



**JERUSALEM IS ARAB**

**P.L.O.**  
information  
bulletin

Vol. 4, No. 20/21  
15-30 November 1978

# Palestine



**PALESTINE  
IS THE CORE**



## 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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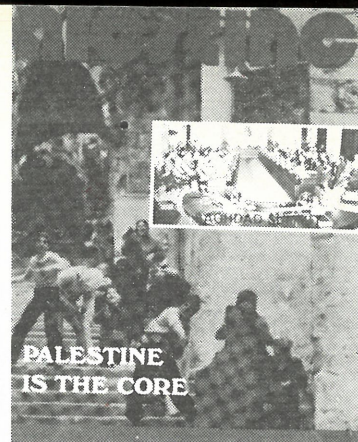
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## EDITORIAL



## 29 TH. OF NOVEMBER - U.N. SOLIDARITY DAY WITH PALESTINE

Thirty-one years ago, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted a resolution to partition Palestine between the Zionist settlers and the indigenous population of Palestine, the Palestinians. The resolution reflected the balance of powers prevailing in the U.N. at that time and clearly showed the bias in favour of the Zionist project to occupy Palestine. Although the Zionist settlers made up about 600,000 people, they were given 56.47%, while the Palestinian Arabs, who with 1,500,000 constituted the majority of the population, were given only 42.88% of their own country and original homeland. The rest, which made up 0.65%, was to comprise the holy places in Jerusalem and Bethlehem and to be internationalized.

No doubt that the Palestinian Arabs refused to share their homeland with foreign settlers. The Zionists, on the other hand, making profit of the British mandate, accepted the resolution and, at the same time, criticized it, because they intended to make Palestine so "Jewish as Britain is British and America American". The pressure put on those countries inside the U.N., which were against the partition, is well known, and Harry Truman, then US President, played a major role to "convince" the member states to vote for partition. Since that time we notice the influence of the Zionist lobby on the US administration.

Summing up the past 31 years, we can note the falseness of that resolution, which resulted in wars, bloodshed and destruction. The Middle East is still suffering from that cruel resolution, and the peoples of the region are paying the price for it. The 56 independent states, at that time present in the U.N., have in 1978 turned into 142 states, and this changed the balance in the UN General Assembly. The peoples of the world are continuing their struggle for more freedom and independence, against colonialism and hegemony. Even the Palestinian people, who were, and still are, the target of Zionist ambitions, achieved a lot through their perseverance, continuous sacrifices and resistance. On this

occasion, we can recall the famous saying of the British historian Arnold Toynbee who said, that those who don't own it, gave Palestine to those, who don't deserve it.

Nowadays, after 31 years, it is the cynical paradox of history, that the U.N. recognizes its mistake. However, this international body still suffers from the hegemony of the Western imperialist influence. That it has been able, to declare the 29th. of November the International Day of Solidarity with Palestine, can be considered a great achievement. But those Western countries, which pretend to be civilized countries, still support Israeli aggression and expansion at the expense of the suffering Palestinian people. They talk about Human Rights but act in paying money and military aid for aggression, expansion and destruction.

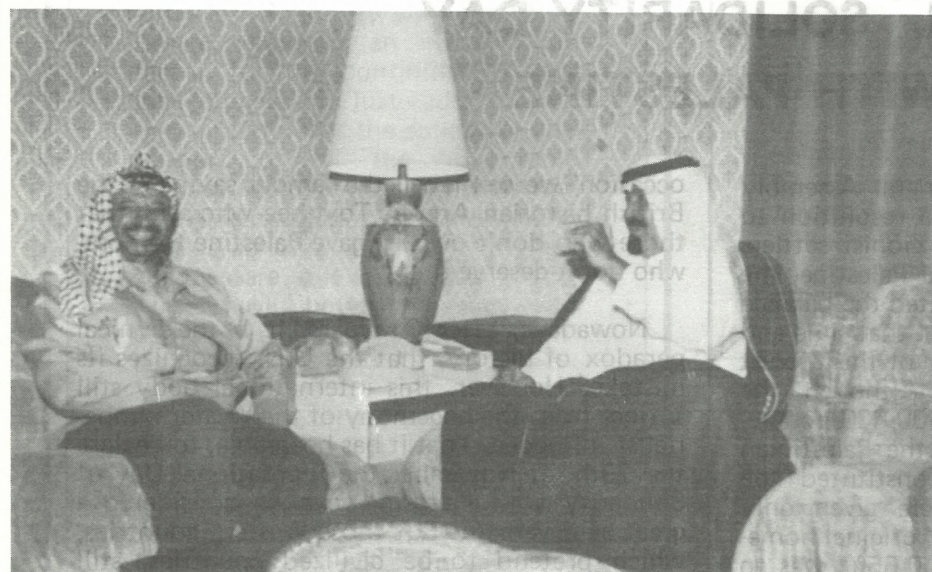
It is due to the Palestinian struggle and perseverance, that this day has become an International Day of Solidarity with Palestine and its struggling people. Nowadays, the Palestine cause has been revived, and Palestine is one of the most hot and explosive points in the world. The continuity of the Palestinian struggle will be able to change many of the hostile attitudes towards the Palestinian just cause. Palestine enjoys day by day successive recognition, successes and growing international support. The Zionists, who tried for the last 31 years to falsify and distort the history of the Middle East, are becoming more and more isolated. Some agents, who were hired by the Zionists and their U.S. allies, were condemned by their peoples. Palestine remains the core and the crux of the Middle East conflict, and without settling the Palestine question there will be no peace in the region.

Finally we can say, that solidarity is very important, and that international solidarity is a great help for our people. It helps our people to feel that they are not left alone in facing injustice and cruelty. It is supported by all honorable peoples all over the world.

\*PXLB  
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# PALESTINE NOTES



Yasser Arafat conferring with Saudi Prince Abd-Allah Ben Abd Al-Aziz

## ARAFAT MEETS PRINCE ABDALLAH BEN ABD AL-AZIZ

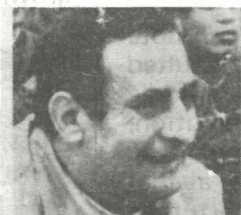
On 12 November, Yasser Arafat met in Mecca with Prince Abdallah Ben Abd Al-Aziz, Saudi Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the National Guard. The meeting lasted for almost an hour and covered recent developments regarding the Palestinian cause after the Camp David agreements and the Arab Summit in Baghdad. Discussions also dealt with the positive consequences of the Jerusalem pilgrimage launched to incite Moslems to struggle for the liberation of Jerusalem and Palestine from Zionist occupation.

## ARAFAT RECEIVES CABLES OF CONGRATULATION

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, received cables of congratulations on the occasion of Al-Adha Feast on November 14 from Ahmad al-Khatib, Commander of the Lebanese

Arab Army, from Kamal Shatila, General Secretary of the Working People's Union, from Taher Abdel-Hakim, on behalf of the Egyptian National Democratic Movement, from the Egyptian Democratic Youths, and from the National Union of Egyptian students.

All five cables expressed support for the Palestinian Revolution and its role at the Baghdad summit, and condemned Sadat's treacherous policy.



Abul Hol

## PLO DELEGATION VISITS CHINA

A PLO delegation arrived in Peking on 31 October 1978, led by Hayel Abdul-Hamid (Abul Hol), member of Fateh's Central Committee and special envoy of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, in

order to discuss with the Chinese leadership the Middle East situation and to explain the PLO's position on the Camp David accords.

The PLO delegation first met with Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying, who gave a banquet for the delegation attended by Army Deputy Chief of Staff Wang Shang-Jung. Abul Hol thanked China for its support and for its military and political aid in "the most critical of times". Vice Foreign Minister Ho stated that China continued to refuse to recognize Israel as a state and declared that "any settlement in the Middle East which ignores the national rights of the Palestinian people and does not bring with it total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories is no real settlement."

On 2 November, Abul Hol met for two hours with Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-Nien and handed to him a long written message from Yasser Arafat for Chairman Hua Kuo-Feng regarding the latest Middle East developments in the light of the Camp David accords. Vice Premier Li asked Abul Hol to convey the warm greetings of Chairman Hua and the entire Chinese leadership and people to Arafat and the Palestinian people. Also at the meeting were Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying and other foreign ministry and national defense ministry officials.

## ABUL HOL VISITS KOREAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

The PLO delegation led by Abul Hol left Peking for a visit to the People's Republic of Korea. The delegation was received at P'yongyang airport by the Korean Deputy Prime-Minister and the Deputy Foreign Minister. At a

reception in honour of the Palestinian delegation, the Deputy Premier affirmed that for peace to be established, Israel must withdraw completely from all occupied Arab territories and the Palestinians must regain their national rights, specifically their right of return, self-determination and the establishment of an independent state on Palestinian soil under the leadership of the PLO. Abul Hol praised Korea's firm stand towards the Palestinian Resistance and its goals and exposed the dangerous repercussions of the Camp David accords on the Palestinian-Arab cause. On 6 November 1978, Abul Hol met with the Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Korea, who affirmed his country's support for the Palestinian people's struggle under the leadership of the PLO.

## SWEDISH PLO REPRESENTATIVE CRITICIZES NOBEL PRIZE COMMITTEE

The representative of the PLO to Sweden, Daoud Kaluti, in a statement criticized the award of the Nobel "Peace" Prize to Begin and Sadat. The statement reminds of the murder of Count Bernadotte, late UN mediator in Palestine, the Stern Gang bombing of the King David Hotel, the Deir Yassin massacre and the recent terror attacks and bomb raids on Lebanon led by Begin, and asks how a man with a past filled with nothing but terror can be awarded the "Peace" Prize. "If, according to Western understanding and the Norwegian Nobel Prize Committee, terror brings peace prizes, then our people and the people of the developing countries have to reconsider our understanding of the Western World's civilization and "peace" in general. This means also, that all peoples struggling for true peace



Bulgarian Red Cross President Dr. Giral Akmatov receives the Palestine Red Crescent delegation led by its President Dr. Fathi Arafat

## PALESTINIAN RED CRESCENT DELEGATION MEETS BULGARIAN RED CROSS

A delegation from the Palestine Red Crescent Association, headed by Doctor Fathi Arafat, held important talks in Sofia with leaders from the Bulgarian Red Cross, aimed at strengthening ties between the two associations.

The visit lasted eight days, during which the delegation met with several officials from the Bulgarian Politburo, the Cabinet and the Health Ministry, and visi-

ted different technical teaching Institutes in various parts of Bulgaria. The delegation also visited and placed a wreath on the tomb of the Bulgarian nationalist hero Georgi Dimitrov.

The Red Crescent Association issued an invitation to the Bulgarian Red Cross to visit the Association, its medical institutions, and to view its medical and social activities.

Officials from the Bulgarian Red Cross and the Ministry of Health expressed their desire to accept the invitation as soon as possible.

have only armed struggle left as a means to achieve it", says the statement, which finally expresses its belief, that "the decent Scandinavian people do not agree with what the Norwegian Nobel Prize Committee have agreed upon today."

## NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER: "RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIANS STILL UNSOLVED"

The Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund criticized Israel's



# PALESTINE NOTES

West Bank policy in a foreign policy statement to the Storting (Parliament), on 9 November 1978.

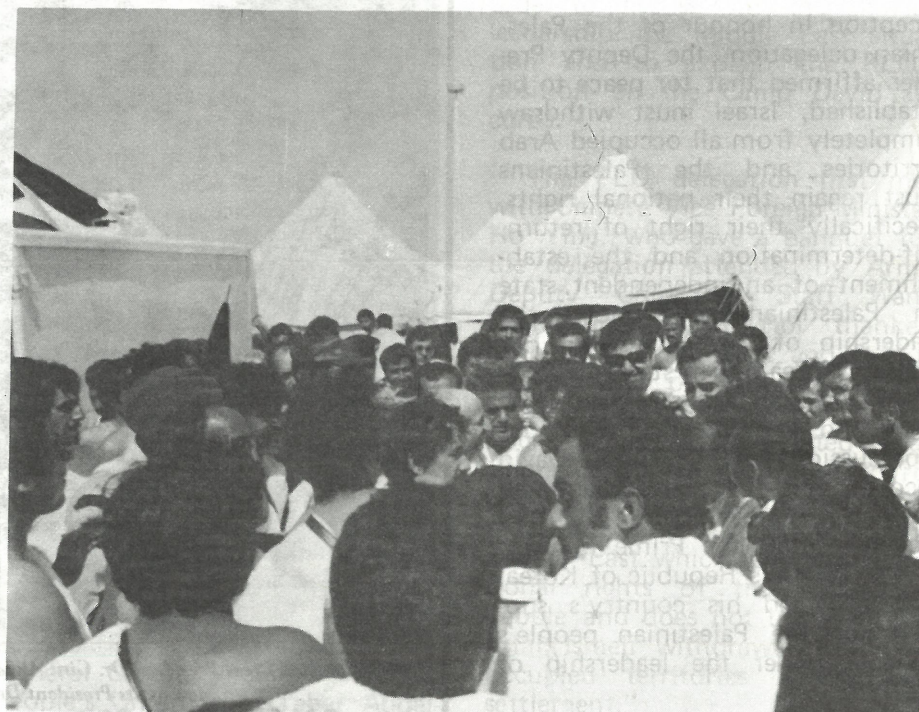
"The situation in the Middle East is further complicated by Israel's continued pursuance of the settlement policy, which does not seem to ease the efforts aimed at a negotiated solution," Frydenlund said.

"It is here that we are confronted with one of the most difficult features in the new situation the split in the Arab world's view on President Sadat's new policy and the negative reaction to the Camp David framework agreements," he said.

He added, "The rights of the Palestinians and the final status of the West Bank and Jerusalem are crucial and still unsolved issues in the Middle East."

## PALESTINIAN MILITARY DELEGATION IN TUNISIA

A Palestinian military delegation headed by Colonel Motlak Hamdan, which was visiting Tunisia early November, met with the Tunisian Defence Minister, who confirmed his country stand in support of the Palestinian cause and the struggle of the Palestinian people, led by PLO, their sole legitimate representative to regain Palestinian national rights. The delegation also met the head of the Tunisian Military Academy, and representatives of the Dustur socialist party.



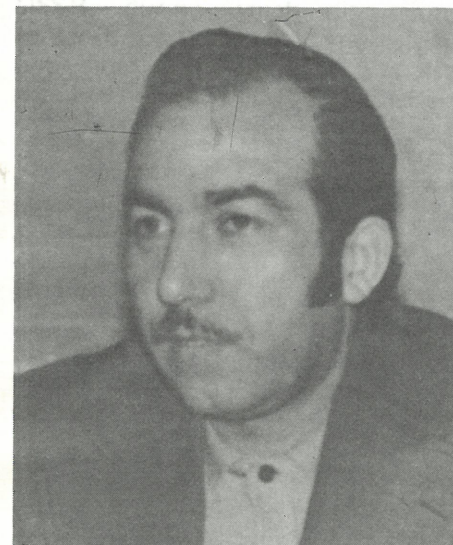
*Palestinian pilgrims gathering around Chairman Arafat*

## PALESTINIANS ON "JERUSALEM HAJJ"

A large PLO delegation numbering about 400 members coming from various Arab countries and led by Yasser Arafat, PLO Chairman and Head of the Armed Forces, participated in this year's Al-Hajj, the traditional annual Islamic pilgrimage to the holy sites in Mecca. About two million pilgrims gathered there, among them tens of thousands Palestinians, many of them from all parts of the occupied territories. While marshing around the sacred Ka'ba, thousands of people were praying to God to support the Palestinian people in their just struggle to regain their homeland.

On Friday, 11 November 1978, Chairman Arafat delivered a speech on Mona hill in Mecca where thousands of Muslims were gathering. Arafat explained the purpose behind naming the 1978

pilgrimage the "Jerusalem Pilgrimage", stressing on the fact that Jerusalem is not for the Palestinians alone but belongs to all Muslims as well as to all religious groups. Thus the danger threatening Jerusalem and the sacred places of Palestine through Zionist exclusivism and arrogance, is at the same time a serious threat to the whole Arab world and to all religious communities. He invited all Muslims to join the Palestinians in their just struggle for the sake of liberating Jerusalem from the Zionist occupation. Tens of thousands of Palestinian posters, booklets and post-cards were distributed. Chairman Arafat, the Palestinians and the PLO were hailed by the scores of pilgrims, and the Palestinian delegation from the occupied territories melted their voices with the voice of their leader, asking for their rights to self-determination and to establish their own independent state in Palestine.



## ABU JIHAD ESCAPES ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

Abu Jihad, Member of the Fateh Central Committee and of the General Command of the Assifa forces, narrowly escaped a Zionist attempt to assassinate him and his guards on November 10, when remote - controlled explosive charges were planted on the side of a road while he was on an inspection tour of positions in south Lebanon. Special groups and engineering units of the Palestinian Revolution forces combed the area in search of suspects.

The Central Committee of Fateh, and the General Command of the Assifa forces, received several telegrams congratulating them on the escape of Abu Jihad after the assassination attempt.

On 13 November, Abu Jihad visited the positions of the Qastal Forces in South Lebanon, where he met with the commanders and cadres of this unit and briefed them on recent developments following the Baghdad Summit.

