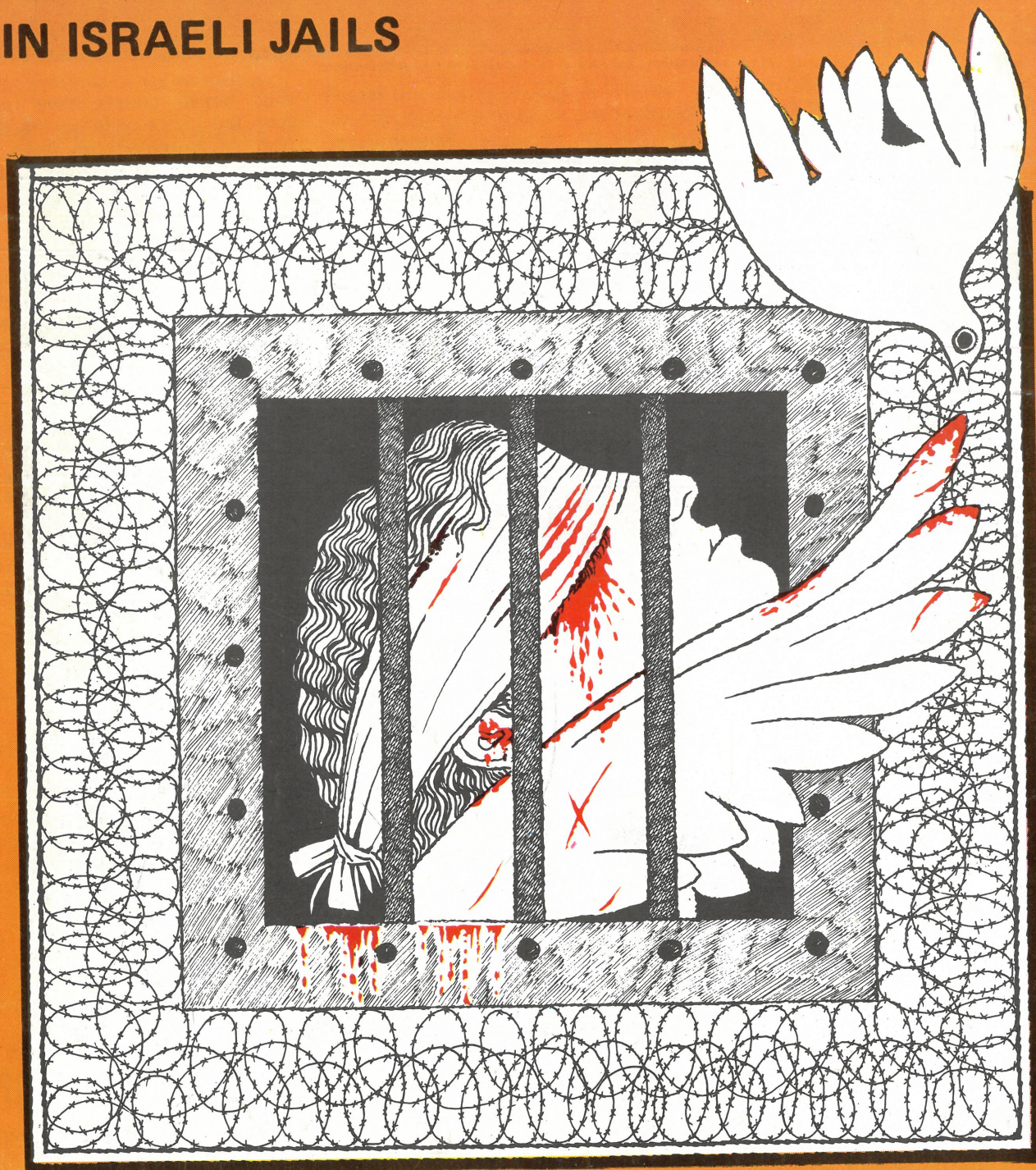


# FREEDOM

FOR PALESTINIAN DETAINEES  
IN ISRAELI JAILS



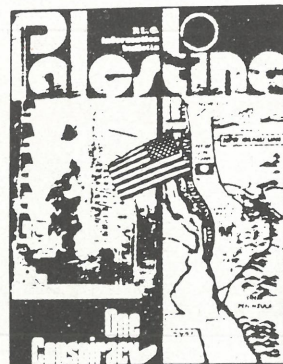
P.L.O.  
information  
bulletin

Volume 3, No 11,  
15 August 1977

# Palestine







Price

1 L.L.

#### YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Africa, Asia, Latin America: 10 US \$  
Europe, USA, Canada and Australia: 12 US \$

All cheques should be made payable to  
"PALESTINE BULLETIN".

#### NOTICE:

"Palestine Bulletin"  
Welcomes its Friends and  
readers contributions.

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

## 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.

**Palestine**

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

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

#### EDITORIAL

## PALESTINE IS THE CORE

When U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance came to this region, it was clear that he had brought with him the Israeli work paper which Prime Minister Menahem Begin had submitted to President Jimmy Carter during his visit to Washington.

That work paper suggests that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip remain under Israeli military and security control and that its administrative and political affairs be handed over to Jordan.

In other words, the Israeli peace proposals were totally unacceptable to the Arabs. Because the Arabs, despite their differences of opinion on the future status of the Palestinian lands occupied in 1967, are agreed on the necessity of giving the Palestinian people, especially the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), some kind of Palestinian entity.

The Begin proposals also ruled out Palestinian participation in the Geneva peace conference, and it is known that the Arabs want the Palestinians to accompany them to Geneva, if only as a cover. This point represented the first clash between the Arab position and the joint American-Israeli position.

The second clash came with the presentation of the Soviet message to PLO Chief Yasser Arafat — a message which included a Soviet commitment to PLO participation in the Geneva conference as one of the negotiating parties.

It was Vance's mission to try to bring the Arab and Israeli viewpoints closer together. He did not find significant obstacles in his talks with the Arab side. Israeli intransigence, however, was obvious to everyone.

Then came the PLO's demand for the amendment of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 to include the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, as a basic precondition for the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East and for PLO participation in the Geneva negotiations.

Despite the commotion which it triggered, the demand was considered an expression of PLO willingness to facilitate Vance's mission.

But as usual, the PLO's compliance with the Arab countries' requests collided with Israeli rejection. Begin announced his refusal to talk with or to recognize the

PLO. He even said that he did not want PLO recognition of Israel — although the PLO's demand for the amendment of Resolution 242 did not by any means imply PLO readiness to recognize the Zionist state which is still occupying Palestinian and Arab lands.

The PLO predicted the failure of Vance's mission before it started. Its failure was due to the existing conditions of the region and the proposals which Vance brought with him.

Vance failed despite his humility, which contrasted sharply with the smugness of former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. There is no doubt that Vance won the hearts of the press and the people with his humility and show of good intentions, but his good intentions and his humility were not enough to bring peace to the region.

Vance reflected the good intentions of President Carter, but good intentions alone have never been enough to forge peace. It will take more than President Carter's good intentions to bring peace to the Middle East. It will take political efficiency and the ability to exert pressure on Israel.

If President Carter seriously wants to achieve peace in the Middle East, what is required of him is to bring pressure to bear on Israeli intransigence, to prevail upon the Israelis to withdraw and hold talks with the Palestinians.

In fact, the American Administration must take the initiative in that direction itself by launching talks with the Palestinians, who represent the root of the Middle East conflict. President Carter must recognize the fact that there can be no settlement without the Palestinians, that there is no way he can disregard the Palestinian element, which has imposed itself on the political map of the world.

The Palestinian Revolution is confident that American attitudes will change sooner or later, and that the Americans will eventually recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

But in the meantime, the prospects of a Geneva conference have receded, and the storm of optimism which Vance brought with him to the Middle East has subsided — which means that the possibility of a fifth Arab-Israeli war has become more pronounced.



# CHAIRMAN ARAFAT MEETS US CONGRESSMEN



Chairman Arafat.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat met a US Congressional Delegation led by Lee Hamilton in Cairo on July 14.

The meeting was one of the series of unofficial meetings which took place between PLO and US.

Chairman Arafat informed the US delegation about the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people and the necessity of US recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

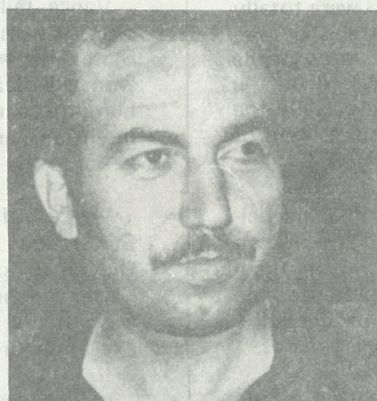
The US, the main supporter and ally of the Israeli aggressor, still refuses to talk to the PLO and to talk recognize the right of self determination for the Palestinian people.

## ARAFAT RECEIVES CABLE FROM DJIBOUTI PRESIDENT

Yasser Arafat received a cable from the President of the Republic of Djibouti, Hassan Goulad, in answer to his cable of congratulations on the independence of Djibouti and Goulad's assumption of powers.

# ABU JIHAD STRESSES KOREAN PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY

At the end of the visit of the Palestinian delegation to Democratic Korea on July 17, Abu Jihad, the head of the delegation and member of the Fateh Central Committee and of the General Command of the Assifa forces, addressed a statement to the Korean people in which he praised their struggle under the leadership of their President (Kim Il Sung) against imperialism, their determination to develop their country



Abu Jihad, member of Fateh Central Committee

and unify its two parts, and their firm support for the Palestinian people's struggle to liberate their land, recover their rights and establish their independent state. Abu Jihad stressed the importance of this visit in strengthening the militant relationship between the Palestinian and Korean peoples and in developing their joint struggle against imperialism.

# PLO CINEMA DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

A PLO cinema delegation has participated in Moscow's International Film Festival, where the following Palestinian films were screened: 'The Key,' 'A Voice From Jerusalem,' and 'The Lebanese Incidents,' as well as a newsreel.

Soviet newspapers and information media declared the films as being "Yet another testimony of the PLO's commitment to the path it has chosen."

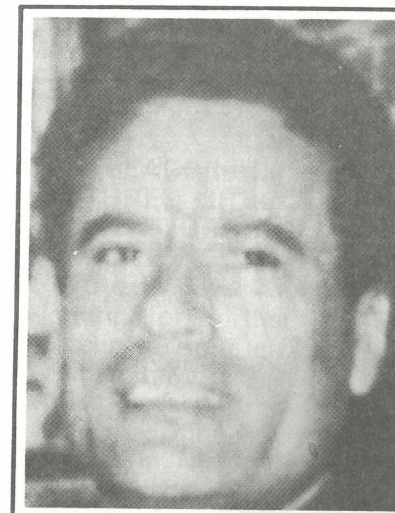
In related news, the new film 'Tal al-Zaatar,' a joint Italian - Palestinian production, will be ready for screening in a few days' time.

