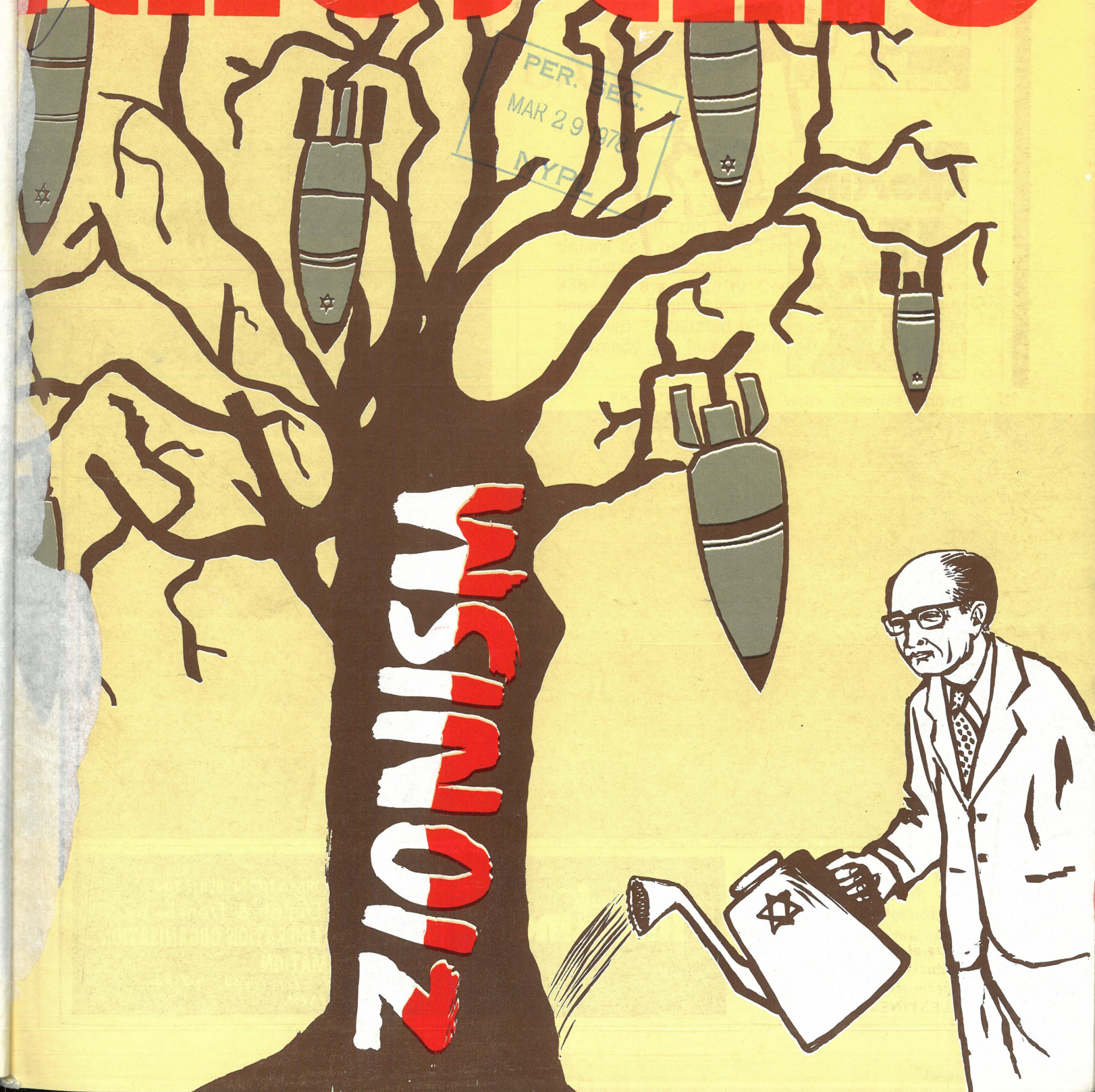


# Palestine

P.L.O.  
information  
bulletin

Vol. 3, No. 9, June 30, 1977







## TO OUR FRIENDS

Owing to the paralysis of all Lebanese institutions during the civil war, we were unable to cash cheques made out to "Palestine" bulletin for subscriptions during 1976. As these cheques are now invalid, we should be most grateful if all the subscribers concerned would forward us a new subscription cheque for "Palestine," payable to our account, number 51080-5706-1A, at the Arab Bank, Ras Beirut Branch, Lebanon. We apologise to our subscribers for this additional inconvenience.

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**Palestine**

BI-MONTHLY INFORMATION BULLETIN  
published in English & French, by  
**THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANISATION**  
**UNIFIED INFORMATION**  
P.O. Box 195168 - Tel. 317442-304584  
BEIRUT LEBANON

## EDITORIAL

# BEGIN'S CABINET

After his failure to win the DASH Movement of Professor Yadin to his coalition, the notorious Begin formed his government with the narrowest majority. Differences arose between both parties mainly concerning ministerial posts and the future of the occupied territories. For Begin desires the complete annexation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and is against any withdrawal from those territories. In his government's declaration Begin promises not to expropriate any Arab land from its Arab owners but to build many settlements in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

Begin formed a government of hawks with Ex-War Minister Dayan as Foreign Minister, Ezer Weizman as war Minister and Arik Sharon as Minister for Agriculture etc... Most important is the Ministry of Immigration, headed by David Levy. This Ministry constitutes a symbol of the Zionist expansionist mentality and intransigence. as if "Israel" possesses vast unpopulated areas like Canada or Australia. In his inaugural speech for the Knesset (Israel Parliament) Begin called upon all the Jews of the World to immigrate to the promised land. Although Begin well realizes that new immigrants mean new wars and consequently more expansion at the expense of the Palestinians and other neighbouring Arab countries.

Calling upon Arab leaders to meet with him anywhere, and at any time, Begin is ostensibly trying to demonstrate his desire for peace as a statesman and to polish his terrorist image. But he is deliberately trying to ignore the Palestinians' right to self-determination in their homeland, Palestine. In his inaugural

speech Begin did not even mention the Palestinians as a people. He proclaimed he would go to Geneva according to resolutions 242 and 338 of the Security Council, but the West Bank, for Begin Judea and Samaria, are already so called "liberated territories", and Jerusalem is already an inseparable part of the Zionist state.

The Zionist speak with pleasure about peace but their concept of peace means preparation for a new war. Their pretended peace means surrender for the Arabs. They covert more Arab territories, while talking about peace. They bring more Jewish settlers to Palestine, and talk about coexistence. The Zionist desire take every thing from the Arabs, their land, their freedom, their rights and they will give nothing in return. So this "Zionist peace is something exceptional which the Arab cannot understand.

The new political line of Begin and his cabinet surely lead to an increase of tension, and most probably to a new war and further catastrophies in the Middle East. The Jewish immigrants suffer from wars the same as the Arabs. Those settlers who came to Palestine to live in peace cannot forever live on alert and in full war mobilization. That is why Begin in his inaugural speech called upon all Jews who left Israel to return back and to share with Begin the good and evil of the promised land.

It seems that the Zionist settlers did not learn from their 29 years of experience in the Middle East. They forget that the Palestinians and Arabs can wait, and will never surrender to foreign invaders, even if they are supported by one of the greatest powers in the world.





Mozambique President Samora Machel  
**ARAFAT CONDEMNS RHODESIAN AGGRESSION IN LETTER TO MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT**

In a letter to Mr. Samora Machel, the President of the people's Republic of Mozambique Yasser Arafat expressed the PLO's solidarity with the struggle of the people of Mozambique headed by Frelimo, and condemned the savage aggression by the Rhodesian regime. The letter reads as follows:-

"In the name of the Palestinian Arab people, and their armed Revolution, and in my own name, I express my strong condemnation of the barbaric and racist aggression carried out against the district of Gaza and the border city of Mapai by the Rhodesian forces.

"This aggression against Mozambique was an attempt to harm the great achievements realized by the heroic people of Mozambique, led by Frelimo and by your wise leadership, and to distract world public opinion from the efforts exerted by the people of Zimbabwe for peace and liberation.

I take this opportunity to express to you, and to the government and people of Mozambique, the solidarity of the Palestinian people and their armed.

Revolution with your struggle against colonialism, racism and Zionism."

Abu Lutf, Head of the PLO Political department, meanwhile sent a cable to the Foreign Minister of Mozambique, reaffirming Palestinian solidarity with the people of Mozambique against the attack by the racist Rhodesian regime, stressing the inevitability of their ultimate victory.

#### ARAB CITIES CONFERENCE ENDS MEETING

The Organization of Arab Cities, which ended its fifth conference on June 11 in Rabat, condemned the Zionist policy of ignoring UN resolutions on the Arab territories occupied since 1967. It called upon peace-loving forces in the world to exert efforts toward permitting the mayors in the occupied homeland to participate in the future meeting of the organization. The conference

decided to establish an Arab institution in Riyadh for developing Arab cities, as well as a social fund in Kuwait. Finally, the organization decided to hold its sixth conference in Doha in 1980.

#### ARAFAT INTERVIEW SHOWN ON BRITISH TV

In a television interview shown in London June 16th, Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and General Commander of the forces of the Palestinian revolution, reaffirmed that the Palestine problem is the essence of the Middle East crisis, and that the Palestinian people, who constitute the most important factor in the equation, cannot be ignored.

Arafat also confirmed that the Geneva Conference on the Middle East cannot possibly succeed

without taking into consideration the roots of the Palestine problem. Arafat then referred to the Palestinian National Congress resolution regarding the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on any liberated part of Palestinian soil.



Shaykh Khalifa Ben Hamad al-Thani  
**RULER OF QATAR CABLES ARAFAT**

Yasser Arafat on June 7 received a cable of thanks from Shaykh Khalifa Ben Hamad al-Thani, Amir of Qatar, in answer to the cable of congratulations which Arafat sent him on the appointment of Shaykh Hamad Ben Khalifa al-Thani as Crown Prince and Minister of Defense.

#### REPORT ON ARAFAT'S VISIT TO GUINEA-BISSAU

Yasser Arafat and the accompanying PLO delegation comprising Abu Lutf, Head of the PLO Political Department; Abu Hassan, and several military officials arrived on June 8 in Guinea-Bissau and immediately met with President Louis Cabral and a high-ranking party and government delegation. The two sides discussed Arab, African and international relations and PLO-Guinea-Bissau bilateral relations. The Guinean delegation expressed their country's full support for, and solidarity with the cause of the Palestinian people and their inalienable national rights. The Palestinian delegation in turn expressed its solidarity with, and support for, the militant experience of Guinea-Bissau. Points of view were in harmony on all issues discussed.



President Boumedienne

#### ARAFAT IN CAIRO

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and General Commander of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution, arrived in Cairo from Algeria on June 9 as part of a tour of several Arab and African countries, including Libya, Senegal and Guinea-Bissau.

In Algiers June 9th, Arafat held a three-hour long meeting with Algerian President Houari Boumedienne, which dealt with several Arab and international subjects, particularly those related to the Palestine cause. The meet was attended by Abu Lutf, head of the PLO Political Department and Abu Hassan, the PLO representative in Algiers.

Following the meeting, Arafat made the following statement to Algerian Television:- "The Algerian stand coincides with the stand of the Palestinian Revolution, and the revolutionary Algerian people under the leadership of President Boumedienne stand firmly on our side and support us in all fields."

Arafat added that Algeria will not consider itself completely independent until Palestine is liberated and the Palestinian people return to their homeland and establish their democratic state on all Palestinian soil.

Later Arafat met with the Palestinian community in Algeria and discussed with them the latest developments of the Palestine cause on all levels and promised them that the struggle for the liberation of Palestine would continue. The Palestinian community pledged to continue supporting the Palestinian Revolution led by Arafat.

Afterwards, Arafat left Algiers

for Cairo, and was seen off at the airport by Muhammad Sharif Mu-saidieh, Head of the Central Committee of the FLN Jalloul al-Ma-la'ka, responsible for the FLN's relations with national liberation movements, and Abu Hassan, the PLO representative in Algiers.

Earlier, during his visit to Guinea-Bissau, Arafat held a press conference during which he declared that the recent declarations of US President Jimmy Carter regarding the Palestine cause represented nothing more than changes in form, and were part of the maneuvers of imperialist policy.

He added that the Palestinian struggle against Zionism would continue, and that the aim of the new Zionist cabinet is the destruction of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation. Arafat confirmed that Israel is the 52nd state of the United States and the tool used by imperialism to dominate strategic positions in the region. As for Zionist threats, Arafat recalled the US defeat in Vietnam in spite of all its nuclear weapons, and said that the fate of Zionism would be similar.

#### DIPLOMATIC SUCCESSES FOR PLO AT ILO AND DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCES IN GENEVA

A 10-day confrontation at the 63rd session of the International Labour conference ended on June 9th with a Palestinian and Arab victory over attempts to freeze a resolution taken in 1974 condemning the Israeli authorities for their discriminatory and racist practices in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories.

The Arab delegation, which earlier presented a request to the Chairman of the conference demanding that the above resolution be considered effective and its implementation necessary, were able after 3 days of negotiations to add a supplementary report describing the freezing of the implementation as illegal.

PLO Official Spokesman Abdel Muhsin Abu Maizar said that the Arab group played a major role in the ILO, and that their solidarity was able to foil American and Zionist attempts to harm their just cause.

In related news, the PLO delegation succeeded in introducing important articles in favour of national liberation movements at the diplomatic conference which completed its work yesterday. Among the newly-added articles are the adoption of two supplementary protocols to the Geneva convention of 1949 stipulating that fighters of liberation movements should enjoy the status of prisoners of war in case of capture, and the rights of liberation movements to sign the Geneva conventions on an equal footing with other member-states. Another important provision adopted set forth the right of the PLO to participate in the development of international law.

President Sekou Toure



#### ARAFAT SENDS GIFT TO SEKOU TOURE

During a ceremony held May 31 at the head-quarters of the national printing press in Conakry in the presence of the Guinean Minister of Information. The Presidential Press Secretary, the director of the Guinean Democratic Party newspaper and the head of the Middle East section in the Foreign Ministry, the PLO representative in Conakry handed a gift from Yasser Arafat to the Guinean President, Ahmad Sekou-toure.

The Guinean Minister of Information, who received Arafat's gift on behalf of Sekoutoure; stressed the ultimate victory of the just struggle waged by the Palestinian Revolution.



## PALESTINE NOTES

### PALESTINIAN WOMEN FIGHTERS ADDRESS CALL TO WOMEN ALL OVER THE WORLD

On the occasion of the visit by a delegation of the International Democratic Women's Union to the Palestinian people in Lebanon, the women fighters of the 'Martyr Intisar Bassim' company today addressed the following call to women all over the world:

" We Palestinian young girls and mothers would like all the women and mothers of the world to know that, in spite of our hatred for war, we were forced to fight and to learn to fight in order to liberate our country, preserve our existence, and establish an independent state for our children.

" While calling upon you to intensify your solidarity campaigns with the Palestinian women and mother, we would like to affirm our solidarity with women all over the world in their struggle for equality, liberation, democracy, social progress and world peace. We pledge to escalate our struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, and your solidarity enhances our determination to achieve our objectives."

Meanwhile, the Democratic Women's delegation and the General Union of Palestinian Women issued a joint communique June 3rd describing their visits to several Palestinian camps and depicting the daily life of Palestinian children who are reared in the misery of the refugee camps, deprived of the basic necessities of life. The delegation praised the role played by the General Union of Palestinian Women in ameliorating the conditions of Palestinian children and in organizing the efforts of Palestinian women into vital activities which were reflected during the Lebanese war.

The delegation also paid a visit to Yasser Arafat, and met with other Palestinian leaders, and expressed to them the Union's sup-

port for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, and its condemnation of the massacres perpetrated by the Lebanese Right-wing forces.

The communique called for the unity of all progressive forces in the Arab region, including women unions, to protect the progressive achievements of the Arab National Liberation movement, and to support the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people.

The two parties discussed the means which would emphasize world support of Palestinian struggle in this critical period and agreed upon the following:

1. Organising meetings, seminars and other activities to promote the just cause of the Palestinian people and mobilizing public opinion to pressure then respective governments in favour of the Palestinian struggle.

2. Screening films and organizing Palestinian exhibitions all over the world to familiarize people with Palestinian tradition and products.

Responding to the call by the administration of the Tal Al-Zaatar school for orphans in providing moral and material aid to Palestinian children inside and outside occupied Palestine, and considering this as one of the major activities during international child year

4. Securing urgent medical aid and treatment opportunities for the victims of the Lebanese war, particularly the injured and disabled women and children.

### ARAFAT IN DAKAR

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and General Commander of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution, arrived on June 6 in the Senegalese capital, Dakar, following a short visit to Libya, as part of a tour of several Arab and African countries.

Arafat stopped briefly at Algiers Airport where he was received by Mr. Muhammad Sharif Masa'diya,

responsible for the Department of Information and Guidance in the Algerian National Liberation Front; Mr. Jalloul Mala'ika, responsible for the FLN's relations with National Liberation Movements; Mr. Muhammad al-Qassouri, responsible for the FLN's Foreign Relations, and Abu Hassan, the PLO representative in Algiers.

At the airport, Arafat spoke, saluting Algerian President Houari Boumedienne, the Algerian people and the FLN, and praising the strong ties between the Palestinian and Algerian people and Algeria's support for the Palestinian Revolution. He said that the Palestinian people are waging a struggle inside the occupied territories and are exerting diplomatic efforts on all levels.

Arafat two days ago met with Libyan Premier Maj. Abdel Salam Jalloud, and discussed with him the latest developments of the Middle East situation.

### UN CENSUS OF PALESTINIAN POPULATION

The UN preparatory Economic Committee for West Asian Affairs assigned the task of taking a census of the Palestinian population ended its meeting in Damascus on June 13. The methods to be used for this task were all decided on, taking into consideration the position of the concerned Arab states hosting Palestinians, whose approval is necessary for the census to be taken.

Walid Qamhawi head of the Palestinian National Fund, who is leading the Palestinian delegation to these meetings, said the census aims at studying the social status of the Palestinians since 1948. He gave the following figures on the demographic distribution of the Palestinians, according to the census carried out by the PLO in 1973.

1 million in Jordan; 716000 in the West Bank; 364000 in the Gaza Strip; 400,000 in the part of Palestine occupied in 1948; 300,000 in Lebanon; 200,000 in Syria; 180,000 in Kuwait; 25,000 in Egypt; 18,000 in Iraq; 15,000 in Libya; 20,000 in Saudi Arabia; 25,000 in the USA; and 7,000 in Latin America.