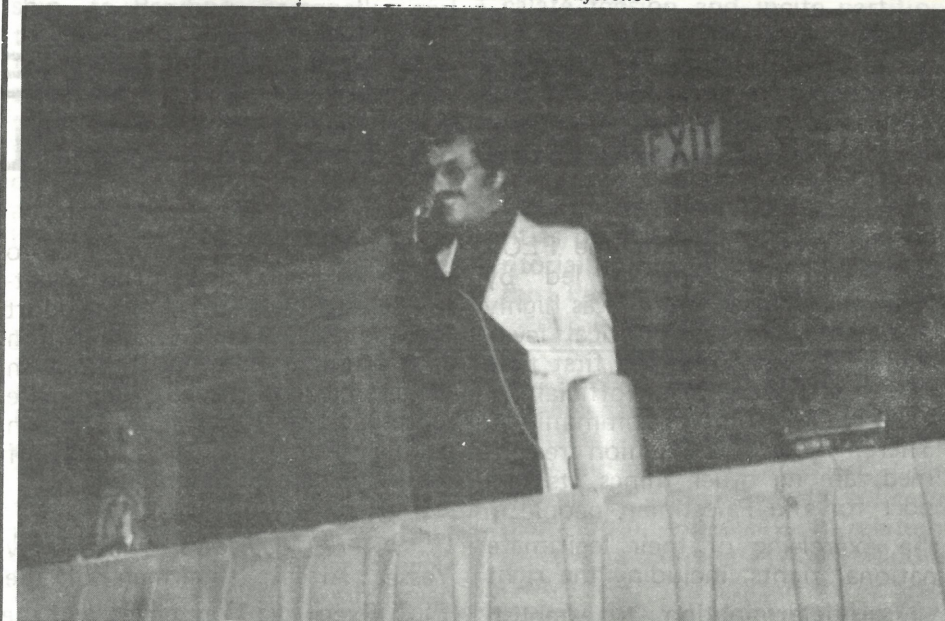
## CONFERENCE OF ARAB-AMERICAN UNIVERSITY GRADUATES

The Association of Arab-American Graduates Society held its annual conference in Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA, between 27-29 September 1978 which was attended by over 1,000 members. Mr. Hattem, Husseini, head of the PLO information office in Washington, addressed the conference, reading a letter of Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO, expressing his congratulations and best wishes for the success of the conference.

Walid Junblat, head of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, addressed the conference on behalf of the Lebanese National Movement, stressing the unity of blood and struggle between the Palestinian revolution and Lebanese progressive national movement for the sake of Palestine's liberation and to safeguard the Palestinian Revolution.

The Palestinian poet, Samih

*Samih al-Kassem addresses the conference*



al-Kassem, who lives in occupied Palestine, addressed the conference on behalf of our Palestinian people living under the Israeli occupation, confirming the determination and steadfastness to offer every valuable sacrifice until the liberation of Palestine. He also explained to those attending the methods of terrorism and suppression used by Zionists during the last 30 years.

The Palestinian poets Moe'n Bsseiso, Mahmoud Darwish and Samih al-Kassem contributed to the great success of the conference with Palestinian revolutionary verses. They also toured the cities of Chicago, Washington, New York, Los Angeles and San Francisco where they recited their poems.

The atmosphere of the conference was also elevated by the performance of the visiting Palestinian Dancing Group from Souq al-Gharb, Lebanon, whose melodies and traditional dances aroused enthusiasm among the audience. This group also performed in other cities of the US.



## PALESTINE NOTES



Yasser Arafat lays a wreath at the Lenin mausoleum in Moscow

### JOINT COMMUNIQUE ENDS SUCCESSFUL SOVIET-PLO TALKS

The recent visit by the PLO's delegation to Moscow led by Chairman Yasser Arafat was highly successful. On the political level, the talks ended for the first time with the release of an official Soviet-PLO joint communique. Therein, the Soviet-Union reaffirmed, among other things, its support for the Palestinian people in the exercising of their legitimate national rights, including the right to self-determination, to establish

their independent state and to return to their homes. The Soviet-Union also reaffirmed its support for the PLO's equal participation in all Middle East negotiations in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Following is the text of the important communique:

"A PLO delegation, headed by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and the

General Commander of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution, paid a cordial visit to the USSR from October 27th to November 1st, 1978.

Yasser Arafat was received by Alexei Kosygin, member of the Soviet Communist Party Politburo and Prime Minister. The PLO delegation headed by Arafat also held a meeting with Andrei Gromyko, member of the CPSU Politburo and Foreign Minister of the

USSR, during which discussions centered on issues of interest to both sides. The delegation was also received by Boris Ponomarev, candidate Politburo member and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with whom discussions took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and understanding, and focused on the situation in the Middle East and the requirements of the struggle to seek a just solution of the Palestine cause within the framework of a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

The Palestinian and Soviet sides strongly condemned the unilateral deal concluded at Camp David between Egypt and Israel under the auspices of the USA, and described it as collusion against the Arabs which aims to help Israel in consolidating its presence in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, and to prevent the Arab Palestinian people from exercising their inalienable national rights.

The two sides also stressed their strong conviction that this anti-Arab policy finds expression in the Israeli-Egyptian unilateral treaty which was prepared in Washington; and the attempt to impose this anti-Arab policy, which aims to foil the overall just settlement in the Middle East, and to replace that settlement with partial solutions which only serve the interests of the aggressor and the forces that support it.

The two sides also confirmed that the Egyptian capitulationist appeasement seriously harms the just cause of the Palestinian People and the struggle of the Arab peoples for national liberation and for the consolidation of their independence.

The participants in the talks believe that the charter of the

Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, in which the PLO is an active member, was an important factor in expanding the zone of struggle against imperialist and Zionist conspiracies; and that the task of uniting and organizing all the forces opposed to separate and anti-Arab deals acquires special importance in the current phase.

In this context, the two sides approved the convening, of the Arab Summit conference in Baghdad.

Yasser Arafat spoke about the Palestinian people's struggle, saying that the Palestinian People will not allow anyone to solve the Palestine question on their behalf, particularly if such a solution is detrimental to their legitimate rights. Arafat moreover confirmed that separate deals will not have any effect on the Palestinian Arab People, for they are illegal and rejected. He expressed, in the name of the PLO leadership and of the Palestinian People, his thanks to the Communist Party Central Committee; to the Soviet leadership, to Brezhnev personally; and to the Soviet people in general for their fraternal and constant assistance to the Palestinian People in their struggle. Arafat added that the strengthening of friendship and cooperation ties with the USSR and the Socialist States has always been the PLO's strategic line.

The Soviet side reiterated its principled stand in seeking to realize a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, of which the Palestinian People's national legitimate rights are an inseparable part. The Soviet side also announced the USSR's solidarity with the Palestinian People and with other Arab peoples waging a just struggle to eradicate the traces of Israeli aggression and to achieve libera-

tion and independence.

The two sides expressed their determination to pursue their efforts to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The Soviet and Palestinian sides then expressed their conviction that such a peace cannot be reached without a complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, and without allowing the Palestinian People to exercise their legitimate national rights, including their right to self-determination, to establish their independent state and to return to their homes, according to UN resolutions. Towards this end, it is imperative that all concerned parties should exert collective efforts to allow the PLO to participate on an equal footing in any talks, in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian People.

The two sides also expressed their anxiety regarding the situation in Lebanon because of Israel's continued intervention in its internal affairs and its attempts to escalate tension and incite partition of the state. The two sides announced their intention to contribute in achieving a settlement in Lebanon, in a way that guarantees its sovereignty, independence and unity and expressed their support for the legitimate Lebanese authorities on the basis of Lebanese territorial unity and the protection of the Palestinian resistance movement's legitimate interests.

The two sides reaffirmed their agreement to continue regular contacts, exchanges in points of view and coordination at all levels and in all spheres which concern them both, especially in relation to the situation in the Middle East."



## THE 9TH. ARAB SUMMIT OF BAGHDAD



*Arab Foreign Ministers in preparation for Baghdad Summit*

As always, the Palestine question is the center of all common Arab political moves. In spite of all Arab differences, Palestine constitutes the momentum for unified Arab positions and agreements. It is only Palestine and the related threat to her which constitute the ferment for unified Arab actions and strive towards unity and unification efforts.

Sadat's visit to Israel on 19 November 1977 was a big shock to the Arab people all over the Arab world. Since that time Sadat has been defying Arab dignity and pride, because he went crawling to the Zionist aggressors without getting even minor guarantees to regain the Arab territories occupied in 1967.

The Zionists, on the other hand, are humiliating Sadat and affronting the Arab nation by

their continuous arrogance and intransigence. Their alliance with the US, and the failure of the US to exert any real pressure on them increases their obstinacy and enables them to carry on their policy of expansion, i.e. building new settlements in the occupied territories. The Camp David initiative of President Carter, which came to give a new momentum to the fading of Sadat's historic visit, was more a support to the Israeli aggressors than to Sadat.

After eleven consecutive days of negotiations, two agreements were signed: an agreement which dealt with the Sinai and the Israeli-Egyptian dispute and, the second, a framework, which dealt with the conflict in general, i.e. the Palestinian issue and the Golan Heights. These agreements signed by Sadat aroused all Arab sentiments against Sadat and his initia-

tive; consequently the Arab Summit of the Confrontation and Steadfastness States met for the third time in Damascus from 20 to 23 September and adopted resolutions against this agreement. The Iraqi government asked for an overall Arab summit meeting in Baghdad to discuss the situation after the Camp David agreements.

### THE BAGHDAD SUMMIT

The Baghdad Summit which was summoned on 2 November, was preceded by a meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Arab states including the PLO. The twenty-one foreign affairs ministers discussed the agenda for the Summit. For the first time, the Arab states met without the Egyptians, who thought that the Arabs could not meet without them. The Egyptians, almost 40 million people, constitute the big-

gest Arab country with the strongest military force. Taking into consideration this fact, Egyptian leaders have always claimed that nothing can be done in the Arab world without Egypt. "Egypt is the key for peace or war in the Middle East", they said.

On the evening of 2 November, President Bakr of Iraq read the opening speech for the Summit which took place in the Palace of the Republic. Chairman Arafat, who arrived late in the evening at the Baghdad international airport in a special airplane, missed the opening session. He came directly from Moscow where he had conducted an official visit heading a Palestinian delegation. Chairman Arafat described his visit to Moscow as the most successful of all he has made, and it ended with the first joint Palestinian-Soviet political communique. Abu Maizer, the PLO's official spokesman, evaluated the joint communique as a friendship pact between the Palestinian people and the Soviet Union.

The next day, 3 November, the Summit resumed its meetings with the first working session. It is noteworthy that there were two main streams represented at this Summit. The problem was whether to condemn Sadat and to adopt boycott measures against him or not. The PLO and the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation wanted to adopt deterrent measures against Sadat, while the others wanted to wait. Then the conference came to the idea to send a delegation to Sadat to ask him not to sign a separate peace treaty with Israel, and eventually to join the Summit.

Sadat's blunt and rude reaction and his refusal to meet the delegation headed by the Lebanese



*The Palestinian delegation at the Summit*

Prime Minister, Dr. Selim Al-Hoss, was a great help in unifying the conference. Sadat even insulted and cursed the summiteers in an open speech to his people's assembly (the parliament).

The main characteristics of this Summit were the bilateral meetings which occurred between the delegations. Chairman Yasser Arafat seized the opportunity to meet with King Hussein of Jordan in order to push the Palestinian-Jordanian talks a step forward. They agreed to send a PLO delegation to Jordan in the near future to discuss the conditions of the Palestinian-Jordanian rapprochement. On the other hand, the Palestinian-Iraqi dispute was settled after a meeting which took place between Chairman Arafat and Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi Vice Chairman of the Iraqi Revolutionary Council. Other important meetings, which took place, determined the course of the conference, for example, the meeting of the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation states.

### RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Summit took its decisions

unanimously after Sadat refused to meet the delegation sent to him by the conference. The final decision adopted its recommendations and resolutions in a two-hour session. It is noteworthy that the Summit had no dispute on the Palestinian issue, especially the proposed self-rule project in the West Bank and the Gaza strip. The conference stressed the PLO's legal and unique representation for the Palestinian people inside the occupied territories and outside, i.e. in the diaspora. In the political declaration, the PLO stressed the necessity of non-interference on the part of the Arab regimes in the internal affairs of the PLO. The conference unanimously criticized the Camp David agreements and considered them as insufficient to meet the demands of the Arab Nation for a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

Concerning the boycott measures against Egypt, the conference adopted resolutions related to the signature of a separate peace treaty with Israel. In case of a separate signing there will be a political and economic boycott of Egypt. Egyptian firms collaborating with Israeli firms will be put on the boycott list and be treated



## COMMUNIQUE OF BAGHDAD SUMMIT

On the basis of Arab unity of destiny, and in commitment to the traditions of joint Arab work, the conference confirmed the following basic principles:

and in commitment to the traditions of joint Arab work, the conference confirmed the following basic principles:

**First:** — The Palestine question is an Arab cause and a question of destiny, and is the essence of the conflict with the Zionist enemy. The whole Arab Nation and its sons are involved in this cause, are committed to struggle for it and to offer all the required moral and material sacrifices. The struggle to regain Arab rights in Palestine and the occupied Arab territories is a general national responsibility in which all the Arabs must participate, each from his position and with the military, economic political or other potentials that it possesses. The conflict with the Zionist enemy surpasses the framework of conflict between it and the states whose territories were occupied in 1967. All countries of the Arab Nation shoulder a joint responsibility in this conflict with all the potentials at its disposal, because the Zionist enemy represents a military, political, economic and cultural threat to this Nation as a whole, to its core national interests, to its civilization and its destiny.

**Second:** — All the Arab states should offer all forms of support and facilities to the Palestinian Revolution in all its methods of struggle, through the PLO in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people inside the occupied territories and outside them, for the sake of liberation, restoration of the Palestinian people's national rights, including their right to return, to self-determination and to establish their independent state over their national soil. All Arab states are moreover bound to protect Palestinian national unity and to avoid intervention in the internal affairs of Palestinian action.

**Third:** — Stressing commitment to the resolutions of Arab summits, particularly the 6th and 7th conferences held in Algiers and Rabat respectively.

**Fourth:** — On the basis of the above, one of the essential principles which must not be deviated from and on which there should be no compromise is that no Arab party can act in isolation with regard to a solution of the Palestine question or of the Arab-Zionist conflict in general.

**Fifth:** — No settlement can be accepted unless it is accompanied by a resolution issued by an Arab Summit conference convened for this purpose.

as Israeli firms. A very significant point is the financial boycott of Sadat. The conference declined to allot any financial aid to Sadat, and money was given to Syria, Jordan and the PLO. The boycott measures were directed against Sadat and his regime but not against the Egyptian people.

### CONCLUSION

The Baghdad Summit Conference, which met from 2-5 November, was one of the most successful Arab summit conferences ever. The atmosphere was friendly in spite of some disputes among the different factions and streams. Iraq's contribution to the conference was significant for the successful and fruitful results of this Summit. Iraq, as the host country, did its best to look after the delegations and to provide all facilities for the delegates. Around 800 journalists from all over the world came to Baghdad to follow the events of this important summit. The PLO's role was very important at this conference, because it was of the main powers to push the conference towards clear, solid and consequent positions.

It is very important to say that Sadat is isolated and his path will not be followed by other Arabs. Moreover, the conference was a blow to Sadat's single-handed initiative and to President Carter and his US schemes in the region. The conference strengthened Arab solidarity and Arab steadfastness against capitulation and sellouts.

## THE "PEACE"-SWINDLE:

### NABLUS CONFERENCE CONDEMNS CAMP DAVID



Nablus Mayor Bassam al-Shaka'a addressing the rally

At a conference held on 7 November 1978 at the al-Najah National University in Nablus and attended by a number of West Bank Mayors, national and religious personalities, businessmen and student representatives, the Palestinian masses reaffirmed their condemnation of the Camp David accords and their opposition to the self-rule plot aimed at consecrating the Zionist occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and expressed their support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian

people.

Hikmat al-Masri, Head of the University's Board of Trustees, opened the conference with a brief speech. He was followed by Bassam al-Shaka'a, Mayor of Nablus, Dr. Haidar Abdel Shafi, Head of the Palestinian Red Crescent in Gaza and Karim Khalaf, Mayor of Ramallah. A cable from Suleiman Astal, Mayor of Khan Yunis, was then read, Fahd Qawasmeh, Mayor of Hebron, Mustafa Malhis, Member of the Jenin municipality, Samiha Khalil, Head of Family

Rehabilitation Association in al Bireh, Adel Ghanem, representative of the Students' Union, and Zafer al Masri, of the Nablus Chamber of Commerce also all spoke.

### RESOLUTIONS

The conferees then agreed on the following resolutions:

1. This conference is a direct continuation of the popular stand rejecting the Camp David agreements and resolutions which our people expressed in its popular



# THE "PEACE"-SWINDLE:

conferences, beginning with the popular conference in Jerusalem, followed by conferences at Bir Zeit University and Bethlehem University.

2. Our people did not reject agreements only because of their content, but also because of their capitulationist method, imposed upon our people and nation by the enemy. The Arab nation has rejected that deal signed by Sadat because it did not achieve a minimum of the Palestinian people's interests, and because it abandons Egyptian soil and Egypt's sovereignty over its land.

3. On this basis, the conferees see the inevitability of the Palestinian people's rallying around the PLO and maintaining national unity, of the Arab people's rallying around their national forces, and rejecting Sadat's policy in a unified plan of action.

4. The self-rule plan is nothing but an attempt to take over Palestinian rights and legalise the continuation of occupation, something we reject in letter and in spirit.

5. The conference hailed the charter for unified action between Syria and Iraq, and urged all the Arab regimes to comply with their commitments in this critical stage.

## WORKERS' UNIONS IN WEST BANK REJECT CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

The General Union of Palestinian Workers in the West Bank issued a communique on recent developments following Camp David, and announced the following resolutions:

No to the Camp David accords.

No to the "self-rule" plan.

No to unilateral solutions which contradict the resolutions of Arab Summits and of the U.N.

No to any compromise on Jerusalem's Arab identity.

No peace without complete Israeli withdrawal

Yes to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Yes to Palestinian national unity.

Yes to full support for the Steadfastness and Confrontation states and their allies headed by the Soviet Union.

## PAMPHLETS, DEMONSTRATIONS IN WEST BANK

On the first anniversary of Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, pamphlets were distributed all over the West Bank, calling on the population to demonstrate against the Camp David accords.

In Ramallah, Palestinian citizens on 19 November 1978, demonstrated raising slogans in support of the PLO and of Yasser Arafat, and condemning the self-rule plan. The demonstrators also asserted their rejection of any substitute for an independent Palestinian state under PLO leadership.

Schools in the area were closed, and students burned tyres, barricaded the main streets, and threw stones at Zionist troops and police who were trying to disperse the demonstrators by shooting and throwing tear gas grenades into the crowds.

On the other hand, pamphlets calling on all Palestinians to demonstrate and struggle against the Camp David conspiracy, were distributed in all the West Bank towns. In Jenin and Anaba, the pamphlets condemned the Camp David and Blair House talks, confirming the continuation of the Palestinian struggle until victory, and calling on all Palestinians to rally around the PLO.

## OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES BAN POLITICAL GATHERINGS

For the past few weeks thousands of Palestinians in the occupied territories have been gathering in public places, attending rallies and unanimously denouncing President Sadat's sell-out and the evil Zionist schemes providing to continued occupation and expansion under the disguise of so-called "self-rule".

One of the latest gatherings has been that held by West Bank mayors in Nablus, which was attended by over 5,000 Palestinian personalities, and naturally, was transformed into a national and Zionist rally.

This recent series of meetings were allowed by the Israeli occupation authorities - which ever since 1967 had banned political meetings in all the areas occupied in 1967 - not for the sake of freedom of expression, but because they turned a blind eye on public gatherings following the Camp David accords last September.

Through this, the occupation authorities tried to create a rift among the indigenous Palestinians and pave the way for the implementation of their "self-rule" farce.

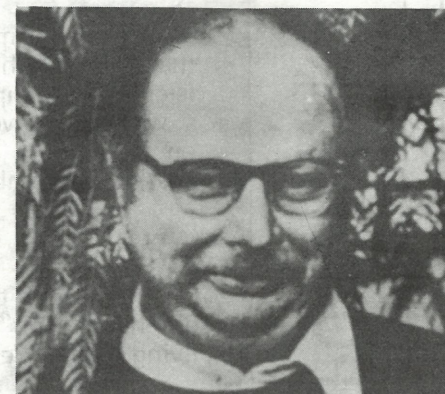
Unfortunately for the Zionists, the Palestinian people seized this opportunity to express their unwavering determination to attain their freedom and to create their own state under the leadership of the PLO.

Finally, in mid-November, the Zionist Military Governor of the West Bank, Brigadier General Ben Eliezer, called in all the mayors of the major cities and towns, and ordered a total ban on political gatherings in the occupied territories. This move came, after earlier threats given to Ramallah Mayor Karem Khalef and Nablus Mayor Bassam Shak'a proved completely ineffective.

## ISRAEL SHAHAK ON CAMP DAVID:

### "SELF-RULE" ONLY A COVER

Dr Israel Shahak, Chairman of the Israeli League for Human and Civil Rights and Professor of Organic Chemistry at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, made the following observations on the Camp David agreement (to "Events" magazine, 20 October 1978):



Israel Shahak

"Of the two agreements made at Camp David, one will be fulfilled and the other is simply a cover. This means that Israeli policy is simply a cover. This means that Israeli policy in the occupied territories will go on unchanged. Even if Israel did intend to bring in some sort of autonomy for the West Bank, I think that long before this happened the situation in the Middle East is going to blow up... Egypt will not be saved from its economic troubles by Camp David.

"As far as the situation on the West Bank is concerned, practically every Palestinian living there is opposed to the Camp David agreements. However, the local population is not going to be consulted, and the proposals will be carried out by force.... The whole

West Bank agreement is in fact acknowledgement of Israeli rule over the West Bank.

"Menachem Begin has seen his position in Israel strengthened... We may see the emergence of a right wing religious underground - former terrorists, who were members of organizations like the Stern gang, have already made threats.

"The prime minister will also have become more popular in the United States. And as for the greatly overrated Peace Now movement, its demands have been met with the Camp David agreement.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY POLITICAL COMMITTEE CRITICIZES EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI DEALS

The Political Committee of the U.N. General Assembly expressed strong concern over the unilateral

deals between the Egyptian regime and Israel at the expense of the Palestinian people.

The Committee, which discussed the problems of the Palestinian refugees, confirmed that these deals actually overlook the essence of the Middle East conflict, i.e. the Palestinian problem.

The Guinean delegate held the Israelis and the USA responsible for the delay in recognizing Palestinian rights, while other delegates called for a quick and comprehensive solution to the Palestine problem, as a prerequisite to the establishment of peace and stability in the region.

## PONOMAREV: US VIOLATED MIDDLE EAST AGREEMENT; PLO MUST PARTICIPATE IN A PEACE SETTLEMENT

Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Soviet Central Committee, charged before a group of visiting US senators, on 15 November 1978, that the US had "torpedoed the Geneva conference and assumed serious responsibilities for the dangerous development of events in the Middle East". It had done so "by violating the accords recorded in the joint Soviet-US agreement of 1 October 1977, and participating in this separate deal," he said in a reference to the Camp David agreements.

He went on to say: "Separate steps in the Middle East on the basis of the Camp David agreements do not solve any of the cardinal problems lying at the heart of the conflict." Ponomarev, who is also chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Soviet of Nationalities, told the US senators that the Soviet Union still believed that "objective opportunities" existed for solving those basic questions through an "all-embracing peaceful settlement" in the Middle East. He added: "This is the road of the Geneva conference, specially created for the purpose." He reaffirmed the belief of the Soviet Union that all sides, "including the Palestine Liberation Organization," must participate in a peace settlement.



## THE "PEACE"-SWINDLE:



Mohamed Hassanein Heikal

### SADAT MUZZLES PRESS: TRAVEL BAN ON HEIKAL

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has banned Mohamad Hassanein Heikal, former editor-in-chief of the semi-official daily *al-Ahram*, from leaving Egypt until a separate pact has been signed with Israel, the Kuwaiti weekly *"al-Hadaf"* reported on 16 November 1978.

According to *"al-Hadaf,"* Heikal was refused permission to visit London last August, "so as to prevent his contacts with the international press from hindering the Egyptian head of state's attempts to sign a separate peace with Israel."

Heikal, formerly a close friend of President Nasser, has had many people take up his case, in particular, Sayed Marei, a presidential advisor and former Speaker of the People's Assembly, but Sadat has rejected all their efforts, *"al-Hadaf"* said in a dispatch from Cairo.

Heikal is one of many Egyptian journalists who have been muzzled and accused of having endangered national unity and social peace by writing articles published abroad.

## APPEAL TO THE U.S. PUBLIC

Several organizations in the USA have addressed the following appeal to the US public in the aftermath of the Camp David accords:

"Israeli Prime Minister Begin has announced that "under his interpretation, the agreements (signed at Camp David) have been written in such a way that gives Israel the right to keep troops on the West Bank indefinitely" (*Washington Post*, 9 September 1978).

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In a CBS television interview, Begin said an emphatic "no" to sovereignty for Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza.

\*\*\*

Begin, contrary to Carter's assertions before Congress, has agreed "only to suspend new settlements for the period of negotiations leading to elections for a "self-governing authority." (*Washington Post*, 18 September 1978).

### WHERE THEN IS THE "FRAMEWORK FOR PEACE?"

The "framework for Peace" signed at Camp David is a framework for continued Israeli military occupation of Arab land and continued suppression of Palestinian rights and for increased conflict for the peoples of the Middle East. In fact, the Camp David "framework" is almost identical to Begin's "self-rule" proposal for the West Bank and Gaza and denies self-determination for the Palestinian people. **The framework for peace is really a frame-work for war.**

Fulfillment of the aspirations of the Palestinian people is the only alternative to bloodshed and increased conflict in the Middle East. For thirty years, over a million Palestinian have suffered in exile. For eleven years, another million Palestinians have lived under Israeli military occupation in the West Bank and Gaza, an occupation that has used torture (as documented by the International Red Cross, the U.N. Commission on Human Rights and others) illegal depor-



Pro-Palestinian demonstration in Washington

tation, destruction of homes, arrest without trial, collective punishment and the establishment of one hundred Israeli settlements to suppress the Palestinian aspiration for freedom.

Until this aspiration is fulfilled, there can be no peace in the Middle East. Yet the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), which is recognized by most of the world's nations, by the Arab states and by the Palestinian people everywhere as their sole, legitimate representative, has been systematically excluded from the peace process. Egyptian President Sadat, in committing Egypt to a separate peace with Israel, has abandoned the unity of the Arab states, as reflected in the Algiers and Rabat summit resolutions, and in so doing, stands against Palestinian self-determination and creates greater strife in the Middle East.

Genuine peace in the Middle East begins with these building blocks:

- \* An immediate end to the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza in all its aspects.
- \* Recognition of the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people and recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.
- \* An end to U.S. military aid to the region.

We urge you to write President Carter and your representatives to protest the denial of Palestinian rights contained in the Camp David agreements."

**SPONSERED BY:** Association of Arab-American University Graduates (AAUG), Palestine Human Rights Campaign, Washington Palestine Solidarity Committee, Union of Arab Women, Ramallah Federation, Organization of Arab Students-University of Maryland.





## BLAIR HOUSE MANOEUVRES

### AT THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE'S EXPENSE

by Our Diplomatic  
Correspondent

Anyone who wishes really to understand what is going on in the mainly secret negotiations between the Sadat regime and the Israelis should keep one fact constantly in his mind: that things are not usually what they seem to be. When news is leaked out from behind the closed doors of Blair House in Washington that the negotiations there have become bogged down, this may well mean simply that the Carter administration, the Sadat regime or the Israelis, or more likely all three, wish to slow down the talks in order to await the outcome of some political developments.

This was indeed the case at the end of October, when it was agreed to recall some of the negotiators for "consultations" with their respective governments. This resulted from an idea by US President Carter and Secretary of State Vance that further steps towards finalising a settlement should be frozen until the outcome of the Baghdad summit conference became apparent.

When the negotiators speak of "differences" between them, and President Carter even goes so far as to rebuke them angrily in public for not settling these differences, this may well mean that they have reached agreement but have deci-

ded to conceal this fact from the public for the time being. Such a theatrical display may also be part of the process of preparing public opinion to accept something unpalatable, since it gives an impression that the negotiators are tough, honest men who do not surrender the rights of their people or accept unsavoury deals — at least unless they are under heavy pressure. This is particularly important for President Sadat, who has offered the overwhelming majority of the concessions in this process.

#### SADAT: PROBLEMS 90% SOLVED

The slowdown in negotiations that occurred in the middle of November was motivated by a combination of those aims, according to diplomatic sources. Thus President Sadat, in a speech in Ismailia on 15 November, revealed that "we have gone 90 percent of the way" in the negotiations, "and all that remains ahead of us is 10 percent only." From this it could be understood that a very broad measure of agreement had been reached, and only a few small details remained to be cleared up. By appearing to take a tough stand on these details, Mr. Sadat could pretend to public opinion, particularly in Egypt, that he was "refusing to surrender Arab rights" in the face of an Israeli

diktat.

In fact, it was revealed around that time, through "leaks" by sources close to the Egyptian leader, that he had accepted in principle the Zionist demand that the future of the Gaza Strip be separated from that of the West Bank. Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin had in fact put this idea of separation forward at Camp David by his insistence that the West Bank's future be excluded from detailed written commitments, which he said should cover only Sinai and Gaza. Such a move is clearly an attempt to divide the ranks of the Palestinian people.

At the same time, the US, Egyptian and Israeli governments felt the need for a breathing-space before the final signature of a treaty on Sinai, in order to assess the Middle East situation in the light of the Baghdad summit decisions and await possible political developments. Two issues in particular were of close interest to them: the new Syrian-Iraqi relationship, which the Baghdad summit consolidated, and the position of Saudi Arabia. On the whole, there was a degree of relief in US official circles that the Baghdad resolutions had been relatively "moderate", although their flexible formula still left room for the Steadfastness Front's principles to make further headway in future.



Our people in the occupied territories: "No to any tutelage"

#### IRAQI — SYRIAN RELATIONS

In his meeting in New York with President Carter and Mr. Vance, Begin warned that the stationing of Iraqi forces in Syria, under military co-operation arrangements between the two countries, would be regarded as "a threat to Israel's security." US officials are understood to take a similar view, considering that closer Syrian-Iraqi relations would only be "a threat to Middle East peace" if they developed into close military co-operation.

The United States has been officially cautious over the new relationship between Iraq and Syria. Since coming to office, President Carter has had the renewal of diplomatic relations with Iraq as one of his important Middle East policy aims, and there is no indication that he has given up trying for this.

#### THE SAUDI POSITION

Saudi Arabia was the most important factor in favour of "moderation" at the Baghdad summit, and in the post-Camp David era in general. The initial Saudi position on Camp David had been cautious, and was contained in an announcement on 19 September that "what was achieved could not be considered an acceptable final formula for

peace." But it indicated that it would not oppose Mr. Sadat negotiating a Sinai treaty by stating that the Saudi government "does not give itself the right to interfere in the private affairs of any Arab country or dispute, its right to restore its occupied lands by means of armed struggle or by peaceful efforts, so long as it does not run contrary to higher Arab interests."

By describing the Camp David agreements as not "an acceptable final formula for peace", Saudi Arabia in effect indicated that they could become acceptable if modified. In short, the announcement was Saudi Arabia's way of keeping the door open while asking for better terms.

Whether substantially better terms are obtainable remains to be seen. Saudi options were somewhat narrowed by the Camp David agreements, in that it is not easy to negotiate successfully when one's main partner has thrown away so many of the bargaining cards. Nevertheless, Saudi policymakers appear reluctantly to have accepted the American argument that, while the Camp David records may have constituted a separate settlement, they could be expanded into a comprehensive settlement later if other Arab parties can be made to join the process that Camp David initiated.

#### ARAB BARGAINING POWER UNDERMINED

While this is a formula that seriously undermines the Arabs' collective bargaining power (and could have virtually eliminated it had it not been for the Baghdad summit), nevertheless there is no other way at present visible for Saudi Arabia's key policy aim of securing a settlement of the Arab-Zionist conflict. Efforts to reconvene the Geneva conference have been foiled by a combination of Israeli obstructiveness and the step-by-step piecemeal approach of dividing the Arabs which Dr. Kissinger initiated and Mr. Carter still applies.

Meanwhile, as the farce of "differences" between the Sadat regime and the Israelis over the "linkage" between the Sinai treaty and the future of the West Bank and Gaza was being played out, President Sadat suddenly decided to seek a revision of his concession on separating the West Bank and Gaza issues. In a letter delivered to President Carter by Egyptian Vice-President Husni Mubarak on 16 November, Mr. Sadat called for his treaty with Israel to include a provision for a "solution" to the West Bank and Gaza problems to be achieved at the same time. He also



called for a timetable for the implementation of Begin's plan for "self-rule" in these two areas.

### TRYING TO DRAW IN KING HUSSEIN

Mr. Sadat's reasoning was that, if the "self-rule" were imposed in the West Bank and Gaza Strip at the same time, this could draw King Hussein into the negotiations, thus ending his own isolation. The adoption of a timetable, to ensure the inexorable creation of *faits accomplis*, it was felt, would increase the pressure on the Jordanian monarch, who had hitherto shown his awareness of the pitfalls awaiting him if he joined Sadat's negotiations with Begin.

In fact, for Israel to agree to these ideas would not amount to a concession, although it could be made to appear so in order to make the Israelis seem "reasonable" and Mr. Sadat look "tough". When one examines the Egyptian leader's ideas closely, it becomes clear that he is being overeager in urging Begin to adopt a timetable for a project that the latter himself has personally drawn up and is determined to carry out anyway. Begin must feel highly complimented by Sadat's admiration for his plan, although perhaps a trifle taken aback by the vehemence with which he is pressing for its implementation.

At any rate, the Carter administration gave cautious approval to the contents of the letter from President Sadat, and Mr. Vance described the ideas in it as "constructive". Diplomatic sources told Palestine that the US government was again trying to obtain an indication from King Hussein that he would join the negotiations.

### THE FARCE OF "LINKAGE" AND "SEPARATION"

While all these manoeuvres were going on, the world public was given the impression by many news media, particularly the Western agencies and Arabic broadcasts from Western radio stations, that Mr. Sadat was demonstrating his concern for a comprehensive settle-

ment which included Palestinian rights. He was allegedly acting in this uncharacteristically noble and unselfish manner by insisting on "linkage" between his treaty on Sinai with the Israelis and the future of the West Bank and Gaza.

In fact, as is very apparent from the Camp David agreements, the "solution" that the US, the Sadat regime and the Zionists unanimously envisage for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is the Begin "self-rule" plan. This plan is designed to give the Zionist military occupation a civilian guise in these areas, block the PLO's efforts for independent Palestinian statehood and undermine the PLO's position by holding "elections" under the shadow of Israeli bayonets and declaring the "successful candidates" as alternative Palestinian representatives. Whether this scheme is linked to Mr. Sadat's separate agreement in Sinai or not, does not alter the fact that it is a scheme designed to prevent the Palestinian people from exercising their right to self-determination.

The Sadat regime was also reported to be "demanding" that it establish a military or police presence in Gaza while the Begin plan is being implemented. What this really turned out to be, in fact, was an offer to assist the Zionist occupation forces in maintaining order and "combating terrorism" in the Gaza Strip.

The whole theatrical play shown to the public to distract them from the secret negotiations behind the scenes at Blair House has been a remarkable performance. The script is clearly an American one, with Sadat and Begin adding occasional embellishments to their roles, which generally they play with great harmony, particularly when they are acting out one of their disagreement scenes. An especially subtle touch is to portray President Sadat's actions to undermine the Palestinian people's struggle as evidence of his "insistence on Palestinian rights." If it is decided to award the next Nobel Prize for Literature to a playwright, it should go to President Carter!

## THE "GAZA" SCENARIO IN WASHINGTON

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich have all declared their support for Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon's plan for more Zionist settlements in the occupied Gaza Strip.

The Sharon Plan calls for the establishment of new Zionist settlements (an "urban center") in Gaza and the expansion of existing settlements so as to "re-settle" Zionists from northern Sinai, who are to be evacuated as part of the bilateral Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement.

The "leaking" of the plan to the press, and its content, have aroused an as heated as deceitful debate in the Israeli Knesset. Press releases from the Knesset and radio interviews by its members have all been stressing the cruciality of the issue to Israel and its people.

All those for and against the proposal have pointed out the sacred duty of the Israeli government to "defend" the "helpless" Zionist settlers in the Gaza Strip, since they were a "minority amongst hostile Palestinian Arabs". The argument goes that they can best be defended by enlarging Zionist centers in Gaza to make

them viable.

If the debates, statements and interviews in Israel are placed in their contemporary regional and international context, a clever scenario appears on the US and Israeli governments' stage.

Back stage, Egyptian President Sadat has been asking for self-rule for the Gaza Strip within nine months.

