

# VICTORY TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

## パレスチナ写真展

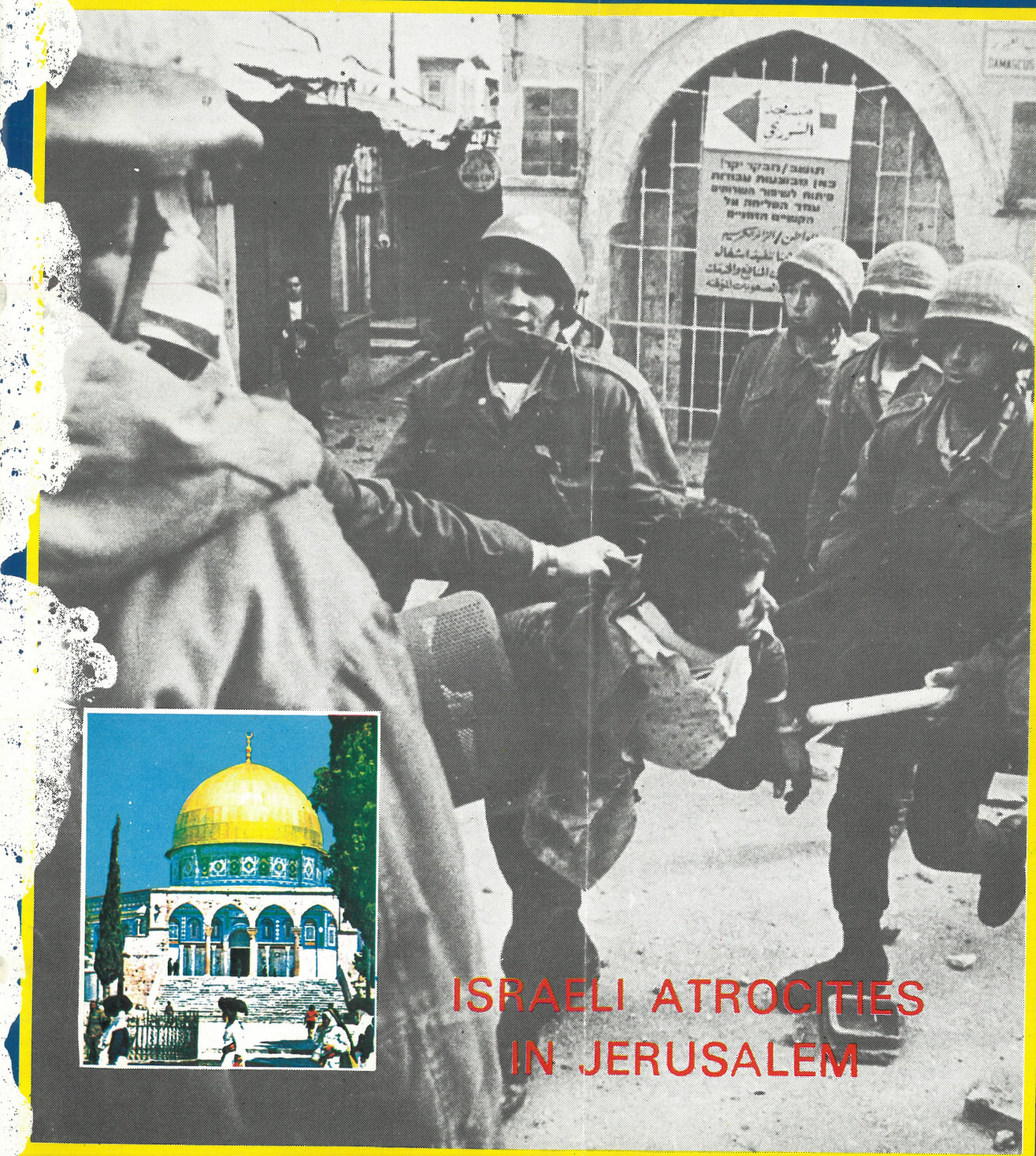
民族の悲劇・祖国への道  
—ヒロシマ・パレスチナ—

踏みにじられた希望の中から  
盗まれた微笑の中から  
子どもたちは微笑する  
破壊と苦悶の中から  
血の混じりついた壁の中から  
生命は、まっとう生きてくる  
ファトマ・ドゥカ

●日時 8月3日～5日 午前10時午後8時 ●会場 広島・恵愛センター(5階ホール) ●主催 ノル  
チナ解放機構(PLO)東京事務所 ●協賛 中央各界諸団体 広島県各諸団体 ●協力 朝日新聞社 共

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ISRAELI ATROCITIES  
IN JERUSALEM



## TO OUR READERS....

Solidarity is an important weapon in helping the oppressed peoples of the world win their struggles. Solidarity with the Palestinian people is an indispensable factor for the continuity of our just struggle and just cause. We are very grateful for the solidarity and support of all the honourable peoples of the world with the Palestinian cause. We have many friends all over the world, but our enemies are still strong and fierce. They have better weapons and equipment, their means are limitless.

The forces of liberation, on the other hand, possess limited means and equipment, but they have unlimited determination and will of continuous sacrifice for their just causes. However, we are the emerging forces and the forces of aggression are the declining ones. The future belongs to us for they have already had the past.

We thank all our friends all over the world for the letters of support and encouragement which you have sent to us.

We hope to continue on the road to victory.

# Palestine

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## EDITORIAL

# WHICH BORDERS? WHICH ISRAEL?

The Israeli answer to the United States' questions on the Palestine question came as no surprise to the Palestinian Revolution and its leadership, the PLO. The PLO leadership never bets on the "goodwill" of Begin and his clique in the Likud Bloc. The Palestinian people, who have suffered a lot at the hands of the Israeli-Zionist leadership for more than thirty years, know well their ambitions and their fascist practices.

The Israeli answer to the US questions was a blow to those forces who believed in the "goodwill" of Begin, and to those who thought that Begin might be the De Gaulle of the Middle East. Begin has disappointed his friends in the western countries who thought that he would respond to the increasing pressure of world public opinion. In his answer, Begin avoided mentioning the word withdrawal, which apparently doesn't exist in his vocabulary. In order to veil his real intentions he repeated the old self-rule project for the inhabitants of 'Judea' and 'Samaria', under Israeli control; a project which was absolutely rejected by the Palestinians in the occupied territories as well as by the PLO.

Sadat, who, full of hope, went to Jerusalem to talk in the Israeli Knesset, showing his goodwill for world public opinion, is also disappointed at the Israeli intransigence. He is still waiting for the fulfilment of the promises made to him by his friends, the Americans. He is waiting for the US dollars and the peace settlement which, as yet, haven't arrived.

On the other hand, Begin and his clique are in a great dilemma. They forget that they are living in the late part of the twentieth century.

The Israeli-Zionist leadership are living in the Biblical age. They are talking of biblical and religious borders, and, for this purpose, they are making excavations in the occupied territories, in search of ancient traces with which to claim that this land belongs to them. On the other hand, they are talking about secure and defensible borders, and, for these, they are building new settlements in the occupied territories, and still nobody knows where these defensible borders should be. The present Israeli borders, including Sinai, the Golan Heights, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip, constitute the optima of the Israeli demands at the present time. But this might change. Father Abraham, who is supposed to be the father of the Jews, came originally from Iraq, and Moses, the prophet, is an Egyptian. The US, Americans, and President Carter are good Christians and believe in the Old Testament, and, maybe, here is the promise which directs the supply of modern and destructive weapons to the Israelis.

There is no serious and honest God who encourages his 'beloved' sons to kill other people. The human law was always against bloodshed and for the equality, love, and peace for all peoples. The Palestinians have human rights too. They are eager to live in peace, freedom, and dignity like all the world's peoples.

It is now up to the United States to decide, and to fulfil their promises given to their friends in the Arab world. We, the Palestinians, will continue our struggle against Begin and his clique. We will never give up our rights in our homeland, Palestine. However, we have no other choice left to us but to resist until victory.



# SOUTH LEBANON:

## WHAT ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL?

In the wake of the Israeli invasion of South Lebanon on March 15, the United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 425, under which UN troops were to supervise the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli occupation forces from the whole of South Lebanon. To this end, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon was set up. But all was to no avail, for Israel, as arrogant as ever, paid no heed to the appeals from the world body, and remained as intransigent as ever under the protective umbrella of its patron, the United States.

Israel has taken every opportunity, overt and covert, to advance its territorial claims over South Lebanon. To this end it has been adopting different tactics and maneuvers at different times. Lately, as part of its carefully calculated plans, the Zionist entity declared that June 13 was to be the day on which its occupation forces would finally complete their withdrawal from the South; which in itself is contrary to the demand for an immediate withdrawal contained in Resolution 425. Accordingly Zionist forces launched an attack behind the UN lines a few days before the scheduled withdrawal, on what they described as a "terrorist naval base".

This was intended to demonstrate to the world at large that the presence of UN forces in South Lebanon could not stop the Zionist entity from carrying out

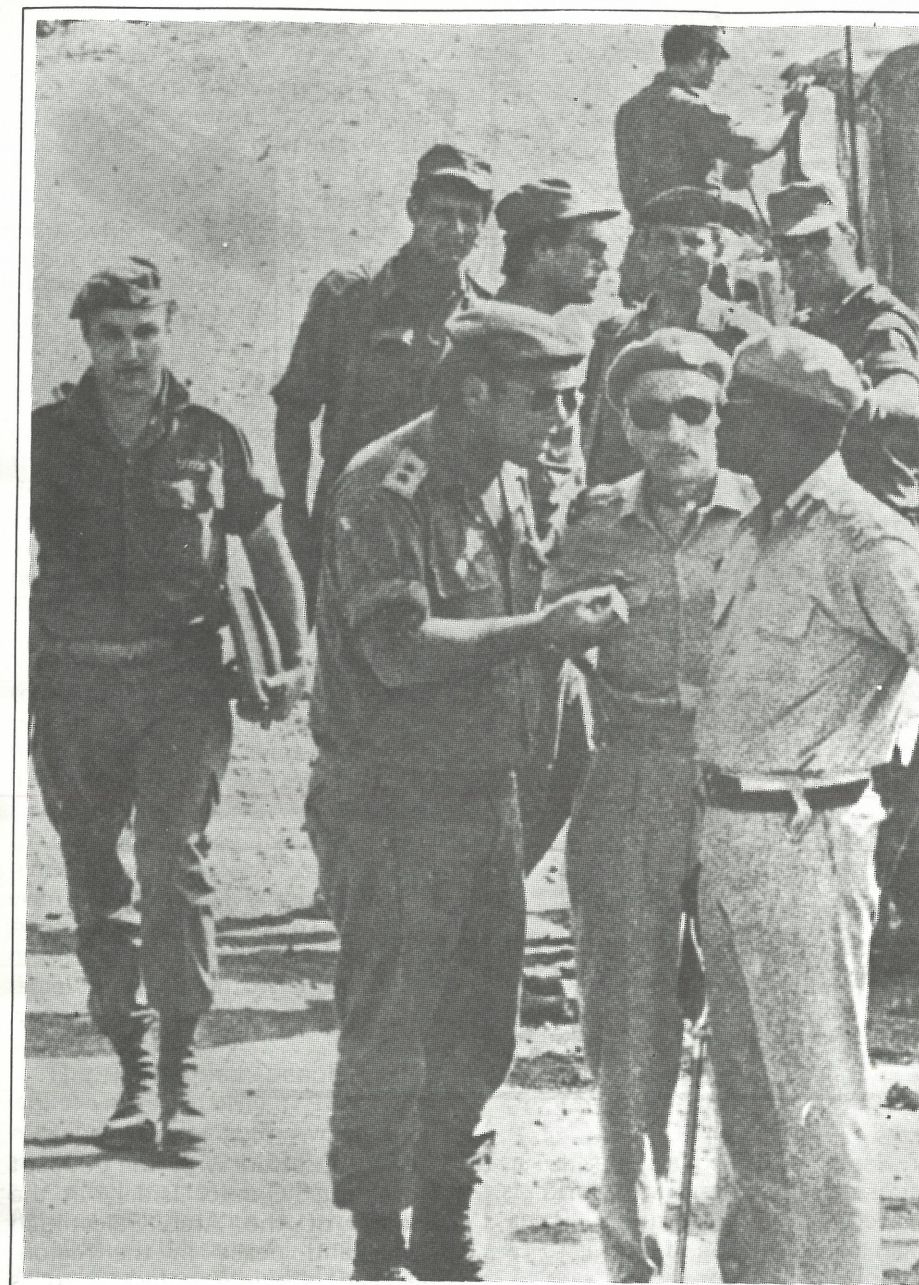
acts of aggression against Lebanon whenever it wanted. Secondly, it wanted to reinforce its view, to the world, of the necessity for it to maintain a direct or indirect occupation of parts of South Lebanon because the presence of the Palestinian people and their revolution in Lebanon is a "threat to the state of Israel". The same reason, which is part of the age old rhetoric of Zionism, was given for the need to occupy the Sinai, Golan, Gaza, and the West Bank, which, after their occupation, were claimed to have been promised to Zionist settlers, like Begin and company, from all over the world, by 'Zion', and hence are a part of Eretz Israel.

In order to facilitate its grip over South Lebanon, Israel has armed and deployed sectarian Lebanese rightist forces from as early as 1975. These forces spearheaded Israel's aggression into, and subsequent occupation of, South Lebanon in March 1978. The Israelis, when faced with mounting world opinion, even from inside the US, opted to handover their advance positions to these puppet fascist forces, while they themselves continued to maintain a presence in strategic positions inside the occupied areas. The Zionists and the west declared this to be the Israeli withdrawal. The US State Department declared, "The US is gratified that Israel has withdrawn from South Lebanon in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 425." However, as UN Secretary General,

Waldheim, stated, "Israel had handed over control of the strip of South Lebanon to Major Saad Haddad, leader of the Lebanese christian militia, instead of to UNIFIL," which, according to Resolution 425, is the only legitimate authority that could replace the Zionist occupation forces.