President Senghor



Chairman Arafat

## PALESTINIAN - SENEGALESE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

the following official joint communique was released:-

" In response to an invitation by Senegalese President Leopold Senghor, Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, paid an official visit to Senegal from June 6th to 8 th.

On June 7th, talks between the Senegalese and Palestinian delegations followed a meeting between Arafat and President Senghor.

" The two parties declared the dangerous situation in the Middle East a threat to world security; and called for the implementation of a just and durable peace in the region, which could only be achieved through solving the Palestine question - the essence of any settlement of the crisis. The two parties confirmed that any just solution should be realized on the basis of implementing the national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish an independent state, and the right of the refugees to return to their homeland. The two parties also condemned Israel's expansionist policy.

"Yasser Arafat thanked the government and people of Senegal for their efforts to support the Palestine cause. He praised the role of President Senghor in the peace-

efforts currently underway in the Middle East. President Senghor in turn praised Arafat for his courageous leadership of the PLO.

" The two parties condemned the racist policy practiced by the Rhodesian and South African regimes, and called for the transfer of authority to the black majority in Zambabwe, Namibia and South Africa. They also declared their readiness to participate by all means in the liberation movements taking into consideration the attempts by the UN and by the Organization of African Unity to achieve a peaceful solution."

The Palestinian delegation headed by Arafat left Senegal for Guinea - Bissau on June 8, and was seen off at the airport by the Senegalese Premier, the Commander of the Army, the Ministers of Defense, Foreign Affairs and Rural Development and several other leading officials.

Before leaving Senegal, Arafat held a press conference, in which he praised Palestinian - Senegalese bilateral relations and the liberation struggles in Africa.

### ARAFAT WELCOMES NORMALIZATION OF EGYPTIAN SOVIET RELATION PRAISES SUPPORT OF AFRICAN STATES

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and General Commander of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution, described his recent tour of a number of Arab and African States as successful, and expressed his deep sa-

tisfaction at the welcome he received in the African countries and the latter's support for the Palestine cause. He also praised the support of President Boumedienne and the Algerian people for the Palestinian Revolution and the Palestinian people's struggle.

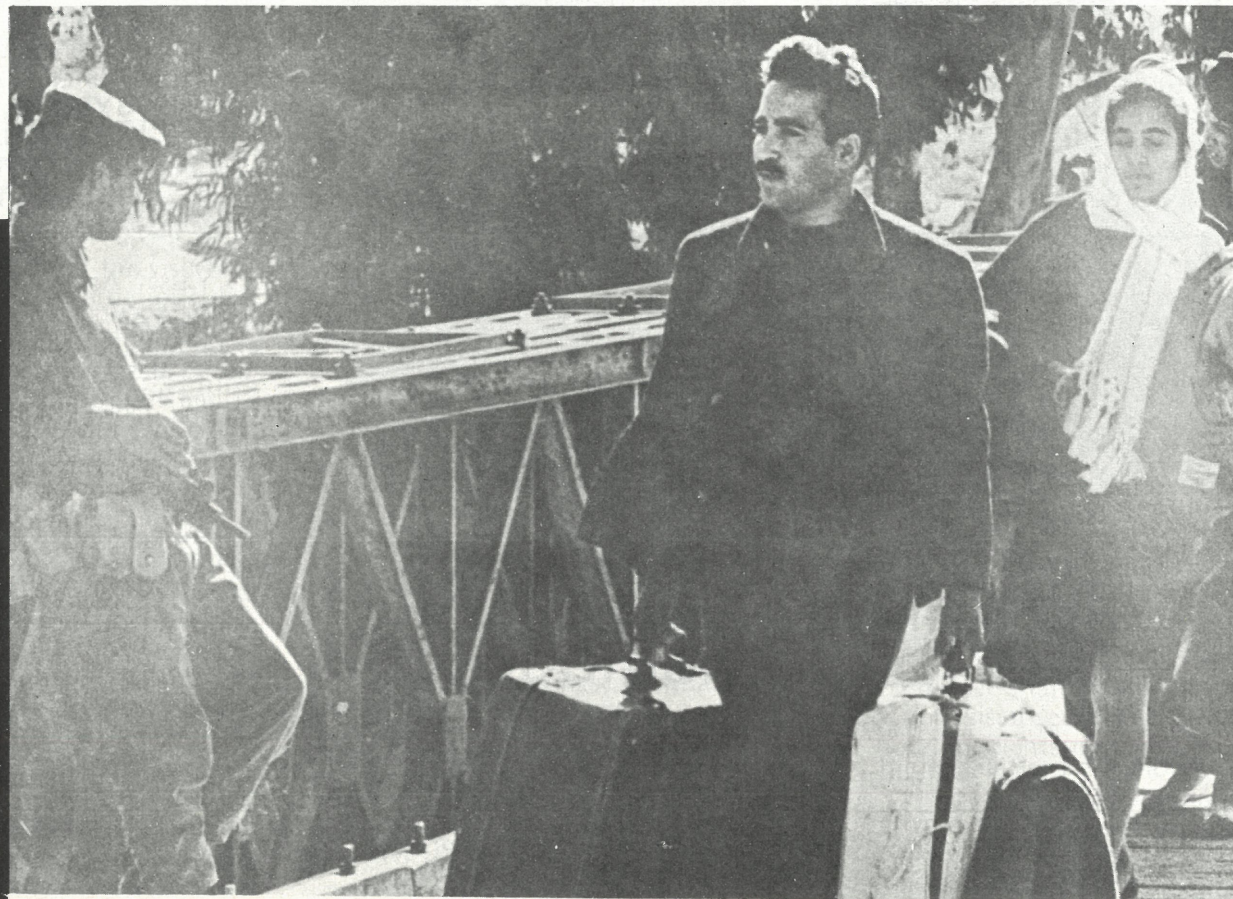
Yasser Arafat moreover expressed his satisfaction at the normalization of Egyptian - Soviet relations.

It is worth recalling that the Palestinian Revolution exerted great efforts towards the re-consolidation of these relations at a time when such a possibility seemed extremely unlikely. Arafat's personal efforts during his meeting with CPSU Secretary-General Leonid Brezhnev, his subsequent meeting with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, and the meeting, which he attended, between Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy and the Soviet Ambassador to Egypt, must also be mentioned in this context.

Yasser Arafat arrived in Beirut on June 12 from Kuwait, at the end of a tour of several Arab and African countries, including Libya, Algeria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Guinea, Bissau and Senegal.







*Zionist terrorism has forced Palestinians to leave their homeland*

## THE ZIONISTS WANT THE PALESTINIANS TO DISAPPEAR AS A PEOPLE

The Zionist well know that there exists a Palestinian people, whom they expelled from Palestine in 1948. They well know that they settled a land which is not theirs. They know that the Palestinian people are resisting the Zionist occupation to regain their legitimate rights. They know that they destroyed the Palestinians' towns and villages to settle the Zionist immigrants in their place. They know that they changed the name of the towns and villages to new Hebrew names. All of these facts and others are crimes committed by the Israeli settlers against the people whom they deprived of their rights.

With their Worldwide propaganda, the Zionists made the whole world believe that Palestine was "a land without a people," an unpopulated desert which the Israelis made blossom. And when the Palestinian refugee problem came to the surface, the Zionists said that the problem was artificially provoked by the Arab leadership and that the Palestinians could be resettled anywhere. Anywhere, that is, except in their homeland, Palestine. The world believed Zionist propaganda especially when it was based on the alleged historical and Biblical rights of the Jews to Palestine, Palestine, "the Promised Land," "Eretz

Israel," was ostensibly promised to the Jews by God, Jehova. Whatever Jehova may have said, he certainly did not tell the Hebrew invaders to kill another people, the Palestinians.

At the First Zionist Congress in Basel in 1897, the Zionist movement decided to Judaize Palestine, a land already inhabited by a people, the Palestinians. There is no doubt that the persecutions of the Jews in Europe helped and accelerated the realization of the Zionist dream.

The Balance of forces in the world after World War II and the greedy interests of colonialism and

imperialism worked in favor of the Judaization of Palestine, and Palestine consequently became Israel in 1948. The Palestinians were evicted from their homeland to make room for the Zionist settlers. In order to relieve the Jewish suffering in Europe, the big powers and the Zionist movement created a new problem in the Middle East. Another people, the Palestinians, were made to suffer. But since when have big powers and greedily colonial and imperial interests cared for human misfortune. Human beings were always more means to serve such interests' political ends. In our case, the Palestinians fell victim to the Zionists' ambitions and the colonial interests of the big powers.

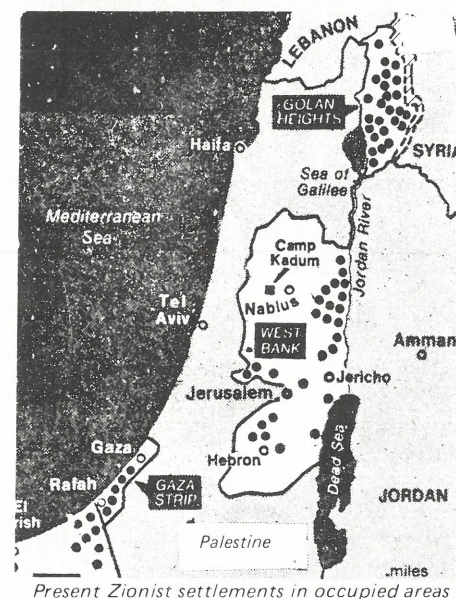
The Middle East has become a permanent hot point in the world, and is the most likely place to spark the flame of a new world war.

The Zionists prefer to deal with the Arab states, ignoring the Palestinians. Thus they make the Middle East crisis a conflict of borders between Israel and its Arab neighbors. All the Zionist leaders, including Begin, wish to deal directly with the Arab countries, thus denying the Palestinian people's existence, for Palestine was a "desert." They wish to bargain about border adjustments with the Arab countries, but they never wish to talk about the Palestinians. The Zionists would like to see the Palestinians disappear as a people, since the Palestinians constitute a nightmare for Begin and his fanatical colleagues. Every Palestinian is a problem for the Zionists and every new-born Palestinian is a new problem. Begin and his rightist bloc have 4 million problems. Can he and his allies avoid the Palestinian problem? For almost six decades, since the Balfour declaration in 1917, the Palestinian people have been struggling, first against the British Mandate, and then against Zionist settler-colonialism. Today the Palestinian people are resisting Zionist occupation and fascism. Because they are on the side of right they will continue to defend themselves against the arrogant Zionist mentality. Because they have no other choice they will continue their resistance with all means against foreign

occupation and settler-colonialism.

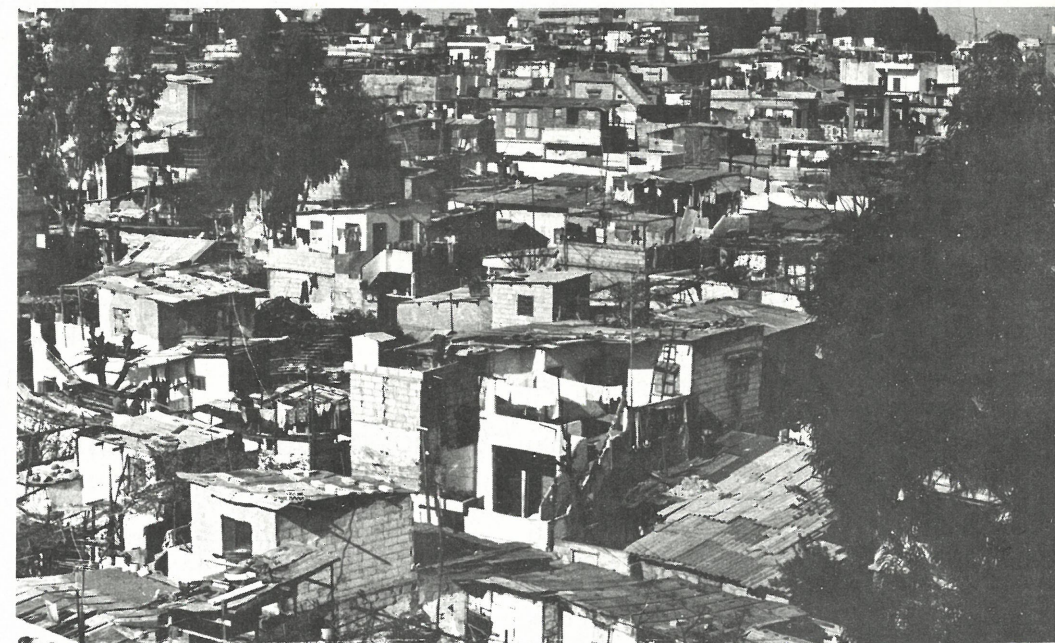
The Palestinians do not intend to throw anybody into the sea, but neither do they accept being thrown into the desert. Like all other peoples in the world, they want to live peacefully in their homeland. They do not want to oppress anybody, but neither do they want to be oppressed by anybody. The Palestinians have the right to live in freedom, dignity and equality with all other communities in their homeland.

The Palestinians appreciate President Carter's efforts to settle



the Middle East conflict, and also his promise of a "homeland" for the Palestinians. But we want to tell President Carter that he is not Balfour and the Palestinians are not the Zionist in 1917 Balfour, who did not own the land, promised Palestine to those who did not deserve it- the Zionist. Palestine is the homeland of the Palestinians and the Zionists are its illegal occupants. What the Palestinians hope is that the US President will be able to convince the Zionist leaders to recognize the Palestinian people's right to exist and to live peacefully in their homeland. He must convince the Zionist leaders to withdraw from the occupied territories of 1967, to stop building settlements in the occupied territories and to stop populating them with newly-immigrated Zionist settlers. The Palestinians hope that the US President will be able to convince the Zionist leaders to show their goodwill towards peace in the Middle East.

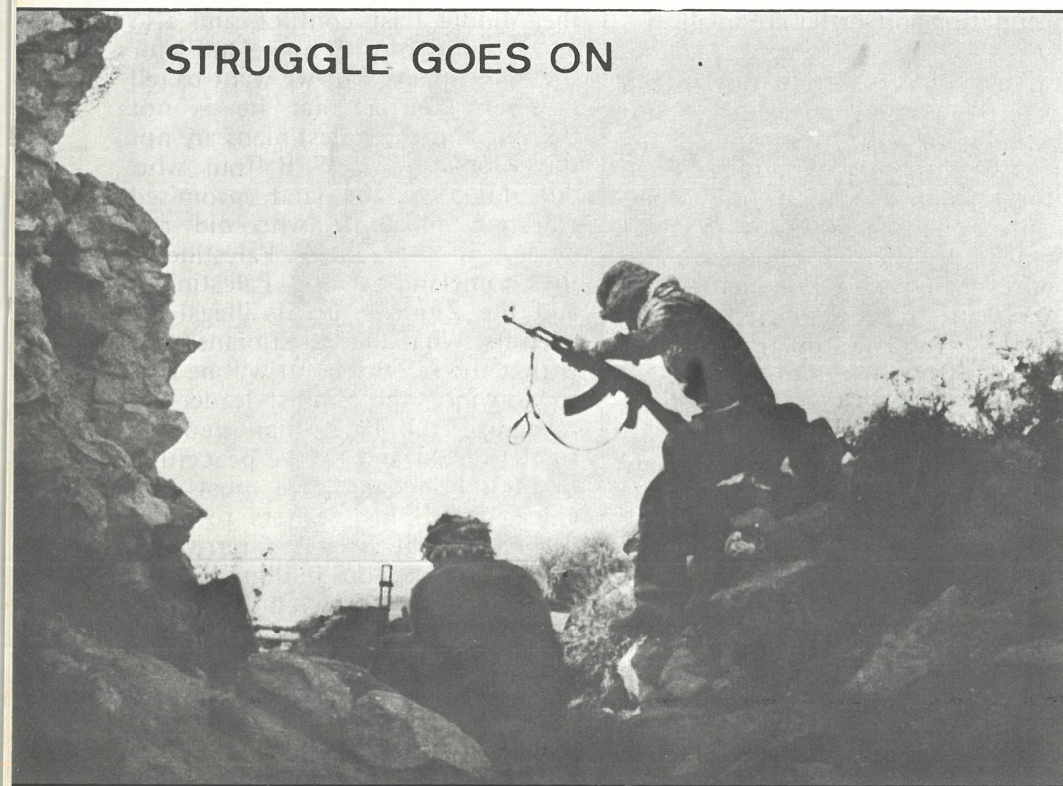
Palestine, the Land of Peace, is big enough to contain all the communities, the Jewish immigrants and the Palestinians, Moslems and Christians. It is high time for the Zionists to take the first step towards peace and show their goodwill. But is Begin's terrorist background and his recent expansionist declarations encouragements for Peace?



*Even Palestinian refugee camps are subjected to continuous Israeli attacks*



## STRUGGLE GOES ON



*Our continuing armed struggle to liberate our homeland*

### COMMANDO ATTACKS IN HAIFA AND NAZARETH

Palestinian revolutionaries on the 29th and 31st of May carried out successful attacks in the area of Nazareth and in the city of Haifa, both in the areas of Palestine occupied in 1948.

The Palestine Military Spokesman issued the following communiques; NO.56/77 : One of our combat units operating inside occupied Palestine planted several anti-vehicular mines along the military road connecting Nazareth with the Upper Galilee area. At 9 PM On May 29th, while a military truck was passing along the above-mentioned road, one of the mines exploded underneath it, destroying the truck and killing its driver.

Zionist soldiers immediately arrived and while searching the area discovered another of the mines planted by our revolutionaries. The enemy forces also set-up several check-points and arrested around 15 Palestinian citizens for their alleged connection with the planting of the mines. Our fighters returned safely to base.

NO.57/77:- Acting on order

after extensive reconnaissance of its target, group 'B' on the night of May 31st, placed timed explosive charges in a military worksite of a plant for the assembly and maintenance of armoured vehicles in the Mahane David quarter of Haifa. Our fighters then returned safely to base.

At 10:30 PM on the same night, the charges exploded, starting a fire at the worksite, which then spread to nearby warehouses. Fire-engines were immediately rushed into the area from all parts of Haifa, as it was feared that the fire would spread to the other warehouses containing armoured vehicles.

The enemy losses included the complete destruction of a military worksite, and the wounding of a number of enemy soldiers working there.

### BOMB BLAST IN TEL AVIV

A strong explosion took place June 5 in the home of a high-ranking Israeli officer in Tel Aviv, killing him, several members of his family and others present in his house. Several neighbouring houses

were also damaged.

Zionist sources admitted the explosion but claimed that the officer had brought it home from his office to defuse, but it exploded in his hands and damaged his house. The sources deliberately failed to mention the identity of the officer.