Sadat has also declared, "Gaza now, West Bank later", hereby once more retreating this time even from his claim of a 'linkage' between an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty and the Future of the West Bank. And the US Government, for its part, has suggested that "Gaza" ought to be granted self-rule within a year.

What is the scenario that is being set up as a result of all this?

The international news media have been fed information to the effect that the peace talks in Washington have reached a "dead-lock". The picture of the "Gaza issue" that is now being presented to the public is that, of whether there ought to be more Zionist settlements in the Gaza Strip or not, and when the Gaza Strip should be

declared "autonomous." This gives the three governments an opportunity to play out the following force in the next stage: Israel can make "concessions" relative to its newly raised demands, Sadat can claim another "victory", and Carter will once more appear as the "unknown soldier", whose selfless labors were responsible for "reconciling" the two "antagonistic" positions. This scenario is very clever indeed, and Sadat and Begin might well this time claim an Oscar for it, and Pre-

sident Carter may join in.

But the fact remains that the issue of the Gaza Strip is not the concern of Sadat (or any other individual, for that matter), but the exclusive concern of the Palestinian people. The issue as conceived by the Palestinian people is not one of "self-rule", but of total Israeli withdrawal as part of the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.





## OCCUPATION DIARY

### WEST BANK MUNICIPALITIES REFUSE TO DEAL WITH SUBSTITUTES FOR BEIT JALA MUNICIPALITY

In a communique issued on 30 November 1978, the various West Bank municipalities declared their refusal to deal with any substitute for the legitimate Beit Jala municipality, which was democratically elected by the Palestinian citizens, and which is headed by Beshara Daoud. The latter was recently arrested by the Israeli authorities together with three other members of the Municipal Council and Faraj A'rag appointed in his place. The rest of the members thereupon presented their resignations in protest against these arbitrary and unjustified measures.

The communique was signed by the Mayors of Hebron, Halhoul, Beit Sahour, Dora, Ramallah, al-Bireh, Bir Zeit, Jericho, Nablus, Jenin, Tulkarm, Qalqilya, Salfit, Deir Diwan, Selwad, and Betunia. It is worth mentioning that Beshara Daoud represented the Beit Jala Municipality at the Bethlehem rally which condemned the Camp David conspiracy.

#### MAYORS PROTEST LAND SEIZURES

Mayors of the Ramallah region sent a cable to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, to the Israeli War Minister, and to the Israeli military governor of the occupied West Bank, objecting to the continued Israeli confiscations of Arab land, and the ban on construction permits on these lands, in preparation for the establishment of Israeli settlements there.

The communique was signed by the Mayors of Selwad, Deir Rabwan, El Bira, Bir Zeit, Betunia and Ramallah.

#### MORE POLITICAL PRISONERS

In a desperate attempt to sup-

press the growing resistance of our people in the occupied territories and their protest against continued occupation under the disguise of 'self-rule', Israeli military courts are multiplying their terror sentences. Among the many convictions are the following examples:

An Israeli military court in Nablus sentenced Jamal Hassan Ibrahim, a 22 year-old chemical engineering student at Baghdad University, to one year in jail and a three years' suspended sentence. Ibrahim, who was arrested on 25th July, was accused of affiliation with the Palestinian Revolution.

Another court in Nablus on 5 November sentenced Musa Haifawi, from Tal al-Zaatar camp, to 8 years imprisonment, and Abbas Abu Saleh to ten years imprisonment on the same charges.

In Ramallah, an Israeli military tribunal sentenced the lawyer Yusuf Mrar, member of the Jericho Municipal Council, to a two months' suspended sentence and fined him 5,000 Israeli pounds or two months imprisonment, on charges of attacking an Israeli policeman and preventing him from carrying out his "security" duties. However, Mrar stated that he was attacked by the policeman, and as such the latter should be charged.

The military court in the West Bank city of Hebron, sentenced the Palestinian citizen Salah Mohammad Abu Staytah to four months' imprisonment on charges of affiliation with Fateh and resistance to the Israeli occupation. Abu Staytah was arrested on 9th May, 1978.

Meanwhile, the Israeli prison authorities in Bir Sabé continue their acts of terror and oppression against the detainees, as was recently uncovered by the Israeli progressive lawyer Felicia Langer, following her visit to a number of detainees there. She also said that in the Bir Sabé jail more than a

hundred and fifty prisoners are held in fifty separate cells, each one not exceeding one metre and a half in width and one metre in length.

The Israeli lawyer added that the health of the prisoners was deteriorating rapidly as a result of torture, and that a number of these detainees were suffering from contagious and chronic diseases.

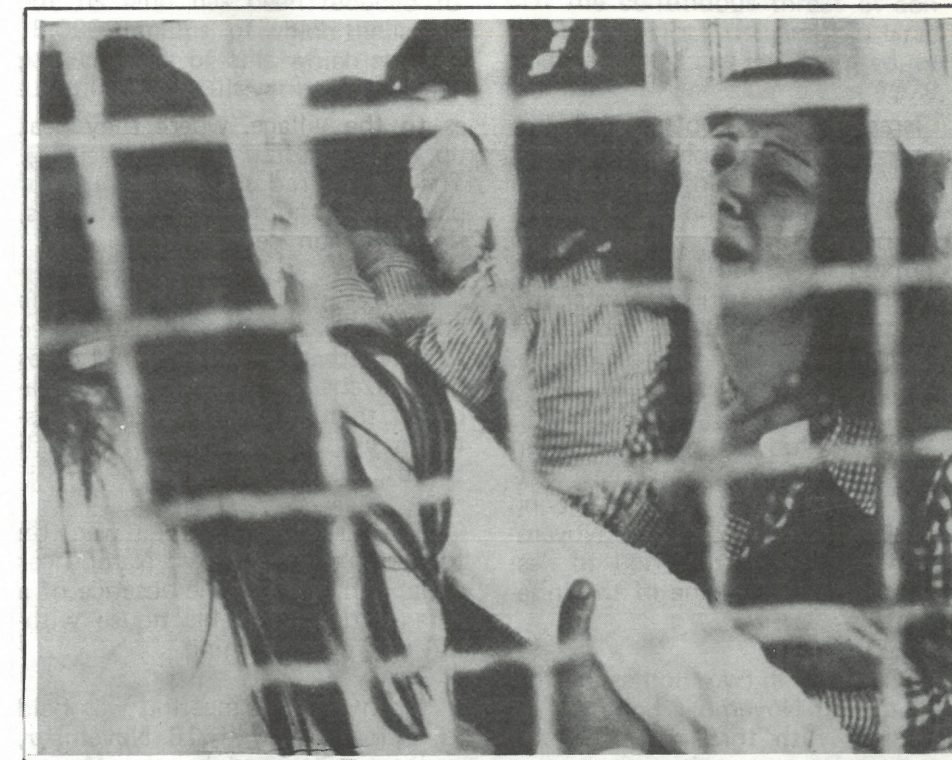
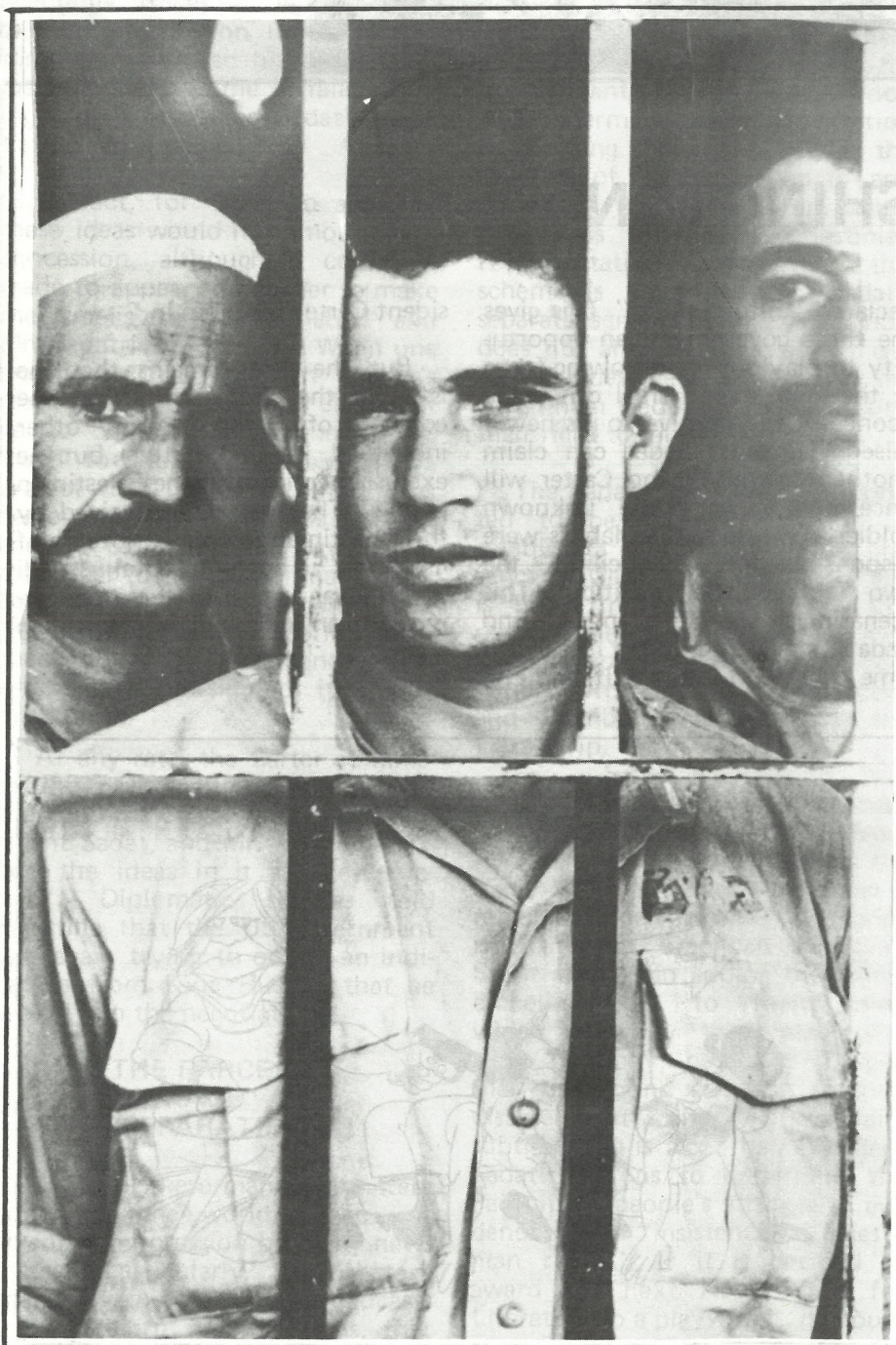
In Jenin, Walid and Rashid Attar and Subhi Abdel Kharis, all from the Tal al-Zaatar camp, were released recently after remaining in detention three months for alleged security reasons.

#### OVER 5000 PALESTINIANS IN ZIONIST JAILS

In an interview with the French CP organ, L'Humanité, which appeared on 14 November 1978, PLO Executive Committee member Abdel Jawwad Saleh uncovered the horrifying practices of

the Zionist authorities against Palestinian citizens living under occupation. He said that more than five thousand Palestinians, whose ages vary between seventeen and seventy years, are now detained in Zionist prisons. He added that conditions in Israeli jails are unbearable, that even children are subjected to torture, and that a majority of the detainees suffer from various diseases for which they do not receive any treatment, and that some of them have already died as a result.

Abdel Jawwad Saleh went on to say that the Zionist occupiers are utilising violence to force the Palestinian people to surrender, and that they have so far destroyed 24,000 Arab homes in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip; and confiscated very large areas of land over which they built new Israeli settlements. He added that more than 15,000 teachers, engineers and students were expelled from the country, on charges of escalating tension.





## OCCUPATION DIARY



### RIOTS IN GALILEE, ISRAELI BRUTALITIES

Israeli troops, police and frontier guards, on 16 November 1978, encircled and attacked the village of Deir Hanna in Galilee, in the northern part of Palestine occupied in 1948. They destroyed two houses and fired shots and tear gas grenades at the crowds of Palestinian citizens who were protesting the move.

This action by the occupation authorities followed clashes between the villagers of Deir Hanna and Israeli troops on 15 November, when the latter tried to destroy the home of one of the inhabitants.

One of the two homes destroyed on 16 November belonged to a widow with three children. According to eye-witness reports from Deir Hanna, Israeli troops erected road blocks at the entrance

to the village, where they beat up and arrested several citizens. They also fired shots at groups of people wounding 12 Palestinians, three of them seriously.

The reports added that the commander of the Israeli force threatened to destroy the homes of citizens who refused to evacuate them, and that the Palestinian citizens clashed with Israeli troops, wounding several.

The Israeli forces then went on to another village, Ayn Naseb near Aylaboun, and in the absence of a villager destroyed his house without any prior warning.

Meanwhile, a meeting was held in Deir Hanna on 16 November, and was attended by the Mayors of Ramia, Arrabah, Kafar Maudah, Shafa Amr, Aylaboun and Deir

Hanna along with other local Arab officials. Hanna Mweis, Head of the Council of Local Arab authorities, discussed the policies of oppression and discrimination adopted by the Israelis against Palestinian citizens and which is represented in the destruction of their homes. It was decided at the meeting that another general meeting of the Heads of local Arab authorities will be held to further study this situation and adopt measures to prevent the recurrence of such arbitrary actions.

#### INCREASING ARAB COORDINATION

The Democratic Front for Peace and Equality tabled an urgent parliamentary question directed to the Israeli Minister of Internal Affairs condemning the criminal acts of destruction of houses, and requesting the punishment of those responsible.

Deputy Meir Vilner also condemned the policy of destruction and partition and the inhuman acts committed by the police forces against the Arab citizens.

It must be noted that Israeli attacks on the towns of Galilee, the Triangle Region and the Negev coincide with the triumph of the democratic lists in the recent local and municipal elections.

According to the Israeli daily "Haaretz", the Arab communities in the area are increasingly coordinating their resistance activities, since "demolition of one house threatens all of them". "Maariv" admitted the formation of a new political group among Israeli Arabs called "Movement of Educated Arabs" which proclaims that "the Israeli Arabs are an integral part of the Palestinian people whose only legitimate representative is the PLO", calling for "their self-determination and for the Israeli withdrawal to the lines fixed in the UN resolution of 1947."

## "ABNA AL-BALAD": ZIONIST LAND CONFISCATION TURNS AGAINST ITSELF

Some time ago an exhibition of Palestinian paintings was opened in Um al-Fahm, a small Arab town in the Galilee in Northern Israel. The paintings were done by Palestinian artists living in Israel as well as by artists from abroad.

A year before, in the same town, a meeting had been organised to commemorate the death of a Palestinian poet and political activist, Rashid Hussein, who was born in a neighboring village.

On both occasions a number of well known Palestinian personalities participated, including some mayors of the occupied West Bank.

Both meetings were organised by the Palestinian organisation "Abna Al-Balad" ("Sons of the Country") of which we give a short history below.

The growing support of this movement points out that there is a growing consciousness among the Palestinian population inside Israel.

The Abna al-Balad movement was founded in 1970. The main reason for its foundation was to cope with the problems which the Arab villages in Israel face: a shortage of schools and good roads, and a lack of services such as drinking water and electricity, a lack of cultural facilities etc. After the October War of 1973 the movement became more and more political. The stagnating development of Arab villages in Israel was seen in relation with the general political

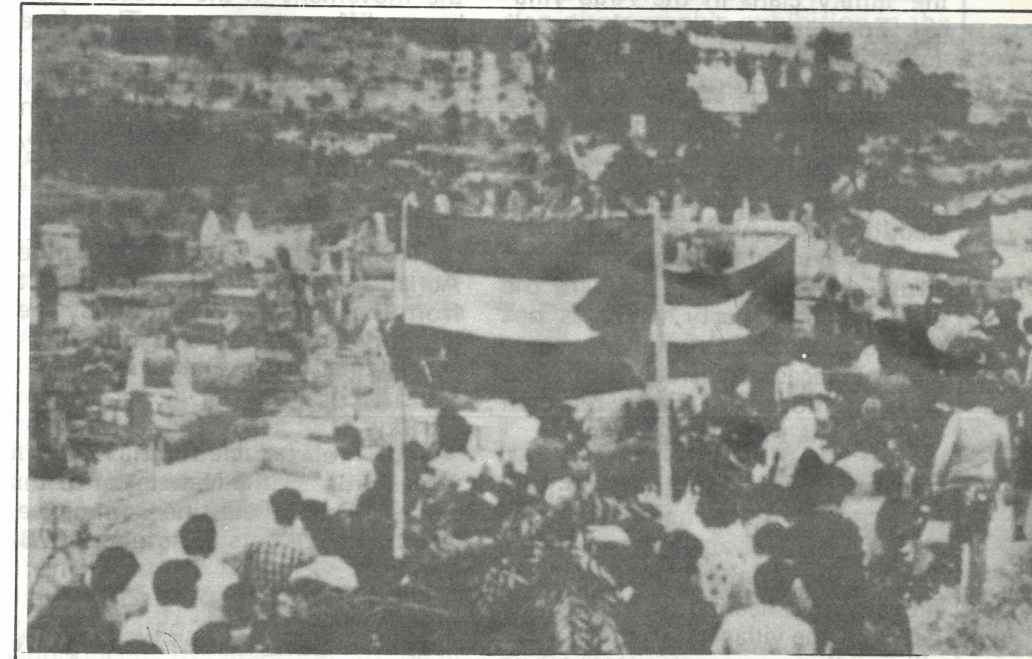
situation of the Arabs in Israel. The most important item became then to stop the confiscation of land belonging to Arab villages in Israel.

#### GENERAL STRIKE

Um-al Fahm is a typical example of the situation of the Arab villages as a consequence of the ongoing confiscation of land by the Israeli government. Before the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, Um al-Fahm owned 140,000 dunams of land, while the population was 5,000. now, in 1978, 20,000 people live in Um al-Fahm, but its land has been reduced to 15,000 dunams, of which the larger part consists of hills which are not suitable for cultivation. On the

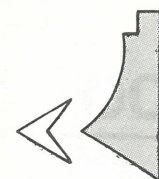
confiscated land two Zionist kibbutzim have been built. As a consequence of the confiscation of land and the growing number of inhabitants, most farmers were forced to look for work outside the village. They had to go to Haifa, Tel Aviv, and also against their will they had to work for "projects to make Galilee a Jewish land".

