

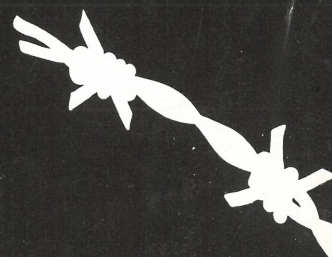
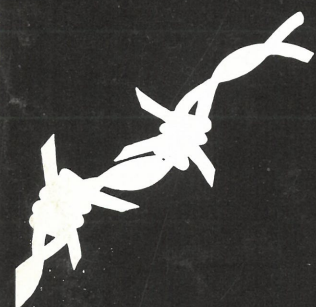
IMPLEMENT U.N. RESOLUTIONS
ON PALESTINE!

PALESTINE



NOVEMBER 29:

INTERNATIONAL
PALESTINE
SOLIDARITY DAY

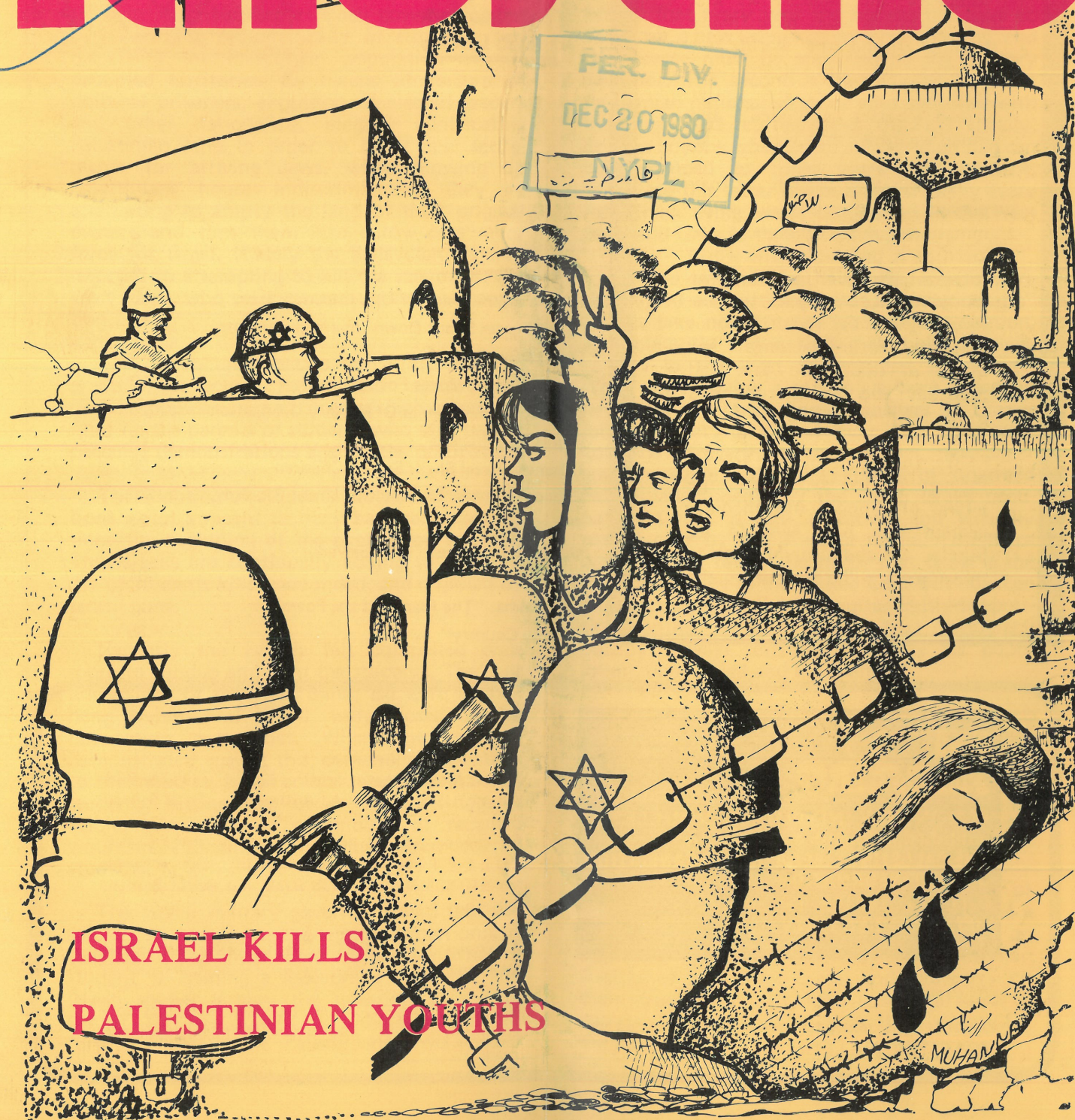


PRZECIWIK - POLAND

Palestine

P.L.O.
information
bulletin

Vol. 6, No. 21
30 November 1980



ISRAEL KILLS
PALESTINIAN YOUTHS

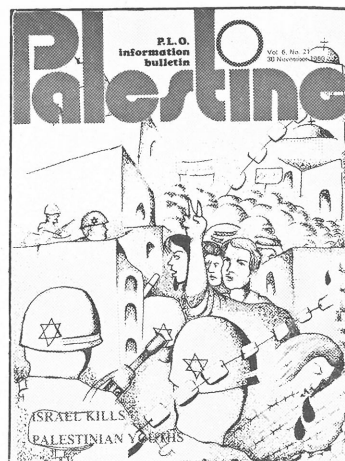
TO OUR READERS

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.

CONTENTS



Editorial	3
Palestine Notes	4
Reagan At the Helm Of U.S. Imperialism	8
Israeli Forces Shoot Down Unarmed Students	13
Occupation Diary	16
Golan: Zionist Moves For Annexation	19
Gaza Strip: Economics Of Military Occupation	20
Zionism In Practice	23
Lebanon: Israel Shells School Children	25
Economic Crisis: No Way Out Under Zionism	26
World Events	27
U.S. Aid To Fascism In El Salvador	30
Solidarity	31
Abu Salma: "The Flame Of the Poem"	35
"My Country"	35

Palestine

BI-MONTHLY INFORMATION BULLETIN
published in English & French, by
THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANISATION
UNIFIED INFORMATION
P.O. Box: 145168, Tel. 302432
BEIRUT - LEBANON

Partial or total reproduction is freely permitted by
"PALESTINE BULLETIN"

PRICE L.L. 1

Yearly Subscription Rates:

Africa, Asia and Latin America U.S. \$ 16
Europe, USA, Canada and Australia U.S. \$ 20

All cheques should be made out to "PALESTINE BULLETIN" payable to our account
No. 510 805 706 1A, Arab Bank, Ras Beirut Branch, Lebanon.

All copies of "PALESTINE BULLETIN" will be sent by air mail.

NOTICE: "PALESTINE BULLETIN" welcomes contributions, letters and articles from its friends and readers.

EDITORIAL

THE "DEMOCRATIC" OCCUPATION OF THE WEST BANK AND GAZA

Since the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza in June 1967, the Israeli government has been working systematically in subduing and dispersing the Palestinian population of the occupied territories. By means of torture of political prisoners, expulsion of elected leaders and other nationalists, illegally confiscating Palestinian land in order to build new settlements for arriving Jews, while blowing up Palestinians' houses indiscriminately, they are attempting to empty the land of their original owners and turn them into a low cost labor force for Israel. (Lately the benevolent Israelis resorted to attempting to kill the mayors of the West Bank, who were elected under the occupation.)

The "democratic" occupation authorities also practice collective punishment against the civilian population and impose high monetary fines on the parents of students who take part in peaceful demonstrations against the occupation.

The shooting of students while at demonstrations is not a recent tactic; it has been practiced since the beginning of the occupation in 1967. The Israelis are continually adding to the long list of students killed, wounded, and crippled by Israeli guns.

Recently the Israelis felt compelled once more to subdue and fight the students. The four universities of the West Bank, Bir Zeit, Bethlehem, Nablus and Khalil, were closed by the occupation authorities. When the students demonstrated against this, demanding the return to their studies, Israeli soldiers shot the unarmed students, hitting two of them in the legs at Nablus University. The amount of recently wounded Palestinians has just risen to 14 students.

The Israeli military governor stated that the soldiers shoot only at the legs, and then only if they felt their lives were in danger. When a student is holding a Palestinian flag, and the Israeli soldier a gun, the question of mortal danger for the soldier is ludicrous. And to further frustrate the Palestinians, two special

laws have been issued by the authorities. The first is that every year the universities have to apply for a new license to continue existing, and this license must be approved by the military governor. The second is that anyone singing a Palestinian national song, or who identifies with their legitimate representative, the PLO, vocally, or even anyone who carries a Palestinian flag can be sentenced to three years imprisonment. Therefore this latter law qualifies virtually every Palestinian living under occupation in the West Bank and Gaza to three years in jail.

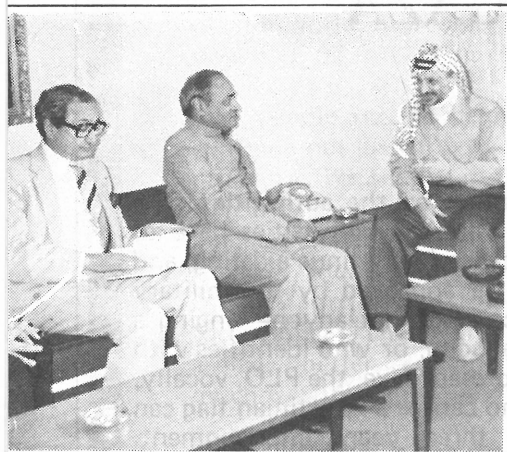
On the international level, the Israelis were denounced and criticized. But the "democratic" Israelis take no notice of world public opinion. This blatantly shows that their hold on newspapers in the West is continual and strong. When Jews leaving a synagogue were killed by neo-Nazis in France, some ministers' in France jobs were at stake, and their was front page coverage in every national journal, newspaper and magazine. But the killing of unarmed Palestinian students by the illegal Israeli occupation forces is still unknown and virtually passed over by the Western media. This helps promote and retain the myth that Israel is the only democracy in the Middle East. But how can a democracy exist if it is simultaneously suppressing another people? Does a true democracy occupy foreign territory, terrorize its population, deport, jail and kill them?

Some Western newspapers and countries seek justification for Israel's actions, claiming that Israel is forced to take such repressive measures for the sake of its survival. But truly any racist government such as the Israeli one, has its survival at stake when it is built at the expense and the ruin of another people.

No matter what those voices proclaim, or who they are, the Palestinian cause remains a just one, and the Palestinian people remain an oppressed people. Therefore the Palestinian Resistance will never cease, and will carry on their struggle for their rights against all kinds of aggression and repression, assured of victory for the just.

*PXLB
81-230

PALESTINE NOTES



Chairman Arafat meeting with Indian Foreign Minister

ARAFAT MEETS INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

On November 11, Yasser Arafat received the Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao, accompanied by his Deputy Minister, Mr. Romesh Bandesai, and the Indian Ambassador in Beirut. The meeting, which was attended by Farouk Kaddoumi, Head of the PLO Political Department, dealt with a num-

ber of current issues in the region, including the Iran-Iraq war and the role of the Non-Aligned Movement in working out a solution through the Ad-Hoc Committee formed by the Non-Aligned Coordination Bureau. Both sides stressed the positive role of the Non-Aligned Bloc and its endeavours to end the bloodshed. They also discussed the Israeli military escalation in South Lebanon, as well as the military concentrations and the recurrent attacks on Palestinian camps and Lebanese cities and villages. The meeting furthermore focused on the situation inside the occupied homeland, and finally reviewed the Indian-Palestinian relations.

CHAIRMAN ARAFAT CONTINUES EFFORTS TO END IRAQI-IRANIAN WAR

On November 12, Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and General Commander of the Forces of the Palestinian Revolution received Cuban

Foreign Minister Isidore Malmierca, who was accompanied by the Cuban ambassador in Beirut and an official of the Cuban Foreign Ministry. Attending the meeting were Farouk Kaddoumi, Head of the PLO Political Department; Abu al-Walid and Hani al-Hassan, members of the Fateh Central Committee and Abu Hatem, responsible for Fateh Foreign Relations. The Cuban Foreign Minister transmitted a message to Arafat from President Fidel Castro. Both sides discussed various subjects including the Iran-Iraq war, and the importance of the role played by the Non-Aligned Bloc in working out a solution to the problem. They also reviewed bilateral Palestinian-Cuban relations and means to consolidate them. Arafat also conveyed a special message to Castro.

G.U.P.W. DELEGATION RETURNS FROM NORWAY

On November 10, a delegation from the General Union of Pales-



G.U.P.W. delegation at talks with Norwegian trade union leaders

tinian Workers (G.U.P.W.) returned from a visit to Norway where discussions were held with several Norwegian Unions and associations concerning furthering cooperation between the two sides. The delegation also held talks with the head of the General Union of Norwegian Workers and the Secretary-General of the Norwegian Labour Party dealing with the Norwegian position regarding the Palestinian question. At the end of their stay, the delegation held a televised press conference attended by a large number of reporters and news agency representatives. This visit to Norway was made following a Norwegian delegation's visit to the PLO institutions and offices in Lebanon.

BULGARIAN DELEGATION VISITS G.U.P.W.

On November 11, the Secretary of the General Union of Palestinian Workers (G.U.P.W.) and other Union officials met with a delegation from the Central Council of Bulgarian Unions, presently visiting Lebanon at the invitation of the National Association of Workers and Employees Unions. The delegation, which includes the Secretary, the Vice president of the International Relations Department, and the Arab Affairs Consultant of the Central Council attended a meeting to discuss the political, cultural,

and social situation of the Palestinian working class and people. The visiting delegation stated its support for the Palestinian struggle in confronting the imperialist and Zionist conspiracies, specifically the Camp David agreements and in regaining rights, under the PLO leadership.

PLO - FINNISH MEETING

The Director of the European Affairs in the PLO Political Department, on November 13, received the Finnish Ambassador in Beirut. The meeting dealt with the latest developments on the Palestinian and international levels. The two sides also agreed to hold an exhibition of Palestinian folklore in Helsinki next January.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN PALESTINIAN AND SOVIET WRITERS

An agreement of cultural cooperation between the General Union of Palestinian Writers and Journalists and the Soviet Journalists' Union was signed in Moscow on November 13. The G.U.P.W.J. will sign another cultural agreement in November 20. The delegation is currently visiting Leningrad and Kiev to see for itself the achievements of the Soviet Journalists' Union on the cultural and journalistic levels.

P.R.C.S. DELEGATION VISITS YUGOSLAVIA

Dr. Fathi Arafat, Head of the Palestinian Red Crescent Society, arrived in Belgrade on November 11, at the invitation of the President of the Yugoslav Red Cross Society. The Palestinian delegation met with Yugoslav officials and held a series of discussions dealing with bilateral relations.

PLO TO OPEN OFFICE IN GREECE

Yasser Arafat on November 14 received the Greek Charge d'Affaires to Lebanon, with whom he discussed relations between the PLO and Greece and the current situation in the region. The PLO will open an office in Athens in the near future.

PLO DELEGATION CONFERS WITH PRESIDENT ASSAD

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and General Commander of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution, met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Assad on November 13. The three-hour meeting was attended by Abdel Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister; Farouk Kaddoumi, Head of the PLO Political Department; Abu Iyyad, Abu Mahir, Abu al-Hol and Abu al-Walid, all members of the Fateh Central Committee. The meeting concentrated on the latest developments in the region in light of the Israeli military escalation against the Lebanese villages and the Palestinian camps in south Lebanon. The two parties discussed the massing of the Israeli-isolationist forces in the border area and the likelihood of an escalation in the military actions against the Palestinian Revolution and Lebanon. The parties agreed on the need to support the role of the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon to re-establish security.