Following criticism from all corners of the globe over the South Lebanese situation, created by Israel in contradiction to the legitimate will of the international community, Zionist Foreign Minister, Dayan, moved in to 'straighten things out'. Drawing on the usual Zionist lie, he declared that, "hundreds of Palestinian guerrillas have re-entered the border area and the UNIFIL is treating them with indulgence." This was intended to cover up Israel's transgressions and justify its aggression on UN forces. However, independent sources confirmed the UN claim that Palestinian forces had not been infiltrated. The UN Secretary General, who is noted for his cool temper, reacted vigorously and declared that Dayan's statement was "unsubstantiated" and that the PLO had kept all its promises and was cooperating with the UNIFIL.

In the meantime, Zionism's local puppets, under the leadership of the notorious traitor, Saad Haddad, kept up their claim of representing the Lebanese authorities in South Lebanon. Likewise,



UNIFIL leader, General Erskine, Listens to Zionist officer

they declared that their military presence in place of the Zionists was legitimate. The Lebanese authorities who were in the dilemma of not having a sizeable force to send into the South, and afraid of triggering off Israeli inspired sectarian violence, accepted Haddad's claim de-facto, and ordered he and his men to restrict themselves to barracks, and to allow UNIFIL forces to take over positions evacuated by the Israelis.

Lebanese Prime Minister Hoss declared that "instructions have been sent to all military units in

South Lebanon to remain in their barracks, and hand over control of the border area to the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, and any behaviour to the contrary is a deviation from the will of the state and will be dealt with accordingly," (Lebanese Daily, 'Ike', 15/6/78).

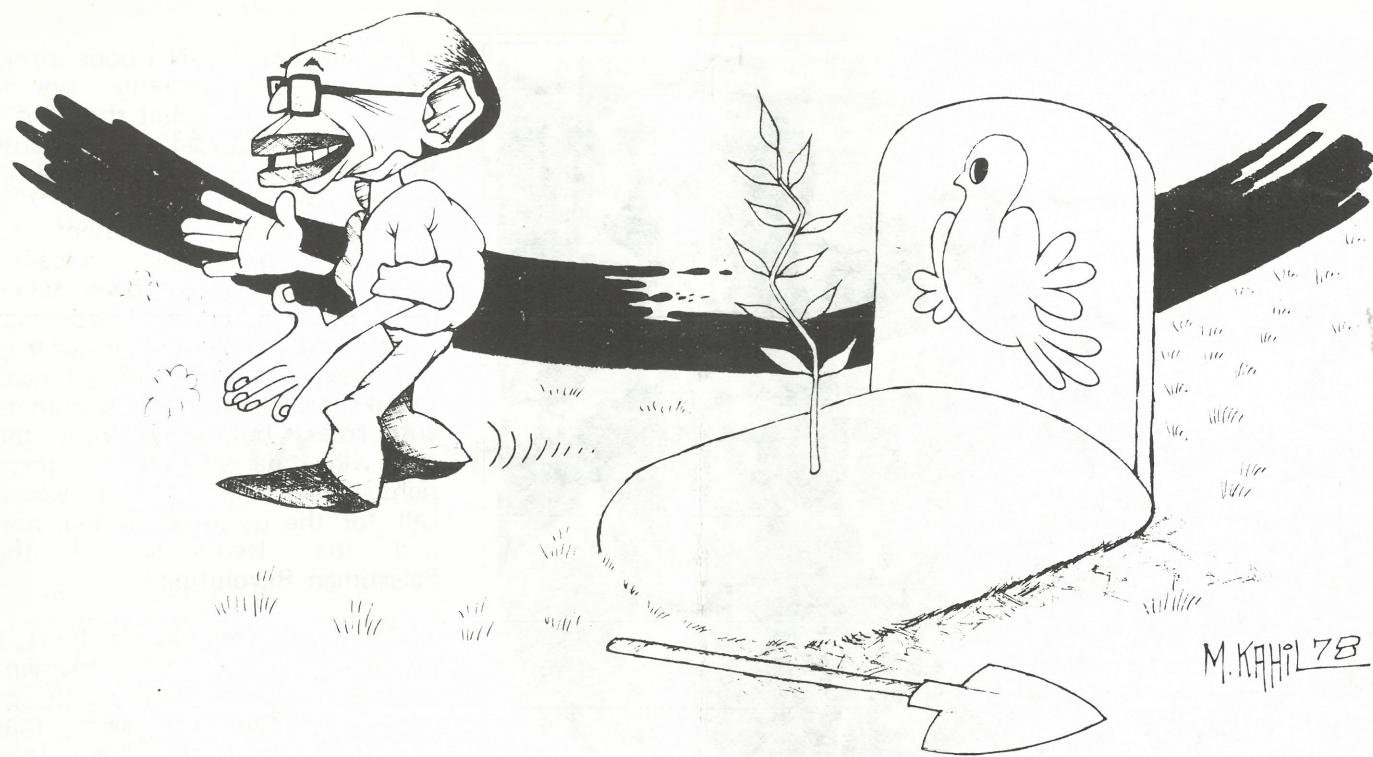
But this proved only a small obstacle for experienced Zionist tacticians to overcome. Accordingly a right-wing source declared that "Major Saad Haddad and his deputy Sami Shidiak have been placed under house arrest because they have been

cooperating with UN troops trying to enter the volatile border region." He added that the militia will resist any UN advance towards their strongholds "to the last drop of our blood," (Ike, 20/6/78). This was meant to present the picture that the so-called legitimate army had been taken over by the militias and that Haddad was no longer in control, and they, therefore, did not have to take orders from the legitimate authorities, but only from the right-wing parties. It is these rightist parties of Lebanon which call for the partition of Lebanon and the destruction of the Palestinian Revolution.

The following day, a Reuters report from the Zionist settlement of Metullah, in the north of occupied Palestine, said that "Major Haddad has been seen walking freely in this northern border town and Major Haddad has not lost control of the militias. An Israeli official declared that 'the report of the arrest may be a ruse to deceive the government in Beirut,'" (Ike, 21/6/78). Neither the government in Beirut nor the international community at large is likely to be fooled by such maneuvers.

Ten days after the deadline for the so-called Israeli withdrawal, a few points have become clear:— (a) Israel has once again challenged international law and violated UN Resolutions, particularly Resolution 425, which stipulated an unconditional and immediate Israeli withdrawal. (b) Israel has not pulled out of all of South Lebanon, and where it has, it has merely handed over all its positions to its isolationist collaborators who are defying the legitimate Lebanese authorities. In the face of such developments where the Zionist state is resorting to blackmail and the isolationists are showing contempt for the legitimate Lebanese authorities, the Lebanese, National Movement and the Palestinian Revolution have no alternative but to close ranks and intensify their armed struggle and expose all conspiracies being woven against them.





## ISRAELI PLAN TO ANNEX OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

Israel, in its so-called response to a request from the US government asking for clarification of its stand regarding the future status of the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and the Palestinian cause has issued a placeboic statement with no shift whatsoever from its policy of occupation, annexation, and total rejection of the human and national rights of the Palestinian people.

Israel has bluntly told the US that it has decided to freeze the situation in the occupied territories for a period of five years with some sort of "administrative autonomy," and an Israeli military presence. The implementation of this scheme is dependent upon an Arab commitment to normalize relations with Israel. The plan represents a vicious circle amounting to nothing, for the only way

for Israel to achieve peace, as recognized by the entire world, is to accept the fact that the Palestinian cause and people have to be recognized, and not vice-versa.

In analysing the so-called response one cannot help noticing that the program provides for the rights of Zionists to buy land in "Judea and Samaria". At the rate the Zionist settlements have been, and are being, implanted in the West Bank, after five years more, the Zionist settlers will have replaced the Palestinian Arabs. In other words, the so-called Israeli government response clearly states that Israel has opted for a gradual total annexation of the occupied territories under the cover of peace.

The Likud and its coalition partners, which now hold the reins of power in the Zionist entity are,

as ever, obsessed with the concept of creating "Greater Israel" at the expense of the Arab Palestinian people and peace in the region. The plan is being characterized as dangerous even by Zionist officials and Israel's patron, the United States.

Within the ranks of Zionist officials there is War Minister, Weizman who voted out-right against the Zionist reply. He has been stating that he favoured a "more positive response" and pointing out that Begin's intransigence will not bring peace to the Zionist state. The Zionist newspaper Haaretz, on June 18, quotes Weizman as saying, "The Cabinet's reply would be found unacceptable by the US, would worsen the country's political situation, and means increasing the 'defence' budget so as to strengthen the

Israeli 'Defence' Forces."

The Secretary General of the Israeli Communist Party, Rakah, declared the government's view to be "nonsense" and that its decision "springs from its basic position which aims at annexing the occupied territories for the establishment of the so-called Greater Israel," (Agencies, Jerusalem, 21/6/'78).

The Egyptian government, which has been trying to peddle the Arab position to the Israelis, declared Israel's position as "continued intransigence that does not provide for the resumption of peace talks," (International Herald Tribune, 20/6/'78).

The US, which has been trying to present itself as the peace-broker in the region, and to whom Israel's proposals were addressed, declared: "We regret that the Israeli replies did not fully respond to our questions." Such crocodile tears from the Americans, are not even likely to be accepted by the American people who have witnessed their government supplying Israel with the most sophisticated weapons to fuel its intransigence.

The Palestinian people, meanwhile, have affirmed that Israel was just playing with words in its so-called peace proposals, which, in any case, are totally unacceptable. As was pointed out by the Mayor of Nablus, Bassam Al-Shakaa, the Palestinian people and their sole legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, have described Israel's decision to be a "continuation of its extremist and expansionist policy." The Mayor of Tulkarm, Hilmi Hannoun, also pointed out that the Israeli answer ignores the majority of the Palestinian people living as refugees outside the occupied territories, and that the construction of settlements will continue for the next five years, with the number of settlers planned to reach 600,000, all of whom will have the right to vote on the future of these territories. Naturally, no Palestinian is willing to dig his own grave!

## PALESTINE NOTES



### ARAFAT MEETS WITH QADHAFI

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and General Commander of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution, on June 12, met with Libyan President Muammar al-Qadhafi in Tripoli. The meeting was also attended by Fateh Central Committee members Abu Iyyad and Abu al-Houl, and the Fateh representative to Libya, Abu Tareq. During the meeting, which was conducted in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere, talks centered on the current situation on the local, Arab and international levels. Means to consolidated Palestinian-Libyan relations were also agreed upon.

Yasser Arafat, Abu Iyyad, and Abu al-Houl arrived in Libya on June 10 to participate in the country's celebrations on the 8th anniversary of the evacuation of US bases from Libya.

Later in the evening, a massive

rally held at the 'Uqba bin Nafi' base was attended by Arafat, President Qadhafi, and thousands of Libyans. Arafat made a speech in the name of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in which he spoke about the Zionist defeat in the fifth war in South Lebanon and about the escalation of Palestinian armed struggle against the Zionists in occupied Palestine. He moreover condemned the capitulationist policy of the present Egyptian leadership, and stressed that the consolidation of the Arab liberation movement is the principal guarantee for the victory of the progressive forces in the Middle East, in their struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. In his speech, Arafat also pointed to the role of Palestinian aviators in the Libyan airforce.

President Qadhafi then gave a speech in which he condemned the capitulationist policy of the present Egyptian leadership and its intention of concluding a bilateral agreement with the Zionist enemy



# PALESTINE NOTES



at the expense of the basic interests of the Palestinian Arab people. He moreover called for further efforts to liberate the occupied Arab lands and to regain the historic rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

## ARAFAT SPEAKS AT PFLP-GC RALLY

In a speech he delivered on June 14, at a rally sponsored by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine - General Command, Yasser Arafat described the so-called Israeli withdrawal from the South as a hand-over from "external Zionists to local Zionists and their agents in the Arab region." He said, "the pull-out operation is an imaginary one and hence, the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese nationalist forces are called upon to drive away with their rifles the conspiracy and the conspirators, be they local or external, for they are one and the same.

"I declare this because I understand what happened in the North. Tony was assassinated because he refused to cooperate with the Zionists and their agents, and instead chose to cooperate with the symbol of the national movement in the North, Rashid Karami. The perfidious attack, designed and planned by the Israelis, reminds me of the recent Sarafand operation: the plans are the same and the diabolical brain which tries to implant a Zionist entity in Lebanon under a different cover is the same one."

He declared: "there is a Chinese proverb which says: 'It is possible for the Americans to enter the Chinese continent but it is difficult for them to leave it alive.'" In

the same way, I affirm that all kinds of sophisticated US-Israeli weapons can be used against us, but it is impossible to eliminate the Palestinian Revolution, or the Lebanese National Movement or the Lebanese nationalist forces."

Arafat finally asserted that he was for national unity and with the Tripoli Charter, and that he supported the Confrontation and Steadfastness Front even if this latter only uttered "No". During the battles of the South, he added, "many sought to defame the Confrontation Front: But whatever they say, I am with the Steadfastness Front because the only alternative is to go to Jerusalem (like Sadat)."

## ARAFAT RECEIVES CUBAN AMBASSADOR

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and General Commander of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution on June 15 received the Cuban Ambassador to Lebanon, who delivered to him two messages. The first was an invitation from the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee to visit, Cuba, and participate in the country's celebrations on the 25th anniversary of the attack on Moncada Barracks, and the second was an invitation to attend the 11th International Youth Festival as guest of honour.

## PALESTINIAN COMMITTEE OF SOLIDARITY WITH EGYPTIAN PEOPLE CONDEMNS SADAT

In a memorandum submitted to the extraordinary meeting of the Arab Journalists Union, the Palestinian Committee of Solidarity with the Egyptian people condem-

ned Egyptian President Sadat's domestic policy which only "serves the interest of imperialist reactionary forces in the region". It moreover hailed the Union's campaign against the repressive measures in Egypt.

