

**Roger Garaudy: "Zionism is the worst enemy of the Jews"**

The participants of the International Symposium on Zionism, which took place between 8 and 14 November in Baghdad, concluded their discussions with a unanimous appeal to the international organizations and movements working for peace and justice to join the struggle against Zionism. The final declaration, referring to the United Nations' condemnation of Zionism as a form of racism, added that through this condemnation the world demonstrated that it had become aware of the true nature of Zionism.

The French philosopher Roger Garaudy, who had participated in the symposium, declared to the Iraqi News Agency on November 15:

"Zionism is the worst enemy of the Jews in Israel, because it has compelled them to live in a permanent state of war.

"The only solution for the present conflict is the abandonment of Zionist ideology, which entails a fanatical tendency and colonialist concepts despising others, their history and their culture. The others, in this case, are the Palestinians.

"The struggle of the Palestinians is not based on religious or racist fanaticism. Their struggle envisages the creation of a non-sectarian state in Palestine, which allows all citizens to enjoy their rights as free people and respects their special characteristics and cultures."

According to the French philosopher "the West, in general, has not yet understood the Palestinian cause."

**International Democratic Women's Federation**

At a press conference held in Baghdad on November 5 the Secretary of the International Democratic Women's Federation reaffirmed the organization's stand with the heroic struggle of the Lebanese masses and the Palestinian Revolution against the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plot being carried out in Lebanon. She called upon the Lebanese people to work out their own solution, free from any foreign intervention, and asserted that over 100 women's organizations support the struggle of the Palestinian people for liberation.

**International Conference in Solidarity with the South African People**

The international conference in solidarity with the South African people, which ended its meetings in Addis Ababa early in November, vehemently condemned the increasing cooperation between Israel and the racist regime in South Africa. It described both regimes as being a danger threatening world peace and the freedoms of the African and Middle Eastern peoples, particularly those of Palestine and South Africa.

**Cyprus**

The Cypriot President, Archbishop Makarios, praised the struggle of the Palestinian people and Palestinian support for the unity and independence of Cyprus, during his meeting with the delegations participating in the 13th anniversary meeting of the General Union of Cypriot Peasants in Nicosia, on 11 November.

President Makarios said that he considers the support of the

Palestinian Revolution as one of the basic factors which will help the Cypriot struggle for unity and independence to achieve victory, adding that the Cypriot people stand in a single trench with the Palestinian people against a common enemy, and that they will make good use of the military capabilities and experience gained by the Palestinian Revolution throughout its long struggle against world imperialism. He also mentioned that the Cypriots now living in refugee camps will struggle for the liberation of Cyprus, just as the Palestinian people have struggled for 28 years from their refugee camps in order to return to their homeland.

**Conference for Peace in Asia**

The Conference for Peace in Asia, held between 16 and 21 October in the Mongolian capital, Ulan Bator, addressed a special message to Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the P.L.O., expressing the solidarity of the Peace Movement and the conferees with the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people and their support for the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, and their rights of return and self-determination. The message also called for the immediate withdrawal of Syrian troops as a necessary step towards solving the Lebanese crisis.

**France**

The Cedetim, Center of Anti-Imperialist Studies in Paris, organized a "Four hours support for the struggling peoples" on 7 November. Events included the showing of films and sketches, for South Africa, different Latin American countries, Western Sahara, Lebanon, Palestine, and the Arabian Gulf.

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**Palestine**

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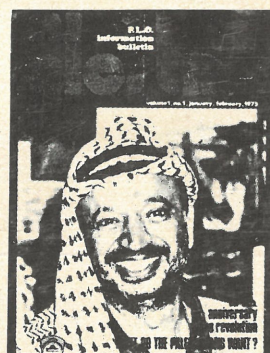
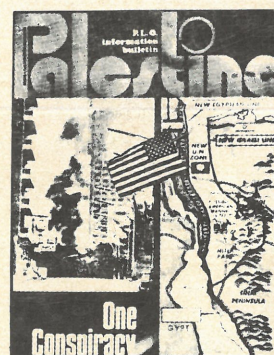
**Palestine At The U.N**

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## TO OUR FRIENDS

There is no doubt that the Israeli-isolationist aggressions in South Lebanon are aimed at hindering the re-establishment of peace in Lebanon. Nevertheless, a clear tendency towards normalization of the situation in general is noticeable. This optimism, which we wish to be well founded, in the ultimate interest of Palestine and Lebanon, has made us decide to resume the publication of the "Palestine" bulletin in its usual form. The reader, however, will find certain modifications concerning the form of presentation.

Furthermore we would like to inform our readers abroad that the quasi-total blockade imposed on the areas controlled by the Lebanese National Movement and the Palestinian Revolution during the last few months has naturally affected the functioning of information. We have done everything possible to improve these conditions, and made great efforts to ensure the delivery of the six supplement numbers of "Palestine", essentially dedicated to the events in Lebanon, to all our readers. But there surely have been inconveniencies for which we apologize.

## EDITORIAL

## 90 STATES VOTE FOR PALESTINE STATE

*The Israelis, the main winner of the Lebanese civil war, are once again in distress. They are unhappy about the end of the inter-Arab war in Lebanon. Besides, they are waging a huge propaganda campaign against the Palestinian presence in Southern Lebanon and threatening to undertake precautionary measures or a preemptive strike against the South.*

*To express their dissatisfaction the Israeli chief of staff ordered troops concentrated on their northern borders. They also warn the Arab peace keeping force and especially the Syrians not to cross the so-called "red line" they have in mind. Most probably this red line, which might be the Litani river, is the objective of old Zionist ambitions in the fertile South with its rich waters.*

*These arrogant and exaggerated Israeli threats and warnings are as usual a part of the Zionist propaganda aimed, 1. at exerting pressure on the US to get new sophisticated weapons, 2. to exert pressure on the Arab states to continue their war against the Palestinians and 3. for internal use as a camouflage for their economic handicap and continuously depreciated Israeli pound.*

*These threats will never scare the Palestinians or intimidate them. The Palestinians will carry on the struggle according*

*to U.N. resolutions and with all means against the Zionist occupation in Palestine. The Palestinians, who resisted a 19 month-long aggression against their temporary presence in Lebanon, have come out of this war more self confident than ever. The Palestinian steadfastness and resistance in the Lebanese civil war proved to everybody, to the Zionists, the Lebanese isolationist forces and their allies, that the will of the Palestinian people cannot be liquidated.*

*On the international level the Palestinian Resistance was awarded a new victory at the U.N. General Assembly. On 24 November a resolution was adopted by a majority of 90 states to 16 with 30 abstentions, favouring the establishment of a Palestine state in the West Bank and the Gaza-Strip.*

*Although this resolution is but one of the many previous resolutions adopted in favour of the Palestine cause and condemning Zionism, the PLO leadership has no illusions concerning these U.N. resolutions. The PLO leadership is well aware that as long as the United States supports Zionist aggression and intransigence no concrete steps towards a just and durable peace can take place in the Middle East.*

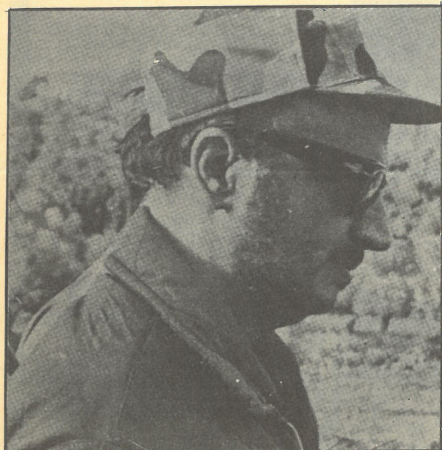
*Nevertheless the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, in Lebanon and elsewhere will continue their just struggle against the Zionist occupation and aggression until victory.*

**Palestine**

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#### COMMANDO OPERATIONS IN HAIFA AND RAMALLAH

Palestinian commandos set off explosive charges in a flat used as an observation center by Israeli intelligence in Hasbour street in Haifa, and seized files containing important information.

Another commando unit also placed booby-trapped explosive charges at the entrance to the Zionist Tourism Department in the city of Ramallah which exploded while being defused by an enemy explosives expert. The Palestinian military spokesman issued the following communiques:-  
*No. 184/76:*

A commando unit operating inside occupied Palestine early yesterday morning placed timed incendiary charges in a flat used by the enemy intelligence services for observation and interrogation in Hasbour street in the Mount Carmel region of the city of Haifa, after seizing files containing important information. The charges exploded about midnight on 13 November, destroying large parts of the flat and most of the equipment in it. Fire engines immediately rushed to the scene to control the fire, while police and frontier guards evacuated the whole building as well as neighbouring ones for fear there might be other charges. Other

Zionist police units erected check-points in the region and arrested several Palestinian citizens for their alleged connection with the explosions. Our fighters nevertheless returned safely to base.