CHAIRMAN ARAFAT CONFERS WITH KING KHALED AND CROWN PRINCE FAHD...

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and General Commander of the Forces of the Palestinian Revolution, met with King Khaled Ben Abdel Aziz of Saudi Arabia on November 16

PLO CHAIRS ARAB DELEGATION IN DIALOGUE WITH EEC

For the first time, the EEC was forced to discuss political and economic issues with a PLO-led Arab delegation. On November 12, an Arab League delegation chaired by the PLO held intensive talks with the EEC in the course of the Euro-Arab dialogue. The two sides agreed to increase cooperation at all levels between the Community and the 22 member Arab League. They agreed also to hold a meeting of EEC and Arab League foreign ministers next June or July in London at a time when Britain will be heading the nine EEC countries.

This is the first time that the European Community has agreed to discuss political issues such as the Middle East conflict and its core, the Palestinian problem in the framework of the

Euro-Arab dialogue.

In a joint communique following two days of talks, Dr. Ahmed Sedki el-Dajani, head of the Arab League delegation and member of the PLO Executive Committee stressed that the Arabs urged the EEC to do whatever necessary to implement United Nations resolutions concerning Israel's complete withdrawal from all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, and on the national legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right of return, self-determination and the right to establish an independent Palestinian state of their own. Mr. Paul Helmiger, the Minister of State at the Luxembourg Foreign Ministry who headed the EEC team stressed that narrowing the political differences would help in broadening the dialogue and fields of cooperation, and that the Palestinian issue will be discussed at the full ministerial meeting next summer.

PALESTINE NOTES

with whom he discussed the current situation in the region. The meeting was attended by Crown Prince Fahd Ben Abdel Aziz; Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard, Abdallah Ben Abdel Aziz; Defence and Aviation Minister, Sultan Ben Abdel Aziz; Foreign Minister, Saud al-Faysal, and Dr. Rashad Far'aun, the adviser of the Saudi Monarch. On November 17, Chairman Arafat had another meeting with Crown Prince Fahd Ben Abdel Aziz. Arafat was accompanied by Fateh Central Committee members Abu Iyyad, Abu Mazen and Abu Shaker and also by Basel Aql. The Prince of Riyadh, Salman Ben Abdel Aziz was present at the meeting which dealt with the current situation in the Middle East.

Yasser Arafat also met on November 16 with the Indian Finance Minister, who was visiting Saudi Arabia too. The meeting covered the latest developments at the Arab and international levels and bilateral relations between India and the PLO. Chairman Arafat also sent a message to Indian Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi.

... AND MEETS WITH KUWAITI, ALGERIAN AND YEMENI LEADERS

On November 19, Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and General Commander of the Forces of the Palestinian Revolution, met with Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah, ruler of Kuwait. Also present was Fateh Central

Committee member Abu Iyyad. The meeting centered on the current situation at the Arab and international levels, in particular the latest developments of the Palestinian cause. Chairman Arafat had earlier met in Damascus with Muhammad Ben Yahya, the Algerian Foreign Minister; also attending was Abu Iyyad. They discussed the latest developments in the Arab arena in the light of Arafat's contacts. Mutual agreement was reached on all issues discussed.

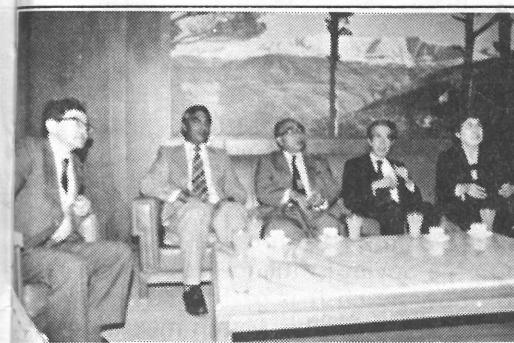
Chairman Arafat arrived on November 13 in Aden on the sixth stage of a tour of Arab states which has taken him to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the U.A.E., Bahrain and Qatar. Immediately after his arrival, Arafat met with South Yemeni Pre-

sident Ali Nasser Muhammad, and discussed with him coordination regarding the upcoming Arab summit as well as the latest developments in the region.

On November 20, Chairman Arafat continued his tour by visiting Sana'a, capital of the Yemeni Arab Republic, in continuation of the efforts to unify the Arab stand in the face of the dangerous current situation. He met with Yemeni leaders, including President Ali Abdallah Saleh, in order to discuss these and other problems.



GDR delegation (Gerhard Grueneberg center left) during talks with PLO leaders (Abu Jihad center right)



The Japanese delegation, with Socialist Party leader Asukata in center

DELEGATION OF JAPANESE SOCIALIST PARTY VISITS PLO

A delegation headed by the President of the Japanese Socialist Party, Mr. Asukata, met with Muhammad Zuhdi al-Nashashibi, Secretary of the PLO Executive Committee, at the PLO Political Department head quarters on November 19. Also present at the meeting were Abdel Jawad Saleh, member of the PLO Executive Committee; Abu Ja'far, Director of the Political Department; and Abu Wael, head of the East Asia Section in the Department. The Japanese delegation visited various institutions of the PLO as well as Palestinian camps to have a close view of the conditions of the Palestinian people in Lebanon.

Following their talks, the PLO

and the delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party issued a joint communique on November 11, in which they declared the need for the development of relations and cooperation for the sake of peace, national liberation and independence for all the peoples of the world. The Japanese delegation furthermore asserted its support for the Palestinian people's inalienable and legitimate rights and both sides denounced the practices of the military regime in South Korea.

GDR DELEGATION VISITS LEBANON AND PLO

A high-ranking delegation from the German Democratic Republic headed by Gerhard Grueneberg, member of the Politburo of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, visited Lebanon and the PLO during the last week of November. The delegation held a series of meetings with Lebanese government officials and representatives of the Lebanese Communist and other progressive parties.

On November 11, the delegation met with Abu Jihad, member of the Fateh Central Committee and of the General Command of the Assifa

Forces. During a three-hour meeting they discussed the current developments in the Middle East, pointing to the dangerous situation in south Lebanon created by the Zionist-isolationist alliance and to Israel's designs in the area. Abu Jihad also focussed on the situation in the occupied territories and Israel's suppression of the Palestinian struggle.

On November 24, Chairman Yasser Arafat met with Comrade Gerhard Grueneberg and the delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. The meeting was attended by Farouk Kaddoumi, Head of the PLO Political Department and Abu Saleh, member of the Fateh Central Committee, and covered the situation on the local, Arab and international levels, as well as bilateral relations between the PLO and the G.D.R. Comrade Grueneberg again confirmed his country's support for the Palestinian people and their just cause and revolution. He also affirmed his country's firm backing for the Palestinian Revolution and the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and declared that GDR will continue to give various kinds of assistance for the Palestinian people to enable them to confront Israeli aggression.

CONGRATULATIONS AND RALLIES TO COMMEMORATE OCTOBER REVOLUTION

On November 7, Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and General Commander of the Forces of the Palestinian Revolution, sent a cable of congratulations to Leonid Brezhnev, General-Secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, and to the other members of Central Committee and the Politburo, on the occasion of 63rd anniversary of the October Revolution.

Chairman Arafat said that the October Revolution had paved the way for a new era in the struggle for liberation, independence, and self-determination. He added that it has come to represent an inspiration for the struggling masses of the world in their fight against imperialism, Zionism, racism and oppression. Chairman Arafat stressed the solidarity between the October Revolution and the Palestinian Revolution. He praised the continuing support to the Palestinian people and their just struggle to regain their rights, including the right to return, self-determination and the establishment of an independent state.

During a reception in the Kremlin, on the occasion of the 63rd anniversary of the October Revolution, Leonid Brezhnev asked the PLO representative in Moscow to send his greetings to Yasser Arafat.

The Soviet-Palestinian and the Soviet-Syrian Friendship Societies held a rally in Damascus on November 6 as part of the festivities held on the 63rd anniversary of the October Revolution. A great number of diplomats from socialist states and representatives of Syrian and Palestinian organizations attended. Fateh Central Committee member Abu Mazen, who is the President of the Soviet-Palestinian Friendship Society, received a Soviet delegation representing the Friendship Society headed by Ukraine's Minister of Culture. The head of the Soviet delegation drew a parallel between the actual suffering of the Palestinians and that of the Ukrainian and Soviet peoples under the Nazis. He reaffirmed his country's support for the struggle of the Palestinian people to regain their full rights, including their right to return, self-determination and statehood. Later, the delegation visited the School of the Sons of Palestinian Fighters and Martyrs which is still under construction in Syria, and at noon was invited to a lunch held in their honour.



REAGAN AT THE HELM OF U.S. IMPERIALISM

In a bizarre turn of events, U.S. imperialism has decided to shore up its declining fortunes by bringing Hollywood to Washington. To remedy the confusion left by the Carter Administration in the sphere of foreign policy, someone was needed for the post of president who could better follow a script. What better candidate for the post, than an aging actor with a fanatical commitment to the most reactionary brand of American chauvinism!

In the Middle East, the U.S. plans to push ahead in building a direct military presence in addition to fully dispensing with the "peace" illusions of the shipwrecked Camp David process. And in his actor's role, Reagan can follow this script well. During Reagan's election campaign he proved his memorizing abilities. He met in the middle of March with Jewish leaders in New York to secure their support. He told them that he opposed the Carter Administration's vote in the

UN against the Zionist occupation of Jerusalem (which Carter later retracted anyway). "I would have directed the ambassador to vote no. This administration should rescind its vote and there should be an investigation into who makes our Mideast policy and what it is. The West Bank should be a decision worked out by Jordan and Israel; I would never have supported the dismantling [of settlements].... An undivided city of Jerusalem means sovereignty for Israel over that city.... I believe in the right of settlements in the West Bank.... I don't see any reason to negotiate with a terrorist group [meaning the PLO?]." In addition, he stated he would not recognize the PLO even if the PLO somehow accepted UN resolution 242 and denied that they had any national rights. (*International Herald Tribune*, March 25, 1980.)

What are the broad outlines of Reagan's Middle East policy? "Israel is the only stable democracy we can rely on in a spot where Armageddon could come.... We must prevent the Soviet Union from penetrating the Mideast. The Nixon administration successfully moved them out; if Israel were not there, the United States would have to be there." The United States is there.

Was it all just an election ploy? Will these idiotic campaign mutterances be the basis for U.S. Middle East policy under the Reagan administration? After the election Reagan seemed to be following the same script. In an interview with *Time* magazine he repeated almost verbatim the lines he had memorized in March: "The Nixon Administration was largely responsible for getting the Soviet influence out of the Middle East, but look how much it is getting back in there now." And an old line from his March meeting with New York Jewish leaders was added! "I think that Jordan is a key in settling this."

But in the *Time* interview, there *did* appear what can be said to be some of Reagan's own original thought. It slipped out in the form of a raw racist characterization of the Arab masses as some kind of barbarian swarm threatening western "civilization": "... lately we have seen the possibilities of literally, a religious war — the Muslims returning to the idea that the way to heaven is to lose your life fighting the Christians or the Jews." (*The Sunday Times*, (London), November 9, 1980.)

WHO WRITES THE SCRIPT

During his campaign, Reagan assembled a "Foreign Policy Advisory Council" to cue him on international affairs. A dominant element in this 120-member council was a pack of cold war intellectuals who shift their time between Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies, the U.S. Defense Department and the CIA. The main theme for this bunch is the "Soviet threat" and "Israel's strategic importance." Among these war-minded luminaries of imperialist planning, were two Israeli

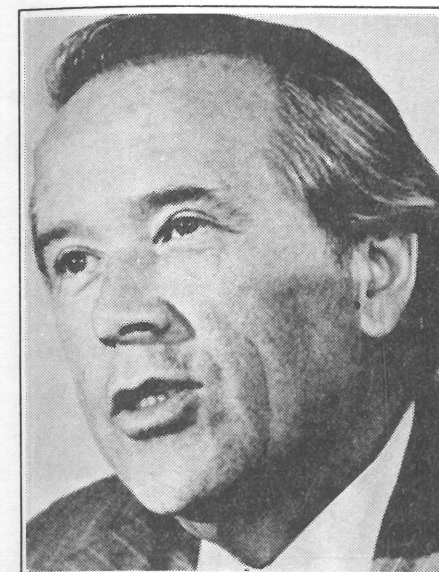


Henry Kissinger, the plotter of the Chile massacre and the Lebanon war, reappearing

citizens who held key positions in advising Reagan on Middle East matters.

Suddenly reappearing into prominence again in the Reagan entourage is Henry Kissinger. In the *Time* interview Reagan stated: "I want to call upon him for missions or something of that kind." Maybe more "shuttle diplomacy" in the Middle East — this time to Jordan? Kissinger has surely schooled Reagan on some of his pet theories about international diplomacy. After Reagan's election he immediately announced Kissinger to his foreign policy advisory team taking a standard Kissinger prompting: "... I believe in linkage," he blurted. Translated this means that any world event is viewed through the medium of a "Soviet threat".

Kissinger has been busy interpreting Middle "linkage." He said on June 19 at an EEC energy meeting: "The overall pattern is that the moderate countries in the Middle East are in the jaws of a gigantic pincer." Here he means a "Soviet" pincer. "I think the United States has to create a military balance." In this context, a Palestinian state is "the last thing the Middle East needs right now." (*Guardian*, June 2, 1980.) Earlier on April 15, Kissinger told a dinner of Zionists in Jerusalem that the Camp David process



Henry Jackson:
An ardent
cold warrior
and supporter
of Zionism



Richard Allen: supporting racist rule in South Africa and Israel

had to more forcefully preclude the development of an independent Palestinian state. "Kissinger said a preferable alternative to the autonomy idea was for Israel and Jordan to reach agreement on the future of the West Bank..." (*Reuter*, April 16, 1980).

Besides believing in "linkage", Reagan has continuously repeated the Jordanian solution to the Palestine question. The new twist to the so-called Jordanian option is that this time around it fully excludes even the mention of *any* Palestinians whatsoever to be a party to this grand scheme.

BEEFING UP THE ROLE OF THE CIA

On November 10 David Abshire was appointed by Reagan to a key advisory role over foreign policy and defense transition matters. Abshire is the Chairman of the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies. The Center itself figured big in the staffing of Reagan's pre-election foreign policy advisory council. Abshire's main academic concern in the past year has been the growing power of Congress in the post-Vietnam era to curb the President's war making powers. He sees this as a danger except when



U.S. nuclear attack on Nagasaki, August 10, 1945:
"stability" derived from the universal terror of nuclear war?"

Congress strengthens the fascist apparatus in the U.S. when neglected by the President. Two of his pet examples of Congressional responsibility fall clearly in line with some of Reagan's more extremist ideas. In his pamphlet, *Foreign Policy Makers: President vs. Congress* (1979), he congratulates the U.S. Congress for ignoring Carter's lead in bolstering U.S.-China ties and passing additional arms aid to Taiwan: "The new concern in the Congress to keep legitimate national commitments should be heartening to friends and allies, not only in the Pacific but also in the European and Middle East areas, ..." (pg. 72) Here he means Israel should be relieved. Reagan let slip during election campaign that he wanted to restore full diplomatic ties to Taiwan.

