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SPECIAL

CONFRONTING ZIONIST
INVASION



TO OUR FRIENDS

At a time when the Palestinian Revolution was exerting all its efforts to help realize peace and stability in Lebanon, the Zionist state of Israel has launched a widescale offensive on South Lebanon under the pretext of "eliminating the Palestinian Revolution". Following on from a long planned policy of genocide against the Palestinian and Lebanese masses in the camps and villages which were shelled, brutally.

Palestinian and Lebanese joint forces have inflicted heavy losses on the invading Israeli forces.

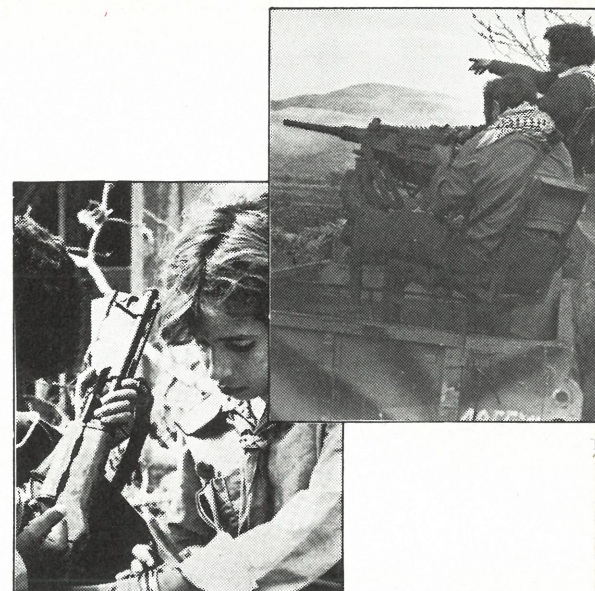
The Israeli invasion has resulted in the displacement of over 200,000 people from their houses with more than 700 civilians massacred in cold blood. In spite of this the Palestinian Revolution affirms that it will continue its operations as long as the Israeli troops stay in South Lebanon.

The Israeli invasion will not distract the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO from continuing its struggle by all means to regain all its legitimate rights including the right to return, and establish its own independent state on the soil of Palestine. We will remain as the defenders of the Palestinian cause and the supporters of all liberation movements throughout the world...

Palestine

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YASSER ARAFAT: THE HANOI OF THE PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION...



At a political rally held at the Beau Rivage Hotel in Beirut on March 16, on the first anniversary of the martyrdom of the Lebanese national leader Kamal Junblatt, Yasser Arafat declared: "On this occasion, I am proud to tell you that the Joint Lebanese-Palestinian Forces of Kamal Junblatt are now fighting all alone in South Lebanon, so that the South may remain Lebanese and Arab, for the very goal that Kamal Junblatt died for. The battles continue, contrary to the allegations of the terrorist Begin; and in the name of these forces I welcome this fighting, so that we may repel the plot concocted by Carter and Begin against the Lebanese South."

Arafat added: "They will only pass over our dead bodies. They may be able to enter South Lebanon as long as they are supported by US Phantoms, Pattons, and US planning and plotting in the region. However, and most important: these Joint Forces in Lebanon which are fighting the American and Israeli enemies, will remain the illuminating torch that says 'NO' to the agents and isolationists and 'YES' to a progressive, nationalist, Arab Lebanon and 'YES' to the Palestinian Revolution".

Arafat added: "We should not forget that we and the LNM are in one trench, all alone, but we are giants and may Carter and Begin understand this. The conspiracy has been exposed, and the Palestinian Revolution and the LNM will reject all concessions imposed on them, whatever the imperialists, and aggressions in Lebanon try to impose on us.

"The terrorist Begin and his Defence Minister pretend that the operations have ended. I hereby announce that the operations con-

tinue, and that the Lebanese fighter and his Palestinian comrade-in-arms are adding to the honor and dignity of the Arab Nation here in this spot that is dear to us, and which we shall defend with our bodies and souls.

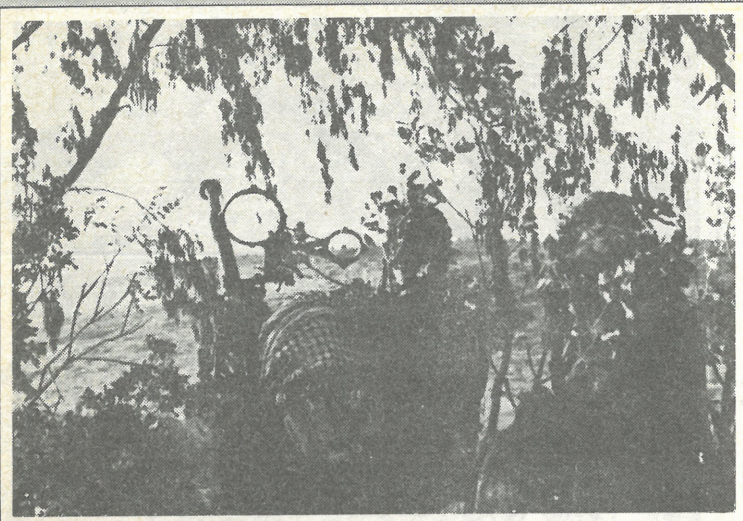
He went on: "US Phantoms and Skyhawks kill civilians in Ouzai and elsewhere in South Lebanon. But one basic reality remains: that they will only enter over our dead bodies, and that the Palestinian Revolution and the LNM will not allow the implementation of the conspiracy or the establishment of an isolationist homeland in South Lebanon.

"There is a sure fact which was said by the martyred leader Kamal Junblatt and by the LNM: 'Here are our hearts: make them the Hanoi of the Palestinian Revolution'. I say to you, my brothers, that your hearts are still the true Hanoi of the Revolution in this Arab land."

Arafat then said: "The battle is fierce and very dangerous, but it is not only directed against us and the LNM. We have both taken a decision before Junblatt's death, not to allow the conspiracy in the region to pass; and therefore we shall fight to repel it."

He concluded: "This aggression has exposed Arab feebleness and has revealed the US imperialist-Zionist plot. But we reiterate to those who have power and influence in the Arab region that this plot shall not pass..."

Arafat also said that the battle will only strengthen the Revolution and the LNM and added: the Revolution and the PLO will negotiate with Begin "in the only language understood by all revolutionaries in the world, the language of the gun."



JOINT FORCES HEROICALLY FACE ISRAELI AGGRESSION

It is now ten years since the epic battle of Al Karamah in the Jordan Valley between the Palestinian Revolution and the Zionist forces. In spite of its restricted resources, both in numbers and equipment in the face of the huge Zionist war machine with its sophisticated weaponry, the Palestinian Revolution prevented the Zionist entity from crooning its

June, 1967 victory over the Arab regimes.

On March 15 1978 in the early morning the Zionist authorities once again exposed their aggressive expansionist nature under the pretext of 'Israeli Security', which Israel believes it can maintain through launching offensives against the Arab and Palestinian

people, along with preserving the Arab occupied territories and denying the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people.

Following this course Israel has been carrying out a program of illminating the Palestinian people both inside and outside occupied Palestine.

And so on March 15, 1978

the Zionist authorities mobilized around 32,000 soldiers backed by heavy artillery, rockets, tanks, and air and naval forces on a 100 kilometre front extending from the Coast along the Lebanese border to Mt. Hermon. Besides the Israeli troops, rightist Lebanese troops joined the Israelis in their attack against Lebanese border villages in an attempt to:

(a) provide "secure borders" for Israel against Palestinian raids;

(b) to "evacuate" the Southern region of Lebanon of its inhabitants so as to deal a blow to the Palestinian Revolution, the Lebanese National Movement and the Lebanese masses in the area, thus causing problems for those masses and shouldering the responsibly for such a situation onto the Palestinian Revolution;

(c) to achieve its expansionist policy of occupying South Lebanon up to the Litani River;

(d) to reinforce the isolationist existence in the South which is due to the weakness of the legal Lebanese authorities, and to further foster isolationist cooperation with Israel.

At a time in which all efforts were being made to realize the unification of Lebanon through Lebanese accord among all parties, the Israeli troops moved into the country thus dealing a blow to the unity and sovereignty of Lebanon.

The enemy moved on four axes:

1. The Naqoura — Tyre axis.
2. The Adeiyseh — Al Taibe axis.
3. The Maroun al-Ras — Bint Jbeil axis.
4. The Arquoub axis.

The Naqoura — Tyre Axis

A. The Israeli troops advanced from Israeli settlements on the borders and were joined by the rightist forces from Alma Al Shab and Rmeish in the direction of Teir Harfa and Al-Bayyada.

B. Israeli troops were landed between the villages of Al-Ezzieh and Al-Hinnyi, south of Rashidieh Camp near Tyre. Heavy clashes took place before the advancing Israeli troops from Naqoura could join the Israeli marines south of Tyre. The Israelis were obliged to move in an extra mechanized brigade supported by tanks on March 18, and in that region our fighters destroyed five vehicles including two tanks.

For seven consecutive days the Israeli artillery, rockets, naval warships and jets continued to back the infantry advancing towards Tyre. The Israeli jets savagely bombarded the civilian positions in Tyre, Rashidieh Camp, Al-Bass Camp and Burj Al-Shamali Camp.

The Palestinian forces working behind the enemy lines continued to attack the Israeli positions inside the occupied Lebanese territories as well as Israeli settlements inside occupied Palestine. The Israeli town of Nahariya and Maabara settlement were shelled with heavy rockets, along with the Israeli positions in Tai Harfa, Naqoura, and Al Mansouri.

The Adeiyseh — Al-Taibe Axis

The Israeli troops moved to the area after heavy artillery, ro-

cket, and air-raids against the positions of the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese National Movement. They took, more than two days to advance along this axis due to the heroic resistance of the joint forces who inflicted heavy losses on the enemy's forces, throughout the night of March 18, even though the enemy was using flares to light the area. The Joint Forces who were still resisting attacked the enemy's positions, destroying seven vehicles and killing or wounding 30 Israeli soldiers.

Throughout the Israeli heavy artillery and jet fighter bombers bombed Nabatiyeh, Tibnin, Jwaya, Wadi Jello, Arnoon, Beaufort Castle, and Haddathe.