# ABU LUTF MEETS INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER



Abu Lutf

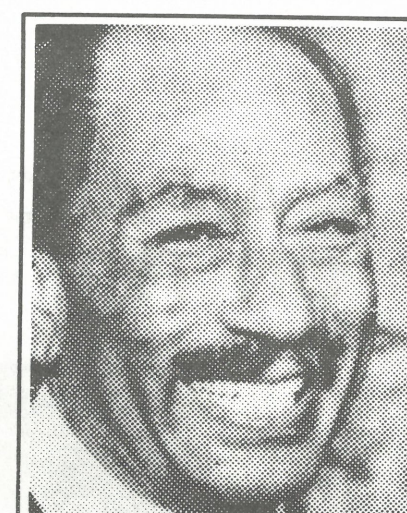
On a visit to Indonesia, as part of his tour of several Asian countries, Abu Lutf, Head of the PLO Political Department, met with the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Adam Malek, in Jakarta on July 18. The meeting dealt with the current situation in the Middle East and the latest developments of the Palestine problem.



Libyan President Qadhafi.



Chairman Yasser Arafat



Egyptian President Sadat.

## ARAFAT MEDIATES EGYPTIAN-LIBYAN CONFLICT

It was with this firm belief that Chairman Yasser Arafat shuttled between Cairo and Tripoli, mediating and pointing out to both leaders the urgency of finding a negotiated solution to the conflict. Chairman Arafat was later joined by President Boumedienne of Algeria and the Kuwaiti Foreign Minister, both of whom felt that the conflict was contrary to the interests of the Arab cause and Arab aspirations.

Nothing can be more regrettable than the losses suffered by Arab armed forces and arsenals, when they are not directed against a specific target and serve the Arab cause as a whole.

The Egyptian-Libyan conflict comes at a critical stage in the Palestinian liberation struggle. The conflict has revealed that the Zionist "peace" settlement plan presupposes events causing splits in Arab ranks to achieve concessions and Arab surrender. A conflict between two Arab states serves no other purpose but that of the common Zionist enemy.

In this frame of reference President Sadat ordered a cessation of all military operations along the borders on July 24.

After the success of his mediation efforts, Chairman Arafat declared that his meetings with both the Libyan and Egyptian presidents had been positive, and Arafat expressed his firm belief that the temporary crisis was completely under control. According to Chairman Arafat, he was especially sure of this because the

brothers he had met with were committed to the welfare of the Arab nation.

The unanimous demand of the Arab people and governments put forward to the Egyptian and Libyan leaders, to stop shedding Arab blood, is but a manifestation of the commitment and determination of the people to confront the Zionist enemy, and their realization of the need for unity to confront the American-Zionist settlement plan.

### GDR, Yugoslavia and the Arab Republic of Yemen Praise Arafat's Role in Solving Libyan-Egyptian conflict.

The Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee in the GDR on July 26, issued a communique praising the intensive efforts exerted by Chairman Yasser Arafat, and other Arab personalities to settle the Egyptian-Libyan conflict.

As well, both Yugoslavia and the Arab Republic of Yemen have earlier praised Chairman Arafat's effort to solve the conflict.



# LEBANON: AN ACCORD IS REACHED ON THE CAIRO AGREEMENT



Abu Iyad, Member of Fatah Central Committee.



President Sarkis of Lebanon.

Organizational, administrative and practical steps have been adopted to ensure the implementation of the 1969 Cairo agreement regulating the relations between the Palestinian Resistance Movement and the Lebanese authorities. These steps come within the context of stabilizing the situation in Lebanon in the aftermath of the protracted two-year civil war. By abiding by the Cairo agreement and the provisions that concern the Resistance's existence on Lebanese territory, the Palestinian leadership manifests its desire to devote all its energies and potentials towards the anti-Zionist struggle.

Within the framework of the meetings, a high-ranking Palestinian delegation visited Damascus and conducted discussions with Syrian officials concerning the application of the agreement's provisions. The meeting was described by Palestinian sources as cordial and fruitful.

The Palestinian-Syrian Damas-

cus meeting was followed by an encounter between PLO official Abu Iyad and Lebanese President Elias Sarkis. Their talks dealt with the necessity for ensuring the application of the remaining provisions. The two meetings culminated in the setting up of a Tripartite Committee representing the Palestinian Resistance Movement, the Syrians and the Lebanese authorities. The Palestinian delegation included representatives of the guerilla fighting organizations. Agreement was reached among the parties attending the Tripartite Committee meeting in Shtoura on July 22, 1977, where they agreed to set up three sub-committees to follow up the implementation of the provisions and the technical procedures related to the application. In addition, agreement was reached to eliminate the causes of recent disturbances in the Sabil and Shatilla areas near Beirut.

The Palestinian Armed Struggle Command is to supervise and control the areas of tension.

Armed manifestations are to be removed.

The Tripartite Committee will see that the Cairo agreement and the Riyadh summit conference decisions are applied in the southern part of Lebanon as well as elsewhere.

With regard to the South, a special program was worked out by the committee. Lebanese forces are to take up positions on both sides of the conflict lines, in both the Lebanese rightist-Israeli held villages as well as those controlled by the Palestinian-Lebanese Nationalist side. The Palestinian forces will make room for the Lebanese government forces, which are currently being formed.

The Palestinian Revolution has undertaken significant steps to consolidate the peace in Lebanon in the hope of ending the internal Arab strife which only helps the enemies of the Arabs and their just cause.

## ENEMY NEWS

### JOINT LEADERSHIP FORM THREE ISRAELI SETTLEMENT GROUPS?

Three extremist Israeli organizations working for further settlement in occupied Arab territories were reported to have recently formed a unified leadership, assigned the task of broadening the scope of settlements in the occupied territories. This leadership comprises the "Land of Great Israel" movement, the "Gosh Imonim" movement and the "Ain Fard" group.



The Gosh Imonim settlers: marching forward into Arab lands.

### ABOUREZEK ANSWERS BEGIN: PLO MORE LEGITIMATE THAN ZIONIST TERROR GANGS OF 1940's

During the closed session of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the US Congress held July 20, South Dakota Senator James Abourezek, who is of Lebanese origin, severely criticized the recent statement made by Israeli Prime Minister, Menachem Begin, in which he rejected PLO participation in peace negotiations in the Middle East. Senator Abourezek declared that the PLO is more of a legitimate organization than the Zionist organization which were led by the terrorist Begin in the 1940's. Begin was quoted as considering Abourezek's comment an insult!

### ISRAELI/ ISOLATIONIST TRADING AGREEMENT

Israeli sources revealed on July 15 an agreement concluded recently between the Zionist authorities and the isolationist forces in South Lebanon. The agreement relates to the marketing of the agricultural produce of the isolationist-dominated villages in Israeli northern settlements. The sources added that this operation will be supervised by the Israeli Ministries of Agriculture and of Health.

### GUR: ISRAEL SHOULD AIM FOR QUICK DECISIVE VICTORY IN NEXT WAR

On the eve of Begin's visit to Washington, Israeli Chief of Staff General Mordechai Gur declared on July 13 that Israel should score a quick and decisive victory in the next war with the Arab countries, so it would not have to go through long political negotiations regarding the return of the territories occupied in 1967.

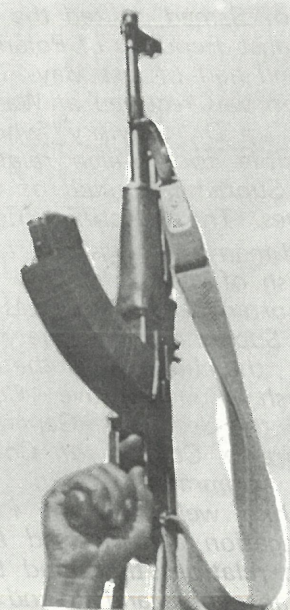
The Israeli Chief of Staff in effect confirmed that Israel is preparing for a quick war of aggression, similar to the 1956 and 1967 wars, which would put the Arabs in a weak position and make them unable to negotiate the recovery of the occupied territories.

### TWO NEW ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS

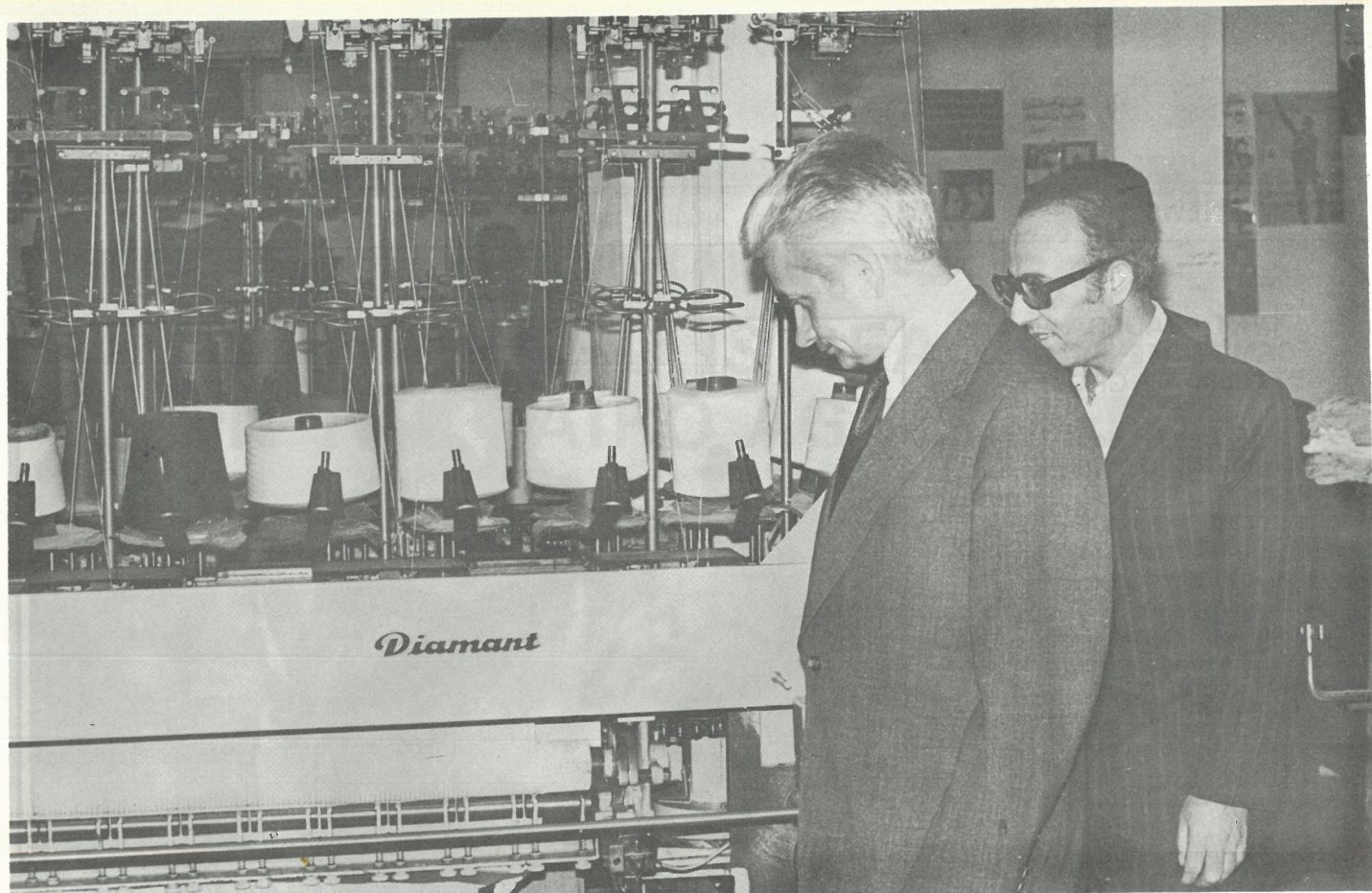
The Israeli newspaper "Al-Hamishmar" recently quoted a top official in the Settlement Department of the Jewish agency as saying that his department has nearly completed the establishment of two settlements on the lands of