It is not coincidental that the activities of the Abna al-Balad movement are principally focused on the discrimination against the Arab villages in Israel. It is clear that the continuous threat of confiscation brings most Arabs in Israel together. They can be organised, on this issue, as for example in 1976,



The Palestinian flag raised in protest march against land confiscation





when a general strike was proclaimed by the Arabs in Israel. This strike was a protest against the threat of confiscation of large pieces of land belonging to a number of Arab villages.

Tha Abna al-Balad movement was one of the organisers of this general strike.

Outside the villages Israeli Arabs can find work with construction companies, restaurants, cleaning companies etc., but most of the time only for a short period. Consequently it is very difficult for them to organise themselves in order to defend their interests with regard to their work.

That is why the activities of the movement are focused on the discrimination against Arab villages, because the inhabitants of those villages feel that the discrimination is directed against a whole group and not against individuals.

Another important activity of the Abna al-Balad movement is related to the dominant position of the family clans in the Arab villages. For years and years the Israeli authorities and political parties have been trying to take advantage of these clans.

One clan was set up against another by promises made during elections. The Abna al-Balad movement is trying to break this clan-structure by taking part in the elections as a party which is not related to a special family. In some Arab villages in Israel the Abna al-Balad movement has a representative in the municipal council.

#### POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS

To a greater extent than the family clans, the Abna al-Balad movement is dealing with the direct needs of the villagers. In many Arab villages there are committees set up by Abna al-Balad. Those commit-

tees are busy trying to improve the level of education in the schools, to keep the village clean, to improve the position of the women and to set up libraries etc.

Through these kinds of activities they hope to get in contact with the villagers and to make them politically conscious. Although the approach taken by Abna al-Balad differs from that of the Israeli Communist Party, Rakah, nevertheless there is cooperation between Rakah and Abna al-Balad, for example in Nazareth, where cooperation is based on a common political program.

The Abna al-Balad movement does not have a tight organisational structure. This is caused on the one hand by the fact that the movement cannot operate as a national Palestinian movement in Israel, because it recognizes the PLO as the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people. On the other hand, the loose decentralized structure makes it possible for Abna al-Balad to adapt its activities to local situations. The various branches of the movement in the villages often have different names. Therefore one should view the Abna al-Balad as a certain political tendency which has gained a foothold in many Arab villages and towns, rather than see it as a political party.

Through this way of working the Abna al-Balad is gaining support from the masses, as is shown by the developments in Um al-Fahm.

(article translated from the Newsletter of the Dutch Palestine Committee, October 1978)

## 29. NOVEMBER: U.N. DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The General Assembly of the UN has declared 29 November to be the "International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People". This move by the body representing the international public is a fitting gesture towards the Palestinian people. On 29 November 1947, the UN, then under the dominance of colonialist powers, took its fatal vote on the "partition of Palestine", a vote which, far from laying the basis for a just coexistence and cooperation between all people in the Middle East, instead opened the



door for continued Zionist and imperialist aggression and expansion in the area, and worsened the ordeal of the Palestinian people.

In this context, the UN bears the greatest responsibility in exposing the injustice and harm done to the Palestinians at the hands of Zionism and in working to secure justice for the Palestinian people's rights for self-determination and national independence. The 29 November will be marked by a series of UN activities to realize these aims. Most will be directed by UN's "Special Unit on Palestinian Rights" (S.U.P.R.).

#### THE SPECIAL UNIT ON PALESTINIAN RIGHTS (S.U.P.R.).

In December 1977, the UN General Assembly voted for the creation of a special unit at the UN Secretariat to help promote "the greatest possible dissemination of information on the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people" through movies, books, exhibitions and other media. Also, a \$ 500,000 fund was set up, in order to start an information campaign on the truth in Palestine.

The resolution brought forward by the non-aligned countries was adopted by an overwhelming majority of 95 to 20 votes, with 26 abstentions.

The creation of S.U.P.R. faced from the start strong obstruction from the US and Israel, with other imperialist and pro-Zionist countries like West Germany, Britain and Holland also opposing objective information on the Palestine question and the Palestinian cause.

#### UN FILM "THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE DO HAVE RIGHTS"

On 29 November, the UN will also present in New York the premiere of a half-hour film "The Palestinian People Do Have

29 NOVEMBER 78  
International day of solidarity  
with Palestinian people

٢٩ نوفمبر ١٩٧٨  
اليوم العالمي للتضامن  
مع الشعب الفلسطيني



WAR FLARES FROM PALESTINE  
PEACE BEGINS FROM PALESTINE

YASER ARAFAT

Rights", produced recently by S.U.P.R..

Marcel Martin, the Canadian director of the UN division of radio and visual services, said the Palestinian rights film, which briefly traces the history of Palestine since Ottoman times, will be offered to commercial and public television in all member-countries.

#### ZIONIST SABOTAGE AND THREATS

Film director Desbonnet, an American UN official, had asked for permission to send a crew to Israel to film Israeli soldiers patrolling Arab towns, police checkpoints stopping Palestinians, the construction of new Jewish settlements in Arab villages and the reactions of local Arabs, and other scenes. Israel refused visas. Moreover, UN director Martin, according to a report in the "International Herald Tribune" of 3 November 1978, already received threats of violence because of the film project. The US government, although it has given up earlier threats to cancel the UN Secretariat related to S.U.P.R.'s work, announced its intention to deny

funds for the film, and US officials are to boycott the UN Day of Solidarity ceremony on 29 November 1978 when it will be screened.

#### MORE ACTIVITIES

The "Day of International Solidarity with the Palestinian People" will be marked, too, by a Palestinian photographic exhibition in the UN lobby at New York. A Palestinian folklore and dancing group will perform. Several groups, especially in the US, have announced various solidarity activities.

S.U.P.R. of the UN also started publication of a regular news-letter, and booklets are to follow. After a first year of successes, S.U.P.R. hopefully will intensify its activities and projects in the next year.

The work of the UN Special Unit on Palestinian Rights is another international victory for the just Palestinian cause in order to rectify the distorted picture created by a mighty Zionist propaganda machine and all its misdirected tools.



# ZIONISM IN PRACTICE

## JERUSALEM OFFICE FOR BEGIN

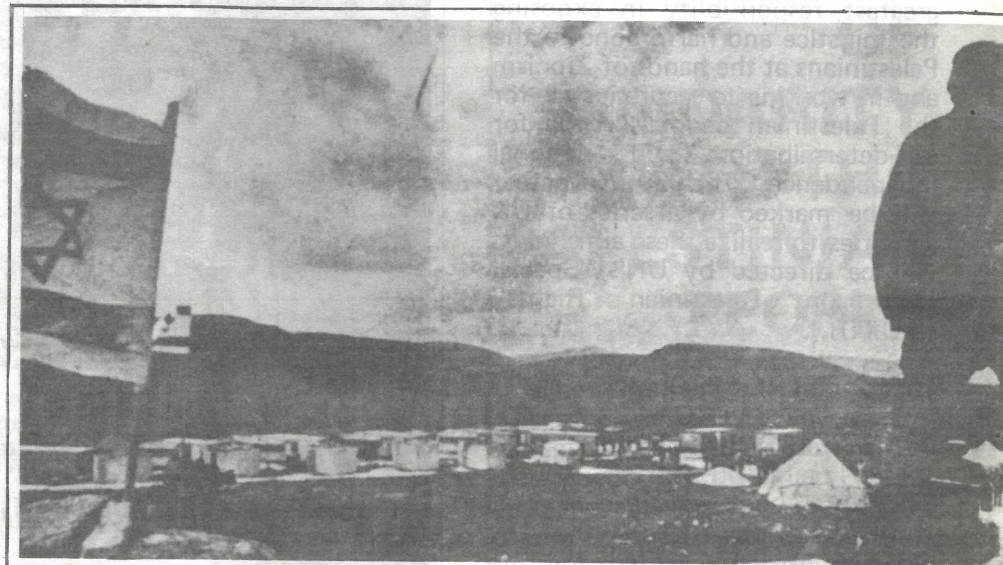
Teddy Kollek, the Israeli Mayor of Jerusalem, said that Jabal al-Mukaber is the most favourable site for the building of a new office for the Israeli Prime Minister. This site is near the police headquarters in Jerusalem. The site for the new office, which is 12,500 square meters in area, is the first step of a 50,000 square meters building plan in Arab Jerusalem. Kollek has sent a letter to Begin praising him for his decision to transfer the office of the Prime Minister from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem but condemned the Israeli government for its slowness in confirming the Israeli presence in the occupied city.

## ENEMY DETERMINED TO INCREASE SETTLEMENTS

The Israeli Deputy Defence Minister declared that the Israeli Government will start the implementation of settlement projects in the occupied West Bank around the middle of December. By this time the 3-month ban on settlement activities would have ended.

Twenty-seven representatives of Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza decided, in a meeting held recently, to establish a committee called the Jewish settlement committee.

Papers in the occupied territories mentioned that the objective



More Zionist settlements

of the committee is to work for the establishment of new settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and the consolidation of Israeli settlements already established there.

## \$ 32 MILLION FOR NEW ZIONIST SETTLEMENTS

According to an Associated Press report of 8 November 1978, bulldozers broke ground for a new Zionist settlement in the occupied West Bank. The site, 11 km northwest of Jerusalem, is said to have become the "new" site of Mawle Adumin, established four km to the West. Israeli Housing Minister Gideon Patt told Israel Radio the work was part of the government's recent decision to "thicken" Jewish settlements in the occupied territories. On 6 November 1978, the Israeli government allocated \$ 32.5 million to construct nearly 900 new housing units for Zionist settlers in Israeli-occupied Arab land, Israel Radio reported. A decision of the Zionist government to beef up the settlements had sparked a theatrical

"controversy" with the US government.

## NEW SETTLEMENTS IN GALILEE AND GOLAN HEIGHTS

Israeli Radio said on 14 November 1978, that new settlements will be established in Galilee this year on parcels of land confiscated last year. The radio, however, did not specify which areas will be transformed into settlements. Meanwhile, the Israeli Ministry of Construction and Settlement will start building 500 new residential units in Eilat early next month, which will absorb new immigrants.

In related news, Israeli Radio reported that the Zionist settlement group Ha Poel Ha Mizrahi has inaugurated a new settlement in the middle of the Golan Heights, one kilometer to the south of Al-Khushniya.

## IN MEMORY OF KFAR QASSEM MASSACRE

"Itihad", organ of the Israeli Communist Party Rakah, publi-

shed an article on October 27 commemorating the Kfar Qassem massacre. It said:- "The 29th of October is the 28th anniversary of a ruthless and bloody massacre perpetrated in the wake of the Suez war in 1956 launched by Israel, France and Britain, to destroy the Nationalist regime in Egypt. This massacre, which was committed against the village of Kfar Qassem, resulted in the killing of fifty peaceful peasants.

The article went on: "The motives that drove the Israeli authorities to take such aggressive steps against the Arab population, have not changed, in fact they have become worse, as evidenced by the June 1967 war. The aggressive attacks launched against Egypt and South Lebanon, and the air land and sea bombardment of Palestinian refugee camps"

"This Year's commemoration takes place in the midst of a reactionary upsurge in the region, including Sadat's capitulationist step, which helped the Israeli authorities accomplish the goals of the 1956 war."

The paper added: "The Arab population of Palestine was thus put on the alert, and expressed its refusal to follow such a contemptible step, and now: the Damascus - Baghdad meeting will undoubtedly be a turning point in the development of the Confrontation Front and will further isolate the Sadat regime, leading to the downfall of all his conspiracies with Imperialism and Zionism."

## U.S. AND ZIONISTS SWAP SECRET POLICE INFORMATION

Under cover of trading information on terrorists, the US Federal Bureau of Investigation and the

Israeli authorities regularly exchange information on anti-Zionist political activists, and the Israelis are only too keen to stress to the Americans how far they are dependent on Israeli-gathered information. The Israeli newspaper al-Hamishmar said recently that one of the first acts of Menachem Begin on becoming Israeli premier was to order a document compiled on the extent to which Israeli intelligence had helped the United States. The unpublished survey was handed to the US administration on Begin's first US visit in 1977, to underline Israel's usefulness to the United States.

In return the US authorities supply information to the Israelis about anti-Zionists. Al-Hamishmar says that the US Federal Bureau of Investigation supplied the information which led to the arrest of Sami Ismail, a US-born Palestinian, who was arrested when he attempted to visit relatives living in the occupied West Bank. No evidence of terrorism was brought against Ismail, merely his anti-Zionist opinions and the fact that he had visited Libya. In return for delivering its political opponents into Zionist hands, the US receives information which is invaluable to the United States," according to American officials involved in planning 'anti-terrorist' campaigns, quoted by the newspaper.

## UNESCO AGAIN CONDEMNS ISRAELI EXCAVATIONS IN JERUSALEM

The General Assembly of UNESCO, at its meeting in Paris, on 13 November 1978, voted to condemn Israel again and cut off aid to the Zionist state on ground that it has damaged Arab and Islamic monuments in Jerusalem. The vote was 59 to 22, with eight abstention; most of the opposing votes

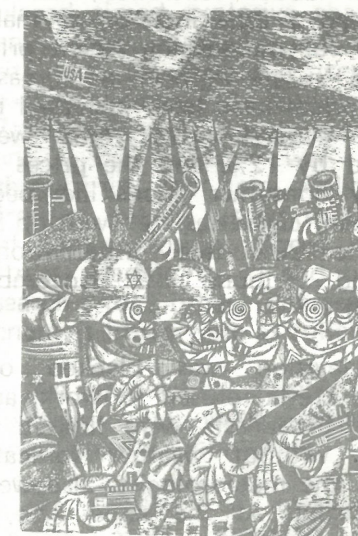
came from West European and North American countries.

The UNESCO resolution also condemned Israel for violating the previous resolutions issued by the UN in general and by UNESCO, and called upon the Zionist authorities to stop their illegal activities immediately and to stop the measures taken to alter the features of the Holy City.

The resolution finally confirmed that Israel's stand contradicts

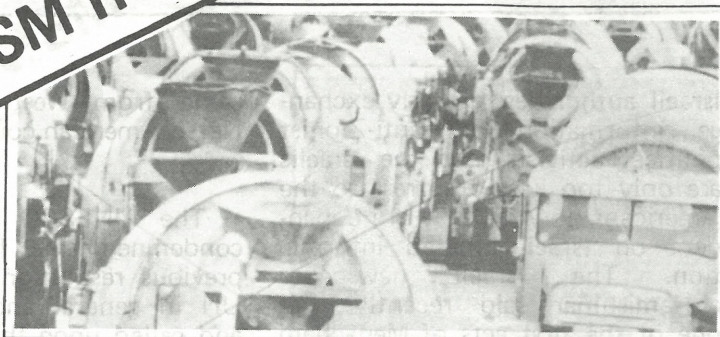
the objectives of UNESCO as set forth in its charter.

During the debate, the PLO delegate to the UNESCO, Afif Safieh, rebuffed an intervention of the US delegate claiming that the draft resolution was "detrimental" to the implementation of the Camp David accords. The PLO delegate underlined that UNESCO was not concerned with these US sponsored accords which were rejected by most countries in the world because of their neglect of the core of the Middle East problem, the rights of the Palestinian people represented by the PLO.





# ZIONISM IN PRACTICE



Rows of cement-mixers stand idle...



...as workers go on strikes

## INFLATION, STRIKES SHAKE ZIONIST ECONOMY

Waves of strikes and social unrest continue to shake the Zionist war economy. On 1 November 1978, slowdowns spread throughout Israel's communication sectors, as unions drew up plans for a major confrontation over wages. Even Histadrut, the quasi-state national labour federation, has demanded a 22% increase to make good for the surging recent price hikes. In late October alone, gasoline prices have been increased by 24%, electric power rates were raised by 12%, and the prices of many consumer goods like beef, chicken, cigarettes etc. went up by 10 to 20% (see "International Herald Tribune", 2 November 1978).

Television was blacked out when crews refused to work, and radio broadcasts were limited to news without weather forecasts since the meteorologists also went on strike. At the same time, a

committee representing clerks in the national and local bureaucracies overwhelmingly backed a call for a 48-hour warning strike.

In the first week of November, the Zionist government partially withdrew from its absurd position claiming wage increases would "only add" to the inflation. In October 1978 alone, living costs had risen by 5.6%, the highest figure ever registered in one month. The Bank of Israel expects an overall 1978 inflation rate of 45%.

After the postal, radio and television workers went back to work following some concessions on the part of the government, 40,000 civil servants began their warning strike on 5 November 1978. The teachers union, which struck briefly in September but returned to work when Prime Minister Begin and President Sadat agreed to

meet at Camp David, meanwhile was discussing too, a new strike.

On 16 November 1978, the chairman of the finance committee of the Knesset, brought forward a motion of no-confidence against the Begin Government because of the complete fiasco of its economic politics. The motion will be backed by the Israeli Labour Party.

Strikes are multiplying, however. Since mid-November, the 20,000 teachers of the secondary schools are again on strike, as well as the workers of the armaments factory Soltan. Port workers are observing slowdowns, and hospital doctors and nurses will go on strike on 19 November 1978.