#### ABU IYYAD: THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE HAVE BROKEN THE NOOSE OF PROTECTORATE

*Beirut, 15/11, WAFA:-*

In a speech at Damour on 14 November during a massive rally in memory of three martyrs of the Palestinian Revolution, Abu Iyyad said: "The current phase is difficult and dangerous, because since the birth of the Palestinian Revolution there have been numerous attempts to curb it, sometimes through temptations and sometimes through liquidation, as occurred in Jordan."

"Here in Lebanon", Abu Iyyad said, "in spite of their use of all the evil forces in the world over 18 months, they could not end this revolution." Speaking about intervention in the Lebanese arena, he added:- "Peace in Lebanon means that our guns, words and policy should remain free, and not directed by anybody or under any protectorate." He reiterated: "Security in Lebanon signifies that we are with the cease-fire and for the end of belligerency because we did not begin the war. Rather, an isolationist party acting on orders of the USA, and Israel conspired against this people and tried to drag them into confessional strife." Abu Iyyad finally asserted: "Our people have broken the noose of protectorate by the blood of their martyrs, and they will never allow this noose to be used again, whatever the reasons."

#### MEETING OF PALESTINIAN LEADERSHIP

Yasser Arafat presided over a meeting of the Revolution's leadership in Beirut on 15 November. The meeting centred on a discussion of the current situation and a number of other topics, including the forthcoming meeting of the PLO Central Council and the problems of refugees.

Yasser Arafat also inaugurated a new center for rehabilitation and physiotherapy established by the Palestinian Red Crescent Society in the Bir Hassan suburb of Beirut. Arafat visited all the sections of the center, and examined the new equipment. He also visited all the patients in the center and in the Akka hospital.

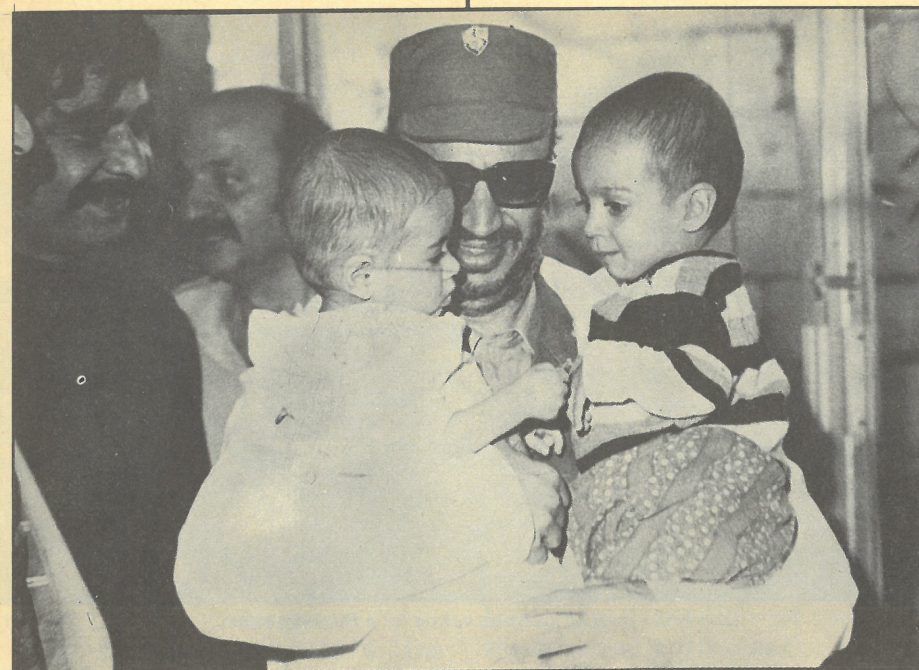
#### ARAFAT MEETS CUBAN AMBASSADOR IN DAMASCUS, RECEIVES LETTER FROM BHUTTO

Yasser Arafat met the Cuban Ambassador in Damascus on 17 November and discussed with him Palestinian-Cuban relations and the latest developments of the situation in Lebanon and the region.

The same day, Yasser Arafat received a letter from Pakistani Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto who is also Chairman of the second Islamic Conference.

Bhutto expressed his deep distress and his condemnation of the Israeli violations of the Islamic holy places in Hebron and in the occupied West Bank.

In his letter, Bhutto also supported Arafat's special request to call the Islamic group in the U.N. to an extraordinary meeting for the Jerusalem Committee of the Islamic Conference, to discuss the arbitrary Israeli measures



*Arafat inspecting the new hospital*

which aim at destroying Islamic culture in the occupied Arab lands.

#### ARAFAT HEADS EXPANDED MEETING OF PALESTINIAN LEADERSHIP; SENDS CABLE OF CONGRATULATIONS ON ANGOLAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and General Commander of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution, presided over an expanded meeting in Beirut of the leadership of the Palestinian Revolution on 11 November.

The discussions in the meeting concerned Palestinian developments on the Lebanese, Arab and international levels, in the light of the Riyadh-Cairo resolutions and future plans to face all probabilities.

Arafat also met with cadres of the Palestinian Unified Information for one hour and a half on 12 November to explain the latest developments in the light of the results of the Riyadh and Cairo summit resolutions.

Arafat stressed the necessity of consolidating Palestinian national unity, and reinforcing the organic unity between the Palestinian

Revolution as a whole and the Lebanese National Movement in order to confront all eventualities.

On 11 November, Yasser Arafat sent a cable of congratulations to Comrade Augustinho Neto, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Angola on the first anniversary of the victory of the Angolan people and the establishment of the Angolan Republic. The telegram stated:

"In the name of the Palestinian people, in the name of the PLO Executive Committee, and in my own name, I extend to you and to the great Angolan people and your Comrades in the Revolutionary Command Council my sincere greetings on the first anniversary of your great people's victory and the establishment of the first People's Democratic Republic of the militant Angolan people."

"From the very start of your people's uprising and their armed revolution against imperialism, the counter-revolutionary powers and their mercenaries, the Palestinian Arab people and their armed revolution led by the PLO leadership stood firmly with your brave revolution, which inspired our people who were and still are exposed to all forms of imperialist-Zionist conspiracies."

The cable added:- "The

establishment of the People's Democratic Republic of Angola reinforces the support for the forces of peace and justice in this world. We and our people see in your victory and your national independence a victory for our people and for all peoples of the world struggling against common enemies, and proof that just popular revolutions can never be beaten, no matter how fierce the enemy."

#### ARAFAT MEETS WITH PALESTINIAN MILITARY CADRES, POPULAR ORGANIZATIONS; RECEIVES IMPORTANT MESSAGE FROM SOVIET LEADERSHIP

Yasser Arafat met with the Revolution's military commanders and cadres on 14 November. Arafat also met, for three hours, with the representatives of Fateh popular organizations. The two meetings dealt with the current situation and the results of the Riyadh and Cairo Summit meetings.

Replying to questions, Arafat affirmed that the main goal in this period is to strengthen Palestinian national unity, and to consolidate the existing solidarity between the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese National Movement, in addition to being prepared for any eventualities.

Yasser Arafat, on the evening of 13 November, received an important letter from the Soviet leadership, during his meeting with the Soviet Chargé d'Affaires in Beirut.

The meeting lasted about one hour during which discussion centred around the latest developments of the Palestine question and of the situation in Lebanon, on both the Arab and international levels.



## PLO Office in Brussels

The Government of Belgium agreed on 17 November 1976 to open an official PLO information and coordination office in Brussels.

The Palestinian Revolution looks upon this gesture with great attention and interest. It also appreciates this Belgian decision which reflects the good intentions of the Belgian Government towards the Palestinian people and their just struggle and cause.

It is noteworthy that Belgium is the second European Common Market country, after France, to take such a decision and recognise the PLO as the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people.

The PLO received this Belgian stand with satisfaction as it reflects one of the PLO triumphs on the international level.

## ARAFAT HEADS PALESTINIAN DELEGATION TO DAMASCUS

Yasser Arafat arrived in Damascus on 18 November at the head of a Palestinian delegation composed of Abu Jihad, member of the Fateh Central Committee, and Nayef Hawatmeh, Secretary-General of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, for talks with Syrian officials.

Arafat had returned to Beirut the previous night after a short visit to Damascus, during which he met with Syrian President Hafez al-Asad for four hours to discuss various current issues. The meeting was described as positive.

Arafat held another enlarged meeting of the Palestinian Revolution's leadership immediately upon his arrival in Beirut in order to review the latest developments.