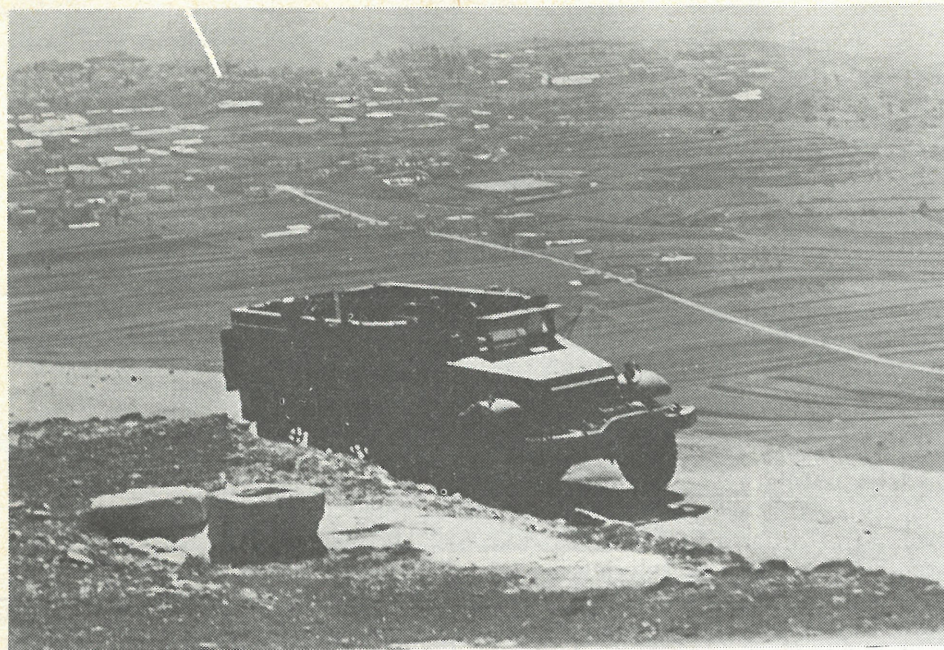
On the Haddatha-Tyre axis a fierce battle took place on March 16 where four Israeli tanks were destroyed.

The Bint Jbeil — Maroun Al-Ras Axis

The enemy forces landed commandos in the village of Maroun Al-Ras after they had heavily bombarded the area. Heavy battles took place in Bint Jbeil with house to house and hand to hand fighting. Groups of the Joint Forces operating behind enemy lines on March 21, attacked Israeli for-



Line Up: From left, Israeli Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Gur, Prime Minister Begin, and Defence minister Weizman... the invasion.



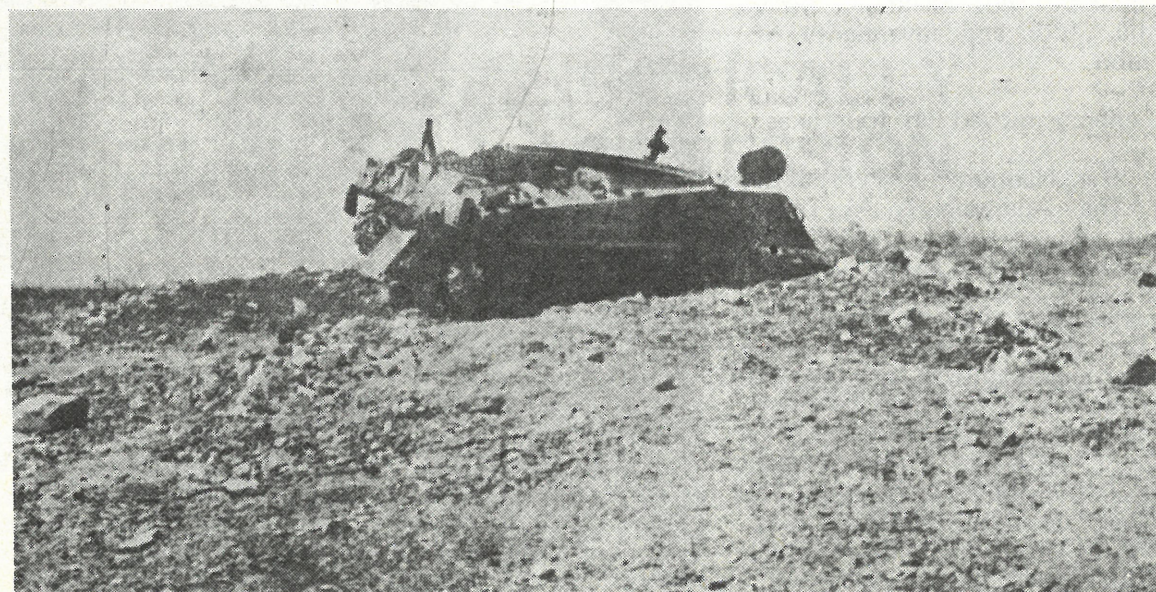
A ruined Israeli armoured car near Maroun Al-Ras



The wreckage of a Skyhawk jet shot near Damour



A destroyed Israeli tank near Al-Bayyada



ces on the Main road between Seddi Kin and Kafra destroying two vehicles.

The Arquoub Axis

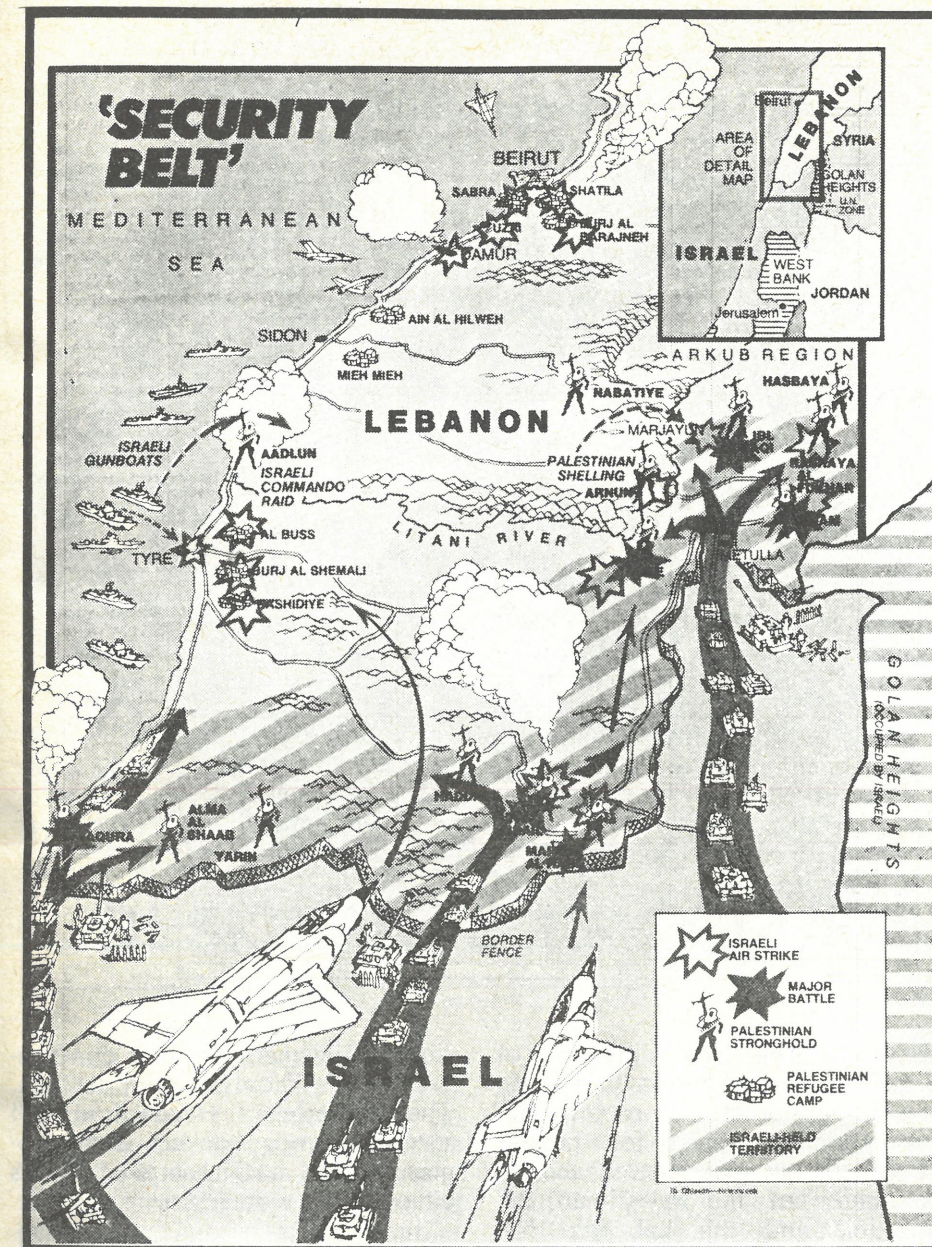
A. The Marjeyoun — Ebl Saki — Al Khian axis.

B. The Marjeyoun — Rashaya Al-Fukhar — Hasbayya Axis.

The rightist forces in their enclaves of Aleia and Marjeyoun joined the Israeli forces advancing from the settlement of Metullah in the direction of Al Kiam, Ibl Al Saki and Abu Kamha.

In this region the Joint Forces were able to inflict heavy losses on the Israelis. It also was able to halt the advance of a column of Israeli tanks in the area. Due to the heroic and staunch resistance the Israeli were forced to use Phantoms and Skyhawks, together with 175mm guns to bomb Rashaya Al Fukhar and Hasbayya.

The Joint Forces stopped the advance of Israeli tanks on Al Khardali Bridge, and in fifty hour long battle inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. The following conversation between the Israeli soldiers and their headquarters was intercepted: "All men should fire, and anyone who does not move forward should be shot immediately. Do not talk about losses on the radio." The Israeli troops re-



Map of The Israeli invasion taken from Newsweek 27 March 1978.

plied, "We are facing fierce resistance and are unable to advance. We need heavy and continuous covering fire."

The Joint Forces also resumed their attacks against Israeli settlements and rightist positions. Heavy rockets hit several times enemy targets in Metullah, Kiriya Shmona, Dan, Yashov, Al Manara, and Marjalyout.

What Has the Attack Shown?

A. On the Israeli side.

1. The massive Israeli attack was the biggest since the October

1973 war. The Israelis mobilized more than 32,000 soldiers backed by heavy artillery such as 175mm howitzers, rockets, Phantom and Skyhawk fighters, and large numbers of tanks.

2. Although the Israelis were talking about establishing a 10km buffer zone, they escalated their air activities and bombed civilian targets in Damour and Ouzai, south of Beirut. The bombing of Damour took place on March 15, being a feverish campaign against the survivors of Tal Zaatar camp which was stormed by the rightist forces in August 1976.

3. The Israelis used new types of weapons.

a) Besides the Skyhawks and Phantoms, the Israelis used the F-15 fighter bomber which is the most sophisticated aircraft the US imperialists have supplied to Israel.

b) The Israeli made tank, Merkava and the fighter bomber the Kfir were used.

c) The Israeli forces on March 15 used lethal US supplied cannister bombs, known as cluster bombs. These bombs consist of a large cannister which opens in midair releasing a large number of grapefruit size bombs which explode on landing, spewing hundreds of steel pellets over the surrounding area. These bombs, which were used in Vietnam, were sold to Israel in 1976-77.

B. On the Palestinian side.

To overcome the lack of men and equipment in comparison with the invading Israeli force, the Joint Forces (1) have used the tactic of Guerrilla warfare to obstruct the advance of the Israeli troops and their tank columns. (2) The Joint Forces have retaliated with heavy rocket attacks on Israeli settlements and rightist positions. (3) The Palestinian fighters have once again proved their ability to successfully confront the Israeli war machine, as was the case in the Al Karamah battle on March 21 1968.