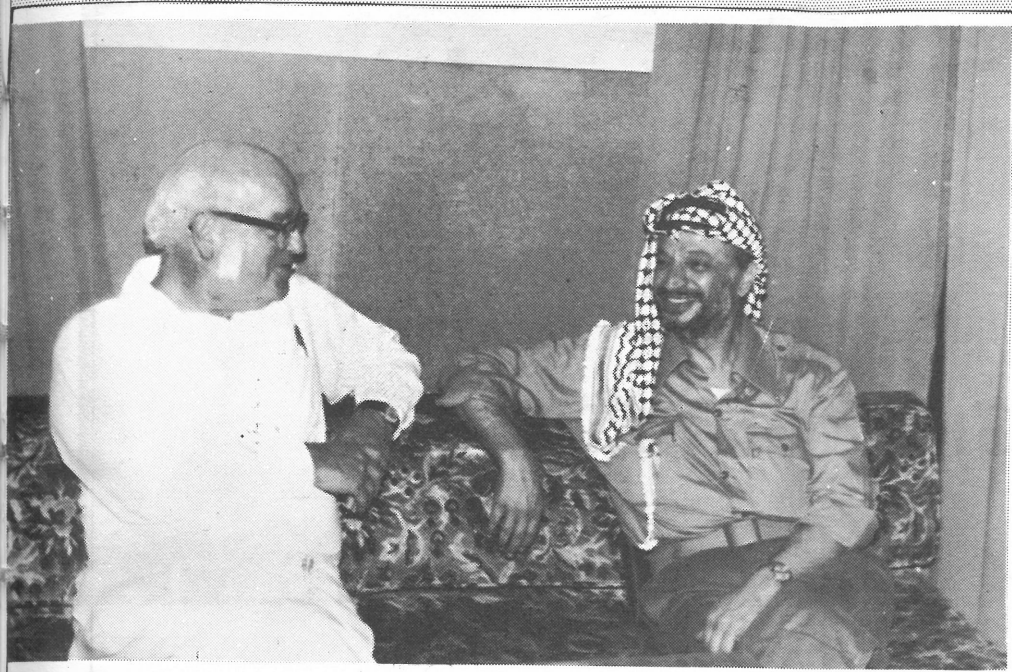
## PLO REJECTS TRANSFER OF UNRWA

The PLO has officially rejected the transfer of the UNRWA headquarters from Beirut to Vienna, and warned against the consequences of such a transfer for the interests of the Palestinian people and for the services offered by the agency.

In a memorandum submitted to the UNRWA General Commissioner, Tawfiq al-Safadi, Secretary of the Higher Political Committee for the Palestinians in Lebanon, said that the PLO totally opposes the decision and is anxious over its negative and dangerous repercussions, which harm the interests of the Palestinian people and the services which have lately been gradually reduced to the minimum.

The memorandum accused the agency of evading its commitment towards Palestinian refugees and the Palestinians under occupation, at a time when the imperialist-Zionist conspiracy against the Palestinian cause was being escalated.

"In rejecting the decision, the PLO considers that the UNRWA was established in 1949 on condition that its headquarters be set up in the Middle East region," the memorandum added. It furthermore suggested that US and Zionist financial and political pressures were behind the transfer, pointing out that no pretexts are plausible in the face of the Agency's primordial responsibility to remain in the region to confront the problems of Palestinian refugees spawned by repeated Israeli attacks on South Lebanon and by repression in the occupied territories. The memorandum noted that it was the responsibility of the international community to



Chairman Arafat receives Dr. Heath Macquarrie, head of Canadian delegation

cover the financial deficit from which the UNRWA suffers.

"We feel that there is a disturbing concentration on the importance of the Arab oil-producing countries to cover the deficit in the budget of the agency, which may be made to shoulder the responsibility of financing UNRWA. This, in turn, would lead to relieving the international community of its duties towards financing UNRWA and towards the Palestinian refugees. The links between this and the agency's intention to move to Europe is clear.

"The problem of UNRWA's financial deficit is caused by the same forces that caused our people's diaspora, because these same forces give Israel billions of dollars annually for military purposes.

"Lastly, we see that the services offered by UNRWA have not been improved since the establishment of the agency and until the present day. Those services are in reality below the necessary human requirements and lately have become merely symbolic, serving only half the refugees entitled to these services.

"For the above reasons, the PLO demands that UNRWA call

on all concerned countries to make the UNRWA'S budget part of the U.N. budget, or at least include the salaries of UNRWA personnel in the UN budget, like all other U.N. personnel.

"The PLO firmly refuses to accept the decrease in the agency's services and firmly opposes the decision to transfer the UNRWA headquarters to Vienna, which has dangerous repercussions for the status of the Palestinian refugees.

"The PLO reserves the right to take the measures it sees necessary to make this decision ineffective.

"For this decision and its repercussions only serve the purpose of the imperialist-Zionist plot against our Palestinian people."

## MONTONEROS DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION

A visiting delegation of the Argentinian Montoneros Army Staff recently held talks with the Palestinian Revolution. In a meeting with Abu Jihad, member of the Fateh Central Committee and of the General Command of the Assifa forces, bilateral relations and mutual cooperation were discussed. The delegation paid a

visit to military bases in South Lebanon and later to the Samed institution.

## CANADIAN DELEGATION VISITS PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION

Dr Heath Macquarrie, Conservative member of the Canadian House of Commons, and long time friend of the just cause of the Palestinian people recently headed a delegation to the Middle East, which visited Syria and Lebanon and met with Chairman Yasser Arafat and other leaders in the area.

Dr Macquarrie has decided to end his political life and renew his teaching career. He is a Professor of Political Science and will join the University in Prince Edward Island Province in that capacity. Dr. Macquarrie is at present a senior member of the Canadian House of Commons and has been a member for the past 21 years.

The main purpose of his visit to the region was to put the finishing touches on his book about Canada and the Middle East in which he explains the avenues for a better understanding between Canada and the Arab people. The book will also discuss in depth the Palestinian question and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Dr. Macquarrie, and the delegation which accompanied him on his tour were very much impressed by the humanitarian aspects of the Palestinian Revolution and its many institutions that are wholly devoted to alleviating the plight of the Palestinian people, and the suffering that is imposed upon them by the systematic aggression of the Israelis.

In this regard, Dr. Macquarrie said that "this aspect of the Revolution must be exposed to the world, because people are seldom made aware of the fantastic work the Palestinian Revolution does for the Palestinian people."

The Palestinian Red Crescent Society and its services to the Palestinian people have left a great impression on the delegation. Equally so did the work of SAMED, the Palestine Martyrs Works Society.

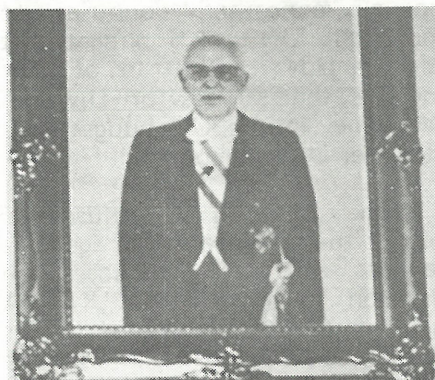


# LEBANESE RIGHT-WINGERS: AT EACH OTHERS' THROATS

Following the attempts of the Lebanese Phalangist Party to extend its influence over North Lebanon — an area generally controlled by Maronite clans — clashes ensued, resulting in a massacre that claimed the lives of more than 32 people, including Parliamentary Deputy Tony Franjeh, the son of former President Suleiman Franjeh. His wife and three year old daughter were also slain in the Phalangist attack.

The recent showdown between right-wing factions was triggered off by the Franjeh clan's endeavours to halt Phalangist expansion in the Ehden and Zghorta areas. The struggle for influence opened with the slaying of a local Phalangist official in Shekka. This was followed by an escalation of press discussion by various right wing factions, and the concentrating of forces by both sides.

Phalangists, supported by other elements of the Lebanese rightist Front, on June 13, marched on Ehden and opened fire with heavy artillery and rocket fire, storming the town's houses and indiscriminately killing men,



Tony Franjeh

women, children, and the elderly, without regard to political affiliation.

The Lebanese legitimate army once more manifested its impotence, remaining aloof from the fighting lest it again falls apart. During the funeral ceremony for the slain people, former President Suleiman Franjeh vowed to take vengeance, and called upon all Phalangists in his area to lay down arms and renounce their Phalangist membership or else leave the area. Despite efforts by right-wing leader Camille Chamoun to bridge the gap between the right-wing factions and clans, the rift still exists. The future will bring further disintegration to the closely knit group whose attempts at power and domination over the Maronite sect have caused the present divisions.

The warring right-wing factions have once more manifested the nature of their temporary opportunistic alliance which will end with the disintegration of the myth based on racial and narrow sectarian 'homogeneity', whereby traditional leaders resort to the same bloody methods they used against their adversaries to liquidate each other.



## PALESTINIAN PRISONERS: MILITANTS, NOT 'TERRORISTS'

*When the ostrich hides its head in the sand, thinking itself unseen, it deceives nobody but itself. And the one who covers his eyes with his hand so as not to see the light, cannot deceive anyone, but himself, that it does not exist. Such is the case with the Zionists who have been striving to degrade the militancy of the Palestinian people, their revolution, and their fighters, and portray them as 'terrorists' fighting against 'civilization and humanity'. However, the reality of our people and fighters remains quite clear in spite of the attempts of our enemy and his allies to smear it. This has found credence and support in the fact of the shift of international public opinion to the side of our people and cause.*

The militant reality of our Palestinian people under occupation cannot be defeated by Zionist oppression and brutality. The Palestinian people have proved this time after time as they continue to confront the occupation with all forms of militant social and political, including armed, struggle. They spontaneously rise against the Zionist authorities by organizing and taking part in mass demonstrations, in violently resisting the attempts at expropriating their land, and in executing military operations against military targets of the Zionist occupation forces.

The Zionist reaction to the resistance of our people, in all its forms is to arrest, imprison and

torture them. This situation applies equally as much to those who have taken part in, and form the internal spearhead of, the armed resistance.

Both groups of prisoners face the same brutal reception, upon incarceration, at the hands of their Zionist jailers. Torture is a standard method the Zionist authorities use to try and sap the will of the people. On many occasions, rather than securing confessions to the invented 'crimes' of the Zionists, torture results in the most savage of physical injury to the Palestinian prisoner. Raymond Tawil, who remains in prison after a short release was subjected to beatings on a number of occasions. Women prisoners are often subjected to torture of the most degrading type, including pack rape by the so-called 'civilized' Zionists. The recent case of Salim Farid Hafez Ghanam is another example. He died in the Nablus prison, on May 28, as a result of the torture inflicted upon him by his Israeli jailers. Some Palestinian prisoners are 'lucky'; they manage to be transferred to hospital after being tortured, often only after the intercession of Red Cross representatives, however.

Detention without trial is commonplace, and occurs in violation of a number of international agreements. Lawyers are often prevented from meeting with their clients, excluded from interrogation proceedings, and are often themselves harassed by the Zionist authorities. This not only is the case for Palestinian lawyers but also for progressive Jewish lawyers such as Felicia Langer. Such cases have been well documented by such international organizations as the British based group, Amnesty International.

To the Zionists, the Palestinian people have no human rights, they are beaten, shot and killed on the streets and in their homes, and they are beaten, tortured, and sometimes killed in the prisons. The respected British newspaper, the Sunday Times, a year ago, published conclusive evidence of the widespread practice of torture against Palestinian prisoners. The



## PALESTINIAN PRISONERS: MILITANTS, NOT "TERRORISTS"

torture of Palestinian detainees has been condemned on numerous occasions by international bodies.

Of course, the Zionist press is ever loath to reveal these aspects of the occupation of Palestine. However, on occasions, it does unwillingly show that Palestinian prisoners retain their sense of being Palestinian, of the need to continue the Palestinian Revolution, and of the necessity to further their knowledge and understanding of the world they live in. They retain these things even after they have been subjected to the brutalities of the Zionist prison system with its oft inflicted physical and psychological injuries

Such an unwitting revelation of

the militant spirit, discipline, and courage of our people and of their continuing commitment to the just cause they are fighting for, occurred in a report recently in the Zionist newspaper, Maariv, a reporter of which visited a jail in which Palestinian military prisoners were detained.

In the wake of the Zionist invasion of South Lebanon in March, prisoners at the Bir Sabe prison reacted angrily, staging a campaign of disobedience against the Zionist authorities. It was to Cell No. 4 of the "security prisoners" section of that jail that the Maariv reporter went.

He was told by Mahmoud, the spokesman of the prisoners, who spoke perfect Hebrew, that "we demand to be considered as prisoners of war, and that the leader of each cell should be considered as the representative of that group before the prison authorities. We want the prisoners' committee to represent all the prisoners before the administration." The prisoners committees coordinate the activities of the prisoners independent of the prison authorities. The Prisons Commissioner, Haiem Levi said that "we do not recognize the organizations that the prisoners have formed."

The denial of the right to prisoner of war status for Palestinian commandos captured during the execution of their duties by the Israelis, is in violation of a number of international agreements to which the Zionists are signatories. Such an agreement is the Fourth Geneva Convention, of 1949, Article 4, of which specified that members of organized resistance movements were entitled to prisoner of war status provided they fulfilled four criteria laid down by the Hague Regulations of 1899. These were that such forces should be under a responsible command, should wear a distinctive sign visible from a distance, should carry arms openly, and should themselves observe the laws and customs of war. The right of prisoner of war status for Palestinian prisoners has been recognized, for instance, by the International Red Cross and Crescent Societies meeting in Istanbul in 1969. Yet the Zionist authorities continue their policies of denying this right in the face of international condemnation.

At Bir-Sabe Prison the prisoners committee continues to exist and plays an important role in the life of Palestinian prisoners. This is evident in the workshops where prisoners "make bags on which they draw the map of Palestine." It is also evident in other ways.

Says the Maariv reporter, "The prison here is something embarrassing. It is an incubator for thoughts and men... They, (the prisoners), managed to convince me of the necessity for the transformation of the state into a secular one." The prisoners committees organize discussions between the prisoners on a broad range of subjects. They talk about themselves as "revolutionaries and cited quotations from Guevara... (They) have a private discipline inside the prison and know all about the development of international movements. They are, for example, well informed of Begin's biography and teach their fellows about the programs of revolutionary leaders in an organized revolutionary method."

Not only do Palestinian prisoners do their utmost to keep up their study of the development of their own people's struggle but their studies extend into the international field as well. They are the committed militants of the Palestinian Revolution, serving that revolution even while behind the bars of the Zionist occupation's jails, and while suffering the hardships of their jailers' oppression.

The militant solidarity of the prisoners is clearly evident in the observations of the Maariv reporter. "Their organization, knowledge, culture is undeniable. Among their ranks, teachers teach the students, lawyers and the educated preside over their debates. They read studies prepared by other prisoners.