U.N. delegates voting for a Palestine state

## Palestine At The U.N

No other problem in the world has aroused so many discussions and disputes and so much concern as the Palestinian problem, for it colours most official statements issued about the Middle East crisis. Thirty years ago the Zionist state "Israel" was admitted to the United Nations Organisation on condition that it committed itself to U.N. resolutions concerning the Arab Palestinian people's rights to return to their homes and lands, as well as to enjoy their human rights without any discrimination. In fact the Zionist state never implemented those resolutions, and its sense of superiority and aggression confirmed itself on both the local level in the occupied territories and on the international level through its alliance with imperialism and other racist regimes such as South Africa and Rhodesia.

The U.N. used to deal with the Palestinian problem as one of refugees and compensation. Later on, in 1974, the U.N. readjusted

its opinion and recognised the Palestinian people and their struggle for a just peace. This recognition culminated in the appearance at the U.N. General Assembly (in November 1974) of Comrade Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and General Commander of the Forces of the Palestinian Revolution, who was the first leader of a national liberation movement to address the delegates of the Assembly, as well as world opinion and countries that sought just peace and self-determination. Arafat, though holding "an olive branch in one hand and a gun in the other," concluded his speech with "do not let the olive branch fall." As a result of these deliberations, the PLO was recognised as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the right of the Palestinians to a homeland was also recognised. Since that time, the credit of the Palestinian Revolution has been growing. On

the other hand, Israeli diplomacy at the U.N. has encountered numerous defeats and setbacks.

Due to Israeli-American joint interests, the USA used its veto in order to foil any U.N. Security Council condemnation of Israeli practices and policies of aggression, exploitation, violation and non-commitment to U.N. resolutions and recommendations under an alleged cover of limiting "the Communist danger" and supporting "the peaceful small state in a savage Arab sea", camouflaging Israel's position as a front-line garrison for imperialist interests and a spearhead against Arab liberation movements with the PLO as their pioneer.

On November 11, 1976 the member states of the U.N. Security Council unanimously condemned the arbitrary practices of the Zionist authorities against the Palestinian people, at the same time affirming the invalidity of the latest legislative and administrative measures in the occupied territories, including the expropriation of land and properties and the transfer of population with the aim of altering the legal status of Jerusalem.

The Council denounced the continued occupation of Arab territories, the Zionist settlement policy and the measures aimed at changing the demography of these areas. It furthermore condemned the desecration of holy sites and religious institutions and the occupation authorities' encouragement of Zionist settlers to commit such acts of desecration, pointing to their danger with regard to peace in the region.

The Security Council's statement demanded the return of the Palestinian inhabitants who were forcibly expelled from their homes since the beginning of the Zionist aggression against their homeland. It moreover stressed the necessity of respecting the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in times of war, calling

upon the Zionist authorities to refrain from perpetrating any acts violating the clauses of that Convention.

The Israeli Ambassador to the U.N. was disappointed by the Security Council's unanimity in denouncing the Israeli authorities' policy. He said the resolution was not acceptable, and angrily addressed the Council with the words: "Your communique is an example of the discrimination and blatant opportunism which characterises the Security Council's resolutions and communiques." Emphasising Israel's policy towards the U.N. he added, "This resolution will not change the fundamental position of Israel in the occupied territories."

A close look at the Israeli stand on the Security Council's last resolution reveals:

- 1) Israel's non-commitment to and disregard for U.N. resolutions.
- 2) Israeli defiance and contempt of world opinion and states represented at the U.N.
- 3) Israel's persistent stand of denying the rights of the Palestinian people and its disregard of liberal resolutions, which reveals its fascist practices and thinking.

Abu Lutf, Head of the PLO Political Department and of the

Palestinian delegation to the current 31st. session of the U.N. General Assembly, made a speech on November 15 inaugurating the deliberations on the item "The Question of Palestine". He began his speech by saying that the cause of freedom is one all over the world, and that consequently the great victories achieved by the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos are victories for the Palestinian people and for all the peoples and forces struggling for liberation and progress.

Abu Lutf then said that the Palestinian struggle has realised important successes recently, which have given this struggle a strong push forward along its lengthy course. He enumerated these accomplishments, particularly on the international level.

In his 45-minute speech, Abu Lutf requested that the report of the "Committee of Twenty" be the basis of the discussion of the item "The Question of Palestine" in the current General Assembly session, stressing the most important points mentioned in the report:

- 1) That the Palestine question is the essence of the Middle East problem.



Welcoming the resolution





Abu Lutf,  
Head of the PLO Political Department

entity. Abu Lutf concluded his speech by saying, "Until when will the question of Palestine remain a playing card in the US elections?" He also called upon all peace-loving forces and nations to stand with right and justice and support the oppressed peoples.

#### 90 States Call for Establishment of a Palestinian State

Following intensive deliberations, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on November 24 by 90 votes in favour to 16 against (including Israel and the United States) and 30 abstentions, calling for a complete Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories within a period ending on June 1, 1977, the return of Arab refugees to their homes and the establishment of a Palestinian state.

The General Assembly called on the Security Council to take the necessary measures to implement these recommendations, which will give the chance for rapid progress towards solving the Palestinian problem and establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The special committee (the "Committee of Twenty") had put forward recommendations for the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights.

The resolution said that those areas (West Bank and Gaza Strip) from which Israel will withdraw should be temporarily under the auspices of the U.N., which will be responsible for sending security forces to them, and after that it will hand them over to the PLO.

The question now is whether Israel will submit to the abovementioned resolution and change its policy towards the U.N., or will it go further in challenging U.N. resolutions? And will the U.N. allow Israel to go further in its arrogant policy, or will it take measures to force Israel to implement the resolution?

### OCCUPATION DIARY

#### Colonization projects

Colonel Raan Choufir, president of the combatant youth movement "Nahal", during a meeting with Zionist military correspondents in November, on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the "Nahal", revealed the existence of a new colonization project for the creation of six new settlement colonies in the areas of Rafah, Galilee, Golan and the Jordan valley next month. These colonies will be called Hounit (Rafah), Elmorg (Jordan valley), Yemnin and Salomon (Galilee), and Tal al-Faras (Golan). They will be added to the 13 colonies that the Zionist entity is at present constructing in these same areas.

On the other hand, the Zionist Minister of Housing has undertaken to create 60 settlement groups in the Ras Beit Jala region (Jerusalem district) near the "Gilo" colony. The occupation authorities have surrounded the region with barbed wire to keep Palestinian farmers away from this land. There are now 120 such settlement groups in that region, and they are reserved for the officials of the occupation army.

#### Demonstrations in the occupied territories

On the occasion of the second anniversary of Yasser Arafat's speech before the U.N. General Assembly and the PLO's admission to the General Assembly with observer status, our Palestinian masses in the occupied territories have staged large scale demonstrations in all towns and villages of the West Bank since November 15. On November 22, the merchants of Nablus closed their shops and the students gathered in the main square of the

town.

The demonstrators marched through Nablus shouting slogans such as

- Yes to the PLO! No to occupation and tutelage!

- The PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people!

- Yes to Abu Ammar, symbol of our Revolution!

- Down with all conspiracies!

In Nablus, Ramallah, and Tulkarim the occupation forces tried to disperse the demonstrators with rubber truncheons and tear gas bombs.

Our masses responded by putting up barricades to cut the alleys, blocked the roads with burning tyres and attacked the occupation forces with stones. On the other hand, the Zionist authorities took "security" measures against the cities of Tulkarim, Ramallah, and Nablus, forbidding the inhabitants of the three towns as well as those of Kabalan and Jamair to leave the West-Bank. Moreover, the Zionist military governor on November 16 threatened the mayors of these towns and villages with taking even stricter measures in case the inhabitants would provoke the occupation forces. The inhabitants of these villages had cut the main roads leading to Nablus, Tulkarim and Jerusalem, whereby these

villages came under the "domination" of Palestinian citizens.

In Nablus the racist occupation authorities on November 20 arrested a number of merchants of Amman Street and closed down their shops until further notice, as a punishment for not having "cooperated" with the authorities and for refusing to denounce Palestinian citizens who had attacked the Zionist patrols with stones during the demonstrations.

In Qalqiliq the Zionist enemy accused the inhabitants of throwing stones and empty bottles at the patrols and setting up barricades. All citizens were forbidden to leave the village.

#### More repression, more resistance

In addition to the repressive measures taken against whole villages, the Zionist enemy most frequently resorted to individual and collective arrests as its favourite method. On November 16 the occupation authorities expelled 15 students of Al-Bireh school which led hundreds of students from this school and Ramallah to demonstrate, shouting slogans against the occupation. The enemy reacted with more

arrests of students and teachers.

In Khalil (Hebron) on November 16, the racist military court found 74 Palestinian citizens, most of whom students, "guilty" of having opposed Zionist colonists following the latter's attack against Haram Ibrahim mosque.

