

THE NEW GENERATION
ON THE PATH TO VICTORY...

Palestine

P.L.O.
information
bulletin

1 - 15 April 1978
Vol. 4, No. 6

DALAL:
THE
ROAD
TO
THE
HOMELAND



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

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

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"PALESTINE" bulletin



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Price 1 L.L.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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

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EDITORIAL

THE FIFTH WAR

The Zionists have always denied the existence of a people who lived in Palestine prior to the Zionist immigration and the creation of their state, Israel in 1948. In order to veil their crimes against the Palestinian people they transformed the Palestinian cause into an Arab-Israeli conflict, and to a question of borders between Israel and the neighbouring Arab countries. Consequently the Palestinians and their cause had become degraded to a purely humanitarian problem, until the inception of the Palestinian armed resistance in 1965.

It is thanks to the Palestinian struggle and to sacrifices on all levels that the Palestine question was restored to its political context, and once again became the center of all political developments in the Middle East. In the last thirteen years the Palestinian movement has emerged to become one of the most important political factors in the area, achieving Arab respect and international recognition. On the military level the Palestinian movement developed its own strategy and its own means to fight back against the Zionist occupation of Palestine. It is worth mentioning that after every clash or confrontation of the Palestinian armed forces against the Israelis, or some Arab collaborators, the Palestinian armed movement became stronger and more resolute.

On the other hand, attempts by the enemy camp to isolate the Palestinians and to deprive them of their legitimate rights never ceased. The Zionist aggressors, supported by local agents, continued the plots against the legal representative of the Palestinian people, the PLO. Some local agents who claim to talk on behalf of the Palestinians never tire of trying to control or contain the Palestinian movement. They even tried to appoint some Palestinian collaborators from the occupied territories to act as a substitute for the PLO leadership. All these attempts failed due to the consciousness of our people, and the PLO leadership continued its struggle regardless of all these conspiracies.

With the operation on the Haifa-Tel Aviv highway, (Kmal Adwan Operation), which took place on March 11, the PLO leadership once again proved that nobody can bypass or isolate the PLO. Militarily the operation proved the falseness of the Zionist theory of defensible borders. It also proved that Palestinian patriots can strike deep into the heart of the Zionist entity irrespective of the strong Israeli security measures. The operation also hit at the Israelis arrogance, for they always boast to their Zionist settlers that they are superior to the Arabs and Palestinians.

Knowing the Israeli revenge mentality, the PLO expected a fierce reprisal attack from the Israeli aggressors. After three days of bad weather, and using all the weapons at their disposal the Israelis began their aggressive invasion of South Lebanon on March 15. Their aim was to 'uproot' or liquidate the Palestinian movement, and they hoped that their forces would have an easy task to accomplish, and that it would prove to be a promenade for their soldiers.

The invasion of South Lebanon was not a quiet reaction to the Tel Aviv operation as the Israelis claim, rather it was an old plan, designed to fulfil their old ambition of occupying the South with its fertile soil and rich waters. Former US Secretary of State Kissinger disclosed that the plan was worked out "six years ago" and was put on the shelf awaiting the right moment.

The Israeli invaders did not expect such a massive resistance from the Palestinian side. The joint Palestinian and Lebanese patriotic forces fought back heroically, and in spite of their limited weapons they were able to inflict heavy losses on the Israeli attackers. The advance of the Israeli forces inside Lebanese territories was not as fast as expected, and instead of accomplishing their mission in twelve or twenty-four hours they were confronted by a massive resistance from the defending forces. The Israelis launched a full-scale war against the Palestinians and their

Lebanese allies, and pushed almost 30,000 soldiers in the battle. They used the most sophisticated weapons they had received from the United States, and attacked by land with infantry, tanks, Lance rockets, and heavy artillery they also used their planes, the Skyhawks, Phantoms and the recently received F-15's, and their navel forces and marines. The proportion of the attacking forces to the defending forces was ten Israelis to one Palestinian/Lebanese, and still they failed to achieve their target, the liquidation of the Palestinian movement.

The joint forces, in order to avoid material and human losses made use of guerrilla warfare and fought bravely in small mobile forces. They lured the attacking Israelis forward and hit them from the sides inflicting heavy losses on them. Foreign correspondents moving along the front lines reported on the high morale of the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces, and the low morale of the Israelis. An Associated Press correspondent in Beirut reported about 25 dead Israeli bodies, 10km south of the city of Tyre on the third day of the battle. A young Israeli soldier speaking to a group of British, Italian, and American journalists, said that they were not well protected and that their tanks were made of aluminium. The battle continued on four axes, for seven consecutive days and nights and with the passing of every day the Israelis became more and more nervous.

When they were unable to hit the Palestinian fighters they dropped their bombs on the civilians. Lebanese villages were completely destroyed and Palestinian refugee camps were attacked by naval guns and jet fighters. The Israelis used for the first time a new weapon of murder, the cluster bomb, which was used against Palestinian refugee camps and Lebanese villages. Israeli jet fighters attacked a poor fishing area in the southern part of Beirut and killed and wounded almost 100 civilians, mostly women and children. The same day they attacked Damour, where the people of Tal el Zaatar had found a refuge after their camp was destroyed by the Phalangist forces in August 1976. On that day Palestinian defence forces shot down one Israeli Skyhawk.

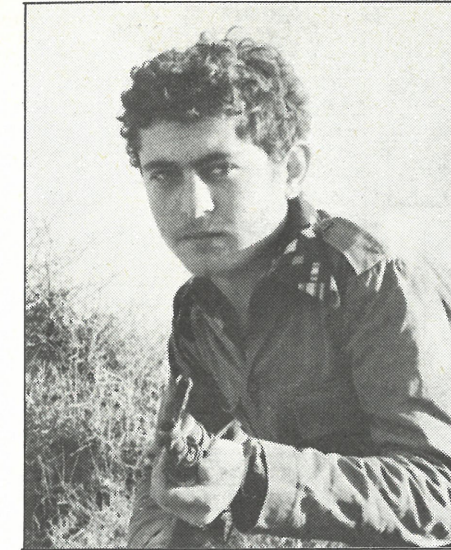
This latest war in southern Lebanon can be considered as the fifth Middle East War, and the first real confrontation between the Palestinian forces and the Israeli aggressors

since the battle of Karameh which took place in March 1968. In this battle the Palestinians were alone with their Lebanese allies and had no official Arab support. Nobody believed that these limited forces could stand firm in front of the huge Zionist military power which is the largest military force in the Middle East. But it was obvious to the whole world that a small determined military force with a just cause can resist and even defeat a huge and arrogant military force. The fifth Middle East War can be considered as a great victory for the Palestinian movement. It pushed the Palestinian movement forward and opened new horizons on all fields of action. It has taught the Arab peoples, humiliated by Israeli arrogance and intransigence that it is possible to resist and defeat the enemy. Lack of technical and material capabilities can be overcome by using different tactics and means of struggle. It has taught the arrogant Israelis that superiority in weapons will not help them subjugate the Arab peoples forever, just as the US forces failed to hold onto Vietnam.

International public opinion was for the first time critical of an Israeli invasion. The heroic steadfastness of the Palestinians and their patriotic Lebanese allies raised the morale of the Arab peoples and enhanced their respect of the Palestinian movement. In the occupied territories, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the Palestinian people took to the streets to demonstrate and to express their solidarity with their sons and brothers, the Fedayin who were fighting back against the Israeli invasion of Southern Lebanon. In Nablus they threw stones at an Israeli jeep and killed two members of the occupation forces. On the Israeli level, a demonstration led by Israeli reserve officers, took place in Tel Aviv, calling for peace and condemning war and occupation. The demonstrators called on Begin to exchange territories for peace, which is clear evidence of the level of casualties among the Israeli soldiers. The Palestinian victory polished the image of the Palestinian Fedayin on the local as well as the international level. The Palestinian movement, since its inception has never been in such a strong political and military position. It has proven to everybody that the PLO cannot be bypassed or contained. The PLO is aware that plots against the Palestinian people will never end, but it is determined to carry on the struggle until the Palestinian people are given self-determination, dignity, and an independent Palestinian state.



Martyr Dalal Mughrabi



Martyr Ali Murad



Martyr Muhammed Assad

KAMAL ADWAN OPERATION

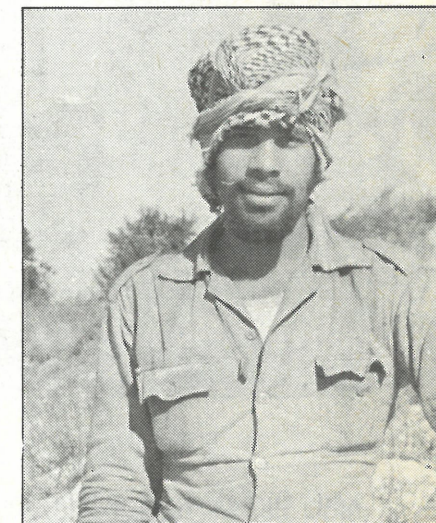
WAR AND PEACE ARE IN THE HANDS OF THE PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION

The naming of the historic operation after the Martyr. Kamal Adwan stresses the Palestinian Revolution's determination to glorify its fallen heroes by heroic deeds. Kamal Adwan, the Palestinian leader, was assassinated in cold blood, together with two other Fateh leaders, Kamal Nasser and Mohammad Yussif Al Najjar, in 1973, in Beirut, at the hands of Israeli special units in cooperation with the CIA.

The operation proclaims that individuals might die but the Revolution will continue till victory. Fallen heroes become a symbol of struggle.



Hussein Fayyad



Khalid Ibrahim

Taken Captives after they were wounded.

THE OPERATION

Palestinian commandos from within occupied Palestine, based on their firm belief that the escalation of armed revolutionary violence is the only means to liberate their usurped land and to counter all waves of conspiracies against the Palestinian people have executed yet another daring operation. Under orders from Fateh, the Deir Yassin Forces stationed in their occupied homeland have executed the KAMAL ADWAN OPERATION.

The Deir Yassin Forces began their operations against military targets on March 11th in the coastal area between Haifa and Tel Aviv. Within hours they managed to hit several targets assigned to them in the area. Panic ridden Zionist forces were rushed to the scene and tried to seal off the area, but in vain, for the heroes of Palestine using transport they captured diversified their operation according to plan. Taking over the bridge west of Tireh, near Haifa, they not only managed to check Zionist counter measures but

wiped out a Zionist unit which was being rushed to the scene. Another group of the Deir Yassin Forces effectively halted Zionist troops in the Kfar Holim area.

Once realizing the intensity of the operation, Zionist forces brought in mechanized and airborne forces. Despite all of these countermeasures, the Deir Yassin Forces continued their operations, one attacking its target near a country sports club north of Tel Aviv, destroying an Israeli truck carrying 18 soldiers. Another group attac-

KAMAL ADWAN OPERATION



The Israeli bus after the operation.



Israeli savagery after the operation.



ked Qiryat Afa, while the third group attacked positions in the Carmel region.

The more Zionist troops brought in the more the commando groups diversified the scope of the operation throwing the Zionist forces into total confusion. Meanwhile, reinforcements joined in the well coordinated action against Zionist occupation forces. Near Her-Zilya and Ramat Hasharon, one of the reinforcement units led by the militant sister Dalal clashed with enemy forces supported by helicopters for over four hours. Dalal was martyred while throwing her last two hand grenades. The other reinforcement

units, after executing their operations, returned safely to base.

With the intent of hiding the scope of the Palestinian military operations, Zionist authorities declared a curfew and then lifted it after a day despite the continuation of the operation.

Two days after the operation was declared over by Zionist authorities the area between Tel Aviv and Haifa remained the scene of operation. In fact thousands of troops, civil guards, policemen and helicopters continued a massive search campaign. The obvious confusion of the Israeli forces some-

times led to clashes between different units during the chase for the commandos.

The only major achievement of the panic gripped Zionist authorities and forces was that they arbitrarily shot at a bus, which was said to have Palestinian commandos on it, which led to the death of many Zionist settlers.

MAJOR SIGNIFICANCE OF THE OPERATION

The effective execution of this daring operation by the heroic Deir Yassin Forces within Palestine, proves once again that peace

and stability cannot prevail in the Middle East without the recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights, above all the rights to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of their Independent National State on their national soil.

The operation signifies that there can be no security for Israel, not withstanding the huge quantity of destructive US-supplied weapons in its possession, which can neither set up a community nor establish a system able to subsist in an usurped land.

The timing of the operation comes on the eve of the Israeli

Prime Minister's expected visit to the US to win American support for Zionist rejection of peace in the Middle East, i.e. the rejection of the Palestinian peoples inalienable right to an independent State in their occupied homeland. To this end, the operation was so successful that even Israeli War Minister Weizmann had to rush back to Israel, failing to achieve his objectives. The journey of different Israeli officials to the US was said also to be to ask President Carter to supply more arms to Israel to block peace in the region. The operation points out that more arms to facilitate Israeli intransigence and aggression will not bring stability to the region at all.

The historic Kamal Adwan Operation executed to the letter by the Deir Yassin Forces from within occupied Palestine tells local capitulationists, Zionism and its patron US imperialism that a situation of whether there is war or peace rests in the hands of Palestine, its Revolution, people, and cause, and not in their hands. And last but not least, it points out that the Palestinian people have chosen to step up armed struggle, (which the operation has proved beyond doubt that the Revolution is capable of) to liberate their occupied land.

ARAFAT'S VISIT TO MOSCOW AND G.D.R.



Arafat and Brezhnev: An independent Palestinian state.

The recent visit of Chairman Arafat to the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic from 9-12 March had a special significance for it came after the visits of four high ranking Arab delegations, representing Syria, Libya, South Yemen and Algeria.

The visit was considered as a necessity and as part of the attempts to confront Sadat's policy, and to halt the subsequent deterioration of the situation in the Middle East. The talks with Soviet leaders dealt mainly with the necessity of supporting the

Palestinian stand and the PLO on all levels, especially in the light of the USA's aggressive policy which seeks to shatter the Arab position and to conclude unilateral agreements, and suspect deals, in Israel's own interests, while reinforcing the latter's military potentials by providing it with the most sophisticated destructive weapons.