4. The Palestinian forces, working behind enemy lines carried out extensive raids against the invading Israeli troops, thus preventing them from carrying out wide scale combing operations. On March 20, after five days of fierce battles a Radio Israel correspondent in South Lebanon reported that the "combing operations are extremely difficult." He also admitted that the Israeli Chief of Staff, General Gur had noted that it was not easy to complete the operation in some areas due to the tough resistance being faced and the Joint forces knowledge and use of the natural cover provided by the surrounding countryside.

ARAFAT ADDRESSES FIGHTERS

In a message addressed to Palestinian fighters on 15th March evening, Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and General Commander of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution, said:—

"The terrorist Menachem Begin and his fascist military clique are trying to occupy South Lebanon and to deal a blow to your Revolution and your people's cause."

"You have heroically resisted the Zionist enemy, protecting your Revolution, your people and your cause, and defending the soil of Lebanon, of Palestine and of the whole Arab Nation. This heroic stand has been a source of pride and honour to your Arab Nation."

He added:— "My brothers in the Joint Forces, you are destined to resist and resist until victory. And I am sure you will remain steadfast, perseverant and patient, and that we shall win and the land will remain Arab and free."

Enemy losses thus far are 450 killed or wounded, four planes shot down, and 100 vehicles of all types destroyed or damaged. Losses to the Joint Forces are 144 killed, wounded or missing, 50 vehicles destroyed or damaged, and a number of guns put out of commission.

Amongst civilians the toll was more severe with 176 persons being killed and 392 wounded. It should be noted that many of those killed were women and children who were killed in some of the most brutal savage serial bombing and artillery attacks ever witnessed. As noted above the Israeli murderers used cannister bombs which are designed specifically for use in an anti-personnel capacity, and this indicates that they did not care whom, nor how many innocent people they murdered.

In spite of the Israeli attack upon Lebanon and the Palestinian Revolution, the Palestinian people stand ever ready and ever vigilant to struggle for their legitimate national rights and the liberation of their homeland from Zionist oc-

cupation. The Israeli invasion of South Lebanon proves once again the expansionist nature of Zionism and its quest for 'greater Israel'. It has also proved the resoluteness of the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese Na-

tional Movement in their confrontation of Zionism and fascism. The Palestinian Revolution will surely triumph backed with progressive and anti-imperialist forces all over the world



An American made Israeli bridgelay.



PALESTINIAN MASSES ESCALATE RESISTANCE IN OCCUPIED PALESTINE

Following Israel's invasion of South Lebanon, Palestinians in occupied Palestine including the West Bank and Gaza, have escalated their resistance to the Zionist occupation and staged a popular mass uprising in solidarity with the heroic defence of Southern Lebanon being waged by their Palestinian and Lebanese brothers.

Starting on March 15, general strikes were declared in all the occupied territories and were accompanied with violent protests which resulted in clashes between Palestinian citizens and Zionist occupation forces in all cities and villages.

In the Palestinian camp of Tal al-Zaatar, formerly known as Balata, over 200 persons were arrested on March 19, most of them women and children, following a night siege of the camp and clashes which resulted in the wounding of 50 Israeli soldiers. In

Nablus, Palestinian citizens clashed continuously with Zionist occupation forces. On March 19 they attacked the office of the Zionist military governor, destroying two military vehicles parked nearby and severely wounding the governor himself.

In the Qalandia camp, near Jerusalem, Palestinian citizens for days on end confronted Zionist occupation forces with molotov cocktails. On March 19 alone they blew up an Israeli military vehicle which resulted in the death of an Israeli Lieutenant and the wounding of four soldiers.

In Hebron, Ramallah, Al Bira Askar, Da Laloun, Al Amai, Qalandia, Jabalia, Khan Yunis, Abu Debs, and many other Palestinian towns and villages, Palestinian citizens clashed with Israeli occupation forces.

Zionist authorities in a vain

attempt to contain the ever increasing uprisings of the Palestinian masses declared curfews, set up barricades, shot at demonstrators, and moved in thousands of troops and armoured cars. In the face of such forces the Palestinian people nevertheless stepped up their resistance and protests.

On March 20 Palestinian citizens initiated an attack on Zionist Police headquarters and disarmed a number of soldiers in Khan Yunis, Nablus, and Al Bira. Another group of Palestinian citizens stormed an Israeli settlement, Tallat Al-Bara-Keh, on the Jerusalem — Ramallah road. Around 70 settlers were injured during the attack and two cars were set on fire. In spite of the checkpoints erected all over the occupied territories Israeli forces could not arrest any of the attackers.

For days on end, ever since Zionist forces launched their

attack on Lebanon palls of smoke have characterized the appearance of many Palestinian cities and towns, where barricades blocked off major streets and roads and were manned by Israeli troops, and where all schools remained closed.

The toll of casualties among Israeli forces, six days after the beginning of the riots, mounted to 60 killed or wounded. All this was caused by rocks, empty bottles, molotov cocktails, and other weapons improvised by the population.

The popular Palestinian uprising throughout the occupied territories and the serious clashes that resulted between Palestinian citizens and the Zionist occupation forces, in the wake of the Israeli invasion of South Lebanon confirms the unity of the Palestinian people, whether under occupation or as refugees in neighbouring countries. It confirms that the Palestinian people will participate in all the battles of the Palestinian Revolution, and confront all conspiracies united under the banner of the PLO.

The continuous resistance against the Zionist occupation forces and the heroism manifested by the Palestinian citizens in the occupied territories in confronting Zionist troops armed to the teeth by US imperialism, signifies that a policy of the forceful liquidation of the Palestinian Revolution cannot and will not attain its objective, either in Palestine or as manifested in South Lebanon. The popular uprising in all of occupied Palestine is a slap in the face to Arab capitulation, imperialism, and Zionism, who have been hoping for an alternative leadership to the PLO; but this is not to be so as the Palestinian people have declared yet again that the PLO is their sole representative. Last but by no means least the riots prove, if any proof is needed at all, that the Palestinian people, wherever they are, are united under the leadership of the PLO in resisting Zionist occupation and expansion with whatever means are available to them.

ZIONIST DESIGNS ON SOUTH LEBANON: A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Political Zionism, born during the period of European colonialism, put forward the mythology of the Jews as a nation without a homeland, and aspired to gather world Jewry into Palestine. Zionism's founder, Theodor Herzl, saw a clear parallel between European colonialism and Zionism. He declared in 1894 that "the English were the first to recognize the necessity of colonial expansion in the modern world. Therefore the flag of Great Britain is flying across the seas. And therefore, I believe the Zionist idea, which is a colonial idea, must be understood in England easily and quickly." He believed that Zionism could contribute to Europe's so-called "civilizing mission" by turning Palestine into a European outpost: "Palestine would become such a station while Zionism would present a valuable opportunity for providing an easy approach to Asia."¹

However, Palestine was overwhelmingly Arab and the aspiration of creating a Jewish state there could not be realized except by forcibly replacing the indigenous population with Zionist immigrants from abroad. This ultimately became possible with the help of the British, who were given the Palestine Mandate in 1922, and with the creation of Zionist terrorist gangs like Menachem Begin's Irgun. As for what became South Lebanon after the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire in World War I, the Zionist Organization

officially laid claim to it at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919. In proposing boundaries for a Jewish state before the conference, the Zionists defined the area they thought they would need to absorb the expected incessant flow of Jewish immigrants from all over the world. The Zionist Advisory Committee on Palestine drafted a document showing proposed boundaries on November 6, 1918, which was based on what the committee said were "historical, economic and geographical grounds." The boundaries of the projected Jewish state were defined as being: "in the north, the Litani River to Banias, close to and north of the sources of the River Jordan."²

After studying this proposal, the Zionist Organization demanded "a line starting on the Mediterranean just south of the port of Sidon and then running northeast up the slopes of the Lebanon, to include the greater part of the Litani and the whole of the Jordan catchment area up to its northernmost source."³

Zionist thinkers argued that the requirements of modern life and the economic future of a racist Jewish state made the Litani River vital. Chaim Weizmann, in a letter to British Prime Minister David Lloyd on December 29, 1919, declared: "The whole economic future of Palestine is dependent upon its water supply for irriga-

tion and for electric power, mainly from the headwaters of the Jordan and from the Litani River."⁴ Moreover, Zionists argued that this part of Lebanon had been promised to them by God: "Every place that the sole of your foot shall tread upon, that I have given unto you, as I said unto Moses. From the wilderness and this Lebanon even unto the great river." (Joshua 1:3-4)

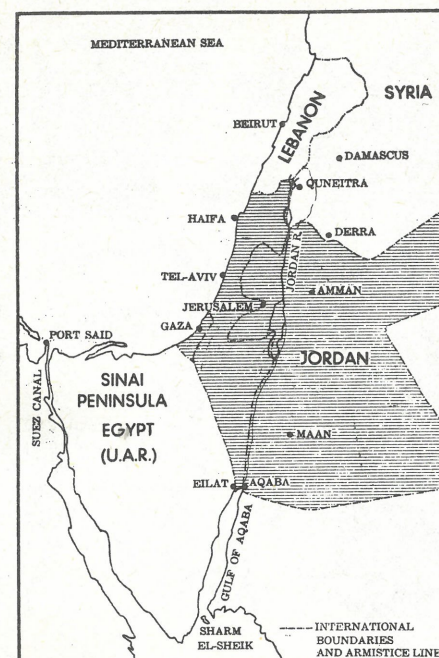
The collapse of the Ottoman Empire and the division of geographical Syria between Britain and France in accordance with the Sykes-Picot agreement did not stop the Zionists from declaring: "The Zionist organizations have from the beginning put forth minimum requirements essential to the realization of the Jewish national home. It goes without saying that under no circumstances could the Sykes-Picot line be accepted by Zionists even as a basis for nego-

tiations. It would cut off the source of the water supply of the Litani and Jordan rivers."⁵

The Zionists were able to occupy most of Palestine in 1948, jointly declaring with Britain the Zionist state of Israel. The Zionists took no time in making it clear, in the words of the first Zionist Prime Minister, David Ben Gurion, that "the State of Israel has been established in only a portion of the land of Israel."⁶ He stressed that further Zionist expansionism was among the foremost aims of the "smaller Israel" that was created in 1948. "The national task of the Israeli state is to gather in the Diaspora — this calls for uninterrupted immigration at least for the lifetime of one generation. The State must ensure normal conditions for this population... Thus our task is to seize Arab territory and establish our control over it..."⁷

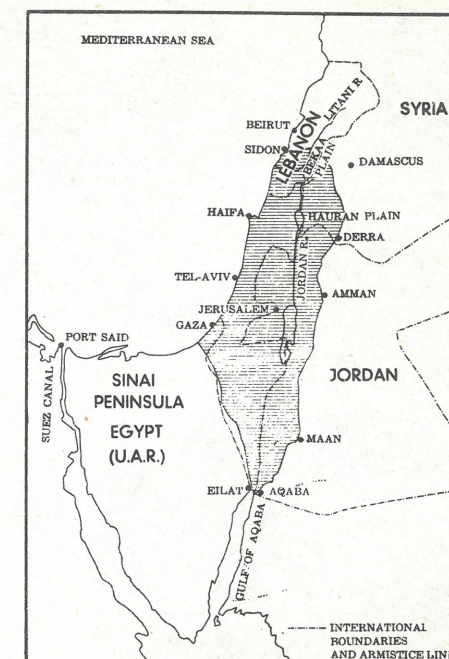
To attain their expansionist dream, which is intrinsic to the whole Zionist ideology, the Zionists have resorted to all kinds of pretexts and justifications. Thus the 1956 war of aggression was launched against Egypt. The justification given then was that the existence of the State of Israel and the interests of the Free World had been threatened. The limited success of the war made the Zionists realize that America was a more useful and stronger imperialist ally than either Britain or France. 11 years later, with the full backing of America, and employing the same pretext of the existence of a threat to Israel, the Zionist state launched the 1967 war of expansion, bringing the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Sinai and Golan Heights under Zionist control. At that time the Israeli foreign minister, Abba Eban, declared: "It is not absurd to imagine Arab leaders ardently urging a re-

The Israel of the Keren Hayesod (1921)
and Menachim Begin (1952)



Menachim Begin, leader of the Likud group in the Knesset and ex-leader of the terrorist Irgun group, says in his book *The Revolt*, p. 3: "Both sides of the Jordan form a historical and a geographical unit."
The Keren Hayesod (Foundation Fund), the principal financial institution of the World Zionist Organization, in a manifesto published in 1921 and signed by such eminent Zionist leaders as Rothchild, Weizmann, Jabotinsky, Mond and Sokolow, states: "There is no legal obstacle to the liquidation of the special regime in Transjordan and to the establishment here of a system similar to that of Cis-Jordan, as soon as Jewish colonisation beyond the river (Jordan) begins to change the character of the country."
(The Keren Hayesod Manifesto P. 26.)