"The prison authorities follow these things closely and others observe carefully the cells, and usually find a strong leadership. But as soon as it tries to destroy the cells by transferring the leadership to other prisons, a new leadership emerges and sparks off a new round of mass disobedience."

# PEACE NOW



## THE 'PEACE NOW' MOVEMENT

Within the next three weeks support seemed to flock to the movement, giving the impression that it was a broadly based grass roots movement with overwhelming support inside the Zionist entity, and a great deal of support from Jews outside Israel. Ten members of the Knesset belonging to different political parties, including a number from the Democratic Movement for Change, (DMC), which is in the government coalition, signed a letter of support for the movement, (Jerusalem Post, 21/4/78). Large groups of academics and professors, businessmen, and even a small orthodox religious group gave their support to the movement.

In early March, a group of 350 Israeli reserve officers, NCO's and men in combat units, sent a letter to Prime Minister Begin calling for 'peace rather than territories'. Their letter gained wide publicity due to the nature of the signatories, and together with a student group they organized a demonstration in Tel Aviv, on April 2, where 45,000 people assembled under the slogan 'Peace Now'.

Finance Minister, Erlich, said of the demonstration that "the whole thing smells of a putsch," (Middle East Events, 21/4/78), while Begin and other Likud leaders dismissed these manifestations as being those of 'our' political opponents.



Militants, not "Terrorists"





## THE "PEACE NOW" MOVEMENT



Thirty-seven leading American Jewish community leaders, academics, Rabbis, and intellectuals cabled their support for the movement, as did Jewish groups in some parts of western Europe.

Begin was finally forced to meet with the leaders of 'Peace Now', but they came away from the meeting realizing that Begin remained as intransigent as ever. "Begin prefers control over all 'Eretz Israel' to peace," they said, (Jerusalem Post, 23/4/78).

In the face of the negative attitude of Begin, the next major manifestation of the movement occurred on April 26, when at least 5,000 people formed a human chain which stretched from Sha'ar Hagai to Begin's office in Jerusalem, and relayed postcards and petitions there, stating their views. Placards reading 'Peace

Now', and 'Peace Today is no Dream', were displayed. One of the organizers of 'Peace Now' said that more than 60,000 Israelis had signed a petition or sent a postcard to Begin.

Though the 'Peace Now' Movement has been able to mobilize large numbers of people for its rallies, gather expressions of support from Knesset members, businessmen, academics, and prominent overseas Jews, serious questions need to be raised about the nature and scope of the movement's real support, and also about what the movement hopes to achieve, and what it has achieved up to now.

The rise and growth of the 'Peace Now' movement has helped in hastening, and bringing out into the open, the disarray within the Democratic Movement for Change.

The rank and file of the DMC provide considerable support for the movement, and DMC members and supporters may be seen within its leadership. Yigal Yadin, the DMC leader and Deputy Prime Minister at first saw in the movement a convenient tool for his party's use. He offered his party's support for 'Peace Now' if their policies were made to conform with his own party's, which was promptly rejected by 'Peace Now's' leadership. Yadin immediately launched a bitter attack upon the movement.

The DMC has, for the past few months, been involved in its own internal controversy over its continued membership of the government. Yadin, himself, has been constantly attacked by his party's membership, and also by some of its Knesset members. Much of its rank and file members and

supporters demand the party's withdrawal from the government over the issue of 'peace' and Begin's intransigent stand, and it is these same people that have rallied behind the 'Peace Now' movement.

The Labour alignment, too, is divided, (although less so than the DMC), over support for 'Peace Now'. A number of prominent Labour Knesset members, including the former Foreign Minister, Abba Eban, have expressed support, while others, including former Premier Meir, have bitterly attacked it. Some Labour leaders' strategy was undoubtedly to try and take over the movement for their own purposes. But in this maneuver, both the DMC and Labour have seemingly failed.

People backing and involved in the 'Peace Now' movement have not only come from affiliates of the DMC and Labour, however. According to the leadership, support comes from people of all political alignments including some from the Likud itself, while many other supporters have no political affiliation whatsoever.

Evidence of the wide spectrum of political alignment within the 'Peace Now' leadership and its supporters can be gained from a look at their various views on how to achieve peace. One 'Peace Now' affiliate says that the movement 'definitely' does not endorse Sadat's demands, (Jerusalem Post, 3/5/78). Others say that some territory and especially Jerusalem will have to be retained, or that "we must give the West Bank back to the Arabs; it's their land," (Middle East Events, April 21, 1978). A very few are prepared to talk about "the establishment of a Palestinian state," (Jerusalem Post, 27/4/78).

As well as showing the political diversity of those affiliated with 'Peace Now', the above views show

something else of importance; that the demands of 'Peace Now' are ill-defined and fragmented, expressed in nothing but the vaguest of terms; "We will support any government which regards peace and security as its prime objective," says one of the movement's founders, (Monday Morning, May 15-21, 1978).

'Peace and security'; a phrase as likely to have come from the mouth of Begin himself, or from 'Peace Now's' rival group, the 'Movement for a Secure Peace', as from anyone. The 'Movement for a Secure Peace' which exists alongside 'Peace Now', has the catch cry, 'Peace with Security'. It was set up by supporters of the Likud, and is funded and organized by that party.

It has adopted the same tactics as its rival, mass demonstrations, organizing support groups among businessmen, academics, and religious groups. Also it, too, has received letters of support from overseas Jewish groups, and organized the sending of letters, drafting of petitions, etc, all aimed at supporting Menahem Begin, his government, and its policies.

Opinion polls conducted by Israeli newspapers indicate that 'Peace Now's' support is not as high as is claimed, and that the Begin government retains the support of most of the settler community.

Moreover 'Peace Now' appears not only not to have the support of a majority of the Zionist settler community, but also, its claims to represent a broad cross section of Israeli society, does not stand up to scrutiny. Most of its supporters are middle class; kibbutzniks, students and professionals — in many ways those who will have to bear the burden in any future wars of expansion. As such the movement

might be seen as a blind backlash by this strata of society, who desire peace, but are not quite certain of how to achieve it. The 'Peace Now' leadership, moreover, has expressed its disappointment at not gaining more support from Sephardic and orthodox Jews — notably the poorer strata of society, and those who believed they had most to gain from the change of government in the Zionist entity last year.

We say that 'Peace Now' is not quite sure of how to achieve peace, and this is seen in the fragmented and ill-defined nature of the movement's demands. When one is asked to draw the border between the 'Peace Now' and 'Secure Peace' movements it is often a very hazy dividing line that emerges.

The differences between the two groups largely appears to be centred around the need for territorial concessions — which parts to give up, and which parts to keep. (Only a small minority of 'Peace Now's' supporters demand withdrawal from all occupied territories, and even fewer would accept an independent Palestine). 'Peace Now', as a whole, is never going to grasp the essentials of peace in the Middle East, until and unless they see that the core to peace is the Palestinian people's national aspirations, the question of the recognition and granting of their national and human rights, including their right to an independent state on Palestinian soil, and the recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as their sole legitimate representative.



# OCCUPATION DIARY



## PALESTINIANS CONTINUE TO BE ARRESTED, JAILED, AND TORTURED

During the month of May, the Zionist occupiers continued to intensely pursue their policies of arrests, jailings, and torture of the Palestinian people under occupation. These policies, as well as that of expelling Palestinian citizens from their homeland, represent part of the concerted efforts of the Zionist authorities to sap the Palestinian people of their will and courage to resist the occupation. However, the resistance not only continues but intensifies with every passing day, for as Raymond Tawil said in our last edition:

"We are like the grass: the more you cut us the more we grow."

Following is a summary of the arrests and jailings etc. of Palestinians in the occupied homeland during the month of May:—

### West Bank

Over 45 Palestinians citizens were arrested and over 40 fined or jailed, with fines ranging up to I.L. 10,000, and sentences ranging up to 23 years.

In one case, Bishara Daoud, the Mayor of Beit Jala, was arrested because he prevented an Israeli soldier from attacking a Palestinian citizen during a demonstration.

In another, the militant Ismail Arafat, 38 years of age, was expelled from occupied Palestine after being released from jail, following the paralysis of one of his legs as a result of torture. He was serving a 7 year sentence on charges of affiliation to the Palestinian Revolution. In this regard it is worth noting that five other Palestinians have been deported from occupied Palestine over the past year, as a result of the deterioration of their health in Zionist jails.

### The 1948 occupied land

Over 15 Palestinian citizens, all students, were placed in administrative detention, while a number were arrested, charged, and sentenced.

Mahmoud Sararqu was sentenced to life imprisonment on charges of executing military operations against Israeli targets. Aliya Ahmad al-Ashiya had her jail sentence extended. Detained on charges of collaborating with the Palestinian Revolution she gave birth to a baby, in jail, at the beginning of April. She has been denied any information about the baby's condition since its birth.

## DETAINEES IN NABLUS JAIL RELEASE DETAILS OF GHANAM'S DEATH

Palestinian militants detained in the Nablus jail have recently sent their condolences to the Nablus Municipal Council on the martyrdom of Hafez Ghanam, who died as a result of torture in the Nablus prison, at the same time explaining the circumstances of his death.

The prisoners said that the martyr Hafez Ghanam suffered from several diseases, including a blood ailment and a hernia. They said that during three years in prison he did not receive any successful treatment, but was only given

tranquilizers. They added that on May 28 he became very ill and went to the prison infirmary where he was given only a tranquilizer although he informed the nurse that he was suffering from a heart attack. He therefore returned to his room, but half an hour later he felt worse and went back to the nurse, who finally transferred him to a room in the prison hospital where he was again left unattended until he died around one hour later. One of the prisoners working in the hospital finally discovered him and called the prison authorities.

The letter added that all factions of the Revolution in the jail hold the administration responsible for Ghanam's death, and for the other critical cases in the prison, such as Ziyad al-Safadi, Fawwaz al-Rifa'i, Ziyad Qraysh and others.

The prisoners added that, in mourning for Ghanem, they staged a one-day work strike and asked that no music be played on the prison radio for three days. They also presented a series of requests to the administration, including:—

1. Better health care and the provision of a doctor on a daily basis.
2. The right to give their version of the death of Ghanam and to place a complaint with the prison directorate.
3. To publish a message of condolences in the local press.

However, they said the authorities refused to comply and therefore they called on the Council members to:—

1. Visit the prisoners immediately to check their health conditions.
2. Get in touch with the West Bank doctors' syndicate in order to secure a daily visit by a physician.
3. Publish a message of condolences in the press.

The letter was signed by members of Fateh, DFLP, PFLP, Saika and the ALF.

## NEW HOUSING UNITS IN ZIONIST WEST BANK SETTLEMENTS

The Zionist Settlement Movement recently declared that 320 new housing units are being built hurriedly in the settlements formerly established in the occupied West Bank. He clarified that 45 apartments are being built in the settlement established in Al-Nabi Salah, so as to transform it into a self-sufficient town. Meanwhile, other units are being built as follows: 70 in the Taqwaa' settlement, 20 in Beit Hourin, 45 in Sanora, and 45 in Taffouh.

The spokesman also revealed that the Zionist Settlement Movement is planning to establish industrial and agricultural settlements in the Jerusalem area in the near future.

Meanwhile, al-Hamishmar has reported extensive Zionist construction activity in the Nablus area. The newspaper added that scores of construction workers are occupying a 200-dunum site equipped with tractors, cement-carriers, and bulldozers, engaged in levelling

## ISRAEL OUSTS EIGHT PROFESSORS FROM BIR ZEIT COLLEGE

June 25, WP.

The Israeli government has decided to deny 8 foreign Professors, including 4 Americans the right to continue teaching at the Bir Zeit University, the Palestinian national college in the occupied West Bank. Eight Palestinian Arab faculty members have also been told that they will not be allowed to travel from the 1948 occupied areas of Palestine to the West Bank, to teach at Bir Zeit.

This latest action is the culmination of actions by the Zionist authorities aimed at preventing Palestinians from receiving a proper education. Professor Taysir Aruri, from the university, was only recently released from a Zionist prison after 44 months of administrative detention without being charged.

It is well known, and even Jewish administrators admit, that Bir Zeit, unlike Jewish universities, is required to pay duty on the equipment and textbooks it imports, and that faculty members who try to travel to Amman over the Allenby bridge are often turned back. Moreover, students and faculty members are often summoned from classrooms and interrogated by the military government.

The history of the struggle of Bir Zeit Professors and students is a long one. They stand at the forefront of the struggle to defend Palestinian rights in the occupied territories. During past demonstrations against the occupation, the Zionist military authorities have often closed the university, and its President, Hana Nasir, in 1974, was expelled from Palestine, during demonstrations in support of the PLO and in solidarity with the appearance of Chairman Arafat at the United Nations.



## OCCUPATION DIARY

the land and opening new roads. **Al-Hamishmar** then added that the Zionist authorities have already established more than 100 housing units, public buildings, schools, parks, and other utilities.

The new settlement, to be named Maris, is being established on the land of the Kfar Maris village and a number of other Palestinian villages West of Nablus, whose area exceeds 5000 dunums, all of which were recently confiscated by the Zionist authorities.

A **Haa'retz** correspondent recently revealed that a budget of IL56 million was allocated to the Ministry of Housing without the approval of the Israeli Knesset. The funds were allocated, he said, for the expansion of the Tfouh Salfit, Kfar Qaddoum, Beit Ibl, Reehan, and Al-Nabi Saleh settlements occupied by settlers affiliated to the Gosh Imonim movement.

The correspondent then added that the Ministry has already spent around IL37 million in expanding the settlements established on the hills overlooking Rafah.

### NEW ZIONIST SETTLEMENTS IN GOLAN HEIGHTS

In a statement before the Israeli Knesset, Ariel Sharon, the Israeli Minister of Agriculture, and Chairman of the Knesset settlement Committee said that construction work on six new settlements in the occupied Golan Heights had started in 1976. He then clarified that the new settlements serve their purposes; political, economic, and defense.

Sharon added that before 1976, there were only 25 Israeli settlements, but that nevertheless many settlements are now being planned all over the Golan Heights.