### NICARAGUA: ISRAEL HELPS OUT

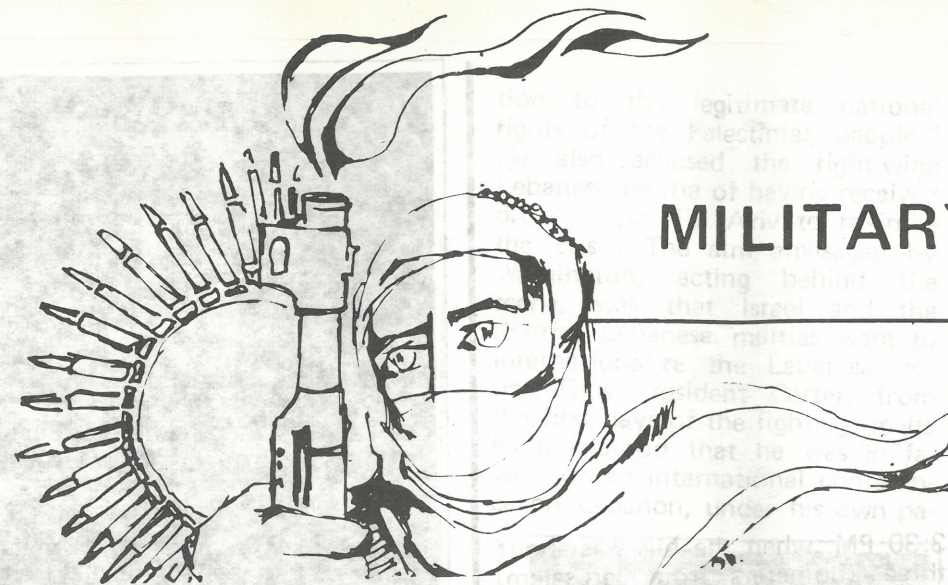
"Israeli jet transports landed at Las Mercedes airport, they taxied to the far end of the field, where Maj Anastasio Somoza III, the 27-year-old son of Nicaragua's embattled President, personally supervised the unloading of a shipment of Israeli arms. Israel is the dictator's most important foreign friend.

"Anti aircraft and surface to surface missiles, 500 Uzi submachine guns and 500 Galil assault rifles along with ammunition, flak jackets, trucks, mortars and four armed patrol boats" make up the shipment of Israeli arms to the Somoza dictatorship.

"Nicaragua has consistently supported Israel in the UN. 30 years ago, the current president's father sent a crucial shipment of arms to the Israelis", during their war of genocide and occupation of Palestine.

"As the Israelis see it, they are repaying an old debt."

U.S. "Newsweek", November 20, 1978



### COMMANDO OPERATION IN RAMAT GAN

No. 152/78:

During the night of 30 October 1978, one of our units operating inside occupied Palestine placed timed explosive charges inside a parking lot in the basement of a building belonging to the Israeli intelligence services at Hilmi Milk street in Ramat Gan. At 8:25 PM the charges exploded, destroying a number of cars, and starting a fire which spread to the fuel tanks in the basement of the building.

Rescue teams and fire engines consequently rushed to the site, and emptied the building, where firemen were having difficulty in extinguishing the fire. As a result of the operation, the first and second stories of the building were destroyed, as were a large number of cars. About fifty Palestinian civilians were arrested, as a result, at the Israeli check points set up after the operation.

### COMMANDO OPERATION IN TEL AVIV BUS STATION

No. 153/78:

Acting on orders, special unit "D" operating inside occupied Palestine on 5 November 1978, evaded enemy check points, and in spite of heavy security measures in the region, placed timed explosive charges inside the central bus station situated at Ha'alia street in Tel Aviv.



The charges exploded at 10.30 A.M. with a strong blast heard throughout the area. Afterwards, a great number of policemen and border guards rushed to the site and after evacuating the wounded, started combing the area for other charges. A number of buses belonging to the Egged Company parked inside the station were damaged. In spite of the numerous check points and the widespread arrests after the operation, our unit successfully carried out their plan.

### EXPLOSION IN JERUSALEM BUS STATION

No. 154/78:

Acting on orders, special unit "B" operating inside occupied Palestine, on 14 November, 1978, placed timed explosive charges in an Egged company bus station situated in Talpiot street, an eastern suburb of Jerusalem. At 7:50 PM the charges exploded, and the blast was heard throughout the area. Police and frontier guards rushed to the site of the explosion, closed off the streets leading to it, and began a search for other charges. The enemy's losses were as follows:

An unspecified number of casualties, who were immediately evacuated by ambulances.

A number of cars parked nearby were damaged. Israeli



## MILITARY OPERATIONS

security forces, as usual, began arresting Palestinian civilians in the area for their alleged connection with the operation. As of this morning, the number of arrests had reached more than eighty. Our commandos returned safely to base.

### THREE COMMANDO OPERATIONS ON ANNIVERSARY OF SADAT VISIT TO JERUSALEM

Palestinian commandos executed three military operations on 19 November 1978, the first anniversary of Sadat's visit to Jerusalem to capitulate to the enemy. The Palestinian military spokesman issued the following communiqués:

#### No. 155/78:

One of our special commando units operating inside occupied Palestine, on Sunday morning, 19 November, placed timed explosive charges at the exit of the Israeli intelligence office facing cinema Al-Hamra in the centre of Jaffa. At 1:05 PM, the charges exploded, severely injuring four Israelis, damaging the office and smashing the windows of nearby stores.

Our commandos returned safely to base.

#### No. 156/78:

Acting on orders, the Martyr Adnan Hammad unit on the afternoon of 19 November set off timed explosive charges in an Israeli bus on its way from the Dead Sea near Jericho to Jerusalem. At

3:30 PM, when the bus was about three kilometers from Jerusalem, the charges exploded. According to an Israeli spokesman, four Israelis were killed and twenty-seven others injured, seven of them in critical condition, and the bus was completely destroyed.

Israeli police immediately encircled the area and began evacuating the casualties, while civil guard and police checkpoints arrested a number of Palestinians for their alleged connection with the operation. The commando unit returned safely to base.

#### No. 157/78:

One of our special units operating in the occupied territories yesterday placed timed explosive charges in the commercial section of Jerusalem between King George and Jaffa streets.

The charges exploded at 2 PM, injuring an unspecified number of individuals and destroying the facades of three shops, as well as several glass windows.

The enemy police immediately began to evacuate the area, while explosive experts searched for other unexploded bombs.

As usual, several Palestinian passers-by were consequently arrested for their alleged involvement in the operation.

Our commandos returned safely to base.



The Beiteddin Conference

## CAMP DAVID

## RE-KINDLES

## LEBANON WAR

The bloody Lebanese events of September and October are directly linked to the separate negotiations of Camp David and Blair House. Jimmy Carter's human rights spectacle and his falsely soothing declarations on Lebanon cannot change the fact, that Washington is the principal artisan behind the conflict set into motion in Lebanon and directed not only against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples but against the Arabs in general. The final aim, however, is the complete U.S. control over the Middle East region.

Certainly, the principal instrument of the U.S. for the aggression and subversion is Israel. But the latter also pursues its own expansionist objectives and in doing so, has a considerable room for manoeuvre. It has managed to manipulate the reactionary Leba-

nese militias so as to make them the docile agents of Tel Aviv. Today, the Arabs are facing an even more dangerous situation, since Sadat — abandoning the national obligations of Egypt and revoking Egyptian support for the PLO and the struggle of the Palestinian people — gives Israel a completely free hand to interfere directly and indirectly in Lebanon.

### RE-KINDLING THE LEBANESE FIRE

The former Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh, commenting on the new flare-up of violence in Lebanon, following the Camp David Summit, estimated that the separate U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian negotiations "set up serious obstacles to a solution of the Lebanese conflict", since they reinforce Israel's intention to assert itself on Arab soil and its refusal to give satisfac-

tion to the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people." He also accused the right-wing Lebanese militia of having received orders from Tel Aviv to rekindle the crisis. The aim envisaged by Washington, acting behind the scene, was that Israel and the rightist Lebanese militias were to internationalize the Lebanese crisis. Thus President Carter, from the first days of the fighting, made it understood that he was in favour of an international conference on Lebanon, under his own pa-



Rightist Lebanese Leaders (Chamoun, Gemayel) — orders from Tel Aviv

tronage, and with Egypt, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Syria and France participating.

### U.S.-SPONSORED INTERNATIONALIZATION

The intended internationalization under U.S.- auspices of the Lebanese crisis is right in line with the Camp David accords:

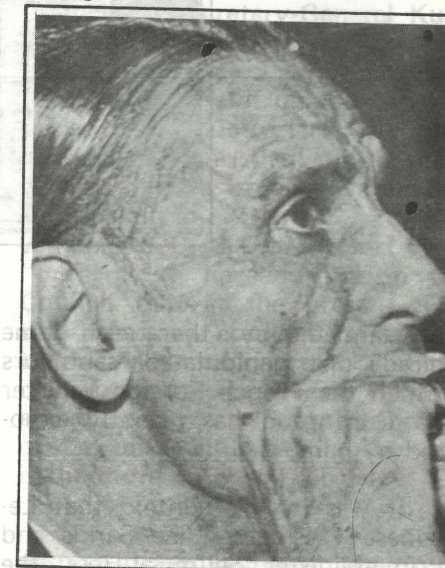
— It should legalize an Israeli participation in the "solution" of the Lebanese crisis and would permit Israel to impose its conditions and eventually its "claims" on certain Lebanese territories. At the same time favourable conditions would be created for the political penetration of Israel in the Arab world and for the consecration of the occupation of Palestine.

— It would release Egypt from the isolation in the Arab world in

which it finds itself after the Camp David agreements.

— The U.S. would dispose of an unprecedented political strength in the Middle East and be able to influence more than ever before the overall situation in this part of the world, at the expenses of the interests of the Arab people.

The national patriotic Lebanese forces and the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation have resolutely stood up against this U.S.

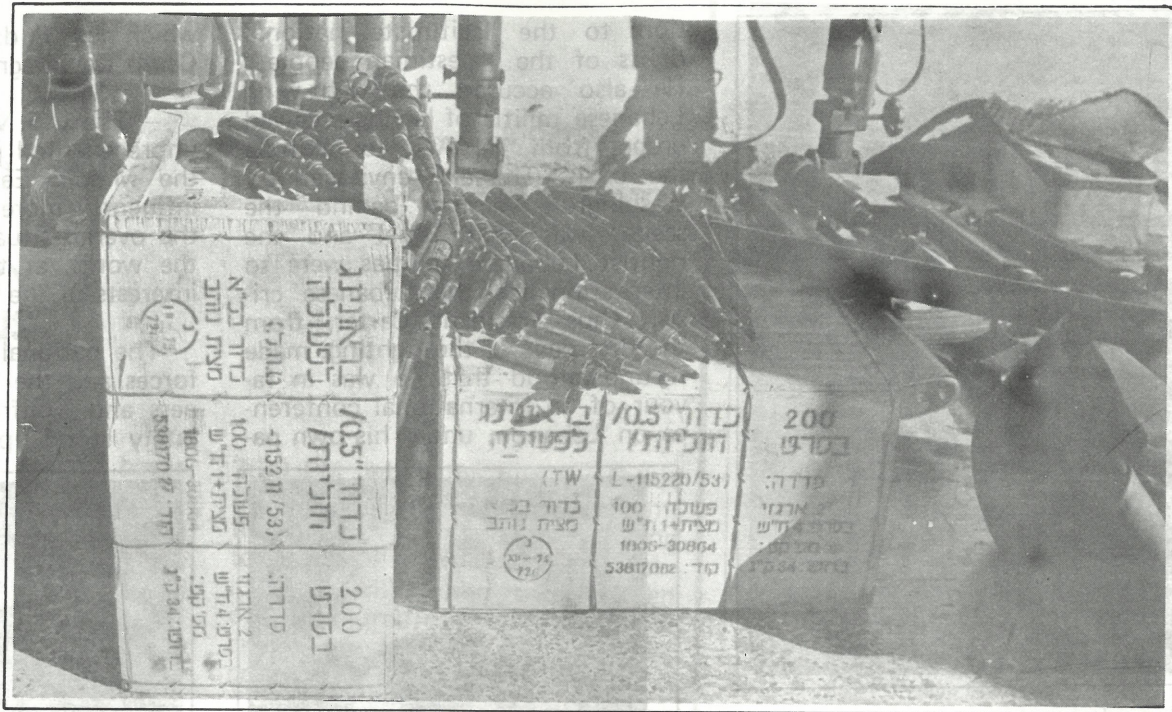


Zionist plan of internationalization and rallied all forces to foil this new anti-Arab conspiracy.

### THE BEITEDDIN CONFERENCE

In the wake of the provocations of the rightist militias which have again triggered the cycle of destruction and death in Beirut, Lebanese political leaders in accordance with the Lebanese National Movement, the Palestinian Resistance and Syria, undertook a series of contacts with those states financing or participating in the Arab Deterrent Forces, in order to defuse the Lebanese crisis once more. Taking into consideration the explicitly regional dimension this crisis has assumed, it would have been futile to count on yet another cease-fire which would not survive into following day, and be torpedoed as quickly as it was





Zionist arms to re-ignite the war

proclaimed, by the very same hired or manipulated saboteurs which the French Foreign Minister de Guiringaud has recently exposed by name..

It was in this context that Lebanese President Elias Sarkis and Prime-Minister Selim al-Hoss, the foreign ministers of Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates and the Sudanese ambassador to Lebanon met from 15 to 17

October in the palace of Beiteddin near Beirut. At the end of three days debates and intense contacts, the participants in the conference decided on a series of recommendation which, if applied, could bring with them a political solution of the Lebanese crisis.

The resolutions adopted by the conference included:

#### 1. A reaffirmation of the unity,

as "the highest treason, which has happened in the history of nations. "It also called" for support for the "Eastern front" which has become the only opening to fight Zionist expansion." The organisation also announced its full agreement with the decisions taken by the Baghdad Summit and with the National Charter of common action adopted by Syria and Iraq. The OCD stressed the following points:

— The necessity for the front-line and supporting states to join the Baghdad National Charter, especially Jordan and the PLO.

independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

2. A call for the end of all illegal armed manifestations and a collection of weapons.

3. A call for the strict and complete application of the provisions of the Riyadh and Cairo summit agreements of 1976.

4. A call for the closure of all private and unlicensed information media (radio stations, newspapers, magazines).

— Rejection of all plans to resettle the Palestinians outside Palestine. The need to give the Palestinian people every support in their struggle to return to their homeland.

— Support for the Lebanese National Movement and the national movement in Egypt.

The Organisation of Democratic Christians also criticized the Lebanese President's leniency in the face of manoeuvres to build an army on the sectarian terms favoured by right-wing and fascist forces.

5. A recommendation that measures to realize national entente be undertaken, and that reforms be adopted to consolidate national unity and contribute to the disappearance of the causes of the Lebanese crisis.

6. A demand that the law be applied against all who have collaborated with the Israeli enemy, and a condemnation of all forms of such collaboration and cooperation.

7. Provisions to establish a follow-up committee, composed of representatives from Syria, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, to oversee the implementation of the Beiteddine resolutions.

But the conference had hardly ended its work and made public its resolutions, when the rightist militias, via their radio station, the so-called "Voice of Free Lebanon", announced that "the struggle for the liberation of Lebanon will be pursued". This outright position against the resolutions of Beiteddin was accompanied by new Israeli sabre rattling.

During the clashes between the Arab Peace Keeping Forces and the militias, the Israeli Navy pounded Western Beirut. And Israeli fighter bombers violated Lebanese air space the very day of the ending of the conference, buzzing at very low-level over the small Lebanese site where the Arab leaders were meeting.

#### NEW ISRAELI AGGRESSION

As always, whenever any political solution to the four-year long artificially maintained nightmare of Lebanon has come into sight, a

series of provocations and terror acts shook the poor country and its scattered population. The right-wing militias are again stepping up provocations against the Arab Peace Keeping Forces, while a series of assassination attempts were staged, among others against the Lebanese Foreign and Defense Minister and the Chief of the Army. The details of these provocations and their obvious political connotations are widely concealed in the Western press.

There were also reports (for instance in the Lebanese daily "as-Safir" on 19 October 1978) citing well-informed sources that Israel was preparing for a large-scale military operation in Lebanon under the pretext of "defending the interests of the Occident, the Christians and foreign residents." In reality, says "as-Safir", Israel aims to inflict a defeat on Syria so as to force it to join the Camp David accords.

In any case, US, Israeli and Egyptian reaction, with the help of their Lebanese agents, obviously want to keep Lebanon burning, in order to divert attention from the Camp David conspiracy, and to tie down and weaken all national Arab forces resisting a new imperialist-Zionist offensive aiming at the military, economic and political subjugation of the entire Middle East.

It is up to the Baghdad summit to demonstrate that the Arabs are able to overcome secondary dissensions and mobilize all their material and human potentials in order to resist this new aggression or else they will face continued foreign domination and exploitation.



U.N. Secretary General Waldheim

#### WALDHEIM BLAMES ISRAEL FOR LEBANON TROUBLES

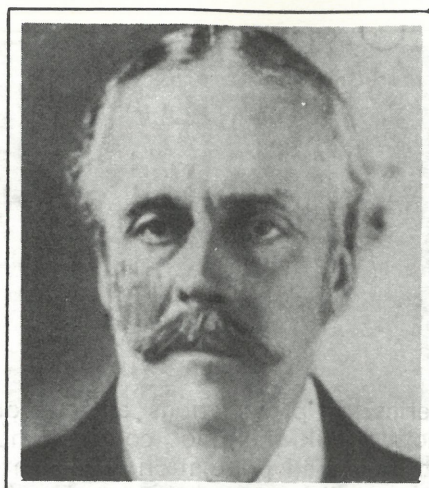
In a report to the UN Security Council, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim explained that the UN Truce Supervision Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was still unable to complete its task due to lack of cooperation from 'Christian' militia units backed by the Israeli government. According to "Reuter", 20 November 1978, the UN report says: "I regret to have to inform the Council that at the present time the necessary cooperation is still lacking in these quarters, and the complete deployment of UNIFIL and the progressive reestablishment of Lebanese authority in the area is therefore blocked."

The report also states, that despite Israeli claims of not "controlling" the Lebanese right-wing militias, "they provide them with logistic and other forms of support. During the period under review, IDF ("Israel Defense Forces") personnel have also been observed on several occasions in South Lebanon."

#### GENERAL ERSKINE: ISRAEL VIOLATES CEASE-FIRE

In related news, General Emmanuel Erskine, Commander of UNIFIL, noted in an interview with the Lebanese weekly "Monday Morning", on 20 November 1978: "Most of the clashes which have taken place recently in South Lebanon, have been triggered by the (rightist) militias supported by Israeli forces. Despite UNIFIL's contacts made with Israel in order to settle certain problems, Israeli troops are often present in the Christian enclaves. There is no justification for their presence."