Abshire is also relieved at a rightist trend in Congress to give more power to the CIA in implementing foreign policy — another of Reagan's pet projects. Abshire states in his pamphlet: "... in the twilight area of covert operations and clandestine intelligence, the Carter administration's ability to analyze correctly the true nature and extent of the crisis in Iran in 1978 indicated that the process [of restricting activities of the CIA] has gone too far. A consensus developed in the Congress that it had gone too far in its restrictions of [the] CIA, and that a strong intelligence function was essential to the proper function of the Commander in Chief." (pg. 72-73.)

There's no doubt that Abshire's concern that there's too much democracy in the U.S. foreign policy — making process is especially attractive to a warmonger like Reagan. Also Abshire's specialty is in the field of strengthening the dictatorial control of a

President over the democratic constraints imposed by a Congress in the area of war — making. Says Abshire: "In the Congress there has to be a reasonable regard for some degree of executive privilege and the diplomatic process. Otherwise the United States ultimately will succumb to the malady of the mainland Greek city-states in the fourth century B.C., when there was such openness that the resulting diplomatic confusion prepared the way for the Macedonian takeover." (pg. 73). This is also in tandem with Reagan's constant demagogic theme of "America becoming weak" and the boogy, not of a Macedonian takeover, but a Soviet one. "Executive privilege" is a key-word for secrecy and dictatorial powers.

Abshire's special role will be to centralize foreign policy decision-making in fewer reactionary hands. A special target in this respect is the State Department which during the Carter Administration had been the source of dissenting imperialist views (Andrew Young, Former Secretary of State Vance etc.) Clustered around Abshire are others from the Georgetown gang. To help strengthen the role of the CIA is the new vice-president, George Bush, a former director of the CIA.

Another Reagan foreign policy advisor on the Middle East is Edward N. Luttwak who is also an Israeli citizen. He is part of Georgetown gang and has been a past consultant to the Defense Department. One of his major contributions to "strategic theory" was in 1976 to advocate an unlimited nuclear arms race because in the end its cheapness than fighting conventional wars. A perverted holocaust mentality pervades his *Strategic Power* (1976): "If the nuclear competition were to be abolished, a new dominant competition for non-nuclear military power would take its place, at a higher cost... and at a greater risk, for then the stability derived from the universal terror of nuclear war would be prejudiced." (p. 6)

Luttwak will be useful in Reagan's plans to scuttle SALT II, increase U.S. military spending and propagating the myth of a Soviet threat in the Middle East as a cover for the U.S. military build up.

THE GUSH EMUNIM CONNECTION

Perhaps the most notorious figure from the Georgetown gang is Joseph Churba. He is a colleague of the terrorist Meir Kahane and a former senior Middle East intelligence analyst for the U.S. Air Force. In his 1977 book, *The Politics of Defeat*, he criticizes the Carter Administration for being weak in supporting Israel as the main U.S. strategic ally in the Middle East and traces America's "weakness" in the area to some U.S. political figures even entertaining the idea of a Palestinian state: "It is a sign of America's decline in the Middle East and our international politics of defeat that policymakers would create in a new Palestinian state the very conditions for our final demise as a power of

consequence in the region." (p. 175). The solution? "A compromise reached within the context of a peace treaty between Israel and its Jordanian Palestinian neighbors to the east is the only remedy." This is the old Zionist slogan that a Palestinian state already exists — it's Jordan!

Where do Reagan's ideas about recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of the Zionist entity come from? Maybe from Churba. Notice that Churba, like Abshire and Luttwak has a manic disdain for the State Department which they consider being renegade and not fascist enough. "It is now a matter of public record that obstruction to Jewish statehood originate among high officials within the State Department, when in 1948 they ignored direct presidential orders to support the partition of Palestine.... This attitude continues in Washington officialdom. Symbolic of it is the State Department's refusal to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of the Jewish state.... Our refusal to rectify this anomaly serves only to strengthen the Arab claim that there is an inherent deficiency in Israel's national sovereignty. To date, no American president has succeeded in loosening the formidable grip on United States Middle Eastern policy of the anti-Israel forces in the State Department." (pg. 18-19)

Of course, this is a far cry from the truth. The State Department is just as Zionist as any other part of the imperialist apparatus. But indications are that with the likes of Kissinger, Abshire and Churba advising Reagan on the Middle East, the U.S.-Israel relationship will be strengthened in fewer hands and the cracks in the imperialist bureaucracy where there did appear some question as to how best to support Zionism will be quickly filled.

Continuing Carter's aggressive U.S. Middle East policy:



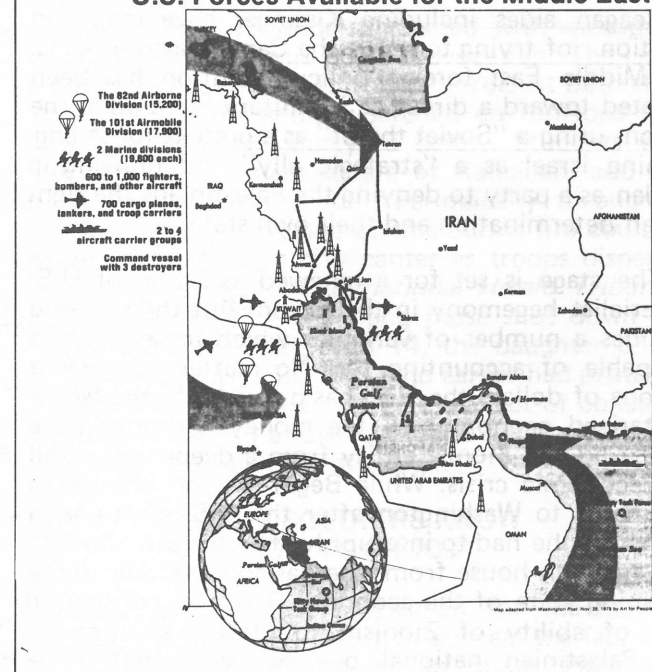
Outgoing security adviser Brzezinski during visit in Pakistan

MORE OF THE REACTIONARY CAST

Senator Henry Jackson: He is being considered to head either the Defense Department or the State Department. He was one of Zionism's strongest supporters in the Senate and a warmonger of the first order. He has his own extremist notions of linkage. He is famous for trying to tie the negotiations on SALT-II to forcing the Soviet Union to transfer their Jewish population to Israel. Remarks the London *Economist* of 15-21, November: both Reagan and Jackson, "see eye-to-eye on the need for undying loyalty to Israel and on the serious nature of the growing Soviet threat to the west. The London based *8 Days* magazine of November 15 notes that Amos Perlmutter another renowned Zionist and Reagan advisor, together with Jackson, "wrote, for Reagan, a military plan to seize the Gulf oilfields."

Richard Allen: After Reagan's election, he was charged with supervising all foreign policy transition matters. He earlier resigned from Reagan's campaign over disclosures that he accepted bribes while he was a consultant to the Nixon administration. Allen's main experience in foreign policy has been in the area of defending white racist rule in Southern Africa. The London *Economist* of November 8-14 reported that while Allen was a deputy presidential assistant for international affairs under Nixon, he "was collecting \$60,000 a year defending white rule in Portugal's African colonies." Allen is a leading figure in a right-wing grouping of ex-generals and cold warriors who formed the "Committee on the Present Danger" (i.e. of Communism) to destroy any possibility of

U.S. Forces Available for the Middle East



U.S. Forces already available for M.E. intervention

REAGAN AT THE HELM OF U.S. IMPERIALISM

nuclear detent with the Soviet Union. The darling of the "Committee" is Senator Henry Jackson. 8 Days of November 15 says of Allen that he "sees Israel not as a necessary American burden, but as a 'strategic asset' and the 'only democracy in the area.'"

IMPERIALISM'S PROSPECTS IN THE REGION

Since Reagan's election the western press has entered into a facile debate over whether a Kissinger grouping or a more extremist configuration centered around such adjuncts as Richard Allen will finally gain ascendancy to shape the Reagan cabinet. Abshire is alleged to be close to the Kissinger faction and the Richard Allen types are supposed to be engaged in a battle to keep the Kissinger clique out of the major posts.

These are minor disputes. Regarding the Middle East and war policy in general, the lines are already drawn. Even before Reagan has assumed office, the Reagan foreign policy has taken hold in Washington. Reagan wants to increase war spending by 10% per year. Congress hastily added a supplementary \$3 billion to the U.S. 1981 war budget to bring the total to \$160 billion. In the same week, the U.S. UN representative to a General Assembly subcommittee refused to vote in favor of a resolution condemning Israeli intentions to annex the Golan Heights.

Reagan aides including Kissinger have made no mention of trying to revive the Camp David process. All Middle East foreign policy attention has been directed toward a direct U.S. military build-up in the region, using a "Soviet threat" as a pretext for strengthening Israel as a "strategic ally" and drawing in Jordan as a party to denying the Palestinians the right to self-determination and their own state.

The stage is set for a renewed assertion of U.S. imperialist hegemony in the region. But the scenario includes a number of variables which imperialism is incapable of accounting for. No matter how many billions of dollars the U.S. has poured into the Israeli militarized economy, all the money and arms have not saved the Zionist entity from a deepening social and economic crisis. While Begin was on one of his pilgrimages to Washington after the U.S. elections in November he had to interrupt his trip to rush home to save his own house from internal collapse due to the declining state of the economy. The ever continuing lack of ability of Zionism to offer a solution to the Palestinian national question exacerbates the contradictions internal to Zionism and thus for the foreign policy of its U.S. imperialist sponsor.

"Terrorists?"

"The Americans used to call the Vietnamese terrorists. So, George Washington was a terrorist too. And De Gaulle, the Nazis used to call him terrorist. So, I don't care when Zionist and colonialist mass media call us terrorists."

Yassir Arafat

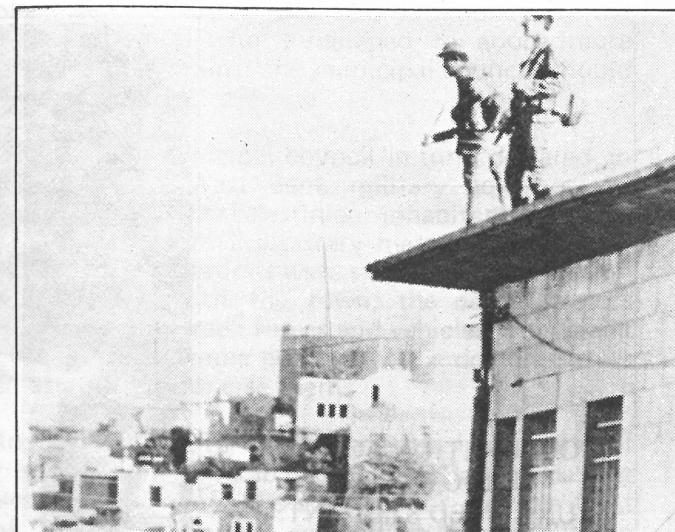
Regionally, despite the massive U.S. military build-up in the Gulf, indications are that if the U.S. finally does spark the conflict that would involve a war with direct U.S. troop participation, the U.S. armed forces would fare no better than they did in Vietnam. The U.S. has already suffered two costly military fiascos this year: first the abortive military "rescue" aggression in Iran; and the U.S.-Egyptian joint troop maneuvers in November where even before the military exercises began, a C-141 cargo jet blew up landing in the desert killing six military personnel.

Without direct U.S. military involvement, the U.S. is not on much better ground with its local puppets. The U.S. Camp David policy towards Egypt is being consumed by its own greed. One of the conditions for the billions of dollars sent to Sadat to prop him up as a minor military power next to the Zionists, has been that he open Egypt to unlimited exploitation by American and European multinational corporations. The damage this is doing to the structural basis of the national economy and to the masses of Egyptian people is creating a store of rebellion waiting to be unleashed. Other Arab clients look forward to a fate of creating the conditions for the eventual demise of their own regimes through accelerating internal class differences due to the price extracted for U.S. tutelage. In the end, the U.S. feeds on the blood of its own puppets.

Finally, wishful thinking will not dismiss the reality of having to come to terms with the only representative of the Palestinian people, the PLO. A hardening of imperialist policy to preclude the Palestinians from deciding their own future, will only lead to a higher level of Palestinian unity and a strengthening of the resistance. The Camp David attempt at circumvention of the PLO has only proven to deepen the support for the PLO internationally as well as among the Palestinian people themselves where support was underdeveloped such as among the Palestinian Arabs of the Galilee. In this respect, the Jordanian scheme may well backfire and lead to renewed fronts of struggle against the Reagan-style plan of onslaught against the peoples of the Middle East. There are no signs that the PLO will vanish; nor in the final account will any peoples of the region accept foreign imperialist tutelage and exploitation.

ISRAEL'S DELIBERATE CRIMES AGAINST PALESTINIAN YOUTHS:

OCCUPATION FORCES SHOOT DOWN UNARMED STUDENTS



School girls in Ramallah build barricades to protest occupation

Israeli snipers posted on rooftops

Over 20 unarmed civilians, many of them teenager girls, were intentionally shot down by Israeli troopers during demonstrations against the occupation in the West Bank starting on November 16. After the murder of 15-year old Ahmad al-Douqmaq in the center of Ramallah by an Israeli patrol on November 6, the last massacres staged by the military occupation clearly exposes that they have decided upon a policy of indiscriminate terror against the Palestinian civilian population in the occupied territories.

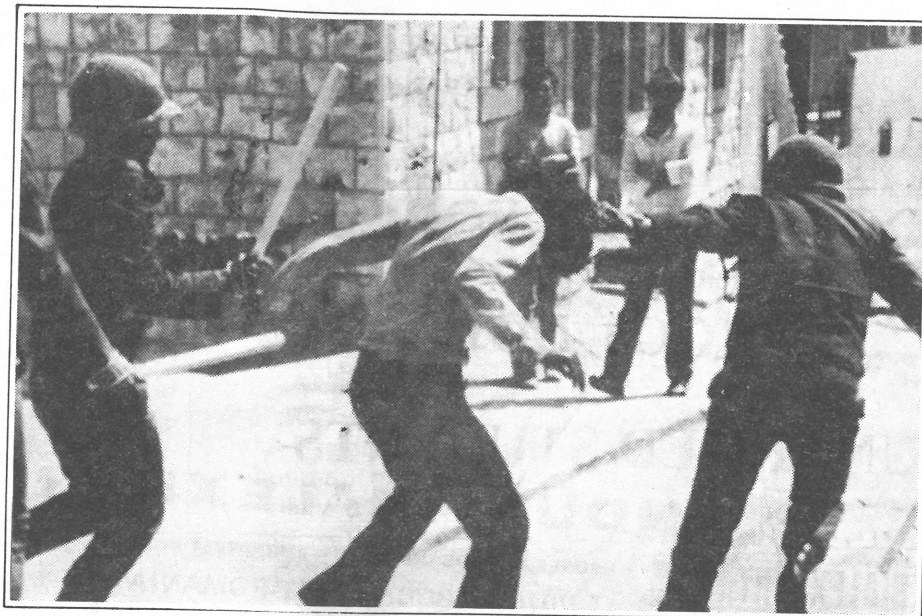
The latest wave of shooting and sniping at demonstrators occurred after the military government again arbitrarily closed down the University of Bir Zeit near Ramallah, the largest Arab school in the occupied territories. The Israeli military governor gave as a 'reason' for this provocation the fact that the students had attempted to conduct a "Palestine week" festival, with poetry readings and songs embracing nationalistic themes. The festival, attended also by visitors from the Gaza Strip and the 48-occupied territories, in particular from the Galilee, had been held annually for five years. Now the Israelis ruled that it was "illegal because no permission had been sought".