In Lod the Zionist military court sentenced Aref Aref Abdel Rahman from the village of Artass (region of Bethlehem) to life imprisonment and Nasri Muhammad Rabiaa from the same village to 25 years imprisonment. These two Palestinian citizens were declared "guilty" of having resisted the occupation and of having placed explosive devices in a Zionist military car stationed in front of an hotel in Jerusalem two months ago.

In the evening of November 15 the Zionist authorities for the fourth time searched the house of Najib al-Dibeh in Deir al-Assad, and afterwards the house of his son looking for arms, using methods of intimidation.

It is clear that in spite of all racist, terrorist measures, the enemy finds itself in a dilemma. It cannot bring the whole of the Palestinian masses into its prisons, and it cannot stop the development and growth of our masses' struggle against occupation.

The only result of all repressive measures of the Zionist enemy is that they serve once again to provoke more resistance and military operations on the part of our masses.



Demonstrations against land confiscation



## The Koenig Report:

## Towards A Final Solution?



The ugly face of occupation

The report of Israel Koenig, a senior official in the Israeli establishment who is calling for more ruthless measures against the Arabs under Zionist rule, is a vitally important historical document. Even a casual glance through it reveals to a striking degree the common ground between Zionism and Nazism. (For text of the report, see last issue of *Palestine*).

Both Zionists and Nazis shared a contempt for the minorities under their rule. Koenig's use of terms like the "Levantine, superficial Arab character that does not go deeply into matters and in which imagination plays a more important part than reason", accusing the Arabs of "professional inferiority", law-breaking and tax-evasion echo in only a thinly-veiled manner the attitude of Nazis towards Jews. The Nazi commander in Warsaw, General Juergen Stroop, branded the Warsaw ghetto as "banditville", and referred in his reports to its inhabitants as "Jews and bandits", while Nazis frequently referred to their victims as "rebels and subhumans".(1)

Neither Nazism nor Zionism has indulged in this name-calling merely to let off steam, but rather with the more sinister purpose of stirring up prejudice and hatred over as wide an area as possible, to apply the classical imperial technique of "divide and rule". Thus, during the Nazi occupation of Poland, "the Jews were blamed for everything. First, it was proclaimed that world Jewry had started the war. Then, the Jews were the cause of the invasion and defeat of Poland. Jews had cornered the food market and were therefore responsible for the food shortage, and on and on ran the hate refrain... Fully three-quarters of all appeals, cartoons and manifestos distributed by the Germans were filled with anti-Jewish sentiments. The eye, the ear, all the senses were constantly harassed by visions of that 'thievish people,' of

those unscrupulous vampires."(2)

The result of this Nazi propaganda was that many unpatriotic or irresponsible elements among the subject peoples, like Bandera's followers in the Ukraine or the rightist Home Army in Poland, joined the Nazis in oppressing the Jews. In the same way, Zionism has won over Hussein's regime in Jordan and the right-wing extremists in Lebanon as its allies in the campaign to exterminate the Palestinians. (For evidence on the secret cooperation agreements between Zionism and Nazism, see the November-December 1975 and February 1976 issues of *Palestine*.) Racism is indeed a contagious disease.

In its persecution of the Jews, Nazism went through a number of phases. In the early years, according to the contemporary evidence of two distinguished Jewish legal experts, "the avowed aim of the National Socialist Government is to force the emigration on a vast scale of the non-Aryan' population of Germany. This objective is being attained through a systematic programme of discrimination and humiliation which is calculated to induce the flight from their homes of hundreds of thousands of individuals." (3) This flight was accelerated by pogroms, the most notorious of which was the "Kristallnacht" massacre. In the same way, the Zionists forced the emigration on a vast scale of the "non-Jewish" Palestinian population from Palestine, carrying out pogroms like Dair Yasin in which over 250 civilians, mostly women and children, were massacred in 1948.(4)

In pursuing their aims of depopulation, both Zionists and Nazis used various techniques in addition to massacre. The boycott of economic activities of a minority by the state apparatus was one such technique developed by the Nazis and copied by the Israelis. On 1 April 1933, the Nazi authorities declared "a general

boycott... of all Jewish places of business and of all Jewish doctors, lawyers and other professional men. From that day, for the next six years and a half, there was a succession of acts of increasing inhumanity until the outbreak of war ushered in a reign of unparalleled barbarity. The boycott was merely a prelude to a system of persecution that robbed Jews of every source of livelihood."(5)

The Zionists applied the technique of boycott against both Arab labour and Arab produce in the 1930s and 1940s, which robbed a large number of Palestinians of their sources of livelihood. Koenig is eagerly advocating the application of this Nazi technique against Arab salesmen, to force them out of the retail trade. He is also following in Hitler's footsteps by his other recommendations, that the Arabs' opportunities in educational, professional and economic spheres be restricted or denied. The application of the Koenig report would mean a repetition against the Palestinian Arabs of the measures Nazism applied against Germany's Jews. The cruelty of such measures is well illustrated by the following contemporary testimonials on the plight of German Jews under Hitler's regime:

"On April 8 (1933), the new Civil Service Law was approved by the Cabinet and promulgated by Dr. Frick, the Reich Minister of the Interior. It barred all non-Aryans (except those who fought at the front or who lost a father or son in the World War) from any position in Federal, State or Municipal Civil Service... (April 12) Matriculated Jews could not be members of the student body. On the same day the Government barred Jewish political editors from its press conferences... On March 20, the official Court Bureau announced the purging throughout Germany of the offices of the prosecuting attorneys and the removal of

Jewish judges from the Criminal to the Civil Courts. But by March 31, there was a change of heart and all Jewish lawyers and judges were removed...

"In Prussia on March 31, the Diet petitioned the Minister of Education for dismissal of all Jewish teachers and for limiting Jewish students -- not only in universities -- but in lower schools to one percent... (In Munich) the Superintendent of Schools went farther to announce that, in the next term, no Jewish children would be allowed in Christian schools, nor would Jewish school doctors be allowed to treat Christian children."(6) Koenig's recommendations on reducing the number of Arab students are similar in principle, though milder in degree. But many of the abovementioned rights of Jews removed by the Hitler regime in Germany cannot be taken away from the Palestinians by the Israeli regime, since it has never granted them in the first place.

"Jewish breadlines in Germany are doubling overnight, the number of the helpless leaping from thirty to eighty thousand in less than a week.... Most of these are ruined middle-class folk, shop-keepers, white-collar workers and professional people who have been forced to give up their means of livelihood by the anti-Semitic measures."(7)

"The Jews are being segregated socially. The narrowing of economic opportunities tends to isolate the Jew. But even more noteworthy, morally and psychologically, are the effects of segregation in the social sphere."(8)

"The inevitable consequence of the campaign of dismissal and exclusion by law, and of violence and outrage under the protection of outlawry of Jews and liberals, was a large exodus of Jews, 'non-Aryans' and liberals from Germany."(9)

This, of course, was the purpose of the Nazi measures, just as the measures Koenig proposes are



emigration', and the words meant exactly what they said: all Jews, regardless of their desires and regardless of their citizenship, were to be forced to emigrate -- an act which in ordinary language is called expulsion." (10)

Like the Nazis, Koenig is violently antagonistic to anything designed to bring about another exodus of Palestinians from Palestine. In this, he is following in the footsteps of Adolf Eichmann, who in 1938 was placed in charge of the Jewish Emigration Office in Vienna after the Anschluss. "Eichmann's task had been defined as 'forced territories' 'judenrein'. The Koenig report reflects a similar tension within Zionist ranks, with Koenig taking the side of the ideologists who want Palestine cleared of "non-Jews". What Koenig deplores is that the Arab cheap labour force is breeding too fast and thus threatening the demographic pattern of the Zionist state. Hence his preoccupation that "Jewish colonisation must be expanded and intensified" and "all possibilities of reducing the number of inhabitants in existing Arab concentrations should be studied." After the Nazis had annexed part of Poland, they deported large numbers of people from there to other areas, to prepare the way for colonisation by German settlers.

The history of Nazi Germany demonstrated that there are many ways of "reducing the number of inhabitants". The Zionists have already applied many of these against the Palestinians, notably economic boycott, forced emigration, pogroms and massacres. These have been partially successful, but not entirely, for there is still a substantial Palestinian population in the area the Zionists seized in 1948, a population which moreover is growing because of its birth rate.