Lord Balfour

## FROM BALFOUR-DECLARATION TO CAMP DAVID:

### PALESTINIAN DETERMINATION AND RESISTANCE CONTINUE

Although it is true that the Palestinian Revolution started on 1 January 1965, nevertheless the Palestinian struggle itself started much earlier. The 1965 revolution is but the latest stage of the Palestinian people's long and courageous experience in struggle that goes back to the second decade of this century. At that time our people together with other Arab peoples revolted and threw off the Turkish yoke. But against Arab expectations and contrary to the promises the British government had made to Arab leaders, the Arab revolt ended with a British occupation of Palestine. This followed Britain's issuance of the Balfour Declaration which promised the Zionists a Jewish "national home" in Palestine. Nevertheless, our people did not submit, but carried on military struggle against the British Mandate authorities and the Zionist settler-farmers planted on Palestinian land.

Despite the illegal establishment of the Zionist state in Palestine, and the dispersing of our people

into neighbouring Arab countries and around the world, our people continue to resist and fight to restore their inalienable rights of return and establishment of the independent Palestinian state. Today the struggle is carried on against the imperialist policies which Sadat, in his treachery against the Palestinian and Arab cause, is implementing.

#### THE "PROMISING" DECLARATION:

On 2 November 1917, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, A.J. Balfour, addressed the following letter to the Anglo-Zionist leader Baron Lionel Walter Rothschild as follows:

"I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government the following declaration of sympathy which has been submitted to and approved by the cabinet:

'His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in

Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other countries."

#### BASIS OF THE DECLARATION

At the time, 61 years ago, the reader of this "declaration of sympathy" might have got the impression that "Palestine" was a certain district of Britain or another district abroad that Britain had bought for her own, thus allowing Britain to generously promise to facilitate the "establishment of a national home for the Jewish people" in that district. Another idea that the reader might have got is that "Palestine" was inhabited by a Jewish majority and therefore Britain was concerned about protecting the "civil and religious" rights of minority groups there, and the "rights and

political status" of the Jews all over the world.

The questions and assumptions that may rise from the Balfour-Declaration, of course, had their "answer" in the mythology and philosophy of the Zionist Movement in which Walter Rothschild (to whom the Declaration was addressed) was one of the leading figures. This Movement depicted Palestine as a waste land which would never be fertile or productive except by their efforts. They alleged that the Arabs there were "political slaves, persons not having the right of ownership of their place of birth, a place indeed which in their hands politically would not exist." Such was the Zionist bias, which was more clearly expressed by the British Zionist leader, Herbert Sidebotham, who said: "Palestine is not a country unless Jews occupy it. Only their presence can make it one." The declaration was based on this philosophy so that "it concealed the Arabs' name and called them 'existing communities in Palestine', as though they were packets of monks who had strayed into the country and here and there had got a foothold in it." ("Palestine: The Reality" by J.M.N. Jeffries, 1939 - Chapter II).

#### A FALSE PROMISE

At the beginning of this century, the Arabs in Palestine as well as in other Arab countries were preparing themselves to revolt against the Turkish rule that had lasted for four centuries. When the First World War broke out, the Arabs took the opportunity to fight against Turkey, which joined Germany in the war against the Allies, so as to achieve Arab independence. Realizing the advantages of the Arab revolt against Turkey, Britain began making contacts with them to convince them to take her side in the war, promising them assistance and anything else they wanted. After consultations with other Arab leaders of the time, Hussein Ben Ali, then Sharif of Mecca (in present Saudi Arabia) wrote his first letter, 15 July 1915, to McMahon, the British High Commissioner of Egypt and

Sudan, who was authorized by the British Foreign Ministry to conclude a pact with the Arabs. The Arab conditions to join Britain in the war against Turkey were that the result be independence for all Arab countries. After the exchange of certain letters, known as the Hussein-McMahon correspondence, the Arabs joined the Allies against Turkey and Germany on the strength of the British "promise" of independence.

It is significant to note here that the Balfour Declaration was issued only 15 months or so after the British promise to the Arabs of independence, and at a time when the Arabs were fighting as allies of the Western powers against Germany and Turkey.

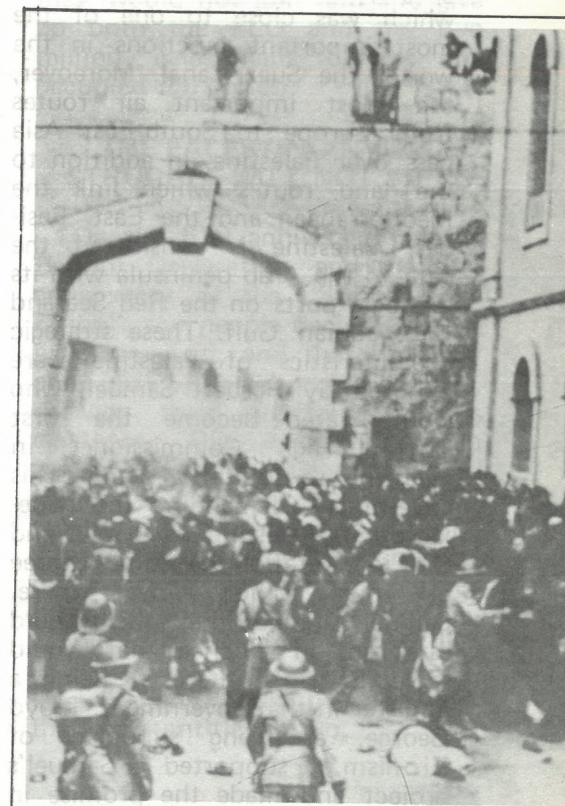
#### IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION

The implementation of the promised "National Home" required 31 years, during which floods of Zionist settlers came into Palestine under the umbrella of the British mandate in the country. For at the time of the Declaration the population of Palestine was "in the neighbourhood of 675,000 of whom Jews numbered some 60,000. Therefore we have Palestine with 91 per cent of its people Arab and a 9 per cent Jew... It was an Arab population with a dash Jew. Half of the Jews were recent arrivals." (Jeffries, op. cit.). Within the period 1919-1932, about 120,000 Zionist settlers came to Palestine. Indeed, the British "endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this 'Zionist object' " were without restrictions. The estates of the Jewish National Fund within the same period increased by 190,000 donums, and the Jewish Settlement Society owned about 429,000 donums. The total estates owned by Zionists within that period mounted to about 1,002,000 donums. All this occurred by the encouragement and support of the British authorities who even supplied the new colonizers with the Palestinian identity card as Palestinian citizens. Even so, despite the fact that Britain and other Western countries supplied the Zionist Move-

ment with all that it needed to establish its state in Palestine, 1948, the Jewish population was barely 46 per cent of the total population.

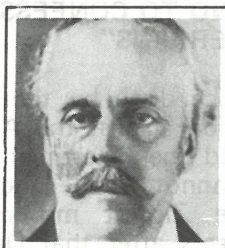
#### "ENGLAND TO CONFESS HER SINS"

The injustice done by the Balfour Declaration against the Arabs in general and the Palestinians in particular cannot be ignored. Although the Zionist movement needed 31 years after that Declaration to materially establish its "state" in Palestine. The Balfour Declaration must be considered the verbal establishment of that "state". The wrongs done by the Declaration against the Palestinian and Arab peoples were recognized even by some British themselves. In this context J.M.N. Jeffries said: "Since the Balfour Declaration was without excuse, I see no reason to excuse it. There is no pleasure in taking such a course: there is no relish in exposing one's country or in exposing at least the men who spoke in her name. But the world of 1939 has no room for displays of patriotic cowardice. Nor is there any sort of advantage



Palestinian demonstrations against British imperialism (Jerusalem 1936)....





in them. We want an England which can confess her sins, and thereafter take her place at the head of the nations in the strength of cleared conscience." (Jeffries, op.cit.).

#### IMPERIALIST PURPOSES

Britain's motives in adopting Zionism and issuing the Balfour Declaration were quite clear: Among these was the fundamental motive represented by Britain's imperialist interest in the strategic geographical position of Palestine, which was close to one of the most important junctions in the world, the Suez Canal. Moreover, the most important air routes from Europe to South-East Asia pass over Palestine, in addition to the land routes which link the Mediterranean and the East. Besides, Palestine is considered the gate to the Arab peninsula with its strategic ports on the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf. These strategic characteristics of Palestine were exposed by Herbert Samuel, who would later become the first British High Commissioner in Palestine to submit a plan to his government demanding the annexation of Palestine to Britain and the implantation of some "three or four million Jews" there. Samuel argued that this would establish an alliance that would serve Britain's interests. Being a minister in that government, Lloyd George, a strong supporter of Zionism, supported Samuel's project and made the promise in Balfour's Declaration when he

became Prime Minister of Britain at the end of 1917.

Behind the Balfour Declaration, there were other factors related to the conditions of the war itself. First and foremost, the Declaration aimed to woo American Jewry in order to make them push the US towards joining the war on the side of the Allies. Second, it aimed to draw Russian Jewry away from the Bolshevik Party which was preparing to overthrow the Czarist regime, Britain's ally in the war. Third, Britain wanted to woo the Zionist Movement so it would not be adopted by imperial Germany, with which it had close relations.

#### ANOTHER IMPERIALIST FACE

The Zionist Movement used the British Mandate and British sup-

port for the long period between 1917 and the declaration of its "state" in Palestine. After that it turned its back on Britain to look for another imperialist state for support, and that was the US. By the military, financial and economic support of the latter, Israel launched its continuous expansionist attacks on the neighbouring Arab countries through which it occupied the remaining part of Palestinian land, the West Bank and Gaza strip, as well as other Egyptian and Syrian territories in 1967. Israeli arrogance after this war was to such an extent that Moshe Dayan, then Israeli defence minister, said that he was waiting for a phone call from Arab leaders to admit their defeat, and that the Palestinian Movement is but "an egg in my hand that I can crush any time I want". Zionist arrogance was due to unlimited American support to the Zionist state

#### PALESTINE 1939

##### Population :

Total : 1,422,955

Arabs : 977,498 or 70 %

Jews : 445,457 or 30 %

Jewish legal immigration into Palestine from 1920 until 1939 : 322,454 or 23 % of the population.

##### Land Ownership :

Total area : 26,320,000 dunums

Arabs : 24,786,600 or 94.4 %

Jews : 1,533,400 or 5.6 %

No. of Jewish Settlements : 231

(Survey of Palestine, PP 141, 135, 372, 376.)



Demonstration against Zionism (Jaffa 1936)

in the hope that Israel would be the watch-dog of US imperialist interests in the area.

#### SPLITTING ARAB RANKS: THE SADAT ALTERNATIVE

The October War of 1973, the first war in the long Arab-Israeli conflict to be launched from the Arab side to liberate Arab occupied territories, made US imperialism as well as its Zionist watch-dog in occupied Palestine realize the fact that the extravagant American support would always be inadequate to force the Arabs to submit to the US-Zionist imperialist conditions. In this perspective, the US sought a new alternative: splitting Arab ranks and working out separate agreements between each of them and Israel, following the "Divide and Rule" policy. In this context, the US succeeded in "convincing" Sadat of Egypt to desert the Arab ranks and fly to Israel in November 1977. In doing so he offered recognition and peace to the Zionist state on conditions humili-

ating himself first of all, and at a time when the Zionist Prime Minister Begin was proclaiming that the Palestinian West Bank and Gaza Strip are "Israeli liberated areas, not occupied territories".

officially annex these two areas if they would not join him and give up both the PLO and the two million Palestinians outside the occupied territories.

#### THE PALESTINIAN JUST STRUGGLE WILL NOT YIELD

On the 61st anniversary of the Balfour Declaration, and the first anniversary of the "Sadat Declaration", our people declares that it will not yield, and that its unity and just cause also will survive, deriving their survival from its existence. This duality between the existence of our people and the survival of its just cause stresses the fact that no power in the world, no deceitful "Declaration" or "Promise" can make us yield or surrender in our struggle to achieve our right to return and to live in peace and dignity in our homeland, as any other people under the sun is entitled to do.





No more kisses for the Shah-in-Shah's shoes



Troops confronting students in Teheran

## WESTERN INTERFERENCE IN IRAN

The mounting unrest which has characterized Iran for over a year has spilled over into arson and violence. The Iranian people, despite repressive measures taken against them, have manifested unbending determination in their struggle to oust the Shah and destroy his rule.

"Revolt and bloodshed has reached a stage that our country's independence is endangered," de-

clared the Shah on 6 November 1978. Only a month before he had maintained in his rhetoric the position that the protest was only being carried out by "a handful of the urban poor."

While violence flared in the capital and the countryside, striking pilots and technicians grounded Iran Air. 30,000 oilfield workers also walked off the job, shutting down Iran's petroleum industry.

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, facing the reality of total rejection of his rule, was left with the option of either resigning or resorting to military dictatorship. Borrowing from the Chilean experience, he chose to exercise his dictatorship through the armed forces against the will of the Iranian people.

General Azhari, together with seven other loyal generals, was put in control amidst what amounted to siege conditions in the country.

The military moved quickly and imposed censorship. Well over 35 editors were arrested, and strict martial law was imposed on all aspects of Iranian life. The military authorities, in a futile move to appease the public, arrested Amir Abbas Hoveyda, Iran's Prime Minister for most of the past 13 years. They also sent a delegation to Paris to meet the exiled religious leader Ayatullah Khomeiny.

The army's first priority was to secure the flow of oil, interrupted by the strike. General Azhari appointed Army General Boghrat as governor of Khuzestan province, Iran's main oil zone, and ordered all workers back to their jobs. "To cut these oil supplies is to cut the Shah's throat," wrote the US magazine "Newsweek" on 13 November 1978. The new Iranian military ruler has labeled the strike "an act of treason" but the Iranian people, the bulk of whom receive nothing of the country's wealth, have declared the oilworkers' strike to be a part of their struggle to oust the Shah.

### IRAN'S CLIENTS

With the upheaval in Iran, it is clear that the Shah can no longer pose as the Gulf's invincible shield against "communism and aggression". What has worried the Shah's petroleum clients is that he cannot even secure a flow of oil from Iran to the West.

Iran, the world's second-largest exporter of oil and a major supplier of oil to Western Europe, Israel and

South Africa, is in crisis. Because of the workers' strike production has sunk from 5.8 million barrels a day to 1.1 million, barely enough to meet the nation's domestic needs.

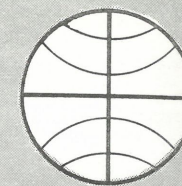
US Energy Secretary James Schlesinger declared: "The world's oil market will be thrown into confusion regardless of an OPEC meeting." ("Reuters", 6 November 1978). Japan's International Trade and Industry Minister To-Shio Komoto declared it a "serious matter," while British oil companies announced cutbacks in distribution to British customers.

Likewise, all Western clients of Iran were unanimous in declaring support for a military dictatorship to secure their interests, against the wishes and will of the Iranian people.

American President Carter, despite his posturing on behalf of universal human rights, declared that he was in support "of the Shah's progressive administration" ("Newsweek", 13 November). British Foreign Secretary David Owen told Parliament: "it is right to continue support for the Shah and the new military government."

However, the US and its allies eventually may find it more suitable to try to "re-dress" the stained face of the Shah regime. On 14 November 1978, President Carter, continuing the blunt interference in Iranian internal politics, "recommended" the formation of a "coalition government" for Iran. Possibly, the US will attempt to split the popular uprising and misuse part of the opposition against the Shah in order to give the regime a "new" shape while basically safeguarding the neoimperialist structure and Western interests in the continued exploitation of the country and its impoverished people.

Nevertheless, the alliance of foreign interests with the Shah, and his military and other tools, will not be able to defy the needs and the will of the Iranian people for long.



## WORLD NEWS

### NO TO INTERNATIONAL PRESS FREEDOM

At the recent 20th session of the UNESCO General Conference in Paris discussion over press freedom has been hampered by Western members of the international body. Western delegations of the conference maintain that "it is still a long way short of establishing a basis for true international press freedom"

The proposal for international press freedom which was put to UNESCO at its last general meeting in Nairobi has attacked "the monopoly of information held by the big international press agencies" "to reinforce peace and international understanding", and to take information from news agencies from the developing countries. The western international press institute and inter-American Press Society however, have both come out against such enlarged press freedom, describing it as a "menace to journalism".

### NO ELECTION IN ZIMBABWE

The Executive Council of the so-called "Transitional Government" of Rhodesia declared on 17 November that it has withdrawn its proposal to hold elections in Zimbabwe on the basis of one man, one vote.

The reason for the postponement was declared by Ian Smith to be because "the Constitution is not printed yet" and more preparations are needed.

It is worth recalling that the Transitional Government got its "Transitional" title because it promised to hold free elections in December of this year, as part of the promises it made before it assumed office.

### CARTER GOES NEUTRON

The production of the enhanced radiation bomb has been ordered by the "upholder of human rights", US President Jimmy Carter.

The neutron bomb is designed to slaughter millions of human beings in densely-populated areas by means of radiation with a minimum of damage to property and buildings.

Carter's decision was timed to evade controls placed on the Administration by Congress, which demanded, under an amendment to last year's budget that any move to produce neutron weapons be submitted to both houses 45 days beforehand and be subject to congressional veto. This amendment expired with the end of the fiscal year on 30 September, thus giving Carter the opportunity to order the production of the "anti-human" bomb.



("Gamma", Kuba)

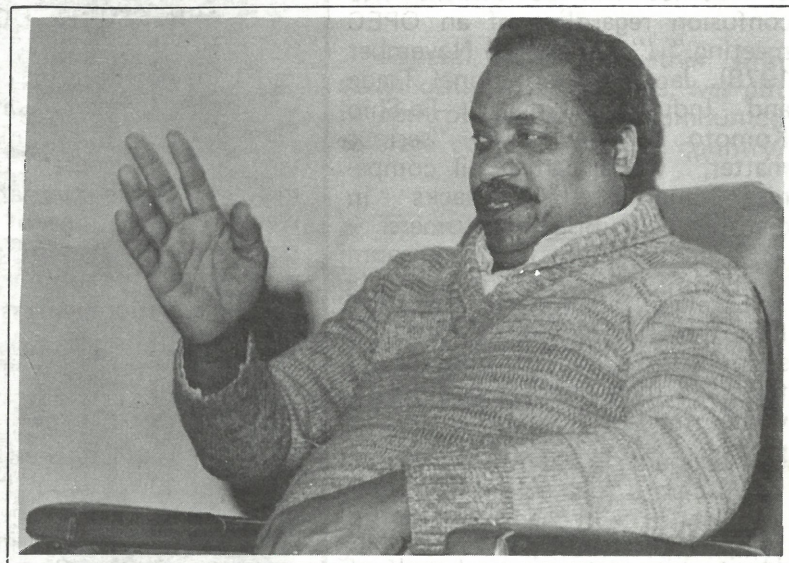


# IBRAHIM GHANAM:

## A MILITANT PALESTINIAN ARTIST

In the village of Al-Yajour in Palestine's Haifa region, Ibrahim Ghanam was born in 1930 and grew up to witness the last years of the British mandate in Palestine and the infiltration of Zionist settlements near his village and everywhere else in the country. In the year 1948 he witnessed the establishment of the Zionist state in Palestine, and Ghanam suddenly found himself a refugee among other Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.