The Palestinian students reacted with widespread demonstrations to this latest provocation. The Israeli authorities answered with blunt terror. At Bethlehem University Israeli soldiers perched on rooftops fired into the crowded courtyard below. Students were also shot in the main square of Ramallah, and at a nearby girl's high school. "Periodically throughout the morning, the crackle of small arms fire could be heard in Ramallah's city center as troops dispersed groups of youths" (*"International Herald Tribune"*, November 19, 1980). Among those shot down was Miss Haniah Baramki, aged 14, the daughter of the acting president of Bir Zeit who earlier had protested the closure of the university as an "act of collective punishment aimed at disrupting the functioning of an independent academic institution."

"THE SOLDIERS KNOW HOW TO SHOOT"

Capt. Ishai Cohen, spokesman for the military government, made no effort to conceal the fact, that it was a deliberate policy to shoot Palestinian demonstrators at random: "The soldiers know how to shoot", Capt. Cohen admitted. He said that the

OCCUPATION FORCES SHOOT DOWN UNARMED STUDENTS



A policy of indiscriminate terror

soldiers had been ordered "to fire their automatic rifles on single-shot and not in bursts." "They try to hit the legs, not the body..." ("International Herald Tribune", November 11, 1980). Capt. Cohen also said that "previously, troops have used tear gas, but shooting was more effective because when one or two students fell, the rest tended to run away."

A correspondent of the "Times" reported that the spokesman of the military government, asked about the policy of shooting at Arab demonstrators, explained: "The policy is not new, but it has not been used for a long time." ("Times", November 19, 1980).

The Israeli Chief of Staff, Lieutenant-General Rafael Eitan, claimed that the soldiers had fired into the crowd only after warning shots had been ignored and "their lives seemed in danger". But this was refuted by the televised account of the incident, broadcast throughout the world, showing troops perched on rooftops, even well out of the range of stones which might be thrown by the students, shooting at the youths below. A French news agency correspondent who witnessed shootings in Bethlehem said students erected roadblocks in protest outside the university and, when a first armoured army truck arrived, pelted it with stones. Soldiers immediately began firing at the windows, he said, and later fired even into the crowded courtyard from the roof of a nearby building ("International Herald Tribune", ibidem).

MILITARY GOVERNOR ORDERS NEWS BLACKOUT, EXPULSION OF CORRESPONDENTS

In an attempt to quell any reporting on the massacres, the Israeli military government on November 18 issued a special edict designed to prevent journalists from reporting the incidents at

first hand or interviewing those involved. The military governor even issued orders to expell all reporters from the area of disturbances who sought to interview wounded students. The correspondent of AFP and a British journalist were escorted out of the village of Bir Zeit by armed troops, and later on even led out of the Ramallah hospital when they try to speak with the wounded youth and children.

On November 19, the Palestine News Agency Wafa, gave the following preliminary account of the events:

"Twenty two Palestinian youths were shot — three today, 11 yesterday and four Monday — in the West Bank towns of Ramallah, al-Bireh and Bethlehem, when Israeli troops indiscriminately and without provocation fired on student demonstrators protesting the one-week closure of Bir Zeit University. Tension remained high in the wake of the shootings, which came on each of three consecutive days of popular discontent, demonstrations and protests, during which normal daily activity was almost paralyzed.

"In al-Bireh, Israeli soldiers fired at a student demonstration yesterday, injuring at least seven youths, including two female students, Hanan Yousef Abdel Wahab and Haniah Baramki, as well as Muhammad Moussa Abu 'Ebeid al-Tarifi, Majed Dib, Mustafa Ismail, Nasser al-Hajj Yasin, and Abdel Nasser Abu Shousheh. On November 17, al-Bireh witnessed massive demonstrations, with clashes breaking out with Israeli soldiers. Demonstrators stoned the car of the military governor, smashing its windows. Ten female students were arrested, together with 27 shop-owners, following the dispersion of the demonstrators; and al-Bireh High School for Girls was ordered closed until further notice.

"Ramallah was the scene of violent manifestations

on November 17, and 18, with nine people injured, four on Monday, five on Tuesday, following clashes with Israeli soldiers, who fired their automatic weapons at demonstrators to disperse them. Yesterday, a number of high school students were arrested, when clashes broke out between a student demonstration and the Israeli Army.

"Bethlehem: Four students were shot November 17, following angry demonstrations which were renewed a day after when three more students were injured by the fire of Israeli soldiers. The three wounded today were Rasmi al-Houroub, Victor Rashmawi and Walid al-Qawasmeh.

"Qalandia: Following massive demonstrations in the town November 17, the Zionist authorities decided to deport five female students from the Teachers Training College accused of participating in demonstrations.

"Bir Zeit: The President of the University's Student Council, Bassam al-Salhi, along with two other council members and six students, were arrested on November 17 on charges of participating in the Ramallah demonstrations; and a number of professors were summoned by the authorities for interrogation.

"Nablus: In spite of an Israeli-imposed curfew, student demonstrations took place over the past three days, ending in serious clashes with the occupation security forces, which used clubs and tear gas bombs, and fired randomly at the protestors. A number of soldiers were injured by stones and empty bottles hurled at them. Five students from the Qadri Tuqan High School were detained following the incidents."

TROOP CONCENTRATIONS, GENERAL STRIKE, DEMONSTRATIONS

On November 21, the Israeli authorities were concentrating more troops in the West Bank's major towns, as tension continued to rise in the area following several days of unrest highlighted by massive demonstrations. Israeli soldiers took up positions on rooftops and in schools, and set up check-points along the roads and at the entrances to the towns while the major mosques were encircled by large numbers of soldiers in anticipation of any demonstration following the Friday prayers.

On November 20, West Bankers observed a general strike with a major demonstration staged in Jerusalem during which protestors chanted slogans against the occupation and in support of the PLO.

In Bethlehem, the Zionist authorities summoned the Deputy Mayor of the town, George Hazboun, charging him with responsibility for the demonstrations. Rejecting the accusations, Hazboun contented that the authorities were trying to cover up the real causes of the events. The Deputy Mayor of

Nablus, Zafer al-Masri, was also summoned by the military governor who threatened to adopt more severe measures against the municipal council, should the demonstrations continue.

The Nablus municipal council in turn, declared, in a cable to the West Bank military governor, its solidarity with the Palestinian inhabitants and its denunciation of Israeli arbitrary measures. In Ramallah, huge demonstrations were staged by students and other inhabitants of the town; the demonstrators hurled stones at Israeli forces and vehicles. The Israeli forces opened machine gun fire at the demonstrators in an attempt to disperse them.

In Jerusalem, various syndicates and national institutions and the Arab Chamber of Commerce sent cables to the Israeli Minister of War and the West Bank Military Governor, demanding the cancellation of the order to close Bir Zeit University.

PLO COMMUNIQUE

In a communique released on November 21, the PLO hailed the uprising in the occupied territories, describing it as "a decisive answer to the Camp David accords and the autonomy plan. Firing at unarmed civilians voicing their rejection of arbitrary measures will only make the uprising flare up further", the communique said, adding that Israel's aims will be met with the proper reply in the streets of Jerusalem, Nablus, Hebron, Bethlehem, Ramallah, Bireh, Tulkarm, Nazareth and Gaza. The communique stated that the uprising should push the Arabs to unify their stand and to close ranks against the Israeli enemy, the sole beneficiary from inter-Arab conflicts.

In a similar communique, Fateh saluted the West Bank popular demonstrations, declaring that "the uprising has irrefutably proved that Israeli racist and oppressive measures will only increase our people's determination to pursue the course of liberation".



"They know how to shoot"

OCCUPATION DIARY

ISRAELI SOLDIERS MURDER PALESTINIAN YOUTH IN RAMALLAH

An Israeli patrol on November 6 opened fire at a Palestinian youth, Ahmad Matar al-Douqmaq (15), while he was walking in the centre of Ramallah. The youth was rushed to hospital and admitted to the intensive care unit. Three bullets were extracted from his stomach. On November 8, Ahmad died in the hospital. A spokesman for the Israeli military occupation forces claimed that the patrol had ordered the boy to stop, but that the latter ran away instead, and the patrol had to kill him.

Speaking for the Democratic Front Bloc, Tewfiq Toubi on November 10 demanded that the Knesset investigate the death of Ahmad Douqmaq. Toubi said that there was absolutely no justification for such an act, charging that this was not the first time Palestinian citizens have been shot, without reason or warning.

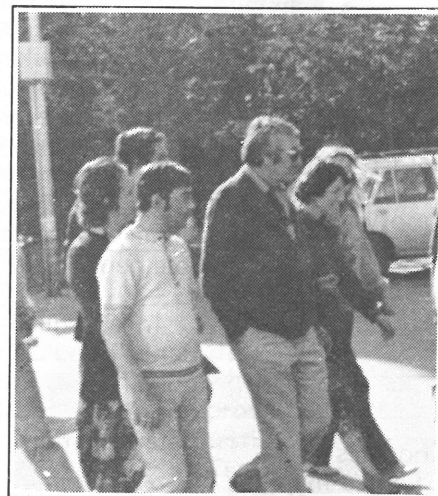
DEMOLITION OF HOMES IN RAMALLAH AND NABLUS

The Israeli occupation authorities on November 7, began preparations for the demolition of a large number of Palestinian homes in Ramallah and Nablus. The pretext for this arbitrary action is that the buildings had been constructed 'without authorization'. 18 of the 32 houses to be demolished are in Nablus, the remaining 14 in al-Bireh and Ramallah. Several houses were also demolished in the village of al-Jeeb. The owners of these houses denounced the Israeli measures, noting that their repeated and purely legitimate requests for building licenses had been turned down by the Israeli authorities for no reason.

On November 14, the Israeli authorities notified five Palestinian citizens from the village of Kafr Na'meh near Ramallah that their houses are to be demolished in the

next week on the grounds that they had been constructed "without authorization". The owners are Abdel al-Salem Tawfiq, Faraj al-Hajj Said, Mahmoud Ibrahim and Mohammad al-Honeini. The Israeli authorities plan to demolish 70 other Palestinian homes in the Ramallah and Hebron regions on this specific pretext and in an ill-disguised campaign to drive Palestinians out of the West Bank.

The Israeli authorities also demolished eleven houses owned by Arabs in Lydd, on the pretext that the premises belonged to the Israeli Tobacco Company.



Khalaf with friends in early 1980, during trial against him in Jerusalem

KHALAF TO RETURN HOME AFTER SURGERY ABROAD

Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf will shortly return to the West Bank and resume his responsibilities, having successfully completed surgery in the United States. Members of the Municipal Council of Ramallah contacted Khalaf at his hospital in Texas and he assured them that he is in good health and he will be back after he has had an artificial foot fixed. Khalaf, with his colleague Bassam al-Shak'a, was a victim of a Zionist assassination attempt in June.

NEW ISRAELI THREATS AGAINST KHALAF

Meanwhile the Hebrew daily, *Ha'aretz*, reported on November 10, that the Israeli authorities are conducting an investigation of Mayor Karim Khalaf of Ramallah in anticipation of his return from the US where he had received treatment for his leg. The Israelis pretend that Khalaf made anti-Israeli statements in an interview with *Al-Hadaf* magazine.

PROTESTS AGAINST RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED ON NATIONAL LEADERS

The Israeli occupation authorities in early November issued an order restricting the movement of Mayor Yahya al-Rimawi of Bani Zaid, near Ramallah. The mayor is now prevented from leaving Bani Zaid without authorization from the military government. Mayor al-Rimawi joins some fifteen mayors, newspaper editors and trade union officials subject to similar arbitrary orders. Labor unions and national organizations and associations in the West Bank in a statement issued on November 10 denounced the recent wave of restricting orders against prominent West Bank figures. Protesting specifically against the arbitrary order recently issued against union leader Adel Ghanem, the statement called for the cancellation of these measures which stand in flagrant violation of all international laws and norms.

NAZARETH FESTIVAL IN SUPPORT OF ABU SALMA

A festival was held at the Friendship Hall in Nazareth on Saturday November 8, in memory of the Palestinian poet Abd al-Karim al-Karmi (Abu Salma). Prominent West Bank and Gaza strip figures and other leaders from the Galilee Triangle region participated in a committee formed to speak about the Palestinian struggle, its culture and poetry.



Palestinian family expelled from their demolished home

FRENCH DELEGATION VISITS PALESTINIAN EDITORS IN JERUSALEM

A delegation from the French Committee for the Defense of Human Rights and Freedom met with the editors-in-chief of the Palestinian newspapers *al-Fajr*, *al-Sha'ab* and *al-Tali'a* in Jerusalem on

November 11. The editors-in-chief, Bashir al-Barghouti, Akram Haniyah and Ma'moun al-Said, have been under restriction of movement orders for the past several months. They briefed the delegation on the deteriorating situation in the occupied territories, especially with regard to arbitrary Israeli measures against residents.

The editors reaffirmed the stand of the Palestinian people in determining their future and establishing an independent state in their homeland under the leadership of the PLO. The French delegation in turn reiterated their support for the rights of the Palestinians and denounced arbitrary Israeli measures in the occupied territories, including the restriction of movement orders imposed on a large number of prominent West Bank figures. The French delegation, which had arrived two days earlier, visited several West Bank and Gaza strip cities, Bir Zeit University, and the Jalazon Camp, and had several meetings with various West Bank mayors.

FRENCH MAYOR VISITS HEBRON

The Mayor of the French city Ville de Pierre on a visit to Hebron said on November 13 that he intended to ask the French Govern-

U.N. DEMANDS RETURN OF EXPULSED PALESTINIANS...

On November 4, 1980 the 35th U.N. General Assembly has adopted a resolution in support for the Palestinians who were expelled after 1967 from the areas occupied by Israel. Only the United States, Canada and Israel voted against the resolution. 96 countries reaffirmed the Palestinians' right to return. Israel is also requested to abstain from any measures aimed at preventing the refugees from returning and affecting the structure of the population in the occupied areas. Sixteen countries abstained including all West European NATO member countries.

... CRITICIZES PLANS TO ANNEX GOLAN HEIGHTS...

The Israeli practices on occupied Arab territory again came under fire in the Special Political Committee of the U.N. General Assembly on November 12, 1980. The Syrian representative, Farouk Adhami, said that 90 per cent of the population of the occupied Golan Heights had been driven away. The rest had been detained in four villages. The remaining Syrian villages had been turned into 'strategic villages' by the Israeli occupiers. Israel's plans of annexing the Golan Heights were also

criticized by Richard Ovinnikov from the Soviet Union. He likewise condemned the separate accord of Camp David, saying it was inviting such a policy and aiming at a permanent military presence of the United States in the Middle East. Mr. Kapapula from Zambia pointed to the collaboration between Israel and South Africa in their repressive policies. The Mongolian delegate, Mr. Choijljavyn, demanded that the Security Council impose sanctions on Israel in accordance with Article 7 of the U.N. Charter.

...DENOUNCES ISRAEL LAND ROBBERY.

On November 4 a report of the Special Committee for Investigating Israel's Occupation Practices to the 35th U.N. General Assembly has been released. According to this report, the number and the extent of expropriations in the Arab territories occupied by Israel have increased. According to international law this land robbery, approved by the Israeli government, is unlawful. The number of Israeli strategic settlements in the West Bank area, on the Golan Heights and the Gaza Strip has increased to 127, the report says. The U.N. Special Committee requests the 35th General Assembly session, in view of the forced Israeli annexation policy, to take measures putting an end to occupation and violation of human rights by Israel.