When these measures failed to get rid of all the Jews in Nazi-held Europe, the Nazis opted for the

barbarous "final solution": the systematic physical extermination of the Jewish population by means like gas chambers. "When (Hitler) gave free rein to hatred for the Jews, he had also taken the steep path that plunged down to the 'Day of Boycott' against the Jews on 1 April 1933, to the left wing, such as the Rakah party which he would like to see destroyed by peeping tom techniques of which ex-President Nixon's Watergate heroes would doubtless approve. A typical witness in Nazi Germany in the 1930s testified to seeing "the most terrible kinds of mistreatment of any number of people of my acquaintance who were known to have Democratic or Socialistic views." (11)

The whole concept of having two categories of citizens, favoured by Koenig and enshrined in Israel's Law of Return and Nationality Law, is in essence a Nazi one. These Israeli laws had their Nazi counterpart in the notorious Nuremberg Laws of 15 September 1935, which Reitlinger aptly termed the most murderous legislative instrument known to European history. One of these was "the Reich Law of Citizenship which established two degrees, the Reichsbürger who must be of pure German blood, and the Staatsangehörige who was a subject but not a citizen." (12) In the same way, Israeli law differentiates between "Jewish" first-class citizens and "non-Jewish" second-class citizens, who include the original inhabitants of Palestine.

The Koenig report admits that the Zionist economy "had to open itself wide to the Arabs because of the shortage of Jewish manual labourers." This explains the fact that the Zionists in the 1948 war did not seek to exterminate or expel the entire Palestinian population, but allowed a remnant to stay behind for future use as a cheap labour force. In the same way, the Nazis made use of certain

sections of the Jewish population in areas under their domination. Thus "the Wehrmacht found in both Soviet and Polish Byelorussia such a scarcity of skilled labour that it intervened with Himmler to have some Jews left for a time. Equally, Generalkommissar Wilhelm Kube, who was supposed to run the territory as a colony, found that for a time, at least, some Jews must be left alive to ensure the economic exploitation of his satrapy." (13)

Zionist methods for administering the subject population are also modelled on Nazi lines. The Nazis also used often to appoint "the most brutal, indiscreet and dishonest people" as "leaders" in the ghettos. The most outstanding examples of this were the Zionist leader Jacob Gens, whom the Nazis appointed police chief for all ghettos in the Vilno region, and Abraham Gancwajch, of the Zionist organisation Hashomer Hatzair, who was given a similar job in the Warsaw ghetto. These and other similar men were essentially thugs who took advantage of their favoured position with the oppressors to make personal gains. The Nazis allowed Gancwajch to set up his own police force, which "performed the functions of an American gangster's hoodlums and with their help Gancwajch forced all the important businessmen in the ghetto, irrespective of whether they were honest or dishonest, to pay him protection money, which he shared with his Gestapo patrons." (14) Many Zionists succeeded in establishing "appropriate relations with highly-placed people" in the Nazi regime to secure special favours for themselves. The best-known example of this was the relationship between Adolf Eichmann and Zionist official Dr. Rudolf Kastner. In Budapest, the whole Zionist apparatus (known as the Waada) managed to establish cordial relations of cooperation with the Nazi military intelligence

apparatus commanded by Admiral Canaris. (15)

But tension always existed between the Nazi economic interests, which wanted to exploit Jewish labour, and the ideologists who wanted to make Nazi-held Kristallnacht of 9-10 November 1938, to the 'physical extermination' decision of 31 July 1941. This was the logic of events, each of which evolved from the one before, and led inexorably to its successor. (16)

With its obsessions about race purity, demographic patterns, population transfers and colonisation, Zionism is following the same steep path. The Koenig report recommends, in fact, that it should plunge down that path more rapidly.

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## THE CARTER MIDDLE EAST MORALITY



Jimmy Carter gives a speech during his election campaign

The Palestinian and Arab people, maybe unlike some Arab governments, certainly do not mourn the disappearance of the U.S. Ford administration, with its "magician" Kissinger who, in fact, has engineered the most dirty and bloody conspiracies against the Chilean, Angolan, Cypriot and many other peoples all over the world, and whose politics were mainly responsible for the latest fascist aggression in Lebanon against the Palestinian and Lebanese people and against Arab unity.

However, U.S. imperialism will not change by new faces, and what has been so far heard on behalf of U.S. President-elect Carter concerning the Palestine and Middle East conflict raises no hope that the U.S.A. will finally stop confronting and trying to take in the Arab world while supporting, and leaning on, Zionist aggression. Or, above all, that it is going to recognize the legitimate rights of the 3.5 million Palestinian people.

Carter, who originally had claimed to lead a campaign, and strive for a presidency, less dependent on, or even against, the lobby and "special interest" groups manipulating the U.S. parties and administration, in fact started, particularly since mid-1976, to woo by all means the U.S. Zionist faction which widely manipulates the establishment of his Democratic Party as well as of the whole U.S.A. "Carter seems to tilt towards the Israelis rather than

attempt to be evenhanded", wrote U.S. "Time" magazine noting his wooing efforts (21 June, 1976).

Addressing a Zionist congregation in Elizabeth, New Jersey, in June 1976, Carter, using even racist overtones, declared that the "heart of the matter" was specifically "Arab recognition of the right of Israel to exist as a Jewish state" ("Monday Morning", 8 November 1976).

At a time when the Arab Palestinian masses continued to rise against Israeli occupation, and when the Zionist suppression, torture and killing received world-wide condemnation, Carter called Israel "an island of freedom and democracy in the Middle East" ("International Herald Tribune", 28 October 1976), and earlier declared that Israel's survival was "a moral imperative" ("Time", 21 June 1976).

And while the U.S.A. itself is still waging an aggressive boycott against the Vietnamese and Cuban governments and peoples, Carter made strong statements about considering further Arab defensive measures like an oil embargo or an "economic declaration of war" ("International Herald Tribune", 8 October 1976), and the breaking of the boycott of U.S. Zionist-linked business a "matter of morality". At the same time he pledged repeatedly to "continue to supply economic and military aid" to the Zionist state.

Towards the Palestinian people and the PLO, Carter -- the man who allegedly wants a more



long-range and "moral" grounding of U.S. relations abroad -- took a quite opportunist attitude, obviously hoping that the outcome of the aggression in Lebanon would help to "solve" the problem: "Ultimately the legitimate interests of the Palestinians are going to have to be recognized... I don't look on the PLO as the only permanent spokesgroup for the Palestinians. At this time, apparently they are. That may have sit dormant for a while..." ("Newsweek", 10 May 1976).

All these statements not only obviously contradict Carter's own claims for a more "just", "moral", "clean" and "far-sighted" U.S. foreign policy. They contradict even more all the high aspirations of Carter's domestic political, economic and social program and the urgent needs of the U.S. masses. In the presidential elections, the well-off U.S. Zionist establishment supported Carter far less than any other Democratic candidate for a long time. Carter won the elections mostly for his continuous pledges to revive the economy and foreign trade, to curb the high unemployment rate, to solve the many social problems and to take the side of the poor and the deprived.

But, then, he should not think of going to "war" with the Arab World which has roughly quadrupled its imports from the U.S.A. during the last four years and multiplied its exports to it tenfold, providing a big and still increasing share of U.S. energy needs. Whoever wants, as Carter proclaims, prosperity and peace, and the U.S.A. to become the "breadbasket instead of the arms merchant of the world", must stop sending billions-worth of military aid to Israel, stop all support of the Zionist aggression against the Arab people and understand that the heart of peace in the Middle East lies in the restoration and accomplishment of nationhood for the Palestinian people.

## ENEMY NEWS



A sit-in in an Israeli factory

### Deteriorating Israeli economy

Under the heading "Israel: The Economic Enemy", Newsweek on November 22 published an article by its correspondents Allan J. Mayer and Milan J. Kubic, in which they described the state of the Zionist entity at present as "Its borders are relatively calm, and for the time being its military needs seem satisfied. But Israel has problems within. Its citizens are fighting a slumping economy and a runaway inflation and so far, they are losing. A fortnight ago Prime Minister Rabin's Labor government announced the second in a series of subsidy cuts that have sent food prices soaring by 45 percent. The result by last week was the country's worst labor rebellion in years. Well over 70,000 Israelis had stopped working or threatened to strike in protest. And the government, which has been pushing an austerity program to slow Israel's 35 percent inflation rate and whittle a 2 billion US dollars trade deficit, seemed unable to calm things down."

Then the article discussed the roots of the Zionist economic problems, the increase in oil prices, then the slump and the loss of the Zionist state's traditional markets which were in Africa and which Israel had lost as a result of its racist activities and through its complete cooperation with Rhodesia South Africa, and the Israeli military had to make up for the losses it suffered during the Yom Kippur war. Israel's annual arms bill jumped from 500 million US dollars in 1973 to 1.8 billion US dollars last year. Thus, even massive American aid - 4.7 billion US dollars - has not been enough to keep Israel's foreign debt from skyrocketing to well over 9 billion US dollars. "Rabin's government in an effort to control the Israeli economy has imposed measures and legislations, from controlling imports and consumption, to tightening Israel's lax tax-collection system. And despite vigorous opposition by shopkeepers, slapped on an 8 percent value-added tax on all consumer goods. Rabin also tried to institute a monthly 2 percent devaluation of the Israeli pound."