In other news, Radio Israel said that the Israeli police this morning discovered explosive charges in the Labour Exchange in al-Zahra street in Jerusalem before their explosion. The radio added that Israeli explosives experts blew up the charges, which were hidden in a plastic bag in one of the corners of the above-mentioned office.

### EXPLOSION IN TEL AVIV SHOP CHARGE DISCOVERED IN JERUSALEM

Palestinian revolutionaries carried out two military operations in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem on June 12. The Palestinian Military Spokesman issued the following communiques:-

No. 58/77:

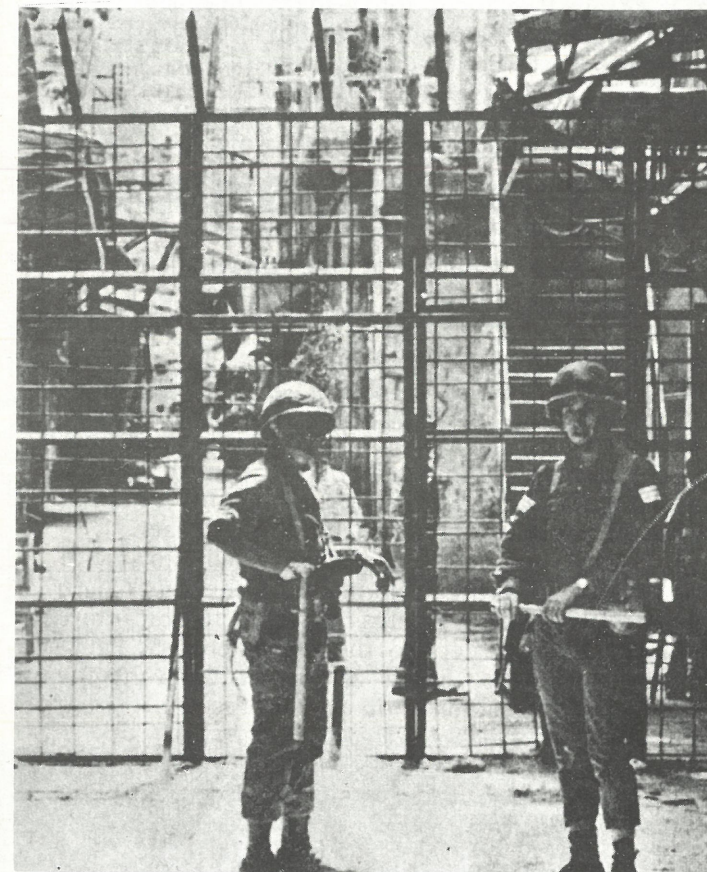
One of our special groups operating inside occupied Palestine planted timed explosive charges inside a shop in David St. in Tel Aviv. The charges exploded at 1:15 AM on June 12, completely destroying the shop and its contents, partially damaging near-by shops and breaching the windows of all surrounding buildings. The residents of the area immediately hurried to the shelters, while policemen evacuated the streets of people and cars. Our commandos returned safely to base.

No. 59/77

Acting on orders from the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution, special unit 'A' planted timed explosive charges near an Israeli check-point between the Wadi al-Joz and Shaykh Jarrah districts of Jerusalem, after avoiding several other check-points inside the city. The charges discovered at 5:15 PM on June 12, just before they were due to explode and were defused by explosives experts. The Zionist Security forces launched wide-scale arrests and detained 20 Palestinian citizens.

## OCCUPATION DIARY

# STRIKES AND DEMONSTRATIONS MARK TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF ISRAELI OCCUPATION



*Israeli soldiers erect gates in Nablus in attempt to control demonstrations*

On the tenth anniversary of Israel's occupation of the West Bank the occupation forces intensified security measures in the West Bank with massive numbers of heavily-armed troops. They aimed to suppress any mass demonstrations that might occur on June 5, and increased their patrols and checkpoints at the entrances of the main West Bank cities. Their precautions were justified, because June 5 was marked by a general strike and demonstrations, not only in the occupied territories but also within Israel's 1948 boundaries.

### GENERAL STRIKE PARALYZES WEST BANK

The general strike on the 10th anniversary of the occupation on Sunday, June 5th, was observed in all towns and cities of the West Bank.

Violent demonstrations also took place in some areas in spite of all the preventive security measures taken by the Zionist authorities.

In Nablus, Ramallah, Hebron, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Tulkarm, Jenin and other West Bank towns, demonstrators chanting slogans clashed with Israeli forces. Hand-to-hand fighting also took place when helmeted Israeli soldiers tried to bring down Palestinian banners and flags hoisted on roof-tops and balconies. During these clashes dozens of citizens were arrested, among them George Hazboun, acting Mayor of Bethlehem. Others were arrested in their houses Saturday night, among them Abdallah Zafer from Ramallah, Abdel Majid Hamdan and Ibrahim Yussef from Bethlehem.

In Haifa, Arab students and progressive democratic Jews organized a gathering on the Haifa University campus, during which they called for an Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian people's rights including that of statehood. However, policemen called up by the University administration interrupted the meeting and dispersed the students who thereupon staged a sit-in in the main university hall, in protest against the intervention of the police.

In Tel Aviv, young members of the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality marched through the city's main avenue, carrying banners denouncing the Israeli occupation of Arab territories.

A similar procession took place in Jerusalem, ending up in front of the Knesset. Pamphlets released by the Front were distributed in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and other cities and towns in

the parts of Palestine occupied in 1948. The pamphlets read: "Peace will not be achieved, and the occupation led to a war of attrition, to further bloodshed and then to the October war which resulted in thousands of victims from both sides. And still security was not attained and a new war is likely to occur at any time with an Israel isolated in the international arena in a way never before witnessed. The policy of the Labour government has paved



the way for Likud which increases the possibility of a war." The communique which ended by calling for a unified struggle to prevent an eventual new war, also included a peace project which can be summarized in the following points:

1. Peace should be based on respect for the rights of all the peoples and countries of the area, including those of the Palestinian Arab people.

2. Israel should withdraw from all territories occupied in 1967 and the frontiers of peace should be those of June 5, 1967.

3. The rights of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination and establishing their independent state should be recognized.

4. The Geneva peace conference should be held without delay, with the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO as the legitimate and recognized representative of the Palestinian people.

The Bethlehem Municipality issued a communique on the fifth of June, asking all peace-loving forces in the world to call for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the territories occupied in 1967 and the recognition of the national legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, according to the UN General Assembly resolutions.

#### THOUSANDS OF PALESTINIANS DEMONSTRATE ON JUNE 15

Thousands of Palestinians from Nablus, Tulkarm, al-Bira, Jenin and other towns and cities of the occupied West Bank took to the streets on the 15th of June, demonstrating against the aggressive expansionist policy of the Israeli authorities, and condemning their settlement policies and their expulsion of Palestinian citizens from their homes and lands.

According to reports from occupied Palestine, a general strike was observed, and work was completely paralyzed in the industrial sector. Schools, colleges and all other institutions closed down, while public transport came to a halt, and barricades were set up on several roads.

The reports added that banners were raised calling for the liberation of all occupied Arab territories and the realization of the Palestinian people's rights.

The Israeli military authorities tried to contain these massive demonstrations, and dispatched huge police forces to disperse the demonstrators, using armoured vehicles, tear-gas grenades and machine-guns. Several citizens were

wounded during the clashes, while the campaigns of search and arrest continued.

The reports moreover confirmed that hundreds of high school students participated in the 15th of June demonstrations, after leaving their examination rooms. Dozens of them were arrested and kept from completing their exams.

#### - TENSION MOUNTS IN WEST BANK ON EVE ON JUNE 5

#### - RADIO ISRAEL PREDICTS COMMANDO OPERATIONS

According to reports from occupied Palestine, the Zionist authorities have intensified security measures in the occupied territories with massive numbers of heavily armed security forces to suppress any mass demonstration on the 10th anniversary of the June 1967 War.

Zionist security forces have increased their patrols and check-points at the entrance of the main West Bank cities, particularly Nablus, Ramallah, Jerusalem, Tulkarem and Jenin, and communications between the West Bank and the territories occupied in 1948 were reportedly completely paralyzed on the eve of June 5th.

Revolutionary slogans already over the walls of cities and towns, and leaflets were distributed everywhere, calling for the downfall of the occupation and for a general strike to be observed June 5 which has been declared a day of national mourning.

Meanwhile, in its Hebrew Language broadcast June 4, Radio Israel reported that next summer is expected to be a very hot one, and that Palestinian commandos will not launch attacks from across the Lebanese frontiers this time, but will instead strike into the depths of Israel.

Radio Israel added that the Israeli Ministry of Interior and the Command of the Civil Guard recently asked Zionist settlers to be more cautious and alert to the movements of Palestinian citizens, in an attempt to prevent the escalation of commando operations.

*Palestinian masses will not yield to Zionist occupation*



*All are ready to resist occupation*

## WEST BANK REACTIONS TO THE ISRAELI NINTH KNESSET ELECTIONS

The results of the Israeli elections, which enabled the Likud to ascend to power, and the declarations of the Likud's fascist terrorist leader in which he described the occupied territories as "liberated lands," have left gloomy shadows in the occupied West Bank and led to wide-ranging reactions among different sectors of the population.

Following is a record of the viewpoints and observations of the

mayors of the occupied territories, as well as some comments by leaders of the Knesset electoral lists. **Karim Khalaf, Mayor of Ramallah:**

"We were not astonished by this result, for all Israel's previous prime ministers ignored the rights of the Palestinian people in their programs, including their right to self-determination and their right to live in an independent state. For the Palestinian people this result is the same as any other result. I wish to point out that Begin declared immediately after his party's victory that the West Bank was not an occupied land but had been "liberated" from occupation. I would like to remind Begin that the land is Palestinian and it belongs to the Palestinian people. We are a peace-loving people and we are ready for peace. But unfortunately the recent elections have exploded all chances of peace.

"In fact I pity our brothers the Jews for these elections, but they have made their choice, they have chosen Begin, and they will have to shoulder the responsibility for the future wars that will erupt in this region."

**Fahd al-Qawasmeh, Mayor of Hebron:**

"The issue of Arab-Israeli peace does not yield for the sake of the Likud party, but there are other considerations which affect that issue... As for us inside the occupied territories, we now face a hot summer during which we will solidify our commitment to our rights as well as to our leadership, the Palestine Liberation Organization."

**Bassam al-Shaka'a, Mayor of Nablus:**

"The formation of a Likud government will increase political confusion and internal problems. There is a great possibility of tension in this area that will affect the world. Attempts to colonize and annex Arab territories will increase.

"We can do nothing but cling to our just, legal rights and consolidate our people's unity within the framework of the PLO, with deep confidence that world opinion supports our just cause".

**Hilmi Hannoun, Mayor of Tulkarem:**

"The Zionist Israeli policy in Palestine has one goal, for all the Israeli parties want to Judaize all of Palestine. Hence, the Arab world will have to be alert in the future. The Arabs must prepare themselves economically and militarily, and be ready for any surprise."

**Rashad al-Shawa, Mayor of Gaza:**

"The Israeli government will cling to its policies... But we say that we are here now and we stay here forever."

**Ibrahim Suleiman, Mayor of Al-Bireh:**

"The aims and political program of the Likud bloc push peace chances further away, and threaten us with the eruption of a new, savage war."

**Meir Vilner, General Secretary of the Israeli Communist Party (Rakah):**

"What worries the Communists are the dangers of war, unemployment, and the disappearance of democratic freedoms which threaten the people and working class. These dangers will become more acute if the Likud ascends to power."





Sholamit Aloni, Member of the Knesset and the Israeli League for Human and Civil Rights:

"These elections were a victory for religious intransigence, stupidity, chauvanism and bribery. I advise Israel's citizens to wear their battle helmets from now on."

Saif Eddin al-Zuobi, United Arab List following al-Makhra'a:

"May God have mercy on you."

#### NEWSPAPER REACTIONS TO ISRAELI ELECTIONS

The ascent of an ultra-rightist racist to power in Israel has caused confusion and disorder. *Al-Ittihad* the central organ of the Israeli Communist Party, considers this development a dangerous threat to peace in the Middle East. The Likud's annexation policy rejects any concessions in the West Bank due to Begin's belief that the West Bank is "liberated," rather than occupied, territory. "Such a policy," *Al-Ittihad* said will inevitably lead to war and destroy the chances of peace in the area. Internally, Likud policies will endanger workers' rights and democratic freedoms, especially the rights and freedoms — of the Arab masses in Israel. Our people are fully aware of the sufferings inflicted by the fascists and semi fascists against our national minorities in their own homeland in the past. What will be the situation if the Likud is given a similar chance in the future?

"None of us can absolve the Makhra'a governments and their racist, expansionist and oppressive policies of responsibility for this situation. Neither can we absolve American imperialism and its servile agents — nor some of the officials of some Arab countries whom the US deceived — of responsibility for every drop of blood or every tear that will be shed as a consequence of the Likud's rise to power."

The newspaper concluded by calling for a broad front, the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality, to confront the Likud's extremist policies.

## KARIM KHALAF: ON INCIDENTS AT DIRABU MESHA'AL

Menachem Begin visited Kufor Quaddoum, the settlement which was established during the Labor party regimes led by Rabin and Peres. Begin was not looking for new settlement sites, but for already-existing towns and villages to establish settlements in. You have heard about what happened in Deir Abu Mesha'al for 40 days, until last week. The Israelis, and by this I mean soldiers of the occupation army itself, came every night to this village to frighten its people. They broke down doors, smashed glass and fired shots. After this had gone on for 40 days the people and notables of Deir Abu Mesha'al came to me, the Mayor of Ramallah, and they told me what was happening there. I subsequently went to the military governor and discussed the matter with him. He said that Arabs were creating the disturbances, and I replied that the Israelis did not permit Arabs to carry guns, and he knew very well that Arabs were not the culprits. If an Arab were to fire a shot in Ramallah, The Israeli army would come and surround the whole town, searching house by house for the man who had the gun. Anyway, after this I called a meeting of my colleagues, the mayors of the Ramallah district, and we visited Deir Abu Mesha'al on Thursday, May 13th. We arrived there about 7:30 P.M.; and remained overnight to see what would happen. The disturbances usually began around midnight. At 10:30, the military governor himself came, and ordered us to leave the village. We refused, but he said it was a military order. We asked him to protect the village, and he gave us his promise, but we knew that all which had been



Karim Khalaf

happening in the village had been perpetrated by his troops or the settlers they protected. So we left. Two days later, some more villagers came to my home and told me that the attacks had resumed again. So we mayors held another meeting, and went again to Deir Abu Masha'al. We stayed overnight there, and believe me what we witnessed was horrible. The children of Deir Abu Mesha'al had not been able to sleep regularly for forty days. The adults would guard the village during the night and sleep during the day. We heard shots, and saw a soldier shooting inside the village. Some of the people noticed an army truck which came and unloaded soldiers, one of whom dropped his cap. We now have the proof of the cap.

Now we are publicizing these incidents, and we are going to press a case against the authorities and settlers who were coming every

night to disturb and frightened the inhabitants of Deir Abu Mesha'al. We need your help in generating publicity.

There are indications that Menachem Begin will come to Ramallah and Bira and Nablus tomorrow and settle inside those cities. You remember what Kahane did in Nablus a few weeks ago, when he came by himself and tried to lay the first stone for the establishment of a settlement inside the old city of Nablus itself, so Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister will come by himself and he will lay the first stones in Ramallah. Nablus, Tulkarm, everywhere.

So anyhow, you should take care of yourselves, and you should work hard to save your brothers who are living under occupation. And be sure that we will never leave our country. We believe in humanity, and we believe in human rights, but, although Carter says a lot of things about human rights, he does not seem aware of what is happening here in this area. So if human rights mean rule by occupiers, then to hell with human rights. Human rights involve dealing with others in brotherly way. And you should know that even we love the Jews, we don't hate them. We love the Jews and we are doing our best to convince them that our enemies are the Zionist movement and imperialism.

## DEMOCRATIC AND WORKERS' UNITY NEEDED TO REBUFF THE EXTREME RIGHT

Tel Aviv, May 18, 1977 (Special Correspondent): Here is the statement of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of Israel regarding the results of the elections to the 9th Knesset:

"The Politbureau of the CPI met on May 18, 1977, for preliminary discussions of the results of the elections to the 9th Knesset.

"The Politbureau draws attention to the great success of the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality (DFPE), in spite of the difficulties, threats, and pressures it faced. The DFPE's success in the Knesset elections is an important contribution to the struggle for peace and democracy for the rights of the working people, for equality of rights for the Arab population in Israel, and for equality of rights between the communities.

"The influence of the CPI and its allies in the DFPE has increased among the Jewish voters, who displayed political consciousness, and working-class and national responsibility, despite the chauvinist and militaristic atmosphere, and despite anti-Soviet and anti-Communist incitement.

"From the Arab population the DFPE gained a victory of the utmost political importance. For the first time, the Arab population in Israel voted for the DFPE, whose center is the CPI. The Arab population thereby displayed exemplary political maturity, and contributed honorably and courageously to the struggle for civil and national equality, for Jewish-Arab brotherhood, for the rights of the Palestinian Arab people, and for a just peace which will respect the rights of Israel and the Arab people alike.

"The Politbureau congratulates the party members, and the Communist Youth, our sympathizers, and all the components of the DFPE — Jews and Arabs — on their devoted and united activity during the election campaign.

The Politbureau will act in accordance with the resolutions of the Central Committee of the party for establishing a front for the forthcoming elections to the Histadrut Congress, the Congress of Na'met, women's and workers' organisations, and the local workers' councils.

"The Politbureau notes with concern that the overall results of the elections to the 9th Knesset show a turn to the extreme and hawkish right and a crushing defeat for the ruling Labor Alignment. The Likud has become the principal party in Israel, and will probably form the next government. This means the intensification of the danger of war and the threat to democratic freedoms, and means an intensified assault upon the wages and rights of the workers, the danger of mass unemployment, the danger of introduction of compulsory arbitration, and the denial of the workers' freedom to strike.

"The victory of the Likud is the victory of the big capitalists who accumulate massive amounts of capital from the continuation of the occupation and arms race, and from the inflation that lowers the living standards of the workers and popular masses.

"At the same time, the Politbureau points out that many of those who voted for the Likud did so, not because they support its



policy of war or its anti-worker, anti-democratic policy, but because they were misled by the Likud's fraudulent and demagogic propaganda. In reality, the policy of the Likud is not only unable to solve any of Israel's great problems, but will aggravate them further. Consequently, Israel is entering into a situation of instability and of intensifying political and social upheaval.