the villages of Tura and Um al-Rihan in the Jenin region.

The establishment of these two settlements had been decided earlier by Rabin's cabinet, as part of a project to build a line of settlements separating the Nablus hills from the 1967 frontier lines, thus linking it to the Latrun region, at the entrances of Jerusalem.







A Polish official with Abu Ala, Head of Samed's Establishment

## SAMED IN THE PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF POLAND

Following an official invitation to the Establishment of Sons of Palestinian Martyrs (Samed) from the Supreme Council of Polish Co-operatives, a Samed delegation headed by brother Abu Ala', director of Samed, visited the People's Socialist Republic of Poland in the second half of last May. The delegation was received at Warsaw airport by Dr. Stavisky, who is responsible for foreign relations on the Supreme Council of Co-operatives. The Palestinian delegation held many meetings and talks with Polish officials, of which the most important encounter was held at the Supreme Council between Abu Ala', the chairman of the Union of Polish Co-operative Communes, and the Secretary-General of the Supreme Council of Co-operatives, Comrade Bashko. Comrade Bashko welcomed the Palestinian delegation and stressed the strategic relations that bind the Palestinian people and Poland together.

The delegation also held detailed talks in technical and economic matters, and discussed exchanges of experience and information in the realm of co-operatives and the training of industrial and agricultural workers. The delegation also visited various co-operative establishments in Poland.

At the end of the visit, the delegation met with the Supreme Council of Co-operatives, which drew up a comprehensive memorandum for the Palestinian delegation concerning the achievements of the Polish co-operative movement. The Samed delegation observed the highly advanced technical and scientific standards of the co-operative workers and the high standards of output production, which result from the workers' high morale and their deep sense of responsibility for the promotion of their society and the uplifting

Comrade Bashko re-emphasized his country's absolute and unconditional support for the Palestinian people's struggle and their right to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state. He also expressed his hope of providing all kinds of support to enable the Palestinians to pursue and realize their goals and aims. He indicated the special importance of the Palestinian economic sector, embodied in Samed, to create an economy that effectively accompanies the revolutionary march.

of the standard of living in their country.

The delegation highly valued both its visit and the extent of the benefits it noticed for the Polish people and state which are friendly to the Palestinian people's cause. The visit strengthened the

ties of friendship between the Palestinian and Polish peoples in all respects owing to the fact that they both withstand the forces of imperialism and Zionism in a common trench. The Palestinian and Polish delegations called for the continuation of visits and the exchange of experience and information.

The Palestinian delegation affirmed that the successes achieved by Polish co-operatives in terms of practice and application "provides us with the motivation to follow the experience of our friends who stretch their helping hand to us, so that we can improve the standards of our establishments and measure up to the tasks facing the Palestinian people's struggle."

Brother Abu Ala' praised Polish economic support and said that it is consistent with the political struggle of the Palestinian people for the establishment of their own independent state in a society where social justice prevails.

The delegation expressed its deep admiration for the achievements realized by the Polish co-operative movement, and its important contribution to the development of the Polish economy.

The delegation deeply values the importance of the Polish co-operative movement in terms of co-operation and co-ordination with progressive forces in order to consolidate world peace and justice. The Supreme Council of Co-operatives confirmed its absolute support for Samed in all its activities aimed at creating a revolutionary economic system for the Palestinian people, and — by securing work for Palestinians — becoming one of the elements of economic independence for the nation and the occupied territory.

Based on the permanent cordial relations between the Palestinian people headed by the PLO — the only legitimate representative of

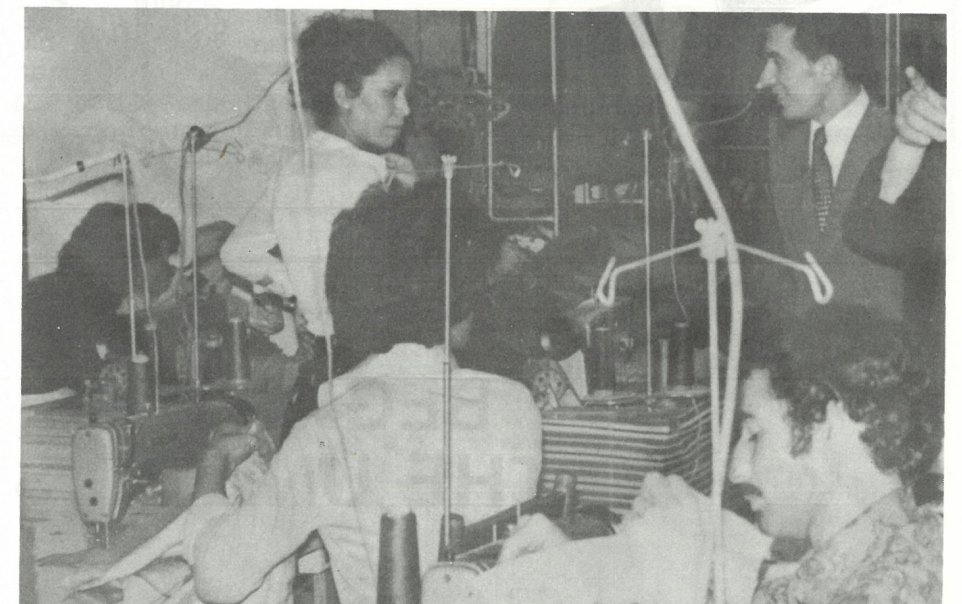
the Palestinian people — and the Polish people headed by the Unified Workers' Party of Poland, the two sides signed a common co-operative treaty.

At the end of its visit, the Samed delegation met with Comrade Bachenchao, head of the fifth department in the Polish foreign ministry, who highly valued the visit and the Palestine Revolution's methods of creating the Palestinian revolutionary economy.

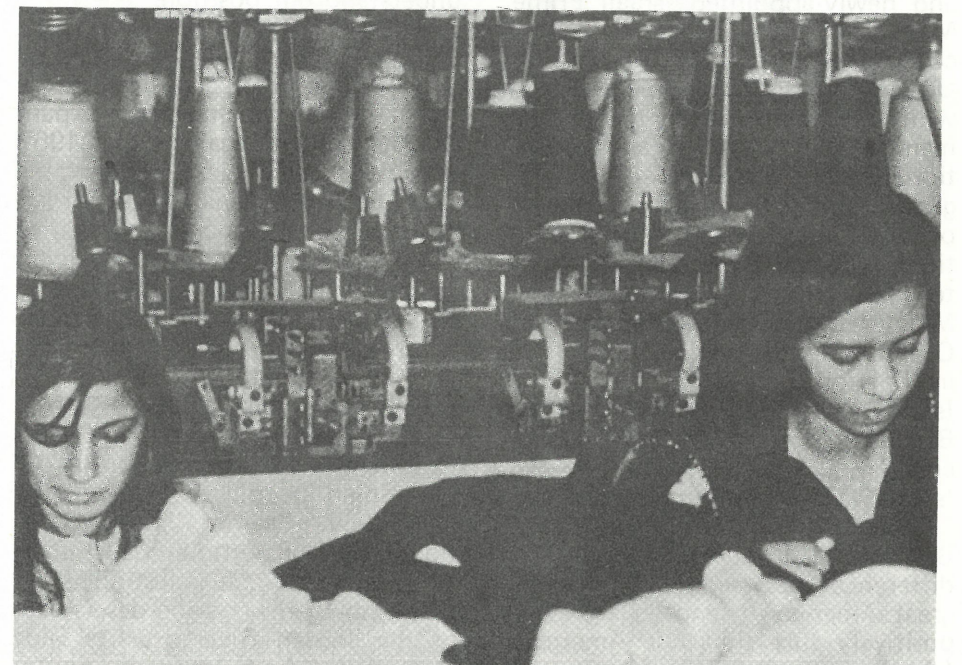
He also considered the economic protocol signed between the

two parties to be a document of extreme significance in the history of the two militant peoples who suffered under Fascist and Zionist occupation. The two peoples also suffered together from attempts at genocide and extermination.

Comrades Bachenchao and Bashko sent their greetings to the militants of the Nationalist Resistance Movement and the Palestinian fighters and people, who heroically and courageously withstand the fiercest imperialist-Zionist offensives.



Inspection tour in Samed's Workshops



Shirts' section in one of Samed Workshops





## BEGIN'S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES

Former professional terrorist and newly-appointed Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin concluded a ten-day trip to the United States during which he met with President Carter and other members of Carter's administration. Talks between Begin's delegation and US officials centered on issues related to bilateral relations and with regard to the path to be followed in arranging a Middle East "peace" settlement. Overcoming the minor differences in opinion between the US and Israel was the major task of Begin's trip, in addition to discussing US arms deliveries to Israel. At the beginning of his trip,

Begin said: "There are points of difference between us and our great American friends but we are positively sure that our American friends — champions of democracy

and freedom — will come to understand our position."