Rabin's popularity nose dived when he cut the government subsidies that kept prices low on a long list of basic foods, ranging from bread and milk to sugar and cooking oil. Labor's outraged response was startling, even in a country with one of the world's worst strike records. "Israeli society is crumbling," warned opposition leader Menahem Begin. "Anarchy seems at the doorsteps." And in ways it was. Workers at one factory locked themselves and their bosses in for 36 hours. And when 16,000 government engineers went on strike, they failed to repair a water conduit -- leaving an Israeli military unit in the Sinai desert without any water. Even 2,500 hospital doctors walked off the job.

As a result, Rabin has renewed previously stalled efforts to work out a price, pay and profit freeze that would spread the burden of his austerity program more equitably. The Bank of Israel governor Arnon Gafny commented on the state of the Israeli economy by saying "In the end, our economic problems are political, we can only get back on our feet if we all agree to make economic sacrifices, just like we all agree to fight in wartime." "But in Israel peacetime solidarity is a difficult task," commented Newsweek.



Dayan, former Israeli Minister of War

### DAYAN: ISRAEL WILL CROSS LEBANESE FRONTIERS IF ARAB FORCES CROSS LITANI

Tel Aviv, 25-11, Wafa:

Speaking to journalists upon his departure for Brussels on November 24, Moshe Dayan, the former Israeli Minister of War, said that "should the Arab deterrent forces not comply with Israel's warning and go beyond the Litani river, Israel would have to prepare to undertake military action in South Lebanon." He added that "Israeli forces would then cross the Lebanese frontiers backed by the air force and destroy all military installations set up by the Arab deterrent forces in South Lebanon."

In related news, the Israeli cabinet held an emergency meeting

the same day for the second time in two days to discuss the situation in Lebanon. Israeli premier Yitzhaq Rabin was quoted as saying that his government is opposed to the presence of Arab deterrent forces in South Lebanon.

Meanwhile in Washington, Simcha Dinitz, Israeli Ambassador to the U.S., declared following a meeting with Henry Kissinger on November 24, that there are no differences between the U.S. and Israel with regard to the situation in South Lebanon.

It is worth noting that the Zionist authorities have recently reinforced their troops all along the Lebanese frontiers and have increased their support for the isolationist forces in an attempt to obstruct the implementation of the Cairo agreement.

### JORDANIAN-ISRAELI CONTACTS ABOUT JORDAN RIVER WATERS

Jerusalem, 19-11-76: (Radio Israel)

Radio Israel on 19-11-76 revealed that contacts are currently going on between the Israeli authorities and the Jordanian regime regarding the Jordan River waters. The radio added that an agreement was reached recently on the basis of which the Jordanian regime would supply the Israeli settlements in the Jordan River Valley with huge quantities of water from the Yarmouk River.

The Israeli radio added that the Israeli authorities are now establishing two pumping stations to pipe Jordan river waters into the Zionist settlements in the Jordan River Valley. The two stations are expected to start working the coming winter.

### NEW SETTLEMENTS IN GALILEE AREA

Jerusalem 24-11-76: (Radio Israel)

Radio Israel said on November 24 that the Israeli authorities have established a new settlement in Deir Hanna in the Galilee region within the framework of a plan by the Zionist authorities to counter the density of the Arab population in that area.

The radio added that two more settlements are to be established in the Galilee region, one in January and the other in April of next year, as part of the Zionist plan to change the demography of the region, which is expected to have an Arab majority within the next few years.

Meanwhile, according to reports from Beit Jala, the Israeli Ministry of Housing is preparing to establish a new settlement in the area of Ras Beit Jala near the settlement of Jilo. The Israeli authorities have erected a barbed wire fence around this area, which totals around 110 dunums, thus preventing the farmers from working their own land or even going near it.

The residential quarters built in the area now total 120 units, whereas only 60 units were established previously in the area. It is to be noted that this housing project is being specially built for officers in the Israeli Army.

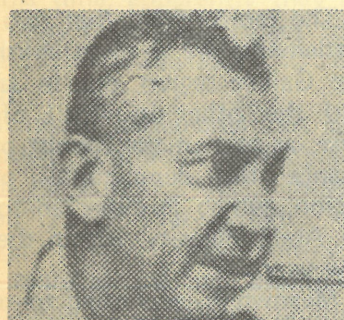
Colonel Raanan Chofer, head of the Movement of Fighting Youth Vanguard (Nahal) has revealed a new colonization plan which includes the establishment of six settlements in Rafah, Galilee, the Golan and the Jordan River Valley. He said that work on these settlements would begin in the coming few months.

Chofer made this statement to Zionist military correspondents on the 27th anniversary of the establishment of the Nahal Movement. He said that these six settlements were given the following names: Hounit at the entrances to Rafah; al-Mourgh in the Jordan River Valley; Yammin



## ENEMY NEWS

and Salamoun near Carmail in Galilee; Upper Tar'an near the village of Tar'an; and Tal al-Faras in the Golan; in addition to 13 other settlements also under construction in these regions.



### ISRAELI DECLARATION REGARDING SOUTH LEBANON

Israel is launching warning after warning, threat after threat, giving the impression of certain "perplexity" on its part and speaking of a "fluid situation". To indicate however that it takes the situation seriously, the Israeli government met in an extraordinary session, dedicated to the "problem of South Lebanon." The Prime Minister, Defence Minister, Foreign Minister, Chief of Staff and Head of the Intelligence Services took part. No details have been released (security commission).

At the same time however, the Israeli Ambassador in Washington, Mr. Simcha Dinitz, asked Henry Kissinger again to transmit to the Syrian government -- and to Lebanon -- a warning against the installation of Syrian troops in the immediate proximity of the Israeli borders. Israel would no longer accept the utilization of Arqub as a field of action for the fedayin against Israeli territory. This implies inexplicitly, as observers noted before, that Israel holds Syria immediately responsible for the actions of the PLO, to the

extent that Damascus controls Lebanese territory through its forces sent to Lebanon (estimated at 35,000-40,000 men).

"We completely agree with the US on the fact that the situation in South Lebanon shall not return to what it was before the civil war," declared the Israeli Ambassador during these talks, on the initiative of Kissinger. The Israeli Ambassador also brought up, the question of the possible opening of a PLO information office in Washington. Kissinger reconfirmed, as did the State Department spokesman on Monday, that the position of the US towards the PLO remains unchanged, i.e. it refuses to negotiate with this organization as long as the latter does not recognize Israel's right to existence, renounce "terrorism," and accept Security Council resolutions 242 and 334.

The possible opening of an active propaganda center of the PLO there however has created a considerable stir and the Israeli embassy seems ready to make full use of the "Jewish lobby" in order to prevent the project.

On November 23, Israeli Prime Minister received US ambassador Malcolm Toon at the latter's request, attended by Foreign Affairs minister. Already on November 22 Israel transmitted, through Washington, a warning to Syria concerning the "red line" which Jerusalem would not allow to be crossed, without reaction, by troops other than Lebanese. On the other hand, Israel is reinforcing its defence dispositions on the Lebanese borders in manpower, tanks and artillery, supposedly to prevent Feda'i actions there and to make Syria understand that the warnings are serious.

The Israeli press, however, stresses the fact that Syria is at present keeping 3 army divisions

in Lebanon, including 8 elite commando groups and 400 tanks. But the distribution of these troops shows that their aim is to pacify Lebanon and not to prepare for an offensive against Israel. A military source declared: "the situation is fluid and we must be prepared for any possibility." Furthermore it says that Israel "could tolerate a Syrian military presence, even south of the Litani, if it does not show any clearly threatening character towards Israel, but contributes to calm in the area."

The Israeli press commentaries stress that this is the point of discussion between Israel and Syria through the mediation of the US; and that Israel considers Damascus responsible for all Palestinian action against it from Lebanese territory, because the Syrians control the roads allowing the Palestinians to approach the Israeli borders. It is therefore doubtful that Israel might react by a major intervention as long as there are only minor incidents.

Last night Rabin reconfirmed that "Israel will not accept" the presence of non-Lebanese troops on its northern borders. Yet he also said: "the dispersion of the Syrian troops in Lebanon weakens them and does not give them a position of strength regarding Israel in case of confrontation." Peres said that "Israel would like to see the Syrian forces evacuate Lebanon and have President Sarkis create a national force capable of guaranteeing internal security." On Sunday November 21 he had declared: "The concentration of Syrian troops in the proximity of the Lebanese-Israeli borders would constitute a threat to Israel." He suggested the best protection would be, once calm has been restored in Lebanon, the creation of a zone of "limited armament" in South Lebanon similar to that in Golan and Sinai.

On November 22 an Israeli authorized military source was quoted by the press as saying that they do not believe that the

Syrians would place their own forces near the Israeli borders, but they would take positions through an interposed formation, which could be the "Vanguards of the Lebanese Army" becoming the new Lebanese army under Syrian sponsorship. This could constitute a danger for Israel.

### CARTER: ISRAEL SHOULD NOT GIVE UP GOLAN, JERUSALEM

(Radio Israel)

Radio Israel on November 10 revealed the stand of American President-elect Jimmy Carter with regard to the sensitive questions of the Golan Heights and Jerusalem. Carter's views, Radio Israel said, were expressed four days before the election in letters from Carter to Zionist leaders in Boston, who were inquiring about his stand vis-à-vis these two questions. Radio Israel's correspondent in Boston quoted Carter as saying he does not advise that the Golan be given back to Syria and that were he in a position of leadership in Israel, he would never hand over Jerusalem.

### ISRAELIS REFUSE TO ALLOW SENATE GROUP TO VISIT DIMONA NUCLEAR REACTOR

Jerusalem, 10-11-76: (MAARIV)

The Zionist authorities on November 10 refused to allow a delegation of the U.S. Senate to visit the nuclear reactor at Dimona in the Naqab desert. The Israeli afternoon newspaper, *Maariv*, said that their admission to the top secret plant would have opened the way for foreign supervision of the Nuclear Research Station. The paper hoped that the delegation would not misinterpret the reasons underlying this decision.

Yitzhaq Rabin, the Israeli Prime

Minister, in reply to a question about Israel's nuclear capacity, said that Israel will not be the first to use nuclear weapons in the area. According to the *Egyptian Gazette*, the Americans do not plan to push Israel to sign the nuclear non-proliferation Treaty, although it is well known that Israel imported reactors from the USA and France in the early sixties. The paper commented that if this position correctly represents American thinking, then problems will inevitably emerge, not only for the Middle East, but also for the USA.

### PERES INSPECTS PALESTINIAN-LEBANESE BORDERS

Jerusalem 8-11-76:

Shimon Peres, the Israeli Defense Minister, on November 8 made an inspection tour of the Palestinian-Lebanese borders, accompanied by General Mordechai Gur, Chief of Staff of the Israeli Army; General Adam, Commander of the Operations Room and Shlomo Gazit, Chief of Israeli Intelligence. A report was given by General Raphael Eytan, Commander of the Northern Sector, about the situation along the frontiers with Lebanon.

Meanwhile, Joint Israeli-isolationist provocations continue in South Lebanon. On November 7th, three Israeli armoured vehicles fired at the town of Khiam with heavy machine guns, hitting numerous homes.

According to reports late on the same day, vehicles were seen moving a force of Israeli commandos to an area West of Khiam, where they took up positions facing the neighbouring village of Marj al-Khiam. At the same time, other Israeli armoured vehicles moved north from occupied Palestine and took up

positions on three sides of Tallat al-Hamamsi.

Observers consider that these operations by Israeli forces, in coordination with the isolationists, are preparatory to the occupation of the two villages, and are linked to the visit to the area yesterday by Peres, Gur, and top Israeli officers.

### DECREASE IN IMMIGRATION OF SOVIET JEWS

Jerusalem, 10-11-76: (Radio Israel)

The Israeli Director of Immigration and Absorption revealed in a report broadcast by Radio Israel on November 8 that 59 percent of the Jewish emigrants from the USSR refuse to settle in Israel. The report maintained that 1,619 immigrants arrived in Israel last month, a decrease of 600 persons as compared to October 1975. 49 percent of Soviet Jewish emigrants remained in Vienna, which is the highest rate yet of Soviet Jews who have failed to go to Israel. The numbers of Soviet Jews who stayed in Vienna last month reached 730 persons.







Collective games

## School And Training Centre For The Ashbal And Zahrat Of Tal-Al-Zaatar

The "School and Training Center For the Ashbal and Zahrat of Tal al-Zaatar"\* in Damour was created on the initiative of concerned and capable volunteers from the Palestinian Resistance shortly after thousands of refugees from Tal al-Zaatar camp and other areas liquidated by the fascist forces started flowing into the empty village. The large building, which has served as a school before, is situated on the top of the hill at the end of the village, surrounded by open countryside. The spaciousness and structure of the school offer excellent objective conditions for the education of about 1,000 children.

Until now it is a mixed elementary school attended by some 750 children, distributed over 11 classes and under the

supervision of 15 teachers. One or two daily meals are offered, depending on the program. Two thirds of the teachers are themselves from Tal al-Zaatar camp, the others are volunteers of the Revolution who joined from other areas. All the children are refugees, most of them Palestinians and some Lebanese. They live in Damour and the neighbouring villages. The school accepts all children, in principle aged between 6 and 14, regardless of nationality, religion, or organizational membership of their parents.

### Educational program and objectives

The initiators of the school tried to adapt the educational concept and program in the best possible way to the particular circumstances under which the

children have lived lately and those they are facing in the present problematic transitional phase. Thus the most striking innovation appears the combination between a regular school program and a military training center. The school program essentially follows the UNRWA program, but in addition stresses the stimulation of revolutionary and artistic expression through singing, painting, stories, and intensive discussion of their own and other peoples' revolutionary experiences, and the teaching of the history, geography, and national culture of Palestine.

The second part of the educational program is concerned with the children's participation in the population's collective responsibilities, the most important aspects of which are military training and civil defence (1/3 of the whole program), first aid, public health and hygiene. To organize these practical duties efficiently inside the school, committees have been formed of both teachers and children. They have lived through the concrete experience of the siege, and by necessity had to take up functions equivalent to those of the adult population. For example, in Tal al-Zaatar it was the task of the young girls and children to fetch the water for women, old people, and young children under extreme danger to their lives, while the men defended the camp's front lines and the mothers took care of their babies. How to defend their existence must become an integral part of the daily education for the Palestinian children, and they must be well prepared to face continued attempts to liquidate their people's just cause on the part of imperialism, Zionism and local reaction.

Another project still in the future is to introduce the teaching of handicraft skills, such as sewing and carpentry, to provide the children with the ability to support themselves and their

uprooted families, whose active male population has to a large extent been massacred by the fascists.

\* "Ashbal" (Lion Cubs) and "Zahrat" (Flowers) are boys and girls of the Palestinian Youth Organizations (ages 6-15).

### To rebuild the morale

The immediate aim is to rebuild and strengthen the morale of these highly sensitive and alert children. This requires in the first place an important degree of political consciousness, affection, and the readiness to learn from their pupils on the part of the educators, which at present is more important than educational qualifications. In fact, the personnel previously teaching in the UNRWA schools of Tal al-Zaatar showed little enthusiasm for coming to teach in Damour, although they continue collecting

their generous salaries. Living conditions in Damour are tough, especially in winter, and in addition to this the children are suffering from the inevitable consequences of the traumatic experiences they underwent. Over a period of several months they lacked the minimum requirements of nutrition, water and hygiene, enclosed in the overcrowded, badly ventilated, completely dark underground shelters: conditions which among other things led to serious damage to the sight and muscular ability of many children.

Although most of the present school teachers are not qualified in education, they have succeeded in establishing close relations with the children and creating an atmosphere of confidence and cooperation. The children love to go to school. Physical punishment is strictly forbidden, and the worst sanction for bad behaviour is to be sent back home. Although classes

are overcrowded due to lack of furniture, they accept to squeeze themselves four to five on a bench for two and, if this is not enough, they sit on blankets on the floor, for no child who wants to attend is rejected.

The most popular subjects are the military training exercises, singing, arts, and political discussion. The general performance in these subjects is by far the best. Their past experiences are reflected in all these activities, which seem to offer an appropriate way to deal with obsessive memories. They appear strong and selfconfident, although it is still unbearable for most of them, especially the older ones, to speak out about their memories of Tal al-Zaatar. The following are extracts of conversations with the children:

Ali Atriss (3 years), introduces himself as the "president of the school". Every day he makes his round through different classes, not yet ready to settle.

Q.: "What do you know, Ali?"

A.: "I know how to take apart and put together the 'Kalashnikov' and the 'Seminov'."

Q.: "Where are you from?"

A.: "I have no country."

Q.: "And Palestine?"

A.: "Yes -- but now I have no country."

Q.: "What do you like about school?"

A.: "I love the food and the military training in the morning."

