



«CLOSER TO JERUSALEM»



YASSER ARAFAT
IN IRAN

P.L.O.
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Palestine

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TO OUR READERS....

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

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

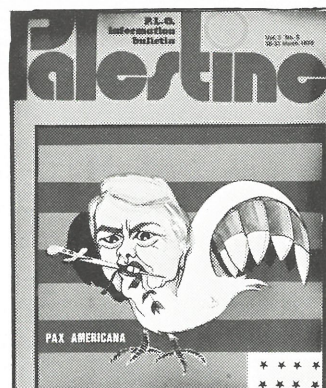
We thank all our friends all over the world for the letters of support and encouragement which you have sent to us.

We hope to continue on the road to victory.

Palestine

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EDITORIAL

SADAT - QUISLING OF THE ARAB WORLD

The Sadat phenomenon is not without precedence in history. There have been other instances throughout history in which weak personalities were thrust into positions of leadership giving them the opportunity to decide the fate of their peoples. Quisling of Norway and Petain of France are good examples. Both were faint-hearted. Instead of resisting the foreign invasion of their countries, they preferred to seek the easiest route and collaborate with the invaders. During World War II, Quisling and Petain sold themselves to Hitler's Nazism. Later, when Nazism was defeated, both received their just due. They were court-martialed and sentenced to death by their peoples.

Sadat of Egypt is a similar case. He too, has sought to take the 'easy route' through collaboration. He sold himself to the Zionists and to their sponsors, the USA. He sold Palestine to the Israelis under the cover of 'self-rule' for the Palestinians living under occupation while neglecting the Palestinians living in the refugee camps for more than 30 years. Sadat sold himself, his people, the Palestinian People and the Arab lands in return for a mere 1.8 billion US dollars.

The Israelis have benefited, to the extreme, from Sadat's betrayal. They imposed their will on President Carter and Sadat without surrendering any of their positions. As if to emphasize this point, two days before the signing show at the White House in Washington, Begin reiterated Israel's attitude towards the Palestinian People. Begin said: No to the pre-67 borders; no to Arab East Jerusalem; no to a Palestinian state. Clarifying the 'self-rule' project, Begin declared: The 'self-rule' applies only for the people and not for the land, i.e. Israel will hold its troops in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, will continue to build settlements in those territories and will hold control over the water resources. And for this Begin has been awarded with 'peace' from Sadat and the lion's share of US aid, 3.2 billion dollars. Carter's call for unidentified Palestinian representatives to join the talks were not addressed to the legitimate representatives of the Palestinian People, the PLO. Instead they were an effort on his part to seek out Palestinian 'Sadats'. The only remarks Carter addressed to the PLO were when he asked it to recognize Israel's right to exist and UN Security Council resolution 242, i.e. he asked the Palestinian People, the victims, to give up their rights in

favour of Israel, the aggressor who occupies their country. President Carter's call was also addressed to some Arab countries to absorb their fury and to win them for his 'peace' talks and his initiative, and to isolate the PLO.

All Arab countries condemned him and his 'peace' treaty. All European countries criticized the treaty and pointed out the importance of the Palestine cause for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The Soviet Union refused the separate treaty and dispatched Andrej Gromyko to Syria where he met President Assad and Chairman Arafat. The Arab countries will adopt boycott measures against Sadat. Political, economic and financial measures will be imposed on him as a punishment for his treason. The Arab League will be removed from Egypt, and the Arab countries will remove their embassies from Cairo. "The Egyptian People will punish him", said Chairman Arafat, "Sadat will be swept to the trash can of history" he added. Sadat, the Quisling of the Arab world, is becoming more and more isolated. Determined to resist this betrayal of their national and human rights, the Palestinian people in the occupied territories have risen up in unison to reject the 'treaty' and the 'self-rule'. They have repeatedly demonstrated and rioted against the occupation soldiers. Three Palestinian demonstrators were shot dead by the Israeli troops and tens were wounded. All shops and public places went on strike in protest against Sadat and his sellout. And Palestinians living in exile were joined by other Arabs and progressive people in massive demonstrations in most capitals of the world.

Moreover, several bombs exploded in Jerusalem, Lydda and other cities in occupied Palestine. The PLO pledged to step up the armed resistance in the occupied territories against the Israeli occupation.