Begin presented a set of "peace" proposals confirming his classic and unchanging expansionist designs against the 1967 occupied territories. Under his plan, the West Bank of the Jordan River would be incorporated into Israel. A piece of the Golan Heights and of the Sinai would be returned to Syria and Egypt, respectively, in exchange for "peace" with the Arab states. The existence of the Palestinian Arabs is totally disregarded by Begin, for whom even the mention of the Palestinian people's existence is a blasphemy. Begin's "ideal" solution for the Palestinian question is to dispose of the Palestinians by throwing them into the desert east of the Jordan River. He has said: "Let them (the Palestinians) find a

solution with the Jordanians. There, there will be enough room for them."

Much to the disillusionment of neutral and Arab parties, the supposed rift in relations between the US and the so-called "new" Zionist leadership did not materialize. President Carter's confirmations and reassurances concerning the preservation of the safety and integrity of Israel are not a new phenomenon in American policy vis-a-vis Israel, but clearly indicate that the alleged differences between the two governments have been greatly exaggerated.

The US interest in safeguarding the security and welfare of the Zionist state lies in the strategic interests and pursuits of the US in the whole region. Since the Tri-

partite Declaration of 1950 the US has pledged itself to defend the Zionist state and continues to follow this policy faithfully to the letter to this very day.

Begin found ample American encouragement, both material and moral. Israel's demands for more sophisticated arms were followed immediately by America's granting the Zionist war machine 250 million dollars' worth of weaponry. This is consistent with the general trend of US-Zionist strategy, which holds high a big stick, thus maintaining the strong position of Israel. The US ruling circles promised Begin a quantity of the most up-to-date F-16 fighter-bombers. Reports about Israel's possible access to the lethal neutron bomb were neither confirmed nor denied by Israeli and American sources, giving rise to speculation that Israel will be able to obtain this terrible new weapon.

In exchange for Israel's acting as a protector in the Middle East of the interests of the so-called "Free (capitalist) World" — an Israeli role that Begin himself defined July 23, on NBC TV's "Meet the Press" — the American Congress is expected to vote in favor of allowing the Israelis to sell military equipment (including the Kfir fighter, whose engines are US-supplied) to the dictatorial and fascist Latin American regime of Ecuador, and a number of other states.

However, despite the "harmony" between Begin and Carter — which largely results from their common cause and shared interests, including their habit of using reactionary religious arguments to cover for political actions — this "harmony" does not rule out the existence of minor differences between them. Begin's meetings with the American Zionist lobby were intended to bring pressure on the US government to make it adhere to the Likud's plan, or at least to make it come closer to the Likud position. The outcome of the visit indicates that the points of agreement between the US government and the Zionist state are by far greater than the points of difference. Both

sides agree in principle on how the oncoming settlement should proceed. The ending of the state of belligerency and the mutual recognition of safe borders between the states of the region embodied in a peace treaty are the goals of both. As to the question of differences on procedural questions, both governments recommend the reconvening of the Geneva peace conference on October 10, 1977. Should the Arab regimes insist on the participation of the PLO in the proceedings at Geneva as a "precondition" for peace, the tactic of "interim agreements" could serve to sidestep the issue. This old Kissingerian method involves concluding individual peace treaties between Israel and each of the confrontation states. The Palestinians would be incorporated

into the Arab delegations and could not therefore participate independently.

The Begin-Carter encounter shelves all illusions about a "shift" in the American stand towards the Arab-Zionist and Palestinian-Zionist struggle. Israeli-American imperialist ties have been strengthened and consolidated despite the minor contradictions concerning the interpretation of the peace procedure. The USA has proved itself once more to be the number one enemy of the Palestinian and Arab national liberation movement. The United States' nature as the leading aggressive imperialist world power has not been altered by Carter's hypocritical "liberal and humanitarian" tone.



*Begin and Carter: their differences are minor.*



*It was Kissinger and who augured the step-by-step policy*



The Palestinian-Arab national liberation movement does not expect Carter's hollow "humanitarianism" to improve the lot of the Palestinians. Empty phrases cannot emancipate the oppressed masses nor will liberation be delivered on a silver platter. The Palestinians are paying with blood and sacrifices for their liberations and it is through the barrel of the revolutionary gun alone that their goals can be achieved.

#### On new settlements in West Bank BEGIN: THE U.S. REBUKE WAS "UNJUSTIFIED"

In a speech before the Knesset on 27 July, Begin expressed "deep sorrow and disappointment" of U.S. criticism of Israeli policy of settling Jews on the West Bank.

The Prime Minister also announced that the cabinet had empowered its Committee on Settlement "to decide on establishing new settlements" in the zone.

Its decisions will be as if taken by the full government, Begin said.

In his talks last week in Washington, Begin was asked by President Jimmy Carter to refrain from building new settlements in the West Bank until the opening of Arab-Israeli peace talks, probably in October.

Calling Tuesday's critical statement by the U.S. State Department "unjustified," Begin said the Carter Administration should not have been surprised by Israel's decision to grant full legal status to three settlements built illegally under the previous Labor government.

"We left no doubt in our talks (in Washington) on our policy," Begin said.

"It is true there are differences of opinion on settlement" with the U.S. government, Begin said, "But they weren't born yesterday. They exist since the Six-Day War" of 1967 when the West Bank was captured.

Begin said these differences would not disrupt U.S.-Israeli friendship.

He defended the Jewish settlements by arguing that Israel's presence on the West Bank was not an occupation, although he refrained from calling it "liberated territory" as he has in the past.

The area was not recognized by the international community as part of Jordan, and therefore was never under Jordanian sovereignty, he said.

"We are not an occupying power," Begin declared to the packed Knesset.

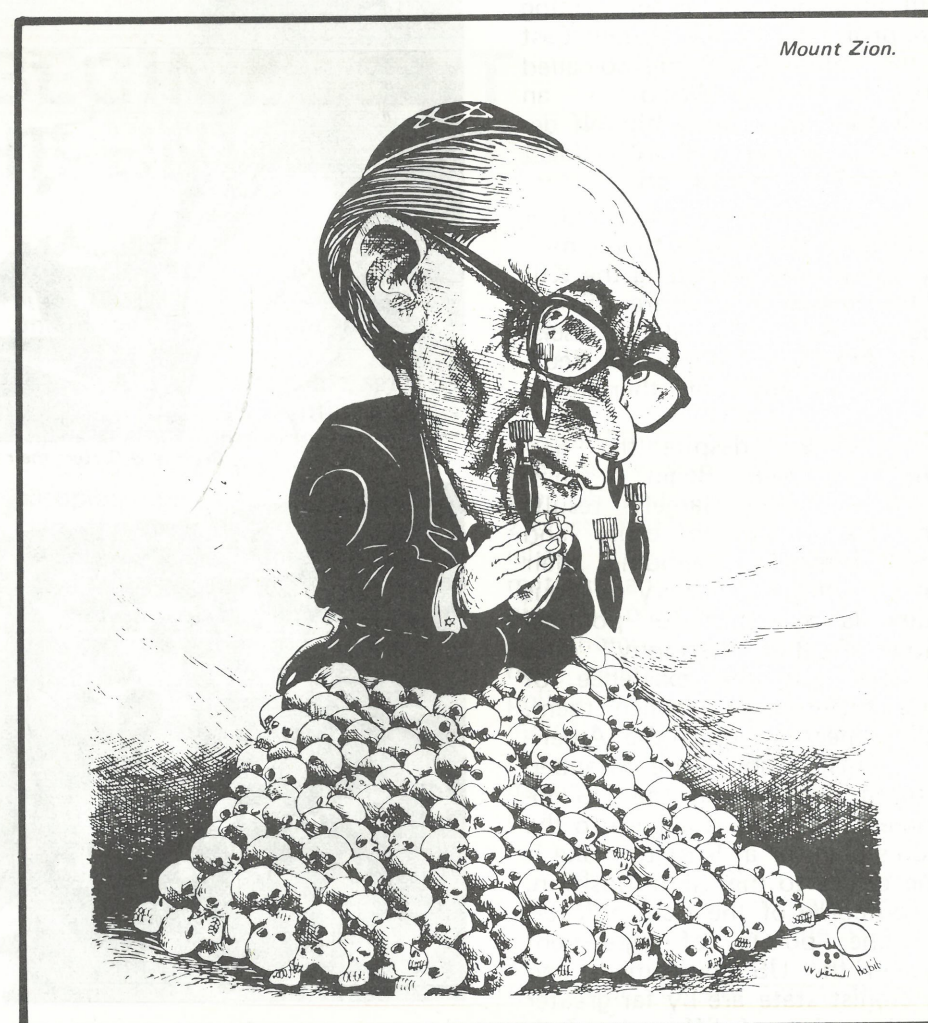
Begin asserted that the 28 Jewish settlements in the West Bank — including Camp Kaddum, Ofra and Maale Alumin, which were legitimized Tuesday — were not built on ex-

propriated Arab land, and did not infringe in any way on the 700,000 Palestinians living in the region.

Answering one of many questions interrupting his speech, Begin said he would suggest to the government that the Arabs in occupied territory be given the right to obtain Israeli citizenship.

"The land of Israel (including the West Bank) belongs by right to the Jewish people," Begin said. "The Arabs have a definite right to live together with us in the Land of Israel..."

"I am prepared to suggest at the appropriate time that the Arab residents have a free choice of citizenship. We will not force our citizenship upon them," Begin said.



Begin and Carter at a friendly dinner.

Those who chose to remain Jordanian citizens, as all are now, would have the same status as the 100,000 Jewish residents of Israel who do not hold Israeli citizenship, he said. This would mean full rights except voting for the Knesset.

Begin spent most of his address reviewing his talks in Washington, but revealed no new details other than to confirm reports that "we were asked not to set up new settlements" until the opening of the Geneva Conference.

Immediately before the Knesset convened, Begin briefed his cabinet on the talks, and later announced this formal government decision:

"The government again empowers the Ministerial Committee on Settlement to decide on the establishment of new settlements. The decision of the Ministerial Committee will be acceptable to the government, and its judgment will be as a judgment of the government as a whole."

#### U.S. REBUKE

Referring to the State Department statement, Begin gave this reply:

"I request, in the name of the government of Israel, to express



Israel's expansionist aims are exposed by its settlements policy.

deep sorrow and deep disappointment in the announcement of the Secretary of State. It had no justification."

Begin repeated his insistence that Israel would not allow the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to participate in any peace talks.

"The PLO is the most cruel enemy we have had since the Nazis," the prime minister said: "It is an organization of murderers which aims at destroying Israel."

#### CARTER DISAPPOINTED?

In Washington — President Carter said Wednesday he was disa-



Demonstrators outside of the White House supporting the PLO during Begin's visit.

pointed by an Israeli move to recognize three settlements on the occupied West bank of the Jordan.