What makes Ghanam's sufferings as a refugee more distinct is the illness which attacked his health in 1949 and never left him. Indeed, it paralyzed him 11 years later, in 1960. Yet, the bitterness of being a refugee and his physical suffering never destroyed the good memories he had of life in his village. Furthermore, his confinement to his home in the refugee camp did not detach him from the feelings and sufferings of his fellow Palestinians. On the contrary, his suffering sharpened his sensitivity, and he used poetry, music and painting to reflect his feelings and sufferings. Ghanam is known best as a painter, and his paintings were the subject of a talk he had with Palestine last week.



Ibrahim Ghanam

### GHANAM, THE "PHOTOGRAPHER"

Ghanam says that he considers himself "a photographer rather than a painter. My paintings are real scenes of daily life. They are certain reflections of things I have seen and been impressed with." Really he is a "photographer" with his eye as the "camera". His paintings are honest "photographs" and his "camera" never misses a line of the numerous and tiny details.

The subject of Ghanam's paintings is Palestine and the Palestinians. "As a teenager in Palestine, I used to draw the Palestinian 'thair' (as a commando was called then) with the gun hanging on his shoulder and the 'Kofeya' (a traditional Palestinian and Arab head-dress) around his head." The Palestinian meadows and fields, as well as the village and villagers, were not dashed from his memory after 1948. Neither did his concern for his people and their cause diminish when he found himself a refugee among others in camps. In general, his sensitivity towards his

fellow Palestinians and their life conditions makes his paintings a record of evidence about the stages of Palestinian life from the early 40's up until today.

### BRIGHT AND GLITTERING FEATURES

The outstanding feature of Ghanam's paintings of pre-1948 Palestinian villagers and fields is the brightness and glittering aspect he gives them which reflects the pleasure and intimacy the painter feels for these scenes. "I want to express how happy we were in Palestine. The images of that life and those fields will continue to be bright and glittering before our eyes. Nothing else draws our attention more so that they remain our main concern."

### SAMPLES

As a villager, Ghanam bears good memories about life in the village, such as the harvest, the oil-press and the wedding feasts. His paintings of such things enable those who grew up or were born

outside of Palestine to realize what village life was like, and at least for a moment recreate its atmosphere. They are equally interesting to all Palestinians and suffering people who wish to imagine at times the joyful and peaceful days of which they have been deprived for so long.

"The Harvest" is a painting of Palestinian farmers reaping their wheat. It expresses "how our people are giving their best efforts and sweating for their land, and how the land returns their efforts and sweat in the form of a harvest", Ghanam says. It also shows "how our people had to be satisfied with planting their field with their own hands, deprived of the technology and machines that the British mandate authorities were supplying to the farms of the Zionist settlers."

"The Oil-Press" also comes from the memory of Ghanam the villager. All of its constituents are still there in his mind so that the painting is an honest picture. The keeper of the oil press is there, devoted to his work, the horse is pulling the big beam around, which rolls as it turns the big stone wheel around to crush the olives and get their oil. A young girl stands by to help the keeper in his work. The gasoline lamp is hung up to the roof, and Ghanam comments: "That reminds me of how our village was deprived of electricity while the neighbouring Zionist settlement of Nishir was supplied with it."

"The Wedding Feast" takes one back to the tranquility of village life and the intimacy with which the villagers share each others happiness and sadness. "In this painting I mean to show the new generation the quiet and peaceful

life that imperialism and Zionism deprived them of. All that the new generation knows about Palestine is merely a dream. In this painting I intend to transform that dream as close as possible to reality."

In fact, Ghanam succeeded here in letting the viewer see a Palestinian wedding of that time. He shows how the men get together in a semi-circle to dance the "Dabke" (Palestinian folk dance), how young women and girls stood by watching the dancers, who danced to the music played by a man blowing into an instrument he made himself. He also shows how neighbours used to sit on the balconies or the roofs of their houses to see the performance and the audience, spraying perfumes from time to time on the dancers.

In contrast to the quiet and peaceful life in Palestine, the life of our people in the refugee camps is gloomy and dismaying. In one of his paintings, Ghanam depicts Palestinians standing in lines, each one waiting to receive his share of a little quantity of flour, sugar, rice and oil, while another woman stands dismayed as the wind blows away the goods she has received.

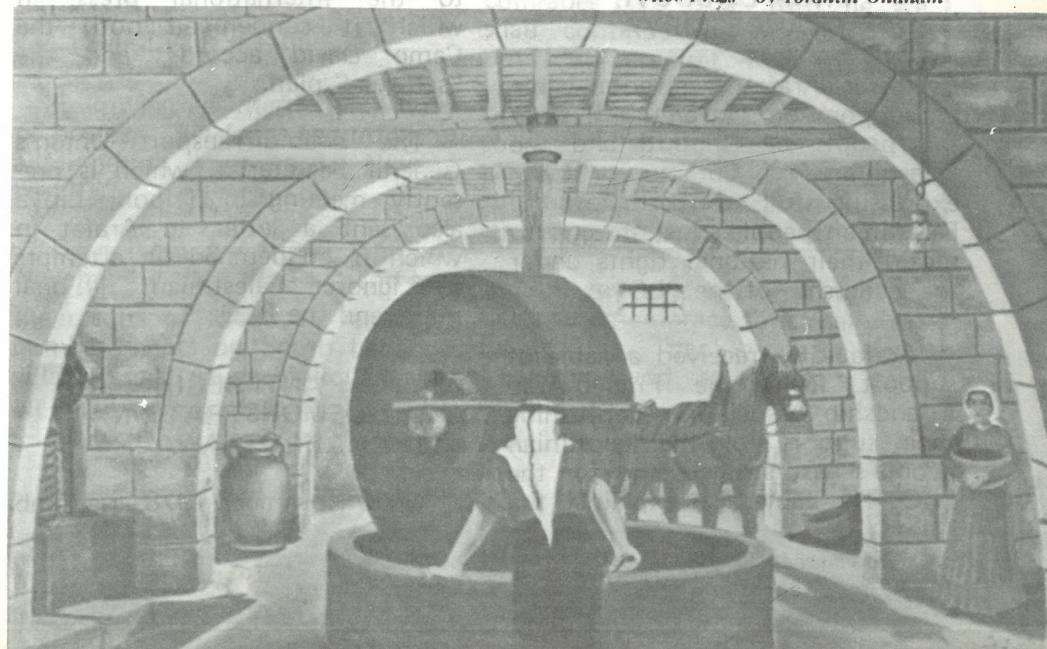
"In this painting I mean to show my refusal of such a life for my people. The wind that blows away the woman's goods is meant to be the revolt against that situation."

The massacre of Tal Al-Zaatar was more agonizing. The barbarism and savagery of the right-wing militias is expressed in a painting that shows a naked Palestinian girl, her hands tied with a rope, being pulled by a Phalangist militiaman, while other militiamen dance around and shout. "This really happened", Ghanam says. "A friend of mine in Al-Ashrafiyi (a rightist controlled eastern sector of Beirut) saw this spectacle and bitterly told me about it."

### CRIPPLED, BUT MILITANT

"Though I am physically crippled", Ghanam says, "there are certain fields in which I can serve my cause. These are painting, poetry and music. I do not sell any of my paintings, they are the property of my people and their cause. I can do other kinds of manual work from which I can earn my living."

"Olive Press" by Ibrahim Ghanam





# IBRAHIM GHANAM: SOLIDARITY NEWS



Canadian demonstrators protesting Begin's visit

## CABLES OF SUPPORT FROM DJIBOUTI, FRANCE, LIBYA

Yasser Arafat received a cable of support on November 7 from the people of Djibouti and the Palestinian Arab Community there, expressing full support for the Palestinian people's just struggle to regain their national rights under the leadership of the PLO.

Arafat also received a cable of support from the Franco-Arab Friendship Association, confirming their support for the Palestinian people's just struggle and for the PLO. The cable also explained the

Association's communique issued to the International press, in which it condemned both the Camp David accords, and the "self-rule" plan.

The Arab Transport Union's General Secretariat, which is presently meeting in Tripoli, Libya also sent a letter to Arafat in which it condemned all attempts to ignore Palestinian national rights and the PLO.

## ANTI-BEGIN DEMONSTRATION IN OTTAWA

On 8 November 1978, the Arab

Community together with Canadian supporters of the Palestine cause staged a demonstration in Ottawa protesting Menahem Begin's visit to Canada. The demonstrators marched to the Canadian Parliament where members were awaiting Mr. Begin's arrival, and chanted slogans such as "Down with terrorist Begin", "Long live Yasser Arafat" and "Down with Camp David."

The demonstrators then marched on to the Egyptian Embassy where they chanted more slogans condemning President Sadat for his capitulation, his sell-out of Palestine, and his abandonment of

Jerusalem.

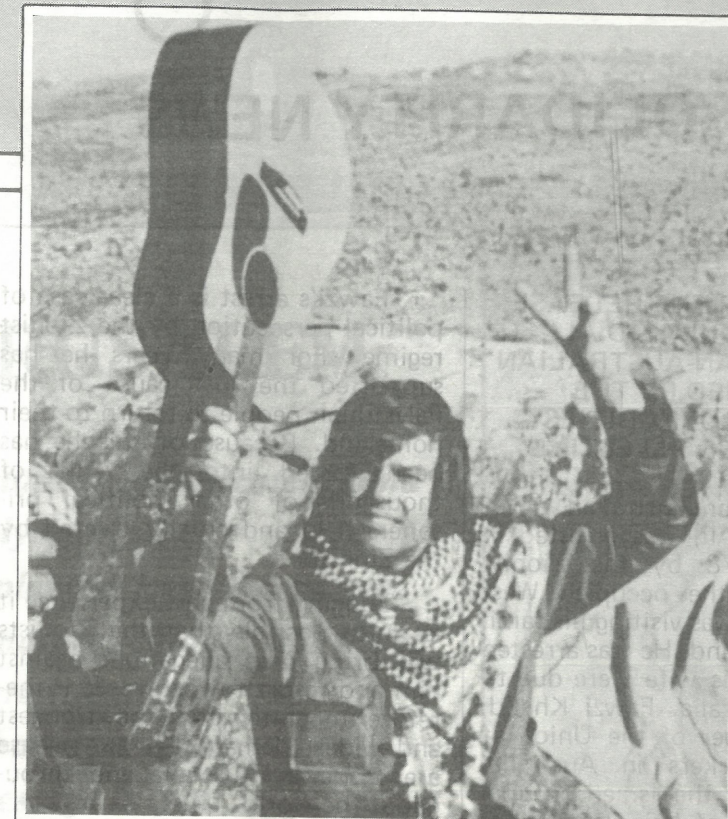
## SERMONS IN BANGLADESH MOSQUES CALL FOR LIBERATION OF JERUSALEM

On Friday, 17 November 1978, sermons were held during which the Sheikhs and Imama of Bangladesh called on all Muslims to work for the liberation of Jerusalem from the yoke of Zionist occupation. They said that the Zionist enemy greatly endangers the holy sites and actively attempts to desecrate the holy city's historic sites.

They also called on all the Islamic and peace-loving nations to support the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the PLO, in their just struggle to regain their homeland, and they urged the UN to expose Israel's expansionist-aggressive ambitions and their attempts to change the demographic and historical character of Jerusalem.

## ERIVAN WRITERS PROTEST FASCISTIZED MURDER OF ARMENIANS IN LEBANON

The Soviet news agency "TASS", on 18 November 1978, condemned the "barbaric actions of right-wing militias which have killed dozens of people belonging to the Armenian community in Beirut recently." "This terror campaign stirred a broad wave of protests in the Armenian Republic", observed "TASS" quoting a message from Erivan sent by Armenian writers and blaming "the fascistized Lebanese forces".



Dean Reed

## DEAN REED WRITES A LETTER FROM JAIL TO "PALESTINE"

American folk singer Dean Reed was recently jailed in the USA, and along with some others was accused of "trespassing" after he and they joined a group of farmers and labourers in a demonstration against the construction of a power line that would destroy agricultural land if built.

Following an international wave of protests, Reed was acquitted by a Minnesota court on 13 November 1978.

Dean Reed, our friend, who last November visited the PLO and saw the results of Israeli air raids and bombardments on South Lebanon villages, sent us the following letter from his jail cell:

4 of Nov. 1978  
Wright Court Jail, Buffalo, Minn.

"Today, I begin the 7th day of a hunger strike from my cell here in a Minnesota prison. I came here to Minnesota to show my film about Chile, but while I was here I gave my solidarity to the farmers of Minnesota who are fighting for their human rights. I have 9 good comrades here in jail with me. We shall continue the hunger strike until we are set free to draw world-wide attention to the plight of the thousands of political prisoners in the US. Each day we are physically weaker, but our moral, spiritual and ideological strength is stronger than ever.

"Give my regards to all the office and an embrace to Yasser Arafat for me. Thank you for your friendship and solidarity! Venceremos!

An embrace  
Dean Reed"



## SOLIDARITY NEWS

### APPEAL FOR THE RELEASE OF FAWZI KHALID ALI, A PALESTINIAN-AUSTRALIAN DETAINED BY THE ZIONIST AUTHORITIES IN OCCUPIED PALESTINE

A Palestinian-Australian, Mr. Fawzi Khalid Ali, was arrested in September 1978 by the Zionist authorities in the occupied West Bank, while he was visiting his family in his homeland. He was arrested when he and his wife were due to return to Australia. Fawzi Khalid, who is a member of the Union of Palestinian Workers in Australia, was accused by the Israeli occupation authorities of being a member of the Fateh organization in Australia, and, he is now imprisoned in the jail of Jenin.

The Palestine-Australia Solidarity Committee has issued the following appeal for the immediate release of Fawzi Khalid:

"Fawzi's arrest is a clear case of political persecution by the Zionist regime. For many years he has supported the just cause of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland. Because of this he has been forced into the ranks of thousands of other political prisoners held and cruelly treated by the Zionists.

"Judging from past experience it is quite possible that the Zionists will bring false allegations against him and resort to torture. It is therefore imperative that the strongest and widest demands for his release are made in Australia and throughout the world.

"Since Fawzi is an Australian citizen it is also imperative that the strongest possible demand be placed on the Australian Government to fulfil its obligations to a national being persecuted by a foreign regime. Already there is evidence of collaboration between the secret

police forces of Australia and the 'Israeli' Zionists, Australian police interrogated his brother in Adelaide, South Australia. Doubtless this was done at the request of Mossad - the 'Israeli' secret police.

"We are calling on all supporters of the Palestinian cause and all justice-loving organisations and individuals to make the maximum publicity about the case and to raise the loudest demand for his unconditional release. We will make further information available to you as it comes to hand.

"Please send cables demanding Fawzi's release to:  
'Israeli' Embassy,  
6 Turran Street,  
Yarralumla A.C.T. 26000, Australia

Outside of Australia please send them to the nearest 'Israeli' Embassy.

"We also ask that you send cables to the Australian authorities demanding that they take all steps to secure his release. From within Australia please send them to:

Mr. Malcolm Fraser,  
Prime Minister,  
Parliament House,  
Canberra A.C.T. 2600  
Mr. Andrew Peacock,  
Foreign Minister,  
Parliament House,  
Canberra A.C.T. 2600

In other countries please send them to the Australian Embassy.

We would appreciate it if you would send copies of cables and details of any other action you take to the Palestine-Australia Solidarity Committee, PO. Box 55, North Carlton, Victoria 3054, Australia."

## POEM

### "OH JERUSALEM"

*Thousands of dunums of confiscated Land  
Surround your holy land.*

*Fortified houses, planted jaggedly, pierce  
And distort your nature, colour, and peace;*

*Wipe out your sacred features;*

*As if no Apostle had ever lived,*

*Nor any sacred message in you*

*Was ever delivered.*

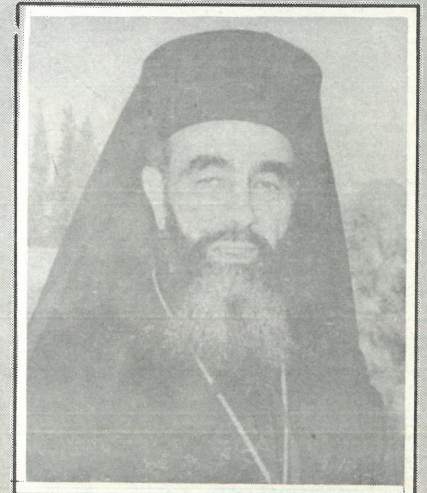
*When I saw you my city, wounded and sad,  
Desecrated, veiled in black —*

*I decided deep in my conscience to follow  
My Lord Christ in steps and shadow.*

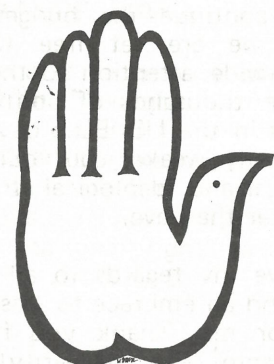
*For He is the first feday'i\* who ever lived.*

Archbishop Hilarion Capucci

(\* The Arab word "feday'i" means: "a freedom fighter ready to sacrifice himself for his cause")



Archbishop Capucci



للفلسطينيين حقوق إنسانية أيضا

PALESTINIANS  
HAVE  
HUMAN  
RIGHTS  
TOO

גם לפליסטינאים זכויות אדם



23  
35

**29. NOVEMBER 1947:  
U.N. PARTITION OF PALESTINE**



**29. NOVEMBER 1978:  
U.N. DAY OF SOLIDARITY  
WITH THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE**