part of the broader problem of Arab rights in the Ottoman Empire. A constant opponent of Zionism, Shukri al-'Asali was true to his electoral pledge, and with many other outspoken Arab nationalist opponents of Zionism, was hanged in 1916 by the Turks for «subversive activities».

Meanwhile the peasants of 'Afuleh and the neighbouring villages, encouraged by the support of 'Asali and of the press and public opinion throughout Palestine, Syria, and the Arabic-speaking world, continued their armed resistance even in the

face of the fait accompli of Merhavia imposed by the armed forces of the Ottoman Government.

Attacks on the Zionist settlement by the peasants were frequent, and were correctly described even by Zionist sources as being due to «the natural resentment of the former cultivators» of the lands of 'Afuleh. These armed clashes continued from January 1911, when the land was actually taken over by the Zionists, until May of the same year, when after the killing of a Palestinian peasant by the Hashomer 'defence' forces, the entire local Arab population laid siege to the colony of Merhavia. The siege, accompanied by constant attacks, sniping, and the burning of many of the new buildings of the settlement, continued for two days.

At this point, the Ottoman authorities intervened to end the fighting. This time it was Zionist settlers who were taken off to jail, and not the local inhabitants. The colony of Merhavia, however, was not attacked and stands to this day on the lands of 'Afuleh.

For as long as a foreign power dominated Palestine, it was impossible for the Palestinian people to expel the colonizers who were taking over their land, and who continued to enter the country under the protection first of the Turks and then of the British. These colonizers continued to buy land «legally», since the laws were not made by the peasants or other sectors of the people, but rather by aliens in league with a local class of landowners hungry for profits from the sale of the lands occupied and tilled by the Palestinian peasantry.

The only answer to this combination of imperialism, Zionism and local reaction was seen by the peasants of Sejera and 'Afuleh 75 and 65 years ago: popular armed struggle.

The first example of resistance to the Zionist seizure of Palestinian land — Zionists, according to a UN statistics published in 1949, had only 5.6% of Palestine land in 1947 — together with the examples of the armed resistance waged in 1936-1939 and 1947-1948, have been a constant inspiration to Palestinian revolutionaries in their ongoing struggle to liberate their homeland.

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Ghassan Kanafani : The commando and writer martyred for Palestine.

CULTURAL PAGE

GHASSAN KANAFANI: ALIVE AS PALESTINE

On July 8, 1972, Ghassan Kanafani was assassinated by Israeli agents who placed a bomb in his car. At this time, he was the first of modern Palestinian Arab writers to die for the cause of revolution. In April, 1973, another Palestinian writer, Kamal Nasser, was shot in his apartment by Israeli agents.

Although it is difficult to present Kanafani in few pages, we do so with the aim of giving the reader a brief idea of his multi-dimensional personality as writer, militant and artist, on the occasion of the third anniversary of his martyrdom.

Ghassan Kanafani was born in Acre, on April 9, 1936, at a time when one of the most prominent Palestinian rebellions against British colonialism and Zionist settler-colonialism was at its height. Although his hometown had been allotted to the Arabs in the UN Partition Plan, it was conquered by the Zionists and its inhabitants driven out by physi-

cal or psychological force. Thus, on his 12th birthday, which was also the day of the Deir Yassin massacre, Ghassan and his family were expelled from Palestine. The Zionists wanted the country but not its people.

From then on Ghassan started the life of a refugee. At 13 he was already working, and studying at

night school. By 16 he had passed his Brevet, worked as an apprentice in a printing press in Damascus, and he was teaching 1200 Palestinian children.

In 1955 he travelled to Kuwait, where he worked as a teacher, continued his political activity and spent his spare time writing, painting and reading, mainly politics. That same year he became a member of the Arab Nationalist Movement (ANM), and worked for its weekly journal «Al-Rai» (Opinion), where one of his short stories was first published, in 1957.

In all, Kanafani's teaching career lasted for 8 years, and left a permanent imprint upon his character, personality, style of work and political aspirations. The images and impressions he gathered during this period formed the raw material for his first short stories. Bitterness, a sense of deprivation and yearning for the homeland, martyrdom, and the celebration of heroes constitute his dominant themes.

During the mid-50's, Kanafani's primary concerns were more literary than political, whereas in the 60's the two became inseparable and complementary. He says:

«My political position springs from my being a novelist. As far as I am concerned, politics and the novel are indivisible, and I can categorically state that I became politically committed because I was a novelist, not the opposite.»

At the request of the ANM, Kanafani returned to Beirut in 1960 to work as literary editor of «Al-Hurriyah», its official organ. In 1969 he became editor-in-chief of «Al-Hadaf ».

As a journalist, he was known for his courage and political commitment. His tenacity in defending national issues led to repeated arrests and sentences. He wrote regular columns for a number of newspapers and magazines, interpreting the events in the area in an accurate and honest manner. His commentaries were widely read by Arabs everywhere and often translated into foreign languages. He was generally considered to have set a new standard of committed, serious journalism.