Asked for comment, Carter told reporters, "the statement the Secretary of State made speaks for me."

Secretary Cyrus Vance had said Tuesday, "we are deeply disappointed."

Senator George McGovern of South Dakota said Carter, at a breakfast meeting, indicated the status of the settlements was a subject he had discussed last week with visiting Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.



## ISRAEL'S ECONOMIC CRISIS: NO END IN SIGHT

The ultra-Zionist government of Menachem Begin has announced its so-called "anti-inflationary" move. Mr. Simha Erlich, the Minister of Finance, declared in a television interview on July 17 in occupied Jerusalem that cuts would be made in subsidies on bread, milk, dairy products, eggs, frozen poultry, edible oil, fuel and other consumption commodities.

The rise in the cost of fuel will cause commensurate increases in the cost of electricity, water, public transport and postal rates.

It is estimated that the cut in government subsidies will increase living expenses by about 8 percent.

As pointed out by the "International Herald Tribune" on July 18, this latest fiscal move by the Likud government was in accordance with the recommendations of U.S. economist Milton Friedman,

who has recommended reductions in spending.

Israel's economic crisis has its roots in Israel's aggressive nature as a state. Israel is the most militarized state in the world, and its military budget for this fiscal year has reached a record total of \$4.5 billion. This means that Tel Aviv annually spends for belligerent purposes over \$1100 per individual, making Israel the first in the world with regard to per capita military expenditures.

This latest measure intensifies social injustice in Occupied Palestine. The number of deprived people in the "promised land" is in the hundreds of thousands. According to official Zionist statistics, over 25 percent of children below the age of 14 suffer from malnutrition, 25,000 children do not benefit from schooling, around 51 percent of Israelis get salaries below the minimum wage, 37,000

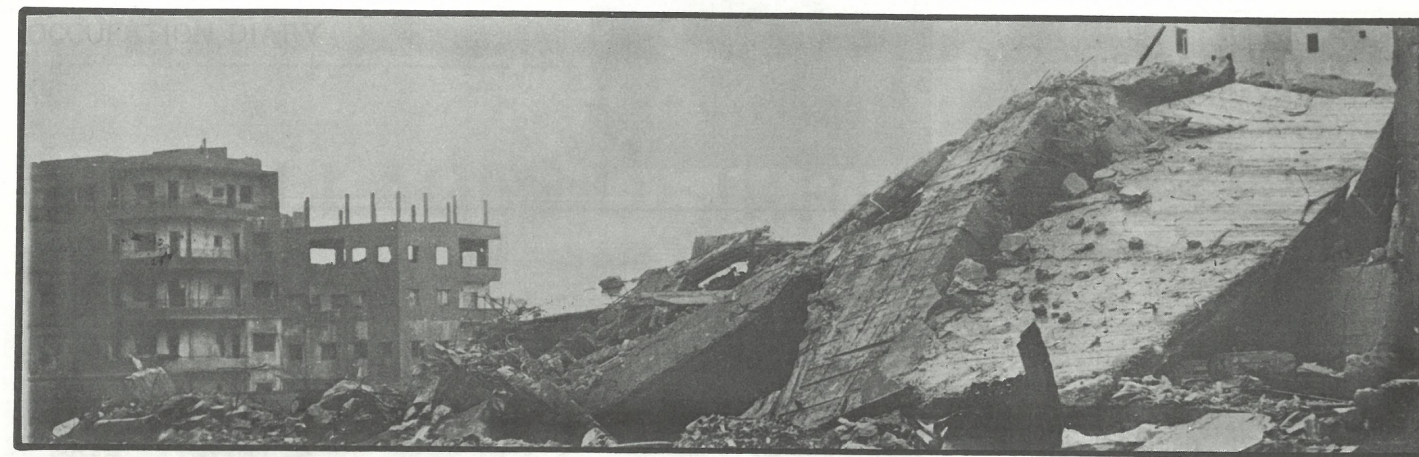
are unemployed, and last year's prices increased by 27 percent while the budget deficit has reached \$7.7 billion.

As in the case of most capitalist countries, this latest "anti-inflationary" measure affects the majority of the people who form the middle and lower strata of the population, while not affecting the rich at the top of the military, economic, administrative, and political fields, whose numbers do not exceed a few hundred.

As could have been expected, a confrontation has arisen between the government and the Histadrut, the labour federation that counts 95 percent of all Israeli workers as members. The Histadrut has vowed to actively oppose the government's financial policies, which are adding fuel to the already burning fires that characterize the belligerent state of Zionist fiscal policy.



Striking workers in the Zionist entity.



## TAL ZAATAR: SYMBOL OF ANTI-FASCIST RESISTANCE

After a year-long siege the surrounded Palestinian refugee camp of Tal Zaatar succumbed and was martyred on July 22, 1976. The fate of the camp was sealed, only to remain in the memory of the world.

Under intolerable conditions, wherein a drop of water became equivalent in value to a pint of blood, the poor and toiling masses of Tal Zaatar resisted the successive waves of fascist hordes for nearly a year. The Lebanese fascist bloc, which held grudges against the Palestinians of Tal Zaatar and their Lebanese Compatriots, willingly volunteered to accomplish what Zionist repression and reprisals failed to achieve. The fascists, effectively backed by clandestine American assistance through the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and Arab reactionary intervention, were determined to indiscriminately wipe out the camp. Routes leading to the camp were hermetically sealed, thus putting the population in a state of starvation. Young children suffered from malnutrition and dehydration, and many deaths that were primarily caused by starvation occurred.



Eva Stahl, the Swedish nurse who escaped fascist war crimes.

Medical supplies were exhausted and the casualty toll reached the thousands. This occurred amidst fearsome and arbitrary day and night bombardment. Neutral observers pointed out that scores of shells crashed into the huts and shacks of the camp every minute.

Despite the US—and Israeli—supplied napalm and incendiary and fragmentation anti-personnel bombs, the iron-willed resistance of the camp never slackened. As the fascist forces tightened their grip on the camp, the defenders, men and women of the people's

militia, began digging in and thus transforming every corner into a barricade and a bastion for resistance. Ammunition ran short

and the fascists, perceiving the extremely hard conditions inside the camp, called upon the defenders to capitulate. Their response was to put up further resistance, which resulted in the killing of the military commander of the fascist forces, William Hawi. When ammunition ran out bayonets were used. The fascists penetrated the lines of the outnumbered and outflanked defenders and committed



## TAL ZAATAR: SYMBOL OF ANTI-FASCIST RESISTANCE



atrocies against women, children sick and old people.

The exodus of Palestinians and Lebanese living in the camp began, leading to the liquidation of several thousand people as they arrived at the fascist roadblocks. Massacres took place, limbs were mutilated and acts of rape were committed. In spite of the blood-bath perpetrated by the Lebanese fascist elements, Tal Zaatar camp never surrendered. It fell drenched in blood—the blood of its working class who had sold their labour power to the adjoining factories since 1948, deprived of basic social guarantees. Tal Zaatar workers, who constituted the majority of the camp's inhabitants, were obliged to eke out their living as cheap labourers. Lebanese fascists viewed them and the rest of the Lebanese working class with hatred, and so embarked upon and organized the atrocious massacre which did not spare even the Palestinian medical corps. A Swedish nurse who managed to escape the massacre told the world of the heroism which Tal Zaatar's people displayed, in contrast to the barbarous horrors committed by the ravenous fascist wolves.

On the first anniversary of the battle of Tal Zaatar, the flame of the torch carried by the heroic people and defenders of the camp continues to glow against the black background of fascist aggression. It remains as a symbol of relentless anti-reactionary and anti-fascist resistance.



*You cannot crush the triumphant spirit of Tal Zaatar's survivors.*



*Innocent victims of fascist aggression against Tal Zaatar.*

## OCCUPATION DIARY

# THE VILLAGES OF IKRIT AND KUFUR BUR'OM

Among the Palestinian Arabs of the Galilee who chose to remain on their land regardless of the conditions imposed by Zionist occupation were the inhabitants of the villages of Ikrit and Kufur Bur'om. In 1948 northern Galilee was occupied by Zionist forces who shortly afterwards evicted the villagers of Ikrit and Kufur Bur'om from their homes. They were evicted by threat of arms to a place where — "kindly enough" — Zionist trucks were waiting to offer them speedy transport away from their houses and lands. They were deposited in the outskirts of Arab towns and assured by Zionist occupation authorities that they would be allowed back as soon as security conditions permitted.

Years roiled by and the Palestinian Arabs of Ikrit and Kufur Bur'om continued to live as refugees in Nazareth and other Arab towns. They tried all possible Israeli "Legal" channels open to them.

Finally in 1952 the Israeli supreme court issued its ruling on the case and affirmed the inhabitants' right to return. However, this ruling remained a scrap of paper because of the Israeli authorities' reluctance to implement it.

The plight of these people provided material for political exploitation with regard to internal Israeli political factionalism. Every faction exploited the case to advance its own purposes. The Labour Alignment, then in power, adopted a firm stand against the Arabs returning to their villages. The opposition Likud bloc decided to support their return. With the recent accession of Likud to

power, a cynical shift in the respective groupings' positions occurred. Moving from the opposition to the governing party, the Likud shed its support for the villagers. The now-opposition Labour Alignment has discovered the villagers' grievances and is currently championing them.

The Zionist parties' attitudes towards this case reflect their demagoguery and opportunism, which reveal themselves in the official Zionist reluctance to implement the decisions of their own judicial system — a system which is nothing but a tool of repression in the hands of the state. The court ruling and the entire "controversy" over the issue between Zionist parties in and out of power is intended to beautify the ugly face of Israeli oppression by creating the impression that democratic facets and practices exist

in Israeli political life.

Ironically the classical Zionist pretext for expropriation of Arab land — "security reasons" — ceases to exist with the creation of the "good fence" and the fact of Lebanese rightist control of southern Lebanese territory adjoining Israel and lying two or three miles north of the two villages. This fact refutes Zionist claims concerning the danger of letting the Arabs return to their villages.

The Likud Zionists allege that local Zionist settlers totally reject the idea of the return of Arab villagers, lest they reclaim their churches, graveyards and orchards that were expropriated by the local kibbutzim. Again the question of the Ikrit and Kufur Bur'om villagers is placed in the deep-freeze, waiting for another Israeli political event so the issue can be exploited once again as usual. Meanwhile the inhabitants are learning lessons from their own experience with occupation and realize that their rights can only be restored through part of the wider effort for Palestinian liberation.



*Israeli authorities confiscate Arab land by force.*



### MAYOR OF NABLUS DENIES RUMOURS ON HIS RESIGNATION

Bassam al-Shak'a, the Mayor of Nablus, denied news reports published by Israeli newspapers regarding his resignation in protest against Israeli measures. He affirmed that the municipal council will continue to confront all restrictions imposed on nationalist institutions, schools and foreign aid.