The Israel of the
World Zionist Organization (1919)



The World Zionist Organization submitted its official plan for the creation of a Jewish State in Palestine to the Peace Conference in 1919.
The minimum that the Organization could accept for a viable Jewish State in Palestine included the following:
(1) The head waters of the Jordan River in Syria & Lebanon.
(2) The South of Lebanon, up to the town of Sidon.
(3) The Southern Bekaa Valley in Lebanon.
(4) The Hauran Plain in Syria.
(5) Control over the Hijaz Railway from Deraa to Amman to Mecca in Jordan.
(6) Control over the Gulf of Aqaba.
(As approved by E. Zerah, in *Frontiers of a Nation*, pp. 107-108.)



Does "Israel's" security mean complete depopulation of South Lebanon?

turn to the frontier of 1966-67... But should the UN vote it with 121 votes against one we will not withdraw from the territories we occupy."⁸

In the meantime Zionist officials made it clear that they were waiting for the right opportunity to expand on their northern frontier into Lebanon. Moshe Dayan spelled it out in 1970: "The same devastation that exists on the Canal front and the East Bank of the River Jordan will exist also on our northern border and the enemy will get what is coming to him."⁹

The Zionist design against South Lebanon was subsequently put into motion. It mainly took the form of air raids on civilian targets, kidnapping villagers, burning crops, blowing up houses and other terrorist acts. The intention

was to gradually clear the South of its inhabitants to execute the Zionist schemes for South Lebanon. From 1969 to 1974 well over 789 Zionist acts of terrorism were carried out, whereby "561" were killed, 649 wounded, 1449 houses destroyed and 70 per cent of the inhabitants of border villages had to leave, while no commando bases were attacked."¹⁰

But the Israelis considered these methods slow and unable to attain Zionist objectives, mainly due to the resistance of the Palestinian Revolution and Lebanese patriots. Major General Ariel Sharon declared in 1974: "We must establish a buffer zone in South Lebanon which would entail occupation of a certain amount of Lebanese territory."¹¹ In fact, Israeli designs on South Lebanon became so clear that the Vatican press spokesman, Professor Fedrico, in 1974 de-

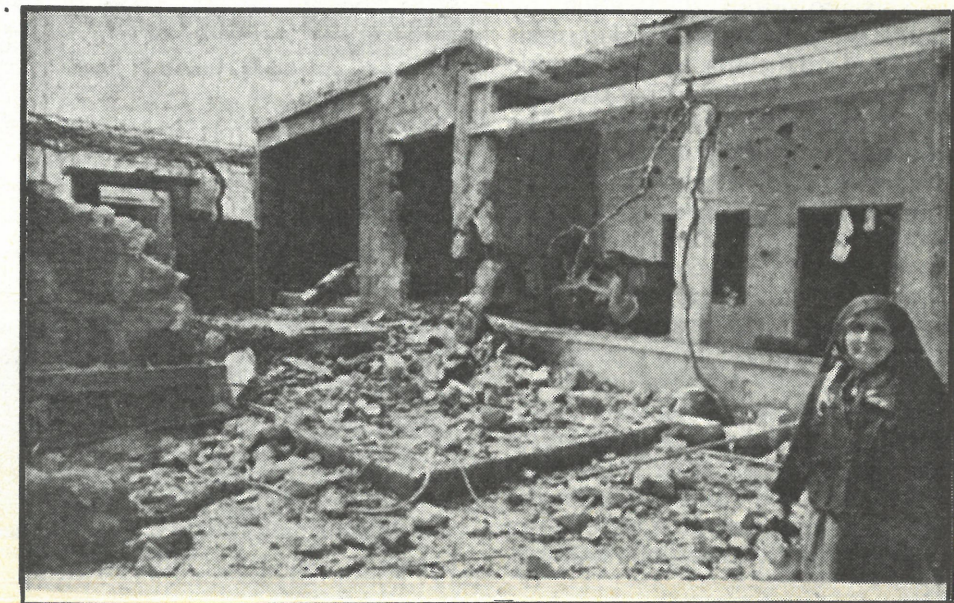
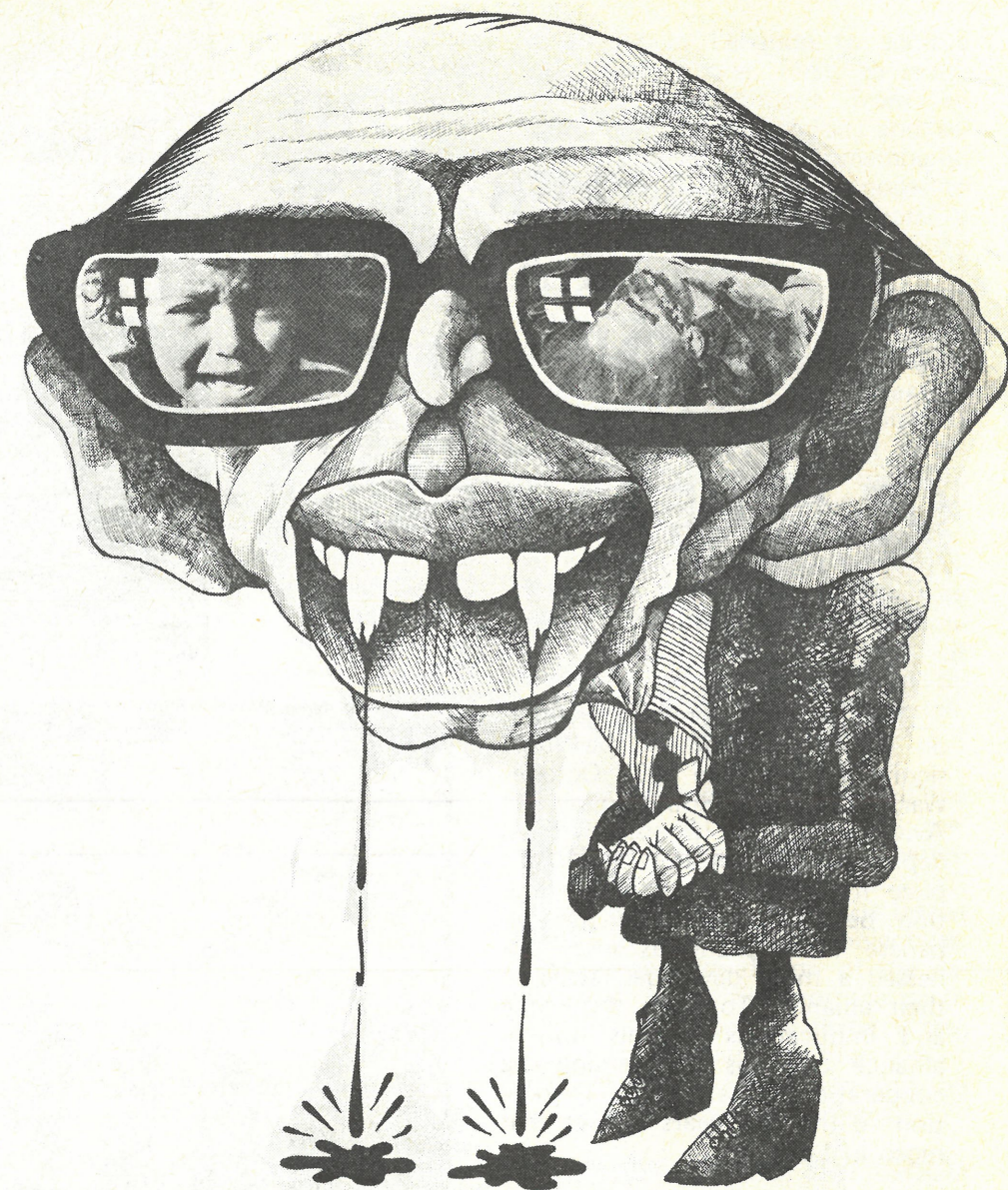
nounced Israel's "veritable terrorism" in South Lebanon, and pointed out that "Israeli attacks came after Lebanon had decided to allocate \$100 million for water resources of South Lebanon... One wonders whether the attacks were not linked with the Lebanese plans, and the water resources of South Lebanon may be the true aim of Israeli attacks."¹²

At the end of the Lebanese war of 1975-76 the Zionists, who armed and fought alongside their puppets in Lebanon, took the opportunity to bring small units into Lebanon under the pretext of "fighting Palestinian terrorism." This culminated with Israel's massive aggression against South Lebanon in March 1978. The justification given at the time of the invasion was "to combat terrorism and to secure Israel's northern border." This excuse is no different

from those given in 1956 and 1967 to justify Zionist aggression against neighboring countries in fulfillment of the dream of the "Promised Land." The Zionist leadership is revealing Israel's actual intention to occupy the southern and southeastern section of Lebanon, the underlying motive being access to and control over the waters of the Litani River in order to store the water or divert it for use in the Negev and Upper Galilee. Israel has been constantly searching for any pretext to achieve this end as its water problem is becoming more and more acute, posing an ever increasing threat to Israel's economy and to Israel's plans for expanded settlement in the occupied territories.

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South Lebanon:
The Lebanese masses
will not surrender

THE LEBANESE FASCISTS: PAWNS ON THE CHESSBOARD OF "ERETZ ISRAEL"

The recent Zionist aggression on South Lebanon — the most significant since the 1973 October War, as was even admitted by Tel Aviv, in terms of its objective and deployment of forces — shed light once more on the close cooperation between Israel and the Lebanese fascists, and as such witnessed a more developed stage in their alliance. To grasp the scope and implications of this unholy alliance one has to examine the cooperation in retrospect, in relation to the two years of war that raged in Lebanon.

