



... NORMALIZATION?

# Palestine

P.L.O.  
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bulletin

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**HALT JUDAIZATION  
OF HEBRON**



## TO OUR READERS

Solidarity is an important weapon for helping the peoples of the world overcome oppression and injustice. The support and solidarity which the Palestinian people receive helps us to continue our just struggle for our just cause. We are grateful for the solidarity and support we get, but although we have many friends around the world, our enemies are still strong and formidable. They are better armed, better equipped, and much wealthier than we.

Nevertheless, though we may possess limited means, our determination and willingness to sacrifice is unlimited. The world forces of liberation, of which we are proud to be a part, are the emerging forces, and it is to us that the future belongs. The forces of oppression have had their day, and shall be consigned to the dustbin of history.

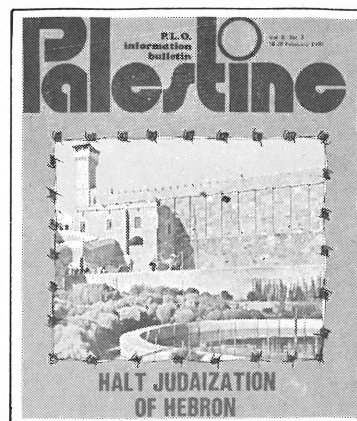
We thank all of our friends throughout the world for the letters of support and encouragement you have sent to us. Surely, we and other liberation movements will continue on the road to victory.

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## EDITORIAL

## NORMALIZATION?

"Normalization" of the relations between Israel and Egypt is taking place these days. Exchange of ambassadors between Cairo and Tel-Aviv took place on the twenty-sixth of February. Words and speeches of good will and peace are being exchanged between both sides. For the first time in history an Israeli embassy is being located in the Egyptian capital. With the implementation of this step the Israelis have scored a morale victory in the face of a weak Sadat.

The Egyptian people are in disagreement with such a step and with Sadat. On the day of the "Normalization", the Egyptian National Alliance pledged to raise a million Palestinian flags in Cairo as a protest to the raising of the Israeli flag over the Israeli embassy. Yesterday, the Egyptian masses burned the Israeli flag, and popular disturbances are occurring all over Cairo and other Egyptian cities.

All the Arab capitals showed disdain towards this step, attacking Sadat as a capitulationist, having a weak character, as well as being a traitor. In the occupied territories the people went on strike as an expression of their protest and deep resentment and sorrow. The PLO pledged to carry on the resistance against the Israeli occupation and expansion labelling Sadat's move as treason to the Arab cause.

In the meantime, the Middle East is far from peace. The grandiose words of peace are like the ashes which cover a glowing fire beneath. The separate "peace" treaty between Israel and Sadat is not a contribution to a real peace in the

region. Despite this "Normalization" Israel has not changed its attitude towards the Palestinian people and their rightful claims. The Israelis are still refusing to withdraw from the occupied territories or to recognize the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people and the right for a Palestinian state. Israeli practices in the West Bank and Gaza are far from being peaceful: Confiscation of Arab land, establishing settlements, collective punishment, imprisonment, deportation, torture and so on all attest to this.

The Judaization of Palestinian cities as Hebron and Jerusalem persists. The Israelis work systematically to undermine the Palestinian Arab nature of the occupied territories.

The so-called autonomy talks on the Palestinian occupied area, which are being held "over the heads" of the Palestinians, have come to a deadlock. Until now, the Palestinians have been offered to serve as the subservient slaves for the Israelis. Unfortunately, the Palestinians are unwilling to satisfy them. The Israelis and the U.S. seem to forget that the age of slavery is over and that the Palestinians strive to live in freedom and independence.

The supposed "Normalization" between Israel and Sadat is far from being a normalization between the Egyptian people and Israeli aggression. Zionist settler mentality has no future in the region, and Sadat is not eternal. Not all the Egyptians are Sadats, and the Middle East is still on the verge of a new explosion.

**Palestine**

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## PALESTINE NOTES

### ARAFAT MEETS MALI PRESIDENT

Chairman Arafat met with Mali President Mousa Traore on February 10 in Damascus and discussed with him bilateral relations and current developments in the Arab African, Islamic and international arenas. The Mali President stressed his country's firm stand in support of the Palestine cause and affirmed that a just peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without a complete Israeli withdrawal from all Arab and Palestinian occupied territories and the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty. President Traore called for the recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return, self-determination and to establish an independent state in their national homeland. He further informed Chairman Arafat of his acceptance of a proposal to open a PLO office in Mali, and invited him to visit Mali. Chairman Arafat thanked him for his principled stand and solidarity with the Palestinian people and their Revolution.

### PLO APPEALS TO PROTECT HOLY PLACES IN PALESTINE

The PLO appealed to world public opinion to put an end to Israeli violations of Islamic holy places in Palestine and liberate them from the brutal occupation by Israeli military forces. The appeal was issued on February 8, 1980 in a communique to Arab and Islamic states. It concentrated on recent events taking place in Hebron and the Israeli violation of Holy places in the town. The communique said that since January 31, Hebron has been subjected to the worst kind of harassment, terror and has been deprived of vital supplies by the Israeli authorities who have been standing idly by while Israeli settlers violated the town's holy places, specifically the Ibrahimi Mosque.

### MOROCCAN ISTIQLAL PARTY CONDEMNS CAMP DAVID

The Central Committee of the Moroccan Istiqlal Party on February 9, issued a statement expressing its concern over continuing Israeli aggression and the policy of land seizures. The Central Committee

condemned the results of the treasonous Camp David accords, and stressed that it is impossible to achieve a true peace as long as Palestinian national rights are ignored. The Moroccan Istiqlal Party also expressed solidarity with the PLO and with the just struggle of the Palestinian people against the various conspiracies.



*The former Bolivian president visiting a PLO kindergarten*

### FORMER BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT VISITS PLO

Former Bolivian President Dr. Adolfo Siles Salinas visited the PLO and its institutions in Lebanon in mid-February and had talks with Chairman Arafat. On February 11, he toured southern Lebanon and discussed with the commander of the Palestinian-Lebanese Joint Forces the results of Israeli shelling on the cities and villages and camps in south Lebanon. The Bolivian

President affirmed his country's support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people, and added that Bolivia will offer material and moral support to the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese National Movement, which are steadfast against the Israeli aggressions. The commander of the Joint Forces in turn confirmed the unity of the Palestinian people with the Lebanese National Movement and confirmed that they will defend the common cause.

### ARAFAT ANSWERS CARTER: U.S. BEHIND AGGRESSION, EUROPEAN INITIATIVE A COVER

On February 27, 1980, Chairman Arafat responded to U.S. President Carter's recent remarks on the PLO. On February 25, 1980, Carter addressed 1,500 delegates attending the "United Jewish Appeal young leadership conference" in Washington and pledged U.S. support for ever for Israel's security. He also claimed that it was time to end what he called "terrorism" against Israel. He said, he was opposed to an independent Palestinian state, since that would be a destabilizing factor in the Middle East and would "certainly not serve United States interests".

Chairman Arafat drew attention to the significance of Carter's speech which "effectively gave a green light to Israel to take whatever action it wishes to put an end to what Carter described as 'terrorism'". Arafat noted that this means Israel has been given a green light to carry out a military attack with a U.S. guarantee of protection. Arafat added that talk of new British or European "initiatives" on the Middle East is merely a smokescreen for this Israeli aggression. "However, these forces should understand that we are not afraid by their threats, for in the final analysis it is them which are threatened in the region."

### P.L.O. EMBASSY IN TANZANIA

On February 13, the Foreign Ministry of the Tanzanian Republic officially announced the opening of the PLO Embassy in Dar es-Salam. The former PLO office was given full diplomatic status as of February 11, 1980. The PLO Political Department sent a cable to the Tanzanian Foreign Ministry expressing appreciation for this initiative, which it described as an important step forward in Tanzanian - Arab relations.

### ARAFAT RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR

Chairman Yasser Arafat received

the Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon, Alexander Soldatov, on February 14. The meeting was attended by Abu Jihad, member of the Fateh Central Committee and of the General Command of the Assifa forces. They discussed the latest developments in the Arab situation, as well as international issues. Chairman Arafat in turn sent a message to the Soviet leadership.

### IRELAND REJECTS ISRAELI PROTEST AGAINST RECOGNITION OF PLO

On February 17, the Irish Government strongly rejected the Israeli protest against the recent Irish recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Irish Foreign Minister Lenehan commented on

the Israeli statement, saying that "the PLO has become a reality that we can't ignore. It has been chosen and approved by the Palestinian people as their sole legitimate representative."

### PLO PARTICIPATES IN ITALIAN SOCIALIST YOUTH CONGRESS

A Palestinian delegation representing the PLO and the General Union of Palestinian Students (GUPS) participated in the 28th Convention of the Italian Socialist Youth which recently ended its work in Messina. The PLO delegation greeted the conference and expressed its appreciation of the stands of the Italian Socialist Party and Youth towards the Arab and the Palestinian people. The Conference was attended by about thirty foreign delegations.



*The delegation of Black Americans during talks with Chairman Arafat*

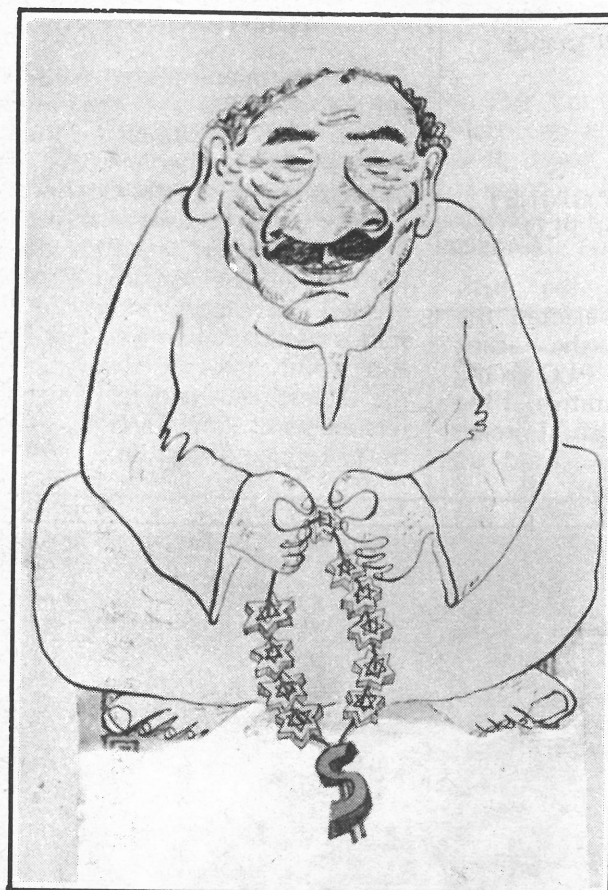
### BLACK AMERICAN DELEGATION IN SUPPORT OF PLO

A delegation from the American National Black Pastors Conference, an organization of progressive Black Americans based in U.S. Black communities, visited the PLO from February 11-15, 1980, following an official invitation. The delegation, led by Dr. William A. Jones, a pastor from Brooklyn/New York, visited various social and political institutions of the PLO, and travelled to southern Lebanon where the members of the delegation were shocked by the sight of

the barbaric destruction caused by Israeli aggression with the help of U.S. weapons. The delegation had talks with political leaders of the PLO. After a meeting with PLO Chairman Arafat, a joint communique was issued at the end of the visit. It noted the similarity in structure between the racist regimes in Israel and South Africa and denounced their collaboration. The American delegation expressed their full solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people and their support for the right of Palestinians to establish an independent state in Palestine.



## PALESTINE NOTES



"The Believer"

### EXHIBITION OF POLITICAL CARICATURES

The Egyptian National Federation Abroad held a political caricature exhibition with the cooperation of the Egyptian Democratic Youth Union in the Beirut Arab University. The Exhibition opened on February 7 and remained until February 12. Egyptian poet Abdul Rahman al-Khumaisy, a representative of the Arab People's Conference, opened the exhibition with remarks commemorating the third anniversary of the Egyptian popular uprising of 18-19 January 1977.

On February 10 Chairman Yasser Arafat and Abu Jihad, member of the Fateh Central Committee and member of the General Command of the Al-Assifa forces, visited the exhibition and were impressed by the artistic talents

of the participants. The exhibition included caricatures and Egyptian, Palestinian and Iranian posters reflecting the heroic struggle of revolutionary masses in these countries.

Two Egyptian caricaturists, George al-Bahjouri and Nabil al-Soulami, and the Palestinian caricaturist Naji al-Ali, displayed their cartoons which depicted the determination of the Arab masses to resist the American conspiracies plotted against the people of the region. They also depicted Arab popular anger against the deceitful policy of Sadat's regime and oppressive measures aimed at undermining the political activities of the Egyptian national progressive movement.

### THE IRONY OF "NORMALIZATION"

Nabil al-Soulami interpreted to us the cartoons' expressions of the artists' points of view of the consequences of the conspiracy that U.S. imperialism is trying to implement in the Arab region. The cartoons embody the Arab masses' rejection of the false peace. He pointed to one of his cartoons which manifests the isolation of Egypt from the Arab world. It shows a map of the Arab world, and Egypt being towed away by an American warship. Other cartoons depicted the irony of "normalization" between the Sadat regime and the Zionist state, which still occupies Arab territories.

Defining the political caricature, al-Soulami said: "The current political stand should be first comprehended, and then one has to look for an idea which expresses the attitude of the masses towards what is going on. This idea should be conceived in its simplest, most comprehensive form. The caricature's political role is to transform the masses' resentment into conscious action." He added that the caricature sometimes "expresses" what cannot be expressed in words.

Asked about the possibility of exhibiting and distributing such cartoons in Egypt, al-Soulami answered: "Such exhibitions are prohibited in Egypt because they criticize the Sadat regime and Sadat's suspicious alignment with the enemies of the Arab nation: the U.S. and Israel." It is expected that these cartoons will be shown in other Arab countries.



PLO delegation headed by Chairman Arafat conferring with Iranian President Bani Sadr

### CHAIRMAN ARAFAT'S VISIT TO TEHERAN:

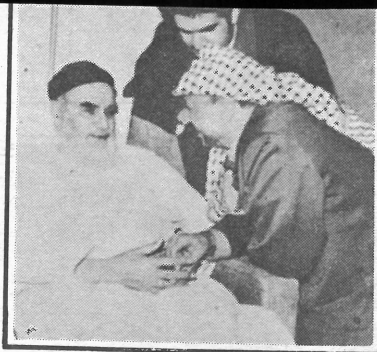
## IRAN CELEBRATES REVOLUTION'S ANNIVERSARY

Chairman Yasser Arafat on February 11, 1980 arrived in Teheran to participate in the ceremonies celebrating the 15th century Hijira, and the first anniversary of the Iranian Revolution. He was accompanied by Abu al-Walid, Head of the Joint Forces Operations Room. Upon his arrival at Teheran International Airport, Chairman Arafat expressed his joy for the success of the Iranian Revolution under the leadership of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. He added that the Iranian Revolution is already beginning to bear fruit. After his arrival, Chairman Arafat went to meet Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini the leader of the Iranian Revolution, at the Mehdi Reza'i Hospital in Teheran. The new Iranian President, Dr. Abul Hassan Bani Sadr was also present for part of the meeting.

Chairman Arafat, together with Bani Sadr, Hojjatilislam Ahmad al-Khomeini, and a number of leaders of the Iranian Revolution, later met

with correspondents of the Iranian, Arab and international press. He expressed his wish that Ayatollah Khomeini enjoy a speedy recovery, and congratulated the Iranian people and government, and their Imam, on the first anniversary of the victory of their heroic revolution. Chairman Arafat said: "I came here to inquire about the Imam's health, and to convey to him the great love and best wishes of the Palestinian Mujahedeen, for Muslims and free men around the world have a vital interest in the Imam's health." In answer to a question about the escalation of Israeli aggressive measures in the occupied territories, and especially the desecration of the Ibrahimi Mosque, in occupied Hebron, Chairman Arafat said: "Our people in the occupied territories are unified in their opposition to the oppression of the Zionist forces and will foil all the aggressive measures taken against them."





Chairman Arafat visiting Ayatullah Khomeini at Teheran hospital

The PLO delegation later met with Dr. Abul Hassan Bani Sadr, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The meeting was attended by the Iranian Chief of Staff.

On February 11, 1980, the Iranian people started celebrating in huge rallies and marches the anniversary of the victory of their glorious revolution. Millions commemorated the thousands of martyrs fallen in the struggle against U.S. imperialist domination and the Shah's yoke. The Iranian masses shouted enthusiastic chants in support of the Palestinian Revolution, when Chairman Arafat saluted them and raised his fist as an expression of solidarity between the Iranian and Palestinian masses. Chairman Arafat delivered a short speech before the masses at the conclusion of the military parade. In his speech, Chairman Arafat saluted Khomeini and the Iranian masses in the name of

#### KHOMAINI CALLS FOR STRUGGLE AGAINST ISRAEL AND USA

In a message addressed to the Iranian people on the anniversary of the victory of the Iranian Revolution, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini confirmed the Revolution's support for oppressed peoples all over the world. Imam Khomeini said he will assist the Arab liberation movements and the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in their struggle against Israel and the U.S.A. He added: "It is our duty to contribute to the uprooting of Israel." He also called on the Iranian people to continue their struggle against imperialism.

The first President of the Iranian Republic, Abul Hassan Bani Sadr, described Israel as "a dagger in the heart of Islam." The newly elected President declared in a speech on February 4, that it was shameful for the Moslem countries to keep silent over their usurped land. He added that "the Iranians will not lay down their arms until our brothers in Palestine are liberated."

the Palestinian fighters and citizens who are now confronting the Israeli occupation and its U.S. allies. Chairman Arafat also congratulated the Iranian people on the election of their first President, and renewed the Palestinian Revolution's pledge to fight together with the Iranian Revolution until victory and the liberation of Jerusalem.

The Iranian President Dr. Abul Hassan Bani Sadr in turn delivered a short speech in which he pledged to back the struggle of the Palestinian Revolution against U.S. imperialism and Zionism, until the liberation of Palestine and Jerusalem.

After the military parade, Chairman Arafat and President Bani Sadr headed a huge march through the streets of Teheran, and were cheered by the crowds gathered on both sides of the road.

Chairman Arafat also held talks with Iranian President Dr. Abul Hassan Bani Sadr in the temporary Presidential palace in Teheran on February 12. The first session of it lasted five hours, and was devoted to a comprehensive review of all political issues of mutual interest in the light of the current situation on the Arab, Islamic and international levels. The two sides gave special attention to the Palestinian cause and the situation in Lebanon, taking into consideration the importance of Arab-Iranian relations. At the end of this first stage of discussions a formal dinner was held in honor of Chairman Arafat in the temporary Presidential palace.

During his stay in Iran, Chairman Arafat held talks with various political and spiritual leaders. He also visited the home of Ayatollah Talqani where he met with the martyr's family. On February 13, Arafat received a delegation from the Mujahidi Sha'b Iran Organisation headed by Mas'oud Rajawi. Rajawi participated in defending the Palestinian Revolution in Jordan in 1970, and took part in several commando operations inside the occupied territories. Chairman Arafat also visited the headquarters of the Iranian Revolution Guards and met with their commanders and cadres. He delivered a speech in which he asserted the importance of faith as a weapon, and said: "We are two revolutions geographically separate, but we are in the same melting pot." Therefore, he added, the two revolutions rely on each other's potentials.

Chairman Arafat left Teheran on February 14, aboard a special plane. He was seen off at Teheran International Airport by Hojjatallah Hussein al-Khomeini, Abu Sharif, responsible for operations of the Revolutionary Guards, a number of Iranian Foreign Ministry officials, the PLO representative in Iran, and other Palestinian officials.

#### SETTLEMENTS, EGYPTIAN DISSENSION, U.S. MILITARY BUILD UP:

## THE CAMP DAVID NORMALIZATION

#### BEGIN ANSWERS SADAT'S CLAIMS

In the wake of the so-called "normalization of relations" between Israel and Egypt, Egyptian leaders have gone out of their way to claim that the process of normalization depends on "developments on the Palestinian issue." A Palestinian or an Arab well understands Egyptian diversionary slogans, but to the rest of the world let Israeli Premier Begin explain.

In remarks directed at the U.S. government and delivered on February 11, Begin said Israel was being called upon to be the sacrifice in a policy of appeasement. Addressing the visiting American Jewish Committee, Begin referred to U.S. Secretary of State Vance's hypocritical call for a resolution of the Palestinian problem and said: "If anyone asks me whether we can make suggestions to make the autonomy more attractive for them [the Palestinians], then I say: all attractions and all the encouragement was given to them in the Camp David agreement." With

regard to the illegal settlements in the 1967 occupied territories, he referred to "the right of Jews to live anywhere within the borders of their ancient homeland, including the West Bank. A right exists in order to be used, not to remain unused." He called the Zionist settlers a "part of our national security in the most absolute sense of the word. How can we give them up?" He added: "Autonomy is not sovereignty. Self-determination is for nations, not for fractions of nations."

Well! How do the Egyptian leaders expect the world to react to their propaganda about "normalization depends on progress on the Palestine issue"?

#### AN EGYPTIAN SPEAKS

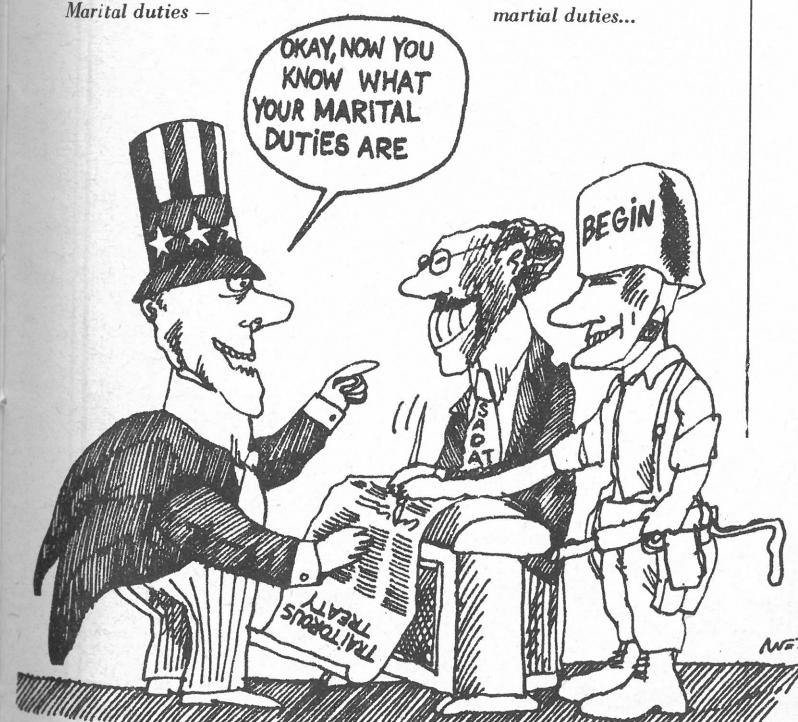
Egyptian opposition leader Ibrahim Shukri, in an article in the Socialist Labor Party newspaper *Al-Shaab*, said Israel's decision to buy the Arab East Jerusalem Electricity Corporation "indicates clearly that Israel wants to change all the city's Arab features at the time we talk of providing them with the Nile waters." With regard to Israeli Prime Minister Begin's claims over what he terms "Judea and Samaria," Shukri added: "It reflects clearly the Zionists' intentions in Arab territories." Finally, he concluded by pointing to the undemocratic activities of Sadat, adding: "Decisions that affect the country's national interests must be referred to the Parliament before the government adopts them as a policy."

#### DEMOCRACY SADAT STYLE

The Egyptian Parliament was assembled by Sadat on February 6 to approve ex post facto his policy of lifting the Arab economic boycott of Israel. Only 250 of the 390 members of the assembly attended the formal session. All 30 members of the Socialist Labor Party abstained, including several independent members. The official Egyptian announcement on February 6 said that "no formal vote count was recorded, but the Egyptian parliament voted overwhelmingly to lift the boycott." When asked about

Marital duties —

martial duties...





## THE FACE OF THE CAMP DAVID "NORMALIZATION"

what happened in the Parliament, Nassar, a "moderate" member of Parliament, told the Associated Press: "I oppose the peace treaty in its entirety, so how can I accept this?" Despite the theatrical parliamentary debate on lifting the boycott, Egypt and Israel already signed an agreement to that effect on December 27, which prior to Parliament's approval had resulted in the exchange of newspapers and other commodities.

## FATEH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL: WE WILL CONFRONT U.S. AGGRESSION

*On the occasion of the treacherous exchange of ambassadors between the Sadat regime and Zionist Israel and the opening of a Zionist embassy in Cairo, the Revolutionary Council of Fateh released the following communique:*

The main and primary aim of U.S. schemes in the region is to strike a blow at the Palestinian Revolution and reduce its efficiency, especially on the Lebanese arena, which is continuously a target of conspiracies and pressures from the U.S.A., Israel and their agents. These forces are now seeking to ignite the Lebanese situation once more, exploiting the Syrian regrouping of their forces operating within the Arab Deterrent Forces ADF, so as to open the way for a renewed Israeli aggression against the Palestinian Revolution and the Syrian forces.

The Council confirms the determination of the Palestinian Revolution to stand steadfast against all attempts to strike at it, because its presence on Lebanese territory is a perfectly legitimate one, as is confirmed by agreements between the PLO and the Lebanese authorities and the various Arab Summit resolutions, specifically the Tunis Summit resolutions, which clearly laid down the basis for a sound solution to the Lebanese problem; and in conformity with Lebanese security and unity and the presence of the Palestinian Revolution on Lebanese territory to carry out its legitimate armed struggle. We therefore warn against the danger of any attempt to ignore this right.

The Council also confirmed the importance of strengthening Palestinian national unity, and the cohesion of both the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples as represented in the Lebanese National Movement and Front. This cohesion

## KADDOUMI: SADAT SERVES U.S. COLD WAR AND ISRAELI AIMS

Farouk Kaddoumi, Head of the PLO Political Department, issued a special statement on February 4, in which he condemned the U.S. moves in the region signalling a return to the cold war of the 1950's. Kaddoumi asserted that the U.S.A. had recently begun a series of suspect maneuvers in a number of Middle East countries with the intention of establishing military alliances and turning these countries into a security belt to protect U.S. interests on the pretext of warding off a communist threat to the region. He added that if these bogus claims met with a positive response in the Middle East, the region

was established over the past by the heroic and steadfast confrontation of the common enemy, not only in defence of the Palestinian Revolution or the unity and Arabism of Lebanon, but in defence of the entire Arab Nation, against U.S. imperialist and Zionist aggression which aims at subjecting the region and its peoples to foreign domination. The necessary plans for the strengthening of this alliance have been laid down.

"The Council values the struggle of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and their resistance by all means to the self-rule conspiracy which the parties to Camp David are desperately trying to implement through finding any Palestinian party ready to deal with them or by expanding the framework of Arab dealings with them.

"Understanding the danger of the latest U.S. moves following the Afghanistan events, which moves aim to strike at liberation movements in the region; at encircling the Iranian Revolution and at preventing the peoples of the area from expressing their will for liberation and self-determination, the Council affirms that both Fateh and the Palestinian Revolution are determined to play their role in confronting the U.S.A.'s offensive, and its attempts to establish military bases in the region so as to continue the imposition of its domination and looting the riches of the area, particularly oil.

"The Palestinian Revolution, while going ahead with its struggle, tries to consolidate the front of its allies and friends through a broader action towards the parties to this front, in particular the friendly Soviet Union, which stands firmly in support of our Revolution and the just cause of our people and in support of the heroic Iranian Revolution, which represents a strategic depth for the Palestinian Revolution and for all liberation movements in the region."

would be plunged back into a cold war atmosphere. Kaddoumi noted that the Egyptian regime is leading the way in supporting these claims by using them to justify the establishment of military pacts. He also drew attention to Brzezinski's current visit to the region and stressed that the real danger confronting the Middle East is U.S. interference in the region's affairs, continued U.S. exploitation of Arab wealth and resources, and the continued Israeli occupation of Arab territories and escalating aggression which threatens peace and security, not only in the region but in the world as a whole. U.S. intervention was evident, Kaddoumi went on, in their threats to the revolutionary regime in Iran and the establishment of naval and land bases and the proliferation of U.S. forces in the Indian Ocean.

Kaddoumi concluded with the observation that the U.S.A. considers the Middle East to be its sphere of influence and thus insists on turning the region into its protectorate, backed by military pacts which serve Israel's ends, namely to perpetuate its occupation of Arab and Palestinian lands, above all Jerusalem — which the Moslems are determined to liberate. The U.S. thereby aims to fortify Israel and the threats issuing from Begin and other Israeli officials against Syria and evident in the escalation of Israeli aggression against South Lebanon.

## U.S. MARINES FOR THE ARABIAN SEA

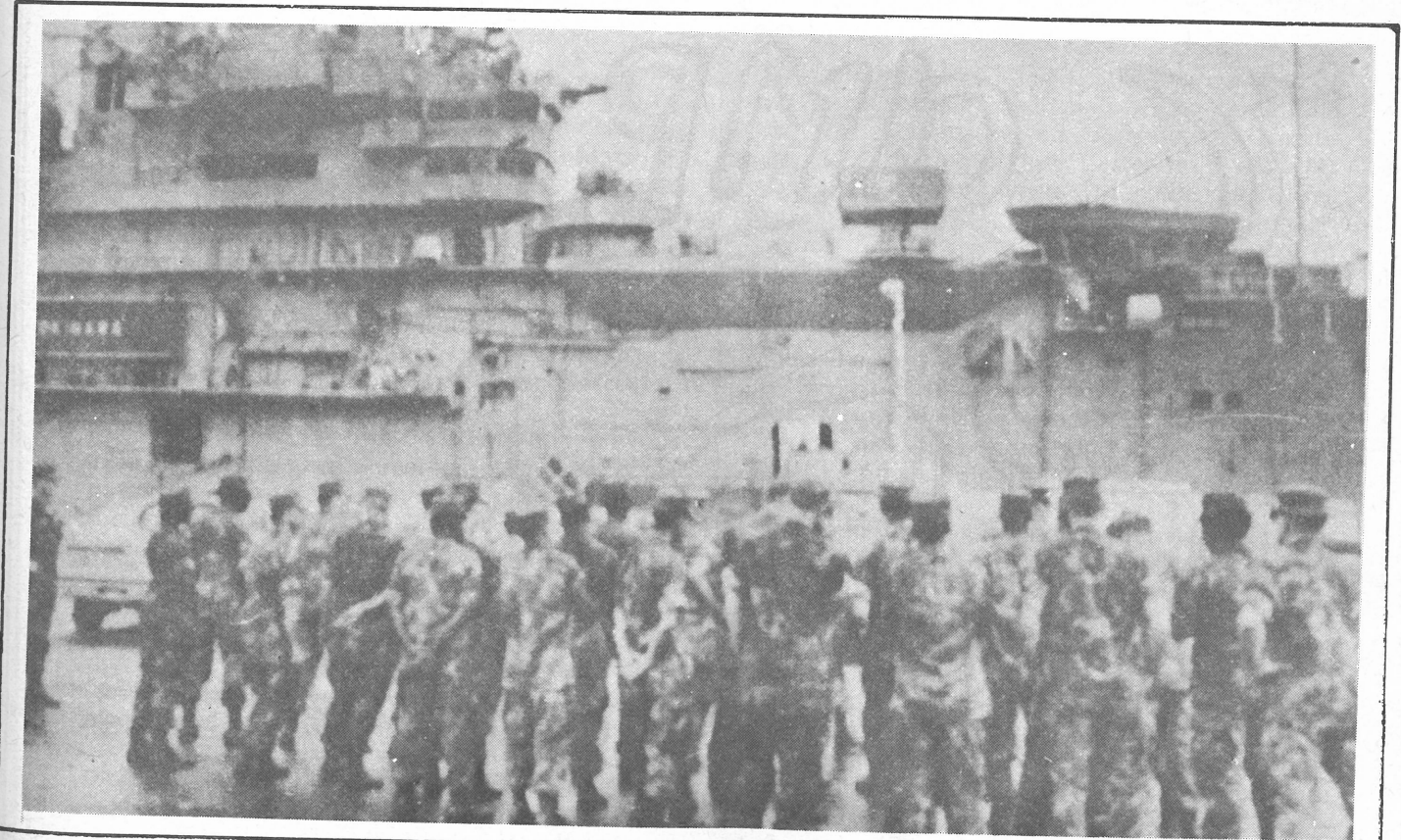
U.S. President Carter ordered on February 13 the deployment of U.S. Marine forces in the Arabian Sea starting early in March. The unit is to consist of four warships with 1800 soldiers equipped with helicopters, tanks, artillery, anti-tank rockets and landing ships. It is the first time in history that the USA is stationing marines in the Indian Ocean. The plan provides for the amphibious force to stay in the region for an indefinite period of time. Already 20 US warships are operating in the Arabian Sea, among them the aircraft carriers "Nimitz" and "Coral Sea."

## U.S. TROOPS "SIGHTSEEING" IN OCCUPIED PALESTINE

The U.S. aircraft carrier Forrestal, accompanied by the frigates USS Paul and USS Anole and the supply ship Savannah, docked in Haifa between February 7 and 12 as guests of the Israeli Navy. The crew were taken around occupied Palestine for what the Israeli authorities described as "sightseeing trips."

## INDIA CRITICIZES U.S. NAVAL BUILDUP

Indian Government Spokesman J.N. Dixit



A platoon of U.S. Marines at naval base in the Philippines, in front of assault ship "Okinawa". They are to be dispatched to the Arabian Sea as part of the U.S. force threatening intervention in the Gulf



## THE FACE OF THE CAMP DAVID NORMALIZATION

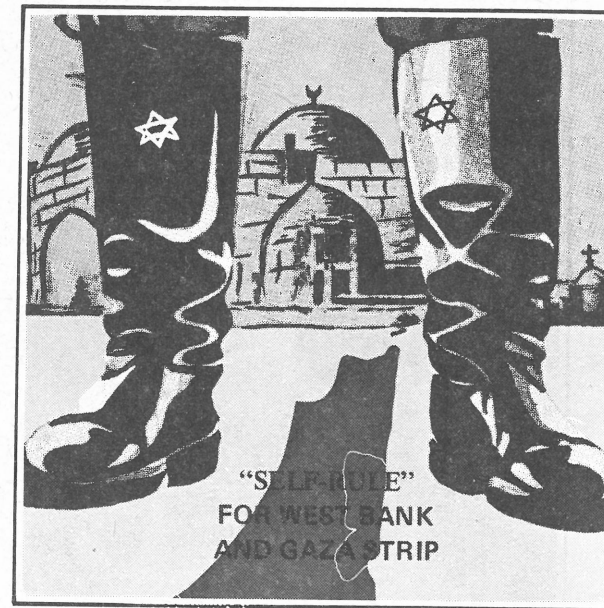
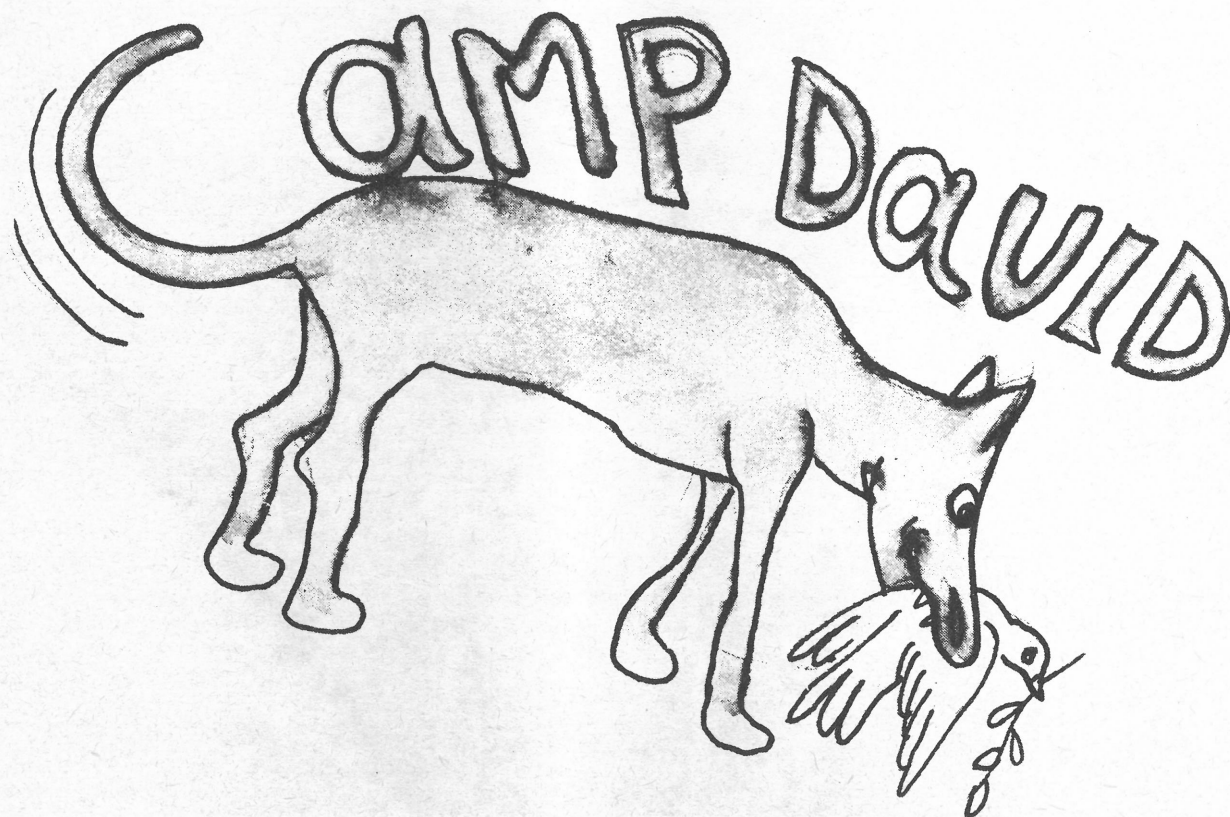
pointed out on February 14 that "since the revolution in Iran and the Afghanistan developments, there has been a massive buildup of U.S. naval forces in the Indian Ocean." The spokesman added: "The presence of a large U.S. naval fleet, some of the ships armed with tactical nuclear weapons, certainly adds to the crises in the region. We have hard intelligence on the quantitative jump in the military base at Diego Garcia."

### SYRIAN — GDR COMMUNIQUE: JUST ARAB AND IRANIAN STRUGGLE

The United German Socialist Party and the Syria Arab Socialist Baath Party denounced the current discussions on autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza Strip which are now being conducted between the Zionist entity and Sadat's regime. Both parties have also denounced the Israeli aggression against south Lebanon.

In a joint communique, issued in Berlin at the end of a six-day visit paid in early February by a Syrian delegation from the Arab Socialist Baath Party, both parties reiterated that the Camp David agreements and the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel have caused serious prejudice to the just struggle waged by the Arab nation and the Palestinian people to establish a just and permanent peace in the region. Both parties also expressed their belief that there is no way to establish peace in the area without finding a just, permanent and comprehensive solution resting on the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Arab occupied territories and on ensuring the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish their national independent state under the leadership of the PLO.

Both parties voiced their solidarity with the Iranian revolution and denounced the American imperialist maneuvers which aim to distance the Arabs from the Soviet Union and the Socialist countries, who are the natural allies of the Arabs. In conclusion, the communique referred to the serious concern which the officials of both parties have voiced over the efforts the United States is exerting to develop its bases in the Indian Ocean and to establish other bases on Arab territories in the Red Sea.



"AUTONOMY" TALKS FARCE  
LIMPS INTO ITS TENTH MONTH:

## "THAT'S ENTERTAINMENT?"

In order to strengthen its weakening grip on the Middle East, American imperialism has launched a hysterical anti-Soviet campaign aimed at convincing Muslims that the greatest threat to their well being comes from the Soviet Union, not from American imperialism. But Arabs and Muslims know that this argument is belied by the facts, for the Soviet Union has always stood by them in their anti-imperialist struggles, whereas the United States has always supported, directly or indirectly, local reactionary forces.

For Muslims the most striking and obvious example of this is the American supported occupation of Palestine and Jerusalem by the Zionist settler regime of Israel. Muslims and other oppressed peoples around the world support the PLO in our struggle for Palestinian national rights in our occupied homeland. Therefore the United States and its regional puppets, including the Sadat regime in Egypt, have found it necessary to launch a diversionary maneuver to distract attention from American collusion with Israel. This diversionary maneuver has taken the form of the so-called "Palestinian autonomy" negotiations.

Ever since their beginning in May 1979, the "autonomy" negotiations have provided an entertaining spectacle to the world as the Camp David trio — Egypt, Israel and the United States — busily make the diplomatic rounds pretending that their negotiations are accomplishing something. The whole exercise is ludicrous, however, because of the trio's refusal to deal realistically with the Palestinian people. No agreement reached by Egypt, Israel and the United States is acceptable to the Palestinians, whose sole legitimate representative, the PLO, is not a party to the negotiations. Nevertheless, former U.S. envoy Robert Strauss would periodically fly to the Middle East, meet with his Egyptian and Israeli counterparts, and make vague airport statements before flying back to Washington. After recovering from jet lag he would start all over again. Meanwhile, Egyptian President Sadat would appear before various news conferences and People's Assembly sessions, make noble noises about defending the rights of the Palestinian people, and then meekly submit to the latest Israeli demand the next time Strauss came to see him. As for the Plucky Little Pole in Jerusalem, Israeli Premier Begin would state the truth of the whole matter: no Israeli concessions, no genuine Palestinian autonomy, nothing — just negotiations to keep Sadat and Carter happy. A film about these negotiations could well have been titled *The Three Stooges Play At Diplomacy*.

An ambitious politician, Strauss soon tired of the script and left the show to do something that (he thought) would be genuinely significant, i.e., helping Jimmy Carter hold onto his job for four more years (to guide the "Free World" up to 1984...) Strauss's role was taken over by Sol Linowitz, who looks like Larry of the Three Stooges and thus seems qualified to carry on the long-running farce. When in January 1980 Shaikh Jimmy decided to be Islam's friend, he sent Sol on a diplomatic mission to the Middle East to pull the wool over Muslims' eyes. Linowitz came, made the same speeches that Strauss had made and then left again. "That's Entertainment"?

Through our diplomatic initiatives in Europe the PLO has shown its willingness to be a negotiating partner in any serious negotiations seeking a just and comprehensive, peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis. The United States, however, has shown no such interest and continues to stick to the Camp David script. If the United States ever decides to seriously deal with the Palestinian issue, then it must end the "autonomy" comedy. We and the Muslim world are not fooled by more reruns of the same old show.



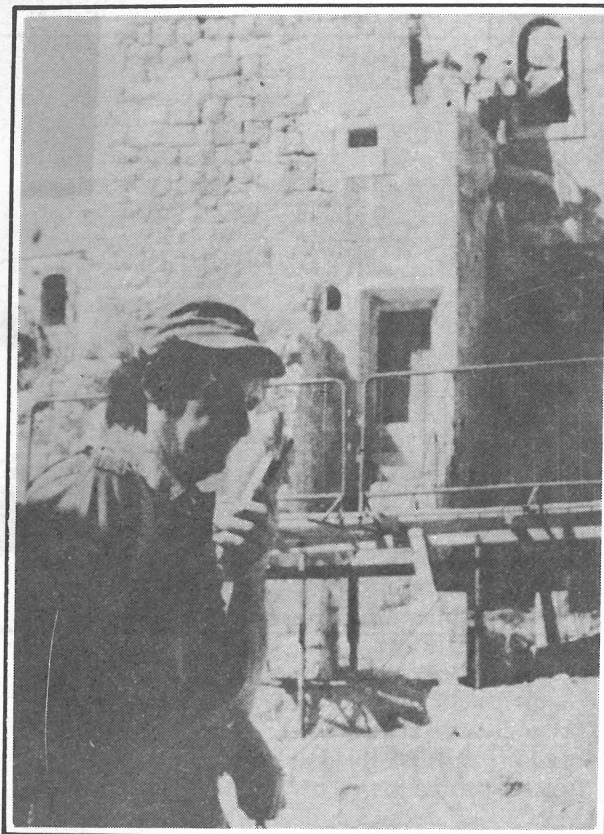
## OCCUPIED PALESTINE:

### HEBRON RESISTS JUDAIZATION AND OCCUPATION

In 1968 a group of Israeli religious zealots established the settlement of Kiryat Arba near the city of Hebron. For 12 years the Palestinian citizens of Hebron have been subjected to continual provocations at the hands of these settlers who reinforced their mythical claims to Hebron and its holy sites with repeated acts of thuggery and vandalism. As a result, feuding and hatred broke out between the inhabitants of Hebron and the settlement. On January 31, 1980, an Israeli soldier from Kiryat Arba was killed in Hebron. Consequently, Israeli military forces cordoned off Hebron and subjected it to a state of virtual siege. The Israeli forces clamped a curfew on the town and broke into the homes of the Palestinian citizens, beating them and damaging their properties as they searched for the man involved.

Police identified the man killed as Gaspar Sloma, who migrated to Israel from Denmark a year ago. Troops arrested several people in Hebron, and mosques were closed for Moslems under the curfew but Jews were allowed to pray at the small synagogue near the center of the town. Palestinian youths burned tyres in Hebron's streets on February 1 in protest against the curfew and the brutal acts of the Israeli soldiers.

The series of measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities shows that they do not only intend to take "revenge" on the inhabitants of Hebron but also aim to open the city for the new Israeli settlers who began to pour in. The settlers have been allowed to carry arms and roam the streets to terrorise the people who watched them from their homes. These settlers rallied in front of the Ibrahimi Mosque and placed a placard on its walls which read: The Synagogue of Abraham el-Khalil. This implies that the Zionists have finally decided to convert the mosque into a Jewish Synagogue.



*Israeli occupation trooper patrolling in front of Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron*

#### DECISION TO SETTLE ISRAELIS IN HEBRON

In this atmosphere, the Israeli government decided to allow the Israelis to settle in Hebron and to build and live in 76 houses there, in addition to those Arab houses which had already been seized by Gush Emunim group. Some Knesset members opposed this decision but Begin's government insisted on it. This drew the resentment of the Arab masses against the occupation authorities. The Islamic High Council in Jerusalem called for a meeting in al-Aqsa Mosque on February 19 to coincide with the date of the exchange of ambassadors between Israel and Egypt. The Israeli government refused to permit the convening of this assembly and prevented the Arab Mayors of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip from going to Jerusalem to attend the meeting, which was adjourned indefinitely, according to Radio Israel on February 18.

#### INTIMIDATION: PROVOCATIONS

Israeli forces assisted by armed settlers from Kiryat Arba stormed a number of Palestinian homes, arrested dozens of old men, women and children and forced them to stay all night outside their homes in the cold while they fired

shots over their heads to intimidate them, according to recent reports from the occupied territories. Fahd al-Qawasmeh, Mayor of Hebron, affirmed that the tension can only increase if the Israeli forces continue to impose their curfew. He told the East Jerusalem daily *al-Fajr* that basic provisions and commodities in Hebron are running low on account of the curfew. Israelis from Kiryat Arba settlement wandered "provocatively" through Hebron and ransacked Arab stores in the town. The curfew was lifted for only 90 minutes a day to allow people to buy food.

#### PROTESTS

In Damascus, PLO official spokesman Abdel Mohsen Abu Mayzar called on all international organisations as well as on Arabs and Moslems throughout the world to stand firmly against Israel's policy of establishing settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

Mayor Mohammed Milhem of Halhoul in the occupied West Bank noted that during the curfew in Hebron an Israeli court acquitted a Kiryat Arba settler, Ilan Tor, of the charge of killing Rab'a al-Shalalba, a 17-year old schoolgirl, during a popular demonstration on March 15, 1979 staged against the detention of the mayor and his entire municipal council. Tor was released, and the timing of his release, coinciding with the killing of an Israeli in Hebron and the glaring contradictions in the official Israeli versions of the Halhoul murder of another Palestinian worker, lead to the obvious conclusion that the West Bank is witnessing yet another case of gross racial discrimination.

Knesset Deputy Tewfiq Toubi (an Arab) demanded earlier this month that the Israeli

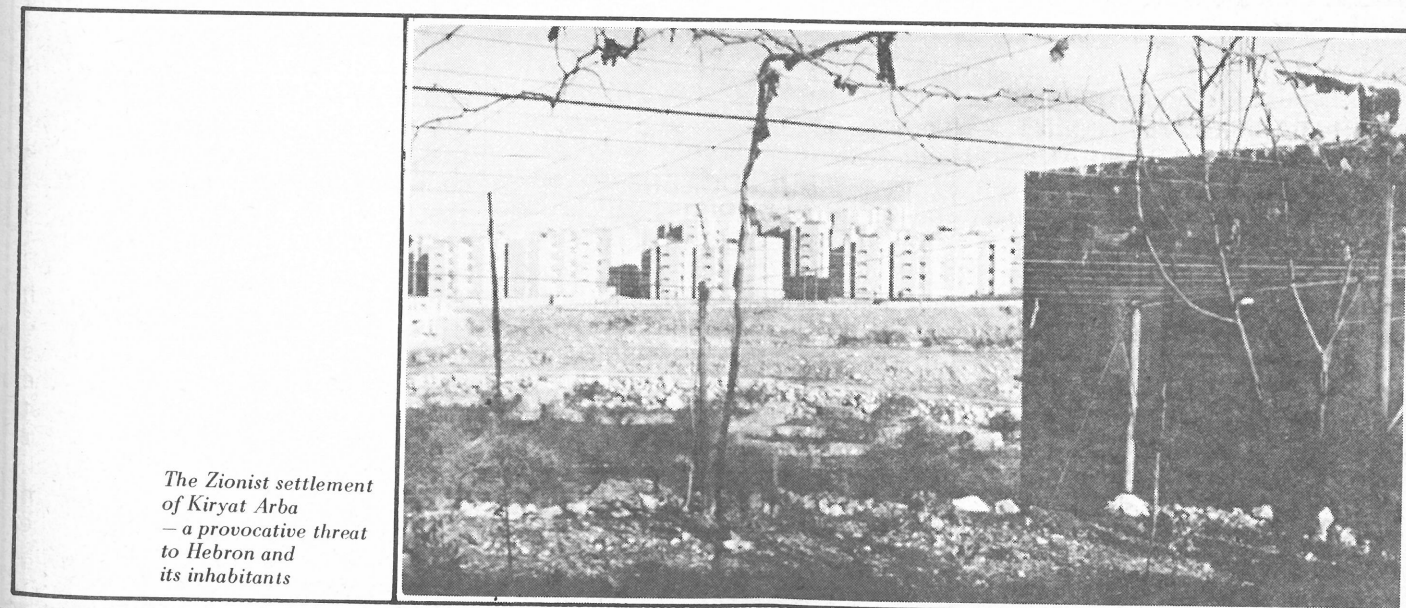
Knesset investigate the arbitrary measures taken against the people of Hebron, the collective punishment and indiscriminate arrest of citizens. He also demanded that the curfew be immediately lifted and the detainees released.

#### CURFEW LIFTED

The Israeli authorities were finally compelled to lift the curfew clamped on Hebron when it entered its 11th day on February 10. This was due to the firm resistance of our people against the Israeli occupation and their struggle against the Israeli policies of Judaization aimed at uprooting them from their lands to install Israeli settlers in their place. The mayors of the occupied territories issued a communique on February 8 denouncing the arbitrary measures against Hebron and the Palestinian people and reaffirming their attachment to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

#### NEW SETTLERS FROM THE U.S.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance asked for an urgent high-level report on the Israeli decision to allow Jewish civilians to settle in the Palestinian West Bank town of Hebron, U.S. State Department officials said on February 11. However, on February 10 Israel laid the cornerstone of Efrat, an urban settlement on the Jerusalem-Hebron road and the Housing Ministry officials said the government hoped to build the first 350 flats in the town within two years with the aim of settling 5,000 Israeli families during a period of 10 years. The first settlers to move in will be new immigrants from the United States, Israeli officials said.



*The Zionist settlement of Kiryat Arba — a provocative threat to Hebron and its inhabitants*



## OCCUPATION DIARY

### ARBITRARY MEASURE AGAINST PALESTINIANS

The Israeli authorities introduced a new repressive measure forbidding citizens of the West Bank and Gaza strip from spending the night in Jerusalem. The reason for this measure is to combat the rise of Palestinian commando operations in the occupied territories.

### MILITARY COMMANDER THREATENS TO DISMANTLE DEHEISHA CAMP

The Israeli Military Commander of the West Bank, General Benjamin Ben-Eliezer, threatened to dismantle the Deheisha Camp, near Bethlehem, under the pretext that the inhabitants of the camp are hindering the passage of Israeli vehicles on the main road near the camp. The Military Commander passed this threat to the Mayor of Bethlehem and to the notables of the camp whom he met at the Bethlehem municipality. The Israeli military forces are preventing students and workers of the besieged camp from carrying out their daily affairs in a blatant attempt to liquidate the camp.

### MILITARY GOVERNMENT SEIZES MORE ARAB LANDS

Karim Khalaf, Mayor of Ramallah, asked the Israeli Military Commander on February 12 to cancel an Israeli decision to seize 1,000 dunums of Arab land in Aboud Village in the Ramallah region. He also asked for the return of the Hassoun family to their home which was sealed off by an Israeli military court. Israeli authorities have refused to hand over a written order to the Mukhtar of Aboud village for the seizure of the land and simply notified him orally.



### BULLDOZERS CLEAR SITES IN ABU DEIS VILLAGE

Israeli bulldozers recently began to open new roads and clear land in the newly confiscated 600 dunums of land in Abu Deis village near Jerusalem. The Palestinian tenants sent protest memoranda to foreign consulates and to the Israeli Defense Minister, denouncing the seizure of their land and the arbitrary Israeli measures taken against them since July 1967.

### SENTENCES, DETENTIONS

On February 10, an Israeli military court fined Sobhieh Sha'ayrat IL900,000 on charges of building a house without authorisation. The fine was ten times the cost of the house. The Israeli court also fined several Palestinian citizens on the same charge: Rashid Subeih, IL200,000 and one year's imprisonment, Hamdeh Shokairat, IL150,000, Mohammed Kunber IL160,000, and Fatima Awbasat IL50,000. Others are awaiting trial on the same charge. The Israeli military court in Lydd sentenced on February 12 Dhahir Samir Mureid to five years' imprisonment on charges of affiliation to the Palestinian Revolution and resisting the Israeli occupation.

### DETAINEES' FAMILIES STAGE SIT-IN AT RCS HEADQUARTERS

Families of Palestinian detainees who were transferred from Ramleh Prison to Birsheeba and Asqalan prisons staged a sit-in on February 3 at the headquarters of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Jerusalem. Representatives of national institutions, popular organisations and chambers of commerce in the West Bank participated in the strike. The protestors sent messages of protest to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and to Israeli Defence Minister calling them to intervene on behalf of the prisoners who are certain to be subjected to brutal maltreatment at the hands of Birsheeba authorities — a fact borne out by the recent death of Yasser Faour in the prison after he was brutally tortured. These prisoners are transferred to the other prisons as a punitive measure for their support of the Palestinian struggle in the West Bank and the Gaza strip and for their denunciation of the Israeli takeover of the East Jerusalem Electricity Company and the normalization of relations between Israel and Egypt.

## ARMED RESISTANCE

### MILITARY VEHICLE BLOWN UP

#### No. 16/80:

The Palestinian Military spokesman issued on February 12 the following communique: At dawn on February 9, a commando unit set off powerful timed explosive charges under an army vehicle used to transport military equipment in the Nabi Samuel suburb of Jerusalem. The explosion completely destroyed the vehicle, damaged its contents and inflicted material losses on a nearby building. Checkpoints set up afterwards by the Israeli security forces arrested a number of Palestinian citizens on suspicion of their involvement. Our militants returned safely to base.

### EXPLOSION IN PETAH TIKVA SETTLEMENT

#### No. 17/80:

Acting on orders, special unit "A" operating inside the occupied territories at dawn on February 11 placed several explosive charges in Barkohva Street, in Petah Tikva, near Tel Aviv. At 6.10 a.m., the first group of charges near the central bus station went off, injuring dozens of Israeli settlers (Israel admitted twelve casualties, most of them seriously injured) and causing extensive material damage. The Israeli security forces closed off the region, intensified its patrols and began a thorough search of the nearby streets finding one more explosive charge which an Israeli explosives expert dismantled. The Israeli security forces arrested about one hundred Palestinian citizens in the Petah Tikva region on suspicion of their involvement in the operation. Nevertheless, the unit returned safely to base.

### GRENADE ATTACK ON POLICE PATROL

#### No. 18/80:

A Palestinian militant from special unit "B" operating inside the occupied territories at midday on February 12 planted a timed explosive charge in a main street in Jerusalem. The charge was discovered by an Israeli search patrol. Explosives experts were called in and dismantled the charge moments before it was to explode. Consequently dozens of Palestinian citizens were arrested by Israeli security forces on suspicion of involvement in the operation. Nevertheless, the Palestinian militant returned safely to base.

#### No. 19/80:

On the morning of February 14, a Palestinian militant launched a hand grenade attack on an Israeli police patrol in the center of Bethlehem, causing damage and losses. Our militant returned safely to base.

### ARMED RESISTANCE IN CLOSED OFF REFUGEE CAMP

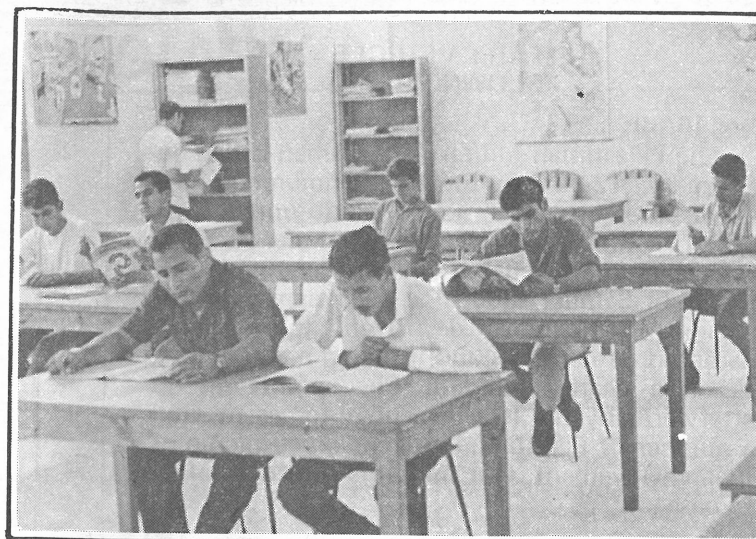
"Associated Press" from Tel Aviv on February 14, 1980 gave the report of an Israeli military government spokesman. He admitted that on February 14 a Molotov cocktail thrown from a Palestinian refugee camp in the occupied West Bank barely missed a passing Israeli police jeep. No damage was caused when the liquid bomb exploded just outside the Dehaisha camp on the main road between Bethlehem and Hebron. On February 12, the Israeli army had built several cement walls in the camp to block access to the main road, the spokesman said. Recently, drivers heading south from Jerusalem to Hebron have been treated to a hail of stones thrown at passing cars by Dehaisha youngsters. According to the spokesman, the camp's elders were warned to restrain the children or the army would seal off the narrow streets of the camp. "Apparently this has not stopped them," the spokesman said. "We will weigh the next steps."

### GRENADE ATTACKS IN GAZA

Palestinians opposed to the so-called "autonomy talks" between Egypt and Israel express their resentment to the conspiracy plotted against the people of the region. In Gaza, military action was intensified and Palestinian commandos have launched an attack on Israeli soldiers. On February 16, two Israelis were killed in a Palestinian grenade attack in the center of Gaza. One of the Israelis was killed immediately, while the other died in hospital later. This attack was the second in less than 3 weeks. Shortly before noon, on the same day, a commando tossed a hand grenade into an Israeli military pickup truck. Two Israelis were killed and two were wounded. The Military Authorities immediately imposed a curfew on the town and began randomly arresting Palestinians. As the search was going on, a second explosion rocked the district. Israeli army cars patrolled the area in search for more "suspects" and punitive measures were imposed to limit the activity of the Palestinian citizens. Gaza once more has become a focus for Palestinian resistance and the growing opposition inside the occupied territories. These bomb attacks are a reaction to what had happened in Hebron, following the commando killing of an Israeli soldier. The Hebron curfew and Israeli announcements of plans to settle Jews in Hebron had given rise to growing resistance inside the occupied territories. Gaza's incidents manifest wide Palestinian rejection of the self-rule plan and the attempt to ignore the right of Palestinians to determine their own future.



## PALESTINE OPEN UNIVERSITY



*Palestinian students: striving for higher educational standards on all levels*

Plans for a Palestine University came closer to recent colloquium was held in Beirut to review feasibility studies of the curriculum that will be offered to students. Spearheading the university feasibility studies team was Ibrahim Abu Lughod, who said that hopefully the Palestine Open University's first students would enrol by September 1981.

Sponsoring this venture are: The United Nations Scientific, Educational, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (AFESO), and the Palestine National Fund, a financial arm of the P.L.O.

### IMMEDIATE GOAL

The purpose of the Palestine Open University is to impart knowledge that will be instrumental for Palestinians to cope with and solve the various problems they face. Fundamental in determining the character of these problems which set them apart from the rest of the Arab population which totals 170 million, are the social and political circumstances which circumscribe the Palestinians' situation. Underpinning these circumstances is the fact that the Palestinians have been deprived of sovereignty over their national territory.

The P.O.U. will emphasize areas of knowledge that are relevant to the scientific, technological, cultural, social and political needs and aspirations of the Palestinians. Abu Lughod, a Palestinian who is a political science professor at Northwestern University in the U.S., stressed: "The Palestinians are a people struggling for liberation and the reconstruction of their society. This means they need a value system

rather different from that of a normally organized society."

For the past 30 years, Palestinians have been educated with little regard for their identity, heritage, and manpower needs. According to Dr. Lughod, "They must be socialised into a system of values, norms and action that would make it possible for people to work collectively, to value the public interest over individual interest and to view education not only as a means of self-advancement, but to advance the interests of the community."

Currently, the number of Palestinians pursuing higher education is estimated to be around 100,000, from which only a small number are employed within the Palestinian economy. A recent study done of higher education in the West Bank showed that an estimated 85% of West Bank graduates work outside the West Bank.

### FLEXIBLE CURRICULUM

The idea of an open university would allow a flexible educational system to develop geared towards a population dispersed in different countries. It is proposed that the Palestine Open University would mostly be concerned with that segment of the Arab population of Palestine whose per capita income falls below \$1,000 per annum. The curriculum will be made as flexible as possible as well. One of the models of the feasibility studies for the curriculum involves having two cycles of training. At the end of the first cycle, lasting for a couple of years, a full time student would be qualified as a middle-level technician. Mid-level technicians are in drastic shortage all over the Arab world where there is a tremendous lack of polytechnical and technical schools. After completing the first cycle, a

student would be able to go on to the second taking courses in health services, science and technology, management, agricultural sciences, social sciences, humanities or communication.

The university would also make provisions for non-degree programmes with varying areas of focus: scientific skills, courses in literature, art, etc.

According to Dr. Abu Lughod, there is a great need for research which is remiss in Arab education. Eventually, it might be possible to establish a college of graduate students which would coordinate Palestinian research institutes and researchers.

## PALESTINIAN REFUGEE CAMPS UNDER SIEGE



*Residents of el-Amari refugee camp are locked behind iron gates.*

At the end of the British Mandate in Palestine on May 15, 1948, the Zionist leadership proclaimed the establishment of the State of Israel on the national soil of Palestine. Ever since, the Zionist occupiers have followed an expansionist policy, through which they try to fulfill their aggressive aims. They have subjected the Palestinian population to different kinds of pressure and oppression. This has obliged many Palestinians who were driven from their land by force to live for the past 31 years in refugee camps. Others became stateless and homeless after the 1967 war when Israel occupied the remaining areas of Palestine — the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

When Israel occupied Gaza in 1967, there were some 210,000 refugees, 170,000 of whom lived in large camps without water, electricity,

In order to serve a large and scattered student body, instruction will be largely conducted utilizing instructional materials and books, supplemented with the use of audio-cassettes, video tapes, and radio programming. Regional viewing centers would be opened up in each area of Palestinian concentration.

The P.L.O. is taking an increasing share of the basic social welfare of the Palestinians. These activities deal with immediate daily problems and include health, information, planning, and social welfare. The prospects of establishing the Palestine Open University is one more step the P.L.O. is taking towards that direction of responsibility in addition to the immediate political and military matters.

or other amenities. The Camps were run by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), whose mandate is to "care for refugees with shelter, relief services, social assistance, education and health." West Bank residents also suffered from the same problems. The 16 West Bank camps have a population of about 200,000, including refugees from the 1948 and 1967 wars.

Thus the Israeli occupation of Gaza and the West Bank since 1967 presents a particularly difficult situation for local inhabitants, as Israeli actions demonstrate that Israel does not recognize their right to live there. This fact has given rise to a growing Palestinian resistance against the Israeli occupiers in these territories. As a result, Israel has adopted a massive "collective punishment" campaign and takes repressive



## PALESTINIAN REFUGEE CAMPS UNDER SIEGE

measures against the Palestinian population. It began systematically destroying homes in refugee camps, forcibly removing thousands of Gaza residents to Al-Arish in the Sinai and into unoccupied camps in the West Bank. But these actions evoked greater resistance from the Palestinians. Their response was condemnation and rejection of the expansionist nature of the Israelis.

### CAMP DAVID AFTERMATH: DEMONSTRATIONS AND STRIKES

In the year and a half since the Camp David agreements, which led to the signing of the separate "peace" treaty between Egypt and Israel, Palestinian resistance to occupation has intensified and been stepped up. Demonstrations have marked each step of the "peace" process. Students have been in the forefront of the demonstrations. Many have been beaten, arrested, heavily fined or imprisoned, or charged with "incitement" or participation in "illegal" demonstrations or other political activities. In addition, curfews lasting as long as several days have been imposed on towns such as Halhoul, Ramallah, and Bir Zeit, and on villages such as Yamnoun near Jenin, and on refugee camps such as Aqabat Jabr near Jericho, Ayde near Bethlehem and Jalazon near Ramallah.

### MASS IMPRISONMENT

The number of prisoners coming from camps, according to a camp resident, is higher than those from outside. In Jalazon camp, for example, there are about 170 prisoners out of a population of 4,000. On May 6, its residents

### ISRAELI FORCES STORM DEHEISHA CAMP

Israeli soldiers encircled on January 4 at mid-night Deheisha Camp near Bethlehem and arrested hundreds of Palestinian citizens. The Israeli forces, who beat and insulted the Palestinian citizens, justified their aggression by alleging that the camp residents hurled stones at Israeli vehicles and assaulted settlers. About 150 Palestinians were arrested and others were threatened with severe punishment.

were under a 12-day curfew. Everyone was locked inside the camp 24 hours a day. This camp was built in 1952, and by June 1967 it had about 7,500 residents. After the war of 1967 many left for Jordan, and today almost every family has at least one person working in 48-occupied Palestine or outside the country, especially in the Gulf. Other refugee camps have suffered from such curfews also, such as Al-Amiri camp, south of Ramallah on the Jerusalem road. Its 6,000 residents (there were 12,000 in 1967) were expelled in 1948 from Al-Na'm and Deir Tarif (near Lydda), Lifta (near Deir Yassin) and Abu Shusha (near Ramleh), villages which were all subsequently demolished. When schoolchildren and university students throughout the territories demonstrated against Carter and the U.S. role in the peace treaty, women in Al-Amiri participated. The students expressed their feelings with songs and stones. Two nights later, soldiers rounded up all the young men in the camp, searched homes, smashed windows and beat up people. In order to facilitate their mission, an Israeli army contingent cemented shut 5 of the 6 entrances to the camp in retaliation for student demonstrations against President Carter's visit to Jerusalem. One woman in the camp commented on the cemented gate, saying: "The authorities told us we have been lucky. The alternative to this is the bulldozing of your homes."

### RESISTANCE AGAINST OCCUPATION WILL NOT END

The anti-occupation demonstrations and attempts to suppress them did not stop. Recently Israeli forces stormed Duheisha camp near Bethlehem and broke into a number of houses, arresting several Palestinian citizens, seizing their identity cards and forcing them to walk to the military government headquarters in Bethlehem. The official pretext for this repressive measure was that the Palestinian citizens in the camp threw stones at Israeli-military vehicles. The Israelis then patrolled the streets of the camp until a late hour and imposed a curfew. Other Palestinian refugee camps are also subjected to such measures. The residents are mistreated and abused. The Israeli oppressors have tried to launch a severe campaign against them, in the hope of forcing them to leave their land and homes. Palestinians there constitute a major obstacle in the way of Israeli expansionist policy.

But undoubtedly the Israeli campaign will fail in the end, because the Palestinians have stressed the need to continue and escalate resistance against occupation. That is why in June 1973, the then Israeli Defense Minister, Moshe Dayan, had to admit: "As long as refugees remain in their camps, their children will say they come from Jaffa or Haifa."

## CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS LEADERS COMPLAIN: ISRAELI VANDALISM AGAINST CHRISTIAN SITES

### SENIOR SUPPORT

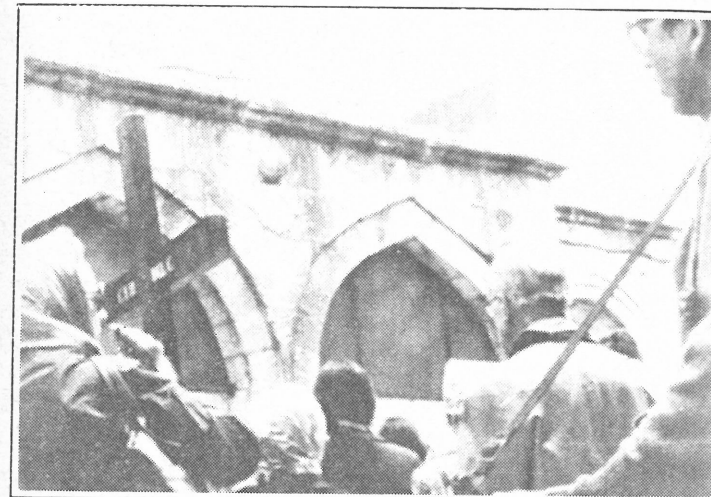
The "Kach Movement" extremists and the like are by no means a "tiny minority", as the Israeli Minister for Religious Affairs, Mr. Drori, tries to make the public believe. "They are hard to be controlled," he claimed on February 1, 1980. Given the Zionist police apparatus, it is inconceivable that they couldn't control such a "tiny minority" if they wanted to do so. On the contrary, these fanatics enjoy indirect and even direct support from the Zionist authorities.

### CHRISTIAN SPIRITUAL LEADERS PROTEST

Officials of the Russian Orthodox Church have strongly protested to the Israeli government over vandalism and harassment against church facilities and personnel in Jerusalem. The Soviet news agency, Tass, on December 29, 1979, quoted Metropolitan Juvenal of Krutitsky and Kolomensky, head of the Moscow patriarchate's department of external ecclesiastical relations, as saying: "These bandit outrages cause damage to the buildings for worship in holy places and moral damage to the personnel of the mission — clergymen and nuns. Because of this "the Metropolitan Juvenal said, "we are compelled to turn to international public opinion. If the situation remains unchanged, we might have to address the United Nations." On February 2, 1980, Christian leaders protested a spate of vandalism against their holy sites and blamed the Israeli government for failing to act against the vandals. The Israeli authorities did not listen to such protests, not because of incapability "for reasons of budget and manpower."

### PROVOCATIONS NEVER STOP

Israeli settlers distributed provocative pamphlets on February 12, 1980 calling for a halting of missionary activities in Jerusalem. This is another attempt to force Christians to leave Jerusalem. In adopting such religious discrimination, the Israelis will persist in damaging the other sects' properties and personnel. Menachem Begin is the "spiritus rector" of Gush Emunim settlements in the West Bank. Begin, however, while supporting the vandalism against the institutions and organisations of Christian and other sects in Israel, declared in *Newsweek* on February 18, that "Under no conditions will Israel allow the Lebanese Christian minority to be pogromized." No one will be deceived by such a hypocritical policy.



Christian pilgrims in Jerusalem  
worshiping under the barrels of Zionist guns

The inherent racist character in Zionism was recently demonstrated again in incidents involving vandalism against Christian shrines in Jerusalem. The burning of al-Aqsa Mosque on August 21, 1960, and the International Holy Book Center on February 6, 1973, both in Jerusalem, and the destruction of the contents of the Holy Shrine and the historic monumental Tower of Jaffa on September 12, 1979, will not remain the only examples for the brutal vandalism of the Israelis against the Christian and Islamic holy places in Palestine. "Jewish extremists" — from the so-called Kach Movement — tried to set fire to a Christian souvenir shop in Jerusalem, *Reuter* news agency reported on February 12, 1980. Even the Israeli broadcast on February 12, 1980 admitted: "Some unknown attackers tried to set fire to a shop selling holy Christian books." The Zionist admittance, while not coming as a surprise, gives further convincing evidence to the aggressive positions of the Israelis against the basic rights of the Christian community.

### FANATIC JEWISH "OBLIGATION"

Confirming the intentions of the attackers, Yossi Dayan, a spokesman of the Kach Movement declared, "it is a Jewish obligation to destroy graven images," and added, "The Christians have no place in Jerusalem, which is the Jewish capital." This shows that Zionists want to preserve occupied Palestine only for themselves. Consequently, they try to annihilate all the historic monuments of the other faiths.



## ZIONISM IN PRACTICE



The land of our people — a prey for Zionist settlers from New York and South Africa?

### DOCTORS PROTEST

Hundreds of Israeli doctors protesting planned government cuts pledged on February 11 to press ahead with a go-slow which has brought chaos to Israeli hospitals.

### ISRAELI "LAW" FOR SYRIAN GOLAN?

The Israeli Knesset recently discussed a draft resolution to apply Israeli law in the occupied Golan Heights, Radio Israel reported early in February. A committee of fifteen Knesset members was formed to study a draft proposal to this effect, before it is presented to the Knesset for consideration. A new settlement was recently established on the Syrian Golan Heights and named "Kibutz Natour", the radio said.

### ISRAELI MANEUVERS IN GOLAN HEIGHTS

The Golan Heights witnessed on February 12 Israeli military maneuvers with live ammunition. The goal of the maneuvers, according to Radio Israel, was the occupation of mock villages by infantry forces supported by armored vehicles and tanks. The Israeli Chief of Staff, Rafael Eytan, and the military governor of the Golan Heights witnessed the maneuver, the radio said.

### COURT ABSOLVES ISRAELI CORPORAL IN ARAB'S DEATH

A military court acquitted an Israeli soldier of murdering an Arab during a violent demonstration last

year against the Israeli-Egyptian peace negotiations, the Israeli military command announced on January 31. The soldier was rushed last March 15 to Halhul with other Israeli soldiers to contain the demonstration and he fired toward Nasri Annani, 21, who fell dead.

### PROTEST AGAINST SEIZURE OF BEDOUINS LANDS

A popular conference held on February 1 in Beersheba and organized by the Regional Committee for the Defence of Arab Lands, condemned the Israeli authorities' decision to seize vast tracts of land belonging to the Bedouins of the Negev and demanded that the seizures be cancelled. The conference was attended by hundreds of Bedouins from the Negev as well as by a number of progressive Jewish personalities.

Knesset members of the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality addressed the conference and condemned the Israeli decision to seize the Bedouins' lands. At the end of the meeting, the conference decided to hold its next session in Nazareth and to prepare for the Land Day on March 30.

### PART OF ISRAELI- EGYPTIAN "NORMALIZATION" MORE SETTLEMENTS

The Security and Foreign Affairs Committee in the Knesset decided to strengthen Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, especially in Jerusalem, following a vote on a suggestion in this regard by Knesset member Zelmand Shofal of Likud Party. The Knesset decision stated that the Israeli civil presence in the West Bank is a necessary condition for the Israeli army to move in that territory and forms a guarantee to prevent the establishment of a Palestinian state. The decision confirmed the right of every Israeli settler to settle in any part of the occupied territories and claimed that the establishment of settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip does not contradict the separate peace agreement between Israel and the Egyptian regime.

### SETTLERS FROM SOUTH AFRICA

The Israeli daily "Ma'ariv" revealed on February 9 that the extension of Karnei Shamron settlement near Nablus began on February 7 and that the Israeli authorities brought 50 families to settle there. The Israeli authorities seized 2,500 dunums from the village of al-Khader and Beit Omar southwest of Bethlehem near Wadi al-Bayar. Israeli cabinet ministers attended a ceremony for the laying of the cornerstone for a new settlement to be established there which will include 5,000 housing units. Gush Emonim sources said that 200 Jewish families from New York and South Africa will move into the settlement in the first stage.

The military authorities in Ramallah informed Salim Moussa, the Mukhtar of Abboud village of their decision to seize 1,000 dunums of the village land to establish the new settlement of "Libona."



Israeli War minister Weizman

### WEIZMAN'S MILITARY GRIP

Israeli Defence Minister Ezer Weizman confirmed on February 6 that the Israeli authorities will not be deterred from seizing lands and establishing settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories. "There is no force element which can abolish our military grip, our settlements and presence in these territories", Weizman told the Israeli Knesset.

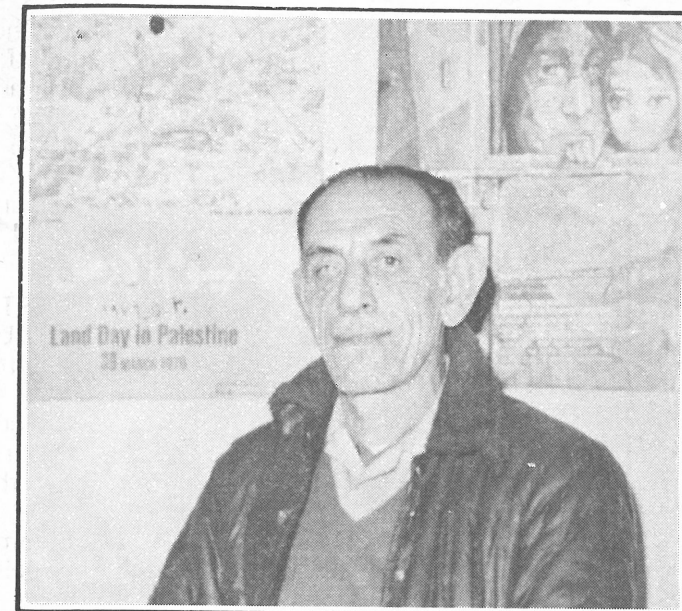
### BRITISH GOVERNMENTS' CRIMES IN PALESTINE (3)

## BRITISH POLICY LED TO THE LOSS OF PALESTINE

Britain still has an unfulfilled obligation to restore the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, because it governed that country from 1918 to mid-May 1948 without preparing it for independence, as stipulated in the terms of the Mandate awarded to Britain by the League of Nations. Instead, Britain ruled Palestine by force with the aim of eventually handing it over to the Zionists. The Mandate authorities quelled all successive Palestinian revolutions for independence and attacked Palestinian villages with heavy weapons. Contrary to its commitment to the Arab leaders whose help it sought in the First World War against the Ottoman Empire, Britain betrayed the Arabs and disowned its promise to assist the Arab World in achieving independence. Indeed, Britain covertly made a pledge in 1917 to grant the Jews a national home in Palestine. Lord Balfour, then British Foreign Secretary, made that secret pledge, known as the "Balfour Declaration."

Thus, Britain stands among the imperialist architects of the Palestinian catastrophe, accused as the culprit behind the historical crime of dismembering the Palestinian nation and depriving the Palestinian people of their national rights.

The present British government, as well as future governments of Britain, bear a political, historical and moral responsibility for crimes committed in Palestine, and for those policies adopted by successive British governments which ultimately led to the loss of Palestine and to the present-day Middle East problem. During the British Mandate in Palestine, Zionist immigration increased, settlements expanded and the Zionists were able to establish underground, terrorist organisations as well as to build up a



Abu Ibrahim still remembers the crimes under the British Mandate.

paramilitary force, the Haganah, which was virtually a regular army set up to seize Palestine and to terrorize the Palestinian people. When the British withdrew in 1948 they allowed these forces to take over, to kill a nation and expel it by force from its homeland, compelling the Palestinians to take refuge in neighbouring Arab countries.

### ATROCITIES

Abu Ibrahim, an old Palestinian militant who lived through the atrocities and crimes committed during the British Mandate, especially in 1936, spoke to "Palestine" of some of the atrocities he still remembers: "I am Palestinian, 61 years of age and was born in Bassa village, in northern Palestine. I took part in resisting British colonialism in Palestine during the revolution of 1936. We launched that revolution against the British Mandate authorities, who stood as an obstacle in our way for independence, working to establish a homeland for the Zionists in Palestine. They also helped the Zionists build up their military strength while weakening the Palestinian people's. They stirred trouble by planting mines during the night hours in Arab souks, which exploded the next morning at rush hours and killed many people. This was done to stir conflicts between the Arabs and the Jews. In fact, the revolution started to cope with that situation and with the Zionist attempt to colonize Palestine by the importation of more and more immigrants to Palestine. The Zionists were also working hard to arm their underground, terrorist organisations and their paramilitary Haganah forces."

### WEAPONS IN CEMENT BARRELS

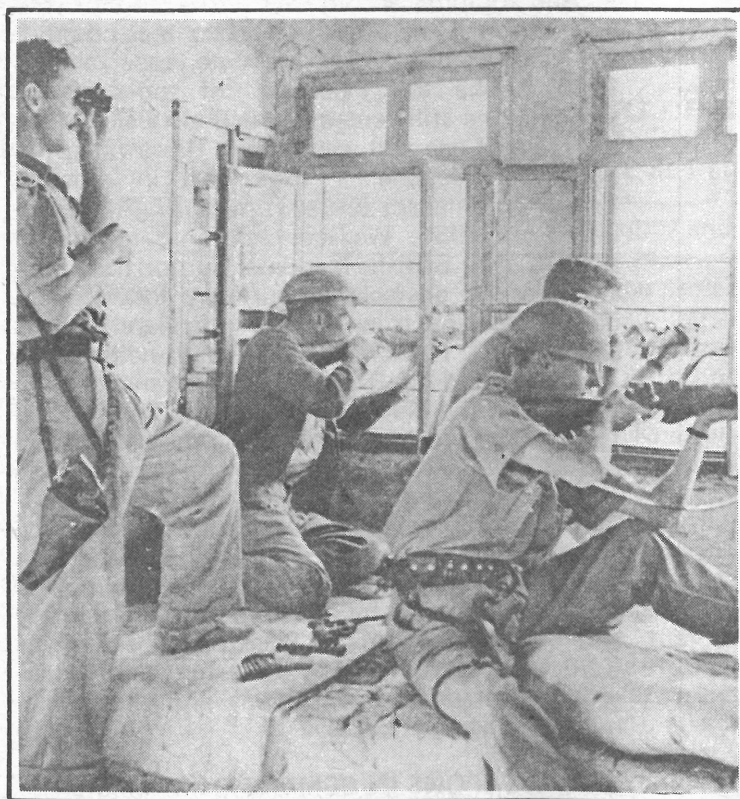
"The Zionists started in 1935-1936 to import



## BRITISH POLICY LED TO THE LOSS OF PALESTINE

weapons hidden in cement barrels through Arab ports — Jaffa and Haifa ports. They managed to store them in storehouses in Tel Aviv and Haifa. In the latter, some of these weapons were deposited in the New Centre at Aziz al-Khayyat Building, where the British Criminal Investigation Department was located. When this trick was discovered by the Arabs, the British Mandate authorities did not take any measure to confiscate them, because, as it seemed, they were collaborators in the Zionist scheme.

"The Zionist paramilitary Haganah forces took part in attacking our people during the Palestinian Revolution of 1936. During one inci-



British mandate troops aiming at Palestinian resistance fighters. By 1939, over 3,000 Palestinians had been killed.

dent, when our fighters were repelling the Zionist forces, a British force came to help them and was ambushed by our men, who killed four of them. Believing that our fighters came from al-Zib village, the British forces encircled it and started to bombard the village houses and demolished 15 of them. Then, they stormed the village and arrested 25 men and put them in a truck ordering its Arab driver to run over a mine which exploded, killing all of the men."

## TORTURE

"Among those detained was Wasef Hamdan, a dauntless young man who was tied up with a robe and sent half-way into a well. After being tortured he was taken out and beaten on his feet till they bled and he lost consciousness. Another man from the same village was tortured with a roller of thorns which pricked his body savagely.

"As for me", says Abu Ibrahim, "security men came once in 1936 to my residence in Haifa where I used to work at the Railway Station and took me to the CID for investigation. They asked me to give them information about the place of our fighters. When I refused, they placed my fingers on a table and hit them harshly with a hammer till they bled. As a result of that torture I lost consciousness. When I gained consciousness they repeated the process and moreover, pulled out my nails. Later, they took off my clothes and put me, nude, in room No. 2. There, they submerged my body in a basin full of cold water until the next morning, when they sent me to a CID officer for questioning. When I did not reveal the information he wanted, he threatened me with a revolver which he aimed at me saying, 'If you don't tell me where your friends are, I'll shoot you.'"

## DETENTION CAMP; ARBITRARY TREATMENT

"In 1936, the British authorities detained about 400 Palestinian Arabs in Masha Camp, near Ziraen, Nazareth region. Their families were not told about their fate. The detainees were not allowed to contact their families for 13 days before they were found innocent. In that camp, many atrocities were committed against our people.

"Arab workers were also paid less than Jewish workers by the British Mandate authorities. An Arab worker earned 25 piasters a day while the Jewish worker was paid 150 or 200 piasters a day.

"The British Mandate authorities dealt differently with the Zionists, who finally decided to usurp the country and began to shoot at British



From the time of the Mandate until the Zionist occupation: Palestinian patriots never gave up their resistance.

soldiers. British soldiers were ordered not to return the fire. The Zionists killed more than 15 British soldiers, hanging some of them on trees. A British officer from the CID was killed when he opened the door of his room at a Tel Aviv apartment because the handle of the door was connected to the wire of a bomb.

"But as for the Palestinians, the British Mandate authorities used to sentence any Arab to death if a bullet was found on him, even an empty bullet that he might have found when he was walking in a street."

## BRITISH SUPPORT FOR ZIONIST COLONIZATION

"The Zionists immigrated covertly and openly to Palestine with the assistance of the British Mandate authorities, who paved the way for them. These Zionist immigrants were housed in already built homes in Jewish settlements and were granted Palestinian citizenship on arrival.

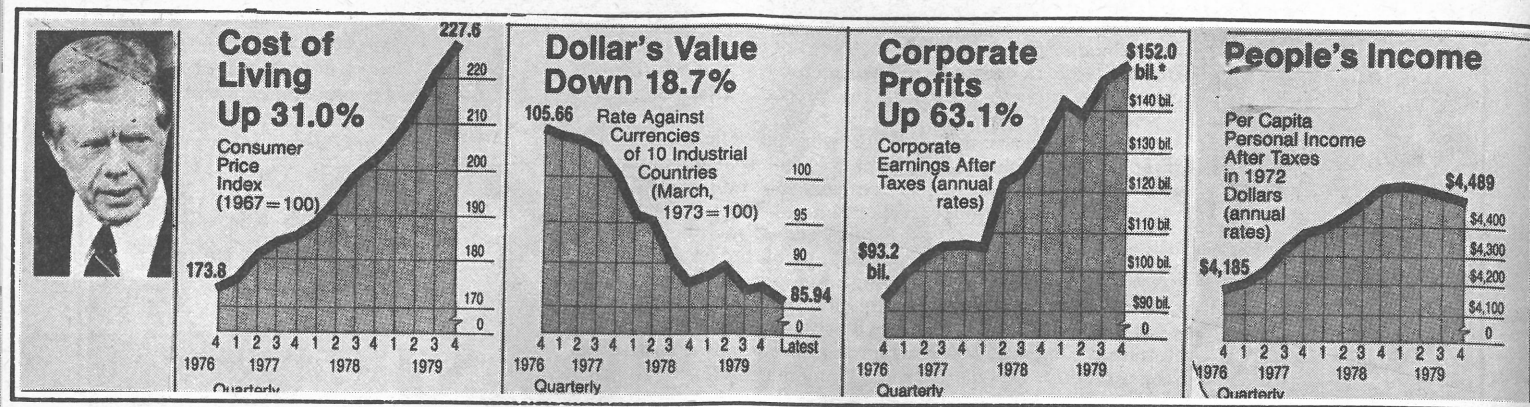
"In my village, al-Bassa, I had a six-dunum piece of land planted with wheat. The Zionists tried to buy it at 100 Palestinian pounds. When I

refused, they came to my land during my absence, destroyed my crop and planted the land with trees.

"After 25 days passed I came back to see my land, but found instead trees and Zionists living there in a portable hut. They told me to get out, but I told them that this was my own estate, for which I'd possessed a deed since the Ottoman era. They told me that the land is Jewish. Then, I filed a case at a British court. The judge, to my astonishment, told me later that I had to go and make a deal with the Jews. After six months, I received a court summons. I went there to find that the court had ruled that I must be paid 150 Palestinian pounds for my usurped land. I do not know how that court reached its judgment to issue such a decision.

"Another man who possessed a piece of land near Naharia settlement was deprived of it. He was invited with his family by Jewish personalities on a certain occasion, but when they returned home they found their house dynamited. That was the practice of the Zionists and of the British Mandate courts against the Palestinian citizens."





(From "U.S. News & World Report", February 11, 1980)

## "PALESTINE" ANALYSIS:

U.S. PLANS FOR THE '80s:

# MILITARIZATION AT HOME AND WAR FOR THE MIDDLE EAST

The Carter Administration began the year 1980 by unveiling a comprehensive program for tackling the current economic crisis facing U.S. imperialism both domestically and externally. The two major planks in Carter's economic recovery program consist of trying to fuel the United States' declining basic industrial productivity with huge injections of new military spending and secondly, perpetrating an escalated military crisis in the Middle East as justification for the boost in the U.S. military budget.

The theme of a permanent military threat to the U.S. in the Middle East was set by Carter in his "State of the Union" address to Congress at the end of January: "An attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States. And such an assault will be repelled by use of any means necessary, including military force."

Other U.S. officials have been summoned by the Administration to push the theme of a military threat to the U.S. in the Middle East. Special Carter envoy Clark Clifford, while on a diplomatic mission to India, gave a press conference on January 31 in which he stated: "We have attempted to get a message to the Soviet Union. The message is: They must know that if part of their plan is to move to the Persian Gulf, that means war."

Carter's military scare tactics are largely de-

signed to divert U.S. public attention away from the economic crisis at home. In trying to justify the largest increase in U.S. military spending in peacetime, Defense Secretary Harold Brown told Congress on January 29: "The problem is not the likelihood of immediate conflict. I believe that the problem is one we have foreseen: increased Soviet military capability." But the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Air Force General David Jones, contradicted Defense Secretary Brown's assessment of a supposed long-term Soviet menace in testimony before the House Armed Services Committee the same day. He stated that it was unlikely that the Soviet Union would launch a "bolt-from-the-blue" attack on the U.S. even in a period he alleged would be the United States' greatest vulnerability in the mid-1980s. If U.S. military officials admit that there is neither a short-term nor long-term Soviet threat to the U.S., what lies behind the surge in U.S. military spending and the accompanying drive to foment a war crisis in the Middle East?

## THE DEEPENING U.S. ECONOMIC CRISIS

All economic indicators point to the fact that the U.S. is facing the worst economic crisis since the depression of the 1930s. Heading the problems facing U.S. capitalism in 1979 was an inflation rate that reached 13.3% and has only been topped by the rates for 1917-19 and 1946. It is not by coincidence that the other periods of skyrocketing

inflation are ones occurring in periods of intensive war spending. The President's own economic report to Congress submitted in January forecasts that it may take 10 to 12 years to bring the U.S. inflation rate down to 8%. The U.S. inflation rate is the worst of any western capitalist country except Italy.

U.S. industrial productivity declined in 1979 to its lowest level since World War II. Carter's chief economic advisor, Charles Schultz, predicted at the end of January that industrial productivity will continue to decline in 1980 by about 1%. Added to this is an unemployment rate that is climbing towards 7.5% of the working population.

For American workers, the poor U.S. industrial performance and competition in the U.S. consumer market by stronger Japanese and West European imports means loss of jobs. High inflation means that workers still employed will earn less real wages and pay more for necessities. This situation will stir more strike activity and the super rate of unemployment in the sprawling urban ghettos is likely to lead to general social unrest.

Carter is offering American working people cuts in their wages and a decline in working conditions. In his "State of the Union" address he told them: "We will build... on the historic national accord with organized labor to *restrain pay increases* in a fair fight against inflation... We must use the decade of the 1980s to attack the basic structural problems in our economy, through measures to *increase productivity*, savings and investment." Translated, this policy means: "get more labor out of workers and pay them less." As a supplement to tightening workers' salaries, Carter is proposing broad cuts in social spending. *Newsweek* of February 4 reported: "Carter ... proposes ... cuts in health care, welfare and nutritional programs, designed to save \$2.9 billion. Another \$2.7 billion would be pared through reductions in legislated pay increases for military and civilian employees."

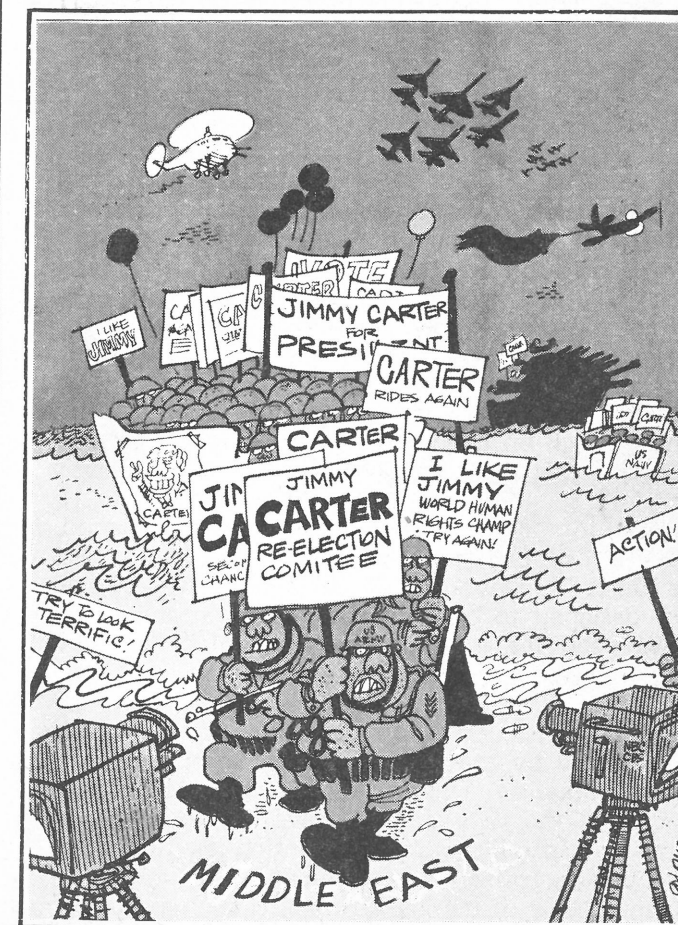
How the Carter Administration proposes to "attack the basic structural problems" in the U.S. economy is to revitalize basic industry through huge federal expenditures in military spending and war production. Carter is proposing an increase in defense spending by \$15.7 billion over the 1979 amount to bring the total to a staggering \$142.7 billion.

Historically, U.S. capitalism has used military spending to make cyclical adjustments in the overall performance of the economy in periods of crisis. Increasing the percentage of military outlays in relationship to the total Gross National Product (GNP) is one way a capitalist regime can attempt to curb both the rates of inflation and unemployment. But an 11.5% increase in military spending at the beginning of the current U.S. economic recession in 1974-75 has neither curbed inflation

nor significantly reduced unemployment. Conservative estimates say that the Carter defense spending proposals for the next fiscal year will bring military expenditures up to 5.2% of the GNP. But most of the military budget is termed to be "discretionary" and actual spending is much higher with an error factor of over 50%. Some estimates indicate that anywhere from \$50 billion to \$129 billion might actually be spent on military projects over the publically allotted amount of \$142.7 billion.

The Carter Administration sees increased military production as having the byproduct of spawning new technology to increase consumer production and thereby strengthen the overall U.S. economy. Military production is not usually affected by market factors which cause periodic declines in either sectors of the economy — or so Carter's economic advisors think.

Part of Carter's proposal for militarizing the economy is surely an election year gimmick. *Business Week* of February 4 states: "The fact that 1980 is an election year makes it likely that the government will opt for some sort of stimulus, either accelerated defense spending or a tax cut to buoy the economy later in the year." But conversion to a wartime economy has been in the planning stages well before the events in Iran, Afghanis-



(From "tercer munda", Mexico)



## MILITARIZATION AT HOME AND WAR FOR THE MIDDLE EAST

tan and the beginning of the presidential campaigning season. Carter's budget proposals were worked out in September of 1979 and finalized in December before Afghanistan. Some military projects like the "quick strike force" to be deployed in the Gulf have been in the works for over a year.

Carter's proposals for militarization of the economy look way beyond the 1981-82 fiscal year. Carter economic plans foresee an annual 4.1% increase in military spending in the next 5 years which could bring the stated 1985 defense figure to \$224.8 billion — almost double what it is now. Extremist advocates of U.S. war spending envision allocations way beyond even Carter's enormous proposed increases. UPI reported on January 29 that Republicans were critical of Carter's budget proposals and "would press for an additional \$30 billion to \$40 billion, especially to strengthen conventional forces needed to back up the new Gulf commitment." A recent report published by the right-wing American Enterprise Institute claimed "that the U.S. defense budget will have to rise to \$1 billion annually by 1985 simply to hold its own in the renewed arms race with the Russians."

### PROBLEMS AHEAD

It is unlikely that the Carter Administration's economic and political militarization plans will save the U.S. from its deepening economic crisis. Corporate profits gained by increased war production and utilized by basic industry in capital accumulation to expand production will only affect the most highly monopolized sectors of the economy and will not accrue to the declining consumer sector. This fact was emphasized by Gordon Adams, military budgetary specialist for the Council on Economic Priorities, who stated in January that the principal beneficiaries of Carter's military spending proposals will be only 10 to 15 contractors including the large aerospace corporations like Lockheed and Boeing.<sup>1</sup> Indeed, part of Carter's planned increases in military spending are designed to bail out such corporations, which have been teetering on the verge of bankruptcy over the past five years.

Capital accumulation for war production is bankrolled by the working public in the form of higher taxation. This further affects the consumer sector in that workers will have less to spend on consumer products. War production itself does not create new forms of possible capital accumulation in that some of its major products such as nuclear weapons are stockpiled and do not have any

useable value which could transform them into commodities.

Conversion to a war economy will bring further anarchy into the industrial productive cycle. Either plant facilities for war production must be expanded to meet the new demand or they must operate at full capacity. *Business Week* of February 4 reports some of the problems the U.S. will face in a rapid war conversion in production: "While many of the prime defense contractors stand ready to mobilize their own facilities, the industrial base (for heavy military production) has been allowed to deteriorate since the Vietnam War. Thus most of the industry's subcontractors, who furnish materials, components, and subsystems for weapons, already have all of the work they can handle."

Military conversion is unlikely to significantly increase employment, as war production requires an increase in highly technically skilled jobs and not the kind of general employment that alternatively could be mobilized by bolstering socially useful production if an imperialist economic structure had the capacity to make different political choices.

To remedy these pitfalls inherent in a permanent war economy, U.S. imperialism has tried to convert weapons into marketable commodities by expanding the level of arms exports to other countries as well as entering into foreign co-production agreements with West European and Third World countries seeking to make them reliant on U.S. military technology. Marketing weapons as foreign export commodities is not a reliable economic investment given the nature of the product. Weapons can always be turned against their maker. Additionally, given the size of the capital invested in weapons production, the loss of an export market can have a devastating effect on the whole economy as in the case of Iran. The Iranian revolution played no small role in exacerbating the current U.S. economic crisis.

### IRAN

Iran's withdrawal from U.S. economic clutches

1) Both Boeing and Lockheed have experienced serious financial crises in the past 5 years and have sought government loans to remain solvent. New defense contracts will assure their viability as war producers, but not their general productive capability.

Another large corporation slated to receive new war contracts is Chrysler. Chrysler auto production suffered about \$1 billion in lost profits in 1979 due mainly to Japanese and West European competition in compact car sales in the U.S. Last fall Chrysler was seeking \$1.5 billion in federal loan guarantees from the Carter Administration to stay afloat. The Carter military budget now includes \$1.2 billion for production of the XM-1 tank manufactured by Chrysler. *Newsweek* of February 4 reports that "the Army wants to buy about 4,000 XM-1s by 1985, which could give Chrysler a sorely needed shot in the arm." U.S. government intervention can give "a shot in the arm" to failing corporations, but it cannot stem the overall decline of the imperialist economic structure.

after the fall of the Shah meant a significant decrease in the total U.S. arms exports at a time when such deals were burgeoning as a mainstay in the overall economy. From 1970 to 1975, U.S. arms sales abroad jumped from \$1.4 billion a year to \$10.7 billion. By 1978, total U.S. arms sales reached \$13.3 billion. In 1978 only \$2.3 billion of the arms sales went to NATO countries. The Middle East received 70% of all U.S. arms exports in the past five years and Iran under the Shah was the largest single purchaser in the region. By 1979, the U.S. had some \$20 billion worth of outstanding arms agreements with the Shah's government of which only about \$5 billion had actually been delivered. With the break in U.S.-Iranian relations, the U.S. lost its most important ally in the Middle East next to Israel and also its largest market for U.S. military exports.

The enormous setback the Iranian revolution represents both economically and strategically has sent the U.S. into a hysterical scramble to try and curtail its losses.

### THE ZIONIST ARMS MARKET

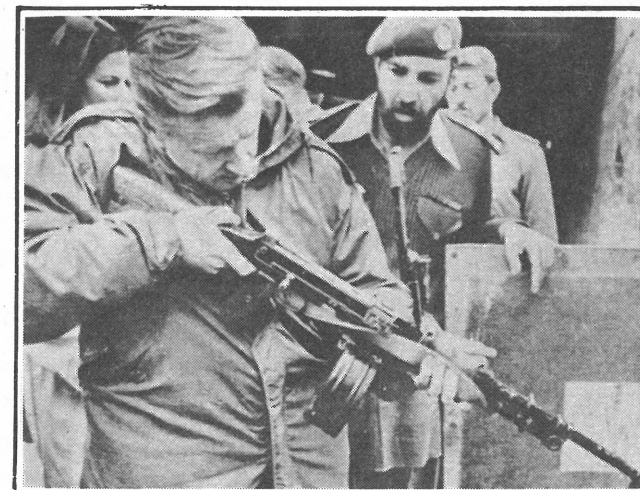
U.S. imperialism views Camp David and its eventual expansion as one solution to the loss of the Iranian arms market. Israel is slated to pick up an extra \$3 billion in the next 3 years over and above its annual \$2 billion in U.S. military and economic aid. But Israel alone does not offer the U.S. a large enough catch to absorb its military surplus. Nor can Zionism politically or militarily assure the flow of Arab oil to the U.S. The U.S.-Israeli military relationship has other problems.

Before the 1973 war, the Israelis attempted to mold U.S. military aid into developing its own arms-producing industry through the use of co-production and co-licensing agreements. The U.S. has generally used co-production agreements to ensure a situation where the recipient country becomes permanently dependent on U.S. technology from which the U.S. derives long-term economic benefits. But in the late 1970s Israel began competing with the U.S. in the Third World for sales of such items as light transport aircraft. In 1978, the U.S. blocked a proposal from Israel for co-production of F-16A fighter jets in fear of eventual Israeli sales competition to third countries. The Zionists haven't abandoned schemes for expanding their arms production industry. Currently the Begin government is seeking \$3 billion in financing from the U.S. for co-production of F-18 fighter jets.

After the 1973 war, Israel's evolving self-sufficiency in arms production seriously declined. Rapid rearmament after the war forced the Zionist state to become a main depository for U.S. arms sales, and the magnitude of the U.S. arms transfers created an irreversible dependency on U.S. military

supplies and financing. Israel lost two of its most important markets for its own weapons exports with the fall of the Shah and the Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua. Israel is likely to soon lose other important export markets in Zimbabwe, El Salvador and Guatemala. Israeli arms exports amounted to \$400 million in sales in 1978 and were 20% of all its industrial exports. This level of arms exports is unlikely to be matched in the future. Increasing dependency on U.S. weapons and aid, in addition to international isolation from possible outlets for its arms sales, further plunged the Zionist state into an economic nightmare.

Israel has the most militarized economy of any country in the world. Military expenditures amount to one-third of the entire annual budget. From 1966 to 1972, military expenditures jumped from 11.7% to 24.1% of the GNP. The 1978 figure was 30% and it is still rising.



Viewing the future of U.S. policy through the gun barrel: U.S. "Security" Adviser Brzezinski showing off at Pakistani-Afghan border

The Zionist economy is built upon a militarization plan gone mad and is a miniature model in the extreme for where the U.S. economy is headed. One result has been a wild annual inflation rate which is edging toward 150%. Israel's unemployment rate has reached an unprecedented rate of 4% of a workforce that only comprises 33% of the population. Israel has acquired the largest national debt of any country in the world and recently a full \$2 billion of the annual government budget had to be set aside just to pay interest on outstanding loans.

Israel is still useful for U.S. imperialism as a weapons depository and loyal client. On January 31, Israel received the first in a planned delivery of 55 F-16 U.S.-manufactured fighter jets originally ordered by the deposed Shah of Iran and cancelled by the new revolutionary government. But the full delivery is likely to be slowed as Israel is stymied in juggling its already inflated war budget to come up with the necessary financing. U.S. imperialism is now searching the region for more economically



## MILITARIZATION AT HOME AND WAR FOR THE MIDDLE EAST

stable clients to absorb mushrooming U.S. military exports.

### CAMP DAVID OPENS NEW ARMS MARKET IN EGYPT

The other partner in the U.S. Camp David strategy is Egypt. When Egypt disrupted its relations with the Soviet Union in 1972, it also disrupted its only viable military supply line. The 1973 war hindered Egypt's future conventional war capability in the absence of resupply on the level Israel obtained from its American sponsor. In the pre-Camp David period, the U.S. withheld military and economic aid from Egypt waiting for Egypt's Soviet-made weapons system to rust and Sadat to totally capitulate to American designs on the region. The Sadat regime tried to add to its military stocks by importing West European weapons manufactures, but these hardly matched Zionism's U.S.-supplied arsenal and the general bankruptcy of the Egyptian economy didn't allow sufficient quantities of purchases for the Sadat regime to enter into trying to bargain away the destiny of the Palestinian people on the U.S.-Israeli level. Demonstration of this fact is that in 1970-72, Egypt received 54% of all arms transfers to the Middle East region with the bulk of the transfers originating from the Soviet Union. By 1975, Egypt was only receiving a mere 17% while Israel was receiving 53% of the arms transfers.

A stop-gap measure designed to bail Sadat out of his military dilemma caused by the breach with the Soviet Union was a plan for creation of a multi-billion dollar Arab Military Industrialization Organization. Saudi Arabia was to provide the capital for a diversified Arab arms industry to be based on licensing agreements to produce major European-designed combat equipment in new Egyptian factories. But the plan was years away from realization when Sadat finally capitulated in total subservience to the U.S. and Zionism at Camp David.

Initially Sadat received a relatively small \$1.5 billion payoff (the Zionists were given double this amount) in U.S. military credits for his capitulation. Although the Americans' own intelligence estimates have questioned the ultimate viability of the Sadat regime, the loss to the U.S. of the Iranian arms market has placed the Sadat regime in a new light as a possible major recipient for U.S. arms transfers. The Carter Administration announced on January 21 that it would ask Congress to approve an additional \$1.1 billion in military credits to Egypt over the next two years so that the Sadat

regime could also absorb some of the Shah's leftover F-16s. Sadat has much higher sights for rearmament and is pressing the U.S. for further military credits to total some \$5 billion over the next five years. Egyptian Defense Minister Kamal Hassan Ali announced February 13 that Egypt would also seek to buy the most sophisticated U.S. bomber, the F-15 Eagle. Ali portrayed Egypt as the main bulwark in defending Arab states against "Soviet aggression", but revealed Egypt's real military role when he stated that Egypt's military proxy role would extend to Africa. He announced the signing of a military agreement with Zaire and said that Egypt was stepping up the number of military "advisors" it has stationed in Zaire.

### U.S. INTERVENTION FOR OPENING NEW ARMS MARKETS

Neither Egypt nor Israel can compensate for the U.S. loss of the Iranian arms bazaar. To create new demand for U.S. weapons manufactures, the U.S. needs new Middle Eastern markets. But to open new arms markets in the Arab world and stave off West European competition necessitates a war crisis and the expansion of Camp David. Additionally, the Carter Administration is escalating the arms race by initiating plans for direct U.S. military intervention in the Middle East.

To revamp the U.S. economy for new war production, the Middle East war crisis has to be reproduced domestically. *Business Week* of February 4 presented the problem U.S. imperialism faces in war conversion: "With overnight expansion of industry out of the question, there is a growing consensus that a substantial surge in defense production can occur only if there is a political decision, within the White House, that a *state of emergency exists*. "Carter has done his best to instill a "state of emergency" by exploiting events in Iran and Afghanistan and proposing such domestic programs as reinstating a military draft for all men and women between the ages of 18 and 26.

Another pressing priority for the Carter Administration is to actualize new Middle Eastern arms outlets to replace the former U.S. military relationship with the deposed Shah's regime. The Carter Administration has recently pursued this aim by downplaying its Israeli connection and trying to build on Sadat's capitulation in forming a new reactionary Arab and "Islamic" front allied with the U.S. The U.S. even has visions of luring back Iran itself into the imperialist fold. This new twist in U.S. policy was clarified in Carter's "State of the Union" address. Carter stated that one of his administration's policy goals in the coming year was "to persuade the Iranian leaders that the real danger to their nation lies to the north from Soviet troops in Afghanistan, and that the unwarranted quarrel with us hampers their response to this



Vietnam veterans and American youth are resisting the policy of military adventurism and sagging living standards



greater danger." The U.S. State Department simultaneously made even stronger overtures to Iran. The *New York Times* of January 23 reported that "the Carter Administration has made a fundamental policy decision to offer future military and economic cooperation to Iran if the hostages are released."

Reopening an Iranian arms bazaar is not the only option Carter is counting on. He added in his "State of the Union" address: "We believe that there are no irreconcilable differences between us and any Islamic people. We respect the faith of Islam, and we are ready to cooperate with all Moslem countries... In the weeks ahead, we will further strengthen political and military ties with other nations in the region."

The U.S. is contemplating a number of Arab and Islamic combinations with which to "strengthen its military ties." The *New York Times* of January 24 outlined some of the possibilities: "The administration is seeking a more flexible network of security ties. Concentrating on 'core countries' of Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan, it is said to be ready to engage in new forms of security cooperation, including visits by U.S. forces and joint military exercises. Washington is also ready,

officials said, to provide new arms to other countries including Morocco, Jordan and Sudan."

The finishing touches on plans for militarization of the U.S. economy come in the form of a direct

### EXPANDING U.S. ARMS SALES IN THE MIDDLE EAST

At the same time that the U.S. is increasing its direct military intervention in the Middle East, it is rapidly trying to create new Middle Eastern arms deals and fatten some of its old markets.

\* In October, 1979, Oman received a team of U.S. military experts to plan for new installation of an American-manufactured weapons system to be financed with Saudi assistance in the initial period for \$100 million. In January, the U.S. heightened its interest in an Omani military relationship and began negotiations for U.S. rights to Omani naval and air installations. Agence France Presse reported on February 12 that Oman has agreed to allow the U.S. Air Force and Navy use of Omani military installations in addition to being permitted to stockpile oil and military hardware "in case of need in the region." On February 13, the State Department urged Congress to allocate an immediate \$10 million in military credits to Oman for arms purchases. The U.S. will now become Oman's major weapons supplier.

\* The Carter Administration is seeking a \$400 million military aid package from Congress for Pakistan. The potential market Pakistan provides for U.S. weapons transfers is much larger than this paltry sum. The *Washington Post* reported on January 22 that President Zia al-Haq of Pakistan wants a new security treaty with the U.S. and "several billion dollars" in military aid.

\* On January 24, Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Harold Saunders was pushing Congress to pass a \$232.5 million military deal with Morocco for sale of formerly prohibited military aircraft.

\* In 1979, the U.S. provided Tunisia with \$30 million in military assistance. But after a guerilla raid on the Tunisian town of Gafsa, Defense Secretary Harold Brown announced on January 31 that the U.S. would speed up deliveries of some \$100 million worth of military hardware. Tunisian Army Chief of Staff Gen. Boubaker Balma was in the U.S. at the time, touring U.S. military installations shopping for much larger amounts of arms procurements.

\* The U.S. would like to extend Camp David to Lebanon with the help of a Lebanese Army dependent on a U.S. weapons system. On January 7, the Sarkis government received a first shipment of U.S.-supplied 155mm guns. By 1981 the U.S. hopes to supply enough big guns for two artillery battalions. The Carter Administration asked Congress on February 13 to supply the Sarkis government with \$20 million in military aid. While this sum is small compared to the billions going to other Middle East countries, it is significant politically in the Lebanese context in that the aid is not large enough to enable the Lebanese Army to confront Israeli aggression in the south, but is large enough for triggering a confrontation with Lebanese and Palestinian national forces.

\* Before 1978, Iran was the single largest purchaser of U.S. weapons, but now Saudi Arabia has moved into first place after the fall of the Shah. Saudi arms procurements from the U.S. reached \$8.9 billion in 1979 alone and have amounted to \$18.5 billion since 1973. Existing contradictions the U.S. and the Saudis may seem to have over Camp David have not hurt the arms trade. There is a high level of military coordination between the two countries. There are over 20,000 American military advisors and technicians in Saudi Arabia supervising such projects as construction of the multi-billion dollar King Khaled military training city. Saudi Arabia is also helping finance the Omani military build-up. Presently the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is expected to supervise construction of a new \$500 million "strategic road" being built by the Saudis in Oman between Muscat and Salalah.



## MILITARIZATION AT HOME AND WAR FOR THE MIDDLE EAST

U.S. military presence in the Middle East. One of the largest chunks in the Carter "defense" budget is allocated for a 150,000 man Middle East intervention force which will cost over \$10 billion over the next 5 years. The U.S. is presently negotiating with Britain to expand the naval base on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean to use as a major depot for U.S. naval maneuvers in the Gulf. The cost will be \$500 million. The U.S. is planning for a new "Fifth Fleet" to be permanently stationed in the Gulf. The U.S. has already sent a naval flotilla armed with tactical nuclear weapons to the Gulf region and the Carter Administration announced on February 12 that it would be joined by 1,800 combat-ready marines.

On the periphery of the Middle East region, Kenya and Somalia are being prodded to supply the U.S. with more on-the-spot naval and air force bases. U.S. military technicians inspected possible base facilities in the 2 countries at the end of January. The Sadat regime has offered the U.S. military bases and free access to Egyptian soil for any future military aggression. In December the U.S. and Egyptian air forces participated in joint aerial "training exercises." The *Jerusalem Post* reported on January 10 that "the U.S. may ask to begin storing fuel and supplies in Egypt to enhance its potential value as a staging point for military operations."

### DEFEAT U.S. IMPERIALISM

Carter Administration policies are locking the U.S. economy into an industrial pattern that demands continuing and increased external military escalation in order for it to function. It demands militarization of the domestic workforce and a fascisification of domestic social policies. But there is one factor such economic and political planning cannot account for in fumbling around to cure the current crisis: popular resistance to U.S. imperialist domination. Successful resistance, as in the case of Iran, exacerbates the crisis for U.S. imperialism. In the Middle East region in general, the U.S. cannot expect to succeed with its new interventionist posture unmet by stiff popular resistance. The failings of direct U.S. military aggression as a vehicle for imposing U.S. policies on other peoples should have been made evident by Vietnam. In the Middle East, the failure of a pax americana should be evident by the virtual collapse of Camp David and the persistent resiliency of the PLO. The new U.S. military drive in the Middle East will only trigger the growth of local revolutionary forces and eventually heighten the stakes for continued U.S. aggression. The end result of Carter's present course will be a deepening of the crisis for U.S. imperialism until its total defeat.

## WORLD EVENTS

### PLOT AGAINST ZIMBABWE

Concern is growing in peace-loving countries of the world over the close collaboration between the British colonialist bosses and the forces of the Muzorewa-Smith regime in Zimbabwe. Instead of using the Patriotic Front forces for security tasks as agreed in London, the British Governor relies only on the old racist army and police apparatus, reinforced by the auxiliary thugs of Muzorewa. And this is only part of the plot against Zimbabwe.

The British Commissioner in charge of the elections in Southern Rhodesia has no exact figures on how many of the estimated 6.5 million Africans will be entitled to vote. The electorate has been roughly estimated on the basis of statistics from the Muzorewa-Smith regime. Based on a 1969 census conducted by the racist regime, the Commissioner is assuming an electorate of about 2.8 million. Moreover, the 250,000 refugees who had to leave their country under the rule of white terror have not been taken into account, let alone the still imprisoned 20,000 Africans.

The British Governor, Lord Soames, has launched a propaganda campaign directed mainly against the ZANU PF, which he tries to present as a warmongering, lawbreaking group. Daily accusations from the Governor's office of "intimidation" by ZANU forces have been made ridiculous by reports carried even in the Western media. Who is intimidating who? There have been two murder attempts against Robert Mugabe, a series of bomb attacks on leading representatives of ZANU PF, and the cold-blooded murder of a leading representative of ZANU PF and his wife, just to name a few incidents.

These and other British-inspired moves to intimidate the patriotic forces of Zimbabwe have resulted in the discussion of the issue in both the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity. In a resolution, the UN blamed colonialists, in particular Britain, for the deteriorating situation in Zimbabwe. The February 5 resolution added that British intentions are to install "in Southern Rhodesia a neocolonialist puppet regime by making use of the existing power structures and by discriminating against the patriotic forces. This is the real danger, and this is why it is imperative to follow the developments in Southern Rhodesia with great vigilance



*The people of Zimbabwe stand with the P.F.*

and to emphatically insist on the strict observance of the London Agreement."

The OAU, for its part, once again reaffirmed its support for the Patriotic Front and offered a \$9 million special fund for the election campaign. In the face of growing world vigilance against his conspiracies, the British Governor has considerably extended his powers to further undermine the London Agreement. He has already reserved for himself the right to cancel the elections, at national or district level, and to exclude politicians from the election campaign. Already the Governor has banned ZANU PF from campaigning in one district and has disqualified a ZANU PF member from running for office.

### TURMOIL IN TURKEY

Civil strife in Turkey has increased dramatically in the past few weeks. In one incident alone Turkish troops using armored cars stormed a cotton yarn factory in the western town of Izmir and detained 15,000 workers. This inci-

dent triggered off a wave of strikes and unrest, and Turkish Prime Minister Sulaiman Demirel declared: "The state has the power to crush any opposition." Meanwhile, Turkish opposition leader Bulent Ecevit has charged that the government's policy consists of "the worst repression the world has seen since the regime of Idi Amin in Uganda." Ecevit added that the danger of dictatorship in Turkey has increased. Journalists noted that the unrest came in the wake of the renewal of the US-Turkey military pact. The U.S. provides Turkey's police and armed forces with weapons.

### BEN CHAVIS: DECLARE WAR ON RACISM IN THE U.S.

A member of the "Wilmington Ten," Rev. Ben Chavis, speaking at a rally in Washington on February 4, called on US citizens to "declare that the war psychosis fanned by the Carter Administration was only encouraging the reactionary forces of American society and inviting the Ku Klu Klan and other racists to emerge from their hiding places.



## THE TIES THAT BIND

Stepping up collaboration on a common racist base:  
South African Premier Vorster on visit in Israel

(above: Israeli Reshef missile boats sold to South Africa)



The historical origin of apartheid and Zionism as appendages to European colonialism has been covered in our previous issues and does not need further elaboration here. The use by both South African whites and Zionists of theological arguments to justify their exclusivist doctrines has also been thoroughly studied. In addition to sharing common historical roots, however, Zionism and the white supremacist regime of South Africa also have common philosophical and ideological traits, as well as being economic and military partners.

The diplomatic considerations which forced the racists to hide their alliance from the world prior to the early 1970s have been discarded. Weakened by the success of liberation struggles, and finding themselves ever more isolated due to growing Afro-Asian solidarity and condemnation of their inhumane policies by the whole world, the Israeli and South African regimes are making their cooperation ever closer and more open.

### TRADE BETWEEN THE "SUPERIOR" RACES

Trade between Israel and South Africa jumped 400 per cent between 1973 and 1978. According to declared trade statistics, South Africa exports to Israel iron, steel, ferroalloys, sugar, tobacco, and asbestos. In 1978 such declared trade meant that South Africa sold goods worth \$86.7 million to Israel and spent \$37.7 million on imports from Israel.

The figure of \$124.4 in declared trade looks trivial when compared with the total trade between South Africa and its Western imperialist partners. Total South African trade in 1978 with West Germany was \$3.3 billion, with the United

States \$2.8 billion, and with Britain \$2.8 billion.

But the most lucrative forms of trade between the two "superior" races are undeclared. To cite a few, Israel boasts that it is the largest diamond cutting center in the world, handling some 52 percent of all rough diamonds marketed. Its imports of diamonds leaped from \$154 million in 1970 to more than \$1 billion in 1978. What the Israelis do not boast about is where they get the diamonds from! The diamonds originate from Namibia, illegally occupied by South Africa.

The other major item left out by the official statistics is the extensive and secret Israeli-South African arms trade. The standard infantry rifle with the South African army is the Rhuzi, the Israeli Uzi submachine gun produced under license in South Africa. When national liberation fighters are cut down by South African fire they are hit by either a 9mm Uzi or a 5.56mm Galil assault rifle, both of Israeli origin.

Even the U.S. State Department, in December 1979, tabled a set of figures at the request of Black Americans, confirming beyond a doubt that by the end of 1977, South Africa was the leading buyer of Israeli arms, well ahead of other reliable Israeli customers such as Honduras, Chile and Peru. According to the State Department, the major sales to South Africa were Rashef class guided missile boats, tank chasses, artillery, ammunition, counter-insurgency equipment and military electronics.

South Africa is also assembling Israel's multi-mission Kfir jet fighter and has acquired substantial numbers of Gabriel surface-to-surface missiles. More significant still, Israeli experts are known to be working with the South African

ground forces in planning operations against the front-line African states and national liberation forces.

Most dangerous, for the world as a whole, is Israeli-South African cooperation in the nuclear field. This aspect of Israeli-South African ties has been extensively covered elsewhere; suffice it to say here that these two racist regimes are willing to inflict any amount of suffering on anybody else in order to maintain their blighting existence.

Therefore, if diamond and military trade is taken into account, Israel becomes one of the largest trading partners of South Africa and vice-versa.

### FUTURE TRENDS

The similarity of their basic political and ideological stands, plus their ideas of racial superiority, have combined with diversified and aggravating internal crises and international isolation to compel the Israeli and South African ruling circles to draw ever closer together.

South African and Israeli firms have long been advertising the profits one can attain by investing in each other's country. For example, the South African "Financial Mail" of September 1979 ran an ad entitled "On the Dawn of Shalom: Israel," explaining to South African in-

(From "Outlook", Tanzania)



COMMON ROOTS

vestors the available Israeli market as it supposedly changes from a "military to a peacetime footing" as the result of Camp David. In return the Israeli media have been publicizing the increased financial capabilities of South Africa as a result of soaring world gold prices.

South Africa also wants to benefit from Israel's duty-free agreements with the EEC countries and Israel's special partnership with the US.

A close examination of one or two of the projects being undertaken by the Zionists points to the fact that the two states are actually heading towards integrated, complementary economic development. For example, the South African state-owned Iron and Steel Corporation (ISCOR) and KOOR industries of the Israeli labor federation, Histadrut, have stepped up cooperation. KOOR is 49 percent owned by South Africa and is based in Israel. Israel imports raw materials including rolled steel for the firm, which accounts for half of Israel's declared imports from South Africa. In return KOOR exports finished metal products from military hardware to tin cans to South Africa.

The Hadra coal-fueled power plant near Tel Aviv, presently under construction, will need well over 3.5 million tons of coal annually to run once it opens in 1984. Israel is to receive this coal from South Africa, and most of it will be extracted from Namibia.

### THE BLESSING OF THE WEST

The South African and Israeli racists do not only owe the inception of their states to Western imperialism, but their very existence is maintained by it as well. They are armed and financed by imperialist countries. Despite their overall diplomatic and political isolation, and despite international condemnation, they are sheltered by a handful of Western countries who exercise veto rights at the UN Security Council and undermine sanctions resolutions passed by the General Assembly.

Western countries, particularly the United States, characteristically emit hundreds of thousands of words and waste tons of newsprint in what they call "defense of human rights," whilst keeping silent about the crying violations of the most elementary human rights in southern Africa and Israel. It is this hypocritical but calculated policy of imperialist powers that enables South Africa to practice its apartheid policy and continue the occupation of Namibia, despite UN resolutions, and makes it possible for Israel to practice Zionist expansionism and retain occupied Arab territories despite world condemnation.



## SOLIDARITY



Farouk Kaddoumi meeting  
with the delegation of the  
International Students  
Federation

### INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS FEDERATION SUPPORTS PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

Farouk Kaddoumi, Head of the PLO Political Department, met with a delegation of the International Students Federation on February 4. The delegation was visiting the institutions of the PLO at the invitation of the Executive Committee of the General Union of Palestinian Students (GUPS). Fateh Central Committee member Abu Iyyad also met with the delegation, with whom he discussed current developments in the region, and specifically the developments of the Palestine cause.

The International Student Federation confirmed its full support for the realisation of Palestinian rights under the leadership of the PLO in a press conference held on February 6. The delegation said that its aim was to hold talks with the GUPS and the National Union of Lebanese Students and discuss current developments of the region with the leadership of the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese National Movement. The delegation said its talks were fruitful and positive.

### SUDANESE STUDENTS DENOUNCE "NORMALIZATION"

Chairman Yasser Arafat received

a cable of support from the Students Union at Um-Darman University in Sudan on February 4. The cable expressed support for the PLO leadership in confronting the conspiracies concocted against the PLO and the Palestinian people in general. The cable also strongly denounced the normalisation of relations between the Egyptian regime and Israel.

### INTERNATIONAL GRAPHICS EXHIBITION IN BERLIN

The PLO participated in the Sixth International Exhibition of Political Graphics which opened on February 5, 1980 in the capital of the German Democratic Republic, Berlin. The works of a number of Palestinian artists were on display and have won the praise of the international panel of judges, as well as several awards.

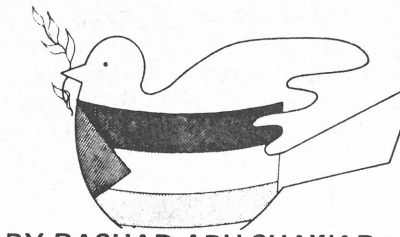
### U.N. RESOLUTIONS CONDEMN ISRAEL TERROR, AFFIRM PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

The UN Commission of Human

Rights adopted a resolution condemning the Israeli violations of Human Rights in the occupied territories on February 13. Part (A) of the resolution was adopted by 28 votes to 3 (USA, Canada, Netherlands) with 8 abstentions; part (B) was adopted by 28 votes to 1 (USA), with 10 abstentions. The resolution lists among the Israeli violations: the annexation of parts of the occupied territories; the establishment of Israeli settlements therein and the transfer of an alien population thereto; the expulsion of the Arab inhabitants and the denial of their right to return; the confiscation and expropriation of Arab property and institutions, most recently the Arab Electric Company of Jerusalem, the demolition of Arab houses; mass arrests, administrative detention and the ill-treatment and torture of Arab detainees; the pillaging of archaeological and cultural property; the interference with religious freedoms and practices; the continuous interference with and obstruction of educational and scholastic activities and the brutal suppression of all forms of students' opinion, expression and manifestation; the illegal exploitation of the natural wealth, resources and population of the occupied territories; the arming of the settlers in occupied territories to commit acts of violence against Arab civilians.

On February 14, the U.N. Commission on Human Rights also adopted a resolution upholding the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and declaring the Camp David accords invalid. The nine point resolution affirmed among others "the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination without external interference and the establishment of a fully independent and sovereign state in Palestine." It finally urged all states and U.N. organs to extend their support to the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

## "PALESTINE" SHORT STORY



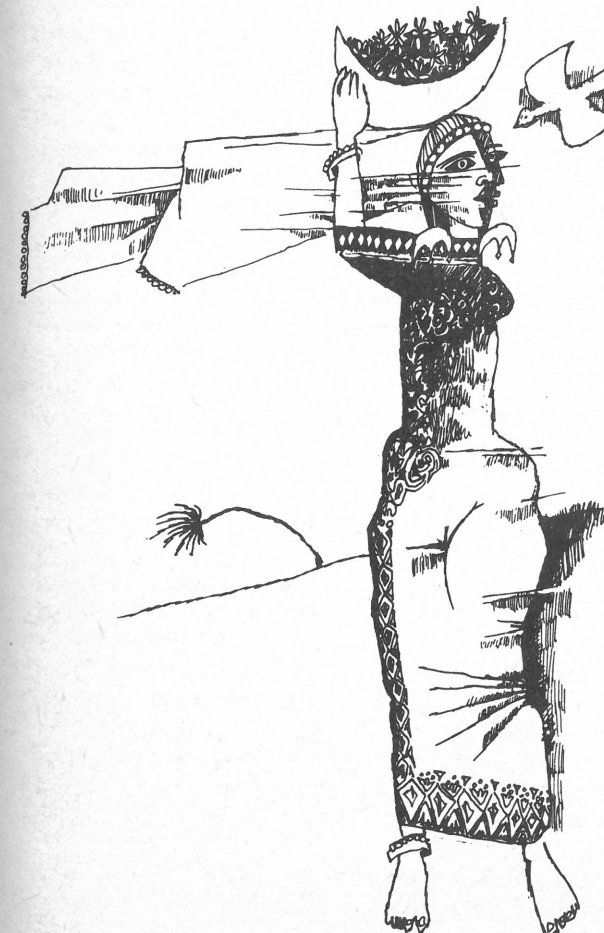
BY RASHAD ABU SHAWAR

## "THEY KILLED THE PIGEONS, OMAR"

Silence. There was nothing but silence and desolation. Stray casts, motionless trees, a fierce July sun, cattle staggering with hunger and exhaustion, dogs too weak to bark, empty mud houses, their doors swinging or wrenched open, and nobody.

Omar stopped. He looked behind him, trying to see his uncle Abu Jawad's house, to reassure himself of a human presence in this silence. He saw the corner of the house.

When he left the school in Wahdat refugee



camp in Amman, where dozens of families were crammed into rooms, his mother had told him, "Don't go. They'll kill you, Omar. Don't be stubborn like your father. Your brothers are in Germany, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. I haven't got anyone but you."

"Omar's not a child", his uncle Abu Jawad had replied to her. "He's a grown man. As for his father, you ought to be proud of him."

"Proud of him!" Omar's mother said sorrowfully. "And what use is pride, brother. They took him to prison and said he was a guerrilla who slips across the border, then they removed him from the prison and took him as a guide to the tracks leading into the homeland, and now they are losing the rest of our homeland and depriving me of my husband and all my hope. I don't know whether he's dead or alive, a prisoner of war or in jail".

Omar heard the sound of a car coming along the asphalt road which ran parallel to Nuweima refugee camp. He hid behind one of the houses and watched the car until it disappeared from view along the road that led directly to Jericho. Omar became aware that his heart was beating fast, and he remembered his mother's warning, "They'll kill you, my boy."

"No, they don't kill boys."

"What makes you think so? They sneaked into the threshing floors of our village and slaughtered women and children, they didn't even have pity on the animals. We know them. They beheaded the children and drowned the chaff in blood."

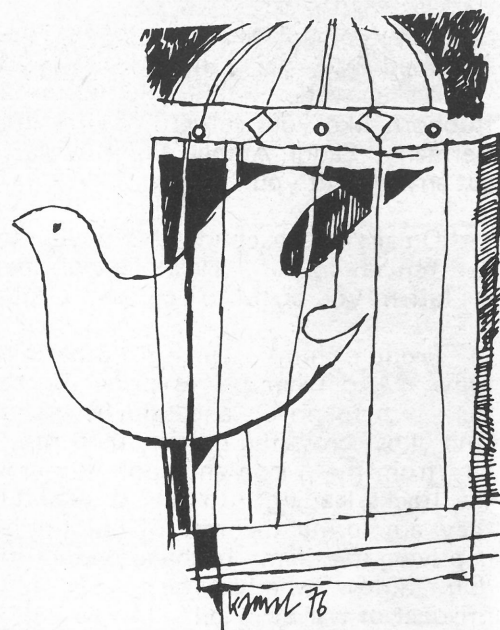
"Sister, he's with me," Abu Jawad had replied, "don't be afraid. We won't take risks. They send their patrols near the Mindassa Bridge in the morning, and withdraw before sunset. We'll watch them, and when their patrols withdraw we'll slip across safely."

Omar hurried along the dirt road which cut through Ain Sultan refugee camp. He reached the boys' schools on the shoulder of the valley. He turned to look in all directions: the huge Mount of the Temptation, hugging its churches into its hard rocks, the Dead Sea motionless and blue.

Who would believe, Omar wondered, that these refugee camps were once thronged with people, with women, men, children, that these schools were full of pupils, boys and girls, and that the cries of street vendors used to be heard there?

Omar remembered his mother's words: "We waited to go back to our villages which were lost





in 1948, and now we've lost all of Palestine in 1967. May God bring disaster on those who caused it."

As he looked towards Nuweima camp where their house was, Omar recalled his uncle Abu Jawad's words: "When you reach the schools, watch the road, then get down into the valley fast. Don't go into your camp by the asphalt road, and avoid the police station, because one of the enemy's patrols occasionally hides there. Don't be late, because we'll leave in the middle of the afternoon so as to reach the river Jordan at nightfall, when the patrols leave."

He saw them moving along the extended crest of the mountain which overlooked the refugee camp.

His heart fluttered, and he wished he had not taken the risk, but he loved the pigeons. For years he had bred pigeons, bringing cages and making nests for them, feeding them from the palm of his hand and sometimes from his mouth.

His father had brought him the most beautiful young pigeons, but his mother had despaired of him. A thousand times she had said to him, "why pigeons, boy, since you don't eat them?" And he had never tired of repeating his same unchanging reply: "Pigeons give me enjoyment. Ah, if only I had wings like them." And his mother would sometimes ask him, "Why do you want wings, boy?" And Omar would reply: "To see our village, to say my respects to Grandfather's grave." His mother would say crossly, "They've destroyed our village, son," and Omar would reply, "I could see the remains of the village, I could see where it used to be."

He washed his face and neck and drank some

water from the stream until he quenched his thirst. Then he crawled on his hands and knees until he reached the edge of the camp. He saw a car parked near the camp Director's office, and remembered that the Director had not left, that he had stayed there to carry on his work, and that the occupation had encouraged him to do so.

He reached their house. The front door was open, and there was a man's corpse stretched out on the threshold, a heavy stench emanating from him, the blood on his back clotted dry. He was lying face downwards, and an eiderdown had fallen near him, to which his right hand was clinging. Omar turned his face away, stepped past the man's body and saw in the courtyard of the house dozens of bullet-riddled pigeons and their young, the blood clotted on their beautiful feathers. Omar stared in astonishment. His jaw went slack, his eyes became blurred, he dropped slowly to the ground and began to turn over the dead, dried-out birds in bewilderment. He almost uttered a cry of horror, but he restrained the cry inside himself, although he could not stop his tears from flowing. He began muttering like someone under a spell, "My birds, my loved ones, my family."

Omar became aware of the sound of heavy firing. He straightened up, raised his head and saw some pigeons circling around in fright.

Silence prevailed. Omar saw desolation and death, and his chest was choked with the heavy smell. He let out a sharp, high-pitched whistle, the flight of pigeons looked down from the heavens, and at the sound of the whistle began to descend, trying to approach the house. Omar climbed up to the roof as he used to do in the old days.

His mother had warned him, "they'll kill you, my boy." But he was stubborn like his father, and had answered her: "No, I'm a young boy, I don't carry a weapon, so why should they kill me? I'm going back to save my birds, so why should they kill me?"

Heavy firing broke out. Omar tried to warn the pigeons. "Go away, pigeons," he shouted, "hide!" But the bullets continued. Omar's body reeled, he fell backwards, his eyes open, and saw the sky raining down blood and bullet-riddled young pigeons. "I'm only a young boy," Omar murmured, "Why are they killing me? I'm going back to save my birds." He lowered his head. "They killed the pigeons, Uncle Abu Jawad." As Omar fell silent, a young pigeon spread its wings and lay on his face, bleeding. The wings stopped twitching.

Silence and desolation prevailed, the sky remained grey, empty and dreary.

SAMIEH AL-QASEM:

## IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

*I have learnt not to hate  
throughout centuries  
but I have been forced  
to brandish an everpresent arrow  
before the raised head of the python  
to brandish a sword of fire  
before the raging Baal  
to be an Elias  
in the twentieth century*

*I have learnt  
throughout centuries  
not to utter curses  
but today I curse the gods  
which were in my heart  
the gods that sold my people  
in the twentieth century*

*I have learnt*

*throughout centuries  
not to close my door for guests  
but one day  
I opened my eyes  
and saw my fields plundered  
my wife hanged  
and on the backs of my children  
furrows of lashes  
I realized the betrayal of my guests  
strewn my threshold with mines and knives  
and swore in the name of the scars  
that no guest ever more shall pass my threshold  
in the twentieth century*

*Throughout centuries  
I was but a poet  
an initiate in the order of mystics  
But I have become  
a volcano in eruption  
in the twentieth century*





ZIONIST SQUADS  
IN JERUSALEM

# Palestine

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