OCCUPATION DIARY

ment to endorse the rights of the Palestinian people. He declared that upon his return he would discuss with his municipality Israeli practices against the Palestinian people as well as general impressions of his tour. Hebron and Ville de Pierre have been bound by a twin-city agreement.

ELECTRIC COMPANY'S UNION REFUSES ISRAELI TAKEOVER

The Electricity Company's Workers and Employees Union announced during the Union's emergency meeting on November 12 their refusal of the Israeli authorities' takeover of the Electricity Company in occupied Jerusalem. The meeting was held after al-Hajj Abed Abu Ziyad, secretary of the Union, was informed by the Israeli authorities of their plans to take over the company at the beginning of next year. Al-Hajj Abu Ziyad confirmed the Union's rejection of this decision and its intention to struggle against all Israeli Judaization attempts.

In other union news, twelve members of the Federation of Unions in Nablus were summoned on November 11 before the military administration for an inquiry into their activities; some were later forbidden from travelling. The union members, whose central headquarters was earlier stormed by Israeli forces, were warned against carrying out any union or political activities. Among those detained were lawyer Ghassan Walid al-Shakaa; Dr. Salah al-Bustani, Dr. Hashem al-Masri; lawyer Waddah al-Jabi; lawyer Hassan Kalbouna; and lawyer Hassan Ghazi.

ISRAELI SOLDIERS TERRORIZE AND ARREST VILLAGERS

Israeli forces on November 12 stormed the camp of Qalandiya near Jerusalem and arrested a number of youths suspected of stoning a military vehicle passing near the camp. Eyewitnesses said that the

soldiers indiscriminately opened fire before rounding up youngsters and beating them. Some were arrested and are expected to appear before a military court.

In other news, soldiers fired over the heads of Palestinians from the village of al-Jayb in the Ramallah district. The villagers were trying to prevent land-surveyors from carrying out their work in preparation for the construction of a new settlement called Ja'boun. Earlier in the week, Palestinians from the same village were arrested for resisting land-surveying in their region.

GALILEE: POPULAR RALLIES AND NATIONAL CONFERENCE

In preparation for a national conference scheduled for December 6th in Nazareth, the Palestinian inhabitants of Galilee, the Triangle and the Negev have held a series of meetings to coordinate and escalate their struggle against Israel's expropriation and Judaization of Palestinian land. Mayor Tewfiq Zayyad of Nazareth said during a meeting on November 11 that he endorsed the conference as well as the documents issued by the previous conference of Shfa'Amr. Meetings were also held that day in Abu Sinan and Kfar Yassif in support of the conference, while a seminar was held in Sakhnin attended by representa-

tives of Jewish progressive and democratic forces.

A popular rally was held on Saturday, November 7, in the village of Majd-al-Kurum in Galilee in memory of Ahmad al-Ma'di, who was killed by Israeli forces three years ago during an Israeli attack on the village which left many casualties. The rally received a cable of solidarity from Deputy Tewfiq Toubi on behalf of the Democratic Front Bloc.

ARMED RESISTANCE



EXPLOSIVE CHARGE DISCOVERED NEAR JERUSALEM MUNICIPALITY BUILDING

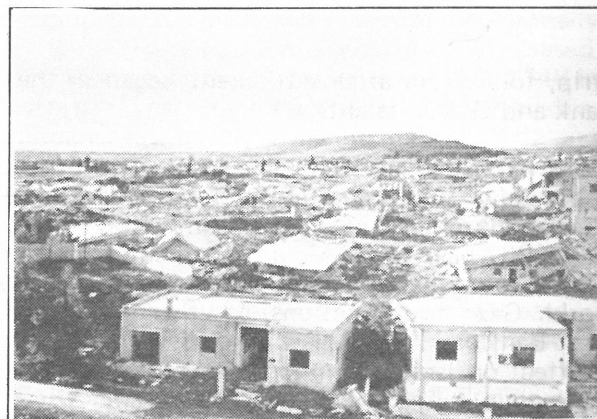
A special Palestinian commando unit operating inside the occupied territories planted an explosive charge near the Jerusalem municipality on November 6. The charge was discovered shortly before it was timed to explode. A military spokesman for the General Command of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution issued the following communique:

Special Commando unit (A) on the evening of Thursday, November 6, planted a powerful timed explosive charge in the corner of a park adjacent to the Jerusalem municipality. At 10:30 P.M., just before the device was due to go off, it was discovered and detonated by an explosives expert, causing damage to nearby buildings. The area was soon sealed off by police and border guards, who began a search for other charges. A number of Palestinians were later arrested in the city on suspicion of involvement in the operation.

GOLAN: ZIONIST MOVES FOR ANNEXATION



Israeli occupation forces in Golan (Kuneitra in background)



Kuneitra, the Syrian Golan town occupied by Israel in 1967 aggression, was systematically bulldozed and dynamited before handed back in 1973

The Israeli annexationists are confident that within two months the Knesset will vote to annex the Golan Heights, extending Israeli law to this territory. The measure has broad support within the Israeli Knesset. The recent motion calling for the Heights annexation was signed by 72 Knesset members out of 120, and by over 750,000 adherents to the settler state.

Israel occupied the Golan Heights from Syria in the blitz aggression of June, 1967, after years of a war of attrition directed against the Syrian villagers on the Golan. Syria tried to liberate the Heights in 1973 but its attempts failed. Since the occupation of the Golan the Israelis have built 26 settlements there. The settler population is now over 6000.

The Golan Heights do not belong to the so-called "biblical territories", a term which the Zionists use to try to cover up the blunt occupation of Palestinian land. Facts since the forceful creation of the Zionist state of Israel reveal clearly that the boundary of the Zionist state is endless. It falls within the Zionist philosophy of a "Greater Israel" stretching from the Nile to the Euphrates. The wars in the area stand testimony to this.

Since the Israeli war of aggression against the Arab people in 1967, Israel's greatest preoccupation has been to seize as much Arab land as possible and to drive out as many of the indigenous Arab population as possible. The occupation of the Golan Heights, Gaza Strip or West Bank which do not belong to them was aggressive and illegal as well as the annexation of Jerusalem earlier this year. The U.N. condemnation, the world-wide protest against the annexation of Jerusalem did not prevent Israel from further illegal annexations. These provocations are the result of the so-called Camp David Treaty which has failed to bring peace to the area. In fact, it gave a green light to Israel to push forward with more annexations with the backing of the U.S. and Egypt. The new provocations, both the annexation attempts in the Golan, and the continuous aggression against south Lebanon in order to seize more territory are exposing the falseness of the Camp David Treaty.

The annexation attempts have caused wide spread protest among the Syrian inhabitants living under Zionist occupation. They have announced that they will continue their struggle against the occupation. The Syrian Information Minister, Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, warned Israel of the possibility of a Golan war. He addressed a memorandum to the U.N. Security Council saying: "We reserve our right to adopt any measure in the preservation of our rights." The Syrian people remember what happened in Kuneitra in 1974. The Golan area was subjected to fierce fighting in the attempts to liberate the Heights. In early spring of 1974 a ceasefire was issued and a disengagement agreement signed. The Israelis withdrew their forces from the area, but nothing was left standing after them. In Kuneitra, which was once a home for 53,000 people, the Zionists pulled down all the houses by bulldozers or they blew them up. The Zionist withdrawal as well as their oppression in the occupied territories show the barbaric character of the Zionist state's policy.

The Camp David Treaty will never bring peace to this area. The total support of the United States and the capitulation of Sadat just gives Israel the green light for a new wave of Zionist expansion inside and outside the occupied territories of Palestine.

GAZA STRIP:

ECONOMICS OF MILITARY OCCUPATION

by JEFF ARONSON



Gaza — the traditional economy has been destroyed

Following are excerpts from a report published in the October 5-11, 1980 of "Al-Fajr", the only Arab weekly published in English in the occupied territories.

An Israeli military checkpoint marks the entrance to the Gaza Strip — the 130 square mile area hugging the Mediterranean coast between the Israeli and Egyptian borders — and the home today of over 460,000 Palestinians, most of them refugees from the 1948 war. Its sandy terrain, beautiful coastline, and the ubiquitous camel distinguish Gaza from the rolling hills and valleys of the West Bank on Israel's eastern border.

Whatever differences may exist between them, the Gaza Strip, like the West Bank, and Golan Heights, has laboured for thirteen years under Israeli occupation, experiencing no less severely the effects of military repression and economic exploitation.

Few people outside the Strip remember that between 1967 and 1971 it was the Gazans who were in the front ranks of the struggle against the occupation. Better armed and organised than West Bankers, "There was a time when 50,000 Israeli soldiers were here," said a local resident. "Not one home did not suffer during this time." Only after crushing the armed Palestinian resistance in 1971 did Israel begin the first of its civilian settlements in the

Strip, four years after settlement began in the West Bank and Golan Heights.

As happened in 1948 when the Gaza Strip came under Egyptian occupation and was cut off from its natural hinterland in what became Israel, the years since 1967 have witnessed a fundamental alteration in Gaza's economic relations with Israel and the Arab world. Gaza now functions, together with Israel, the West Bank, and the Golan Heights, as part of what is in effect on Israeli common market. While subject to the same tariffs, exchange rates and fiscal and monetary policies as Israel, as occupied territory Gaza's development and well-being is not a feature of policies tailored to advance Israel's economic interests.

In classic economic terms, Israel has adopted the role of a metropolitan power in one of its non-self governing territories. The Gaza Strip serves as a captive market for Israeli exports and surplus goods while offering unskilled day labour to feed Israel's economic expansion, particularly in the construction industry. No master plan for economic development exists for an economy which supplements rather than competes with Israeli products, where agriculture and industry receive little protection or subsidy, and where investors have a limited range of opportunities, all determined by the needs of the more advanced Israeli economy. While certain limiting factors existed before 1967, particularly the lack of industry and the

preponderance of landless refugees, the thirteen-years Israeli occupation has exacerbated these structural problems by creating a dependent economy with little prospect for development under existing conditions.

FALSE GROWTH

The high growth rates experienced in the Strip in the 1970's, can no longer be sustained. The 8.4 percent average yearly increase in GNP was fueled primarily by the wages received by 30,000 day labourers working in Israel (over 25 percent of GNP), not by any increase in indigenous economic development. Gaza has reached the limits of its ability to expand its GNP through supply of unskilled labour to the Israeli market.

Unable to find work in the local economy where employment opportunities are no better than they were thirteen years ago (and worse for those with a higher education), Gazans now have to adjust to increasing unemployment due to Israel's recession while at the same time coping with an inflation rate of over 70 percent imported from Israel.

According to official Israeli statistics, which many familiar with the Gaza Strip challenge as biased, per capita income in the Gaza Strip was U.S. \$648 in 1977, the last year for which figures are available. This compares favourably with incomes in Syria and Jordan both of which however, are devoting tremendous resources to create the infrastructure necessary for sustained agricultural and industrial development.

In contrast, opportunities for the creation of an economically sound agricultural and industrial base in the Gaza Strip are limited for a number of reasons. Clearly most important is the uncertainty bred by the occupation and the constraints on capital and development imposed by the Israeli regime. No Arab bank has operated in Gaza since 1967 and those Israeli banks which have opened branches do not readily make funds available to local investors. Equally as important, Israeli banks have failed to win the confidence of the local population.

"Five years from now there will be no citrus because of the increased taxes we pay and the absence of local banks to help with development and modernisation programmes," explained a local citrus farmer. "Israeli banks charge 120-140 percent annual interest — nobody is going to borrow at these rates. If I want to develop my grove or vineyard I will hesitate and think a thousand times before making a mortgage transaction with an Israeli bank. We learned our lesson during World War II, when farmers lost half their holdings when we borrowed from British banks.



"Cheap labour" drawn from Palestinian population

The war killed citrus exports and farmers lost land to the Keren Kayemet (the land purchasing agent of the pre-state Zionist movement)."

Surplus capital in the form of personal savings (20 percent of GNP) is invested primarily in residential construction. According to local businessmen, Israel entrepreneurs have unsuccessfully proposed joint ventures utilizing Israeli capital and knowhow and exploiting cheap Gazan labour in the classic pattern of neo-colonial investment.

Energy and communications have been expropriated and are now directed by Israeli companies. The city of Gaza's electric generator manufactured by the Skoda works of Czechoslovakia became inoperative due to lack of spare parts, offering Israel a timely opportunity to incorporate the Gaza Strip into Israel's National Power Grid. "Had we known the occupation was coming," mused a local landowner, "we would have bought our generator from Rolls Royce." The Gaza telephone exchange, purchased from Sweden before the war, was dismantled by Israel. Gaza is now part of the Israeli telephone system, directed through the nearby exchange in the Israeli town of Ashkelon.

Even without these basic restraints, economic development in the Gaza Strip is subject to overwhelming competition from the more developed Israeli economy, which dominates the Gaza market, supplying 90 percent of Gaza's imports and consuming 60 percent of its exports.

Gaza consistently runs a deficit in its trade with Israel running into hundreds of millions of dollars, which is off set only by wages from day labour in Israel and foreign remittances. Unable to compete with modern and state-subsidized Israeli industry Gaza has been unable to develop an industrial potential beyond small-scale workshops and subcontracting work for Israeli textile manufacturers.

AGRICULTURE

The growth of Gaza's agriculture is due largely to citrus production which accounts for one-quarter of its GNP. There was a major planting of new groves prior to 1967/68. These trees have only recently reached their optimum yield. The 11 percent annual increase in citrus production in the last decade is primarily due to this maturing process.

Citrus output has actually fallen since the peak years 1975/76 when a harvest of 243,000,000 metric tons was recorded. Underground water sources are dangerously over-utilized and the quality of water has been impaired by increasing salinity. A large investment in expanding and modernizing irrigation techniques is needed if output is to be increased.

Agricultural produce from the Strip is permitted to enter the Israeli or world market only after export permits have been approved by various Israeli marketing boards. This system is designed to prevent any market penetration by Gazan goods at the expense of Israeli farmers. As a result Jordan receives the bulk of Gaza's agricultural surplus via the Jordan River bridges. The "Open Bridges" policy has worked mainly to relieve Israel of the problem of absorbing the agricultural surplus of the occupied territories. Direct trade between Gaza and the West Bank is negligible in the absence of active policies to encourage the development of such links. Trade between the two areas is conducted via Israeli middlemen and marketing institutions.

IMPACT OF CAMP DAVID

The Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty has been met

with overwhelming rejection in the Strip. Palestinian opposition to the treaty has prompted Egyptian President Sadat to refuse entry to Egyptian universities to all Palestinian students. For the last two years, university age students from the Strip have been particularly hard hit. Over 10,000 have been affected by Sadat's ruling and frantic efforts are now being made to increase enrollment in the West Bank's three major colleges where space is limited.

There is, however, a booming trade in smuggled goods. Forsaking the camels that served so well in times past for large trucks, Beduin are busy transporting hashish to Egypt in return for pharmaceuticals, electronic goods, and cigarettes. American cigarettes with Egyptian tax stamps are in evidence everywhere. While Egypt's treatment of smugglers is harsh, Israel does not seriously impede smuggling activity.

Many Palestinians hesitate to define Israel's policy in the Gaza Strip as colonialist. "I would be very happy if it were colonialism," explained a local landowner. "After 14 years under Israeli occupation I can say it is something much worse than whatever kind of colonialism you might think of, because — I am ashamed to say it — if it comes to colonialism there is a breaking point of what they want from me. After that, they don't care whether you are a slave, philosopher or king. But here, the Israelis after all their occupation problems are after me as a human being. They want to kill the feeling of humanity in my soul."

This article is reprinted from '8 Days', a London based magazine dealing with the Middle East. Jeff Aronson is a freelance journalist living in Jerusalem.