In addition to his involvement in the national progressive struggle of his people, Ghassan Kanafani was

well-known as a gifted writer and art critic. He wrote ten novels, collections of short stories and plays in as many years, and he was by no means a full-time writer. His literary work went side by side with his political activity.

Kanafani's most famous novel is 'Rijal Fi ash-Shams', (Men in the Sun), 1963. It realistically describes the plight of three different Palestinian generations who are trying to find a future for themselves through escaping their reality and erasing their consciousness. This novel provided the scenario for the film «The Dupes», which had, barely a month before his death, opened the door to a new Arab cinema of involvement and had won international respect abroad.

In his writings between 1961 and 1965, Kanafani is the «critical realist» par excellence. In this period he published three books of short stories, one novel and one play, in addition to his countless literary and political reviews and articles. The first of these is «The Death of Bed Number 12». The 17 stories in the book deal essentially with the memory of the past and a hope for the future, and incidentally with death. They are all underlined by a feeling of bitterness. Kanafani is in search of a community for himself and his people. The characters portrayed undergo all the trials and tribulations of a people in dispersion, each trying to seek a place for himself in an insensitive world.

In the second collection of 10 stories, «The Land of Sad Oranges» (1963), he protests against the death of his people. Here the direct approach is adopted; the political stance is taken, and the fighters enter the scene. The heroes are no longer living on memories only. They are beginning to participate in the making of a new reality.

Kanafani's writings in the post-June War period verge on, and sometimes attain, the status of «socialist realism», as in the story of «Umm Saad» (Saad's Mother), who symbolises the Palestinian woman in the camp and the simple people who are moving and changing the world. In «What's Left for You» (1966), Kanafani tells the Palestinian people: «You have nothing to lose but your chains; you must seize your destiny with your own

hands or remain slaves». In the case of the Palestinian who has lost his land, his home, and his family, what else is there for him to lose but his debased life?

Kanafani entered a new stage in his development, together with the era opened up by the commencement of armed struggle. His heroes no longer seek individual martyrdom, nor do his people pursue bread and identity anymore. Now his heroes grope for a revolutionary strategy and the Palestinian people look forward to collective revolutionary action. He proclaims an ideal world up to the sacrifices of revolution, freed from servitude, a

world in which the Palestinian individual, his national rights recovered, will have an important role to play. The key that opens the door of this period is the beginning and development of the Revolution, and Kanafani pioneered in sensitizing his people to the revolutionary project. He was a bridge that linked the world of dispersion with that of revolution.

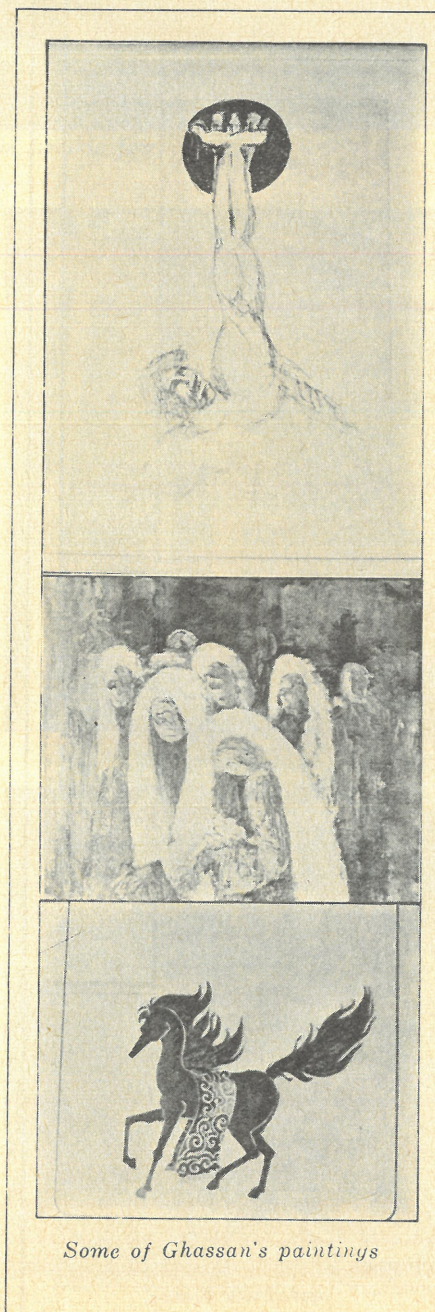
During this period, Kanafani did not limit his writings to short stories and novels. He discovered for the Arab world the unknown Palestinian poets and writers of the occupied land. Through two of his books, poets like Mahmoud Darweesh, Sameeh el-Qassem and Toufik Zayad became the ideals of resistance literature. They possess a weapon that Zionism cannot control in its attempts to eliminate not only the existence of the Palestinians, but Palestinian identity itself. In asserting this, Kanafani also saw the need to present a critique of Zionist literature, as a further step towards the negation of Zionism.

As a political analyst, he wrote extensively on Arab political affairs, particularly matters related to the development of the Palestinian resistance movement, such as his historical interpretation of the 1936-39 revolt in Palestine, and his analysis of the Resistance Movement in «Resistance and its Dilemmas».