"The defeat of the Labor Alignment (Mapam) in the elections stems from the Alignment's policy failures, which put Israel at an impasse and in a severe political and economic crisis, prevented peace, intensified the national oppression of the Arab population and the discrimination against the members of the Oriental Jewish communities and created exceptional poverty. The corruption which spread through the top leadership of the government was among the important factors causing the Alignment's defeat. Above all, the Labor Party's policy of yielding to the hawkish forces within it, its failure to draw political and social lines of demarcation between itself and the Likud, and its failure to present a realistic road to peace and a real solution to Israel's economic and social problems, were the main causes of the Alignment's defeat.

"The CPI ceaselessly warned that the policies of the Alignment and of the government policies which sabotaged peace efforts, aspired to annex territory, intensified oppression and colonial expansion in the occupied territories, intensified the arms race, intensified the national oppression of the Arab population and the criminal discrimination against the members of the Oriental communities, which brought about the deepening of social polarization, and the lowering of the living standards of the toilers and the middle strata—all paved the way for the extreme right's rise to power. And indeed, what we had warned of has come to pass. In addition, the numerous votes received by the "Democratic Movement for Change"—whose foreign policy is close to the Alignment's, and whose domestic policies are close to the Likud's—

were an expression of protest against the rule of the corrupt and failing Alignment. The increase in strength of the National Religious Party, whose policy is defined by hawks, also symbolizes the strengthening of the right.

"The growth of the right obliges all those who did not comprehend the supreme importance of unity between all forces of peace, equality and democracy in Israel, to block the right's road to power, and to bring the Alignment and the government to account for their policies.

"In the new situation that has been created, the Politbureau of the CPI calls upon all the workers' parties and democratic organizations and personalities to unite for action in the struggle to rebuff the extreme right, to prevent the establishment of a Likud government, to defend democratic freedoms, to prevent a new war (which is liable to be more destructive than the previous ones), and also is the path to the solution of economic and social questions.

The Communist Party of Israel will use all its power to rebuff the threat that the extreme right—Likud and its allies—poses to peace, democracy and workers' rights.

"The Politbureau of the CPI calls on all workers' parties in the Histadrut to coordinate their platforms in order to prevent the strengthening of the Likud in the Histadrut in the forthcoming elections.

"The victory of the extreme right in the Knesset elections carries great perils for the workers and people of Israel. However, this is a temporary victory for Likud's policy, and its doomed to complete failure because it stands in glaring contradiction to reality in the world and the Middle East, and completely contradicts the true interests of Israel.

"In democratic and workers' unity, and in Jewish-Arab unity for peace and equality, are the means to confront dangers and open the road to peace and progress."

### HUMAN RIGHTS LEAGUE CALLS FOR RELEASE OF PALESTINIAN DETAINEES

The Human Rights League in the Zionist entity addressed a call on June 2 to public opinion inside and outside occupied Palestine, requesting the release of eight Palestinian detainees who are seriously ill, and deprived from any medical treatment in Israeli jails.

The detainees are: Ismail Kamal Arafat and Muhammad Suleiman Qattash, both completely paralysed, Hafez Suleiman Khallani who lost an arm and is paralyzed in the legs; Muhammad Badi Jabarin, who has a serious heart condition; Ali Nafi Abdo (61) who suffers from several diseases, including high blood pressure and diabetes; Mariam al-Shakhshir who has rheumatism; Muhammad Rashid Jihad who has cancer; Yussef Adelbi who has gangrene in one leg which should be amputated.

The communique also called upon world public opinion to take immediate action and ask the Israeli authorities to improve the conditions of these detainees and to release them.

### MATZPEN MEMO ON 1967 ANNIVERSARY

In a memo it sent to the Mayor of Hebron on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Israeli aggression of 1967, the Matzpen organization in occupied Palestine reconfirmed its solidarity with the Palestinian people and the continuation of the struggle against Zionism, racism and settlement projects on Arab Lands. The memo said: "We would like you to know that there are still people in occupied Palestine who are strongly resisting the policies of all the Zionist parties participating in the occupation terror."

The memo continues: "We Jews and Arabs, are struggling against Zionism and its settlement plans which are the causes of the conflict."

The Matzpen memo then demanded the immediate and uncon-

ditional withdrawal of Zionist forces from all occupied Arab territories and the abolition of all Zionist settlements.

### PALESTINIANS AND PROGRESSIVE JEWS STAGE A PROTEST ON 1967 WAR ANNIVERSARY

The Palestinian masses in the territories occupied in 1948 together with progressive Jewish circles, marked the tenth anniversary of the 1967 Zionist aggression in a series of activities in solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian masses inside and outside occupied Palestine.

In Haifa, Israeli police for the first time occupied and took positions inside the university and pursued Arab students in an attempt to stop them from commemorating this anniversary. Students' committee in Haifa university had called for a peaceful protest demonstration, but the university administration refused to give them permission. However, more than 3000 Arab and Jewish students, in addition to several democratic professors, gathered inside the student dorms to protest the entry of the police onto the campus. The students then distributed two pamphlets, the first on the occasion intervention of the Zionist police in the university.

According to reports from Haifa, the University administration intends to press charges against the Arab student committee for disturbing the peace on the university grounds.

Meanwhile in the Galilee village of Shfa Amr, a huge rally was held during which Tewfiq Zayyad, Mayor of Nazareth and a member of the Knesset, spoke. In al-Taibe, another popular meeting was held, during which the head of the local council and the progressive Jewish lawyer, Felicia Langer, a member of the Rakah Executive Committee, spoke condemning the continuation of the Zionist occupation, and demanded the complete withdrawal of the Israeli occupation and the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people.

Other rallies were also held in Kfar Yassin and Abu Sannar.



Funeral of Mahmoud al-Hamshari, assassinated in Paris in early 1973

## ISRAELI FASCISTS PLAN NEW TERROR OPERATIONS

"We will shoot at them whenever they raise their heads"

After the take-over by the openly reactionary Begin-Dayan-Weizman faction, the world has to reckon with an increase in the criminal activities of Israeli terror and murder squads.

It is commonly known that the Zionist authorities have long endorsed the forming of secret terror units from the Israeli Army and the Israeli secret service, Mossad, and that these killer units have been sent out in numerous attempts to terrorize the Palestinian and Arab people and to liquidate their cadres and leaders. They have also been dispatched for murder in many Western and "neutral" countries.

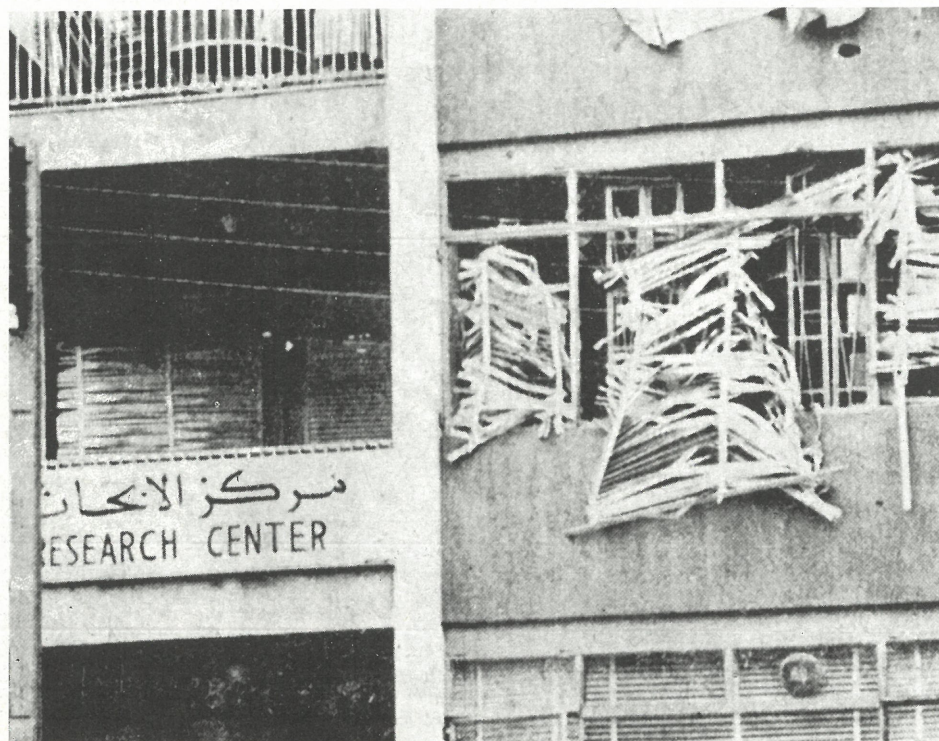
Now, it must be expected that Begin and his like, in their desperate attempt to escape the internal, international, social, economic, political and moral bankruptcy of Zionism, will increasingly clutch for

terror techniques and manoeuvres against the Palestinian people and their organizations and all other forces opposed to the course of intensified colonialist expansion and suppression.

### ARDENT PROPAGANDISTS OF TERROR

Not only Prime Minister Begin, the father of Irgun and the boss behind the King David hotel bombing and the Deir Yassin massacre, is pre-disposed to resort to his old habits. His new "minister for agriculture", the general and landlord Ariel Sharon, has been a long-standing propagandist for world-wide Israeli "counter" terror. Reacting to the recognition of the solidaristic reception Yassir Arafat found at the United Nations, General Sharon declared in an Israeli broadcast in December 1974 that Israeli special squads must kill the leaders of the





*Palestine Research Center, also attacked on the same day*

ever he raises his head, I will shoot at him."

All the "statements" of the new Israeli government leaders abound with such rude hatred and cynicism towards the Palestinian people and its resistance against decades of Zionist settler aggression. And there is no reason at all why one should take their threats as mere bluster.

### MILITARY ADVENTURES AGAINST PEACE

From a general political view, it is quite likely that the fundamentally negative attitude of Begin and his cohort towards a just peace and any political solution putting an end to the fascist expansionist function of Zionism will precipitate them into military "initiatives" and adventures. Hereby, the Zionist leaders may well prefer to resort to terror activities and operations instead of directly and openly starting an overall war in contradiction to the interests of their patrons in the U.S.A. On the Israeli internal level, the controversial Begin regime could be moved to silence political and economic opposition in a fascist turn by "tough" and "daring" terror operations, and also to stop the growing voices, even inside the Jewish community, calling for a just co-existence with the Palestinian and Arab people and the recognition of the PLO.

Palestinian and Arab organizations all over the world and execute attacks on their offices and representations. Although this might imply political difficulties for Israel, as he conceded, this was "not only Israel's war but a Jewish war" ("Associated Press", 19 December 1974, from Tel Aviv). It was reported that Begin, while patching his present government together, originally planned to assign to Sharon a special "anti-terror" ministry, a plan which was only seemingly dropped because of internal Likud quarrels.

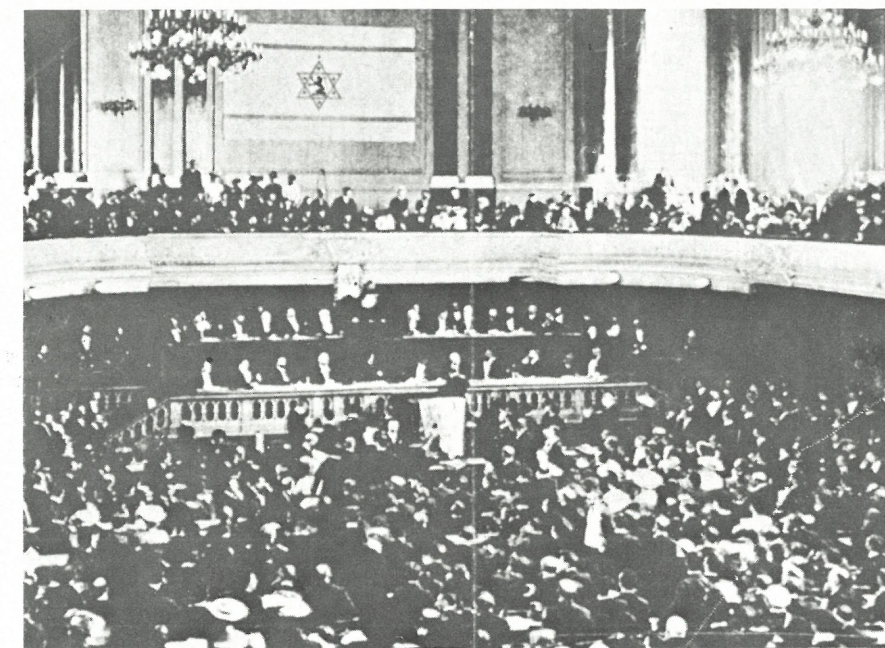
The former "defence" and now foreign minister Dayan is infamous for his ruthless military "anti-terror" operations in which he mowed down scores of civilians, rather than release a single one of the thousands of political prisoners tormented in Israeli jails.

Likewise, the new Israeli "defence" minister, Ezer Weizman, in a recent interview with the West German "Stern" magazine, 8 June 1977, did nothing to conceal his assassination plans for the Palestinian people and their leaders: "We will combat Arafat for life. When -

Of course, Zionist state terror can never solve the problems of the Middle East, much less end the progress of the just cause and fight of the 3.5 million Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO. But Israeli fascist terror adventurism may soon ravish new victims, escalate contradictions in the Middle East and threaten world peace.



*Lord Balfour with Chaim Weizmann, Israel's first president*



*Zionist Congress in Basel, 1903*

## IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI THE STORY OF A TERRORIST MOVEMENT

The IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI was the main military organisation that represented the ultra-fascist wing of the Zionist movement prior to the 1948 war. It came into being in the 1930's roughly a decade after the leading political faction of the Zionist extreme right, the Revisionists, began to emerge as a result of a split in the Zionist leadership.

The founder of the Revisionists, Vladimir Jabotinsky, began to quarrel with the majority of the World Zionist Organisation's Executive in 1920. The disagreement was over methods rather than aims. The majority of the Zionist leadership favoured a subtle policy of gradualism, working step by step towards Zionist statehood while maintaining that their aim was "a national home for the Jews in Palestine", rather than a Zionist state that would colonise the whole of Palestine and dispossess its inhabitants. Jabotinsky, on the other hand, openly declared his

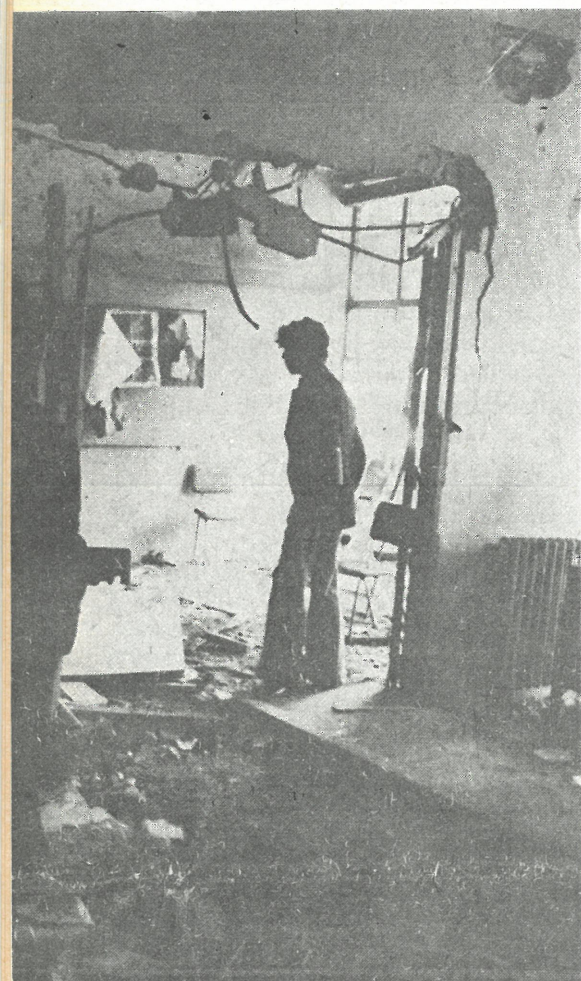
aim as the establishment of a Zionist state on both sides of the River Jordan and called for an activist policy to achieve this. This difference of views led to Jabotinsky's resignation from the Zionist Executive and his establishment of a minority Revisionist faction whose main strength was concentrated in Jewish communities in Eastern Europe. This faction developed into the New Zionist Organisation in 1935.

The split was exacerbated in 1937 when the British Government's Peel Commission recommended the partition of Palestine. Although the 20th World Zionist Congress eventually rejected the proposal on the grounds that it did not allot enough territory to the Zionist state, Chaim Weizmann and David Ben Gurion had supported it as a way of gaining a foothold from which the Zionists could later expand. (1) The Zionist movement was later to accept the larger area allotted to it under the

1947 U.N. partition resolution. But the revisionists rejected partition since they demanded the whole of Palestine and Transjordan.

In 1923 the Revisionists established a youth movement named BRIT TRUMPELDOR, known as BETAR for short. It was called after Joseph Trumeldor, a colonial settler and friend of Jabotinsky, who had been killed shortly before in a fight between settlers and the Palestinian peasantry whom they were seeking to dispossess. BETAR developed along the same lines as other fascist youth movements of the time, giving its members military training and indoctrination in its ideas of race supremacy. Its members even paraded in the standard European

fascist uniform, the black shirt. BETAR later provided large numbers of trained recruits for the Irgun, and Menachem Begin, the leader of the Likud, was a member of BETAR during his youth.



*PLO office in Beirut after being attacked by Israeli terrorists in December 1974*



In the meantime, the majority Zionist leadership had established its military organisation, the HAGANAH, which developed into the largest Zionist terrorist body and later formed the nucleus of the Isreal Army. In the years 1929-1931 there was a power struggle within the HAGANAH which resulted in accusations that its Jerusalem commander, Abraham Tehomi, had collaborated with Jabotinsky in a plot to bring the HAGANAH under Revisionist control. Tehomi split away from the HAGANAH with his followers in April 1931 and, together with a number of BETAR activists, formed the IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI. Initially, the relationship between the new military group and the revisionist political leadership was a loose and ill-defined one. The formation of the IRGUN had come about as a reaction to the HAGANAH power struggle rather than as a result of planning, and Jabotinsky was still pursuing his more grandiose scheme of a "Jewish Legion".

In August 1933, however, the Revisionists decided to join with other extreme rightist factions (the General Zionist, Jewish state Party and Mizrahi) in backing the IRGUN fully as a rival to the HAGANAH. As a result, the IRGUN grew in strength from 300 to 2,000 over the ensuing three years. In this initial period, its concentrated on building up its arsenal.