At a time the United States is trying to tame the Arab nation by returning to the step by step policy of shuttle diplomacy which definitely aims at Arabizing the conflict in the region, curbing Arab steadfastness, and striking at Arab-Soviet principled friendship.



*Arafat and Honecker:
Consolidation of militant cooperation.*

In these circumstances, Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and General Commander of the Forces of the Palestinian Revolution, heading a Palestinian delegation comprising Abu Lutf, Head of the PLO Political Department; Yasser Abed Rabbo, Head of the Information and National Guidance Department; Zuheir Muhsin, Head of the PLO Military Department; Abdel Muhsin Abu Maizer, PLO Official Spokesman; and Fayege Warad, member of the PLO Central Council, arrived in Moscow on the afternoon of March 6 where they were welcomed by a Soviet delegation made up of representatives of the CPSU Central Committee and the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

BREZHNEV RECEIVES ARAFAT

On March 9 Leonid Brezhnev, Secretary-General of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Supreme Soviet received Chairman Arafat.

During the meeting, which

took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, views were found in accordance as regards a variety of problems related to the current situation in the Middle East, as regards the establishment of a firm and just peaceful solution, and the guarantee of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights.

The two parties pointed to the fact that the situation in the region has become much more complicated due to the actions of the imperialist and Arab reactionary forces. These forces, which are putting obstacles in the way of a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, are attempting to undermine the national liberation struggle of the Arab peoples, to consolidate the Israeli occupation in the Arab territories, and to deprive the Palestinian people of their legitimate national rights, including their rights to self-determination, to statehood, and to return to their homes on the basis of UN resolutions. These attempts in fact serve the capitulationist policy of the Egyptian leadership which is heading towards signing separate agreements with Israel.

ARAFAT IN GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The official talks began on the evening of March 10 and were attended from the German side by:— Comrade Gerhard Grüneberg, member of the Politburo of the German Unified Socialist Party, head of the German delegation, and Fridel Trapinne, Deputy Chief of International Relations at the Central Committee, Deputy Foreign Minister Wavildette Molte, and Kurt Krüger, Secretary of the Solidarity Committee.

On March 11, Chairman Arafat was received by the General Secretary of the Unified German

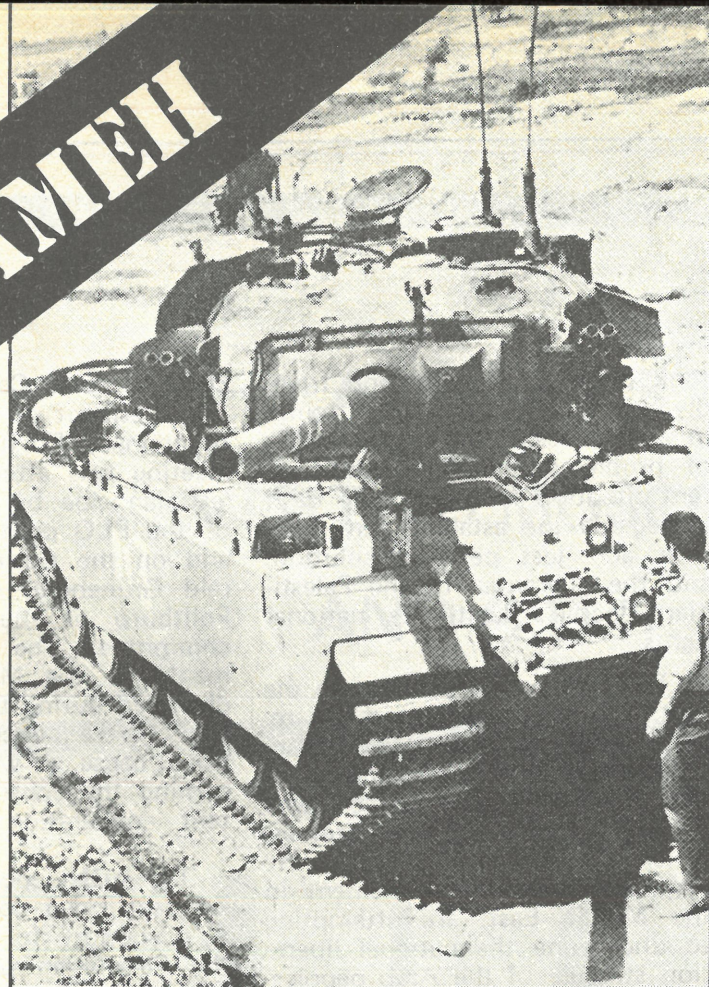
Socialist Party Central Committee and President of the German state council, Erich Honecker. The meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by Abu Lutf, head of the PLO political Department, and on the German side by Gerald Grüneberg, member of the Politburo of the party's central committee. The latest developments in the Middle East were discussed during the meeting especially those concerning the Palestinian cause, as well as issues concerning the consolidation of militant cooperation between them.

The ADN reported that Honecker reaffirmed Democratic Germany's support for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, to support the PLO in regaining the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and to establish their independent state. He also affirmed the importance of PLO participation in any international conference on a Middle East settlement on an equal basis with other countries represented.

Arafat pointed out that the conferences of the progressive Arab states and the PLO held in Tripoli and Algiers, were of great importance from the stand-point that the countries participating consolidated their unity in struggling against imperialism, Zionism and reactionary forces. Moreover, he expressed his anxiety about the explosive situation in South Lebanon, in view of the continuous Zionist military aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

Chairman Arafat left Berlin on March 11 after he concluded his official talks with the German officials.

KARAMEH



Israeli tank captured by Palestinian commandos in Karameh battle.

Following the 1967 defeat of the Arab regimes, and in the midst of clouds of despair that enveloped the masses of the region, tiny bands of Palestinian guerrillas decided to place the Arab ship again on the course on confrontation with Zionism, imperialism, and their Arab lackeys. Within a short period of time, Palestinian armed action resumed, thus bringing the Zionists face to face with a force that had been born in 1965; a force that embodied the ability of the Arab and Palestinian masses, after a long 'patronage' by the Arab regimes, to take their destiny into their own hands.

With the escalation of armed struggle the Zionist occupiers could no longer exploit the fruits of their 1967 victory. The Zionist militarists came to realize that although their aggression was bound to put an end to the state of belligerency in the area, this was only a prelude to an arduous, protracted war, — guerrilla warfare which puts small bands of fighters into an advanta-

geous position where enemy military power, designed for lightning strikes would be constantly in a defensive position. With armed action increasing qualitatively and quantitatively on the Jordanian front as well as inside occupied Palestine, the Zionist leadership was determined to use its military superiority to crush the embryonic Palestinian guerrilla movement. Moshe Dayan, the minister of war declared that "the resistance movement was an egg in his hand and he is able to crush it at any time he desires."

On March 21 1968, a massive two-pronged Israeli attack was launched across the Jordan River with the intention of annihilating Palestinian fighters and finishing of the 'nightmare' that the resistance movement had become to the Zionist ruling circles.

By dawn a whole stretch of the Jordan Valley had been subjected to intense artillery bombardments followed by aerial strikes; and Zionist paratroops had taken positions on the hill slopes

overlooking the eastern Jordan Valley basin; tanks and armoured cars rattled across in a seemingly similar venture to that of 1967. Israel's invading forces told newsmen and foreign correspondents to stand by in the occupied town of Jericho to be transported into the "terrorist nests", as they were called by the Zionist media.

The Palestinian resistance decided to hold ground at any cost and inflict a defeat on its arrogant adversary. The intention was to demonstrate practically to the masses that the 'impregnable' Zionist enemy could be defeated. To give the masses a victory after the crushing 1967 defeat was a necessity. Advancing Zionist troops and equipment were caught in a hail of missiles and gunfire; paratroops who were supposed to protect the rear of the invading forces were dealt a mortal blow by Palestinian snipers and gunners who occupied the surrounding hilltops. The village of Karameh, two kilometres east of the river, and assumed to be the headquarters of the Resistance became the main battle zone. Already devastated by Israeli artillery and aerial bombardments, the ruined village was a good ally to the resistance fighters, who pinned down several tanks and armoured vehicles. The Zionist pincer failed to achieve its purposes. It was outflanked, and for the first time quantitative superiority did not determine the results of a battle.

On the 10th anniversary of the glorious battle of Karameh, Palestinian and Lebanese patriotic forces have waged another Karameh on a much more massive scale, in South Lebanon. The Joint Forces fighting a war against a Zionist-fascist invasion recall the Karameh experience and absorb its lessons in the course of their protracted struggle for national liberation and social progress, realizing that the accumulation of victories such as Karameh will lead to the attainment of a much greater victory, that of liberating occupied Palestine.

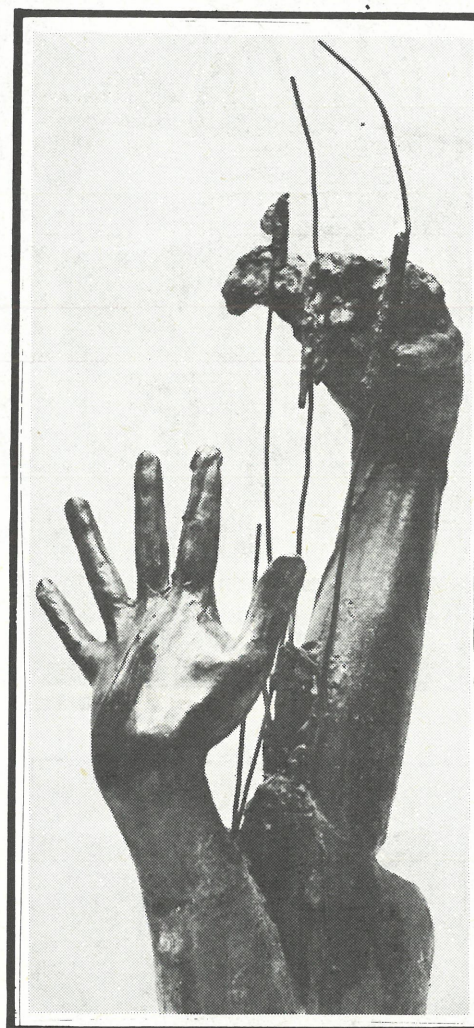
THE INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITION FOR PALESTINE

"HE WHO GIVES BIRTH
WILL NEVER DIE
THE SUN RISES EVERY DAY
THIS IS THE FEDAYIN"

These verses appear in a poster by Calabria — a poster for Palestine — a fusion of images and words — these very simple words to express our Revolution. The Italian painter brings art to the level of the struggle for liberation. However Calabria is not alone, for many artists uphold our struggle and undertake its expression in their works.

Mouna Saudi was in Paris in 1967 where she worked at sculpturing. There also, was a group of Arab artists who thought it was necessary to unify their efforts for the opening of an exhibition to assist the Palestinian refugees scattered in camps of exile. After returning to Lebanon we had to take into consideration the adversities

the Revolution was passing through, and the very limited means at our disposal. With time and experience a standard of quality was reached, and it then became possible for us to do something concrete. This is when a Plastic Arts Section was established by the Unified Information Section of the PLO. Its first important manifestation is the organization of an international Exhibition for solidarity with Palestine. This Exhibition was opened from March 21 to April 5 1978, and works of art from all over the world will be on display. The works of art include paintings, sculpture, ceramics, wooden engra-



'Tal Al Zatar', by Sabab Fakhry, (Iraq).

vings, sketches, and metal and stonework. The artists participating come from the Arab world, Europe, Asia, and the Americas.

We posed several questions to Mouna Saudi who is among those who launched the initiative to set up the Exhibition.

Q. Are there a large number of

artists participating in the Exhibition?

A. We not only received many positive responses, but also were obliged to select from among the hundreds of works that were offered.

Q. Will the works on display reflect a clear degree of political commitment?

A. Part of the Exhibition alludes directly to Palestine, but also we have works with no definite political overtones. These are what we could call purely "artistic works". This Exhibition is a demonstration of solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle, so there are works exhibited that are specially prepared for this event. Some artists, without being necessarily committed politically, have spontaneously offered their art pieces. What is revolutionary is creativity itself, and what counts, in fact is the political gesture, particularly for this Exhibition, which is the first of its kind.

Q. The existence of the Plastic Arts Section in the Unified Information Section of the PLO leads us to ask: in what way does political struggle influence art in general?

A. The Palestinian Revolution not only influences art in the Arab world, but extends its influence to many countries. Many artists in France and Italy design posters for our Revolution. In the Arab world Palestine plays an inspirational role, in terms of form and content in the ranks of artists. Arabic art

THE INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITION FOR PALESTINE

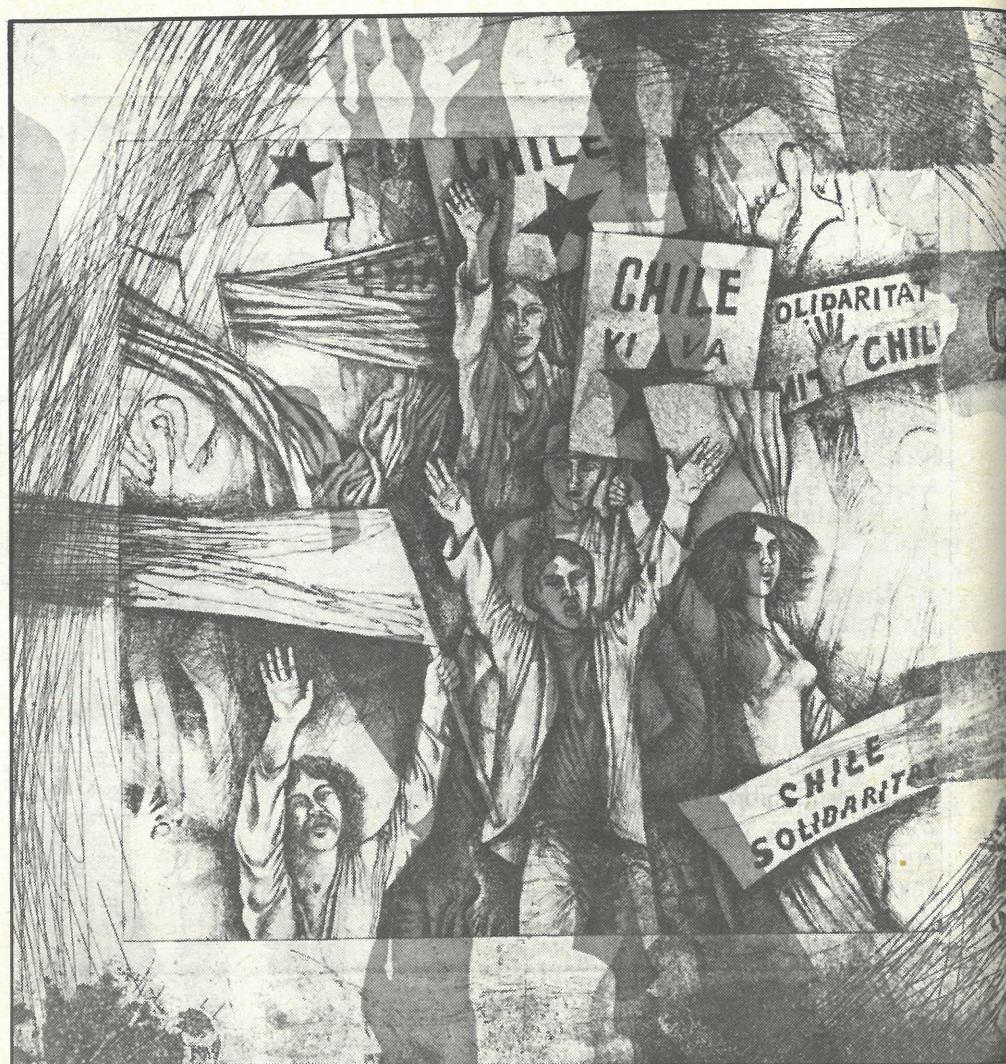
has been revolutionised by the impact of the Palestinian Revolution. Examples of this can be found particularly in Iraq, Syria, and Morocco. Palestine is the conscience of the world.

Q. What are the projects and role of the Plastic Arts Section?

A. This section was just created a few months ago with few means at our disposal. We have several major projects underway. Our role is to inform through art. This is why we aim at organizing future joint exhibitions for Palestine. We equally strive to spread and promote art in the ranks of the Palestinian youth in the camps. We also strive to promote potentially talented youth through the encouragement of Palestinian artists.

Q. Who are the Palestinian artists participating in the Exhibition?

A. Seventeen Palestinian artists are taking part in this Exhibition including those who live in the camps. Others have sent their art from their countries of residence.



'Solidarity' by Anatoly Plakhov.



'For the sake of Palestine' by James Durand.

Vladimir Tamary for example, lives in Japan, Kamal Boulatta in the US, and Suleiman Mansour from occupied Jerusalem.

Q. Are the Palestinian artists living in occupied Palestine able to express themselves freely through their creations?

A. Art cannot be gagged. This is also true for any Palestinian artist living in occupied Palestine. But they are subjected to the arbitrary nature of occupation as are all other Palestinians. Mansour was prohibited by the Israeli authorities from reproducing one of his works into a poster because it was defined as anti-Zionist propaganda. However the artists of occupied Palestine organize exhibits from

time to time that attract large numbers of visitors and take on the dimensions of real manifestations of Palestine.

Q. What are the characteristics of Palestinian paintings?

A. Palestinian artists have modern tendencies while preserving what is specifically Palestinian. We could say that they are haunted by Palestine. They understand art as a permanent struggle in the most deep sense of the word struggle. The central theme of Palestinian painting is that of return, and love for the land. The Palestinian painter participates in the struggle through his work. It is the love of art at the service of the Palestinian Revolution.

Q. Could you tell us something about the Palestinian museum project?

A. In order to create a museum we need art pieces. Those that have been donated to us constitute the nucleus of the proposed museum of solidarity. Together with the participating artists we will discuss the idea of a museum. As yet we do not have a location for the museum but we believe it should be established in an area where there are large numbers of Palestinians. It is vital to have communication between the artists and the people. Later we hope to transfer the museum to liberated Palestine. This museum would be the first of its kind in the Arab world to include international works.

Every work offered will be a symbol of solidarity with the Palestinian Revolution.

Q. Could you list some of the important artists participating in the Exhibition?

A. Julio Le Park, (Argentina)
Gottoso, (Italy)
Andre Masson, (France)
Miro, (Spain)
Cardevas, (Cuba)
Bayess, (Lebanon)
Abdalla, (Egypt)

30 MARCH DAY OF THE LAND

CONFIRMATION OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE'S NATIONAL IDENTITY

On the 30th of March 1976, while the Palestinians exiled to Lebanon battled the right wing fascist elements in self-defence and for self-preservation, Palestinians living in occupied Palestine rose up in defence of their endangered status, as did their brethren in Lebanon. In spite of the occupation's iron fist, Palestinians were able to reassert their unshaken Arab character as an integral part of the Palestinian people.

In this heroic uprising where the masses weapons primarily

consisted of stones, empty bottles, occasional molotov cocktails, and anything else that would serve as a projectile, the masses fought pitched battles with well equipped police, frontier guards, and reinforcements of soldiers and paratroops.

As the confrontation raged, six Palestinians were shot dead, scores were wounded, and more than 300 people were arrested. Zionist repression created a wave of mass discontent which spread across the whole of occupied Palestine. Failing to contain the insurrection through the use of force, the Zionist authorities were forced to back down. The intended expropriation of Arab



Celebration of land day in Sakhnin.

land in the Upper Galilee was halted, demonstrating the ability of mass action to achieve successes despite the prevailing unfavourable conditions of struggle.

Since the end of the 19th century the question of the land seizure has formed the cornerstone of the Zionist colonization in Palestine. The crux of Zionist colonialism centers on the usurpation of Arab land, the uprooting of its indigenous people, and their replacement by settlers imported from all over the world.

In order to fulfil this colonial objective, Zionism, along with imperialist and local reactionary collaboration, strived to place the Palestinians under unbearable conditions in order to force them to capitulate and give up their land. Indeed the clause in the Balfour Declaration related to this was abided by to the letter. Even after the British left Palestine, British Mandate laws drafted in order to facilitate the forcible transfer of Arab lands to the Zionists were still in force. Israeli authorities saw to it that such laws were strengthened by draf-

ting amendments intended to make the usurpation of land easier. Following the systematic brutality which was used to uproot the peasantry from their lands and transform them into cheap labourers, the Arab masses position became unbearable. Revolutionary and nationalist sentiment had built up over the years despite the Zionist attempts at suppressing Arab identity. Part of the Palestinian Arabs' reactions culminated in the Day of the Land movement. After the Zionist authorities decided to reduce the Arab means of subsistence in Galilee by usurping thousands of dunoms of land the masses anger exploded. One of the important features of this Day of the Land insurrection was the participation of Jewish progressive and democratic elements and organizations on the side of the Palestinian uprising, which led the Zionist chauvinists to intensify their persecution against these elements, calling them "agents of the PLO and the terrorists". Zionists pointed the finger of accusation against the Rakah Party and the Israeli Black Panthers.

However these Jewish anti-

Zionist elements persisted in their stand and even now are defying the chauvinists. The Day of the Land became an important landmark in the national liberation struggle of the Palestinian people. It became a symbol of Palestinian resistance to overt and naked racist aggression.

The Day of the Land testifies to the heroic steadfastness of the Palestinian masses in facing the barbaric neo-fascist aggression. Furthermore it demonstrates the Zionist state's constant and immediate threat to the very existence of the Palestinian people.

The 30th of March is an occasion when the masses express their rejection of the Zionist aggressor and his usurpation of their land, and of the Palestinian people's iron willed determination to continue towards the goal of throwing off the yoke of oppression. The accumulation of knowledge and experience from such struggles as the Day of the Land leads towards the realization of the goal of liberating all of occupied Palestine from the Zionist usurpers.



....and we will not surrender

LAND DAY

AND THE PEOPLE'S PLEDGE TO LIBERATE PALESTINE

March 30, 1978 the second anniversary of the 'Day of the Land' was marked by strikes and violent demonstrations all over occupied Palestine. Despite a ban on mass demonstrations and the precautionary measures, such as curfews and police cordons adopted by the Zionist authorities, the Palestinian masses staged rallies, marches and demonstrations in commemoration of the 1976 'Day of the Land'.

The issues behind the 1976 events are still alive today, namely the expropriation of Palestinian land and the constant repression of the Palestinian people. In Sakhnin, the center of the 1976 'Day of the Land' 20,000 protesters marched and erected a monument to the martyrs of the land. For the second day in succession shops were closed and passing Zionist vehicles were stoned. The mass rally was attended by large numbers of progressive Jews who indicated their solidarity with the Palestinian people.

A number of speakers addressed the crowd including Father Shehadeh Shehadeh, head of the Committee of the Defence of the Land who affirmed that sectarian discrimination and plots will not meet with success, either in Palestine or Lebanon. He denounced the authorities disrespect and complete neglect of the determination of a people who have committed themselves to defending their land at any price.

Meir Vilner, Secretary General of the Rakah party gave a speech in which he said that this rally is a big demonstration of the Arab masses and the Jewish progressive forces against Israel's oppressive measures and its confiscation of land and colonization, and for



Chairman Arafat: the challenge.

the sake of equality and the establishment of an independent state for the Palestinian people.

The Mayor of Nazereth, Tewfiq Zayyad also spoke declaring that "although at this instant an Israeli plane has dropped rockets and bombs to the north, near our meeting, it did not prevent us from coming together". He then said that the Arab struggle does not

*Joint forces leadership attending a rally on the day of the land in Beirut.*

oppose the Jewish people's interests, and it is for that reason that the Palestinian people respect the Jewish democratic and progressive forces.

The rally finally adopted a number of resolutions stressing the determination to struggle against the policy of oppression and expropriation, denouncing the oppression of the masses in the occupied territories and saluting the pro-Palestinian Jewish democratic forces. It furthermore declared its unwavering support for the struggle of the Palestinian people in Lebanon.

Earlier in the day pamphlets were distributed calling for a general strike and five students were arrested and charged with agitating against 'law and order'. In the eastern part of Jerusalem, Palestinian demonstrators burnt two vehicles, while in occupied Gaza demonstrators hampered the activities of Israeli military patrols by setting fire to car tires. As a result two military jeeps were burnt out. In these confrontations the people's major weapons were sticks and stones.

In the Yarmouk camp in Damascus, thousands of Palestinian citizens marched through the streets chanting slogans in support of the struggle of their brothers under occupation and asserting their determination to continue the revolution until victory.

In solidarity with the people of Palestine, struggling for self-preservation under the hardest of circumstances, a mass rally of over a thousand people took place in Beirut. The rally was addressed by a number of Palestinian and Lebanese Nationalist leaders who pointed out the significance of the 'Day of the Land' and drew parallels between the struggle of the people of occupied Palestine, and that of the Palestinian and Lebanese people in Lebanon, after the Israeli invasion of the South.

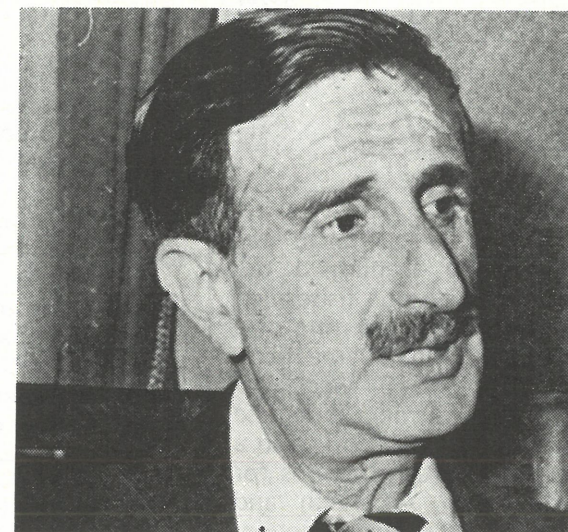
In his speech, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat hailed the inexhaustable courage with which the fighters of the Joint Forces had faced the Israeli invasion of South Lebanon which, he said is part of the American imperialist plot aimed at laying siege to the region and placing it under Zionist — US imperialist domination... The resistance which lasted for eight days and nights destroyed the myth of Zionist invincibility. Arafat concluded his speech by emphasizing the importance of the Palestinian — Lebanese alliance which accomplished the recent victory. He pledged the people of the South and of occupied Palestine to continue the Revolution until victory.

The Assistant General Secretary of the Lebanese National Movement's Political Council, Muhsin Ibrahim opened his speech by pledging support to the militant people under occupation, and said that the LNM had already decided to go on fighting until the Zionist occupation of South Lebanon has been repelled. He said that the conspiracy aimed at Zionizing Lebanon should be resisted by force of arms. In such circumstances he called upon all Arab patriots to come and defend the Arab Lebanon. Muhsin Ibrahim concluded by saying that the Lebanese masses not only express their solidarity with the Palestinian Revolution but also are fighting alongside the Revolution in its anti-Zionist struggle.

The anniversary of the Day of the Land 1978, occurred under the exceptional circumstances of the Israeli occupation of Southern Lebanon, but such circumstances have not prevented the Palestinian people from voicing their determination to continue the struggle against the Zionist occupation, the usurpation of Palestinian land, and the continuing expansionist exploits of the Israeli Zionists. The motto of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the PLO remains 'Revolution until Victory'.



KAMAL JUNBLATT COMMEMORATED



Commemoration rallies were held on March 16 for the martyr Kamal Junblatt, who was assassinated on March 16, 1977, in Lebanon and all over the Arab world. Progressives throughout the world recalled the political attitude of Kamal Junblatt, who worked hard, up to the last moment of his life, in the struggle for a united, progressive, and independent Lebanon.

Kamal Junblatt, in his daily work, not only represented the progressive forces struggle and Lebanon's integrity against the reactionary interests that tried to divide the country, but he also fought for the unity of the Arab world and for the recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights.

In order to change the injustices he formed the Progressive Socialist Party in 1949 which attracted the oppressed and progressive Lebanese. The party, as was shown in the 1952 General Strike, turned out to be very dynamic in confronting local reaction, imperialism, and Zionism.

Kamal Junblatt built his reputation to the extent that he became the symbol and hope of many millions of Lebanese and Arabs, the torch of the refusal of all injustice; the man who expressed the indomitable will of all Lebanese to resist fiercely all conspiracies plotted by imperialism, Zionism, and their local agents.

It was only natural for Kamal Junblatt to emerge as the Leader of all the progressive and patriotic forces in Lebanon in the wake of the Lebanese civil war. The war, instigated by imperialism, Zionism, and their local puppets, who aimed at presenting the conflict as a Lebanese-Palestinian struggle, was totally foiled by the, Junblatt led, progressive nationalist Lebanese forces. The Lebanese National Movement, by strengthening its militant alliance with the Palestinian Revolution prevented the reactionary forces from achieving their fundamental objectives of liquidating the Palestinian people and gaining control of Lebanon for the Lebanese fascists. This union of the Leba-

nese popular will resisted an enemy whose collective forces ought to have been overwhelming, and the symbol of its unyielding determination, was and remains Kamal Junblatt.

In 1976, when the imperialist manipulated forces reactivated their conspiracy in South Lebanon, hopefully to fulfil the Zionist dream of expansion, or at least to consecrate the partitioning of Lebanon through pressure on the South, and create a sectarian state on Lebanese territory as the first example of regional coexistence with Israel, and simultaneously, the first step towards a confessional "Balkanization" of the Middle East an old Zionist dream.

Faced with this massive conspiracy, Kamal Junblatt said no! Lebanese patriots, allied to the Palestinian Revolution, hindered the execution of the plan. It thus became necessary to eliminate this annoying obstacle and thus the assassination of Kamal Junblatt was executed.

But Lebanese patriots, guided by Junblatt's principle that "we prefer to die standing rather than live on our knees" have once again foiled imperialist-Zionist calculations. The assassination of the man who was the symbol of the resistance struggle only served to reaffirm and consecrate a profound determination to continue the struggle until the destruction of the conspiracy.

The celebration of the anniversary of Junblatt's martyrdom, overshadowed by the Zionist aggression on South Lebanon, and the heroic resistance of the Lebanese nationalists and Palestinian revolutionaries affirms that the struggle continues for a unified, independent Lebanon that will stand as a bastion against the provocation of fascists, Zionists, and reactionary Arabs, as well as for the struggle of the Palestinian people and their sole representative the PLO; in other words, the individual has died but the revolution continues to its imminent destiny, victory!

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF MA'ROUF SAAD



The militant Ma'rouf Saad was assassinated while leading a demonstration of Sidon fishermen protesting against the granting of a fishing monopoly to a large firm. This firm, PROTEINE, was established by the former Lebanese president Camille Chamoun, also a leading feudal figure, infamous for his relations with American and Zionist companies and consequently for his anti-Arab and anti-progressive views.

The authorization given to PROTEINE dealt a blow to the poor and down trodden fishermen of South Lebanon who worked as independents. It is a fact that the two main sources of income for those living in the southern region of Lebanon are agriculture and fishing.

Because of the escalation of Israeli bombardment of civilian positions in South Lebanon under the pretext of eliminating Palestinian Revolutionary entrenchments, scores of border villagers employed in agriculture left their lands and settled in Sidon, unemployed and living in distress.

Fishing for the former farmers became the only way in which to earn a living, and it was during these times that the Lebanese capitalist-feudal alliance authorized the PROTEINE company to expand its fishing operations using advanced and scientific equipment and therefore eliminating many jobs. The company in seeking the authorization, totally neglected the

welfare of the fishermen and their families. In the course of the dispute, Israel began to intercept Lebanese fishermen out at sea and many times destroyed their boats and cut their nets.

In this context, Ma'rouf Saad, "Father of the poor", set forth to defend the fishermen who were economically and socially deprived.

The assassination of Ma'rouf Saad depicted the determination of the right-wing fascist forces in Lebanon to start their offensive against the Lebanese National Movement and the Palestinian people.

The conspirators who assassinated the Lebanese militant were mistaken to think that this act would intimidate the Palestinian Revolution and its allies in Lebanon.

A rally on March 5, was held to end the week of commemoration for Ma'rouf Saad. In attendance were the Lebanese Prime Minister, leaders of the Lebanese National Movement and Palestinian Revolution, as well as large numbers of Lebanese and Palestinian masses.

Mustapha Saad, son of the martyr, spoke affirming that Palestinian-Lebanese solidarity will be victorious over all plots and that the revolution has been launched to remain. He moreover expressed the will of the people of Sidon to continue the struggle that his father had died for, and called upon the Lebanese government to resume its legal presence in the South.

Shafiq al-Hout, who spoke in the name of the PLO, praised Palestinian-Lebanese unity against all attempts to liquidate the Palestinian Revolution by the isolationist-Israeli alliance.

On this occasion, the Palestinian Revolution hails the militant martyr Ma'rouf Saad who was a prominent figure in the Lebanese National Movement and who proved to be unyielding in his defense of poor Lebanese and the Palestinian Revolution.

1948 ~ 1978
30th ANNIVERSARY OF
ISRAEL



VICTIMS OF AN ISRAELI ATTACK ON SOUTH LEBANON

'THE STATE WHICH
SLAUGHTERS CHILDREN

EXPRESS YOUR SOLIDARITY WITH
THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE
ON MAY 15th.



Professor Lariviere; second for left: Dr. Minkowski, and Dr. Iraqi from the P.R.C.S.

DISCUSSION WITH PROFESSOR LARIVIERE

Professor Lariviere, President of the Franco-Palestinian Medical Association, together with his wife and sons were invited to Lebanon by the Palestinian Red Crescent between the 28th of February and the 5th of March.

The objective of Professor Lariviere's discussion here is to inform us about the activities of the F.P.M.A.

The Medical Association was established in November 1974 upon the unification of several pro-Palestinian revolutionary organizations and coalesced around the person of Professor Milliez who became its first President. I was the Association's Secretary General. The Association has two objectives which it continues to uphold.

They are to work to bring about the political support of the Palestinian people's rightful struggle, and to strive to reveal to the French people the identity of the Palestinian people and the reasons for their resistance against the Zionist-Israeli occupiers.

The Medical Association is open to all individuals regardless of their political, ethnic, or religious affiliation. The only restriction is that "we do not wish the Association to serve as an anti-semitic platform." Consequently the Association encompasses anti-Zionist Jewish doctors who the Israelis always brand as traitors. We promote action through posters, slogans, public meetings, and all forms of communication that permit us to expose the Palestinian cause.

We have made several visits to Lebanon, visiting the Palestinian Red Crescent and PLO offices for the purposes of assessing the situation and considering the best means for enhancing the health of the Palestinian people.

Another purpose of the visits is to help in raising French awareness of the Palestinian reality. We raised funds for the establishment of the Mahmoud Al-Hamshari Hospital. This hospital and that of Kamal Jumblat are the starting points in the Association's mission. During the Lebanese war we sent several tons of medical supplies for

the Palestinian Red Crescent's Bloodbank, and a surgical team headed by Dr. Hazan. This time we came with 2,500 plastic bags for blood transfusions.

Professor Milliez, who has been very ill now acts as our honorary President, and I am the acting President. Last June, for the first time in Western Europe, we received a Palestinian official delegation headed by Dr. Fathi Arafat. The delegation contacted French organizations and held a public meeting in Strasbourg.

The Association has a difficult time in dealing with Zionist propaganda, because of its effectiveness in France in the face of our own feeble resources. However we feel that French public opinion is becoming more and more aware of the Palestinian cause. A survey, conducted after Sadat's visit to Jerusalem indicates that 60% of the French people favour the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

We have managed to set up branches of the Association in many provinces; Strasbourg, Metz, Grenoble, Lyon, Toulouse, Aix, Marseilles, Le Mans, Rennes, and others.

Members of the Association have received threatening letters, sent from Lebanese right wing and Zionist organizations. A friend of the Association, Professor Minkowski, (who is not a member), and Professor Kahn of the 'Nouvel Observateur' received such threatening letters in 1977. In February 1977 the Palestine Library, which also serves as a meeting place of the Association was blown up and, I myself received several anonymous threats.

Currently, the tasks undertaken by the Association have become more difficult because of the national election campaign which has attracted French attention away from international issues to local matters. It is difficult for us to know what the new administration's attitude towards the Palestinian people's struggle will be, however whatever the result the

◀ Association will continue its support and activities.

As for your immediate preoccupation, the most urgent need is to be able to accommodate the wounded Palestinians whom the Palestinian Red Crescent hospitals cannot take. The problem is to get these wounded to France under their proper Palestinian identity. In the past we were compelled to get them into France on passports that did not truly represent their Palestinian identity. The second task is to promote a better knowledge and understanding of the Palestinian identity by launching programs of public exhibitions where paintings, songs, dances, crafts, and educational activities of the Palestinian people can be viewed.

We are going to conduct our Annual Meeting on the 27th of May under the theme, 'The Culture and Identity of the Palestinian People' and we will try to invite friendly European organizations, with the aim of creating a coordinating body to promote an homogeneity of European support for the Palestinian people.

Equally we devote our attention to the situation in the occupied territories where the struggle is much more complex because the Zionist authorities consider us the allies of 'Palestinian terrorism'. Meanwhile we have attempted to give support, by providing sponsors for the children of El-Bireh and also for those of Beit Al-Sumoud, (orphans of Tal Al-Zaatar). This campaign of sponsorship has had positive reverberations among French public opinion.

This act is not an adoption of children, but a contribution on the part of French couples toward the regular education of Palestinian children. The sponsors receive photos of the children they are helping and establish other contacts; in return they send money to assist them. Such close ties between the children and their sponsors greatly benefits both the children and the sponsors.

ORGANIZED CRIME IN ISRAEL

In spite of the Zionist ruling circles' strategy of converting the internal conflicts of their colonial society into an outward, chauvinistic aggression against the Palestinian and Arab nations, the internal contradictions of social and economic life in Israel frequently come up to the surface, thus bringing more Jewish settlers face to face with the harsh social and economic conditions of life created by the militaristic needs and nature of the Zionist state. The illusions of the rosy "land of mild and honey" evaporate quickly in the face of actual realities. Besides, the long awaited state of 'peace' with the Arabs has not drawn near, primarily due to the persistence of Zionist intransigence. The constant state of mobilisation and regimentation of the settlers' society, continues to be a heavy burden on the average Israeli citizen, who is reduced to a blind cog in the huge military machine.

It is true that the settlers' cohesiveness is partly maintained by the regional role which the Zionist entity plays in the schemes of world imperialism, in that part of the surplus stolen by imperialism from the blood and sweat of the people of the so-called underdeveloped countries is bestowed on Israel. However the objective material grounds that form the bases of Israeli fascism do not stop the growth of the inherent contra-

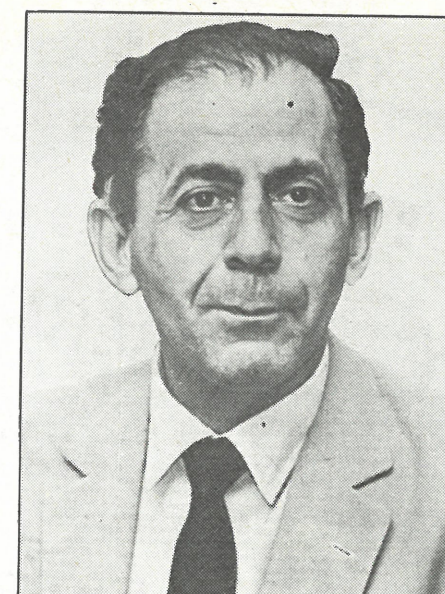
dictions which manifest themselves in different forms and dimensions.

Opposition of interests between the bureaucratic elite of the privileged ruling class, the military, civilians, entrepreneurs, top union bureaucrats, etc., and the Zionist public assumes forms that are characteristic of capitalist societies in general. Under the weight of the consequences of Israel's ties with the world capitalist system, and the way the Zionist entity is structured, the artificially fabricated colonial institutions, material and ideological, are beginning to crack, (which the Zionist establishment has been able to cope with until now). Long established values and illusions fostered by Zionist fascism tend to break down under the laws of practical life. The Zionist army, considered to be an impregnable bastion of iron discipline and a rallying point of Zionist society recently witnessed acts of desertion, when forty soldiers failed to report for 'duty'. The forty included members of the Palestinian Arab Druze sect, whose loyalty to the state has never previously been questioned by the authorities. On one occasion Israeli soldiers appeared in front of military tribunals for selling arms, stolen from army depots, to Arab villagers in the occupied Galilee.

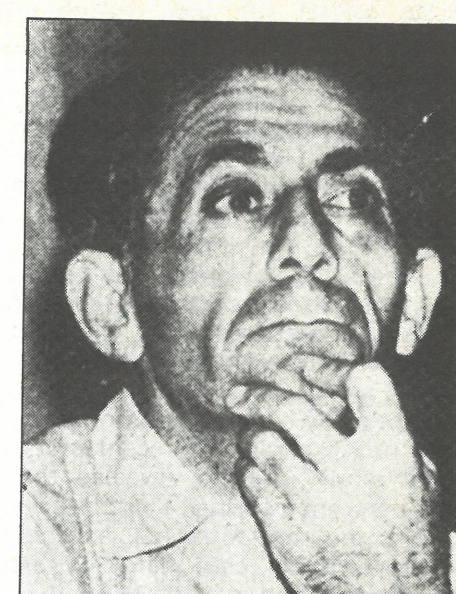
As for the parasitic nature of



Knesset member Olmert:
"Organized crime is interconnected".



Shimron investigating the underworld in Israel.



Shlomo Hillel: "We could do nothing".

the Zionist bureaucracy and the crisis in Israeli society, Zionist top officials thought they would be able to remedy the situation by disclosing half-facts and distortions and at the same time hoping to justify some of the excesses. The Shimron Commission was formed, and asked by the Zionist Knesset to look into the flourishing disorder which characterises Israel's society today. As a result of the Shimron Commission's findings sharp exchanges took place between elements of the bureaucracy. The exchanges partly reflected the historic rivalry between the 'Labor' and the 'Likud' in that Shimron held former key officeholders responsible for the reluctance to combat crime and even went to the extent of pointing the finger at, and accusing certain well known personalities. Amongst those accused of negligence in combatting crime is former Minister of Police Shlomo Hillel. In an interview with the Jerusalem Post, (February 24, 1978), Hillel tried to deny his responsibility by seeking excuses and blaming what happened on the social and economic circumstances, rather than the corruption of the system itself.

"The social gap, truancy from school, labor relations, road accidents, public contempt for building regulations — all this is blamed on the Police" by the Commission. While trying to de-

fend the Police, Hillel revealed the true roots of crime in Israel and also confirmed some of the Commission's findings. "The Commission points out that the Police know some persons are guilty of crimes, but are unable to adduce adequate proofs in court. I agree with them that this problem exists and I've tried to suggest solutions. But it is not so easy to change the situation."

In its assessment of the so-called underworld and of crime in Israel the Commission drew parallels between Israel and the US indicating that Israel had organized crime in the same way as America had it, like in the 'Godfather'.

According to Shimron's report, organized crime involved links between criminals, the courts, politicians, and the Police at various ranks and levels. The so-called underworld of crime encompassed activities of embezzlement, black money, prostitution, drug trafficking, racketeering and forgery. The leaking out of examination questions and playing with grades as happened at the Hebrew University recently is but one example. In equating characteristics of the Mafia with crime and its organization in Israel, the Shimron report has said that: "There are a dozen big names in Israel, men who sit in their offices and run their criminal activities as a busi-

ness. But they are interconnected. They know each other, they cooperate against the law, and against the authorities who try to enforce the law." According to Knesset member Olmert: "the names of the big personalities are apparently known to the Shimron Commission but are not published in the section of the report which was made public so as to avoid giving them forewarning". Ironically, a list of names were already disclosed (before Shimron) with whom the Israeli public was familiar. These names "appeared in the Zionist press during the past year, Ya'acovale, Cohen, Rahamim, Gumadi, Aharonson, Tuvia, Oshri, Betzalel, Mizrahi."

Trying to throw off the responsibility of combatting crime, Zionist police officials find a scapegoat in Palestinian armed action, arguing that they do not have ample time to deal with "ordinary crime". However, the debate going on in Israel, and the Shimron report, reveal some of the fascist characteristics of the settler community. For every thousand Israelis there are 3.9 policemen. The report points out that the main concern of the police is to combat "Palestinian terrorism", however this task is originally the responsibility of the army. The Shimron Report unwittingly goes on to expose some of the corruption and privileges of top bureau-

crats calling for their expulsion from office, or rather to "sacrifice them" for the sake of maintaining the state's prestige. One example of the corrupt privileges is that the police have 1089 vehicles, thirty percent of which are allocated to individual police officers.

The so-called Israeli underworld activities which claim the lives of many, also engulfs an alienated youth. They express their dissatisfaction with society through drug addiction which is sponsored by the ruling circles. A recent statistical study in Israel revealed that 40 per cent of Israel's youth take drugs in one form or another. Those 40 per cent naturally are seeking to find a solution for their estrangement by escaping from the miserable conditions generated by the status quo.

The recent wave of public discontent and strikes that are sweeping across the Zionist entity, (Israel ranks second in the world after Italy in terms of numbers of strikes), is another manifestaion of the inability of the ruling class to contain and totally absorb the settlers.

It is true that the bulk of the Jewish settlers in occupied Palestine are still fooled by Zionist illusions. Chauvinism and racism still act as a determined ideological bulwark against the alliance of the Jewish and Arab masses. However the growth and expansion of the Palestinian national liberation movement is bound to destroy much of the Zionist "Romantic Myth", thus paving the way for action to be undertaken by Jewish revolutionary and progressive elements. The reality of life itself is another additional contribution to the destruction of the myth.

The demilitarization and destruction of the Zionist entity goes hand in hand with the objective erosion of the Zionist establishment from within. Palestinian revolutionary action will surely modify the consciousness of the Jews, attracting segments of them to the movement aimed at the emancipation of both Arabs and Jews, and the building of an egalitarian society.

INTERNATIONAL ZIONISM EXPOSED

International Zionism and the thirty years of Zionist-Israeli colonial brutality in Palestine, today stands fully exposed before the eyes of the world's Jewish population, and of all civilized people as the most aggressive, expansionist, and brutally oppressive and blood-thirsty colonialism in the entire history of the Middle East.

Since 1948, the Zionist-Israeli colonialists have not only denied the Palestinian people their political, economic, and elementary human rights, but they have also added a "new" brutal chapter to old colonialism by forcibly uprooting and evicting an entirely innocent and defenceless Palestinian nation. As a result of having displaced an entire people into a homeless and a most tragic way of life, where parents become childless and children become parentless, the Zionist rulers have committed the unforgivable crime of applying the very same criminal methods which the Nazis used against Jewish and other European peoples in forcibly exiling an entire people into a dispersed nation of orphans.

After thirty long years, the Zionist colonial rulers still continue to deny Palestinians their right to return to their homeland. These acts of piracy are still the greatest and most unforgivable crimes which the Zionist-Israeli pirates have committed against the Palestinian people. Instead of the totally unfounded claim by international Zionism, that "Jews are being thrown into the sea by Arabs", the reverse of that has actually happened whereby an entire Palestinian nation has been thrown into the desert.

While these crimes were going on continuously the Zionist-Israeli rulers, through their world-wide campaign, called on every Jew in the world to leave their country of origin and "return to their ancient Jewish homeland".

Having usurped and dispossessed an entire Palestinian nation's wealth and country by force of arms, and disposed of its owners, the Zionist "God chosen" pirates have since claimed to be the "rightful owners" of Palestine.

Hence considering the legal sta-



ZIONISTS' UNFORGIVABLE CRIMES:

The three decades of Zionist Israeli criminal brutalities against an entirely innocent Palestinian nation have been, and still remain, the longest and most severe of all human tragedies in contemporary human history. The magnitude of Zionist criminal totality can only be compared with Auschwitz, Dachau, and the My Lai's, which the world has not yet forgotten.

Together with three million Palestinians world humanity, including the world's Jewish population, will continue to honor the memory of the Deir Yassin human tragedy, and will not remain silent in exposing the Zionist-Israeli criminals and will continue to demand the appropriate measures of punishment for these Zionist criminals.

This is how the tragic plight of the Palestinian people began, a plight which still continues in different forms until this very day.

On April 9, 1948, the Arab village of Deir Yassin was surprised by voices coming through loudspeakers calling upon the inhabitants to vacate the village immediately. When the inhabitants rushed to enquire about the matter, they found themselves surrounded on all sides by Jewish terrorist gangs, who seized the opportunity to terrorize and frighten off the inhabitants, and in the confusion which resulted from it set about murdering them, raping and mutilating their bodies. Many pregnant women had their bellies slit open and murdered together with their men without any chance to act in self defence. Fifty-two were snatched from their mothers arms and killed in their presence, then the mothers were killed in the same fashion. Another 60 women and girls met the same fate. Some of the Arab women and girls were stripped of their clothes and herded into trucks. They were then paraded through the streets of the Jewish quarters of Jerusalem and subjected to the insults of mobs. In all 254 men, women and children were massacred.

The world was shaken by the horror of this massacre. When the

tus of any ownership rights, the Zionist-Israeli colonialists have actually become not the legal owners as they claim, but the unlawful possessors of Palestine and its total wealth, which includes: total agriculture, industry, thousands of urbanized towns and cities, transport and communication industries, sea ports, airports, hotel-tourist industries, and the annually increasing rate of its GNP.

The totality of the country's wealth can be fairly estimated to reach the several thousand billion dollar mark.

If we include other general factors such as:

- 1) that of, a country's priceless inherent value to its people;
- 2) its accumulated GNP over thirty years; and
- 3) the Palestinian nations human losses brought upon it by Zionist colonialism; the figure would be

much higher. (As a matter of fact, the Zionist-Israeli rulers had no regret at all in demanding, and receiving billions of dollars in trade and ammunition from West Germany, as compensation for the tragic European Jewish holocaust)

Having secured their colonial entrenchment, the Zionist-Israeli pirates, continued their military policy of forced eviction and of a systematic attempt of total mass genocide of the Palestinian population, against both those who still remained in the country and those outside of Palestinian territory. They have committed the most brutal forms of mass human butchery, and the most atrocious massacres against a civilian population, ever seen in the entire history of Palestine. Combined with this, Zionist piracy has also continued with the total destruction and demolition of whole communities, encompassing entire regions formerly occupied by Palestinian people.

INTERNATIONAL ZIONISM EXPOSED

chief representative of the International Red Cross, Jaques de Reynier, asked for permission to inspect the place of the massacre, he was delayed a whole day in order to allow the assassins time to clear all traces of their hideous crime. They collected the corpses of their victims and dumped them into a well.

Then, the criminals tried to change the features of the village, so that the traces of their crimes would not be found. But the Red Cross representative found the well in which 150 disfigured corpses of women and children were dumped.

Besides the corpses he found in the well, there were many others thrown on the roads and in the ruined houses. Mr. Reynier also found a 6 year old girl, who was seriously wounded but still alive, under a heap of human corpses.

The chief representative of the Red Cross was dumbfounded by his discovery. He expressed his horror by curtly stating that "the situation was simply horrible."

The Secretary of the British House of Commons, on April 12, 1948, stated: "This barbarous aggression was proof of savagery. It was a new crime to add to a list of atrocities committed by the Zionists for which we can find no words to express our revulsion and grave concern". Only a short while after, the U.N. mediator Count Bernadotte was assassinated by the same Zionist gang. The systematic continuation of the same type of massacres and atrocities was used as a means of frightening the remaining Palestinian population into leaving the country. "Face Deir Yassin or leave" was the Zionist message.

Zionist Israeli piracy, and in particular the Zionist criminal gang leader Menahem Begin, who ordered the Deir Yassin massacre, was and remains responsible for the innocent human bloodshed in Deir Yassin. All of Zionist Israel was, and remains responsible for the expulsion of the Palestinian people from their country; a crime which continues to this day.

Let it be known and heard through the loudest and most thunderous of voices: in the name of all humanity, and in the name of world revolutionary Jewry, the Deir Yassin massacre of 1948, and the long record of Zionist Israeli crimes committed against an innocent Palestinian nation, was and will forever remain the darkest bloodstained chapter of our entire Jewish history!

It must also become the obligation and the total collective responsibility of the world's entire Jewish population to demand that the Zionist Israeli criminals, the Begins, Dayans, and their accomplices, be made to bear the full responsibility for their crimes against the Palestinian people, as against humanity.

- a) The Zionist Israeli criminals must be brought to trial!
- b) The law of Universal Justice must serve Human Justice!
- c) Jerusalem must become the center of a second International Nuremberg!
- d) Zionism as a concept of racism must be outlawed internationally!

The Zionist Israeli crimes committed against the Palestinian people are crimes against humanity and cannot be excluded from the general Zionist Israeli policy of aggressive expansionism against neighbouring Arab States, in order to maintain their Zionist colonial supremacy in the Middle East.

The International demands for Zionist Israeli withdrawal from all Arab occupied territories, must be obligatory and unconditional.

The U.N. demands for Palestinian People's sovereignty, are based on moral validity and must

therefore remain as unconditional demands.

The long and bitter struggle for the Palestinian People's national rights, must actively be supported by all of humanity and by the world's revolutionary Jewry. The world cannot afford the possibility of a nuclear war breaking out in the area, for such a war would mean the total annihilation of millions of human lives and, what the boastful Zionist Israeli Generals call their 'mighty Israel', would become a humanly uninhabitable inferno.

Just as before the Second World War, the Zionist leaders then, as now, did not hesitate to collaborate with Nazism by paying with millions of Jewish lives in order to save Zionism from its total collapse.

The present Zionist Israeli colonial rulers, in their recklessly desperate attempt to defend at all costs their Western imperialist outposts will also not hesitate for a single moment, to pay with millions of the Israeli people's lives, if necessary — in order to survive as the last Zionist "fortress-guardian" of all the Western imperialist interests in the Middle East...

If these are to be the realities of the extreme, then let these extreme realities of tomorrow, become the constant warning of today to all those who may still live within their COMA of the Zionist "fortress-mentality."

ARAB JEWISH UNITY

The Zionist's historic claims, from the Herzelian colonialists down to the Weizmans', Ben-Gurions', and Begins', that the creation of a Zionist "Jewish-State" in Palestine based on "class-harmony" between the Jewish bourgeois class exploiters and the Jewish exploited classes, would provide the only solution to the Jewish question has not only failed to advance the social goals it claimed as its objectives, but its practical effect has been to thwart them. Rather than provide a haven for Jews in Palestine, the Zionist colonialists have within 30 years,

- created in Palestine,
- a) The largest single Jewish ghetto in the entire World;
- b) A most dangerous historic death-trap for 3 million Jewish people;
- c) The internationally isolated and condemned Zionist-racist State;
- d) A war-mongering, brutally oppressive, Zionist colonial State;

The reality of Zionist Israel today, with all of its usurped Palestinian wealth, with its expanded Arab occupied territories and with its own 30 years of economic expansion, and the constant inflow of financial, economic, and total military support from the most powerful United States: this multitude of its totality can well be summed up in a fairly short sentence.

After 30 years of its parasitic nature, Zionist Israel stands today politically isolated, economically bankrupt, socially divided, morally corrupted, and without any real solution in sight, — except chaotic despair.

The long enduring struggle of world revolutionary Jewry as part

of all revolutionary humanity, is a struggle for social justice, equality, and for human progress in general against all reactionary currents in society.

The struggle against Zionism and its ideology of "Jewish-exclusiveness" is basically a struggle of many different forms of a popular Jewish progressive resistance against Zionist manipulation to isolate the Jewish population into a racist ghetto mentality.

The Zionist concept of a world extra-territorial Jewish nation, has been exploded by objective reality. The greater number (86%) of all Jewish communities in the world, have refuted this abstract claim and insisted that their allegiance belongs to the country of their origin and in which they presently live.

Under these circumstances, the Zionists intensify their agitation against all those who have defused this blown-up claim. If these (defusers) are Jews, the Zionists will label them as "Jewish-self-haters" or "Jewish-traitors" and if they are non-Jews, they will label

them "anti-semites".

In spite of some lengthy period of Zionist interference in our humanly brethren-Semitic relationship, the historic bonds of our Arab-Jewish brethren unity, are by far stronger and more everlasting than all the historically short-lived momentums of our "conflicting disunity".

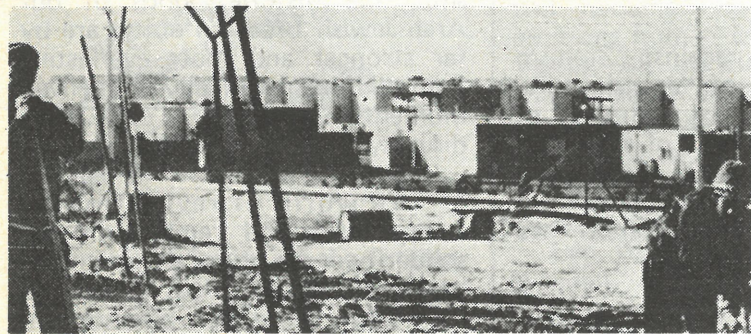
The world of revolutionary Jewry, was, and remains in full solidarity with the Palestinian Liberation struggle. For a free and sovereign Palestinian Democratic State: — LONG LIVE ARAB-JEWISH REVOLUTIONARY SOLIDARITY!

(Zionism means war!) — (Palestine means Peace!) (NO to Zionist racism!) — (YES to Palestine-Brotherhood!) (NO Jewish-blood for Zionism!) (NO to colonial-Zionism!) — (YES to Palestine's freedom!) (NO to colonialist Israel!) — (YES to Liberated Palestine!) (NO to Zionist-"peace"!) — (YES to People's War!) (Down with Zionism!) — (Long live Palestine!)



Deir Yassin Massacre

ZIONISM IN PRACTICE



A new installation in the Israeli settlement of Yamit.

SINAI SETTLERS GROW MANGO

On March 6, the Israeli Prime Minister, Begin turned down an appeal by an American Jewish leader, Rabbi Alexander Schindler, Chairman of the Conference of Major American Jewish Groups, to stop all Jewish settlement in the occupied Arab territories during peace negotiations." (Yediot Ahronot)

The Israeli authorities once again proved their intransigence in failing to commit themselves to give even a verbal promise to cease building settlements to their major ally the United States, let alone to the American Jewish-Zionist lobby.

Moreover, Zionist settlers in Sinai, under the auspices of their officials persist in believing the myth of the Old Testament, which supposedly granted the 'Jewish people' a divine right to settle anywhere within the borders of ancient Israel.

Thus young Jewish settlers in occupied Sinai raise crops and insist that they must stay in Yamit, (North of the Sinai Desert), after any Middle East agreement has been concluded, for the sake of Israel's security. Most of the 3,500 Israeli colonialists living in the 13 settlements clustered around this Northern Sinai area, absolutely reject the demands of Egyptian President Sadat that they

should retreat behind Israel's pre-1967 borders.

A Jewish female settler, Drora Shirvinski said: "This year we planted hundreds of Mango trees. Make no mistake, we shall be around for the first harvest in seven years time." (Reuters, March 6)

Considering the crops that they have coaxed to grow as not the main reason for choosing a life amid the bleakness of Sinai, with its ferocious heat and biting sandstorms, Jenny Ilac, a former Los Angeles resident, who has lived in nearby Sadot settlement since it was founded seven years ago said: "Settlements rather than tanks, have always played a more significant part in establishing Israel's borders".

The Zionist settlers in Yamit, a mixture of immigrants and Israeli born Jews, express the views of their main ally in the Israeli Cabinet, hardline Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, when they say, "Nobody here will ever agree to stay under Egyptian sovereignty. Israelis we are, and Israelis we remain, either here or elsewhere."

Drora, a Zionist settler of Polish origin, says, "After the six-day war the Cabinet encouraged us to settle here to provide a defensive line for Israel, now our aim is to see that a peace agreement is observed and to take Israel's front-line further away from the heart of the country."

ISRAEL, MEXICO SIGN ECONOMIC AGREEMENT

Mexico City (AP) 5/3/78 — Mexico and Israel have closed a three-day economic meeting with a proposed increase in Mexican oil sales to Israel from 20,000 to 30,000 barrels daily.

An agreement was signed by Mexican Foreign Minister Santiago Roeb and Israeli delegation leader Igal Horowitz, ministers of industry, commerce and tourism.

Under the terms of the agreement, Mexico would provide oil industry technology and services to Israel, as well as sulfur at Mediterranean region prices.

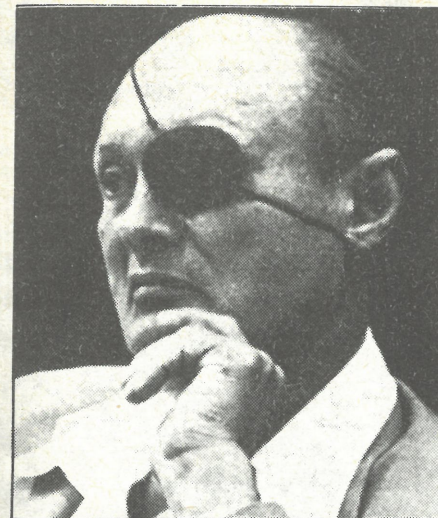
Israel, Mexico's second largest oil customer after the United States, would sell Mexico 100,000 tons annually of phosphate — an important fertilizer ingredient.

Officials also discussed the possibility of joint efforts in quality control standards of their products, industrial cooperation and joint investment in fertilizer production plants.

During the meeting, Israeli officials offered Mexico technology to dye textiles by computer, professional technological training, chemical and electrical products, advanced medical equipment, solar energy technology and assistance with Mexico's fishing industry.

A major proposal of the agreement was "triangular cooperation," by which Israel would help Mexico's trade with Europe while Mexico worked to encourage Israeli commerce with the United States and Central America.

Among the agreement's other suggestions were low-cost charter flights between the two countries and coproduction of commercial films.



Dayan: The open bridges policy.

DAYAN SAYS ISRAEL SHOULD GO AHEAD WITH PARTS OF SELF-RULE SCHEME FOR WEST BANK

Tel Aviv, (Times) 3/3/78 — Mr. Dayan, the Foreign Minister, proposed that Israel should unilaterally implement parts of its plan granting administrative self-rule to the Arabs of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, even if peace negotiations remain stalled.

The Foreign Minister, speaking at a closed meeting of the Forum for Social and Political Discussion organized by his political supporters, recalled that the plan for Arab self-rule submitted by Mr. Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, to President Sadat at their Christmas Day summit in Ismailia had been viewed as a basis for a peace agreement.

Mr Dayan then suggested that parts of the plan might be implemented, even if a peace agreement was not attainable for some time. "I said 'might', but I think we should do so", he declared.

"We do not want to be an occupation force", he said, "ruling 400,000 Arabs in the Gaza Strip and 500,000 in Judea and Samaria". He suggested that the authority of the military administration be reduced to what was necessary to ensure security and ideological interests.

By "ideological interests", he apparently meant the right of Israelis to acquire land and settle in the territories and to enjoy freedom of movement throughout the ancestral Jewish homeland, as provided for in the peace proposals.

He admitted that parts of the self-rule plan could not be enforced unilaterally. He was referring to provisions for the election of an administrative council to direct affairs relating to Arab residents, and to the proposal that Arabs be offered the choice between Israeli and Jordanian citizenship.

The Foreign Minister said the

Arabs should be entitled to call for assistance from the Israeli Ministry of Agriculture or health institutions, for example, if they wanted it, but should be free to run their own affairs. They should be able to exercise the freedom they had never enjoyed under any rule, including Jordan's.

This would not require negotiations, he said: He pointed to the widely acclaimed "open bridges" policy under which goods and people have been streaming across the Jordan river between the occupied West Bank and the Arab world. "No agreement was ever signed, but it is functioning to our satisfaction", he added.

PROMPT REPERCUSSIONS OF THE FIFTH WAR: DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST BEGIN

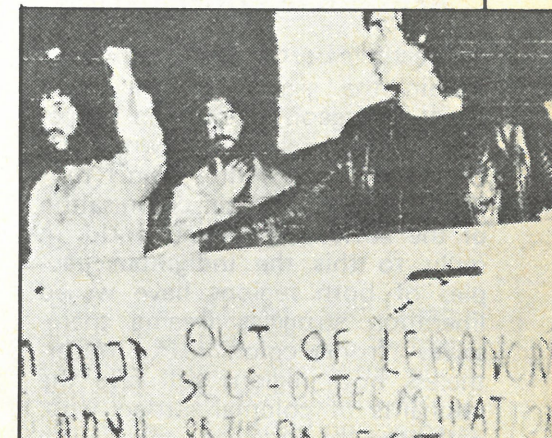
As a direct result of Begin's failure to crush the Joint Forces of the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese National Movement in South Lebanon, and with the constantly rising toll of Israeli casualties inflicted by the Joint Forces, the Israeli public has begun to realize the futility of Begin and company's hawkish policies.

One of the immediate repercussions of the Israeli fiasco in South Lebanon, is the huge spontaneous mass demonstration which occurred in Tel Aviv on April 1, when 45,000 Israelis called on Begin to show more leniency and to recognize the necessity of making concessions in order to achieve a peaceful settlement.

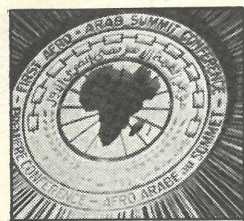
The demonstration was marked by the active participation of middle class students and members of the Army Reserve; 300 or more Reserve officers sponsored the march. Young women accompanied by their children also participated in the March. Speakers emphasized that peace was more important than Begin's "Greater Israel".

They also called on Begin to adopt a 'difficult decision', (ie the evacuation of the territories occupied in 1967), saying that after such a decision "he would have the whole public backing him". The slogans that were adopted, although sometimes reflecting the views of the 'labour' opposition, assumed a clear anti-war and anti-militarist tone, expressing the demonstrators' disillusionment with the futile bloodbath in which Zionism has drenched the region.

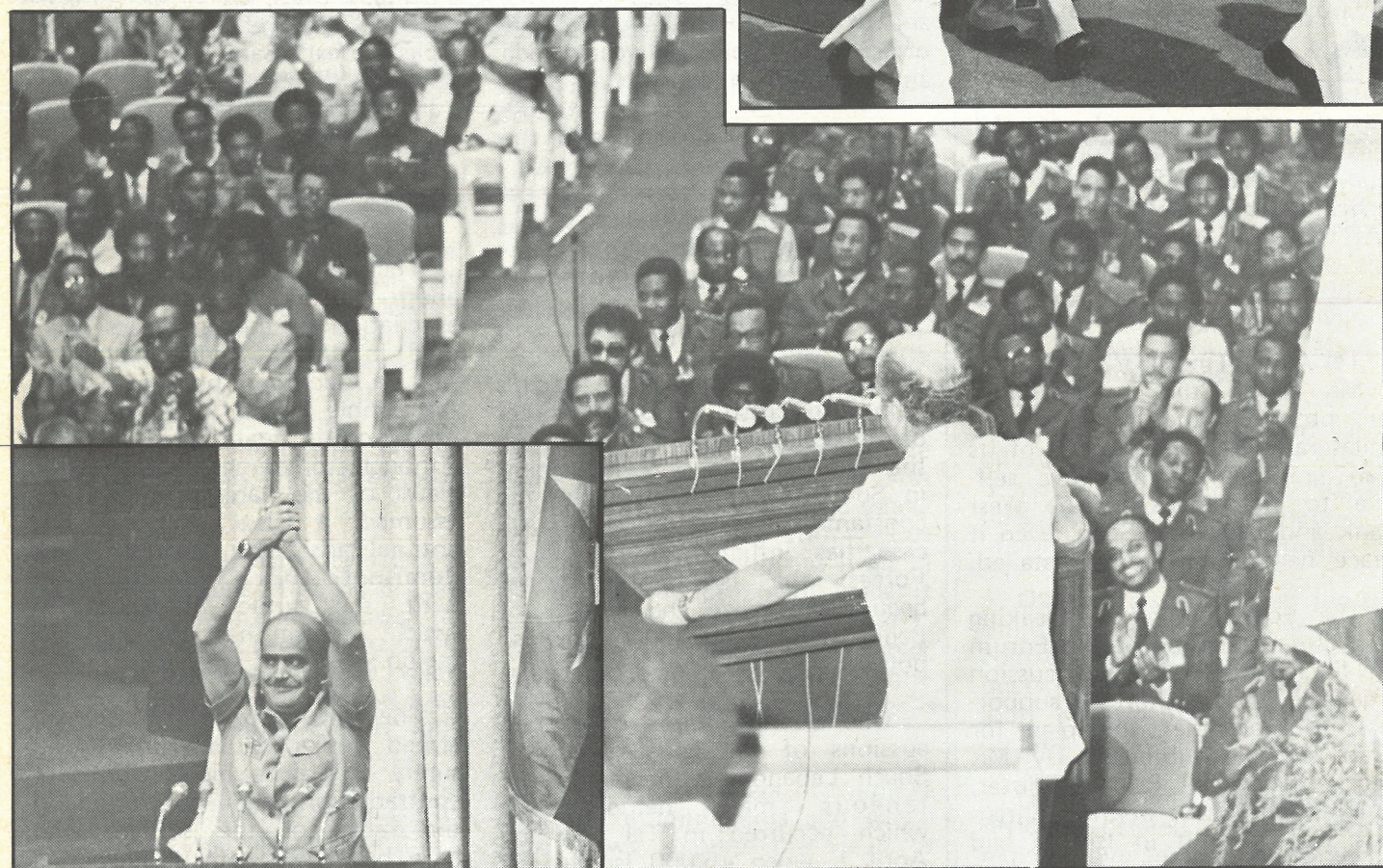
The growth of the Palestinian armed resistance movement will surely crystallize higher forms of contradiction and opposition in the ranks of the settlers who have been constantly brainwashed with the Zionist mythology.



Demonstrators protesting Begin's policies.



AFRO-ARAB COOPERATION



PLO and Fatah Representative in Guinea addressing an African conference.

AFRO-ARAB COOPERATION

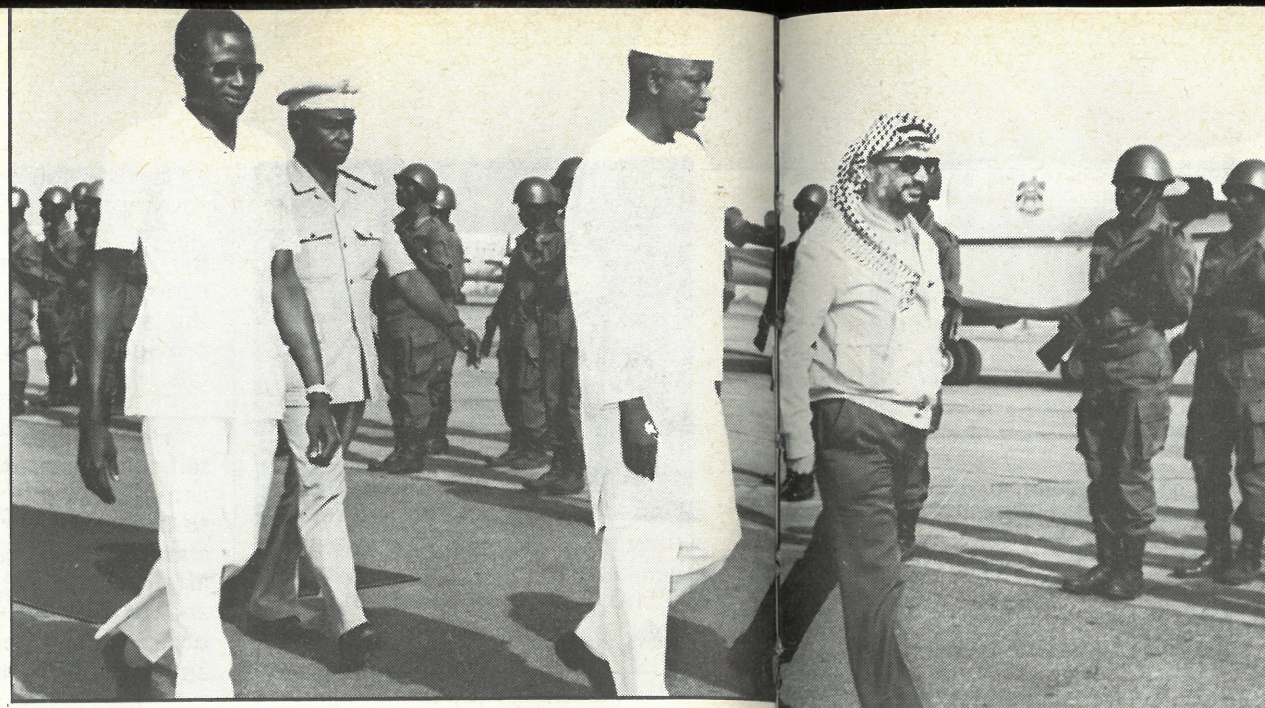
Greedy Europeans, anxious to sustain the growth of the European bourgeoisie into an imperialist era, came up with the theory of the "White Man's Burden" to justify their colonisation of the African and Arab world. In reply to this the indigenous peoples of both regions have waged liberation struggles freeing themselves from colonialism. Nevertheless both regions still face the remnants of colonial settlers who, with the backing of imperialism still persist in denying the legiti-

mate rights of the local inhabitants.

It is to be recalled that Zionist settlement in Palestine along with its counterparts in Southern Africa came into existence to facilitate British imperialist interests, and still persist in fulfilling imperialist ambitions, in defiance of world public opinion. In view of this and the ever increasing cooperation of the racist regimes, aware as they are of their common faith, it is only natural for the African and Arab peoples to close ranks in confronting imperialism and its

offshoots, Zionism and racism. The Afro-Asian peoples, who, given the contemporary global political situation have resorted to the only means at their disposal to liberate their lands, are waging a liberation struggle locally, and a political struggle internationally to isolate their twin enemies.

It is to be recalled that Israel, finding itself isolated after the 1955 Bandung Conference of non-aligned countries, which resulted in greater Afro-Asian solidarity, sought to improve its international position by undermining the emer-



Arafat visiting Guinea

ging alliance between African and Arab countries. The American sponsored Zionist Assistance Program was launched in strategically important areas of Africa, where the Zionist entity also thought of acquiring a geographically convenient source of raw materials to exploit, and a market for finished products.

Some African countries naively misunderstanding the Zionist move went to the extent of mediating between Israel and the Arab states. The 1967 and 1973 Zionist aggressions, and the Zionist ruling circles unwillingness to respond positively to the O.A.U. peace moves made the Organisation of African Unity break off diplomatic and economic relations with the Zionist state. Increasingly the role of Zionism on the continent of Africa was exposed.

The Zionist state thus increased its ties with its natural allies in Southern Africa. To blackmail the peoples of both regions the racist regimes hastened their military, economic, and political cooperation. In developing a nuclear arsenal they intend to demonstrate that the racist regimes can stand alone in defiance of world opinion and international opposition in order to blackmail Africa, the Middle East, and the international community into supporting their apartheid policies, their colonial settlements, and their expansion and aggression against Africa and Asia.

The Afro-Asian peoples, well aware of the intention of this unholy alliance are confronting it in all possible ways.

It is within this context that the Conference of African Foreign Ministers ending its meeting in Tripoli, Libya on March 7, 1978 affirmed its full support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and declared that no state has the right to speak in their name without the PLO's agreement, thus dealing a blow to the imperialists and their lackeys. The Conference also announced its total solidarity with and support for the Arab confrontation states in their legitimate struggle to regain their usurped rights and recover their occupied land. It vehemently denounced the racist alliance between Israel, South Africa and Rhodesia, underlining that armed struggle in occupied Palestine and Southern Africa was the most effective method to repulse the oppressors. The African Foreign Ministers moreover strongly denounced Israeli expansionist policies in the occupied territories, and called on the international community to increase Israel's isolation on all levels and to support the just cause of the Palestinian people.

The Conference furthermore ratified the recommendations of the UN Committee for the Exercise by the Palestinian People of their Inalienable Rights, especially with regard to the Palestinians' rights to return and to establish their independent state. It finally requested the UN Security Council to re-examine its position vis-a-vis the recommendations on Palestine and to take the necessary measures to promote them.

The Conference also decided to combat and expose the so-called internal settlement in Zimbabwe.

The imperialists, confronted by the united Afro-Arab stand are trying to counter it by undermining the solidarity of both regions and by supporting local capitulationists, whom they term as 'moderates'. The Israeli Pre-

mier's policy of reaching an internal settlement with 'moderate' Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza, within a Bantustan and Ian Smith's declaration of an internal accord with "moderate nationalists" is part of this conspiracy. In both cases neither the PLO nor the Patriotic Front, (who have been recognised by the Afro-Asian people to be the sole legitimate representatives of the Palestinian and Zimbabwean people), are recognised, as the granting of real independence is defined as being against the imperialists' interests.

It is within this imperialist conspiracy that Egyptian President Sadat, while trying to sell-out the Arab cause, declares that he has "a role to play in Africa" in the service of US imperialism. It is worth noting that the Malawi President, Banda after visiting South Africa and Israel, declared that "South Africa and Rhodesia can conquer Africa as far as Cairo" and to "suggest that Israel was the aggressor was not only a distortion but a prostitution of the truth". (Africa Research Bulletin, August 1968, p.1143) In both cases the capitulationists are the first leaders to visit the enemies camp and prostitute the Afro-Asian peoples' cause.

The OAU, well aware of the intent of the so-called 'settlement plan' and 'peace moves' has made it clear that "no state has the right to speak for the PLO", and there can be "no internal settlement without the Patriotic Front", repeating that "armed struggle in occupied Palestine and Southern Africa is the most effective method to repulse the oppressors."

The sole legitimate representatives of both regional liberation movements, the PLO and the Patriotic Front adhere to the motto:— "Armed struggle until victory".

Hail the African and Arab peoples' liberation struggle to free themselves from colonialism and imperialism. For the united Afro-Arab stand, confronting imperialism and all local proteges.

SHORT STORY

THE HUNT

by Faris Glubb

Dr. Ahmad Al Makdisi, Ph.D., the distinguished historian, held the butt of the 7 millimetre pistol awkwardly in the palm of his right hand, trying to make himself familiar with this unfamiliar object that had suddenly become his companion and protector.

"How do I take it apart and put it together again?" he asked.

"Quite simple," Jamal replied. "You press this button here, slide the top back, and out it comes. To put it back, just reverse the process. Just make sure you've got the spring fitted right — one end is wider than the other."

"You don't need to take it apart," Jamal's father said.

"What if I want to clean it?" Ahmad asked. "I want to keep it in good condition." One of Jamal's brothers nodded in agreement.

Ahmad pressed the button and struggled with the weapon. After about three tries he was able to take it apart and put it together.

"Has it ever jammed on you? Some of these Crech 7 millimetre pistole tend to jam, so I've been told."

"If it does, all you have to do is remove the magazine, eject the cartridge and carry on," Jamal answered.

"Why don't you come and sleep in our house?" Jamal's father asked. "Consider us your family. My sons will protect you."

"God bless you Abu Jamal. But I don't want to run from them. I have to face them, and I don't mind doing so now that I have a weapon. What upset me was the thought that they would come and shoot me down and I would be unable to defend myself. But now I'm alright, and thank you for this favour."

Ahmad glanced at his watch. It was one o'clock in the

afternoon, a mere 13 hours from the time that he had first learnt that the hunt was on.

* * *

The previous night, he had been looking for Abu Ali. At the restaurant they had told him that Abu Ali had gone to a bar.

He had found Abu Ali there, perched on a bar stool.

"Join me for a beer," Abu Ali had said in a loud voice, adding in a whisper: "Watch out for those two behind you. They're up to some thing."

They had taken their beers to a table and sat down, Ahmad waiting for Abu Ali to explain.

"The tall one who looks like an American, although his skin is a bit dark, is in fact a Cuban. But he's one of Batista's men, left Cuba when Castro's revolution won. The other one I'm not sure about. Claims he's a Cypriot and talks Greek, but he hates Makarios and seems to be a rightist. Could be one of the old Grivas gang. They're after you."

"After me? What makes you think that?"

"When you came in, the Cuban drew his companion's attention to you and said, 'That's him.' I heard him distinctly. He didn't take any notice of me, just thought I was a drunken old fool probably."

"Who are they working for?"

"I should guess the CIA, but they may be here on a joint operation. You know the CIA helped Mossad kill Ghassan Kanafani, God rest his soul. And you must be getting higher on Mossad's list after your last book, with all the damaging facts you revealed about the Israelis."

Ahmad felt complimented, as well as apprehensive. His

latest book on the history of Palestine had created something of a stir, particularly since it revealed hitherto unpublished facts about Zionist political intrigues during the British Mandate days.

"Thanks for the tip-off, Abu Ali. I won't sleep at home tonight."

He had slept on the sofa in his office, which was in a building with a padlocked gate, a few yards down the road from a place where three policemen were stationed.

The next morning the concierge of the building where he lived had told him that a tall foreigner who looked like an American with an unusually dark skin had gone up to his flat and rung the door bell at four o'clock in the morning. It was then that he had decided to ask Jamal to lend him a pistol.

* * *

The streets were almost deserted when he left Jamal's house, the pistol tucked into the top of his trousers at the back, covered by his jacket. It was a beautiful day, with the warm sunshine flooding the streets of Beirut.

"This is ridiculous," Ahmad thought. "I'm not a man of violence, I'm a quiet scholar. Yet I'm being hunted, and I may have to kill some people before they kill me."

He was surprised that he felt more angry than afraid. He wondered what it would be like, trying to kill somebody, even in self-defence.

"It's funny," he said to himself. "Here I am working for a revolution, and I've never fired a shot in anger. In fact, I've hated violence ever since I was a child, and always tried to avoid it. Am I a coward? I don't know, I've never really been put to the test. I've never felt death breathing down my neck before. What if they came for me now, could I shoot it out with them, or would I try to run for it?"

He had friends who had fought in numerous battles, friends who had gone into the occupied territories on operations and died in action. He had seen their photographs on the Resistance's obituary posters: "The heroic martyr So-and-so, killed on 2 January 1975 in Upper Galilee. Glory and eternity to our noble martyrs." Now, suddenly, life had placed him on the front line too, and was forcing him inexorably to become like them, if he could.

"Maybe I should have fought like them," he thought. "While they have been pouring out their blood, I have been pouring out words."

* * *

There was a festive atmosphere in the restaurant. A gypsy orchestra, one of many that wandered around the bars and restaurants of Beirut, had come in to entertain the customers and collect some tips from them, before moving on elsewhere. The two gypsy dancing girls had set the mood, and after the orchestra left several couples danced to recorded music. Ahmad noticed a blonde girl staring at him, so he asked her to dance. Why not? He might not have another chance.

She was soft and warm, and pressed her body closely to his. For a moment he considered spending the night with her, but then dismissed the thought. He had a battle to fight, and he had no right to involve someone else in his own risks.

"Why do you look so solemn?" she asked.

He forced a smile. "We have a lot to be solemn about, these days."

"Even when you Lebanese are enjoying yourselves you're solemn. Can't you forget your problems for this evening?"

"I'm Palestinian, as a matter of fact. But so what, we're all supposed to be brothers anyway. Alright, I'll try and forget for a while." But Ahmad knew that he could not forget.

"I'm French," she said. Then, after a pause, she asked, "Are you a guerrilla?"

"You ask too many questions. No, in fact I'm a history lecturer."

"A professor?"

"Sort of."

The music stopped, and they sat down. An instinct within him told him that now was the right time, and urged him to move on.

"I'll have to go out for a while," he told her. "A little bit of business I must settle tonight."

"Will you be long? You are coming back, aren't you?"

"I'll try to be back as quickly as I can."

They were waiting for him in a car a few yards down the road as he came out of the restaurant. There were still quite a few people in the street, including two policemen. "Good," he said to himself. "They won't shoot me down here, so I can choose my own ground."

He turned into a one-way street, walking along it in the opposite direction to that of the traffic, so that they could not follow him in the car. Behind him, he heard a car door open and close, then footsteps.