Kanafani was also an artist of talent. But most of his many paintings and drawings have not yet been exhibited.

Death struck him down while his work was still unfinished. When the bomb finally ended his life, he was working on a new novel. Palestine was the subject of his life and death, and Zionism could not afford him. Because he was as strong as a mountain they thought they could demolish him with dynamite, but nobody can destroy a man of his stature, rooted through revolutionary struggle among his people.

Ghassan Kanafani, the prominent member of the Palestinian revolution, the commando whose weapon was also a ballpoint pen and whose arena was newspaper pages, hurt the enemy as much as a column of fighter. Ghassan Kanafani will always stay among his people, a martyr, a symbol, a flame of liberation and revolution.



Some of Ghassan's paintings

SAMID FOUNDATION

THE EMBRYO OF PALESTINIAN PUBLIC SECTOR



There is no doubt that the Palestinian armed struggle against the Israeli occupation has achieved a distinguished and recognized status on the international level. On the other hand, Palestinian activities in other spheres, such as social, economic and cultural struggle, have not been accorded due attention and consideration.

The Palestinian Revolution, in spite of its uniquely difficult situation which combines occupation and dispersion, has in fact been progressing steadily in these areas. In the field of health care, for example, the Palestinian Red Crescent has exerted extensive efforts, building numerous hospitals and clinics, and serving the sick and wounded in the most difficult of circumstances (see last month's issue). In other social and educational fields, the General Union of Palestinian Women and other popular unions have been working on kindergartens, abolishing illiteracy and introducing first-aid programs. It is clear that all of this work of the various branches of the PLO is vital to the success of the political and military struggle of our people.

One of the most remarkable achievements of the Palestinian Revolution has been the creation of the «SAMID» foundation (Sons of Martyrs for Palestine Works Society). An economic and social institution, SAMID is a good illustration of the positive results brought about by linking various productive activities to the Revolution and to the needs of the Palestinian masses.

The Society was founded in 1970, and aims at:

1 — Providing vocational training for the largest possible number of children of martyred Palestinians, as well as rehabilitating the handicapped and all those who have suffered as a result of the Palestinian struggle against Zionist terrorism.

2 — Employing the largest possible number of these people in associated workshops.

3 — Improving the standard of living and the general social and cultural conditions of martyrs' families.

4 — Supplying the Palestinian camps with SAMID products at prices consistent with the income of the people.

5 — Securing a constant source of income for the needy masses.



Samid products in Leipzig fair.

6 — Encouraging Palestinian production.

These aims are carried out by manufacturing and marketing folkloric products, participating in fairs, producing clothes and other goods to meet the market demand of Palestinian camps, and producing any products which would be of use to children of Palestinian martyrs and others in need as a result of their involvement in the Palestinian struggle.

Samid's Divisions:

Workshops for embroidery and other handicrafts have been established in all Palestinian camps in Syria and Lebanon, to turn out products associated with Palestinian history and culture.

Clothes workshops in all of the Palestinian camps in Syria and Lebanon produce readymade men's, women's and children's wear, crafted by skilled Palestinian workers. These workshops are able to meet local demand, and part of the demand of the larger Arab market.

The clothes workshops are provided with efficient modern machinery and instruments.

Wool workshops manufacture all types of pullovers, socks, and stockings, meeting in large part the needs of the camps themselves. These workshops also contain modern automatic machines.

The carpentry workshop is capable of manufacturing most modern



Palestinian traditional dress.



Samid workshop.

furniture and woodwork products.

Samid, in implementing its plans has achieved the following:

— Drawing of the preliminary guidelines for an integrated revolutionary Palestinian economy.

— The attraction and creation of revolutionary cadres.

— The acquisition of practical experience for the purpose of constructing a Palestinian public sector.

— Improvement of the standard of living and cultural level of families of persons working in Samid.

— The abolition of all illiteracy in Samid workshops.

— The enhancement of political, organizational and mass consciousness by all possible means.

— Participation in information campaigns in the interest of the revolution, such as through exhibitions highlighting the cultural and human aspects of the Palestinian revolution.

Samid's Exhibitions:

1. Samid had participated in all the exhibitions held in the following Arab countries: Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, and Syria.

2. Samid has sponsored fairs in the following countries: Saudi Arabia, Libya, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Qatar, South Yemen, Yemen, Lebanon, Uganda, Tanzania, Somalia, Senegal, France, Belgium, Pakistan, China, Britain and the USA.

3. Samid took part in the Leipzig International Spring Fair of 1974, and took part in the Bucharest International Fair, TEBCO, 1975 and will soon participate in international fairs in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and India.

4. Samid already has permanent exhibitions in Lebanon and Libya, and plans to establish others in all the other Arab countries.

It is worthwhile to draw attention to Samid's workers who are not ordinary paid workers but rather political and social militants involved in the Palestinian movement. They constitute a community of people tied to a common cause in a social, economic and political struggle. Samid guarantees its workers' social and health security. They run the workshops on a cooperative basis.

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THE REVOLUTION
PRESERVES PALESTINIAN
FOLKLORE FROM
ZIONIST DISTORTION



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