### ISRAELI MILITARY GOVERNOR THREATENS MAYOR OF QALQILYA

The Zionist military governor of the Tulkarm district recently conveyed a harshly worded warning to the Mayor of Qalqiliya, Amin Al-Nasr, in which he demanded the immediate expulsion of Abdel Rahim al-Faour, member of the Qalqiliya Municipal Council, on the pretext of his "being absent from municipal council meetings".

The governor moreover threatened Al-Nasr that harsh measures will be taken against the town's Municipal Council if Al-Faour is not expelled.

### NABLUS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CONDEMNS OPPRESSIVE ZIONIST PRACTICES

In a cable of protest to the Zionist military Governor of the West Bank, the Nablus Chamber of Commerce protested against Israel's harassment of Palestine visitors on their way to occupied Palestine and the banning of students under 26 from travelling outside occupied Palestine in order to finish their studies and return. The Chamber demanded the annulment of these oppressive procedures.

### CLASHES IN BALATA CAMP

Clashes erupted on June 12, between Palestinian demonstrators and Israeli soldiers in the Balata camp near Nablus, after the latter tried to disperse a demonstration staged on the 'Day of the Palestinian Detainee'. Tension was reported to have prevailed in many areas of the occupied territories, while slogans calling for strikes appeared on the walls.

### AL-FAJR: ARAB AID SHOULD HELP PALESTINIANS REMAIN IN THEIR LAND

In an editorial published on June 17, the Jerusalem newspaper **Al-Fajr** said that the occupied Arab territories were witnessing a conspiracy which aims at "emptying them of their manpower, i.e. university graduates and skilled labourers, who daily leave in large numbers for the Arab states, and thanks to whom millions of pounds are deposited every year in Arab and foreign banks."

It added that Arabs should know that the human being is the cornerstone of any cause, and that lending support to this human being to enable him to remain in his land is a primordial national requirement, and a pre-condition for the victory of this cause. **Al-Fajr** pointed out that Arab assistance to the Palestinian people and their national institutions should be regarded only as a tax for Arabism, adding that it was the duty of Arab states to consider their aid not as charity but rather as expiation of their injustice towards this people who have already suffered greatly for the sake of Arabism.

### ISRAELI AUTHORITIES DEPORT PALESTINIAN AND HIS FAMILY

The Israeli authorities recently deported from occupied Palestine Hisham Hussain Hamad Qa'dan, from the village of Jayyous, together with his wife and two children. Jayyous had already served nine years in jail after being sentenced for membership in the Palestinian Resistance. His house was blown up at the time as a punitive measure.



Zionist soldier beats a protesting deportee

### WEIZMAN PROMISES MUNICIPAL COUNCIL FOR QIRYAT ARBA'

In its news bulletins on June 22, Radio Israel said that the Minister of War, Ezer Weizman, has promised the Zionist settlers in Qiryat Arba' that they will soon have a municipal council.

The radio added that the Israeli Ministry of Interior, in cooperation with the coordinator of the occupied territories' Administration, Abraham Orly, is currently involved in the setting up of municipal councils, in all Zionist settlements established in the occupied territories.

The supervisors of the Zionist settlements had earlier called for the formation of municipal councils to administer and expand their colonies in consolidation of the Israeli occupation.

## MILITARY OPERATIONS

Over a period of a week and a half, from June 11-22, commando units operating inside occupied Palestine have successfully carried out a series of operations against the enemy and their installations.

The Palestinian Military Spokesman, during this period, issued Communiques Nos. 63-70. Summaries of the Communiques Nos. 63-65, 67, and 69 follow:—

#### No. 63/78:—

Our commandos operating inside occupied Palestine at 8:15 PM on June 11th attacked the Zionist Labour Office in Nablus. Using incendiary bombs, they set the office on fire, destroying its contents. Dozens of Palestinians were arrested following the operation on suspicion of involvement in the incident.

#### No 64/78:—

At noon on June 11th, a special commando unit planted timed incendiary charges in the Kennedy woods, south of Jerusalem, the site of a radar installation and wireless equipment for the army, along with tents set up for the soldiers operating the equipment.

At 5:30 PM, the charges went off, starting a fire in the woods which spread to most of the technical equipment. A number of soldiers who tried to control the blaze were badly burned, and the enemy suffered severe casualties as a result of the fire. In spite of strenuous efforts by firemen, the blaze lasted for more than five hours. Our commandos returned safely to base.

#### No 65/78:—

On June 11th, a special commando unit placed timed explosive charges inside a section of the

"Ata" textile factory which provides for the army's needs, and which is situated north-east of Haifa. At 6:45 PM on the same day, the charges exploded, starting a big fire which spread to other sections of the factory and led to the destruction of most of its equipment and raw material. The six fire-engines which were called to the scene were not able to control the fire until 10.00 PM. The Israeli authorities, as is usual after such operations, rounded up several Palestinian citizens on suspicion of involvement in the fire.

#### No 67/78:—

On Thursday June 15th, a commando unit planted timed explosive charges in a parking lot near the Zahira gate in Jerusalem, where Israeli soldiers usually wait for transport. At 9:30 PM, the charges went off, killing and injuring a number of soldiers and damaging several cars. Ambulances immediately rushed to the scene and transported the wounded, as patrols began to comb the area in search of other explosives. A number of Palestinians whom the police suspected of being involved in the operation were arrested. Our revolutionaries returned safely to base.

#### No 69/78:—

On the night of June 18th, a special commando unit placed timed explosive charges inside a restaurant usually frequented by Israeli officers and soldiers in street No 78 in the Petah Tikva suburb North-East of Tel Aviv. At 3:00 AM on June 19th, the charges went off killing and wounding a number of soldiers in the restaurant which was partly destroyed.





## PALESTINE CINEMA INSTITUTION: THE MILITANT CINEMA

In 1968, three years after the execution of the first military operation by a unit of the Al-Assifa forces of Fateh, the Palestine Cinema Institution was established. The significance of this date is that it comes after only a year of the start of the open Palestinian military struggle, a fact that reflects the Palestinian Revolution's realization of the need for such an institution to take its place side by side with the other information bodies of the Revolution. Last week, Palestine had this talk with Mustafa Abu Ali, "let me stress the fact that a cadre in the Palestine Cinema Institution is not a person dedicated to taking photographs, and shots of quiet scenes at parties, or the seaside. Neither is he a person who undertakes difficult tasks and faces critical situations to take a unique photo to sell to the blackmarket. Rather, he is a militant committed to a just cause for which he is ready to sacrifice his life at any moment, just as is any other fighter in our revolution. The only difference between the two, is in the means they use in their struggle. While the first uses the militant gun, the second uses the militant camera. At the front, the militant gun and the militant camera are twins.

"It is no wonder then, that Hani Jawhariyya was martyred on April 11, 1976, in Ein Toura, at the top of the Sunnine mountains while filming the Joint Lebanese/Palestinian Forces



fighting against the fascist isolationist forces, the allies of Israel, and the enemies of the Palestinian and Lebanese people. It is the same with Ibrahim Nasser and Abdel Hafez Asmar, the recent martyrs of the Palestine Cinema Institution, who were slain by the Zionist aggressors during the March aggression against South Lebanon.

"The Palestine Cinema Institution," Abu Ali continued, "is a branch of the PLO Unified Information and is committed to its general informatory line along with other sister branches. The difference is the means used to express that line. Take, for instance, the 1970 Black September incidents in Jordan, and the incidents that

followed them the next year. We expressed the political line regarding those conspiracies against the Palestinian Revolution and its masses through photographs and movie shots, in the film, 'With Blood! With Soul!' The film was a historical register of the incidents based on a political analysis, (not a scenario).

"Being a part of the mass media, the cinema is a means of communication between revolutions so as to stress the unity of our people's struggle inside and outside occupied Palestine to the world at large. We show films about the struggle of other revolutionary and progressive movements in the world, in order to stress the international dimensions of our revolution," the Head of the Palestine Cinema institution said.

The international dimension of the Palestinian Revolution has been expressed by Chairman Arafat when he said, "The Palestinian Revolution is not the revolution of the Palestinian people alone, it is also the revolution of free people all over the world as well." The Cinema Institution has already put this slogan into action; "the training sessions that the Institution usually runs," Abu Ali said, "are not limited to Palestinians. The session being run now, for example, has thirty trainees from various Palestinian organizations, as well as others from Arab and



Martyr, Abdel Hafez Asmar

foreign revolutionary and progressive movements and parties. As well, the Institution sends some of its cadres to training sessions in various friendly countries."

Abu Ali added that their are certain tasks that the Institution looks forward to accomplishing, "but owing to its limited capabilities and the continuing conspiracies against the revolution and its masses, the Institution has not been able to implement these tasks. We are badly in need of narrative films to register the struggle of our people; for cinema is not an informatory medium alone, but also a cultural activity that may serve in the field of the general national culture of our people. In a narrative film we can show many of the aspects of our people's struggle."

Anyhow, revolutions always face difficulties and obstacles, yet the word 'impossible' is always excluded from the revolutionaries vocabulary. What then, is the Palestine Cinema Institution doing to overcome such difficulties and obstacles, and what are its projects for the near future?

"To overcome some of the incapacities," the Head of the Cinema Institution said, "we are making contacts with some friendly Arab and foreign personalities and states to commence an important project — the production of 'Al-motasha'il' — 'The pessimistic optimist'. The

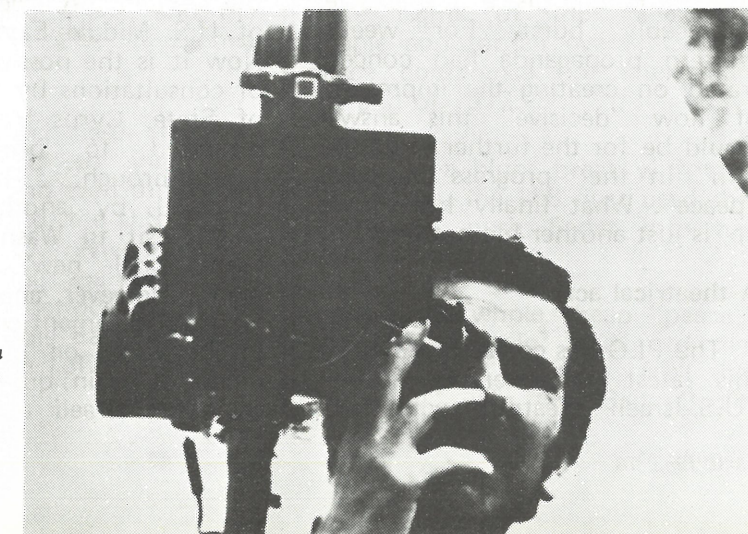
film is based on Palestinian novelist, Emil Habibe's "Sa'id Abi El-Nahs El-motasha'il", which critics consider as the most significant Arab novel of the third quarter of the twentieth century. The novel derives its significance from the fact that its subject matter was taken from occupied Palestine, and that it constitutes a register of the conditions of Palestinians under occupation since 1948. Its writer, Emile Habibe has been under the occupation since its first days and is now a member of the Politburo of the Israeli Communist Party, 'Rakah', and a member of the Knesset.

"Through the style, which ranges between extreme satire and extreme tragedy, the chief character, Sa'id Abi El-Nahs, who unwittingly deals with the occupiers, but remains Arab oriented, the writer was capable of uncovering the Zionist structure in occupied Palestine, and the real

conditions in which the Arab Palestinians there, live."

Brother Abu Ali concluded his talk by stressing the significance of the relative shift in western public opinion from the previous unconditional support for the Zionist state. He said that the courageous operations of our fighters inside occupied Palestine, and the uprisings of our people there, revealed the absurdity of Golda Meir's allegation that "there is no such people as the Palestinian people." Chairman Arafat's speech at the United Nation's in 1974 also stressed the legality of the Palestinian people's demands and exposed the aggressive nature of Zionism.

Abu Ali also expressed gratitude to all sympathisers and friends of the Palestinian Revolution, especially those working in the cinema field who have visited the Cinema Institution and the Palestinian camps, and have done a great service for us in their films which expressed the legality of our cause to their masses and served in shifting public opinion in their countries more in favour of our cause. He also expressed his regards to Vanessa Redgrave, the maker of the film, 'The Palestinian', and to the British Workers Revolutionary Party, in their solid stand with the Palestinian cause, a fact that reflects the British masses opposition to the grievances inflicted by the British government against the Palestinian people during the British mandate in Palestine.



Martyr, Hani Jawhariyya





William Rogers



False smile to Sadat



Hearty smile to Begin

## UNITED STATES: NO TO MIDDLE EAST PEACE

When the Zionist government, on 18 June 1978 finally delivered its, as elusive as impudent, "answer" to the "thorough" questions posed to it by the U.S. on the future of the Palestinian West Bank and Gaza territories, yet another vain bubble in the U.S. Middle East "peace" spectacle, foreseeably burst. For weeks, Western propaganda had concentrated on creating the impression of how "decisive" this answer would be for the further "momentum" in the "progress" towards "peace". What finally has turned up, is just another big nothing.

### A theatrical act.

The PLO has correctly qualified this latest maneuver as another "U.S.-Israeli theatrical act which

will not deceive the Palestinian people"; Syrian and other Arab circles have spoken of a "comedy aiming at the continued occupation of Arab territories". The U.S. propagandists, however, are just hurrying in trying to turn attention to a "new" alleged mile-stone, the next in the never-ending chain of U.S. Middle East "initiatives": Now it is the possible resumption of consultations by U.S. Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance, which is supposed to bring about a "breakthrough". This might be followed by another "decisive" Sadat visit to Washington, and a "sensational new" U.S. "peace plan". However, another "crucial" Israeli government crisis may come in between, or just a delaying illness of Begin; quite possibly also the next Israeli aggression — an

aggression paid for and equipped with U.S. money and arms — which will then be followed by "sincere" U.S. efforts to "contain" this aggression. Afterwards, maybe, new U.S. or Israeli elections hampering the "progress towards peace" may be imminent, and so on.

This game has now been going on for more than a decade.

If one reviews all the spectacular and often repetitive U.S. Middle East initiatives undertaken since 1967, and intensified since the October War of 1973, it turns out that nothing has finally been achieved from them, at least nothing in the interests of the people in the region — including even the Jewish community — who continue to suffer from wars,

injustice, homelessness and growing social problems. The only one drawing short-time profits from all the vain "momentum towards peace" seems to be the U.S. itself.