Exploitation completes occupation and vice versa

ZIONISM IN PRACTICE



ZIAD ABU EIN
VOWS HUNGER STRIKE
IF APPEAL REJECTED

Palestinian citizen Ziad Abu Ein announced on November 8 his intention to resume his hunger strike if the American Appeals Court decides to hand him over to the Israeli authorities during the court session scheduled for next week. Ziad has been imprisoned in Chicago for the last 15 months. The PLO representatives at the UN have also requested of Arab ambassadors to protest to the US State Department concerning the imprisonment of Abu Ein. The PLO Office also called on all peace-loving progressive institutions and organizations to begin a world-wide campaign in support of Abu Ein.

ISRAEL PREPARES MILITARY BASES FOR "AUTONOMY PLAN"

On November 14, Israeli Deputy Defence Minister Mordechai Zip-

pori declared that the occupation forces are soon to establish a major network of military bases in the West Bank, which would be retained for the Israeli army under the "autonomy plan". Speaking to Radio Israel, he added that the engineering corps was constructing three highways crossing the West Bank from the north to the south planned to become major strategic axes in the region.

TERROR SENTENCES, INDISCRIMINATE ARRESTS

An Israeli military court in the Gaza Strip on November 12 sentenced Mohammad Najib, Hassan al-Lowh and Mohammad Mahmoud al-Gazzaoui from the Gaza Strip to twenty years in prison each. They were accused of affiliation to the Palestinian Revolution. In Tulkarm, the Israeli military court sentenced Husni Fares al-Kob from Deir al-Ghossoun to one year in prison, charging with affiliation to the Palestinian Revolution. Husni was arrested in August, 1980. The Israeli military court also sentenced Amin Mustafa, Mohammad Daragh-meh and Ghassan Hussein Ali, arrested last June, to eight months in prison each. An Israeli military court in Ramallah on November 10

sentenced the Palestinians Muhammad Shukri Mansour, 19, and Ahmad Eid Ghanim, 21, from Deir Bzeigh, Ramallah district, to one and half years in jail with a two year suspended sentence, on charges of affiliation with Fateh.

The Israeli occupation forces on November 12 detained, without justification, the President and members of the Islamic Salah Society in Deir al-Balah. They include Ahmad al-Kurd, and Qassem Ibrahim al-Hassan. The Israeli authorities on November 11 also arrested five Palestinians from al-Jib village, Ramallah district. The citizens, Ali Abdel-Al, 75, Muhammad Khamis Bdeir, 45, Muhammad Mustafa Allat, 50, Harbi Ali Ibrahim, 65, Ribhi Taha Ali, 21, were arrested while they were voicing their opposition to Israeli surveyors on their property.

SALEH ABDEL JAWAD SALEH RELEASED

Following wide-spread protests Saleh Abdel Jawad Saleh from al-Bireh has been released from prison after spending over three months under administrative detention during which the authorities failed to extort any confessions from him.



ZIONISM IN PRACTICE

Israeli foreign minister Shamir



Watch tower at Israeli Kibbutz settlement in the Galilee

SHAMIR IN SETTLEMENT:

"GALILEE NOW FOR JEWS", PALESTINIAN "ALIENS"

The Israeli military authorities on November 8 established a new settlement in Western Galilee called Ghailun. The Israelis reportedly plan to build several settlements in the same region within the next few months. This new settlement which is affiliated to a settlement association called Bitar, mostly houses artisans and engineers employed in research centers associated with Zulfail company in the Haifa industrial sector. Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister, said during the inauguration ceremony of Ghailun that "Galilee is now for Jews" and no longer for what he described as "aliens".

Twenty-seven new Zionist settlements have been established in Galilee over the past 2 years as part of an effort to create a Jewish majority there.

Commenting on Shamir's statement, the Palestine News Agency Wafa commented on November 10, that this was not the first time that the Palestinian people have been called "aliens". The entire Lebanese war of 1975-76 was fought by the Lebanese fascist parties under the slogan of expulsion of the "aliens" from the country. Such calls continue to be heard from the likes of Bashir Gemayel and other right-wing leaders allied with Israel. What is new, however, is that such a line should have been picked up by the Zionists, and that the Palestinians, who have been treated as aliens, outsiders and foreigners in their countries of residence since 1948, should now be described as such in their own homeland.

This latest twist in the ideology of Zionism should not be a surprise, any more that the fact that it sounds so similar to the propaganda of Lebanese fascism. In fact, both share the same racist fundamental assumptions, and both pay little heed to the dictates of logic, when it suits them. Shamir has established a dangerous precedent, however. For in the eyes of the world, who is the real alien, the real outsider? Shamir who would deny the Palestinians even the right to live as a people in their own homeland, or the Palestinians who have repeatedly offered the solution of a secular democratic state in their homeland Palestine for all, Jews Christians and Muslims?



The center of Saïda after Israeli shelling

MILITARY ESCALATION AGAINST SOUTH LEBANON

ISRAEL SHELLS SCHOOLCHILDREN

The Zionist enemy has escalated their aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian people in the south of Lebanon.

On November 1 a formation of Israeli fighter planes overflew Beirut, but the anti-aircraft guns of the Joint Lebanese-Palestinian Forces prevented them from accomplishing their mission. The same day Israeli artillery bombarded the Tyre region from the border enclave area, dominated by the Israeli puppet, Lebanese renegade major Sa'ad Haddad.

On November 13 the Zionists continued their aggression against the south of Lebanon, shelling densely populated quarters of Sidon, Tyre and Hasbaya. The Zionist shelling against the populated areas in Sidon inflicted particularly heavy casualties. It started at about 2.00 p.m., while children were leaving their schools. One child was killed and 8 women and old men injured. Several private cars, stores and houses were destroyed.

In Tyre the shelling was directed against al-Ramel quarter, where al-Najah school was hit. The port of Tyre, al-Bass refugee camp and other populated quarters were shelled. The shelling inflicted 6 casualties mostly among women and children and caused the destruction of several private cars and houses. Hasbaya was also subjected to Israeli shelling damaging property of the inhabitants.



Child killed during the shelling of November 13

ISRAELI INCURSIONS

On November 13 the French news agency (AFP) reported that an Israeli patrol entered Shaba'a village in south-eastern Lebanon and kidnapped four of its villagers. AFP added that the commander of the Israeli patrol threatened to continue the aggression against the villagers if they would not collaborate with the settlers of Israeli colonies in the border area, in particular if they do not provide water to irrigate the fields of the Israeli colonies.

ARCHBISHOP HADDAD CONDEMNS THE SHELLING

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tyre and the south of Lebanon, George Haddad, gave a statement concerning the Zionist arbitrary shelling of Tyre. He said: "I regret this arbitrary shelling of populated areas and schools in Tyre".

Meanwhile Israeli warplanes continued to overfly the Lebanese territories from Tripoli and the surrounding Palestinian refugee camps in the north, down to Beirut and the south of Lebanon. Israeli military vehicles and tanks have entered Lebanese territory in the border strip and took up permanent positions there. A spokesman of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon described the situation in southern Lebanon on November 19 as follows: "The state of tension is increasing in the south of Lebanon".



Protest march in Jerusalem against economic crisis

ISRAEL'S ECONOMIC CRISIS:

NO WAY OUT UNDER ZIONISM

The Likud government's economic policies have aggravated the social crisis in Israel. On November 16, about 10,000 Israeli workers demonstrated outside Begin's government headquarters in Jerusalem to protest the government's failure to curb inflation which is now at an annual rate of 150%. The demonstration followed repeated work slowdowns to pressure the Israeli government to take anti-inflationary steps. The current rate of unemployment is now 4.1%. Israelis acknowledge that the growing unemployment figures are something worrisome in a country that hopes to attract large numbers of Jewish immigrants. Now more than 145,000 Israeli workers are jobless.

Yeroham Meshel, General Secretary of the Histadrut, cautioned the Israeli government that there would be further demonstrations if prices were not lowered. He called upon the Israeli Finance Minister Horowitz to submit his resignation immediately. At the same time the Israeli opposition Labour Party called for a motion of no-confidence in the Israeli

Knesset in an attempt to bring the Likud government down. The Israeli cabinet for its part issued a statement accusing the Histadrut of obstructing the Cabinet's endeavours to decrease the rate of inflation for "electorial aims."

DEEP-ROOTED INFLATION

The Histadrut which is dominated by the Labour Party has refused governmental overtures for a wage-price "package deal." It said "inflation has already caused a drop in workers' real earnings, and that the Government must first restore some of its subsidies for food, public transport and other basic items." The Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics indicated recently that in November prices of clothes have risen by 29%, fruits by 21%, medical services by 2%, fares and fuel by 30%. The "Jerusalem Post" reported on November 5, that the real value of salaried workers' net wages has dropped by 14% in the first half of this year. Quoting the Central Bureau of Statistics it added that consumption has dropped by 8% for the same period. Israelis enjoy only limited protection against inflation, due to the system of wage-price index which the government controls. Wages are linked by a rate of 80% to the cost of living index. Saving interest rate and pensions fund benefits are fully linked to the pronouncements of the Central Bureau of Statistics.

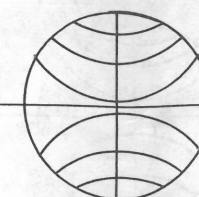
This system of indexing has enshrined Israel's inflation addiction. Price increases lead to wage increases which produce increases in the cost of living index and the process feeds on itself.

NO SOLUTION WITHOUT ENDING ZIONIST AGGRESSION

The Israeli economy is an offshoot of Western imperialism. Its military expenditures syphon off around 40% of the total budget. Given the fact that the budget equals the entire gross national product, the government keeps printing more and more paper money in an attempt to overcome its economic hardships. Other measures like devaluating the Israeli pound have not changed the fact that Israel obtains none of its saving from domestic sources, and is relying solely on foreign investors for funds to form its capital formation. A speedy reduction of inflation cannot be achieved even through a wage-price agreement with the Histadrut. Inflation cannot be defeated because of what the Zionists term as their "defence needs." This means that the prices will be soaring up and nothing will save Israel from its economic crisis with the speedily deteriorating social and political situation.

The one thing that might curb the inflation rate would be to demilitarize the economy. But this would mean the demise of Zionism, for it demands coming to terms with Palestinian self-determination.

WORLD



EVENTS

EFFORTS TO END THE GULF WAR

A committee of non-aligned countries, including the foreign ministers of Algeria, Cuba, India, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and the Head of the Political Department of PLO, Farouk Kaddoumi, issued proposals aiming at ending the two-month-old Gulf war. Iran and Iraq have agreed to consider the proposals. They centred on a return to the 1975 border treaty which provided for joint sovereignty over the Shatt al-Arab waterway dividing the two countries. The proposals also provide for an immediate Iraqi withdrawal from substantial parts of occupied Iranian territory and a pledge by both sides not to send fresh forces into the region. The ceasefire once accepted, would be supervised by a non-aligned committee. A non-aligned mission is expected in Teheran and Bagdad for talks. Both sides expressed that the proposals seem generally acceptable, but they insist on clarifying a number of points. The Soviet Union is also encouraging both sides to start talks. Almost every evening Moscow radio devotes a good part of its Persian and Arabic programme to appeal for a ceasefire.

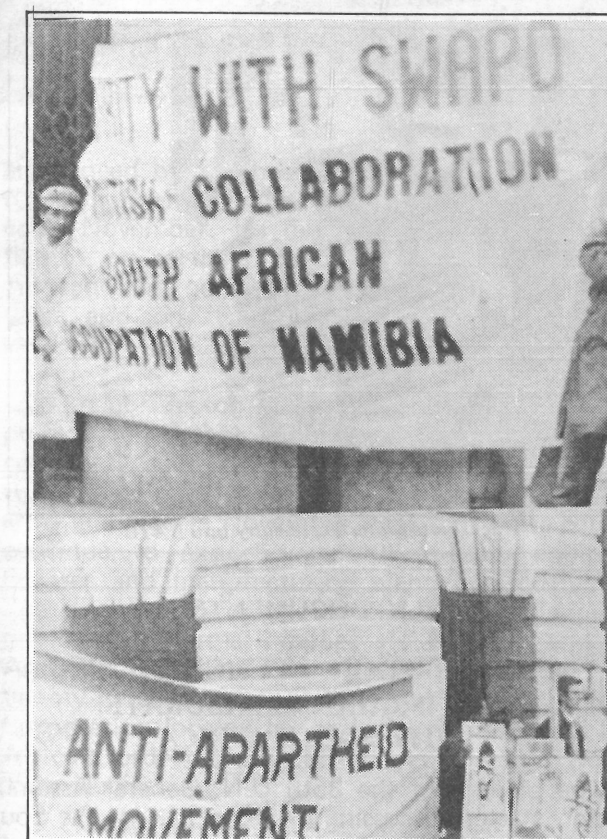
PLO CONDEMNS ATTACK ON RADIO STATION IN COSTA RICA

The political editor of the Palestinian news agency Wafa on November 13 condemned the attack on November 7th by an unidentified plane on "Radio noticias del continente", which broadcasts from San Jose de Costa Rica, in Costa Rica. The statement said: "this attack on a progressive radio station, which broadcasts news from the Middle East and of national liberation movements the world over, including the PLO, is more than an attack on freedom of expression. Coming in a country with a democratic political system, it is a blow against the forces of progress and liberation by the dark forces of reaction, and cannot but be rejected by world public opinion."

MAURITIUS CALLS FOR RETURN OF DIEGO GARCIA

Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, the Mauritian Prime Minister, during his visit to India in late of October called on the United States and Britain to return the strategic Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia. The island is used now as an American naval base. "I think it is the duty of Britain and the United States to talk to us and to see that Diego Garcia

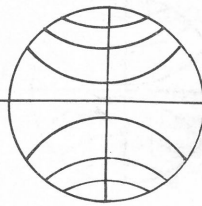
becomes part of Mauritius", he said. Sir Seewoosagur's call is likely to be endorsed by Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, who said in August that India was worried by the military and even nuclear build-up at Diego Garcia. The United States recently stepped up development of its military base there in order to strengthen its military presence in the area.



Demonstration in solidarity with SWAPO in London

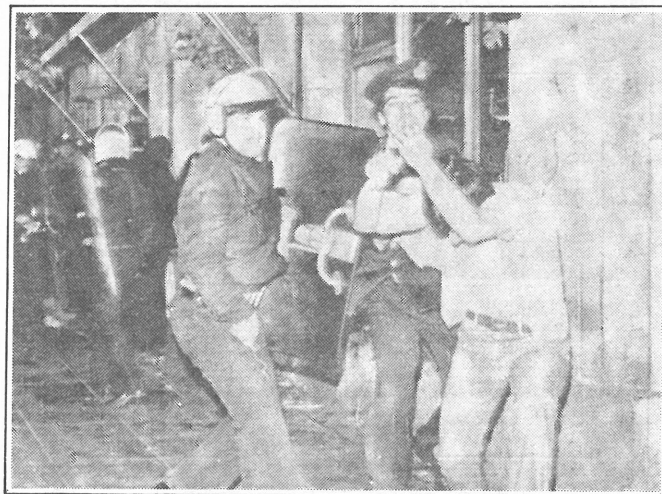
SWAPO DEMANDS SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

The South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) has appealed to the U.N. Security Council to meet for urgent discussion of coercive measures against the South African occupation regime in Namibia. "This is the time for the United Nations to seriously take stock of its unique responsibility towards Namibia and its people," SWAPO's secretary for international relations, Peter Mueshihange, told the Decolonisation Committee of the 35th General Assembly on November 7. The people of Namibia, under the leadership of its sole legitimate representative, would "continue with the intensification of the war of national liberation on all fronts: military, political and diplomatic," he said.