In 1936, the Palestinian people launched an uprising against the British Mandate administration. This had the character of a national liberation struggle and was accompanied by a six-month general strike. The factors that compelled the Palestinians to resort to this course included the British Government's failure to abide by its obligations under the League of Nations Mandate and grant the Palestinians internal autonomy as a step toward independence. In addition, there was growing awareness among the Palestinians that the Zionist settlers were colonising their country and were out to dispossess them, in collusion with the British Government. The Zionist, for



Theodor Herzl on his way to Palestine, 1898

example, were smuggling in large quantities of arms at the time. "The authorities were well aware of this, and not only tolerated this practice, but at times even issued 'illegal' arms to HAGANAH... HAGANAH was still illegal, and was to remain so to the end: but it was a tongue-in-cheek, almost affectionate kind of illegality... Had the authorities made a search and found the arms, they would have had to confiscate them and arrest the settlers. But they made no searches in those days. During the same period scores of Arabs were hanged or sentenced to many years of prison if found in possession of a rifle." (2)

In taking up arms against the Mandate, the Palestinian, like many other peoples in Africa and Asia, were seeking self-determination to free themselves from colonialism and prevent dispossession and racial domination by alien settlers. The Zionists reacted to this in the classic colonial manner with terrorist operation against the civilian population, particularly by the IRGUN, but also by the HAGANAH. The Palestinian uprising, and the adoption of a more activ-

ist line by the HAGANAH closer to that of the IRGUN, led to efforts to reunify the two organisations, but the terms offered were regarded as unfavourable by

Jabotinsky. This occasioned a split between himself and Tehomi, who rejoined the HAGANAH in 1937, taking at least 35 0/0 of the IRGUN's members with him. What remained became the military organisation of the Revisionists, rather than of a broad front of ultra-rightist parties.

Following these upheavals, the Irgun was reorganised and a new Commander-in-Chief, Robert Bitker, was appointed, although he was, of course, subject to Jabotinsky's authority. The link between the Revisionists and the Irgun was kept highly clandestine, however, enabling the political party to avoid a provable relationship with the terrorist group. Jabotinsky's orders to the Irgun were signed "Mendelson".

A massive terrorist campaign was launched by the Irgun against Palestinian civilians in September 1937. Actions included the indis-



Dayan, Ezer Weizman, Begin... more genocide operations against the Palestinians

criminate shooting of Palestinians, including women and children, in the streets, and the bombing of cinemas, markets and buses. Thus, the Mandate authorities caught a member of BETAR, Ben Yosef, who was attempting to place a bomb in an Arab bus near the Rosh Pina colonial settlement, and hanged him for this act on 29 June 1938. This belated attempt to curb the terrorist campaign which the Mandate authorities had allowed to develop infuriated the Irgun, who began acts of terror also against British targets. Jabotinsky declared "I say to the Englishmen: beware! The Jews are beginning to ask themselves whether Ben Yosef's way is not the best one." (3)

The organisation of the Irgun as an effective terrorist force was completed by David Raziel, who was the head of its high Command from June 1938 until his death in 1941. The organisation's strength was swelled considerably by an influx of trained BETAR members. These were brought from Europe as a result of agreements between the Revisionist leadership and extreme rightist anti-Semitic

European governments in countries like Poland and Germany. (4)

The rightist regime in Poland provided the Irgun with training facilities and arms. Jabotinsky actually planned a fullscale invasion of Palestine, with a landing by several shiploads of Irgun terrorists, whose task would be to seize government buildings while a provisional government would be proclaimed. He expected the move to be defeated militarily by the British, but the provisional government would then be preserved in exile to speak in the name of "Jewish sovereignty in Palestine." The invasion was planned for October 1939, but the arrest of the Irgun High command by the British and the outbreak of World War Two prevented the plan from being carried out. (5)

Following the failure of this plan, the Irgun decided on a temporary truce with the British Mandate authorities. This caused a further split in its ranks, with one of its officers, Abraham Stern, denouncing the truce and breaking away with a small group of



Dair Yasin massacre

followers to form his own organisation, generally known as the Stern Gang. Stern formed a full alliance with the Nazi-led axis and undertook to "assist in the conquest of Palestine and its delivery from the transfer of the Jews of Europe to that state." (6) Stern was killed by the British police in 1942, but his followers later assassinated the UN Mediator Count Bernadotte in 1948.

The defection of Stern and his followers, together with the deaths of Jabotinsky and Raziel in 1941, seriously weakened the Irgun. It was this, rather than a reluctance to undermine the British war effort against the Nazis, that led the Irgun to observe the truce until 1944. The resumption of terrorist activities in 1944, while Britain was still engaged in a life and death struggle against Nazism, resulted from the emergence of a new leader of the Irgun: Menachem Begin.

Begin had risen to be the Commander of the Betar movement in Poland and was an old friend of Jabotinsky. In 1939, he was arrested by the Soviet authorities. He

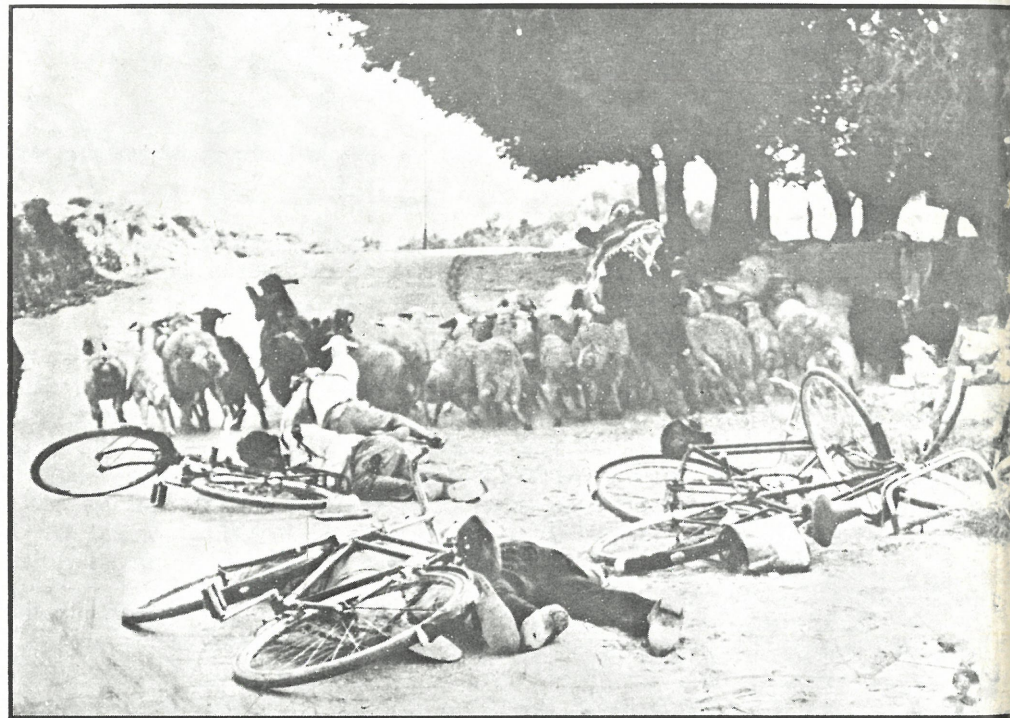


was released in 1942, ostensibly in order to join General Anders' Polish army to fight Nazism, but he took the opportunity to leave war-torn Europe and migrate to Palestine, where he joined the Irgun Command. He soon became its head, and managed to assert his independence of action from the Revisionist political leadership. He established Irgun branches in many Western countries, particularly the United States where an Irgun fund-raising body was established which was granted tax-free status as one of the US "charitable, scientific and cultural organisations". It was headed by the American Zionist writer Ben Hecht, and one of its most enthusiastic fund-raisers was the gangster Mickey Cohen. (7)

Like the Nazis with their "superman" concept, Begin developed a concept of a racial prototype which asserted its superiority through violence and conquest. This prototype he termed the "fighting Jew", and he elaborated on this thesis at some length in his book "The Revolt". He also argued for a complete overturning of all morality, so as to justify the atrocities committed by the Irgun and make them appear noble, at least in the eyes of his followers. He indoctrinated his men in the mentality of the successful terrorist, untroubled by moral scruples, on these lines: "What is most necessary is the inner consciousness that makes what is 'legal' illegal and the 'illegal' legal and justified... We were convinced of the absolute legality of our 'illegal' actions... We were encompassed by death, but we never saw it." (8)

The decision by Begin and the other Irgun leadership to reactivate the terrorist campaign in 1944 was designed to place an impossible strain on the British Mandate administration, with the aim of forcing the British eventually to withdraw from Palestine. In the ensuing vacuum, Begin calculated, the well-armed, trained and organised Zionists would have the upper hand over the Palestinians, whom the Mandate administration's policy had stripped of all means of self-defence. Accord-

Jerusalem's King David Hotel after its destruction in 1946 by Zionist terrorist gang



One of Irgun's terrorist attacks against Arab villagers, 1947

ingly, in the initial phase of the campaign, the Irgun launched attacks against targets of the British administration, such as government buildings, police stations and communications networks.

At this stage, a power struggle developed within the Zionist movement between the Irgun and the Hagana, with the

latter even going so far as to co-operate with the British authorities at times in arresting Irgun members. It was not that the Hagana disapproved of terrorism,

since it resorted to these methods itself on many occasions, but it feared that, by taking the initiative, the Irgun might be able to displace the existing Zionist leadership and seize control of the whole movement. This internal conflict was short-lived,



Sharon: the man who wants to hunt the Palestinians everywhere

and was ended in 1945 with a co-operation agreement between the Hagana, the Irgun and Abraham Stern's followers who had organised a small terrorist group known as Lehi. The Hagana Commander, Moshe Sneh, reported in a telegram on 1 November 1945 that "we have come to a working agreement with the dissident organisations (Irgun and, Lehi) according to which we shall assign certain tasks to them under our command. They will act only according to our plan." (9) This is extremely important to bear in mind, in view of attempts by the Zionist leadership to dissociate itself from some of the Irgun's worst acts of terrorism. The agreement was basically that the "dirty work", such as the assassination of Count Bernadotte and the Dair Yassin massacre, would be done by the "dissident organisations" with the approval of the official Zionist leadership, which would then piously denounce these acts so as to preserve its images of respectability.

A joint command of the three organisation was set up, consisting of Sneh, Begin and the Lehi Commander Nathan Friedman-Yellin, known also as Yellin-Mor. The combined operations of the three groups were launched on the night of 31 October- 1 November 1945.

On 29 June 1946, the Mandate authorities finally hit back, arresting some 2,700 suspected terrorists and seizing a number of incriminating documents that showed the links between the Zionist leadership in the Jewish Agency and terrorist activities. These documents were taken to the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, where the Mandate authorities had their administrative office.

The Irgun was entrusted by the joint command with the task of destroying these documents before they could be properly read and assessed. The Irgun fulfilled its mission with ruthless thoroughness, blowing up the whole east wing of the King David Hotel. The 91 people killed in this explosion were Britishers, Arabs and Jews. The Jewish Agency denied all knowledge of the act, which had been planned by the terrorist joint command.

By the time of the UN partition resolution in November 1947, the Irgun's size had grown to around 10,000, while the Hagana had over 60,000 and the Lehi some 500 men. All these organisations were well armed and the two largest ones had a high standard of training. Against them, the Palestinian home guard, hastily scraped together after the Second World War, had 50,000 men theoretically on its list of volunteers, but less than 3,000 of these were actually armed, trained and in a position to enter combat. They were reinforced by the Liberation Army (Jaish Al Inqadh), a volunteer force that was also hastily mustered and thus insufficiently trained, as well as being poorly equipped.

The partition resolution itself was a signal for the Zionists to launch a campaign with two aims: to clear the areas allotted to the Zionist state of their Arab population, and to seize as much as possible of the areas allocated to the original Arab Palestinian people. The Irgun played a vital part in this campaign. In fact, it assumed an extremely aggressive stance from the beginning, rejecting the UN partition plan as inadequate for Zionist aspirations

and declaring that "Eretz Israel (by which it meant Palestine and Transjordan) will be restored to the people of Israel. All of it. And for ever." (11)

The UN's decision was the signal for a wave of bloodshed by

the Zionist organisations against the Palestinian people. This period was marked by a fresh co-operation agreement between the three Zionist terrorist organisations, which was exemplified in the attack on the village of Dair Yassin and the resultant massacre of over 250 civilians, mainly women, children and old people. This atrocity was carried out by Irgun as the main assault group, with Lehi playing a subsidiary role and the Hagana giving its blessing to the operation and providing support during the actual attack, as well as providing weapons to the other two groups. The village was "deliberately massacred in cold blood for, as I observed for myself, this gang was admirably disciplined and only acted under orders." (12) As a British official testified, "there is... no doubt that many sexual atrocities were committed by the attacking Jews. Many young schoolgirls were raped and later slaughtered. Old women were also molested. One story is current concerning a case in which a young girl was literally torn in two. Many infants were also butchered and killed. I also saw one old woman who gave her age as 104 who had been severely beaten about the head by rifle butts. Women had bracelets torn from their arms and rings from their fingers and parts of some of the women's ears were severed in order to remove earrings." (13)

The Dair Yassin massacre proved a decision psychological factor in the campaign to dispossess the Palestinians. The fact that the Palestinian people were unarmed, coupled with this vivid proof that the Zionists would not spare women and children, forced the great bulk of Palestinians who were unable to defend themselves to flee from their country to safety. Thus was the Palestinian refugee problem created. And the Dair Yassin

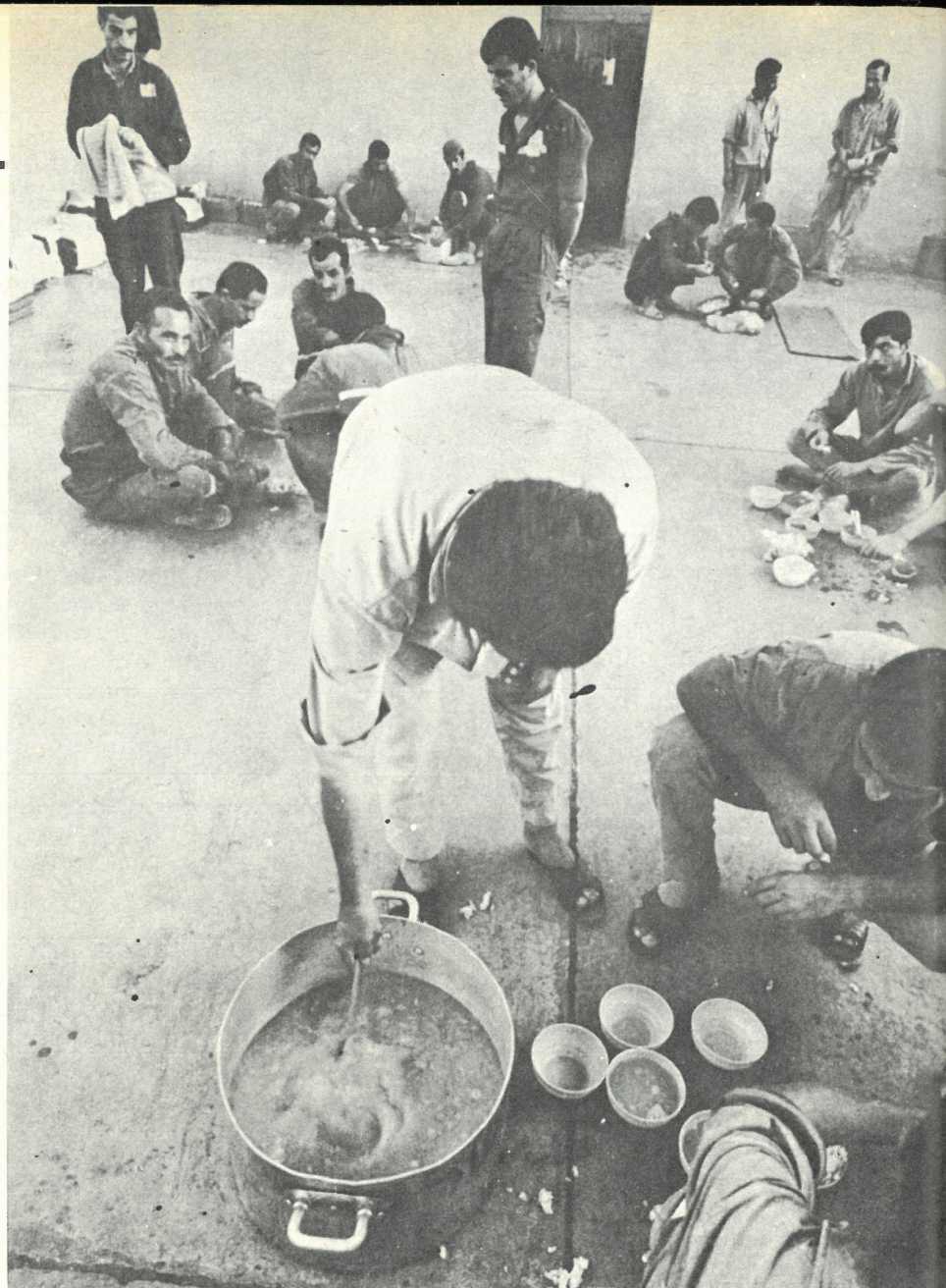


massacre, though the best-known example of its type, was not an isolated incident. In Jaffa, Haifa, Acre, Lydda, Ramle and countless villages, the Irgun and Haganah used similar tactics.

The Zionist leadership in the Jewish Agency, of course, denounced the Dair Yasin massacre as it had denounced previous terrorist acts by the Irgun in whose planning and execution it had co-operated. Such professions of innocence are unconvincing since "in many instances (the Irgun) not only fought side by side with Haganah, but was given special assignments by the latter." (14) As soon as the Zionists proclaimed their statehood, the Irgun was incorporated into the Israeli army, and its leaders soon became respectable members of the Israeli parliament. In fact, the man who ordered the massacre of Dair Yasin, Mr Manachem Begin, was recently invited by the Israeli President to become the Prime Minister of Israel.

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Miserable conditions faced by Palestinian prisoners in Zionist jails

## A REPORT ON THE HUNGER STRIKE AT ASHKALON PRISON

by Lea Tsemel

The following details were given to me in the course of visits which I made to my clients in Ashkalon prison on February 2, 1977. They asked me to make these things known to the entire world, hoping that such publicity will allow them to be treated like human beings.

After 45 days of fasting, the prisoners of Ashkalon prison suspended their hunger strike which began on December 11, 1976, and ended on January 25, 1977.

Most of the prisoners observed the strike for 35 days, but a group of 56 prisoners who were transferred on the 32nd day to Kfar Yona prison continued to strike until the 45th day.