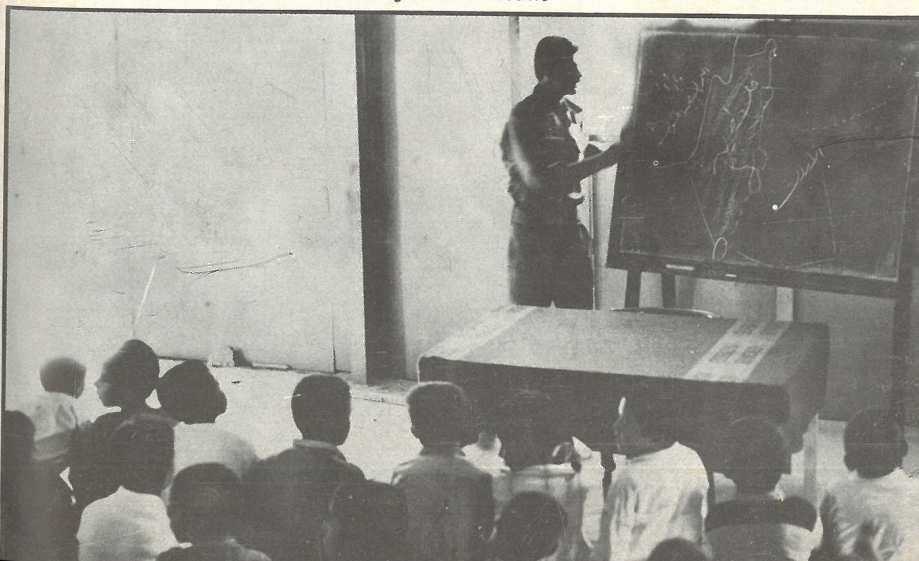
Q.: "What else do you do?"

A.: "I have planted some piasters. I water them every day, and one day a big tree will grow out of them."

Muhammad Mirchawi (11 years), originally from Acre. His father was killed by a shell, and three of his brothers were martyred in defense of the camp of Tal al-Zaatar. He is living now with his mother and four younger brothers: "I was the first Shibil (organized youth) in Tal al-Zaatar. I took a course in explosives. Here I like the military training best -- and one can at least sing



Daily training



Learning about Palestine



# TUNIS

Four sub-committees of the thirteenth conference of the Arab Lawyers' Union held in Tunis discussed the racist nature of the Zionist movement and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. The General Secretary of the Union, Mr. Shafiq Arsheidat, affirmed during the opening session on November 16 that the Palestinian Revolution was and still is one of the most noble in our nation's history and the strongest force to confront Zionism and imperialism.

The deputy Secretary General of the Union said that the Palestinian Revolution faced and still faces attempts at liquidation. He added that the Riyadh and Cairo summit resolutions have disregarded the nature of the struggle, declaring that the problem is a Lebanese Palestinian one, in an obvious attempt to split the Lebanese National Movement from the Palestinian Revolution.

# SOVIET UNION AND YUGOSLAVIA

Following their talks in Belgrade, the Soviet and Yugoslavian heads of state, Leonid Brezhnev and Joseph Broz Tito, issued a joint communique on November 17 once again calling upon the Israeli authorities to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and to recognize Palestinian national rights, including the rights to self-determination and to establish their independent entity. They expressed support for the Palestinian people in their just struggle under P.L.O. leadership, and for all initiatives to guarantee Lebanese unity and independence. They also expressed their concern with regard to the tense situation

in the Arab World which threatens world peace and security "due to Israel's arrogance and its refusal to withdraw from occupied Arab territories and to recognize Palestinian rights."

# TASS PRAISES LEBANESE AND PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE.

On the occasion of the 33rd Lebanese independence anniversary, the Soviet news agency TASS declared on November 21 that Lebanon has suffered "sixty thousand dead, two hundred thousand wounded, and the displacement of 1.7 million people, which constitutes more than half the population.

Started by the forces of imperialism, Zionism, and local reaction the bloody civil war has brought considerable damage to this country," wrote TASS correspondent Victor Kopytin in Beirut: "United with the Palestinian Resistance, the national, patriotic and progressive forces did not allow international reaction, the local extreme rightist elements and Zionism to liquidate the germs of progress in the country. They defended their rights of existence and development by armed struggle."

# PEACE SHIP "KONDA" ARRIVES

On November 22, the Peace Ship "KONDA" -- bringing aid and supplies to the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese National Movement -- arrived at the port of Limassol in Cyprus. A public rally, held by the Cypriot Communist Party on the occasion, was addressed by the Head of the Cypriot-Arab Solidarity

committee, the Secretary of the French Peace Committee, a representative of the World Peace Council, and the representatives of both the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese National Movement in Cyprus. The latter thanked the World Peace Council and all solidarity committees.

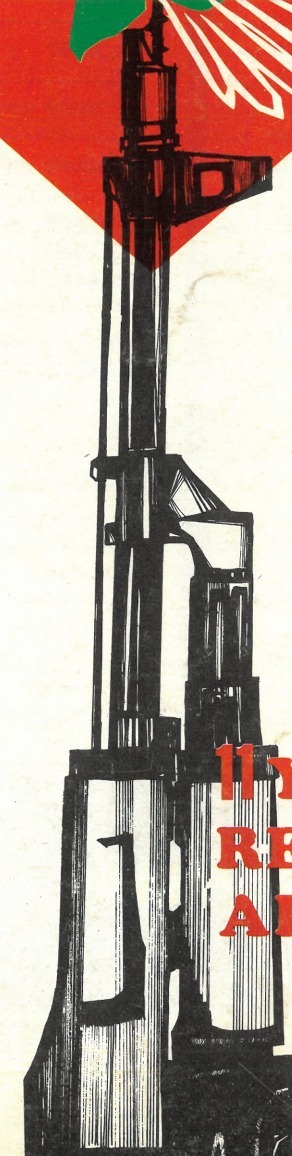
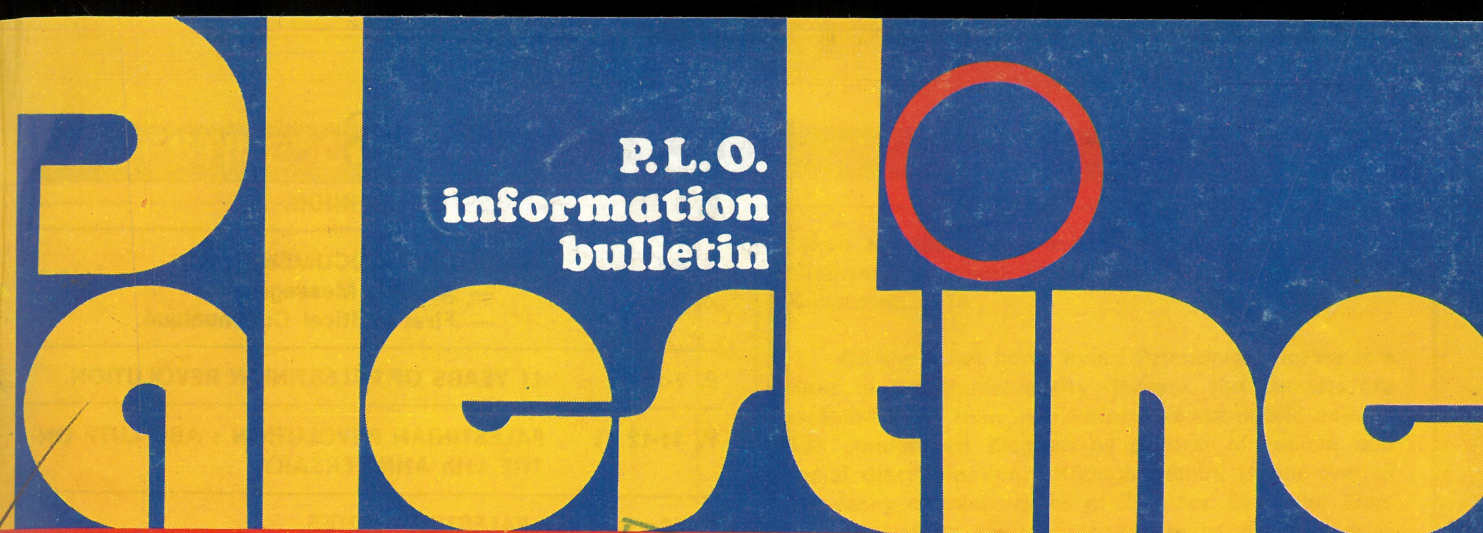
The Captain of the Peace Ship said:

"This mission started on the 23rd of October and was organized by the World Peace Council. We have sailed 10,000 miles, stopping in Finland, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, Italy, France, Greece, and Cyprus." He added that the Soviet people are always ready to support the Palestinian people, the Lebanese National Movement and all struggling peoples.

# PALESTINIAN WOUNDED GO TO G.D.R.

A medical delegation from the German Democratic Republic visited the Palestinian Liberation Organization on November 19. The delegation also visited the Palestinian Red Crescent Society, where they met the Deputy Chairman of the society Dr. Fathi Arafat and heads of the society's sections. The delegation left on November 23, accompanying 60 injured persons from the Palestinian Revolution for treatment in German Democratic Republic hospitals.

# P.L.O. information bulletin



**11 YEARS OF  
REVOLUTIONARY  
ARMED STRUGGLE**