More and more it turns out that those who believe in the possibility of a U.S.-instrumented peace for the Middle East, not only neglect the U.S. pro-Zionist bias and continued neglect of the central national rights of the Palestinian people, they also confuse the many peace declarations, promises and even prayers on the part of the U.S. with its real intentions: For the U.S. is obviously either not able or not willing to bring about any kind of comprehensive peace, not to speak of a just one.

### Turning round and round and buying time.

Following the Israeli aggression in June 1967, the U.S. came up with U.N. Security Council resolution 242 which, while trying to cut out the Palestinian people, intended to appease the Arab regimes by calling for Israeli withdrawal from the newly occupied territories. Since then, however, the U.S. has in reality done nothing, even for the implementation of 242.

When the Palestinian resistance saw a popular upsurge in the late sixties, and its strikes began to be felt by the Zionist invaders, the U.S. rushed to present its "Rogers"-initiative in 1969/70, calling for Israeli withdrawal "within 3 months" with "insubstantial alterations" of the pre-'67 borders, and Palestinian "reparation" or compensation.

But as soon as this initiative had made political impact with the Arab governments, the U.S. simply exploited it to bring about the massacre against the Palestinian people in Jordan. When only this "progress towards peace" had been achieved, the Arab regimes heard nothing further of the realization of the Rogers plan.

But when Arab national solidarity reached a peak in the 1973 October War against the Zionist occupiers, — parallel to the consolidation of the national oil resources — the U.S. again rushed to the scene with its "peace" initiatives. And as with the "Rogers" plan and as is always the case when the U.S. Middle East "peace-makers" are in trouble, they sought for the cooperation and help of the Soviet Union to "stabilize" the situation. The game of "Geneva" started.

Solemn promises were given to Arab regimes and even to the Palestinians that, in exchange for "moderation", the U.S. would work quickly for an early and comprehensive settlement including a just solution for the Palestinian problem.

But in reality the U.S., instead of stopping Zionist aggression, worked for the very contrary: to buy time, to split Arab ranks, to hit the Palestinian people, and to back Zionist arrogance. As soon as the U.S. had, through diplomatic spectacles — the delusive U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian Sinai deal and other maneuvers — created enough Arab illusion and disunity, Geneva faded away like a Fatamorgana. Instead, the Lebanese War and another massacres against the Palestinian people were instigated.

And the more Arab regimes tried to please the U.S. "peace-makers" by pressing the Palestinian resistance — and some also by snubbing the Soviet Union, the less the U.S. was ready to promote anything real for peace, and the more reckless became its Zionist stooges.

When the Lebanese slaughter eventually failed to yield the desired results and even threatened to go out of hand, the U.S., at the end of 1976/77, revived the old game, pretending again to work ardently and seriously for an overall just Middle East peace and the reconvening of the Geneva conference.

### Carter's broken vows.

With the new Carter emerging, the spectacle escalated: week after week, month after month, the impression of a "decisive" U.S. Middle East peace initiative was created, amplified by excited media campaigns. For some time, it really looked, as if the Carter administration, acknowledging the need for a "homeland" for the Palestinian people, intended to realize a less destructive and short-sighted Middle East policy. However, when one takes a closer look at all the "stirring" U.S. Middle East declarations since March 1977, they were rather a mixture of the old Rogers-plan and also the never-implemented Brookings Middle East study of 1975.

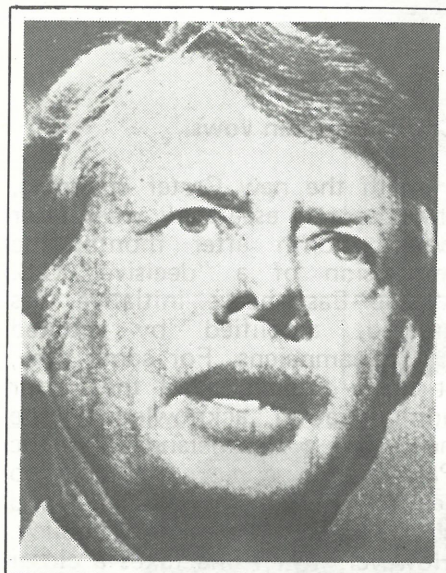
Moreover, it soon turned out, that again new and ever new deadlines were set for the expected "break-through", and ever new reasons given for delays in the "progress towards peace": Vance had to shuttle through the Middle East, Carter had to see Rabin, then Sadat, Assad, Crown Prince Fahd, Begin, afterwards Vance again had to shuttle through the Middle East, and so on, with tangible results equal to zero!

When the game eventually came to an open impasse in September 1977, the U.S. again pulled the emergency brake of Soviet cooperation in a common U.S.-U.S.S.R. Middle East declaration, including a clear-cut and solemn pledge for the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and for an overall Geneva peace conference not later than the end of 1977.

But in a blunt break with this declaration, the U.S. just used the respite to push Sadat into his amuck "initiative".

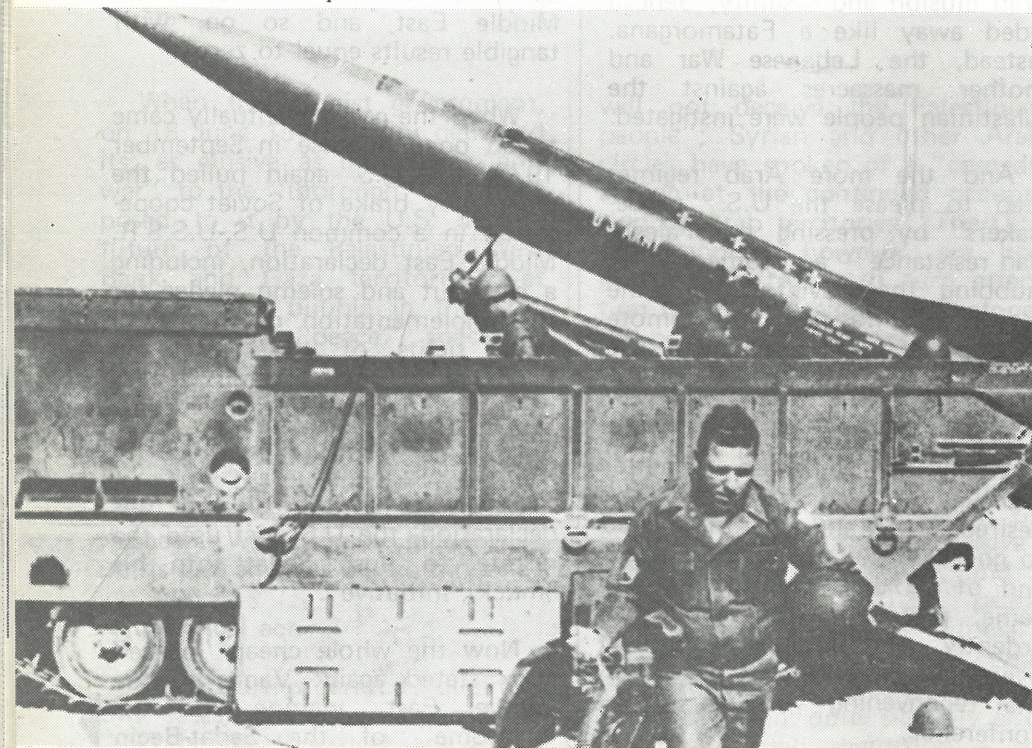
Now the whole cheap "peace" hoax stated again: Vance to the Middle East, waiting for the "outcome" of the Sadat-Begin





## THE U.S. DOES NOT WANT PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

U.S. tanks "to secure peace in the M.E."



talks, Carter in "decisive" talks with Sadat, Begin, King Khaled; Atherton preparing for the "break-through"; the U.S. "seriously" working for Israeli restraint in settlements; finally the next Israeli aggression in Lebanon, the U.S. "deeply concerned" with an Israeli withdrawal, then occupied with "balanced" arms sales "for peace" in the Middle East and so on.

**The only constants: US. support for Zionist militarists; exploitation of Arab oil and capital; soaring arms sales.**

Nothing really has been achieved in the course of all the breath-taking U.S. "peace" policy, with the exception of the following "achievements"

Military and economic support for the Zionist militarists has been escalated, which in fact, paved the way for the takeover of the ultra-Zionist Begin faction. Furthermore the U.S. recklessly expands consumption of Middle East oil and devalues Arab dollar assets, (In 1974, Arab oil comprised 14% of U.S. imports, in 1976 already 36%, with the share still growing, together with U.S. overall oil imports rising). Besides, U.S.

highly profitable arms sales to the Middle East are soaring (during the last five years over \$33 billion worth of arms have been sold alone to Iran, Israel and Saudi Arabia, that means 65% of U.S. overall arms exports, not taking into account the latest spectacular U.S. arms sales to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt).

Apparently, the U.S. has come to the conclusion that it can continue quite well with such a strategy of continued tension and exploitation in the Middle East, under the cover of its never-ending "peace" policy.

**At the expense of the whole of the Middle East and Western Europe.**

For the people in the Middle East, the U.S. "peace" policy is, however, no comedy, but means social catastrophe, war and terror. Obviously, the Jewish people are among the victims of the U.S. strategy of no peace in the Middle East. The U.S. rather uses the Zionist state as its compliant tool, than being concerned about security and peace for the Jewish community.

All people in the area and their true leaderships have to realize that marking and buying time, permanently talking of peace progress without ever realizing tangible results, forever creating new obstacles and set-backs, are not just regrettable by-products, but basic elements in the course of U.S. Middle East policy, at the expense of all the people involved.

Moreover, there are signs that even among the U.S. "allies" in Western Europe, where the interests in a just and lasting Middle East solution are more vital and sincere, concern about the destructive consequences of the U.S. Middle East policy is growing. The U.S. tries to monopolize the profits from this policy also at the expense of Western Europe; and in case of a further destabilization of the Middle East, Western Europe will be among the first victims.



# ZIONISM IN PRACTICE

## ISRAEL ADMITS LOSSES IN 'AQBIYA ATTACK

Israeli military and political leaders on June 10, admitted that heavy losses were inflicted on their forces which attacked the 'Aqbiya region on June 9.

In a interview with Israeli TV, Yigal Yadin, President of the Democratic Movement for Change claimed that the Israeli attack was launched to prevent Palestinian commando operations, but admitted that 'heavy losses' were suffered by the Israeli commando forces, whose action he nevertheless justified as 'necessary'.

Meanwhile, the Israeli Chief of Staff, Rafael Eytan, admitted the losses and declared: "This is not the first operation and it will not be the last." TV announcer Dany Levi added that "Extensive clashes occurred during the attack, and the Israeli forces faced heavy resistance."

It is worth recalling in this context that the Israelis announced the death of two officers and the wounding of eight in the operation, and claimed that the operation lasted only 15 minutes, while in reality it went on for 90 minutes.

## ISRAELI COMMANDER THREATENS SOUTH LEBANESE MAYORS

The Zionist newspaper, al-Hamishmar recently reported that the Israeli military commander of the Northern Region had met with

the mayors and notables of the Lebanese occupied villages in Bint Jbeil, and threatened that "if they resume collaboration with the Palestinian Revolution, the Israeli Army will launch a second attack on the towns and villages of South Lebanon and destroy every village whose inhabitants cooperate with the Palestinians." He added: "This time the lesson will be harsh, and the past destruction of South Lebanese villages is proof of what may happen."

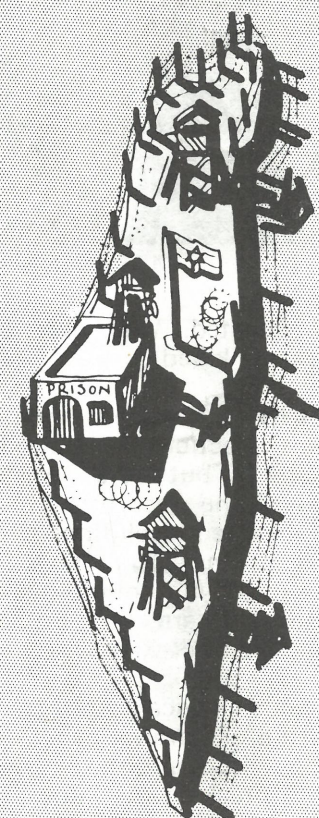
## ISRAELIS SET UP NEW CROSSING POINT INTO SOUTH LEBANON

The Israeli enemy has set up a new crossing point into South Lebanon, according to the Jerusalem newspaper Al-Shaab, which is located east of Metulla and north of Kfar Yugal. It is meant to replace what is currently known as the "good fence", which will be closed immediately after the opening of the new crossing point. Buildings for the military administration were also erected on the site.

## KNESSET MEMBER TOUBI DENOUNCES ISRAELI INCURSION IN SOUTH

Tewfiq Toubi, Knesset member for Rakah, denounced Israel's military incursion in South Lebanon and the handing over of its positions to the isolationist forces.

In a memorandum he submitted to the Knesset on June 20, demanding that Israeli interference be debated during the next meeting, Toubi said that the handing over of positions to Phalangist forces and their allies in South Lebanon, instead of to the UN forces has increased tension in the region. He added that Israel's persistent interference in Lebanon will ultimately lead to a new war which would threaten the entire region.