"THE ANSWER LIES IN THE INTERNAL CONTRADICTION OF LEBANON."

This notorious declaration by Golda Meir, made in 1973, reveals Zionist intentions of genocide against the Palestinian people, and the disintegration of Lebanon. The numerous attempts to liquidate the Palestinian Revolution, or at the least to contain it so as to achieve a capitulationist settlement to the Middle East conflict having failed, the Zionists turned to their potential allies, the Lebanese fascist forces.

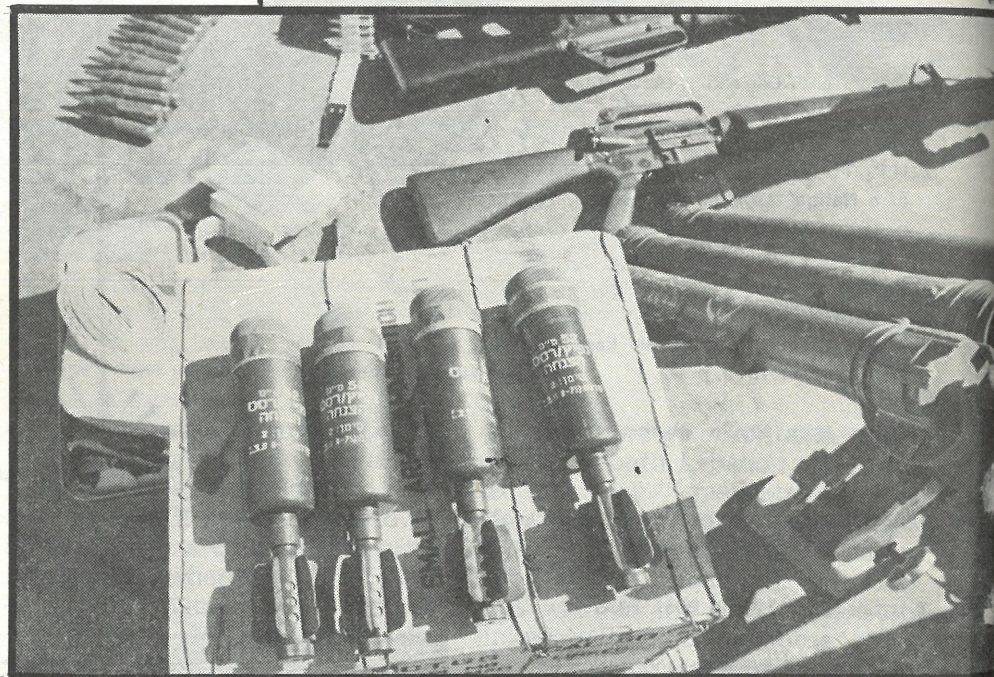
These forces are well known for their isolationism. Two aspects of their isolationism have to be kept in mind: their affiliation to the west and their extreme chauvinism in categorically rejecting Arabism.

The socio-economic development in Lebanon coupled with the disintegration of the structure inherited from the French mandate era seriously threatened their privileges as a ruling class. These conditions created an objective situation for the conspiracy against the Palestinian Revolution as a dynamic mobilizing force of the exploited masses and the progressive nationalist forces in Lebanon.

Yet before the beginning of the Lebanese war, and notably after

the Kfar Chuba battle in southern Lebanon, which was the first large-scale manifestation of the alliance of the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese progressive nationalist forces against the Zionist aggressor, the Lebanese Phalangist echoed the Zionist rhetoric of Palestinian — "the foreigners" — dispersion among different Arab states. The distinctive feature of this stage was the mobilization of the isolationists against the Palestinians.

Through their media and va-



Israeli weapons captured from the Lebanese fascists, what cooperation?

rious declarations by their leaders they clearly stated their intention to use force to curb the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. This was first attempted in May 1973 under the cover of "operations by the Lebanese army to restore order". This attempt failed totally but at the political level, it revealed on the one hand, the absurdity of the "legality" of the state, and on the other hand the reinforcement of the alliance of the Palestinians and the Lebanese national

and progressive forces which have taken an active part in the battle to repulse Lebanese reaction.

As of then Israeli-Isolationist relations took on a new dimension of closer cooperation aiming at the destruction of the Palestinian Revolution and the partitioning of Lebanon.

THE STAKE IN THE LEBANESE WAR.

The Lebanese war came after massive supplies of arms to the Lebanese fascist forces by Tel Aviv. The main aim being the diversion of the Palestinian Revolution from its main objective, i.e. the recovery of its usurped land, engaging the Revolution in secondary war* with the fascists. They were counting on the weakening of the Palestinian Revolution and its domination by reactionary Arab regimes as well as the fulfillment of Kissinger's step by step settlement plan to reach an overall solution based on the Roger's plan and UN Resolution 242.

Within this framework the Palestinian cause was to be treated as a problem of refugees, in accordance with the wishes of imperialism, Zionism, and their reactionary Arab stooges.

This called on Israel to provoke

hostilities in Lebanon to achieve two aims in one. First, to eliminate the Palestinians from all agreements in the region, and second to help (in a dismembered Lebanon), its Lebanese stooges to create a Maronite ghetto-state, a Bantustan that would be entirely under their domination.

The Zionist scheme of partitioning Lebanon, sooner or later, would trigger off a chain reaction in other countries in the region. It is taken for granted that Israel would not miss the opportunity to "guarantee its security in advance"; in other words annexation of more and more Arab territories. After all, isn't 'Eretz Israel' supposed to stretch from the Euphrates to the Nile? and isn't its northern border, as declared by the Zionist movement, the Litani River.

The Lebanese war, with all the savagery and barbarism, as manifested in the Maslakh, Quarantina, and Tal al-Zaatar massacres, did not permit Israel and its fascist allies to realize their objectives. Neither the liquidation of the Palestinian Revolution nor the partition of Lebanon has materialized, due to the vigilant steadfastness of the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese National Movement.

THE SOUTH: FROM THE "GOOD FENCE" TO THE OCCUPATION

The Riyadh agreement of 19 October 1976 followed. However a precarious peace was re-established throughout Lebanese territory... with the exception of South Lebanon, since Israel opposed the deployment of the Arab Deterrent Forces across the notorious "red line" which is the source of the Litani River so much coveted by the Zionists.

The restoration of peace in the so-called traditional zones of conflict was accompanied by the explosion of the situation in the South where the Lebanese fascist forces multiplied their aggressions against the Palestinians and innocent villagers.

South Lebanon had already be-



Israeli-Fascist gathering: maintaining the 'Pawns' policy

THE LEBANESE FASCISTS: PAWNS ON THE CHESSBOARD OF "ERETZ ISRAEL"

come the sealed-off boiler to incite a final attempt to crush the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese National Movement. In fact, the collaboration between the Israelis and the Lebanese fascists goes back as far as the climax of the Lebanese war, with the opening-up of the "Good Fence". How great was the sentimentality with which the West took up this "humanitarian gesture" on the part of Israel: didn't it offer a pretty price for the tobacco harvest; didn't it open clinics near the Lebanese border — or what had been the Lebanese border? Even there was alimentary aid, a fact that could not fail to move the tender Western hearts. However, soon an influx of the Uzis (the Israeli-made machine-guns), the mortar shells branded with the David star and the Super Sherman tanks followed. Shimon Peres, the Israeli ex-war minister, affirmed, on 23 October 1976, that Israel was ready to give all necessary support to those inhabitants of the South — that is to say the fascists — with whom it had "common interests".

The French daily "La Croix", in an article, on 4 October 1976, titled "Phalangistes et Israéliens la main dans la main", (Israelis and Phalangists hand in the hand), reported: "After their arrival in the village, the vehicles unloaded civilian and military materials and one has only to note that armoured vehicles were not manned with

Israeli soldiers but with Phalangists... It is evident that the ties linking Israelis and Phalangists in South Lebanon are quite tight and go far beyond the interventions of humanitarian character which the Israelis like to admit".

Transforming the fascist positions into veritable fortresses, Israel, first of all, sought to establish a buffer zone along the Lebanese-Israeli border. Following this, it reinforced its own presence in these localities, to the point of exerting a real and due tutelage.

In the course of the assault launched in April 1977 against Taibé and Khiam, positions then held by the joint forces of the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese National Movement, the Israeli-fascist cooperation came into the open in its real extent. The attack was repulsed despite the massive participation of Israeli tank units and artillery. The losses of the enemy were considerable.

As from that date, the warmongers in Tel Aviv came to the conclusion that the intervention of their troops on the side of the gang of Sa'ad Haddad — (the isolationist commander and foremost

executioner of Israeli policy in the South), as a supporting force, even if accentuated, was not sufficient to "finish off" the Palestinians and the Lebanese patriots in South Lebanon.

It was this consideration that has motivated the decision of the terrorist Begin to launch, on 15 March 1978, what he himself labelled a "mopping-up operation". The effectives employed were considerable: forty-thousand men comprising two armoured divisions, the air-force, including the deployment of the highly-sophisticated F-15, and navy. The operation was supposed to last a few hours, half a day being the maximum. Once the objectives being achieved — the elimination of the Palestinians from the South and annexation of Lebanese territories up to the Litani river —, the new situation would be presented as a fait accompli, in the line of traditional Tel Aviv policy. The mistake in the Israeli calculation stems from the fact that it neglected the determination of the combatants of the Joint Forces to resist. It took the Israeli army six days to reach the Litani River — an unprecedented event in the history of the Middle East con-



A pass facilitating the 'good fence' policy

flict. Moreover, it achieved none of its objectives. The PLO is emerging stronger from this confrontation with the usurpers of Palestine, though Begin had vowed to liquidate it, and world public opinion, finding the time to react, unanimously condemned the aggression of the Zionist army and demanded its immediate withdrawal from Lebanese territory.

The myth of the invulnerability of Israel has been strongly shaken, given the huge losses it suffered in men and material.

One of the conditions put forward by Israel with regard to its retreat is the reinforcement of its fascists allies thought to assure security in the border area, in other words, the total control of

Israel over South Lebanon, with the only distinction that its stooges would wear the uniform of Lebanese "legality".

It cannot be excluded, however, that the Israelis, as usual, defy the withdrawal demand of the world community, and attempt to install in South Lebanon an "autonomous administration"; that euphemistic formula for describing an "occupation government". What would be the share of the fascists in this context? Undoubtedly that usually allocated to collaborators. It would be mean.

Notwithstanding that, the Joint Forces are continuing their struggle. Confronted with an army as heavily armed as that of Israel, they are making use of the topographical conditions to harass the enemy. Guerrilla warfare is emerging in South Lebanon, in this case the most appropriate form of struggle.

Endowed with a correct revolutionary line and inspired by their will for liberation the Lebanese and Palestinian people will vanquish the Zionist aggressor. As for the fate of the traitors, it will be no better than that of Thieu and his armed gangs.

AS SEEN BY ZIONIST PRESS...

"Jews of Israel in Lebanon for the burial of a Phalangist commander".

Maariv, 19/9/'77

"Representatives of the Israeli Army and the 'Lebanese Army' meet today at Rosh Ha-nigra."

Yedioth Aharonoth, 25/10/'77

"We are Lebanese not Arabs, say the students of Alma Shaab — a village in South Lebanon — who study during the day at the University of Haifa and stand on guard in their village during the night."

Maariv, 11/11/'77

"One of the christian forces commanders: 'The operation of the Israeli Air Forces is the right response'."

Maariv, 10/11/'77

"Peres in the US: 'I support the shellings against Lebanon'."

Yedioth Aharonoth, 11/11/'77

"Referendum of the Israeli Army in Lebanon. 'Israel has recently carried out a referendum in the Lebanese christian villages near the Israeli border... the soldiers distributes leaflets to Phalangist soldiers, asking them to answer the question, 'Are you ready to join the Israeli Army?'"

Ha'olam Hazeh, 16/11/'77

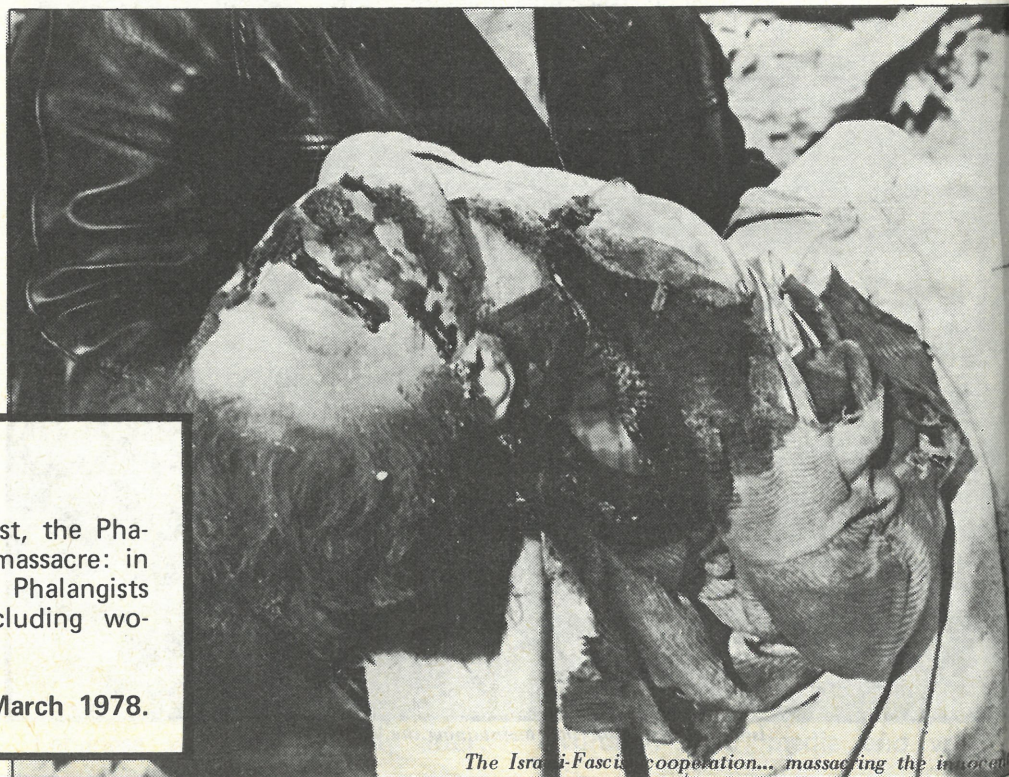
"The christians of Southern Lebanon have asked to be annexed to Israel and to change the demarcation line on the frontiers of the two states in such a way as to include their villages in our frontiers', — as revealed yesterday by the Chief of Intelligence, General Rafael Eytan, during a conference on military history at the University of Tel Aviv."

Maariv, 18/11/'77

FASCIST MASSACRES

"In the wake of the Israeli thrust, the Phalangists turned out to be good at massacre: in Maroun al-Ras and Bint Jubail, the Phalangists murdered about 40 Moslems, including women and children."

"Maariv", 21 March 1978.



The Israeli-Fascist cooperation... massacring the innocent



American aid to Southern Lebanon!

U.S. RESPONSIBILITY FOR AGGRESSION AGAINST LEBANON

The latest criminal aggression carried out in Lebanon by the Zionist megalomaniacs is the immediate consequence of the destructive policy the U.S.A. is maintaining in the Middle East. It thus falls within the responsibility of the U.S. Government itself.

This aggression has exposed finally the mendacious character of all the so-called "comprehensive settlement", and "moves-towards-peace" tactics of the U.S. in the area. It unmasks the "new morality" of the Carter administration and drags forth the imperialist grimace of the Vietnam disaster.

Above all, the new extension of the Israeli aggression is a result, as

well as an instrument of a continued U.S. imperialist strategy attempting to bring by all means the oil, the money, and all the economic and other resources of the Arab world under its exclusive domination and exploitation.

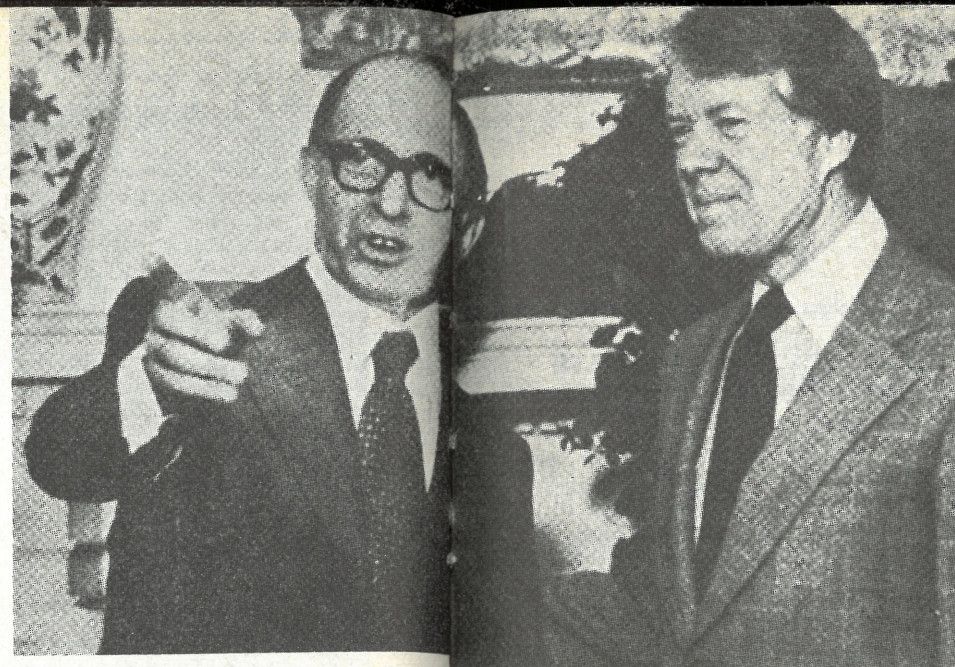
U.S. ARMOUR AND MONEY FOR THE AGGRESSION

The new wave of Zionist mass terror and mass murder is being perpetrated with U.S. air planes, U.S. tanks, U.S. cluster bombs, and rockets; with all the hardware of death the U.S. is stuffing boundlessly into the bloody Zionist hands.

"The U.S.A. will not do any-

thing which would jeopardize Israeli security, by trying to exercise pressure through the withholding of military or economic aid", seconded U.S. Secretary of State, Vance, 10 November 1977,

after the unwillingness of the Zionist ultraists to contribute anything to peace had become obvious to the entire world. And the 'preacher' of pretending at "reducing" arms sales in the White House declared that he "would rather commit political suicide than 'to hurt' Israel" (U.S. President Carter in front of Zionist leaders, 5 October 1977). In fact, the U.S. Government has dispensed all kinds of blank-cheques to the Begin regime.



Carter and Begin: The aggressors



South Lebanon: Destruction everywhere

In 1977, — the year of allegedly growing U.S. "discontent" with Zionist intransigence —, the U.S.A. has extended a new peak level of \$1.8 billion in official "aid" to Israel, of which \$1 billion are marked for direct military support. According to Pentagon sources, the U.S. sold in 1977 alone \$875,300,000 worth of sophisticated hardware and ammunition to the Zionist aggressors, an increase by 17% in relation to 1976. As a reminder: in 1968, after the 1967 war, the sum had been \$28.6 million; that means, that a main result of ten years of U.S. "peace" policy in the area is a thirty-fold increase of arms sales to the Zionist aggressors (see U.S. "Newsweek", 20 March 1978).

make "Israel" strong for peace", has found its brutal end with the re-newed Zionist expansion into Lebanon, equipped by the U.S..

Even inside the U.S., criticism is growing about this insane and blind support and the fact that the use of U.S. arms for new Zionist expansion and for Zionist supply to Lebanese reactionary militias represents a blunt violation of the U.S. Arms Control Act. The "moralist" Carter administration also acts in open contempt of U.S. public opinion: even according to a recent U.S. poll, 63% of U.S. citizens are against further air fighter sales to Israel, with only 24% in favour.

THE U.S. "GREEN LIGHT"

The U.S. Government had to admit that it had been "informed" beforehand of the imminent aggression. But far from doing anything to condemn or to prevent it, it even prompted the Egyptian President to "condemn" instead, only hours before the Zionist invasion started, a recent Palestinian guerrilla operation inside occupied Palestine. Thus the Egyptian president was just to contribute in propagating an absurd pretext for the triggering off of an aggression having been planned long before.

Moreover, the attack in South Lebanon followed immediately after the return of Zionist war minister Weizman from the U.S.A.. There he had reviewed with President Carter Israel's latest frenzied demands for "modernizing its armed forces in the 1980's": the Zionist occupation regime wants to receive for a period of 9 years a further \$13.5 billion worth of arms, which, translated into annual rates, means another astronomic 50% increase in U.S. supplies, including a further 175 late-model U.S. jet fighters, U.S. tanks, mobile artillery, electronic equipment, and all kind of lethal ammunition. The "International Herald Tribune", 10 March 1978, quoted Pentagon specialists claiming that the realization of these Zionist demands would enable Israel "to wage a 'war of annihilation' against Arab countries and, with the long-range aircraft, reach far beyond the borders of its past wars."

THE LEBANON AGGRESSION: RESULT OF THE U.S.-ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN "PEACE" INITIATIVE

The further phase of Israeli occupation of Arab land, of the expulsion of over 200,000 refugees from their homes is the compelling result of a U.S. policy which, despite all its false propaganda, works only at buying time for the aggressor, for undermining, splitting, and forcing into mutual confrontation Arab national and anti-imperialist ranks, and for the "Arabization" of the impacts of the U.S.-Zionist

WEAPONS FOR ISRAEL

In the last ten years, the U.S. has shipped Israel \$4.2 billion worth of arms, the bulk of it after the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.



U.S. arms shipments to Israel (in millions of dollars)

FISCAL YEARS	
1968	\$28.6
1969	72.5
1970	215.9
1971	303.2
1972	192.5
1973	189.9
1974	977.9
1975	656.6
1976	728.7
1977	875.3

Source:
U.S. Department of Defense

Weapons for Israel (Newsweek 22 March 1978).

aggression in the area, and, — as the invasion of Lebanon demonstrates — for trying to open up ever new "opportunities" for the expansion of this aggression.

No sooner than had it "succeeded" in pushing and luring the Sadat regime down the hallucinatory "step-by-step" road to "separate peace", and into giving up the cover of Arab national unity, as well as the support of the socialist countries, than the U.S., far from striving for a just peace and putting pressure on its Zionist stooges, saw the opportunity of even expanding the aggression and the occupation of Arab land, and to increase further the overall military and political pressure on all Arab parties, even on the "friendly" Sadat-regime itself.

This came in particular, after the U.S. had to realize that both because of Palestinian and Arab steadfastness and of the complete intransigence of the Zionist

government, the much-propagated Sadat M.E. "peace initiative" failed to be matched by any substantial results.

On the eve of the Israeli invasion, it also became clear that the imminent Carter-Begin meeting, as before sold publicly as another "decisive move towards peace" would probably do nothing to solve the deadlock. Now, the Israeli aggression on Lebanon was to provide for a suitable opportunity to "change" the scenario: Carter had now to discuss with Begin "Israeli withdrawal" and "peace" in South Lebanon. Hereby the U.S., after having connived in the attack, could pose again as the "honest broker" and "peace-maker" for Lebanon.

The Soviet "TASS" agency commented: "All the talk and manoeuvres involving the separate Egyptian-Israeli negotiations were and remain a screen for the continuation of aggressive actions against Arab countries."

ATTEMPT TO ANNIHILATE THE PALESTINIAN CAUSE

The main thrust of the U.S.-Israeli aggression clearly aims at the Palestinian resistance and the P.L.O. although it must never be forgotten that it threatens, with its consequences, the integrity and stability of every Arab country in the area.

The persistence of Zionist arrogance towards the Palestinian people and the attempt to brand 3.5 million people and its resistance as a "gang of terrorists", was inconceivable without the complete contempt on the part of the U.S. Government itself of the legitimate human and national rights, and needs of the Palestinian people.

A just solution for the national rights of the Palestinian people does obviously not fit, and still proves a main stumbling block, in a Pax America scheme, which hopes to comprise Zionist colonialism, Egyptian surrender, and U.S. supremacy over the Arab world. Despite the many assertions, the recent U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian manoeuvres provided nothing for the Palestinian people.

Just one year ago, the propagator of human rights in the White House had admitted that the need for a "homeland" for the Palestinian people "who have suffered for so many, many years" was one of the central issues in the Middle East, and in the October U.S.-U.S.S.R. Middle East communique the U.S. government had explicitly pledged to work for the quick realization of the "legitimate rights of the Palestinian people". Now, after luring Egypt out of the Arab national front, it obviously fancied it more opportune to trample on these rights and to support a fascist mass murder of these people.

HUMAN RIGHTS HYPOCRISY

The fundamental cynicism of the U.S. "human rights" propaganda could not have been exposed any further. The U.S. Government found never any word of condemnation, when, to take only one example, Israeli planes, in air raids on Southern Lebanese villages on 9 November 1977, preparing already for the depopulation of the area, mass-murdered 119 people and wounded over 150 others, mostly women and children. It, however, hypocritically condemned the guerrilla attack near Tel Aviv carried out by the Palestinians, the foremost victims of its Middle East policy. And, after having issued the "green light" for the Zionist aggression perpetrated with U.S. armour in Lebanon, U.S. officials declared: "We, of course, regret and are concerned for the loss of lives on both sides."

After the aggression, the U.S. also rushed to assume again its false role as settlement broker and peace maker: It solemnly called at the U.N. for an immediate Israeli "withdrawal" from Lebanon, quite in the same manner as the U.S. has been "actively negotiating" Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967.

The U.S. also sent food and ten thousands of tents and blankets as "human aid" to the victims of the aggression, and even dared to offer the Lebanese Government military "aid".

A POLICY DOOMED TO FAIL

The U.S. policy as manifested in the latest U.S.-Israeli aggression in South Lebanon is based on deceit and military aggression, on the contempt of all Arab and

Palestinian rights, on the collaboration and exploitation of stooge regimes. It may well "succeed" in instigating further terror and bloodshed. It will, then, not halt in South Lebanon, but spread to and destabilize further regions around the U.S.-Zionist center, creating economic, political, and military up-heavals and human ordeals.

But the Palestinian Resistance, despite all shortcomings, proved again during the massive aggression in South Lebanon, that the Zionist stooges of the U.S. are not invulnerable. With Arab national, anti-imperialist and anti-fascist resistance increasing and the true alliance with all anti-imperialist and socialist countries steadily developing and being strengthened, the U.S.-Zionist destructive and aggressive policy will finally devour its authors.

American armour shelling South Lebanon



ARAB AND WORLD REACTION

The Israeli invasion of South Lebanon has provoked angry responses from the peoples, governments, and representative organizations of the world, who have condemned the Israelis for their aggression, and their murder of innocent people.

The Soviet Union, a firm friend and ally of the Palestinian Revolution, in an official Tass statement said that "Israel is trying to carry out its long-term plot to effectively occupy the southern part of Lebanon and defeat the Palestinian Resistance Movement — a steadfast

fighter for the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine". Tass noted that the invasion's aim was the "redrawing of the map in the region."

Other Socialist countries including Hungary, G.D.R., Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia all condemned the attack and called for an immediate Israeli withdrawal from Southern Lebanon.

In a telegram to the Apostolic Nuncio in Lebanon, Pope Paul VI attacked the "indiscri-

minate bombing by Israel of unarmed people in refugee camps and Lebanese cities." The Pope went on to express his condolences to the "families of Lebanese and Palestinian victims" of the Israeli bombings. (Associated Press)

The World Council of Churches representing about 300 churches in more than 90 countries, in a statement released on March 17 expressed its "indignation at the massive Israeli invasion of Lebanon."

In Stockholm the Swedish Parliament passed a motion condemning the Israeli invasion as an unprecedented act of barbarism and an infringement of the national sovereignty of a UN recognised state. Meanwhile, over 1,000 demonstrators protested against the Israeli invasion of South Lebanon and marched to the Israeli Embassy where they handed over a large petition demanding the withdrawal of Israeli forces. Earlier Sweden had rejected an Israeli demand that it close the PLO office in Stockholm and expel PLO representatives.

The governments of Belgium, Japan, Cyprus, and Austria all rejected similar demands from the Israelis, and in Austria, Arab and Austrian students demonstrated outside the Israeli Embassy, demanding an immediate Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon.

In Cyprus, the House of Representatives, in a resolution adopted on March 16 denounced the Israeli attack against Lebanon and described it, and "especially the wanton attacks against the non-combatant civilian population," as tantamount to "genocide against the Palestinian people, fighting heroically for their country and freedom."

The Cypriot government meanwhile, had, unreservedly condemned the Israeli aggression, saying it emanated from action "taken in violation of the UN Charter and international law." Two demonstrations involving large numbers of the Cypriot masses occurred in the morning and afternoon of March 16. The demonstrators marched through the main streets of Nicosia declaring their support for the Palestinian Revolution and denouncing Israel and Zionism.

'Israel out of Lebanon' — 'Down with Zionism' — 'Freedom to Palestine' — 'Self-determination for Palestine' — 'Cyprus-Palestine joined in equal struggle' said some of the placards and chants.

In Turkey, the Prime Minister on March 17 stated that "the Palestinian question could not be resolved by destroying the Palestinians." (Reuters) The government had earlier condemned the Israeli attack saying that no solution

to the Middle East problem would be possible without the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The following day Turkish students burnt the Israeli flag in a public ceremony to condemn the attack.

In Australia, the Australian Labor Party, the main opposition party, condemned the attack on Lebanon, while in Sydney and Melbourne large demonstrations supporting the PLO and the Palestinian and Lebanese masses occurred. The Palestine-Australia Solidarity Committee, in a communique expressed its "full support for the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese National Movement in their heroic confrontation of the barbaric invasion of South Lebanon."

In Paris, a huge demonstration expressed its support and solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese progressive forces. In the United States over a hundred people picketed the Israeli Consulate in New York. In Bangladesh huge demonstrations took place on March 18 where the demonstrators expressed their readiness to participate in the fighting alongside their Palestinian and Lebanese brothers. Earlier the Bangladesh government condemned the invasion and called for compensation for the destruction to life and property.

In Britain at a memorial meeting for the late Lebanese leader Kamal Junblatt, British Peer Lord Fenner Brockway called the Israeli invasion "outrageous" saying that it was responsible for the death of many innocent people in Lebanon. He said that "in the coming days we have to be... very strong in supporting the Palestinians." A Labour MP, Stanley Newens, speaking about the failure of the British government to support the Palestinians said it was hypocritical to support black nationalists in South Africa and not the Palestinian people who had been expelled from their homeland. (Reuters) Meanwhile in London, a group of Arab students occupied the Arab League office to protest against the silence of the Arab regimes and their failure to condemn the Israeli attack on Lebanon. (Associated Press) Later a mass rally by more than 3,000 students took place in London and Arab students began a hunger strike to protest against the Israeli invasion and the silence of the various Arab regimes who have failed to shoulder their national and historic responsibilities towards the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

Other governments to have condemned the Israeli invasion include:— The Netherlands, India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Malaysia, Uganda, Nepal, and West Germany. China, North Korea, Vietnam, and Cuba all denounced the barbaric invasion of Lebanon and expressed their solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese people.



An Australian demonstration in Support of The Palestinian Revolution March 15, 1978.



Messages of solidarity with the PLO as well as condemnations of the Israelis have poured into Lebanon following the violent invasion of the South of Lebanon. Indeed all of the Arab world has reacted to this renewed Israeli aggression.

The confrontation and Steadfastness Front held a meeting in Damascus on March 20. Among the points stressed in its joint communique were the following:

- immediate withdrawl of Israel from the South.
- support for the Lebanese people under the leadership of President Sarkis,
- opposition to the US Zionist alliance,
- political support for the Palestinian people in their just struggle.

In the Gulf, Arab reaction has been strong. Sheikh Zayed placed his countries resources at the disposal of the Palestinians, and stressed that his country would stand by the side of the Palestinian fighters. Similarly the Emir of Kuwiat, Jaber al Ahmed condemned the aggression in Southern Lebanon and supported the Palestinian Revolution. Prince Zayed Bin Sultan al Nahyan of the United Arab emirates also expressed support for the Palestinians.

Other Arab countries too, have denounced Israeli aggression. The Sudanese Foreign Minister and the Sudanese Socialist union called for a cessation of the Israeli invasion. Iraq

stated that the invasion was the result of defeatist policies on the part of some Arab regimes. The Tunisian Foreign Minister told the PLO representative in Tunis that Tunisia would support the Palestinian struggle. The Syrian Foreign Minister informed Yasser Arafat that Syria stood by the Palestinians and saluted their great resistance to the Israeli invasion. Message and support and solidarity were received from the Arab ambassadors in Paris and the Foreign Ministers of the Non-aligned countries who were meeting in Colombo.

The Algerian Government has sent a quantity of medical supplies to Beirut in the wake of the Israeli invasion. Ten Syrian student organizations cabled Arafat expressing support. The Islamic conference also cabled Arafat denouncing the Israeli aggression and the National Union of Bahrani Students denounced the invasion and expressed support for the Palestinian people.

While the Arab governments offered verbal support the Arab masses supported through mass action the heroic struggle of their Palestinian brothers. In Jordan, students of Jbeiha University and Yarmouk University demonstrated against the Israeli invasion, and denounced it as part of an imperialist plot aimed at liquidating the Palestinian Revolution and their allies the Lebanese Nationalist democratic forces.

Meanwhile in Amman, thousands of Pales-

tinians took to the streets calling on the Arab states to standby the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters. Clashes ensued when Jordanian security forces attempted to forcibly disperse the demonstrators, and several people were injured. Demonstrations began in the morning in most Jordanian cities, with major ones occurring in Baq'a camp and al Karak, where six demonstrators were injured after Jordanian security forces attempted to stop the demonstration. Subsequently the General Federation of Jordanian Workers cabled the International Federation of Arab Worker calling on it to denounce this suppression of the masses. The Jordanian Popular Forces and Syndicates denounced Arab inactivity over the Israeli aggression and the extermination of Palestinian and Lebanese in the South. They called for the immediate movement of Arab troops to support the forces of the Palestinian Revolution and the LNM in their resistance against Zionist aggression. The Union of Jordanian Doctors informed the Palestinian Red Crescent Society that it is putting all its resources at the disposal of the Palestinian Revolution in order to confront the Zionist war machine in South Lebanon.

In Damascus too the people of the Yarmouk refugee camp demonstrated during the funeral of martyr Yasser Mahmoud Khodr who fell during the battles in the South. They chanted slogans condemning Arab inactivity masked by verbal support.

Throughout the Arab countries the Pales-

tinian people and their organizations have called on Arab and international leaders to support the Palestinian Revolution and the LNM. Among these organizations were the General Union of Palestinian Jurists, the General Union of Palestinian Students in Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union, and several Arab countries, and the Palestinian Engineers Union in Algeria.

Also in Jordan 150 Palestinian detainees in prison cabled Yasser Arafat to intervene for their release so that they might be able to fight along with the Joint Forces in South Lebanon.

In Tripoli, Lebanon, thousands of people have demonstrated against the Zionist invasion and the silence of the Arab regimes, as well as expressing their solidarity with the Joint Forces.

Finally, in Beirut Yasser Arafat received a cable from the Mufti of Lebanon, Sheikh Hassan Khaled, which called on all Arab Heads of State to rescue their brothers in Lebanon, and to act towards halting the Israeli conspiracy, and ensure Israeli withdrawl from Lebanon.

Palestinian and Arab people all over the world including those inside occupied Palestine, (see article elsewhere), have expressed their support for the Joint Forces and called on the Arab countries to shoulder their responsibilities.



A pro-Palestine demonstration in Washington protesting against Israeli invasion and Begin's visit to U.S.A.

On the multi-national level, the Conference of Non-aligned Countries meeting in Colombo censured the Israeli attack; and its Coordinating Office in Geneva "condemned the barbaric Zionist aggression", reaffirmed support for the PLO, the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and their right to establish their independent state on their own land.

The Islamic Development Bank, meeting in Malaysia observed a moment's silence for the victims of the Israeli aggression.

The World Peace Council, on March 16, asked the peace forces in the world to organize two weeks of solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese people between March 23 and April 6. The solidarity of the forces for peace in 125 countries with the "heroic resistance of the Palestinian liberation movement and the Lebanese National Movement to the Israeli aggression backed by US imperialism" was also affirmed.

Delegations of the Arab Women's Union and the International Women's Democratic Union condemned the Zionist offensive and called on all women's organizations and peace loving forces in the world to do the same.

Along with all of the above many solidarity organizations, progressive political parties, mass organizations, etc. throughout the world have expressed their solidarity with the Joint Forces of the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese National Movement. Their feelings are well summed up in a cable from the Palestine Arab Fund in the US which said:— "Your struggle is a just one that is admired and supported by all free people in the world."

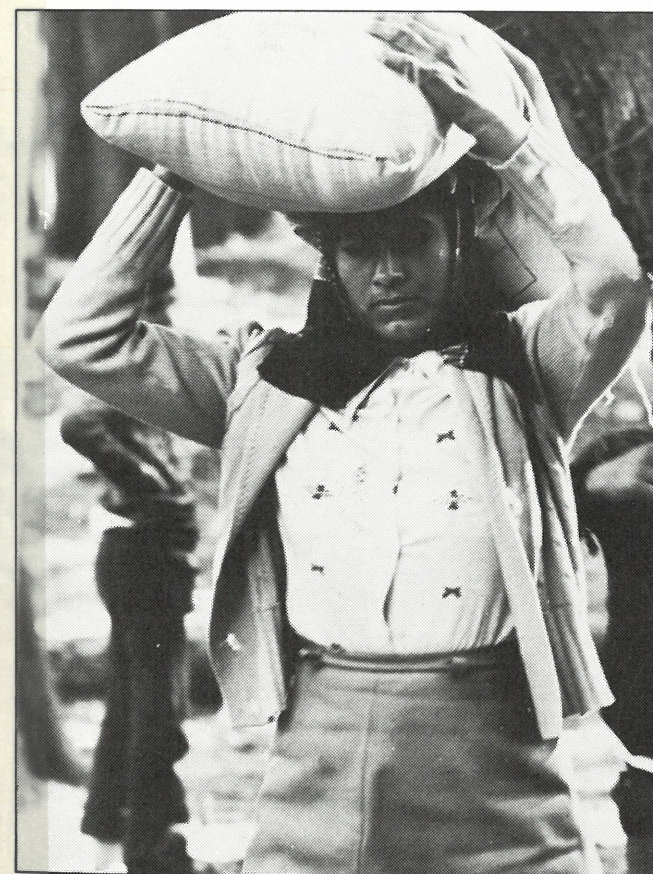
G.D.R. MEDIA CONDEMS ZIONIST AGGRESSION

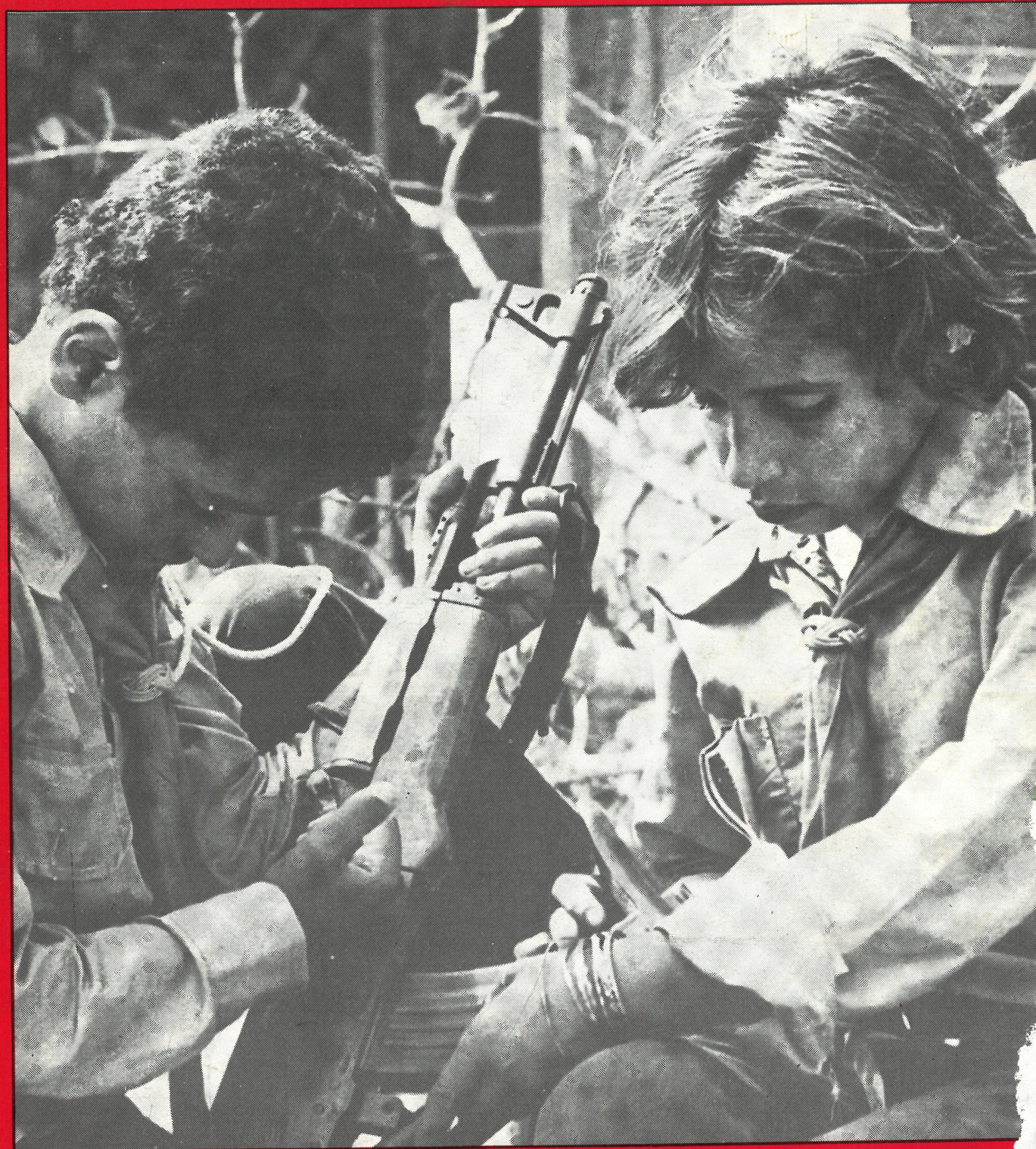
On March 16 the leading daily 'Neues Deutschland' of the German Democratic Republic, strongly condemned Israel's fresh aggression against Lebanon. "It is evident that the biggest attack Israel has ever launched against Lebanon fits organically within the overall strategy of imperialism, Zionism, and Arab reaction. This unholy alliance wants to split and weaken the progressive forces in the Middle East, to force upon the peoples of that region a settlement which serves the interests of imperialism. What Israel is pursuing... is cold blooded mass murder" the paper said. "The latest crimes... are resolutely condemned by the peace loving peoples... in the world" it added.

Earlier on March 15 the Television of the G.D.R. said the attack "formed part of the design of the Israeli expansionists, in their way to do away with the Palestinian issue, that is the physical liquidation of a whole" people they have wronged for thirty years...

The television commentary added that the G.D.R. position is unambiguous and clear. Only recently G.D.R. State Council Chairman, Erich Honecker declared that the G.D.R. "resolutely advocates the full withdrawal of all Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied since 1977" and calls for the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights including their right to establish an independent state.

SCENES FROM ISRAELI INVASION





THE NEW GENERATION
ON THE PATH TO VICTORY...

Palestine

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