PUBLIC PROTEST AGAINST GREECE'S RE-ENTRY INTO NATO

On November 16, students of the Athens Universities organized a demonstration to commemorate the seventh anniversary of a student revolt against the country's former fascist military ruler. The demonstrators were joined by great number of people and marched to the U.S. embassy to protest against American presence in Greece, and against the government's decision to re-enter into the Nato.



Athens riots protesting re-entry into NATO

Greece withdrew from the NATO in 1974 to protest NATO's failure to restrain the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. Greek approval of re-entering NATO was elicited after intense diplomatic activity between the United States and Greece. But the Greek government has a major hurdle to overcome. Greek public opinion. Only 12 percent of Greeks approve of NATO membership. From the time it became known that the government agreed about the re-entry, thousands of demonstrators flocked to the street to shout anti-NATO slogans.

On November 17, students of the Athens Technical University staged a march from the school to the U.S. embassy to protest the police brutality in the Sunday march. The police made repeated baton charges to disperse the demonstrators and a group of police opened fire on the students. At least ten persons were injured and others arrested.

In Salonica, on the same day, about 2,000 students smashed windows of the U.S. consulate during a march in support of the Athens students. The police did not interfere this time and the students later dispersed.

U.N. DOCUMENTS:

U.S., BRITAIN, WEST GERMANY AND ISRAEL COLLABORATE WITH SOUTH AFRICA

The plenary of the 35th U.N. General Assembly session started discussing measures against the South Africa's apartheid regime policies on November 11. The special Anti-Apartheid Committee quoted numerous facts to prove comprehensive collaboration with South Africa, particularly on the part of the United States, Great Britain and West Germany.

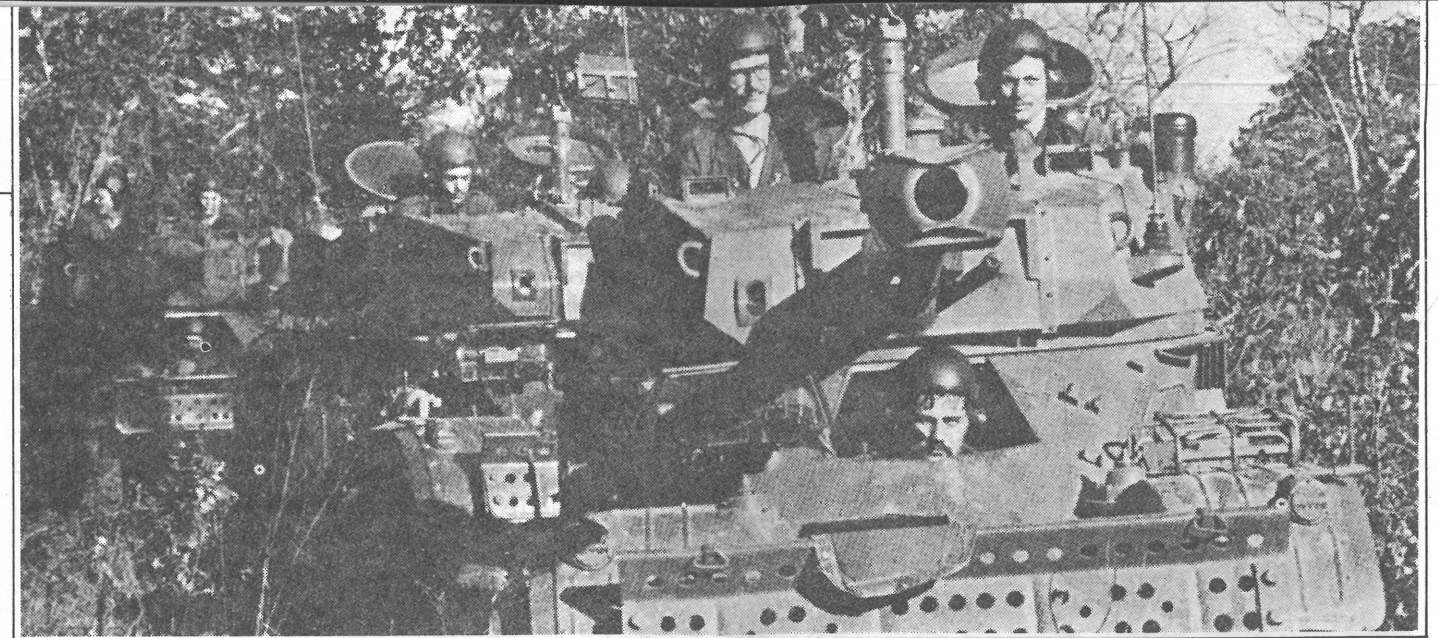
In the anti-apartheid debate it was pointed out that South Africa's policy is seriously threatening world peace and international security. The U.N. Anti-Apartheid Committee's Chairman, Akporode Clark from Nigeria, condemned the policy of the South African racist regime. He said, the Security Council should be requested to adopt sanctions immediately which corresponded to the U.N. character and should include an oil embargo. Total economic sanctions would be the most effective measure the Security Council could take against the apartheid regime. The Security Council should be prepared to take effective measures preventing the

flow of equipment for the production of nuclear weapons to South Africa. He added, it was of special importance to observe the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons with regard to South Africa.

NUCLEAR COLLABORATION

In the disarmament debate numerous non-aligned states accused the main NATO powers of collaborating with the South African racists regime in the nuclear field. Cuba's delegate Luis Sola underscored that South Africa collaborated with the same states which verbally pose as champions of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Sudan's delegate, Abdalla Elfaki warned that the western states should be aware that the apartheid regime would not only threaten with nuclear weapons, but also use them. A document released by the special committee proves that chiefly the USA, Great Britain and West Germany have intensified collaboration with south Africa. It is especially support in military and nuclear fields that so far has prevented effective actions against the racist regime.

Monopolies of West Germany have essentially contributed to the development of the South African



Panhard for the racist South African army

ARMS PLOT BETWEEN IMPERIALIST MULTIS AND SOUTH AFRICAN RACISTS

On November 13, the GDR news agency ADN reported details on South African arms dealings, in collaboration with Israel and leading imperialist countries. South Africa has expanded its armaments industry to an extent that it could meet the greater part of its arms requirements from home production and could export one fourth of the output. This was

rocket potential. Main creditors are banks of the USA, Britain, Canada and West Germany. These states as well as Israel are named in the document as South Africa's main partners in nuclear sector.

Since 1978 West Germany has been south Africa's largest supplier of goods, while the U.S. takes first place in South African export. West Germany exports to South Africa have quadrupled since 1970. Trade between Israel and South Africa has also considerably increased.

Among international bodies ignoring U.N. resolutions the report mentions the International Monetary Fund, which provided South Africa with 464 million dollars in 1977 in order to meet a deficit which had been caused by the regimes military expenditure. This sum was larger than the financial support the Fund had granted all independent African states together in 1976 and 1977.

The report appeals to the Security Council in line with chapter seven of the U.N. charter to impose immediate and comprehensive coercive sanctions which isolate the apartheid system from any contact with the international community.

announced by the head of the South African state-run armament company Armscor, Piet Marais, in early November. He did not reveal any production figures or partners. Since its foundation in 1968, Armscor has increased its sales ten times within ten years, and consists of twelve plants employing 23,000 workers.

A major factor in strengthening Pretoria's arms' potential is the support from the imperialist countries, such as the U.S.A., Britain, and West Germany. The U.N. Security Council adopted an arms embargo in November 1977, but these countries continue to export weapons, military equipment, licenses and manufacturing plants to South Africa. The U.S. is strengthening South Africa's military potential by arms supplies via Portugal and Italy. Armscor, under strictest secrecy, has secured itself a twenty-percent interest in the Space Research Corporation located in the U.S. and which by South Africa's order is developing sophisticated weapons technologies.

Israel also has a share in the arms trade with South Africa. Israel exports planes, tanks, and guided missiles to South Africa in exchange for uranium. Among the 300 West German firms, which have subsidiaries in South Africa, are armaments concerns such as the aircraft manufacturers Messerschmitt-Boelkow, Heinkel-Dornier and the tank manufacturers Thyssen-Rheinstahl, which develops a tank especially for the racist regime.

These firms, among them also state-run enterprises, have decisively contributed to developing and extending South Africa's nuclear industry. The imperialist policy of circumventing the arms embargo on an increasing scale is threatening peace in southern Africa and, beyond it world peace. That's why the African countries, supported by the socialist states, demand in addition to previous measures a comprehensive economic and oil embargo against the South African apartheid regime.



"HUMAN RIGHTS": U.S. AID TO FASCISM IN EL SALVADOR

On November 19, U.S. President Carter addressed a meeting of the Organization of American States in Washington and declared that even with the election of Ronald Reagan, U.S. "human rights" policy would continue in Latin America. He singled out El Salvador in particular where "human rights" had to be safeguarded against the "extreme right" and the "extreme left". How the Carter Administration interprets safeguarding "human rights" is by stepping up military aid to the right-wing military junta so that it can conduct a massive slaughter of the opponents of the regime. The opponents of the regime are the masses of the Salvadorian people.

The *Washington Post Service* reported on October 12 that beginning last summer: "The United States is training as many as 300 Salvadoran junior military officers at its Panama Canal-area military schools in how to deal with suspected guerillas in El Salvador without infringing on their human rights." The head of the U.S. Southern Command commented on how to conduct a human rights policy in El Salvador: "This is not purely a political problem. There's violence, military action. The solution as it appears to me could be a political-military solution." One solution is that the Carter Administration sent the fascist junta \$5.7 million in military aid. With Reagan as president, there is the danger of a more direct U.S. military intervention.

The timing of the new U.S. intervention during the summer was not a coincidence. By the summer,

Salvadoran popular forces had increased their armed struggle against the regime and had liberated Morazan province. The British *Guardian* of November 10 reported that "Morazan is only one of the several provinces in which the Left has a strong peasant base. There are permanently structured guerilla columns operating in... eight of El Salvador's 14 provinces. Most of the population centres have seen some form of commando incursions, while several have been occupied for hours at a time by mobile guerilla columns."

The fascist military junta has its own program for "human rights" which the U.S. military intervention has fed. The *Guardian* reported that, "the ruling Christian Democrat military junta says that it is staging a clean-up campaign that will make El Salvador safe for democracy." The junta's idea of sanitation means wiping out the peasant population which supports the revolutionary movement. The Salvadoran army has launched an all-out attack on Morazan province employing one-third of the entire armed forces. Besides causing hundreds of civilian deaths, the army attack has destroyed villages and crops causing thousands of refugees.

Despite the army campaign, the revolutionary movement has grown since the summer and broadened its popular base. The GDR news agency ADN reported on October 30 that the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador announced the formation of a revolutionary democratic government in the regions controlled by the liberation forces. In October all major Salvadoran revolutionary parties united into one front named after the Salvadoran national hero Farabundo Marti. The Front has called for a national war of liberation against the fascist regime. The Front now constitutes a coordinating body for the popular political and military struggle. The goals of the front are to free the country from imperialist domination, to achieve social justice, and for the national liberation and freedom of the people.



SOLIDARITY

AMERICAN CHURCHES URGE RECOGNITION OF THE PLO

The National Council of Churches in the United States, which represents most Protestant and Eastern Orthodox denominations there, has called for the recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. In a statement adopted at its semi-annual meeting in New York on November 7, the body stressed that the PLO represented the organized voice of the Palestinian people, and was the only organization which in Middle East peace negotiations could attain a just solution for the Palestinian people. It called on the Israeli government at last to grant the Palestinians the right to self-determination and to the setting up of a state of their own.

The National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council, a leading U.S. Zionist organisation, called the document issued by the National Council of Churches — "a major disservice to the cause of peace." The Zionist "American Jewish Committee" said the document endorsed the "concept of a PLO state on Israel's borders."



Palestinian women delegation visiting Soviet factory

PALESTINIAN WOMEN'S UNION PAYS VISIT TO U.S.S.R.

In a joint communique issued on November 20, the General Union of Palestinian Women and the Soviet Women's Committee condemned the Camp David accords as well as Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem, stressing the importance of promoting international solidarity with the Palestinian struggle. A delegation of the Palestinian Women's Union had visited the Soviet Union on November 10-19, holding talks with the Soviet Women's Committee, the International Relations Section of the Soviet CP Central Committee, and the Soviet Committee of Friendship and Solidarity with the Palestinian People.



GUPS delegation in Moscow

GUPS DELEGATION IN MOSCOW:

PALESTINIAN STUDENTS SUPPORT MOBILIZATION

By invitation of the Soviet Students' Council, a delegation of the executive board of the General Union of Palestinian Students visited Moscow during the second half of October. The delegation was headed by Sakhr Bseiso, the President of the Union. They were received at Moscow International Airport by the Secretary General of the Soviet Students Council, Comrade Ilya Yakhentov and other student representatives. On October 15, the Palestinian delegation met with Comrade Jury Dojin, the Secretary of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. They discussed the latest developments of the Palestinian cause and the imperialist and Zionist reactionary conspiracies aimed against the Palestinian Revolution and against the National Movement in Lebanon. The comrades in the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee declared their full support and solidarity with the Palestinian people. On October 16, the delegation visited the Ministry of Education, where they met with the Vice-President of the council for Foreign Students Affairs. The comrades in the Ministry of Education praised the call of the General Command of the Forces of the Palestinian Revolution for the mobilization of the Palestinian masses including the students. They promised to provide the necessary facilities to the students. It is not the first time that the Palestinian students studying in the Soviet Union have participated in defending the Palestinian Revolution.

At the end of the visit, the head of the Palestinian students delegation held a press conference for the local mass media. At this conference Sakhr Bseiso confirmed that the Palestinian people reject the occupation, and that they will continue the struggle for their rights of freedom and the establishment of their own independent state under the leadership of

SOLIDARITY

their sole legitimate representative the PLO. He condemned the attempts of the Camp David partners to impose their schemes on the Arab peoples. He added: "Whatever U.S. imperialism, Zionism and the Sadat's regime try to do, they will never be able to destroy the Palestinian resistance, which is supported by our great friend, the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and the democratic progressive forces all over the world."

The delegation also met with Palestinian students studying in the Soviet Union. They affirmed their full support for the call for the mobilization of the students.

INTERNATIONAL PALESTINE CONFERENCE IN AUSTRIA

The International Conference on the Palestine and Jerusalem Problem was inaugurated in Vienna on November 5th, with the participation of representatives from Arab, African, Latin American, and Socialist countries as well as international liberation movements and parties. About 118 experts from 31 countries participated.

The Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr inaugurated the conference and stressed the importance of achieving peace in the Middle East in cooperation with the PLO. The president of the U.N. Palestinian Rights Committee, Falilou Kane, in a statement made during the conference called on the U.S.A. to recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and asked for the acknowledgement of the olive branch offered by Arafat at the U.N. in 1974.

The Jerusalem issue occupied an important part of the conference, especially after the recent Israeli annexation of the city. Ruhi al-Khatib, former mayor of Jerusalem, presented to the conference facts and figures supporting his statement that Jerusalem was originally an Arab city. He also stressed that the Palestinian masses are determined to continue their struggle to establish an independent Palestinian state under the leadership of the PLO.

International jurists demanded effective economic and juridical sanctions by the United Nations against Israeli aggression in Palestine. Israel should be forced to withdraw to the 1967 borders, to give up their colonialisation politics and to restore the original status of the city of Jerusalem.

The legal problem of the status of Jerusalem was

MEETING IN HELSINKI:

WEST EUROPEAN SOLIDARITY GROUPS COORDINATE ACTIVITIES

at the center of series of contributions. The Secretary-General of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, Professor Stuby, clarified that the present argument on the illegal Israeli claim of Jerusalem as the capital conceals the aggression against the Arabs of East Jerusalem rather than elucidates it. The Palestinians, he said, are an international legal reality with legitimate claims on East Jerusalem. In this regard the PLO should also be recognized as legitimate representatives of Arab legal claims in East Jerusalem. Without the cooperation of the PLO a solution of the whole problem including East Jerusalem, would be impossible. Stuby stressed that it was high time that the UN condemns Israeli aggression in East Jerusalem and that it effects the proper means to force the Israeli Government to recognize the legal claims of the Arabs and restore the territorial integrity of the Palestinians.

American experts pointed out the unfortunate role of the USA as supporters of the uncompromising attitude of the Israeli Government. They called upon the new U.S. Government to revise this role of the USA and follow up finally the internationally recognized law which reinforces the inviolable independent right of self-determination. General consensus prevailed in the critical evaluation of the Camp David agreements, which do not take into account the legal claims of the Palestinians and which did not bring any progress in the vital interests of the Palestinians.

Former Attorney General of the USA, Mr. Ramsey Clark, addressed to internationally responsible countries an appeal for peace and easing of tension in the Near East. Like the other participants of the Conference, he saw a chance for peace in this region only if Israel agrees to the formation of an independent state of Palestine. Making a connection between problems of the Near and Middle East, Clark proposed the formation of an international tribunal

Following an initiative of a preparatory coordinating committee, a meeting was held in cooperation with the PLO, gathering solidarity committees active all over west and central Europe. Participating in the meeting, which convened from October 17-20 in the Finnish capital, Helsinki, were the following groups and organisations:

- | | |
|---|---------|
| — Finland-Palestine Society | Finland |
| — Arab Peoples Friendship Association | Finland |
| — Den Danske Palestinakomite | Denmark |
| — National Association of Palestine Solidarity Groups | Britain |
| — Labour Middle East Council | Britain |

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| — Trade Union Friends of Palestine | Britain |
| — The Palestinian Union of Holland | Holland |
| — Palestinakomiteen i Norge | Norway |
| — Palestine Front of Norway | Norway |
| — Informationsstelle Palaestina | West Germany |
| — Foreign Information Department | PLO |

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss and exchange views and to study the activities undertaken by the various solidarity organisations in order to strengthen the just struggle launched by the Palestinian people. The PLO delegation presented a comprehensive survey on the achievements reached by the Palestinian Revolution throughout the different



U.S. Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark addressing the conference

for the treatment of the urgent problems of the international centres of crisis.

Other special guests at the conference were Mohamed Ibn Salma, Deputy Secretary-General of the Arab League and Joseph al-Galili, Secretary of the Israeli League for Human and Civil Rights, as well as a number of Jewish representatives from the United States.

RESOLUTIONS

The conference decided on the following resolutions:

1. The conference agreed that the Palestinians have the right to self-determination and that all efforts had to be made to allow them to exercise this

right freely, uncompromisingly, and without any constraint within the framework of international law.

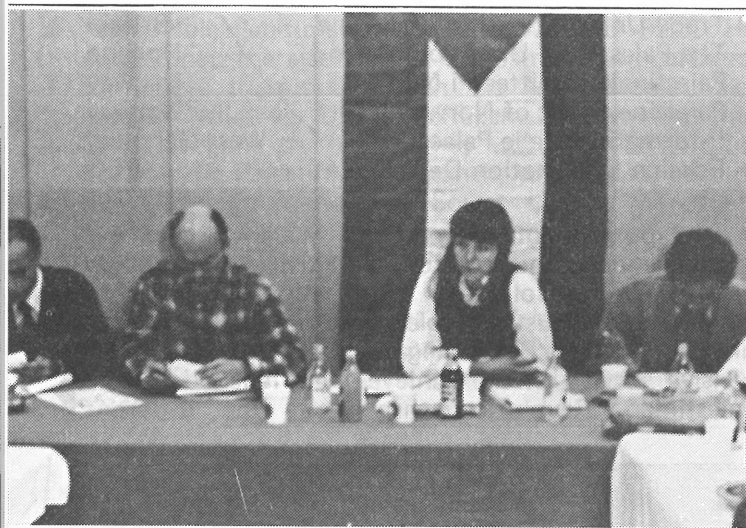
2. It was agreed that the actual status of Jerusalem must remain unchanged until the Middle East problem had been settled entirely, any unilateral change and annexation is and shall remain unacceptable from the view point of international law. Thus, the annexation by Israel must be considered null and void.

3. Israel's policy in the occupied territories has not been in conformity with the provisions of the law pertaining to armed conflict in general since 1967, and with the Geneva convention in particular. This is thus a severe breach of humanitarian law and its consequences are: The responsibility of Israel in the light of international law should be assessed as well as the penal responsibility of any individual having committed such an infringement in actual case and practicing the Israeli policy in the occupied regions.

All means must be explored to make the international public aware of this policy and the infringement on human rights. This is to be done through mass media and other means, at the same time the action should operate legally in order that international law may be applied. In this context, the role of non-government organisations is very important and all means must be explored by which they could act, in particular by organising proper and impartial investigation on the occupied territory.

The possibilities of sanctions against Israel will have to be explored in order to force them to cease the infringement of international law.

SOLIDARITY



Helsinki European Palestine coordinating meeting
(delegates from Britain, Norway and Netherlands)

SOLIDARITY GROUPS COORDINATE ACTIVITIES

stages of its militant march. The PLO delegation denounced the arbitrary measures and acts of aggression committed by the Zionists against the Palestinian people both inside and outside the occupied homeland for the sake of perpetuating the occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories. It gave an account of the continuous Israeli attacks on the Palestinian and Lebanese people in the south of Lebanon.

Discussions centered on how to promote coordination between the solidarity committees in Europe and the PLO. The discussions were fruitful and held in a militant-fraternal atmosphere.

AGENDA

The conference dealt with the following agenda:

1. Preparations for the International Palestine Solidarity Day 1980 to be celebrated on November 29. The conference agreed on launching an information campaign in the respective countries aiming at presenting the just struggle of the Palestinian people to the public as well as exposing the U.S.-backed racist practices of the Zionists against the Palestinian and Arab people. It was agreed that these activities should be centered around the slogan calling for the recognition of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

2. The conference discussed and highly appreciated the activities of the different groups. These activities are not limited to acquainting the European public with the truth about the Palestine Question. Some committees have been able to provide medical teams

working within Palestinian camps and Lebanese villages subjected to Israeli bombardment.

3. The conference discussed the organisational status of the solidarity committees. It agreed on increasing support and assistance for the PLO on all levels.

COMMUNIQUE

At the end of the conference the participants agreed upon the following communique:

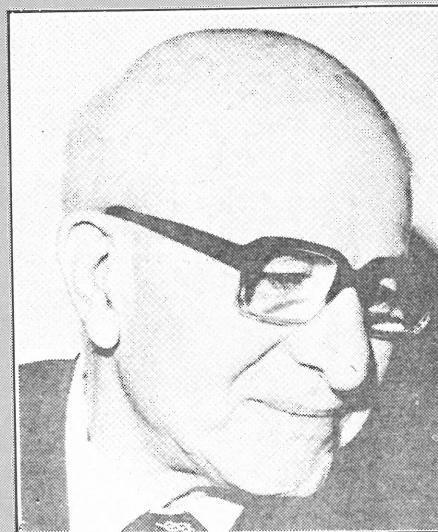
"In a climate of growing European sympathy for the Palestinian people and their just struggle, the European Palestine coordinating committee met in Helsinki from October 17-19, 1980. The meeting was attended by delegates of solidarity groups from Finland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, West Germany and Britain.

"Encouraged by the conviction growing in Europe that Camp David represents a betrayal of the Palestinian people, and convinced by the increasing willingness of people in all sectors of European public and political life to declare their sympathy, the European Palestine coordinating committee calls upon the governments of Europe to recognise the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

"The European Palestine coordinating committee condemns the continuing aggression inflicted by Israel on the Palestinian people in the south of Lebanon and the occupied territories. We denounce the stated aim of the Israeli authorities to "exterminate" the Palestinian and Lebanese resistance in Lebanon and the danger of the implementation of the so-called 'accordion' plan, already prepared by daily attacks on civilian targets and the devastating scorched-earth policy.

"We deplore the violation of human rights in the occupied territories, the murderous attacks on elected Palestinians mayors, the policy of terrorising ordinary citizens and exiling those active in the community, the practice of torture and denial of medical aid for Palestinian prisoners in Zionist jails. We declare our solidarity with all Palestinian prisoners, and salute the courage of the prisoners on hunger strike in Nafha jail. We call upon European governments to condemn those policies and to recognise the evidence provided in the 1980 Amnesty report.

"As a demonstration of our solidarity, we call upon all progressive forces in Europe to join the manifestations of support for the PLO, which will take place in our countries on November 29th, the Day of International Solidarity with the Palestinian People."



ABU SALMA:

"THE FLAME OF THE POEM"

The Palestinian Arab people's revolution in 1936 was one of their great revolutions characterised by its inclusion of all classes of the people, its violence and the fact that it was directed

THE FLAME OF THE POEM

Publish on the flame of the poem
The complaint that the enslaved make
to the others enslaved,

A complaint that time will echo
Tomorrow until the end of eternity.
They spoke about the kings,
Who in fact own nothing but hanzals*
Thrones have been demolished
Which were adorned with chains and fetters.
Away with those who know nothing
But how to excuse themselves with promises.

*hanzals: bitter fruits (coloquintida)

MY COUNTRY

My country, who fathered the Arab character,
live and be safe.
My country! Adornment of the ages, be smiling.
They partitioned your heart adorned with light
Though the heights refuse for it to be partitioned.

against British imperialism, the cause of the malady and source of the trouble. It was marked by the Great Strike which lasted for nearly six months from 20 April to 12 October 1936. The revolution continued until the intervention of the Arab Kings and Princes, namely King Abdulaziz of Saudi Arabia, King Ghazi of Iraq, King Yahya Hamiduddin of Yemen and Prince Abdullah of Transjordan. They issued the following appeal to the Palestinian Arab people:

"To our sons the Arabs of Palestine,

"We have been greatly distressed at the prevailing situation in Palestine. In agreement with our brothers the Arab Kings and Prince Abdullah, we appeal to you to turn towards calm, in order to spare bloodshed, relying on the good intentions of our friend the British government and its declared wish to achieve justice. Be confident that we will continue the effort to help you."

The Arab Higher Committee in Palestine disseminated this statement on 11 October 1936, with a statement in which it declared its compliance with the appeal and called on the noble Arab nation in Palestine to turn towards calm and end the strike and disturbances, beginning from 12 October 1936

We have woven your wedding robes in red,
They are made from our hearts and blood.
We have raised the banners on Jabal Al Nar".
And gone forward to the inevitable end.
History goes forward following our steps
And deeds of honour are spoken of around us.

Do not speak of rights, as long as mine
in Palestine lie prostrate behind my rears,
Do not say that these are your laws,
For it is kinder today for you to apply
the law of the jungle.
We believe in the people, and not in you
And we are not to be blamed for this.
We have become a world of peoples
And in the path of liberation we are a fine army,
We destroy the yoke, wherever it may be,
And we shall not rest, until it is destroyed.

*Mount of Nablus

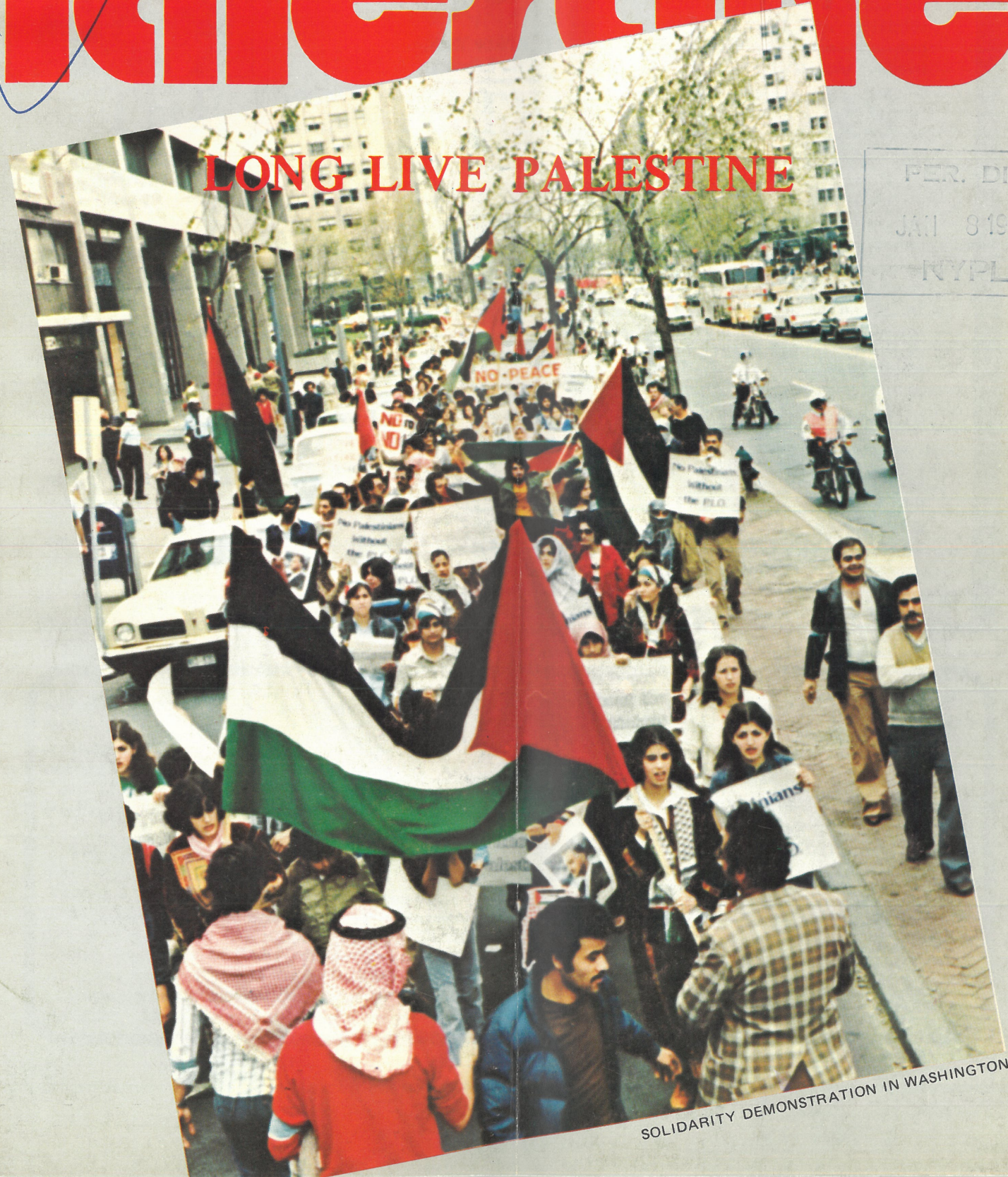


VICTIMS OF ISRAELI
SHELLING IN LEBANON

Palestine

P.L.O.
information
bulletin

Vol. 6, No. 22
15 December 1980



LONG LIVE PALESTINE

PER. DIV.

JAN 8 1981

NYPL

SOLIDARITY DEMONSTRATION IN WASHINGTON