# NAMIBIA:

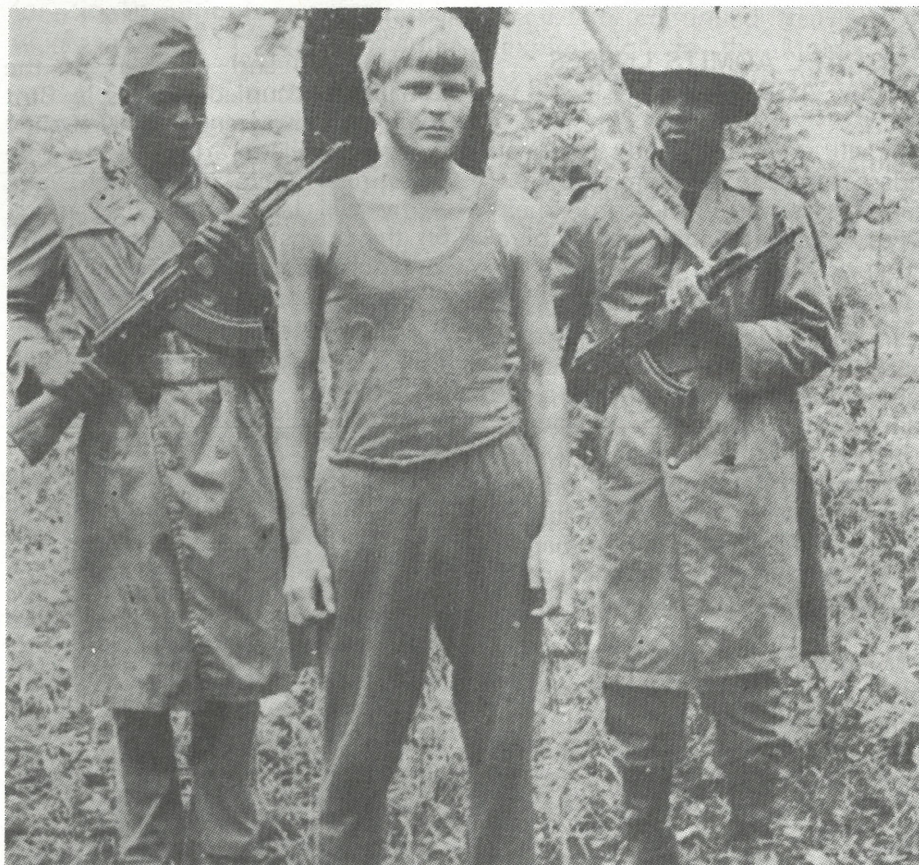
## ON THE ROAD TO FREEDOM

Southern Africa, where regimes left over from the colonial era are fighting losing battles against nationalist forces, remains the hottest spot on the African continent. The patriotic forces of Zimbabwe are on the verge of victory against the racist Ian Smith regime, while liberation movements are preparing to uproot the apartheid regime of Azania, (Sth. Africa). On the Namibian front, SWAPO, the South West African People's Organization, is waging a military and political struggle that is daily making new gains.

South Africa, ever since its forceful occupation of Namibia, in spite of repeated calls from the UN for its unconditional withdrawal, still persists in its illegal occupation under the umbrella of its western backers. To fulfil, its, and its western partners, economic greed, the apartheid regime of South Africa is using different tactics to maintain its stranglehold over one of the richest countries in Africa, Namibia.

The recent joint South African-western maneuver to maintain their hegemony over Namibia, has been the so-called peace proposal drafted by western members of the UN Security Council and, naturally, accepted by the apartheid regime.

The South African regime, after accepting the proposal, a week later, on May 4, launched the biggest ever military attack across the Namibia-Angola border. The attack was aimed at the Cassinga refugee resettlement centre, where 5,000 Namibians, mostly women, children, and old people, along with clinics and agricultural cen-



A SWAPO prisoner-of-war from South Africa.

tres are located. Well over 600 refugees were killed.

The UN was called upon to take punitive actions, as allowed in its Charter, but the western members of the Security Council, as usual, blocked resolutions aimed at this end. Instead, to save face with the public, a resolution which "expressed concern and dismay" at the senseless act was passed.

The South African strategy was to force the withdrawal of SWAPO from the negotiations. If negotiations break down due to SWAPO's withdrawal, South Africa

will have saved its western patrons' faces. Also it has made it clear that it will go ahead with elections in Namibia without the participation of SWAPO, "apparently confident of electoral success for its preferred successors in Namibia, the Turnhalle Alliance," (Africa, No. 82, June 1978, p. 46). The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, needless to say, is financed and organized by South Africa to this end; another 'internal settlement' cover.

It is worth pointing out here that SWAPO supported UN Resolution 285 which calls for elec-

tions to be held in Namibia, and yet it is SWAPO that is being presented as the obstacle to a negotiated settlement by the South African and western media. The United Nations, together with the Organization of African Unity accept SWAPO as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

The other South African adventure aimed at weakening SWAPO and blackmailing neighbouring African countries, has been the arming and infiltrating of UNITA forces into Angola to combat SWAPO and Angolan forces. However, this plot has effectively been checked by SWAPO and the Angolan army. "After removing UNITA bands out of the Central Highlands in Huambo and Bie provinces last autumn, FAPLA, (The Angolan army), conducted a campaign in the far south to cut UNITA's infiltration and supply routes," (New African Development, June 1978, p. 32). This has shattered the South African plan, for "Savimbi's UNITA is now so weak, it can perform neither of the functions desired by its South African paymasters, to harass SWAPO and to create acute problems in the south for the MPLA government," (Africa No 82, June 1978).

With the failure of its UNITA card, the South African government is saying that it has accepted the western proposal, stressing that it will continue to maintain a police force in Namibia, appoint a South African Administrator General, and annex Walvis Bay to South Africa. This is what the west and South Africa have called independence, and, naturally, SWAPO has asked for clarification.



SWAPO leader, Sam Nujoma

Walvis Bay is strategically the most important harbour on the West African coast, guarding, as it does, the important trade route around the Cape of Good Hope. South Africa maintains a military garrison in the enclave and this garrison is intended to be used to blackmail an independent Namibia. The bay, the only natural harbour Namibia has, belongs to the Pretoria regime, claim South Africa and the west, but as SWAPO Deputy Chairman, Mr. Daniel Tsongarero said, "Namibians cannot be bound by colonial treaties from the 1880's, of which they had no part. South Africa's claim for the bay is an expansionist venture." As was pointed out by the UN Council for Namibia, "The independence

of South West Africa cannot be complete without the recovery of Walvis Bay from South African control. South Africa's claim is an illegal act of racist and colonial expansionism."

South Africa's maneuvers at dealing a political and military blow to SWAPO, and at installing a stooge regime in Namibia, with western backing, is being continuously confronted. In spite of the massive superiority of South Africa's forces, SWAPO is launching attacks which are claiming a high toll of the occupation forces. The only language the Pretoria regime, under the cover of western interests, seems to understand is the barrel of a gun. The Namibian people, under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, SWAPO, are out to negotiate with the torch of victory on their side.



Crotale missile jointly developed by South Africa and France and currently manufactured under licence in South Africa



## SOLIDARITY NEWS

### US NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES CONDEMNS ISRAEL

The Governing Board of the National Council of Churches in the United States, representing some 31 Protestant and Orthodox denominations with a combined membership of some 40,000,000 American Christians, recently passed a Resolution condemning Israel's 'illegal' use of US supplied cluster bombs during its invasion of South Lebanon, in March.

The body declared that the US must share the responsibility for their illegal use and therefore for the wanton killing, mutilating, and maiming of several thousand men, women and children during, and subsequent to the invasion.

The strong resolution was introduced by American Indian leader, Eugene Crawford, and was supported by Orthodox representatives with ties to Christians in Lebanon.

During the debate on the resolution, Jean Bordman, an American Indian leader from California, displayed a cluster bomb shell which she had picked up during a recent visit to Lebanon. She said that she had seen the devastation produced by the bomb, which had made orange groves and other areas inaccessible to the Lebanese people.

### CONFERENCE OF ARAB HOUSING MINISTERS SUPPORTS PALESTINIAN STEADFASTNESS

The Third Conference of Arab Housing and Construction Ministers closed its meeting in Tunis on June 21. The conferees, who represented 22 Arab states, resolved to consolidate the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in confronting the consecutive Israeli attacks on their refugee camps,

and to support the Palestinian people under occupation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, in order to foil the Zionist plot aimed at expelling them from their land.

The conference, moreover, called for safeguarding the Arab character of Jerusalem and for preserving the religious and archeological landmarks, as well as Palestinian Folklore in the occupied land.

Lastly, the conferees expressed their rejection of the Zionist policy of establishing settlements and decided to support the Palestinian cause in all international forums.

### ILO CENSURES ISRAELI POLICY IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

In a special Resolution ratified on June 15, the International Labour Organization, (ILO), meeting in Geneva, censured Israel's acts of oppression and terrorism and its policy of racial discrimination against the workers and inhabitants of the occupied territories. The Resolution called upon the ILO Director-General to apply resolution No 9, issued in 1974, relating to the Israeli authorities repression of Palestinian workers and Union activities.

### JERUSALEM COMMITTEE STRESSES SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND ARABISM OF JERUSALEM

A PLO delegation headed by PLO Official Spokesman Abdel Muhsin Abu Maizar recently returned from Jeddah, after attending the seventh Conference of the Jerusalem Committee members: Egypt, Iran, Indonesia, Jordan,

Lebanon, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Senegal, Syria, Bangladesh, Libya and Guinea.

A communiqué issued following the two-day meeting condemned Israeli practices in Jerusalem, including settlement activities, suppression of rights, Judaization, and annexation. It denounced the desecration of Islamic and Christian holy sites in Jerusalem and other Palestinian and Arab territories, and said they constituted a challenge to international legitimacy. The Jerusalem Committee censured the repeated Israeli attacks against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, and affirmed its support for Lebanon and the PLO in resisting these attacks and its support for the Cairo and Riyadh summit resolutions governing Lebanese-Palestinian relations. It moreover denounced imperialist and racist states which supply Israel with all means of aggression, and called upon all of the Islamic Conference to exert all their capabilities for the support of the Arab cause and its essence, the Palestine question. The Committee furthermore declared that Islamic solidarity based on the liberation of Palestinian and Arab territories, above all Jerusalem, on the realization of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, and on resisting pro-Israeli forces and policies, is the only true solidarity which can exist between the Islamic and Arab worlds. Commitment to this solidarity on the part of Arab states is a pre-condition for victory over the enemies of Arabism and Islam, the communiqué said. It finally saluted the heroic steadfastness of the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied homeland.

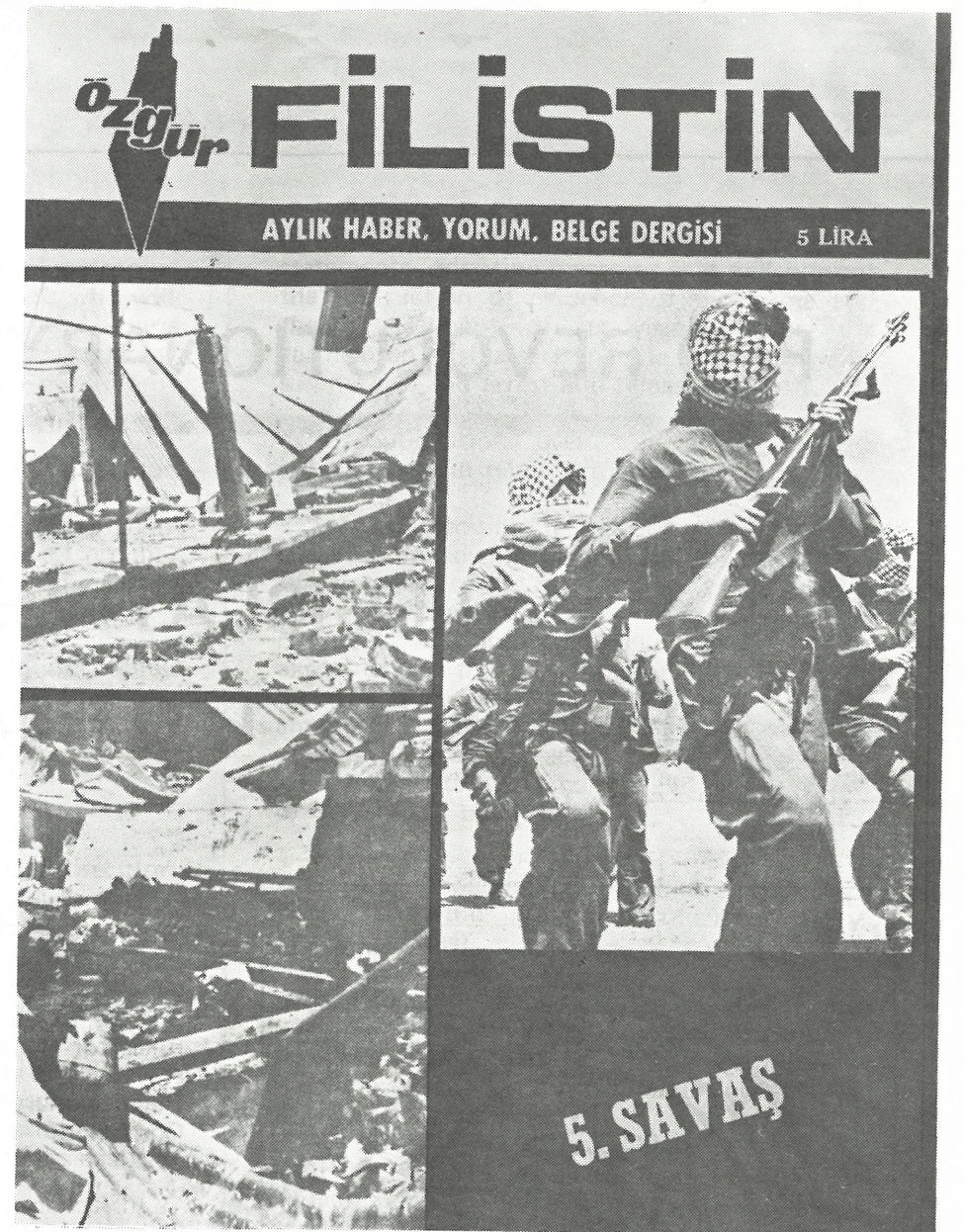
### PALESTINE SOLIDARITY WEEK ENDS IN BULGARIA

The Palestine Solidarity Week held by the Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa, and the PLO office in Bulgaria, ended on June 15 in Plovdiv, the second largest city in the country. The event was attended by a large number of Bulgarians, including intellectuals and students, who expressed their full support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

### AT PARTY CONGRESS: TITO STRESSES THAT PALESTINIAN RIGHTS ARE BASIS OF MIDDLE EAST PEACE

A PLO delegation, led by Executive Committee spokesman Abdel Muhsin Abu Maizar, have taken part in the 11th conference of the League of Yugoslav Communists, which was inaugurated in Belgrade on June 20, under the slogan "For the Continued Development of Socialist Yugoslavia". One hundred and twenty five delegations representing communist parties, progressive forces, and liberation movements from the whole world have also attended the conference.

At the inauguration ceremony Yugoslav President Joseph Broz Tito made a long speech outlining Yugoslavia's internal and foreign policies, in which he stressed that there can be no just settlement in the Middle East without the exercise by the Palestinian people of their national rights, including the right to establish their own state and without an Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories. Tito also said that Israel is the only beneficiary from the splits in Arab ranks.



### SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINE IN TURKEY

On the 30th anniversary of the usurpation of Palestine and the establishment of the Zionist state on Palestinian land, the Turkish capital, Ankara, on May 17 witnessed a big rally in support of the Palestinian cause. The rally was held in the 'Friends Cinema' where a number of speeches were made.

"Palestine" learnt that Professor Turkal Ataouf, and lawyer, Neyazi Agrensi, spoke at the rally. They

reviewed the Palestinian cause and its historical roots and development. They also lauded the sacrifices of the Palestinian people in their struggle to achieve their aim of liberating their land and establishing their independent democratic state.

Along with large numbers of the Turkish masses, a large contingent of university professors, and representatives of democratic associations and the trade unions took part in the rally.



# PLO REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE:

## LEGISLATIVE

### DECREE No. 1, OF 6/5/'78



**PLO  
REVOLUTIONARY  
JUSTICE**

The following is the text of a legislative decree issued by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and Commander-in-chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces, Decree No. 1 dated 6/5/1978, on the rules for appointing the Military Public Prosecutor, his duties and the functions of the Revolutionary Courts and the Armed Struggle Command:

In accordance with the principles of the Palestine Liberation Organization Charter and the resolutions of the Palestinian National Council, we have adopted and promulgated the following decree:

#### One: The Military Public Prosecutor

Article (1): A legal Military Public Prosecutor will be appointed by a decision of the Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization Executive Committee and the Commander-in-Chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces, to serve as public prosecutor and be responsible to the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Commander-in-Chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces.

The Military Public Prosecutor will be assisted in discharging the duties of Public pro-

secutor by a deputy with the same status, who will replace him in his absence, and a proportional number of prosecuting counsels who will be stationed by a decision of the Military Public Prosecutor, in places where Palestinians are concentrated, provided that the public prosecuting counsel be licensed to practise law.

Article (2): The Military Public Prosecutor and prosecuting counsels, before commencing their duties, will swear the following oath before the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Commander-in-Chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces:

"I swear before Almighty God to judge with justice and respect revolutionary law."

Article (3): The Military Public Prosecutor's office will consist of:

- (a) The Military Public Prosecutor
- (b) The Deputy Military Public Prosecutor
- (c) The Prosecuting Counsels
- (d) An Investigating Officer from the Armed Struggle Command in areas where the latter and Palestinian population concentrations are present.

Article (4): Duties of the Military Public Prosecutor: The Military Public Prosecutor will represent revolutionary society, institute cases in its name and prosecute in them. He has the right to issue warrants for arrest and release, forbid trial and suspend a case, in accordance with the law.

Likewise, his is the decision to file a charge, issue an opinion or written pronouncement on the sentences of the courts and annul sentences, and the right to study documents of investigations, verify facts and proofs and complete an investigation if it is incomplete.

Article (5): (a) The right to institute criminal proceedings, attend sentencings and contest them when necessary.

(b) The investigation of crimes, collection of evidence, on them, and the apprehending of the perpetrators.

(c) Receiving reports and complaints and taking them up, visiting the scene of a crime,

conducting an investigation, checking statements, adopting measures that will prevent the destruction of evidence of the crime and the concealment of its visible traces, the verification of matters and the issuing of writs, summonses and arrest and release warrants.

(d) Supervision over surveillance by the judicial force in relation to their work.

(e) The decision to suspend proceedings for legal reasons owing to the absence of one of the elements of the crime or the existence of a mitigating cause, diminished responsibility of reason for not imposing a punishment, or the expiration of the case for any cause that may quash it, such as the passage of time, a general amnesty, the death of the accused or objective reasons such as the act not having materially been committed, the culprit not being known or inadequacy of evidence.

(f) The implementation of sentences for crimes and the inspection of reformatory centres (prisons).

(g) Bringing public cases, which are fundamental in their capacity of representing the general organisation of the Revolution, following them up and not relinquishing them in any respect.

Article (6) The jurisdiction of the Military Public Prosecutor. The basic function of the members of the Military Public Prosecutor's staff is to take up public cases and set them in motion within the scope of competence of each member, in their capacity as representatives of revolutionary society whose security and stability were violated by the crime, and this representation requires them to abide by its limits or else their actions will be invalid. This involves the following:

(a) If the Public Prosecution takes up a public case it may not drop or halt it or impede its course except in circumstances specified by law.

(b) If it raises the case before the competent court it may not withdraw it even if the innocence of the accused becomes evident. In such an event it must present the fact clearly to the competent court.



## PLO REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE:

(c) The Public Prosecution may not renounce its right to review the judgement and contest it after it has been pronounced.

(d) The Public Prosecution may not contest a judgement if it has been pronounced in accordance with its pleas. If further evidence appears before the court so as to alter the character of the charge, the Public Prosecution must present its pleas before the sentence is pronounced.

If evidence comes to light after the sentencing, it has a right of review, and likewise it may ask for acquittal of the accused if it becomes apparent to it that the evidence against him is invalid.

Article (70) (a) The Investigating Officer may not detain any suspect in a criminal case for more than 24 hours without the Military Public Prosecutor's consent. If the Public Prosecutor's consent is obtained, the suspect may protest against the detention order after four days before the Central Court (the single Judge). In the event of a judgement to continue the detention, he may not protest against the detention order until 14 days after the judgement to continue it, and then before the same court.

(b) The suspect may be detained at any stage of the case by order of the Military Public Prosecutor.

(c) Orders to detain leaders and officers of the rank of Major and above may be issued with the consent of the Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization Executive Committee and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces or whoever is deputising for him. Officers of any rank may not be confined to prison before a sentence has been passed against them and they have been stripped of their rank, but they may be detained in their units.

Article (8): (a) No detained person under investigation may be released except with the consent of the Military Public Prosecutor.

(b) The Military Public Prosecutor may

order the suspect's release at any stage of the investigation. His release does not prevent him from being arrested again if it is found that circumstances require this.

Article (9): (a) The Military Public Prosecutor may not give an order to enter and search homes unless the person whose home is to be entered and searched is suspected of having committed a crime or being an accomplice in it, or in possession of things connected with the crime or concealing an accused person. The search will be legal, in the presence of the owner of the home or one of his relatives or the Mukhtar.

(b) The Investigating Officer may search the suspect and others if there are strong indications that he is concealing things of use in uncovering the truth, and may impound objects and send them with the documents of the investigation to the Military Public Prosecutor.

(c) A female may not be searched except by a female authorised to do so.

(d) If, during the search, objects accidentally come to light whose possession is considered a crime or which are of use in uncovering another crime, they must be impounded and sent with the documents of the case to the Military Public Prosecutor through the Armed Struggle Command.

Article (10): The Military Public Prosecutor, in discharging his duties, will apply all decrees issued by the Chairman of the Executive Committee and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces, and in matters not thus mentioned, will apply the text of the regulations in the revolutionary law on the principles of criminal trials of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement - Fatah.

### Two: The Revolutionary Courts

Article (11): The revolutionary courts which judge the cases referred to them by the Military Public Prosecutor in accordance with the law are of the following types:

- (a) The Central Court (the single Judge).
- (b) The Permanent Military Court.
- (c) The Revolutionary Security Court.
- (d) The Final Authority for the Confirmation of Sentences.

Article (12): The Central Court (the Single Judge)

The Central Court will be constituted with a legal judge by decree of the Chairman of the Executive Committee and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces, and its function will be to judge crimes for which the penalty does not exceed one year, with the exception of crimes committed by officers.

Article (13): The Permanent Military Court  
The Permanent Military Court will be constituted with a President and two members, one of whom at least will be a lawyer, by decree of the Chairman of the Executive Committee and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces, and its function, by virtue of its general legal power, will be to judge all crimes and the crimes of officers unless there is any specific text excluding them.

Article (14): The Revolutionary Security Court (the Higher Military Court)

The Revolutionary Security Court will be constituted with a President and two members, one of whom at least will be a lawyer, by decree of the Chairman of the Executive Committee and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces. It may consist of five members in circumstances whose importance requires this. Its function will be to judge serious crimes committed by civilians and combatants whatever their status or immunity in accordance with the law.

Article (15): The Final Authority for the Confirmation of Sentences

The Chairman of the Executive Committee and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces will carefully consider the sentences passed by the Permanent Military and Revolutionary Security Courts for the

benefit of the accused and may reduce the punishments pronounced and revoke them wholly or partially, or order a retrial with reason, or confirm a sentence. Sentences become final after confirmation by the Chairman of the Executive Committee and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces.

Article (16): Appeal against Verdicts of the Central Court (the Single Judge)

(a) Any party to the case, if it appears to him that the verdict prejudices his rights or does not accord with the principles of justice, may appeal against it in writing, within ten days from the day after the issuing of the verdict, to the Permanent Military Court, whether the verdict was in his presence or in absentia, through the Military Public Prosecutor within a period of three days from the date of presentation of the appeal.

(b) One of the members of the court will prepare a report stating the facts of the case, the nature of the verdict appealed and the reasons for the appeal. A date will be set for the court and the person appealed against will be notified, and the hearing will be conducted openly with the report being read out. The court will then hear the statement of the party lodging the appeal, the explanation of the Military Public Prosecutor's representative, the defence of the defendant and the person responsible financially. It will pass judgement on the case and its verdict will be final. But if it is evident to the court that the appeal is impermissible, or lodged without having the proper attributes, or through invalid procedures or after expiry of the time limit, it will judge if formally unacceptable and the verdict will be regarded as final.

Article (17): The members of the courts will swear the following oath prior to commencing their functions before the Chairman of the Executive Committee and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces:



## PLO REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE:

"I swear by Almighty God to judge with justice and respect revolutionary law."

Article (18): In discharging their duties, the courts will apply the regulations in the revolutionary law on the principles of criminal trials of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement — Fatah, where there is no relevant text of the decrees issued by the Chairman of the Executive Committee and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces.

### Three: The Armed Struggle Command

Article (19): (a) The Armed Struggle Command is regarded as the administrative authority entrusted with the prevention of crimes before they occur, preserving law and order in revolutionary society and protecting the lives and property of the masses of the Palestinian revolution.

(b) It is regarded as the judicial police whose task is to investigate crimes after their occurrence, search for the culprits, collect evidence concerning them, prepare reports of the actions they carry out and send them with documentary evidence and the instruments of the crime they have impounded to the Military Public Prosecutor.

Article (20): The Commander of the Armed Struggle Command will appoint an Investigating Officer in every Palestinian population concentration where the Armed Struggle Command is present, to initiate the investigation of crimes of various kinds according to the law, and submit cases after their completion to the Commander of the Armed Struggle Command who, in turn, will refer them to the Military Public Prosecutor.

Article (21): (a) The Investigating Officer in the Armed Struggle Command may have the authority to judge minor infractions and misdemeanours with the agreement of the wronged or injured party in situation in which the filing of a case depends on the presentation of a complaint. These offences are:

(1) Crimes committed against property if

the wronged party is of the same descent or family branch as the offender, his wife, legal guardian or responsible for him.

- (2) Taking the law into one's own hands.
- (3) Fornication between close relatives.
- (4) Bodily harm resulting in suspension from work for a period of ten days or less.
- (5) Breaking into homes by day and places open to the public.
- (6) Verbal threats.
- (7) Taking goods with the intention of not paying for them.
- (8) Abuse of confidence.
- (9) Concealment of a foundling.
- (10) Unlawful use of another person's possessions.
- (11) The crimes of adultery and slander provided that the wronged party making the complaint assumes the role of personal plaintiff.

The Military Public Prosecutor will be notified of the infractions and misdemeanours specified in this article, and the manner of dealing with them is a matter of military administration.

(b) With regard to other crimes, the Investigating Officer in the Armed Struggle Command must initiate the investigation into them and send it as soon as it is completed to the Military Public Prosecutor through the Commander of the Armed Struggle Command.

Article (22): All previous decrees related to this matter which conflict with the rule of this decree are regarded as abrogated as from the date of its issue.

Article (23): This decree will come in force as from the date of its issue.

Article (24): This decree will be published and circulated to all relevant departments.

Issued in Beirut on Saturday, 6/5/1978 Ad, 29 Jumada Al Awal 1398 AH.

**Yasser Arafat,**  
Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Executive Committee,  
Commander-in-Chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces.

## ASSASSINATION OF PLO REPRESENTATIVE IN KUWAIT: ALI NASSER YASIN



On June 15, the militant, Ali Nasser Yasin, Director of the PLO Office in Kuwait was assassinated in his home. Ali Yasin was one of Fateh's important cadres, who joined Fateh at its beginnings, grew with it and gave it all his potentials.

Following his assassination, the PLO Executive Committee held an emergency meeting, on June 16, and released the following communique:

"During its meeting, held at noon on June, 16, in Beirut, the PLO Executive Committee discussed the savage and cowardly assassination of Ali Nasser Yassin, the Director of the PLO Office in Kuwait.

"The Executive Committee believes that this ugly crime, which was directed against the Palestinian people and Revolution, was executed by agents of Zionism hiding behind certain Arab intelligence services in order to harm the Palestinian struggle and create confusion within the Palestinian and Arab arenas for the benefit of imperialism, Zionism and their agents.

"The martyr Ali Nasser Yasin was carrying out his responsibilities in all loyalty and honesty, and had offered huge services to the Palestinian people through his work, as every one who knew him is well aware.

"In strongly condemning this method of political assassination, and this organized terrorism directed against the PLO, its leaders and representatives, and against the Palestinian people as a whole, the PLO Executive Committee denounces this savage crime committed against Ali Nasser Yasin and considers the perpetration of this crime by well-known and suspect groups to be a cowardly act in the face of which it will not stand idle."



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**War breaks out from Palestine..  
and Peace starts from Palestine.**

*Yasser Arafat*

**La Guerre se déclare eu Palestine..  
et La Paix Commence eu Palestine.**

*Yasser Arafat*

**La Guerra se estalla desde Palestina..  
y la Paz empieza en Palestina.**

*Yasser Arafat*

Palestine Liberation Organization



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