In other news from occupied Palestine, the Zionist occupation authorities have once more rejected pleas from the Palestinian citizens of Ikrit and Kfar Bir'im villages to return to their villages which have been occupied by Zionist settlers since the establishment of the state of Israel in 1948.

### NAZARETH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL CALLS GENERAL STRIKE

The Municipal Council of Nazareth has called a general strike in protest against the Zionist decision not to pay the municipality's budget.

This decision followed an urgent meeting of the municipality

July 21 to discuss the city's financial situation and the pressures exerted by the Zionist authorities against the new municipal council of Nazareth which took up its functions in March 1975.

The Nazareth Municipal Council also adopted important resolutions during the meeting, including granting the council special funds to cover the deficit inherited from previous administrations; condemning the Finance Ministry's procrastination in handing over funds for last year's budget; and taking the necessary measures to inform public opinion in this context.

It is worth recalling that the Nazareth municipality has been under financial and other pressures by the Zionist authorities for the past four months in an attempt to strike at the solidarity of Palestinian citizens with the Council.

### 3 GALILEE VILLAGES SUFFER WATER SHORTAGE

The villages of Sakhnin, 'Arraba and Deir Hanna in the Galilee region are reported to be suffering from a shortage of water since the occupation authorities completely cut off their water supply. The Israeli water company has lately diverted the water of these villages to the "regional project for water desalination".

Meanwhile, the Palestinian villagers threatened to take decisive measures if water is not provided to them soon.

### ZIONIST SENTENCES ON PALESTINIAN CITIZENS

A Zionist military tribunal in Ramallah sentenced on 22 July Adib Muhammad Assaf to 12 years' imprisonment, six of which

were suspended; Rashid al-Jaabari to 10 years, five of which suspended; Muhammad Mustafa Omran to 11 years; Azzam al-Ratrout to eight years, four of which were suspended; Moawiya Murad Hajle to five years, three of which were suspended; Faris al-Batta to six years, three of which were suspended; Samir al-Ataut to four and a half years, three of which were suspended. All were found guilty of resisting the occupation and other activities jeopardizing security.

Meanwhile, another Zionist military tribunal in Hebron sentenced Ali Musbah Abdel Razzaq Ziyadat to four years; and Shhadeh Othmab Ziyadat, Ahmad Abdel Qader Ziyadat, Issa Ziyadat, Ahmad Ziyadat and Mahmoud Ziyadat to one year imprisonment each, on charges of affiliation to the Palestinian Revolution.

### PALESTINIAN MAYORS WARNED AGAINST CRITICIZING BEGIN PLAN IN NEW ZIONIST COLLUSION WITH JORDAN

The Israeli authorities have warned the West Bank mayors against voicing any objection to Begin's peace project for Jordanian control of the West Bank, the Jerusalem Post reported July 21. The paper explained that this warning implies that all political statements on the project given to newspapers would not be published.

It is to be noted that the Zionist authorities are thus aiming to raise King Hussein's standing both through Begin's plan and by prohibiting any public reaction against it. This Zionist scheme implies an Israeli-Jordanian understanding as regards to the West Bank, which coincides with King Hussein's goal, which he is trying to further in discussions with Arab Heads of State during his current tour of several Arab countries.



## MILITARY OPERATIONS

### THE STRUGGLE GOES ON: PALESTINIAN MILITARY SPOKESMAN MAKES STATEMENT ON OPERATIONS

The Palestinian Military Spokesman made the following statement on 20 July:

"The General Command of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution announces its responsibility for the following recent military operations:—

1. The Naharia supermarket operation

2. The Jerusalem explosion

3. The Kfar Yuval operation in North Palestine

The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution will in future issue detailed communiqués on these operations.

Meanwhile, two violent explosions rocked the cities of Jerusalem and Naharia, according to reports from occupied Palestine.

A timed-explosive charge blew up in a supermarket in the city of Naharia, as another bomb exploded in the Jerusalem zoo.

A spokesman for the Israeli police later said that five persons were injured in the supermarket blast, one of them seriously, and that no casualties were reported in the zoo explosion. He added that dozens of Palestinian citizens have been arrested following the incidents.



*Post a military operation inside occupied Palestine*

### PALESTINIAN COMMANDOS EXECUTE TWO SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS

Palestinian revolutionaries executed two successful military operations in the Gaza Strip and Bir Sabe' on July 19 and 20. The Palestinian Military Spokesman issued the following communiqués:—

No. 68/77:—

On July 19, one of our combat groups operating inside occupied Palestine planted a number of anti-vehicular mines on the main highway leading to the Ravelim settlement which is currently being established near the city of al-'Arish in the occupied Gaza Strip.

The charges exploded at 4:15PM on the same day, while an Israeli military vehicle was passing on the highway. The vehicle was destroyed and its six passengers were killed or wounded.

An Israeli helicopter immediately arrived on the scene and carried the casualties to the al-'Arish hospital. Meanwhile Israeli troops headed by the Military Governor of Sinai arrived and started a wide-scale search which led to the discovery of another mine in the same area. Israeli forces also arrested 19 citizens of al-'Arish on charges of participating in the operation. Our

revolutionaries nevertheless returned safely to base.

No. 69/77:—

One of our revolutionaries at 1PM on July 20 attacked a coffee shop frequented by enemy intelligence agents in the Auran trading center in Bir Sabe' with hand grenades. Frontier-guards and policemen headed by the Chief of the Bir Sabe' police department surrounded the area and launched massive search for our commando, who nevertheless returned safely to base. Over 10 of the enemy were killed or wounded in the attack, the coffee-shop was partially damaged, and the windows broken.

### PALESTINIAN REVOLUTIONARIES EXECUTE FOUR MORE SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS

Following the execution of two military operations on July 19th in the Gaza Strip and Bir Sabe', Palestinian revolutionaries executed four more military operations, one near Kfar Yuval settlement, another in Naharia, and two in Jerusalem. The Palestinian Military Spokesman issued the following communiqués:—

No. 70/77:—

One of our combat groups operating inside occupied Palestine planted a mine on the main highway to Kfar Yuval settlement



*Palestinian masses will not submit to Zionist aggression.*



in North Palestine. The mine exploded at 5PM on July 19th, while an Israeli military bulldozer passed over it. The bulldozer was destroyed and its driver and his assistant were killed.

Israeli troops consequently arrived on the scene, started a wide-scale search for other mines, and called upon the Zionist settlers through loudspeakers to remain careful and on the alert, and to report any suspicious objects. Our revolutionaries returned safely to base.

#### No. 71/77:—

Acting on orders from the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution, one of our special units operating inside occupied Palestine on July 20th planted timed explosive charges inside a supermarket situated in the main street of Naharia. The charges exploded at 2:20PM on the same day, resulting in an undetermined number of casualties, damaging the supermarket and breaking the windows of nearby shops and buildings.

The Zionist troops which arrived on the scene soon after closed off all the roads leading to the area and launched wide-scale arrests among the Palestinian population of the city. Our revolutionaries returned safely to base.

#### No. 72/77:—

One of our combat groups planted a timed explosive charge made-up of a mortar shell, T.N.T., and other explosive materials, inside the zoo, situated in the Mea Sharim sector of Jerusalem. The charges exploded at 12:30PM on July 20th injuring two Zionist settlers, one of them seriously.

Israeli security forces which arrived on the scene arrested 20 Palestinian citizens on charges of participating in the operation. This operation in the heart of Jerusalem was successfully executed by our revolutionaries in spite of all the special precautions undertaken by the Zionist authorities.

#### No. 73/77:—

One of our revolutionaries planted timed explosive charges in an Egged Bus on the No 9 route in Jerusalem. The charges were discovered at 11:25AM on July 21st, while the bus was passing through King George Street. Nevertheless, the charges exploded after the evacuation of the passengers and before the arrival of the Zionist explosives expert, damaging the vehicle. Our commando returned safely to base.

#### BOMB WOUNDS 11 IN TEL AVIV

Tel Aviv (AP) — A bomb thrown by a Palestinian youth exploded in a Tel Aviv open-air market Wednesday and wounded 10 Israeli civilians and a policeman, an official spokesman said.

Police held a youth for questioning and also said they rounded up 20 other suspects in the area for questioning.

A police communique said police erected road barriers in the area after a car was seen leaving the market.

It was the first reported bombing in Israel since July 20 when an explosion ripped through a supermarket in the northern coastal town of Nahariya, wounding five shoppers.

A spokesman for the "Supreme Military Command" of the PLO said one of "our groups acting inside occupied Palestine, planted explosive charges in front of the Stern coffee shop in the Carmel Market in Tel Aviv.

"The charges exploded as planned, killing and wounding more than 10 Israelis. An atmosphere of panic prevailed over the market."

The spokesman also claimed the group "continued its way as planned and returned safe to its base."

The Palestinian spokesman said

Israeli authorities arrested "scores of Palestinians who happened to be in the area when the charge exploded."

#### MILITARY RESISTANCE TO ZIONIST OCCUPATION INCREASES

In spite of Zionist security precautions, Palestinian revolutionaries on July 27 executed yet another successful military operation in Jerusalem.

According to a communique issued by a Palestinian military spokesman, this act of revolutionary violence was carried out by one of the special units operating inside occupied Palestine. In Shmay Street in Jerusalem, the revolutionary unit planted charges which exploded after the unit had returned safely to base.

The explosion killed or wounded several Zionist settlers, destroying a nearby occupied shop and setting several cars on fire. In retaliation, Zionist troops arrested more than 45 Palestinian citizens.

Stepping up operations, the General Command of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution declared on July 28 its responsibility for the operation carried out the same day by Palestinian revolutionaries in Bir Sabe. The Zionist radio admitted that the Bir Sabe operation had taken place and mentioned that the explosion had resulted in 28 casualties among Zionist settlers.

Beirut newspapers pointed out that the latest blast brings the casualty total from bomb blasts in the past three weeks to over 65 killed or wounded in five Zionist settlements. The newspapers hinted that the wave of bombings "could be related to the Begin government's hard-line policy on the occupied territories."

## THE DEATH OF MAKARIOS: A GREAT LOSS FOR PALESTINE AND CYPRUS



The late Archbishop President Makarios.



Throngs of mourners pay farewell to Makarios as his body lies in state.

The death of the ardent nationalist President of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios, at the age of 63 on August 8, 1977, is not only a loss for the Cypriot people, but also a great loss for all peoples struggling for the liberation and independence of their countries. This is particularly true for the Palestinian people, to whom President Makarios was a cordial friend who supported their just cause and armed struggle.