The prisoners decided to halt the strike for the following reason: A few of the Kfar Yona prisoners were received by the prison director, M. Segal, on the 44th day of the strike, but they refused to discuss matters with him, asking instead that the commission elected by the Ashkalon prisoners be designated to represent them. They also asked that two of their comrades who had been transferred from Ashkalon to Shatta prison be returned to Kfar Yona to rejoin the other committee members. In compliance with their request, Mohamed Mahadi Biso and Jaber Ammar arrived at Kfar Yona two hours later. Mr. Segal told the commission that he had spoken with David Levi, the General Commandant of prisons, and that Mr. Levi promised to study their demands in a positive manner. However, he would not meet them so long as the Ashkalon prisoners were striking because of their dissatisfaction with the fact that Mr. Levi, a former commanding general of the frontier guards, was General Commandant of prisons. The prisoners strongly reiterated their demands pertaining to their inhumane conditions of detention, and the fact that they were treated equally to criminal prisoners. It made no difference to them whether Mr. Levi wanted to put pressure on them, because as prisoners they were living under very restrictive conditions as it was. The committee refused to halt the strike before Mr.

Levi received them. Mr. Segal spoke on the phone with Mr. Levi, and announced that the latter was very busy dealing with the Ashkalon strike, but since he wished to resolve this entire question in a positive manner, he would send a delegation to Ashkalon prison, personally accompanied by him, to discuss matters with the committee. The committee would have the opportunity to present its demands on behalf of the prisoners, and he would do his best to meet their demands and more.

After these impressive promises the committee decided to moderate the hunger strike, and the striking prisoners began to eat breakfast and dinner. All the prisoners were returned to Ashkalon where they awaited the arrival of the promised delegation. However, by February 2 neither the delegation nor Mr. Levi had come.

In addition, the prisoners are disturbed because, at the time I write this (February 3), they know nothing of what happened to two

of their comrades who were not returned to Ashkalon, Mohamed Abou Hamid and Mohamed Madukh.

The prisoners protest the treatment they received during the strike. Mohamed Mahadi (whose lawyer, Felicis Langer, has appealed to the High Court of Justice because she is prevented from seeing him) was very badly beaten by Ben Sawo, the director of Shatta prison. In addition to beatings, Mahadi was made to suffer in an isolation cell after being weakened by 32 days of the hunger strike.

In Ashkalon prison there were also scenes of brutality on the part of the guards. When Mouhuim Abou Zeid, a Palestinian refugee from Lebanon, asked the guards to give sanitation services to a striking prisoner whose situation was becoming increasingly alarming, they answered: "There's time, there's no urgency." Mouhuim was taken out of his cell and someone sprayed him with tear gas, while someone also gagged him so that his cries would not be heard by the other prisoners. He was beaten all over his body and sent into isolation.

The prisoners complain that the food they received after the strike has given them stomach trouble and caused serious ailments. On the first day that they ate they were given only beans, which caused stomach cramps, constipation, and hemorrhoids. They asked for medicines, but the doctor refused to give them any.

The prisoners are now in a very serious situation. They are very gaunt and almost appear to be living skeletons. The authorities send these prisoners to change their clothes in the bathrooms so that the others do not see them in such a state.

The prisoners do not believe that Mr. Levi will keep his promises. If he does not come the prisoners will renew the strike. They will continue to fast even if it means they all must die.

One of the prisoners told me: "Before this I used to go underwater diving and get other kinds of exercise, and was in very good health. But after six months in Ashkalon I'm very ill, with sickness all through my body. If I'd known that prison was like this, I'd have preferred to be beaten than to become a prisoner."

Another said: "If you don't let us live like men, we'll die like men."



EXCLUSIVE

## CHILEAN SOCIALIST LEADER DISCUSSES SITUATION IN HIS COUNTRY

A high leader of the Chilean resistance living in exile has given a long interview in which he described the situation in his country, and emphasized that only the broadest unity in the struggle will enable the defeat of Chile's fascist government. Among the points he made were:

\* The struggle of the anti-fascist resistance is growing stronger and

\* The masses' struggle is rising, and the creation of anti-fascist front is the imperative task of the moment.

\* If there is some economic improvement in Chile, it is only because of big capital, which lives by suffocating people.

\* The concern of humanitarians and the denunciations made by the Catholic Church have helped strengthen the conviction of the necessity of struggle.

\* International solidarity with the people of Chile, and the isolation of the junta are constantly increasing.

\* President Carter's attitude

towards Chile is opportunistic and demagogic, and there are inconsistencies between what he says and what he does.

\*The close ties between the Chilean military fascists on the one hand, and Israel and South Africa on the other, are not surprising.

Julio Bernitez Castillo, Executive Secretary of the Popular Union, and who represents the Chilean Socialist Party as well as being a member of its Central Committee, gave an exclusive interview in Cuba to Palestine magazine. He has been struggling for Chile's workers for more than 40 years, and was among the founders in 1936 of the Chilean Workers' Confederation, and later, in 1952, of the Workers' Central of Chile.

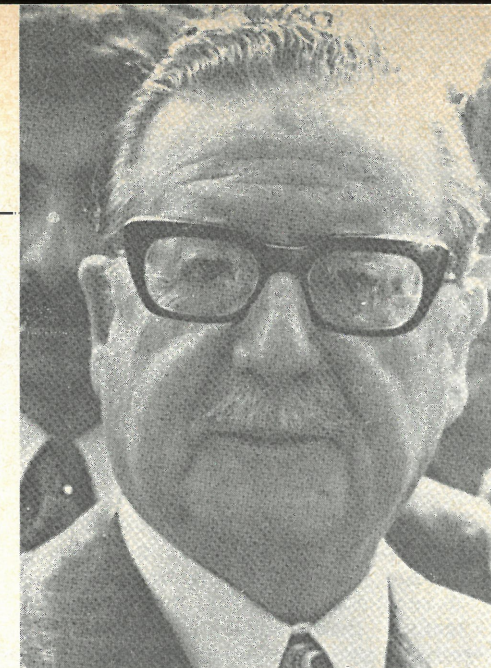
He began the interview by saying that the ever-intensifying resistance of the Chilean people to the brutal and repressive policies of the military junta began as soon as the fascist military coup d'etat occurred on September 11, 1973. He said that the Chilean working class decided to reconstitute its instruments of struggle, despite the destruction of the bourgeois institutions, the elimination of all the rights won by the workers and all the people, and the most brutal violations of human rights, including torture, assassination, kidnapping, and the liquidation - overt and secret - of thousands of men and women.

The working class, he continued, regrouped around itself the most badly-exploited strata of the population, whose stomachs directly felt the pitiless impact of the junta's policies.

### THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

Benitez, who was Vice-Minister of Labor and Minister of Housing in Salvador Allende's government, explained that the junta's economic policy has produced a very high rate of unemployment in the country, surpassing 20 percent, with more than 800,000 unemployed workers and over 3 million people without the means for survival.

He drew attention to the super-exploitation of the work force that results in salary reductions, and



The martyred President Allende



General Pinochet, Chile's dictator who attained power with CIA support

the high rate of inflation that reduces even more the population's income, and ruins thousands of small and medium-sized manufacturers and merchants.

"Finally," he said, "it is an economic policy which exclusively benefits big monopolistic capital, both national and international, permitting the seizure of our national riches, and even the whole of our economy".

He indicated that in this context, conflicting economic claims are provoking increased action, agitation, and organization under the secret direction of the parties of the Chilean Left, which imprints a most definite political

character on this struggle. "On the basis of this, there now exist conditions for the development of common action against the repressive and fascist policies of the junta, by social forces and strata outside of the working class and exploited sectors," Benitez explained.

However, he warned that the bourgeoisie and petty bourgeoisie might seek only to modify the facade of the regime. For despite the fact that they are affected by the junta's favoritism toward big monopolies, they were the ones who originally approved of the coup d'etat against the popular unity government. He said that they may seek to give the fascist regime a democratic facade, but continue to deny the deprived social sectors the benefits of power. At the time, they would preserve the same capitalist economic foundations which served as bases for the irruption of the fascist horror in his country.

Benitez indicated that the cries of the great repressed masses of his people had increasingly moved the Chilean Catholic Church, whose foundations had been shaken by the establishment of fascism. He said that the Church's humanitarian actions and denunciations of violations of human life and dignity had enormously contributed to affirming the necessity of struggle, and its confrontations with the regime had grown increasingly sharp.

### UNITY AN IMPERATIVE

After giving an overview of Chile's internal situation, Benitez discussed a subject of key importance to the Chilean Left: Unity. "I believe that so far we have made great progress on the road to unity," he stated, "but I believe that it is fair to say also that there are still a few points that remain to be resolved. The Popular Union (the coalition of parties that supported Allende) has agreed to form a broad front determined to overthrow the fascist military junta on the basis of a minimum accord. "We believe that our course will become clear and that we shall organize ourselves little by little." The Popular Union has subscribed to declarations



The Chilean fascists imposing reign of terror



## INTERVIEW

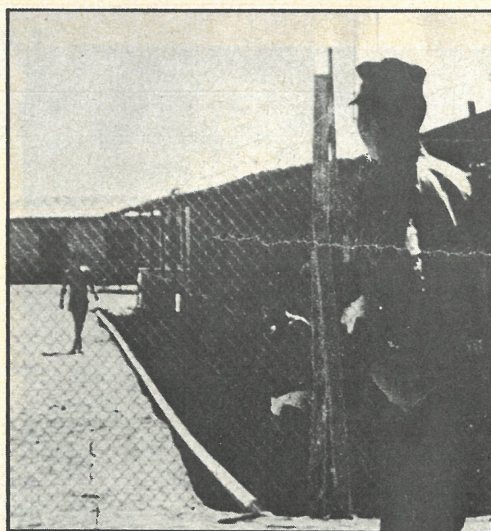
stipulating that the search for unity includes even those groups which do not share the historical objectives of the forces seeking socialism. "The building of the political instrument of struggle, the anti-fascist front, is the imperative of the moment," declared Benitez. "The principal task now is to develop a course of action with all conscientious anti-fascist forces."

### IMPERIALIST SUPPORT

In the international realm, Benitez said that the fascist regime in Chile is a production of North American monopolistic capital, the CIA and the Pentagon. It is not surprising that strong links exist between the junta, multinational corporations, and all the international financial mechanisms manipulated by the American government, which permit the junta to remain in power.

He revealed that, whereas all doors giving access to capitalist-controlled international credit were closed to President Allende, Pinochet's regime has received more than \$2 1/2 billion, which represents the greatest amount of imperialist financial aid received by a Latin American country in the last four years. "The interest of foreign capital," he affirmed, "does not

stop at the submission, pure and simple, of our people and the plundering of their riches but in reality fascist North American domination is part of the imperialist policy for Latin America, which the imperialists seek to incorporate into their projected South Atlantic military system. That is why we see that West German capital's enthusiastic participation in supporting the Chilean regime is not contrary to these plans. **And for the same reason, there ought to be no surprise about the increasingly close**



The Chilean junta has erected concentration camps everywhere.



Miserable living conditions in the suburbs of Santiago

bonds between the Chilean military fascists, and Israel and South Africa, who provide some of the junta's arms so that it may survive in the face of the struggle which our people are waging.

He added that, for all these reasons, the Chilean people's cause is objectively linked to the cause of liberation of all the Latin American peoples, giving their struggle a continental character, and underlining the need of enlarging it and deepening the wide-felt international solidarity with Chile.

### CARTER'S POSITION

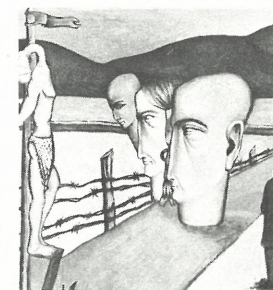
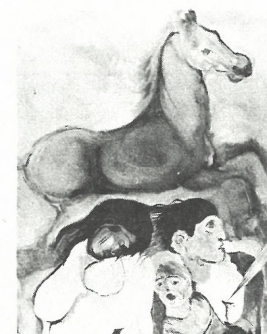
Regarding the verbal position of the United States, which has criticized the violations of human rights in Chile, the Chilean workers' leader affirmed that the American government's attitude was opportunistic and demagogic, for its supposed preoccupation with Chilean human rights violations is totally inconsistent with the economic and military aid that the very same US government continues to give to Pinochet's regime.

He asked how it was possible for President Carter to proclaim himself to be "the defender of human rights in the world," when at the same time he continued to give and even increase economic and military aid to Zionist Israel, which continues its massacres and opposes with force the just aspirations of the Palestinian people.

Likewise, he asked why the US aided the fascist and racist regimes of Rhodesia and South Africa, and all the world's reactionary governments, concluding: "I believe that to all of this there is one answer: what Mr. Carter does is not consistent with what he says."

Finally, Benitez emphasized that solidarity with the Chilean people — and consequently the international isolation of the military junta — has been increasing lately. This is particularly due to the support of the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union and Cuba, and of all the people of the world, as well as all democratic and progressive forces.

## CULTURE



## PALESTINIAN ART EXHIBIT

The art movement in the occupied territories of Palestine is relatively new. Its growing significance in the cultural life of the country is due to the committed efforts of about twenty artists who are living there.

Most of these Palestinian artists are young graduates of art academies in the Arab World. Their work shows diversity in style but is unified in its concern with themes that reflect a strong attachment to Palestine, its heritage and the continued struggle of its people to re-build their independent national home. Many of the works portray the harsh conditions faced by Palestinians under occupation. Still other works express a great longing for the advent of peace and justice.

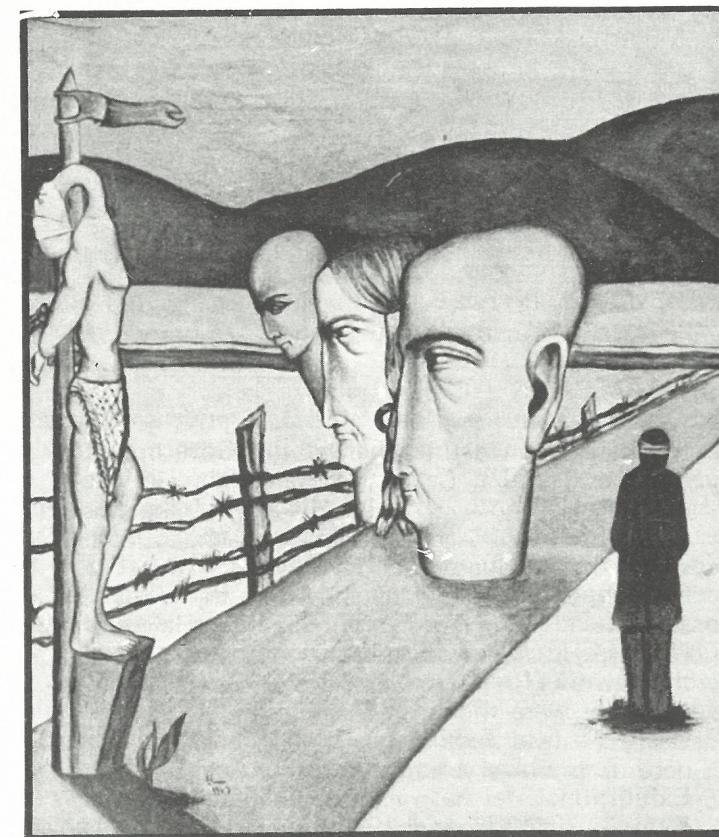
These artists, together with other interested local individuals, have organized several one-man and group exhibitions in many towns and villages of Palestine. The Palestinian Art Exhibits, which included works by all the artists, toured the occupied areas in 1975 and again in 1977. The present exhibition is the second time that the works of these artists could be exhibited internationally; their first exhibition abroad was held in London last summer. Such opportunities are among the few cultural outlets through which the world can become aware of the suppressed feelings of the Palestinian people under occupation.

This exhibit was held in the United States May-July 1977.

### IBRAHIM SABA

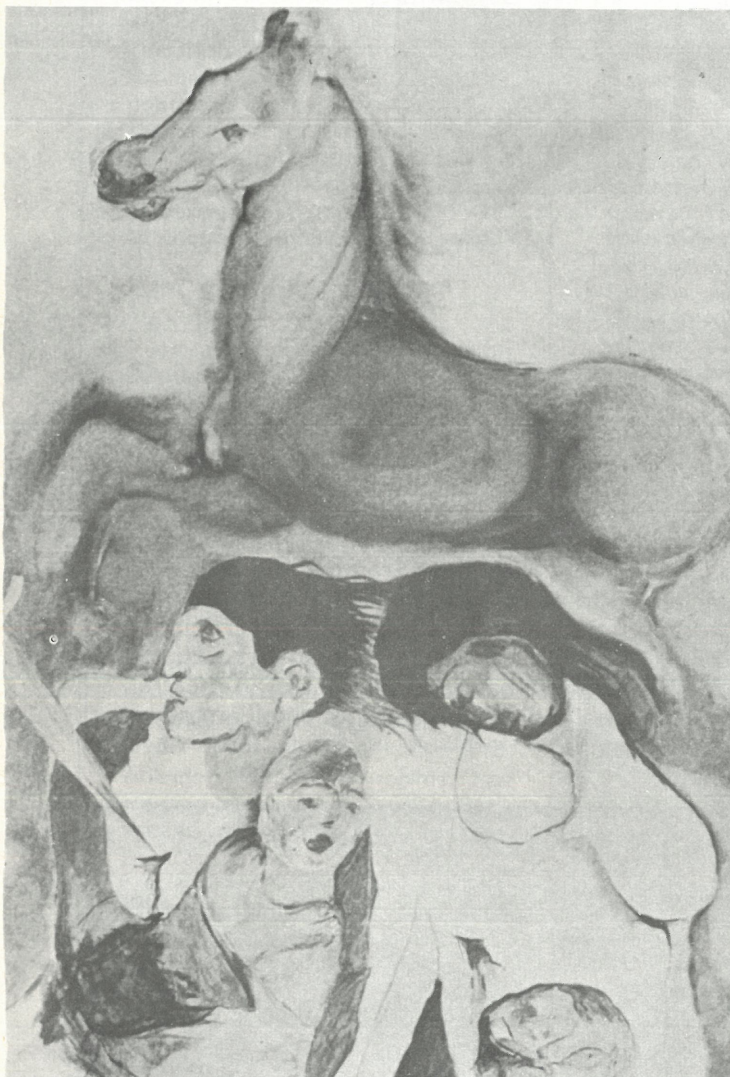
Ibrahim, who was born in Ramle, has spent a great part of his life in Gaza and Egypt. He now

lives in Ramallah where he is an art instructor at the UNRWA Teaching Training Centre. He specialized in painting at the Fine Arts Academy, Cairo and graduated in 1965 and has participated in this year's touring Palestinian Art Exhibition. Ibrahim also has a strong interest in theatre and has helped in organizing small amateur theatre groups.