He quickened his pace. There was not far to go, and he was in no danger as long as he stayed in the main street, but he had to be sure to keep exactly the right distance between himself and the hunters.

At last he came to the alleyway he needed, and darted down it. In the alleyway, he sprinted the fifty yards to the gaunt shape of a new building still under construction. As he dived into the entrance to the building, he caught sight of the first of the hunters turning the corner into the alleyway.

Ahmed dashed up the coarse, still untiled concrete steps two at a time, and dropped to the ground on the first floor landing behind the bags of cement that he had positioned there earlier. He settled down to wait. In the distance, he heard the sounds of music, the voice of Umm Kulthum, floating through the still evening air. He remembered that it was Thursday. When she was alive, Umm Kulthum used to give concerts on Thursday, and now that she was dead, people still played her songs on Thursday evenings.

"I wonder how long people will go on reading my books after I'm dead," he thought.

All around him, in the adjoining buildings, people were enjoying a quiet evening, sitting at home with their children, listening to music, eating, making love, reading under warm, cheerful electric lights. Within yards of all this safe,

comfortable normality lay a different world, the world of Dr. Ahmad Al Makdisi, a harsh dark battlefield in a gaunt unfinished building.

He heard the sound of more footsteps approaching in the alleyway outside, and judged that two more men had come to join the two who had followed him along the street.

He was well positioned. There were only three ways in which someone could enter the building. He had a commanding view of the entrance and a window adjoining it, so he could gun down anyone entering from there. The third way in was through a window and into a flat to the left of the staircase. Ahmad could not see anyone entering that way until he had actually started climbing the stairs.

A silhouette darted across the entrance to the building. Ahmad fired, heard a thud, and rolled swiftly aside as a bullet drilled into the cement bag behind which he had been crouching. He fired at another silhouette which had followed the first one, but heard the bullet hit something metallic.

So one of the hunters was in the building. Ahmad strained his eyes in the darkness, but could not locate him. He heard a scraping sound from the direction of the window that let into the flat. So they had all probably entered by now.

He suddenly realised that he had not heard a bang when the bullet was fired at him, only a muffled sound. Of course, they would be using silencers. He wondered whether the sound of his pistol would carry far enough to attract attention and bring the police to arrest the hunters. "I can't count on that," he thought.

He heard a crunching noise like a footstep coming from a dark corner near the staircase. He fired twice, in rapid succession, and heard a thud and something that sounded like a man swearing quietly. Two down, two to go, he thought.

Two bullets hit a cement bag in front of his face, stirring up a fine dust that made his eyes water. Then he felt a thump on his chest which jolted him, and a sticky wetness dripping onto his hand. He coughed, and blood dribbled out of his mouth. He wondered how he had been hit, since he thought he had been well shielded by the cement bags.

He waited, until he heard a sound like a body being dragged along the ground, probably the two men in the flat trying to pull the wounded one to a safer spot. He fired another three bullets in the direction of the noise, and rapidly and silently changed magazines. Then he waited again.

"This wound will become agony soon," he thought, in a strangely detached way. He felt an unexpected sense of elation. "I'm selling my life dearly. As long as I don't bleed to death or lose consciousness, I can hold them at bay." He shook his head, to clear the fog that was beginning to drift into his brain, and to banish the humming sound from his ears.

A shadow moved, he fired two shots and heard another swear-word, grunted coarsely.

Then came the sound of a police car's siren, a squealing of tyres, as a vehicle drew into the alley. As he lost consciousness, the historian Dr. Ahmad Al Makdisi heard running footsteps, shouts and automatic rifle fire.

SOLIDARITY NEWS

GDR AID TO PLO

In a statement on the occasion of the arrival of the GDR aid for the victims of the Zionist aggression, the German Democratic Republic's Ambassador in Beirut on March 30 expressed the German people's firm support for the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, their condemnation of the Israeli aggression and their demand for Israel's complete withdrawal from lands occupied in 1967 and the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from South Lebanon. The shipment of aid was delivered to the Lebanese authorities and to representatives of the Palestinian Red Crescent Society.

The GDR Embassy in Beirut distributed a communique announcing the arrival on March 30, of a special plane carrying the first shipment of aid to the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, which includes medical aid, food, and clothing.

The communique also strongly condemned the Israeli aggression on south Lebanon, and called for a withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories, particularly Lebanon.

PARIS RALLY ON 'DAY OF THE LAND'

On the occasion of the anniversary of the 'Day of the Land', a major rally, attended by French and Arab masses, was held in the Latin Quarter in Paris on March 31. All speakers at the rally condemned the Zionist aggression on Arab land and saluted the heroic confrontation of the Palestinian Revolution in South Lebanon.

In his speech, the representative of the Lebanese National Movement declared that the uprising of the Palestinian people under occupation proves the incapacity of the Zionist enemy to liquidate the Resistance, and also pointed out that the Palestinian Revolution and the LNM, who confronted the Zionist aggression, are now stronger than ever before, while the enemy's unprecedented request for a ceasefire reflects the extent of his losses.

The Chairman of the Franco-Palestinian Medical Society then spoke and said that the history of Zionism is full of aggression and is based on aggression. He then compared what happened in Jordan in 1970 and in Tal al Zaatar at the hands of the capitulationist reactionary Arab regimes with what the Zionists are now doing in Lebanon. He finally condemned the Zionist campaign in France aimed at closing the PLO office there.



THIRD INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF PALESTINIAN FILMS

Under the banner of "The Liberation of Palestine is the Cornerstone of World Peace" the Third International Festival of Palestinian Films ended on April 3, in Baghdad Iraq. Over 60 films

from the Arab world, Eastern and Western Europe, and China competed for the numerous awards being offered.

The film, 'The Palestinian' produced by the Workers Revolutionary Party (WRP) received five awards including the Arab Liberation Front's annual award, and the Hani Jawhariya Award of the Palestinian Film Institute. Hind Jawhariya, widow of the Palestinian cinema martyr, who died in action in Lebanon two years ago presented the memorial award to Alex Mitchell, WRP Central Committee member. Amid deafening cheering and handclapping by the audience both stood and gave the V for victory sign. Mitchell paid tribute to the Festival's organizers for the attention they had focused on the just struggle of the Palestinian people. He added that the occasion was a powerful means of rededicating the fight for the liberation of Palestine from the Zionist invaders. Vanessa Redgrave, the British actress who helped make the film attended the Festival for three days before travelling to Beirut to shoot a short newsreel film on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The judges also gave five awards to Palestinian Film Institute films, the most notable being for a film on Tal al-Zaatar, and another by Sani Nimir on the Zionist air and artillery attacks on South Lebanon. One of the most popular awards went to an Iraqi film director for his film entitled 'Man of Peace' based on the Zionist persecution and expulsion of Archbishop Capucci from Israel last year.

A communique was issued by the Festival's participants which denounced the Zionist aggression

in South Lebanon and called for an unconditional Israeli withdrawal. The Festival also condemned the imprisonment of two Palestinian photographers captured in Bint Jbail and demanded their immediate release.

ANTI-ZIONIST DEMONSTRATION IN FRANKFURT

The General Union of Palestinian Students and the Palestine Committee in Frankfurt staged a demonstration on April 1, which included around 8,000 Lebanese, Palestinian, and German students and citizens. The demonstrators marched through the streets of Frankfurt, carrying banners denouncing the massacres perpetrated by the Zionists in Southern Lebanon against the Palestinian and the Lebanese population in their camps and villages; and demanded the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territories.

PRCS RECEIVES AID FROM RUMANIA & ALGERIA

The Palestinian Red Crescent Society on March 25 received two plane loads of medical and food aid from Rumania for Palestinian and Lebanese refugees who were victims of the Israeli aggression on South Lebanon.

A second plane load of medicines and surgical tools for the Palestinian Red Crescent arrived from Algeria at Beirut International Airport on March 21.

"VANESSA — A WOMAN OF CONSCIENCE AND COURAGE"



Vanessa Redgrave who is a strong supporter of the Palestinian and other liberation struggles, and who financed and narrated the film 'The Palestinian' which won five awards at the International Festival of Palestinian Films, received on April 3, an Oscar for her role in the anti-fascist film 'Julia'.

In the weeks leading up to the Academy Awards ceremony Vanessa Redgrave became a target of the Zionist career destroying machinery, wielded through the hands of the extremist Jewish Defence League. The Jewish Defence League called on Hollywood studios to boycott Vanessa and prevent her from acting in films again. Twentieth Century Fox reacted angrily and rejected what it termed as attempted "blackmail" by the JDL. The Screen Actors Guild, a trade union organization also supported Miss Redgrave.

Earlier Vanessa had received support from fellow British actress Glenda Jackson, who sharply criticized the Jewish Defence League, and called the League's planned disruption of the Academy Awards ceremony "absolutely disgraceful".

As the awards were presented, Zionist protesters outside the Los Angeles Music Centre

committed acts of violence against over 150 supporters of the Palestinian Revolution who had gathered to express their solidarity with the stand of Vanessa Redgrave. They declared that the PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinian people and described Vanessa Redgrave as "a woman of conscience and courage."

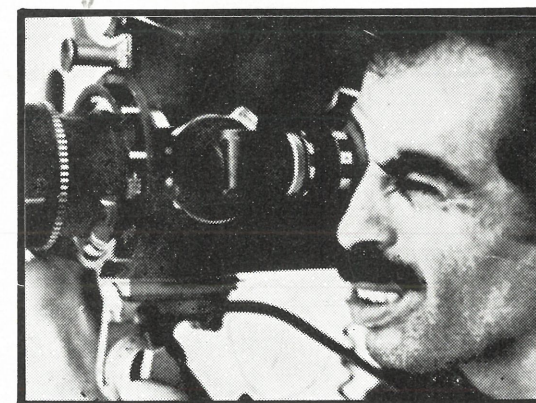
In accepting the Oscar, Vanessa Redgrave paid tribute to the Hollywood community for standing up against a "small bunch of Zionist hoodlums whose behaviour is an insult to Jews all over the world. I salute you and I thank you, and I pledge I will continue to fight against anti-semitism and fascism."

Asked about the film 'The Palestinian' she said that it was a contribution to the understanding of the struggle of the Palestinian people. "This film should be shown on television where millions can see it for themselves. I am confident that the American people want to know the truth and have been denied the truth on a number of questions. I am opposed to Zionism and I am on the side of all Jews who have a proud and glorious history in the struggle against fascism and oppression".

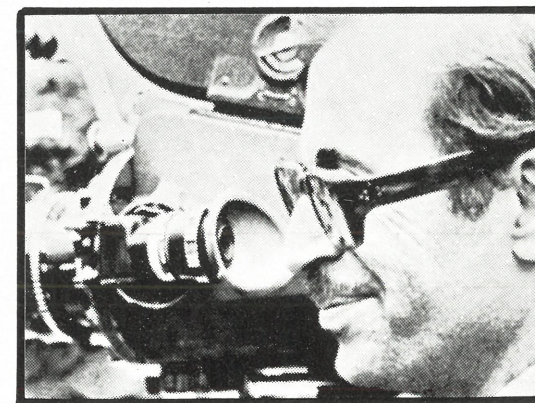


MARTYRDOM OF IBRAHIM NASSER AND ABDEL HAFEZ AL-ASMAR

"During the Israeli aggression against South Lebanon, the Israeli forces perpetrated one of their most vicious crimes by liquidating Ibrahim Mustafa Nasser and Abdel Hafez Muhammad al-Asmar, two outstanding cadres in the Palestinian Unified Information and the Palestinian Cinema Institution. The two militants, who were both unarmed, were on a photographic mission, and while shooting scenes of the Israeli raids in Bint Jbeil they were hit by shrapnel. The two cameramen were thereupon captured by the Israeli forces, who killed them on the spot, and mutilated their corpses afterwards, defying all international conventions and humanitarian laws.



Ibrahim Mustapha Nasser



Abdel Hafez Muhammad al-Asmar

Ibrahim Mustafa Nasser, cameraman and film director in the Palestinian Cinema Institution, was born in 1942 in the village of Ramoun, in the Ramallah district. After studying in Ramoun and Amman, he enrolled in the history department of the Lebanese University. He joined Fateh in 1966 and participated in several military operations inside the occupied homeland. In 1968, he joined the "Palestine Films" unit which was later to become the Palestinian Cinema Institution. He was trained in cinema by the martyr Hani Jawharieh and remained in charge of the Palestinian Cinema Institution — Damascus branch — from 1970 until 1976, after which he was transferred to Beirut to be promoted to Assistant Director of the Cinema Institution. He participated in the shooting of the following films:

- "Kfar Shouba" in 1975
- "On the Road to Victory" in 1975

- "Palestine in the Eyes" in 1976
- "Tal al-Zaatar" in 1977.

He shot the film: "Palestinian Visions" in 1978, and besides various other activities has represented the Palestinian cinema in many international cinema festivals.



Abdel Hafez Muhammad al-Asmar was born in Tarmasa village in the Ramallah district in 1942. He finished his secondary education in Ramallah, joined Fateh in 1966, received extensive military training, and commanded a base in Northern Jordan. He participated in a number of military operations in occupied Palestine. He received his first training in photography from the martyr Hani Jawharieh in 1970, and attended a training session in

journalistic photography in Cairo at the Al-Ahram publishing house in 1970, and in 1972 in Baghdad learned cinema photography. He participated in the shooting and the direction of the following movies:

- "Sarhan" in 1973
- "Cinema Newsreel no 2" in 1974
- "They have no Existence" in 1974
- "The New Yemen" in 1974
- "Kfar Shouba" in 1975
- He participated in photography and production of the Cinema magazine, the third issue: 1977, and the 5th issue: 1978; participated in photographing the film "The War in Lebanon" in 1977, and the film "Because the Roots Will Not Die" in 1977, as well as "Tal al-Zaatar" in 1977.
- Participated in many international movie festivals.





CLAUDE LAZAR

«Daily Life In Occupied Territories»

(International Art Exhibition For Palestine)

Palestine

P.L.O.
information
bulletin

1 - 15 MAY 1978
VOL.4 . No. 8



**SOLIDARITY DAY WITH
THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE**

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MAY 31 1978
NYPL