President Makarios obtained the island's independence in 1960 through an arduous nationalist struggle against British imperialism. President Makarios reinforced the traditions of militant solidarity with all militant peoples in the world, and actively contributed to backing the non-aligned movement.

During Makarios's presidency, the militant ties between the Palestinian and Cypriot peoples were strengthened and were later reinforced when both peoples were subjected to conspiracies.

Under the Cypriot constitution the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Spyros Kyprianou, has taken over the presidency until elections are held to choose a successor.

Meanwhile some factions reportedly plan to refuse recognition of the archbishop's successor as President of all Cyprus, and fear a possible power struggle between Cypriot factions in the wake of the death of Makarios. This has strengthened speculation that Makarios's death may revive the Cyprus crisis.

The Palestinian people, while deeply regretting the loss of President Makarios, have re-affirmed their stand in support of the Cypriot people, totally convinced that they will achieve the goals set by their late President, because victory is always the ally of militant peoples.



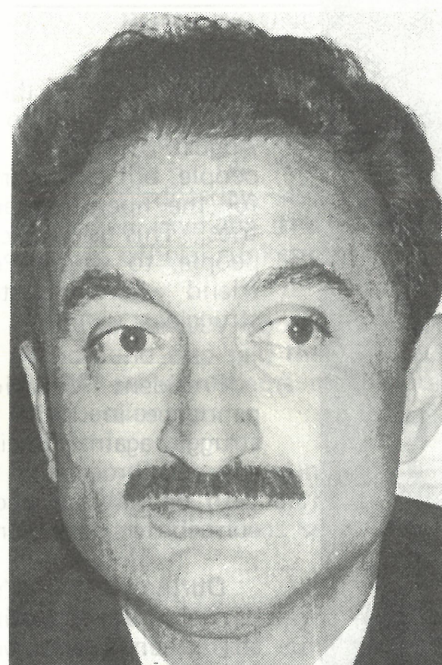
## TURKEY FACES AN UNCERTAIN FUTURE

Hopes were high that Turkey would have a government with a solid mandate in the wake of the July elections, when Bulent Ecevit's Republican People's Party declared on July 3 that it had won a majority of the 450 National Assembly seats. The official results announced three days later, however, ended the jubilation when it was realized that the R.P.P. had won only 213 seats, 13 short of an absolute majority. The results confirmed that the Justice Party won 184, the National Salvation Party 24, the Nationalist Action Party 16, the Republican Reliance Party 3 and the independents 4 seats.

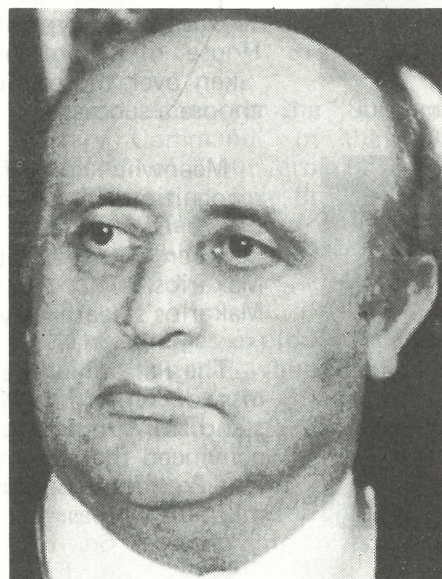
In the period of uncertainty that followed Ecevit managed to form a center-left government which was defeated by a coalition of rightists in its first vote of confidence in the Turkish parliament. This has meant a return to the rule of a shaky rightist coalition headed by the former premier, Suleyman Demirel of the Justice Party.

During the past seven years, Turkey has witnessed social strife and a series of politico-economic crises. A population of over 40 million, a growth rate of 2.4 percent and the absence of a stable government have not helped to solve the variety of problems facing the state.

According to "The Times" of June 1, 1977, Turkey officially



Former Premier Bulent Ecevit.



Turkish Premier Suleyman Demirel.

has 2,066,000 unemployed. Its Gross National Product increases by 7.5 percent, but is consumed by wage increases of up to 22 percent and by a cost of living which annually rises between 17 and 18 percent. Imports for this year alone are said to be 44 percent below target while exports fell 12 percent short of target. The foreign debt stands at \$ 5000 M.

Turkey's weak economic infrastructure has hampered its relationships with the EEC and other regional economic organizations, and according to a recent article in "The Middle East Journal" (July 1977), the central bank is virtually broke. Devaluation between 25 and 40 percent and other austerity measures are needed if the economy is to recover, measures which can only be implemented by a strong government.

The sad economic situation has been aggravated by the continued socio-political crises. Campus and street violence alone "has resulted in 200 deaths and 4000 injuries for the last two years." (AP, 3 July) The Disk, founded in 1967 with a membership of 300,000 workers, has emerged a strong political force. The semi-official Anatolia News Agency reported May 2 on a huge May Day rally called by the Disk, which broke up after 38 were killed and 160 injured in a gun battle. The opposition were reported to be Maoists who advocate the overthrow of the regime by fomenting an armed rebellion in rural areas. The People's Liberation Army of Tur-

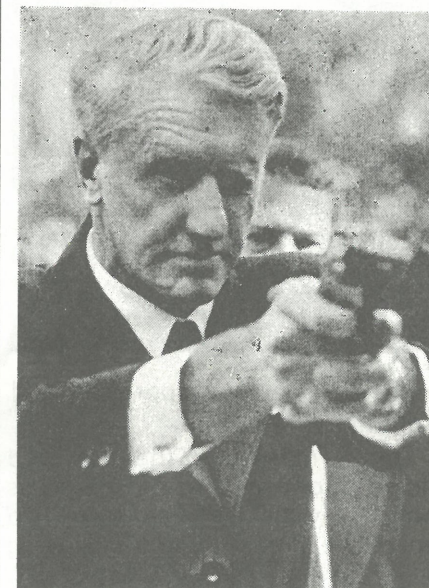
key, set up in 1972, also advocates the overthrow of the Western-linked system.

At the core of Turkey's political crisis lies the unsolved dispute which has arisen since Turkey's invasion of Cyprus in 1974, and the conflicting claims of Greece and Turkey to Aegean petroleum rights, which brought the two countries to the brink of an armed clash. Both Turkey and Greece are members of NATO and the arms embargo imposed by the US government has cooled Turkey's relations with the US. Turkey retaliated by taking over 26 US military installations, making it a weak link in the chain of NATO strategy.

President Carter's persistent attempts to resume selling sophisticated arms to Turkey have been frustrated by the Senate and House foreign policy committees, and according to a report in the "International Herald Tribune" of June 6, this is due to strong objections from the "pro-Greek lobby."

The short-lived success of Bulent Ecevit raised hopes in Washington, which is seeking to repair its strained relations with Turkey. A State Department spokesman was quoted in the June 8 edition of IHT as saying that the success of Ecevit was "an encouraging sign, it could give Turkey a government with a solid mandate after years of shaky coalitions." The same article concludes that "US mediators have thought that the Ankara coalitions were too weak to negotiate changes in the situation in Cyprus."

Turkey's strained relations with the West have made it look elsewhere for economic aid. To this end it has started to build good relations with Arab countries. It is worthwhile to note that Turkey officially recognized the PLO during last year's Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference in Istanbul. But the fact still remains that Turkey and Iran are the only two Moslem countries which maintain economic and diplomatic ties with Israel.



Ian Smith indulging in self-deception.



The face of liberation.

## ZIMBABWE AND PALESTINE: ONE STRUGGLE AGAINST RACISM AND IMPERIALISM

The white minority racist regime occupying Zimbabwe, like the Zionist entity, came into existence during the period of the expansion of European capitalism, which was characterized by outward movement of peoples. Its government, like the Zionist government occupying Palestine, represents the interests of immigrants who — under the cover of Western ethnocentrism — gained legitimacy from Britain, which authorized settlements to strengthen its imperialistic strategic, political and economic interests in Africa and Asia.

The Ian Smith regime's unilateral declaration of independence in 1965 was but a repetition of a similar act performed by David Ben-Gurion less than two decades earlier. These two declarations fulfilled imperialist ambitions in Africa and the Middle East. It is in this context that African countries

have been voicing their support for the Palestinian liberation movement and have lately vowed to support resistance movements by any means possible to crush the allied Israeli, South African and Rhodesian minority racist regimes.

The OAU summit conference attended by heads of state, government leaders and representatives from 49 African countries in Libreville confirmed its full support "for the struggle of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the PLO, to liberate their country and establish their own independent state."

The major resolution adopted by the heads of state recognized the Patriotic Front as the sole representative of the Zimbabwe nationalist struggle to free Zimbabwe from white minority rule. Kenneth Kaunda, the only front-line president attending the





Armed struggle: the only option.

libreville summit and considered a "Moderate" by most observers, declared: "An independent Zimbabwe can be born only out of the barrel of a gun." This comes as a blow to the neo-imperialist tactic being pursued by American imperialism in its dealings with African and Middle Eastern countries. After the lesson it learned in Vietnam and Angola, American imperialism now advocates "peaceful negotiations" to safeguard its interests. In Zimbabwe the so-called Anglo-American initiative is rapidly losing ground. Its call for a British government administration during a transitional period to black rule has been called "absolute rubbish" by Smith's outdated white-settler regime ("Guardian," July 13, 1971). The Patriotic Front, which understands the Anglo-American initiative's character as an imperialist delaying tactic, has justly demanded an immediate transfer of power to the majority.

Smith has manifested his capacity for self-deception in his latest fantasy of reaching an internal agreement which would exclude the militant Patriotic Front. According to the same issue of the "Guardian" cited earlier, this is with the consent of the British and American themselves, who feel the Patriotic Front's demands cannot be met. To this end the Smith regime has allowed the exiled Rev. Sithole to return by revoking the detention order against him. Smith is encouraging an alliance between Sithole and the leader of the United African National Council, Bishop Muzorewa, in the hope of reaching a political settlement within Zimbabwe whereby the majority

Middle east, as well as that in southern Africa, Neither recognize the Patriotic Front nor the PLO, but only recognizes the minority settler regimes and their lackies.

Meanwhile, as a result of successive military victories by the Patriotic Front inside Zimbabwe, settlers are reported to be taking "the chicken run." Zimbabwe's white population of 270,000 is officially said to be declining at the annual rate of about 16,000 ("Time," August 1, 1977). The exodus has been intensified by the economic burdens and prolonged military service settlers must shoulder. White males over 18, after spending 18 months in the armed forces, serve an additional seven months a year until age 38, and thereafter 70 days a year until age 50. The former Rhodesian Minister of Security, Wickus De Kock, declared in 1974 that "no Rhodesian worth his salt will run away from terrorist cowards." Now, in 1977, "Time" Magazine reports that even he has taken "the chicken run", fearing the imminent success of the Patriotic Front led by Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo.