Ibrahim Saba — The Martyr





Issam Badr's "Deir Yasin"

#### ISSAM BADR

Issam is an art teacher at the Government Teacher Training Centre in Ramallah. He was born in Hebron in 1948. His art training was done at the Fine Arts Academy in Baghdad from which he graduated in 1973. Since then he has held several one-man shows at the YWCA, Jerusalem, the Hebron Municipality Hall and Nablus. He and Nabil Anani jointly exhibited their works in Ramallah, 1974. Some of his paintings were shown in Baghdad in 1973 at the Qasiti Festival Exhibition, the Gulbenkian Modern Arts Gallery and the Arab Artist's Union Exhibition. He has also participated in the Exhibits of 1975 and 1977. In addition to his teaching job, Issam presently supervises the art work at a small ceramics factory in Ramallah.



Suliman Mansur's "The Uprising"

#### SULIMAN MANSUR

Suliman studied at the Fine Arts Academy in Jerusalem and is presently an art instructor at the UNRWA Teacher Training Center in Ramallah. He was born in Birzeit in 1947 and now lives in a suburb of Jerusalem. He participated in several exhibitions, notably in Haifa (1972) and in the Exhibits of 1975 and 1977. In 1976 Suliman's work was also included in exhibitions held in Amman, Jordan, and at the Tattershall Castle Boat Gallery in London. He has been especially active in the establishment of an art movement in the occupied territories; and his deep attachment to his countrymen and his homeland is evident in his paintings.

## INSCRIPTIONS ON THE WALL OF THE CELL

SHORT STORY

by Walid Rabah

The stings of the whip were painful. He shouted at the top of his voice. The curtains of the night were torn to shreds by his bleeding voice...Talk! You know something... I swear I don't know anything.

Throughout every detail of his testimony, the fibrous rope was bound tightly around his shoulders and his feet, the time and place were hidden behind the carefully tightened iron chains, and the massive copper lock, bent like a scorpion's tail twisted round the steel melted onto the surface of the door.

At a distance from the bars were a drink of water and a packet of cigarettes. His soul drank agonies mixed with a dry, magnetised throat. The warder came by and, apparently without noticing, gave a light kick to the water jug, so that it came within reach of his hand. He stretched out his fingers with an impatient trembling, and bamboo canes rained down one after another to form additional joints on the fingers of his one hand.

From the far end of the passage, a man came running, with hands grabbing at him savagely. He tottered to the right, then to the

left, and fell over. The lock turned, the hinges of the door squealed, then he hugged the wall of the cell. The protrusions of cement, dirtied with dried blood, ate into his hands. He hammered on the wall violently, scratched at it fiercely, and thin red lines trickled down from the palms of his hands and settled into the clefts between the walls and the bare ground.

"The first time..."

He gave up the attempt, and looked as if he saw him immediately, and fell down like a stone dropped from above.

"Don't wear yourself out. The wall is strong enough."

Their eyes met for a moment, glowing like rapidly fanned coals. The first man bit his lips and turned his gaze towards the rope hanging from the light on the roof of peeling paint. He signalled to him to keep silent, with his finger he wrote words on the ground, repeating them more than once:

"The microphone hanging from the top of the electric wire is very sensitive."

Silence... Their eyes turned to

the inscriptions at the bottom of the wall of the cell.

"I visited it the first time in July 1936. They tortured me. On the first day I revealed my mother's name. On the second day they knew my father's name. On the third and fourth day I did not know whether I was dead or alive."

"My father divorced his second wife because she trembled in front of an English soldier. Then he remarried her when she brought his ammunition in the mountains."

"I was released on the day they executed Shaikh Farhan (and in small letters) they changed their minds after telling me that."

He bowed his head in thought for a few moments... "Why did they bring him now? Have they discovered what was between us, or is it a mere coincidence? If

they knew, they would not have put us in the same cell... or maybe it is a trap so the microphone will send our whispers to the interrogation room at the top of the building."

"The day we first came to know each other, he asked me, 'What's your name?' I told him, 'Abdul Rahman.' We divorced the village school to marry the mountains together."

The thudding of heavy boots outside was borne to them on the silence... then the sound dwindled away and the stifling air was filled with suppressed cries from someone who sounded consumptive. Supplications and sobs could be heard in heedless moments. The first man shook his head and an expression of contempt showed on his face. He traced words in the air with his finger: "Don't be afraid of anything. An Arab policeman told me they put on a recording of strangled cries and burning supplications." The other man opened his mouth, then uttered a sigh as if he were throwing a heavy burden down from his shoulders.



"What news is there of the people outside?" a line on the empty air.

"The revolution is still going on..." The heavy boots moved across the floor like a plough cutting long furrows... "The revolutionaries occupied Jerusalem for three days and then left... My mother has had a baby, we called him Abdul Rahman... The vineyards in the land around Hebron are suffering from a shortage of workers... The women are working and sending malban sweets to the men in the mountains... The situation is good.

The night gathered up the remnants of the day and crawled gently over the prison yard. A heavy silence fell, stilling the trembling breaths. The horizon was stained with the blood of the twilight, dissolving on the shoulders of the remaining light which welled up from the meeting-place of earth and sky.

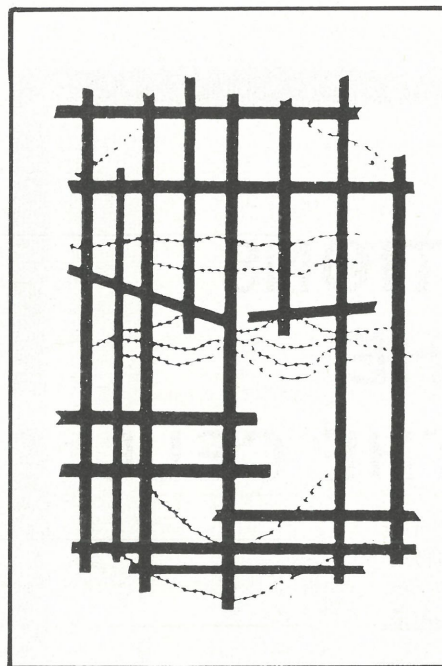
Through the thickness of the silence, the pounding of a hammer penetrated the ears of the heaps of humanity. Then followed a monotony filled with a constricting tension. It was clear that the nails were being driven home carefully, and that the bodies on the following day would be tossed around by the morning wind filled with the fragrance of lead.

Abdul Rahman bit his lips hard. He struck one hand against the other then rested his head on the palms of both hands. The other man turned towards him, the beginnings of a smile showing between his lips, which then expanded a few seconds later into a roar of laughter which shook the walls of the cell. Suddenly he fell silent and started uttering feverish sighs. He moved his finger in the air

"Let's talk as if we didn't know each other."

Abdul Rahman nodded in agreement.

"I was put on trial only yester-



day. And now you hear hammerings to prepare me a resting-place after I have stood for so long. They caught me near Dair Ayyub village - no doubt you know it. They seized a bundle of cartridges and a rifle from me."

"But I thought a man under sentence of death is put in a solitary cell."

"Maybe they wanted to entertain me."

"What village are you from?" He smiled. Around the years of his life the memories of the days we had passed together gathered. "We used to walk miles before reaching the school in the next village. We often used to fight over a fig or a pencil. Often you used to steal exercise books and pencils from me, and when I complained about you to the teacher, my spirits would rise. I would follow the cane striking the soles of your feet, but when we went back to the village, we went back together. You would bite your lower lip because of the pain in your ankles, and the tears would well from my eyes

and I would swear the most sacred oaths that I would never complain about you again. Then you (being spiteful) would sit down in the

middle of the road on the excuse that you could not walk, so I would have to carry you for dozens of yards. It wasn't clear to me then that you were lying, until these last few days. They beat me on the soles of my feet for a whole day... and in spite of that I can walk without hindrance."

He wandered into the depths of pleasant contemplations.

"You haven't answered. From what village are you?"

"What's the use? Tomorrow you'll look through the gaps between the bars and see my body being tossed around by the wind, and you'll weep at having known me. Not knowing who I am will make the misfortune a bit less."

Abdul Rahman realised they had set a trap for him. He looked at his companion gratefully, and wrote words in the air:

"Didn't you confess?"

"They were certain we were in contact, and wanted to confirm it. Tomorrow I'll hang and you'll be safe."

The minutes ticked by. He was preoccupied by the feeling that he could save him, but was smothered under a fiery, oppressive thirst.

Their ears were still receiving the sobbing sound of the hammer. Then it stopped, and a voice rose up as if from the bottom of a deep well:

"For three years, with their nights,

"We didn't sleep on the heights.

"We were on the mountain-tops,

"Ready for war."

The voice repeated the tune of the song. The prison became noisy, rending the clouds of nocturnal silence. A trumpet sounded from far away. Policemen's whistles could be heard growing louder. The sound of the

singers rose above the clamour of preparations to suppress the Riot", and strong red searchlights were turned onto the yard. The light moved on to the rows of cells crammed with inmates. The sound continued to grow louder, the troops were still getting ready. Rapid red tracers passed over the buildings. Hordes of soldiers banged on the doors, ordering silence. The stamping of boots gathered near the door of the cell. Doors were struck with rifle butts. The two men could only follow the words of the song with difficulty. Hot thirst silenced every voice from a debilitated body.

In the midst of the shouting, Abdul Rahman turned towards his companion and looked at him sadly. Waves of rage entered his blood, so he could not speak. He stammered and spluttered, mingling dumbness with his magnetised throat. He shook his hand in the air violently, and his teeth closed over the palm of his hand and he bit hard. When he let go, there were little pieces of flesh at the ends of his yellow teeth.

In a hissing voice, the other man asked, "Have you gone mad?"

Receiving no reply, he fell on him and hit him on the head with his fist. His companion's muscles went limp. Before he fell on the bare ground, his look was reproachful and bewildered. He dragged him to his bed and changed clothes with him. He sat in a corner of the cell looking at his companion, and saw drops of blood covering his face, which he wiped away with a rag from a torn blanket.

The mouths of the prisoners fell silent as death. The hammer went on monotonously. Then it stopped, and he knew that it was ready to swallow up the piece of flesh when the dawn broke.

"I may be wrong, but it's the only way. Tomorrow, comrade, when you leave here and walk over the crest of the hill, they will call you Abdul Rahman. My mother will meet you joyfully to learn some news about me. Tell

her I'm here.. still fighting."

The wind brought the sounds of running feet, mingled with the faint light of dawn filtering into the yard. A neighbouring door creaked, and they pulled out a familiar name from it. His emaciated body shivered. He fell down on the bare ground, and tears poured from his eyes, he yelled at the top of his voice: ... Leave him alone, you scum, He's my father! "

The tumult drowned out his trembling voice. Confusion overwhelmed him and he stared at the ceiling of the cell. He heard the sound of the chair being pulled away from under his father's feet. He buried his face in his hands.

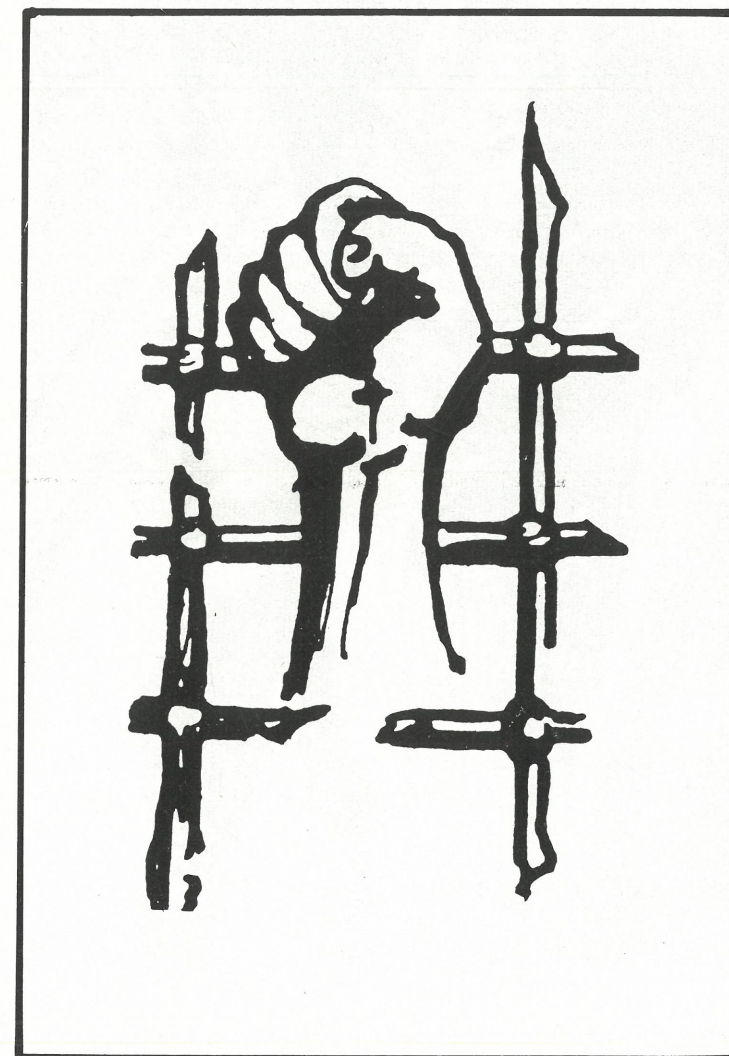
He yelled out in a loud voice.

A soldier, standing not far away out of sight, said, "don't worry. In a few minutes it'll be your turn."

They pulled out another name... then a third. The sound of feet, blended with malicious laughter, came nearer. The door was unlocked. His eyes shone like the eyes of a wounded kite. A soldier stretched out his hand and patted his shoulder.

"Are you Abdul Ghani Al Ayyubi?"

He did not answer. The years of a childhood filled with the colours of joy hovered around his eyes. The soldier pushed him with his hand. He walked outside with firm steps. When they placed the rope around his neck, waxen faces were repeating the words of the song.





# TEN YEARS OF ISRAELI MILITARY OCCUPATION IN ARAB LANDS THIRTY YEARS OF ISRAELI VIOLATION OF THE PALESTINIAN NATIONHOOD



Israeli brutality violates international law

**TEN YEARS AGO TODAY**  
on June 5, 1967, the military occupation of Arab Lands by Israel began in the West Bank/Gaza, the Golan Heights and Sinai. In defiance of international law and United Nations resolutions, Israeli settlements have been built in these territories; thousands of the inhabitants of the West Bank/Gaza have been deported or imprisoned; and countless Palestinian families in the area have seen their lands, homes, and farms expropriated and transferred into Jewish settlements.

Article 49 of the 4th Geneva Convention, to which Israel is a signatory, states, categorically: "The occupying power shall not deport or transfer part of its own civilian population into territory it occupies." Yet to this day, Israel continues to build more settlements in these occupied territories in defiance of this pledge. Each and every year since 1967, the United Nations has deplored, in vain, Israeli occupation and occupation practices. In Resolution 3414, 1975, the

United Nations reaffirmed "That the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible" and condemned "Israel's continued occupation of Arab territories in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law, and

repeated UN resolutions.::

The New leaders in Israel have in recent weeks committed themselves to an openly uncompromising position dedicated to the total takeover of the West Bank/Gaza and to the elaborate policies of annexation, expansion and expropriation of the former government.

United Nations Resolution 242, to which Israel is committed, calls on Israel to evacuate all Arab lands and reaffirms the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force. Israel's policies since 1967 have been contrary to every clause in Resolution 242.

These policies are continuing to this day. And to this day Israel remains unresponsive to all the basic principles of international Law and the charter of the United Nations, as it remains unresponsive to all manner of peace initiatives. The Arab people have had ten years to contend with the presence of foreign occupation forces in their Land.

## THIRTY YEARS AGO

in November, 1947, the United

Nations partitioned Palestine. By May of the following year, Israel had annexed more than half of the land allotted to the Palestinians and evicted through the precipitate terror of Deir Yassin and other massacres, close to one million Palestinians to the surrounding countries. Each and every year since 1948, the United Nations has reaffirmed, in its Resolution 194, the right of these Palestinians for repatriation to their homeland.

Israel's admission to the UN as a member state, in 1949, was made contingent on its pledge to respect this, and other, United Nations resolutions. On May 12, 1949, Israel signed under the auspices of the UN sponsored Palestine Reconciliation Commission, the Lausanne Protocol, pledging to implement resolution 194 "as soon as possible".

Each and every year for the last thirty years, the United Nations, responsible for Israel's establishment and admitting it as a member state on the strength of its pledges, has repeatedly and strongly condemned Israel for its violation of the Palestinian people's repatriation rights and their rights for self determination in their own country. And just as repeatedly

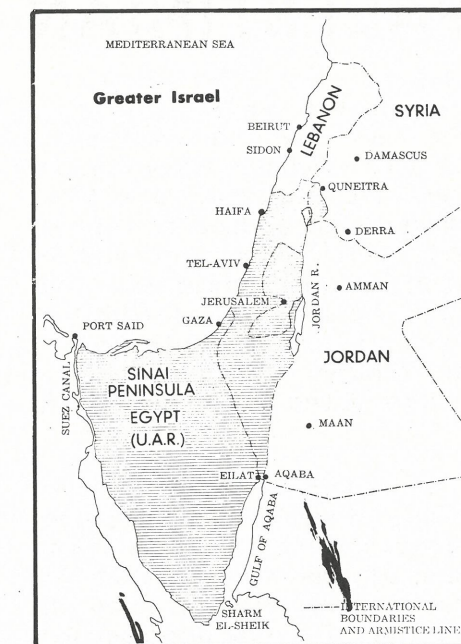
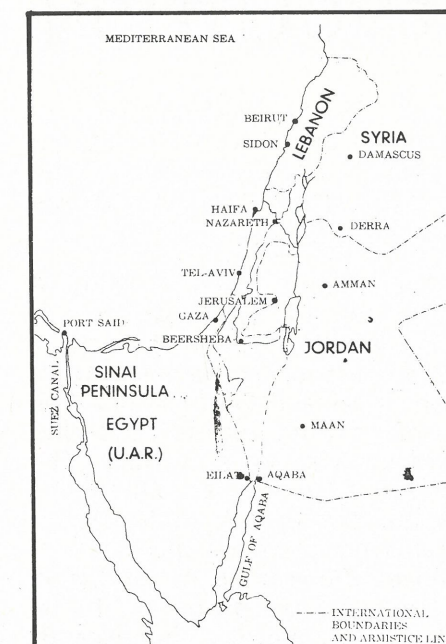
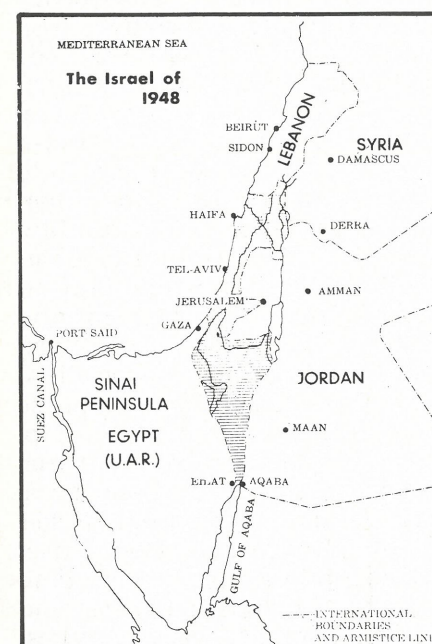
Israel has continued to defy the United Nations and its Charter, as well as the principles of international Laws, in its treatment of the people of Palestine.

Today, half the Palestinian population live under Israeli military occupation in the West Bank/Gaza. The brutalities this population suffer from are an everyday occurrence and a fact attested to, and condemned by, the United Nations Human Rights Commission, the International Red Cross, Amnesty International and the Israeli League for Human Rights.

Today, the other half of the people of Palestine, living in exile since 1948, remain unable to return to their homes and to exercise their rights of nationhood and self-determination

And today thirty years later, Israel, in complete control of the whole of Palestine, still insists on being a state only at the cost of making the Palestinians stateless.

The Palestinian people have had thirty years to contend with the human suffering and the political devastation inflicted on them by Israel.

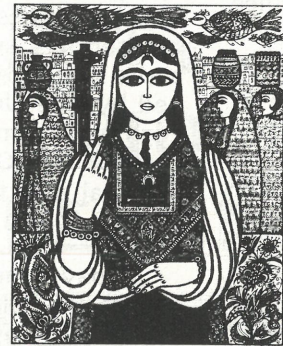




**PROTEST THE ZIONIST PARADE!**SELF DETERMINATION FOR PALESTINE!  
NO U.S. ARMS FOR ISRAEL!

مظاهرة احتجاج ضد المسيرة الصهيونية

لدمحق تقرير المصير للشعب الفلسطيني والدعوة لوقف إمداد إسرائيل بالأسلحة الأمريكية

**SUNDAY, JUNE 5**12 Noon  
50th St. and 6th Ave.(الزحيد المراتي ه يونية ١٩٧٧  
للشعب الفلسطيني)**DOMINGO,  
5 de JUNIO**12 Meridiano  
50th St. y 6th Avenue**¡PROTESTEN AL  
DESFILE SIONISTA!**¡ AUTO-DETERMINACION PARA PALESTINA!  
¡ NO MAS ARMAS NORTEAMERICANAS PARA ISRAEL!

PALESTINE ACTION COALITION • Arab Student Club-Columbia • Asian Americans For Equal Employment • Fightback • General Union of Palestinian Women (Palestinian Arab Women's Union) • Guardian • Indian Treaty Council (IAM) • Iranian Students Association • Irish Republican Clubs • Lower East Side Mobilization For Peace Action • National Anti-Imperialist Movement in Solidarity With African Liberation • Native American Solidarity Committee—N.Y. Chapter • Organization of Arab Students—N.Y.U. Chapter • Palestine Information Project • Palestine Solidarity Committee • Palestine Red Crescent Society • People's Democratic Association • Prairie Fire Organizing Committee • Puerto Rican Socialist Party • Supporters of the Lebanese National Movement • Union of Democratic Thais • Venceremos Brigade • Worker Student Organizing Committee • Workers World Party • Yemeni Emigre Club • Youth Against War and Fascism • Liberation News Service • Federacion Universitaria Socialista Puertorriquena •

**IN SUPPORT OF THE  
PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION**

Hundreds of people marched in New York City in a spirited and militant counter-demonstration against the "Salute to Israel" Parade on Sunday, June 5. The protest, organized by the Palestine Action Coalition, demanded an end to U.S. aid to Israel and self-determination for the Palestinian people, and expressed solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Mr. Zehdi Terzi, Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the United Nations, addressed the demonstrators at their gathering point in midtown Manhattan. The protestors marched bearing Palestinian flags and banners emblazoned "Victory to

PLO," "Self-determination for Palestine" and "No U.S. Weapons in Begin's Bloody Hands," and shouting chants against Zionism and imperialism.

The March paused in front of the offices of South Africa Airways, where the crowd heard a speech denouncing the alliance between Israel and South Africa, the racism of both regimes and U.S. government support for them. The demonstration then set off for the headquarters of the World Zionist Organisation, where speakers denounced Zionism for its oppression of the Palestinian people and for its betrayal of the real interests of Jews. The rally at the WZO offices concluded with statements by se-

veral participating organisations of their solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people.

The route of March brought the demonstration within two blocks of the "Salute to Israel" Parade and a short distance from the scene of the picket lines of the Jewish Defense League in front of Arab missions to the United Nations.

The demonstration marked the second year in a row that the Palestine Action Coalition had launched a mass protest against the "Salute to Israel" Parade. That annual Zionist event brings many thousands to march up Fifth Avenue and traditionally attracts a large number of U.S. politicians and elected officials.

The demonstration was initiated by the Palestine Solidarity Committee, which brought together a coalition of progressive individuals and organizations, including the following groups which sponsored the demonstration: Arab Student Club, Columbia University; Asian Americans for Equal Employment; Fightback; General Union of Palestinian Women (Palestinian Arab Women's Union); Guardian; International Indian Treaty Council (American Indian Movement); Iranian Students Association; Irish Republican Clubs; Lower East Side Mobilization for Peace Action; National Anti-Imperialist Movement in Solidarity with African Liberation; Native American Solidarity Committee, New York Chapter; Organization of Arab Students, New York University Chapter; Palestine Information Project; Palestine Red Crescent Society; Palestine Solidarity Committee; People's Democratic Association; Prairie Fire Organizing Committee; Puerto Rican Socialist Party; Supporters of the Lebanese National Movement; Union of Democratic Thais; Venceremos Brigade; Worker Student Organizing Committee; Workers World Party; Yemeni Emigre Club; Youth Against War and Fascism; Liberation News Services; Federation Universitaria Socialista Puertorriquena. □

**THE 15th OF MAY  
CELEBRATED IN NORWAY  
FOR THE FIRST TIME**

The Palestine Committee marked the 15th of May with a solidarity meeting in Oslo on Sunday. Petter Kristensen from the team sent by the Palestine Committee to work for the PLO and the Red Crescent in Lebanon gave an analysis of the situation in the Middle-East. He stressed the importance of unity in the Arab world, in order to successfully fight the Zionist entity and imperialism. Bjorg Wendelborg, also a member of the team, told about their experiences with the Palestinian revolution, placing stress on the great unity existing between the Palestinian and the Lebanese masses.

A representative from Al-Fatah stressed the importance of international solidarity. He pointed out that the 15th of May has been marked as a day of struggle since 1948. The first non-Arab country to announce the 15th of May as a day of solidarity with the Palestinian revolution was the People's Republic of China, in 1966. Since then this day has been marked in more and more countries, as a expression of the growing solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people. The Fatah representative also gave his thanks to the Palestine Committee for making the 15th of May a day of solidarity in Norway.

The representative furthermore put stress on the fact that the people's war is the only road to liberation, and that all so-called "peaceful solutions" will have to be fought. And he added that the just struggle of the Palestinian people will be escalated, both military and politically. The representative showed the close relations existing between the Palestine Committee in Norway and the PLO, pointing out that since 1970, when the Committee was founded, it has been at the forefront in working for soli-

darity with the Palestinian people. As examples of this he put forward the struggle against the Zionist films about Entebbe, the struggle against the Zionist agent Sylvia Rafael, and the solidarity campaign in support of the Palestinians and their only legal representative the PLO.

After these speeches a musical group made up of activists, in the Committee performed songs in support of the Palestinian Revolution. The group, called "Palband" composed their own song about the heroic struggle of the inhabitants of camp, of Tel al Zaatar. Another group called "Kveldsskiftet" also performed some Palestinian songs. A member of the Committee read poems of Palestinian poets.

It was enthusiastic meeting, proving that solidarity with the Palestinian people surely is growing stronger and stronger day by day.

**NOVOSTI: SOLUTION BASED ON  
—WITHDRAWAL FROM OC-  
CUPIED TERRITORIES****—PALESTINIAN RIGHT TO  
STATEHOOD**

In a June 9 editorial, the Soviet news agency Novosti said that any settlement of the Middle East conflict is conditional on an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the implementation of the Palestinian people's rights, including that of establishing their independent state.

Novosti added: "The continued critical situation in the Middle East caused by the 1967 Israeli aggression has turned the region into a permanent dangerous source of tension. No one can guarantee that a new war is not likely to break out at any time, threatening overall peace. All documents relevant to

the Soviet stand vis-a-vis the Middle East clearly denote deep anxiety over the situation there. And this is no coincidence: for the Soviet Union, which is a country close to the region of conflict, has always defended the usurped rights and interests of the Arab peoples and is now, for objective reasons, in a position to play an important role in the settlement as one of the co-chairman of the Geneva conference, formed to establish peace in the Middle East."

Cover of the first issue of the

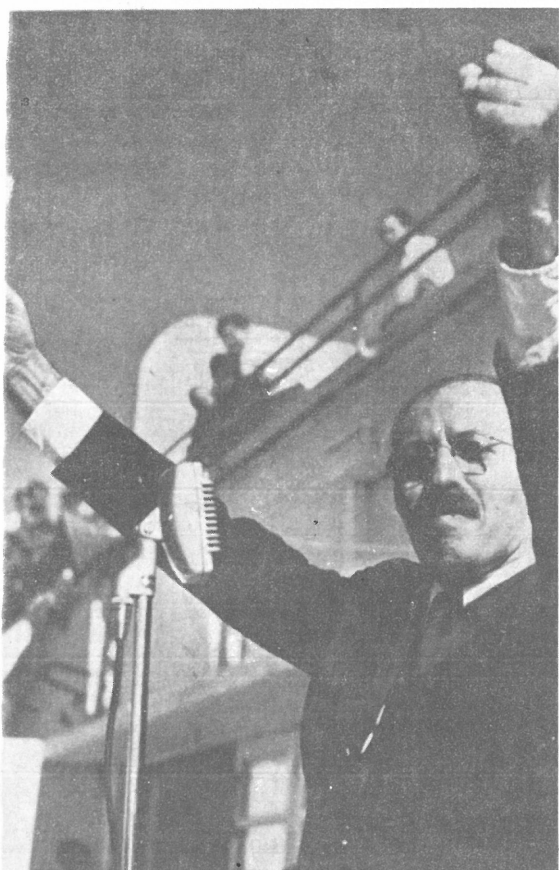


Turkish-language Free Palestine magazine  
**TURKS FORM SOLIDARITY  
COMMITTEE**

A group of young Turkish professionals and academics have formed a Palestine Solidarity Committee to express their support for the just cause of the Palestinian Revolution. They have organized a number of activities, including a Palestine Week last December. They have held many exhibitions in Istanbul and Ankara dealing with the Palestinian Revolution, and members of the Solidarity Committee have recently begun to issue a Turkish-language magazine, FREE PALESTINE. To date there have been two issues published (May and June, 1977). The Committee also held a Palestine Week beginning May 15, 1977, to mark the anniversary of Palestine's usurpation.

The Committee consists of Jankis Jandar, of the newspaper ALWATAN, Dr Turkai Ataf, a professor in the Faculty of Politics at Ankara University, Taner Kutlay, a journalist, and Dr Abdul Rahman, a professor at Istanbul University.





Begin: "We will keep Jerusalem as a part of the liberated areas"

### BEGIN TO MOVE INTO ARAB JERUSALEM

Menachem Begin, Likud Bloc leader, notorious terrorist and Israel's Prime Minister, announced on June 2 that he would transfer his residence to the Arab sector of Jerusalem as soon as his government was formed.

Observers consider this to be a political move through which Begin wants to stress the Zionist authorities' intention to keep Jerusalem, and to show that there will be no withdrawal from the occupied territories which he has described as "liberated areas".

### AL-HAMISHMAR: JUNE 6 RENEWED NATIONAL FEELINGS AMONG ARAB INHABITANTS

The Israeli newspaper,

al-Hamishmar, recently admitted that the June 5 anniversary was an opportunity for the Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories to manifest their national commitment. It quoted the Jerusalem Arab daily al-Fajr which like all Arab newspapers that day consecrated its editorial to commemorating the June War saying: "This anniversary has re-established hope in our Palestinian mayors and notables and also described the demonstrations staged on the anniversary of the war, stressing the demonstration organized by Rakah members and by the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality in protest against the continued Zionist occupation of Arab territories.

### HAARETZ: "A NEW WAR IS CERTAIN"

Zeev Schiff, the military commentator of the Israeli newspaper Ha'aretz, has stated on June 11 that a new war will erupt between Israel and the Arab countries, unless unexpected developments intervene. He added that this war, which is inevitable, would have taken place even if the Likud bloc had not won in the recent elections.

Schiff added that since Israel refuses to make any concessions to the Arabs, the latter will launch a new war to achieve political gains. He concluded that the idea of Israel launching a war is "not to be excluded," on the pretext that the Arabs are making military moves in Sinai and the Golan Heights.

Our military Editor notes that with this latest warlike commentary, when taken together with Israeli military reinforcements on various fronts and the expanded Zionist settlement campaigns, Ha'aretz has clearly signaled that war is near, most likely a lightning preventive war launched by Israel. It has also confirmed that such a war would have been likely whether the Labour Party or Likud held power.

The Military Editor adds:

The Palestinian Revolution was not astonished by the victory of the Likud and the defeat of the Alliance and its backbone, the Labour party. For it has always said that the probability of war is much greater than that of peace, due to its understanding of the enemy his aggressive and expansionist policies, and the nature of the forces supporting him.

The editorial concluded;

What is needed now from the Arab nation is the reinforcement of its military forces to face all possibilities, because in the struggle with the enemy time is like a two-edged sword: If you don't use it, it will be used against you.

### STERN GANG LEADER ELECTED KNESSET SPEAKER



Isaac Shamir: Knesset Speaker

Isaac Shamir, a Likud member and former leader of the Stern terrorist organization, was elected Speaker of the Knesset at the opening of its ninth session June 13.

Shamir — a man also closely related to the Israeli security services immediately after the establishment of the Zionist entity, and who had a price on his head during the British mandate in Palestine — has thus become the second-in-command after Begin, who is expected to assume his post as Prime Minister shortly.

Shamir obtained 61 votes, mainly from the Likud bloc, while Shlomo Hillel, the Labour Party candidate and Minister of Police obtained 32 votes; and the DMC (Democratic Movement for Change) candidate obtained only 15.



Evidence illustrating Zionist-isolationist collaboration

### 500 LEBANESE ISOLATIONISTS GET MILITARY TRAINING IN ISRAEL

Well-informed sources have recently confirmed that the fascist Lebanese Front has sent more than 500 students who completed their Lebanese Baccalaureat exams on May 14th to undergo military training in Israel. The same sources also confirmed that the Lebanese Front continues to receive quantities of weapons through Hamat airport, between Chakka and Batroun in North Lebanon, which has been one of the Front's main channels for arms supplies since its establishment towards the end of the Lebanese civil war.

What gives these reports added importance at this stage is not only the probable use of these men and weapons to foil the Arab peace plan

in Lebanon, but also the fact that they coincide with Begin's rise to power in Israel and the consequent Arab and Palestinian warnings of a fifth Arab - Israeli war which would start in South Lebanon.

Although not specified by the sources, the source of these aerial weapon's shipments to the Lebanese Front can be surmised in view of the current isolationist escalation of the military situation in South Lebanon, and in light of Menachem Begin's statement to Newsweek last week, in answer to a question about the "open fences" policy in South Lebanon. Begin declared: "You can assure your readers in South Lebanon that much as the previous Israeli government has done for them, Likud government will do even more. We don't want to see a Christian minority destroyed by a Muslim and leftist majority."



American President Carter: a total commitment to Israel

### CARTER: USA NEVER SUGGESTED ESTABLISHMENT OF INDEPENDENT PALESTINIAN STATE

US President Jimmy Carter has informed Israeli Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren that the USA never suggested the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

Radio Israel reported in this context that the American President assured Goren, during their meeting at the White House June 15, that the USA is fully committed to its responsibilities towards the security of Israel.

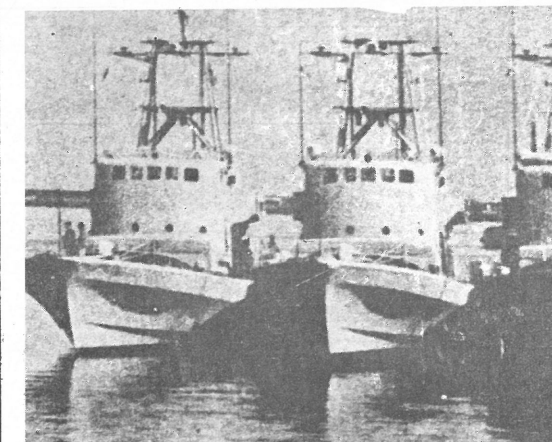
### NEW ISRAEL NAVAL UNITS TO PROTECT PORTS

A Zionist military newspaper recently wrote that a new naval unit called the 'Unit for protecting Harbours' was formed. The newspaper said that reserve and regular forces, in addition to frogmen who graduated from commando units, will be part of this unit.

The newspaper added that the role of this naval unit is to prevent foreign elements from damaging Israeli ships.

This unit is considered to be the third line of seaward defence along the coast of occupied Palestine. The coast guard vessels and rocket-firing ships which operate at a range of 50

miles constitute the first line, while coastal defence batteries and naval artillery aboard of the naval vessels make up second.



Israeli naval units

Palestinian commentators note that this report casts serious doubt on the various ambiguous statements made by Carter and other US officials regarding a "Palestinian homeland".

These observers added that when taken together with other authoritative statements by senior US officials, Carter's remarks are a decisive indication that the US intends to hold firmly to its policy of obstructing any meaningful form of Palestinian self-determination, and specifically an independent Palestinian state on Palestinian soil.





# Palestine

P.L.O.  
information  
bulletin

Vol. 3, No. 10, 15 JULY 1977

PER. SEC.  
MAR 29 1978  
NY