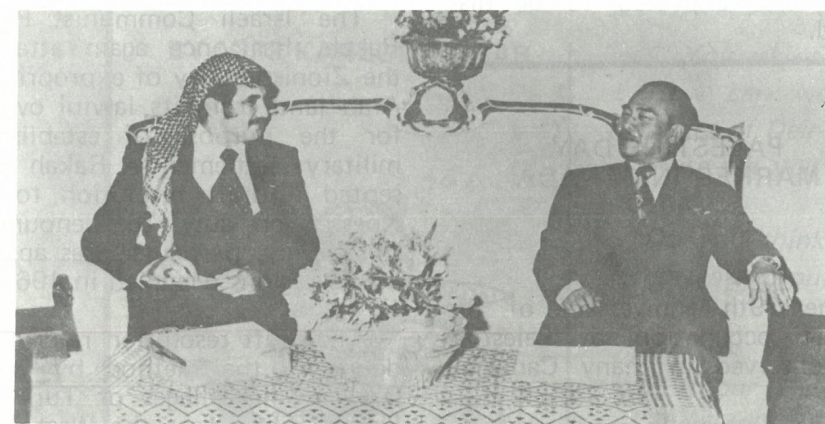
The PLO and the Patriotic Front are entrenched in the same battlefield fighting minority racist settlers who, under the umbrella of US imperialism, have denied recognition of the demands of popular majorities toiling under their oppressive yokes.



The Rhodesian armed forces: instruments of racial repression.

## SOLIDARITY NEWS

# A LETTER FROM THE PLO REPRESENTATION IN LAOS



PLO Representative Safareety meets Laotian President Souvannaphong demonstrating revolutionary solidarity.

Dear Brothers at Palestine magazine, With our revolutionary greetings:

On March 30, the PLO representative to the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, Brother Safareety, submitted his credentials to Comrade Souvannaphong, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos. The PLO-Laotian meeting lasted for one hour and ten minutes. Comrade Souvannaphong expressed the support of the Laotian party, government and people for the rightful Palestinian cause, and Laos's stand with the Palestinian people's heroic struggle under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole and legitimate representative. The President made a statement expressing the Laotian government and people's stand with the Palestinian people and leadership, and expressed gratitude for the Palestinian support that the Laotian revolution received during its struggle against imperialism and reaction. He said: "The ousting of the (Israeli) enemy representatives from our country last year is an indication of our support for you against our common enemies,

American imperialism and aggressive Zionism." The Laotian President conveyed his warm greetings to his comrade-in-arms, Chairman Yasser Arafat, and congratulated him on his re-election Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and Supreme Commander of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution. He also highly praised the great resolutions adopted by the Palestine National Council recently. He described these resolutions as being positive and serving the Palestinian cause and people.

At the Close of the meeting Brother Safareety presented the shield of the Palestinian Revolution in the name of the Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who dedicated it to the Laotian President. The President admired and appreciated the gift and deeply thanked Comrade Arafat, wishing him permanent good health in order to pursue the struggle for the liberation of the Palestinian lands from Zionism and imperialism.

Revolution until victory.

## CGT DELEGATION VISITS GUPW

A delegation of the General Union of French Labour, CGT, headed by the Union's Secretary is currently visiting the General Union of Palestinian Workers — Lebanon branch. Members of the Political Bureau of the Palestinian Union received the delegation and discussed with its members the conditions of the Palestinian proletariat, the establishment and development of Samed and its relation to the Union. The Political Bureau members also thanked the French delegation for its aid to the Palestinian Revolution during the Lebanese war. The head of the French delegation then reaffirmed the Union's solidarity with the Palestinian people's just struggle, and praised the joint struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese working classes during the war.

## NEW TURKISH GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS THE PALESTINIAN NATIONAL HOMELAND

In a statement presented July 14, 1977 by Turkish Premier Sulaiman Demirel before a joint session of the Turkish Senate and Chamber, the Turkish government emphasized the necessity for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including the right to establish a homeland of their own as a basis for solving the Middle East problem.

The statement, broadcast on Ankara Radio, reiterated that determined efforts would be conducted to strengthen ties between Islamic states on a firm basis. The statement expressed the Turkish wish to resolve the Greco-Turkish conflict through peace negotiations.





UN Secretary-General Waldheim.

# WALDHEIM DEPLORES ISRAELI MOVE ON W. BANK

U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim on Wednesday described as "most unfortunate" Israel's legalization of three Jewish settlements on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan. He indicated fear that it would affect chances for reconvening the 1973 Arab-Israeli Geneva Peace Conference.

UN spokesman told correspondents: "The Secretary General considers it most unfortunate that the Israeli government has decided to legalize three settlements in the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

"This cannot but affect the current efforts to resume the negotiating process in the Middle East.

"In this connection, the statement by the president of the Security Council on behalf of the council on Nov. 11, 1976, is recalled."

That statement, which Panamanian Ambassador Jorge E. Illueca read out as council president for the month, deplored the establishment of Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territories. Israel complained because the United States, contrary to past practice, went along with it.

The Arab group of 20 U.N. delegations arranged to meet Thursday morning to discuss the latest Israeli action Tuesday legitimizing the West Bank settlements of Camp Kaddum, Ofra and Maale Adumim. The desirability of getting a Security Council debate on it was expected to be discussed.

# PALESTINE DAY MARKED IN CANADA

The 29th anniversary of the Zionist occupation of Palestine was observed in many Canadian Cities.

In Toronto the Arab Palestinian Association, in collaboration with friendly associations, organized solidarity demonstrations on May 14. After the procession the PLO representative in Canada briefed the rally on the Palestinian struggle for the past 29 years. He stressed the Palestinian role which has gained recognition by the world community.

On May 15, the Palestinian Association in London-Ontario celebrated Palestine Day by organizing lectures and newsreels appropriate for the occasion.

In Montreal, the Arab Palestinian Association, Palestine Quebec Society and other friendly societies organized a huge rally attended by over 800 people. After the demonstration, Brother Naem Khodr, who was attending the Arab-Canadian Conference, spoke to the demonstrators about the Palestinian struggle and the latest developments in the Middle East.

In Ottawa on May 29 the Committee of Palestine and Canada, in collaboration with the Students' Union, celebrated Palestine Day.

Films were shown and posters and photographs exhibited, followed by a lecture on developments in the course of the Palestinian struggle.

# SOLIDARITY NEWS RAKAH ATTACKS POLICIES OF LAND SEIZURE AND SETTLEMENT

The Israeli Communist Party, Rakah, has once again attacked the Zionist policy of expropriating Arab land from its lawful owners for the purpose of establishing military settlements. Rakah presented a draft resolution to the Knesset on July 18, denouncing this policy, particularly as applied in the regions occupied in 1967.

The draft resolution referred in detail to the method by which land in the villages of Tura and Um al-Rihan near the West Bank

town of Jenin had been seized recently. The Zionist authorities prevented the villagers from approaching their land, which was declared out of bounds. Later, bulldozers began to level the land to prepare for the construction of residential units for Zionist settlers.

The draft resolution moreover denounced the savage suppression with which the occupation authorities confronted the inhabitants of the above-mentioned two villages when they demonstrated against the forcible expropriation of their land.



# POEM

# THE COMMANDOS SPEAK:

BY MISS KANZUL WAHAB



1. You ask us to forget what has been,  
How can we? the memory is vivid of the  
massacre of Deir-Yassin.

Arise Oh you humanity, come unto the open, do  
not hide,

Do you think this a child's play, to be played  
forgotten and put aside?

2. In our land — our wealth they plunder,  
Then call us Terrorists who their national pro-  
gress hinder.

To live in peace and co-existence is our aim,  
Today and Tomorrow, our policy will be the  
same.

We fight to save Palestine from racist Zionism,  
Tell us, can you call this Terrorism?

If it is so, Terrorists we are proud to be,  
Speak freedom, lovers of the World with us do  
you not agree?

3. Palestine! you belong to us, and it is only  
you we claim,

Palestine! answer, do you hear us call your  
name?

Be patient, rest assured, to free you we fight,  
The day dawns close, when we will your beloved  
face sight.

We hear oh land your terrorised cry,  
To free you from their thorns we are ready to  
die.

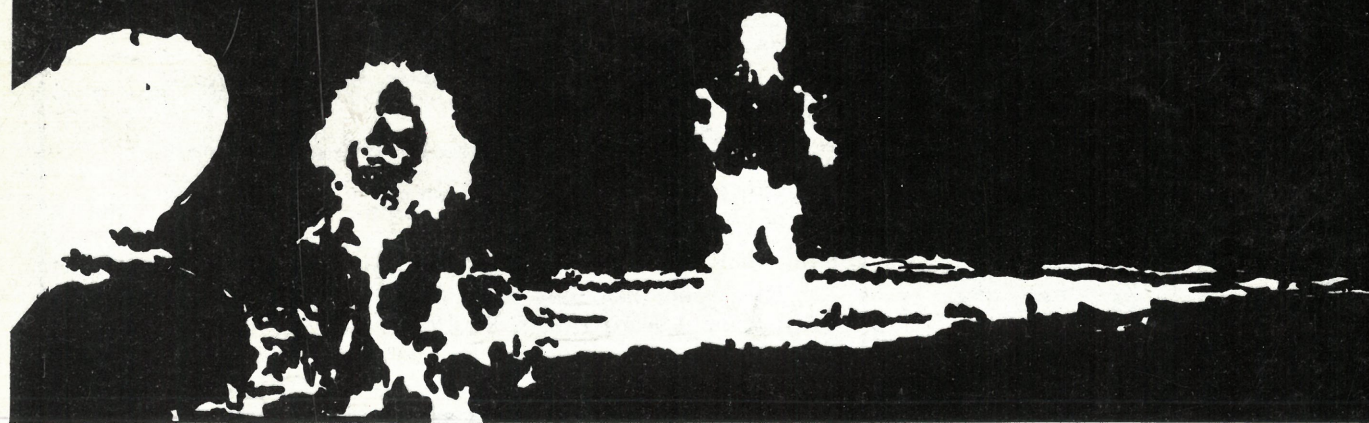
Closer, Closer to you we come, a few yards more  
See then Palestine! her face will reflect free-  
dom's tranquil glow.

This poem was sent to "Palestine" by our Friend  
Miss Kanzul Wahab from Sri Lanka.





WE FIGHT ISRAEL BECAUSE  
IT OCCUPIES OUR LAND



P.L.O.  
information  
bulletin

Vol. 3 No 12  
1 September 1977

# Palestine