Therefore it is clear that by not fulfilling basic Palestinian rights the separate 'peace' treaty will not bring peace. It is in fact not a peace treaty at all but a military pact between Egypt, Israel and the USA which has endeavoured to reorganize the region after the loss of Iran. The amount of weapons provided to Israel and Egypt is proof, that the area is far away from real peace.

The will and determination of the peoples of the Middle East will be able to defeat all the conspiracies and Quislings, as they have done in the past.

PALESTINE NOTES

PALESTINIAN MEDIATION BETWEEN UGANDA AND TANZANIA

Following the deterioration of relations between Tanzania and Uganda, Yasser Arafat sent two special envoys carrying personal letters to the Ugandan and Tanzanian Presidents, in an attempt to mediate between the two countries.

In Tanzania, the special envoy of the PLO met on 10 March with the Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, and delivered Arafat's letter to him.

Following the meeting, which lasted one hour and a half, the Tanzanian President expressed his appreciation for the Palestinian Revolution's efforts to halt the fighting between the two countries, and conveyed the Tanzanian people's and Government's full support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

PALESTINIAN LEADERSHIP COMMENTS ON EVENTS IN YEMEN

Mahmud Abdallah Ashish, member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Yemen Socialist Party and Minister of Communications, met with the Palestinian leadership in Beirut on March 1, 1979.

Following the meeting, Mahmud Ashish declared that the purpose of the meeting was to clarify the latest developments in Yemen to the PLO's leadership, and affirmed Democratic Yemen's support for the Palestinian cause.

A Palestinian Official Spokes-

man summed up the PLO's stand vis-a-vis the events in Yemen, by stressing that what is taking place in North Yemen is a strictly internal struggle between the progressive national forces and a regime which is linked to Sadat's defeatist policies. The Spokesman also called to prevent imperialist powers from exploiting the situation to attack Democratic Yemen, which has always taken a firm and clear stand

in support of the Palestinian people, and which is an essential member of the Confrontation and Steadfastness Front opposing Sadat's policies.

He concluded that all the Arab efforts should be concentrated on looking at the events in their proper context and on providing a solution to the Yemeni problem as an internal conflict.



Released Palestinians welcomed at Damascus Airport by Archbishop Hilarion Capucci

76 PALESTINIAN PRISONERS RELEASED IN EXCHANGE FOR ISRAELI SOLDIER

of the Palestinian prisoners are women.

The plane carrying the released Palestinian prisoners left Geneva, heading for Tripoli, Libya.

PLO DELEGATION AT VIETNAM CONFERENCE

The PLO delegation to the Helsinki Conference for Solidarity with Vietnam returned to Beirut on 14 March after taking part in the three-day conference initiated by the World Peace Council, and which was attended by 300 delegates representing 150 parties and organizations. The conference issued a communique of solidarity with Vietnam in which it called for an unconditional Chinese withdrawal from all Vietnam territories.

PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION REWARDS STUDENTS

Several celebrations were held recently in Palestinian refugee camps to honour distinguished students. On 8 March 1979, in the Bourj al-Barajneh camp near Beirut, a celebration took place in the presence of Chairman Yasser Arafat. Chairman Arafat addressing the gathering declared:

"I am proud to take part in this celebration, during which we honour the Palestinian students, the cubs and flowers, because this shows that in this Revolution the pen, the gun, and the book are interlinked with knowledge and with the correct revolutionary ideology. This region does not belong to Israel or to the agents; it belongs to its sons, to the Arab nation, to the Iranian people, the African people, and the Non-Aligned states, and it will never be the property of the agents who kneel down to the U.S.A. and its agents in this region. I appeal to all teachers to give more attention to our children, who are the time bomb which will face the conspiracies. With learning first and Revolution second, give more attention to our young people and students, because they are a trust of history for us." Responding to a request made by the audience, Chairman Arafat declared the 8th of March the "Palestinian Student's Day".

Parallel ceremonies were also held, on 10 March, at the Palestinian Martyrs School in Sidon, where Abu Iyyad, member of the Fateh Central Committee, addressed the meeting.

ARAFAT MEETS WITH CYPRIOT C.P. DELEGATION

Yasser Arafat met on March 9,



Chairman Arafat addressing...



...distinguished pupils in Bourj al-Barajneh

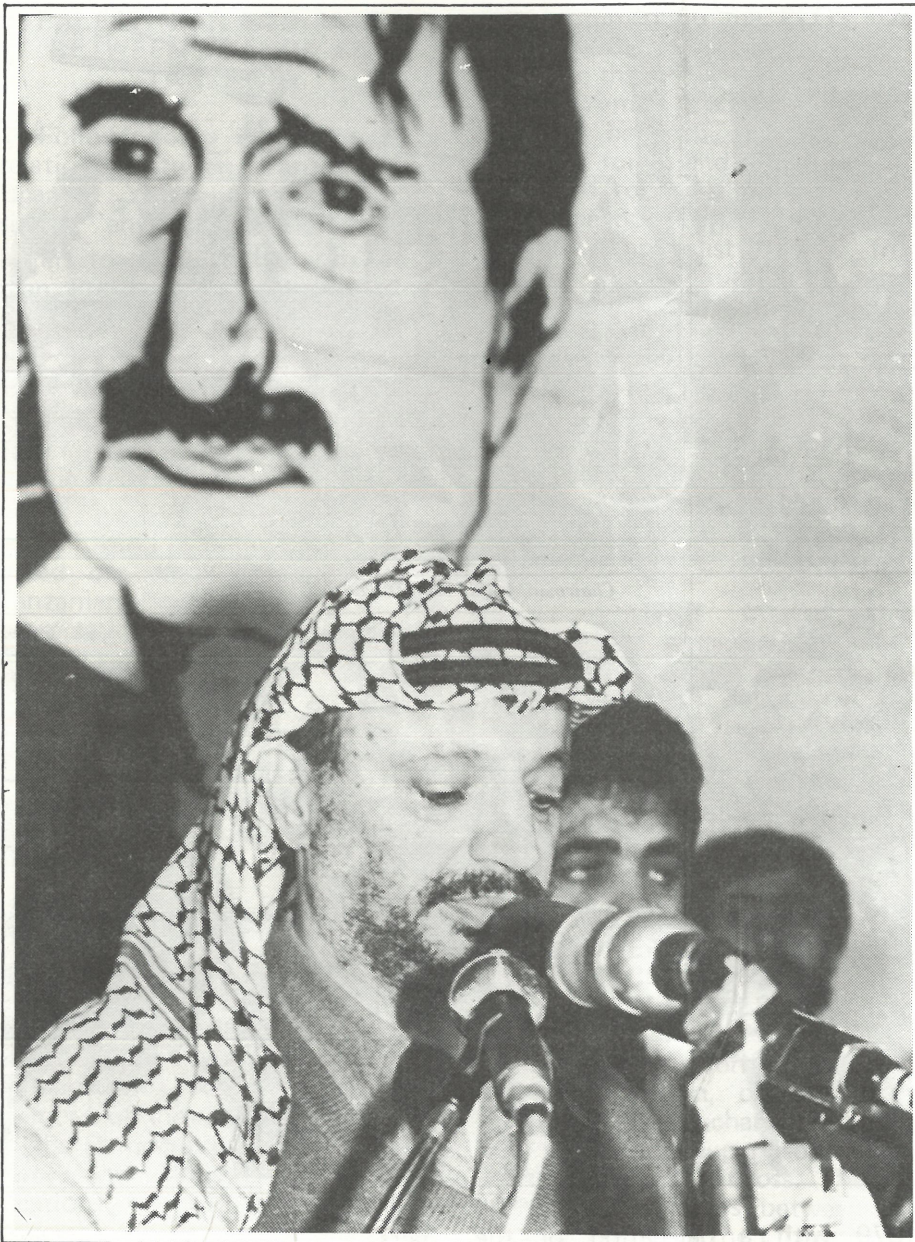
1979 with a delegation of the Cypriot Communist Party, headed by comrade Kotsoridis, a member of the Party's Political Bureau.

The meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by Abu Hatem, Director of the Fateh Foreign Relations office; Abu Yahya, Director of the PLO office in Cyprus; and on the Cypriot side by the Party's official responsible for foreign af-

fairs.

At the end of the meeting, which emphasized the necessity of consolidating Palestinian-Cypriot relations, the delegation affirmed Cyprus' support for the just cause of the Palestinian people, and offered Arafat an album of commemorative pictures issued on the 70th birthday of the Cypriot Communist Party's Secretary-General.

PALESTINE NOTES



Chairman Arafat
addressing rally
commemorating Junblatt

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF JUNBLATT

Kamal Junblatt, the late leader of the Lebanese National Progressive Front, who was assassinated two years ago, is still alive in the hearts of millions of progressive and revolutionary people throughout

the world. On Friday, 16 March 1979, tens of thousands of people marched along streets everywhere in Lebanon in response to a call from the National Movement, and gathered to attend a rally which was held in a West Beirut theater where political speeches and eulogies of Junblatt were delivered.

Meanwhile, a strike affected shops, cinemas, restaurants, banks, schools, public institutions and other business offices in West Beirut, Tripoli, Sidon, Tyre, Baalbek and other towns and villages in the mountains and the Bekaa plain.

Among those who addressed the rally were PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, Lebanese Premier Selim Hoss, Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt, representatives of the World Peace Council, the British Labour Party, the French Socialist Party, the Soviet Communist Party, and leftist parties and organizations in Lebanon and the Arab world.

Yasser Arafat delivered a fiery speech commemorating Junblatt in which he denounced the treason of the proposed Egyptian-Israeli treaty and vowed to prevent its sponsor, US President Carter, from putting the oil wells in his pocket. Chairman Arafat declared: "Carter should know that there are volcanoes, dynamite and freedom fighters at the bottom of the oil wells he wants to put in his pocket. Let the Seventh Fleet, which has been moved from the Philippines to the Sea of Oman and South Iran come. We are no longer isolated. Nobody can sell away Jerusalem, and let Sadat know that he cannot buy a handful of Sinai sand in exchange for Jerusalem: over Jerusalem will be hoisted one banner, the flag of our Arab nation, whether Sadat or Carter want it or not."

P.L.O. JORDAN MEETING



Chairman Arafat and King Hussein heading for meeting

On Saturday, 17 March 1979, a meeting was held in al-Mafraq, Jordan, between a PLO delegation headed by Chairman Arafat and a Jordanian delegation headed by King Hussein.

The two delegations reviewed the current situation in the Arab world in light of the bilateral peace treaty between Sadat's regime and Israel under U.S. auspices. Bilateral talks were also held between King Hussein of Jordan and Chairman Arafat, in an atmosphere of frankness. The following communique was issued afterwards:

"At the invitation of his Majesty King Hussein of Jordan, Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, visited Jordan to review recent developments in the area on both the Arab and international levels, in light of the bilateral peace treaty between Sadat's regime and Israel and the resulting dangers to the Arab cause, and more specifically the Palestine cause.

"Both sides confirmed their desire to preserve the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and their determination to seriously work towards confronting the current challenges within the framework of an Arab commitment to the Baghdad Summit resolutions, and their execution.

"The Palestinian and Jordanian delegations then reviewed the stages for further and stronger bilateral relations, and confirmed their desire to develop further cooperation and coordination between the two sides, so as to offer better support for the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, in the face of the growing Israeli settlement plans, and the "self-rule" scheme.

"They also expressed their confidence in the Palestinian people's capacities to confront such plots and attempts at liquidating their inalienable national rights and striking at their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

"The two sides confirmed the importance of establishing the Arabs' own capabilities since this is the path that will guarantee the Arab nation's ability to confront all challenges and dangers and enable it to liberate all the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, primarily and above all Jerusalem, and regain the Palestinian people's national rights.

"The two sides confirmed the need to hold continued regular meetings to develop Jordanian-Palestinian ties and coordinate joint Arab work in the framework of the Arab Summit resolutions. The two sides then expressed their confidence in the authenticity of the Arab nation and its capabilities to foil all the antagonistic plans and to bear the full responsibilities for the support of the Arab confrontational forces.

"Yasser Arafat then expressed his gratitude to King Hussein of Jordan for his initiative in the holding of this meeting and the support he has offered for the Palestinian people's just struggle under the leadership of the PLO.

"On the Jordanian side, the following officials attended the meeting: Mudar Badran, Prime Minister; Al-Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, Head of the Royal Cabinet; Abdel Salam al-Majali, Minister of Education and Culture; Adnan Abu Awdah, Minister of Information; Hassan Ibrahim, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Suleiman Arrar, Minister of the Interior.

On the Palestinian side the following attended: Khaled al-Fahoum, President of the Palestinian National Congress; Farouk Kaddoumi, Head of the PLO Political Department; Zuhair Muhsin, Head of the PLO Military Department; Abdel Muhsin Abu Maizar, PLO official spokesman, Hamed Abu Sitta and Yasser Abed Rabbo, members of the PLO Executive Committee; and Brig. Abdel Razzak al Yahya, PLO Executive Committee representative in Jordan."

THE 'PEACE' FRAUD:

P.L.O. STATEMENT



COMMUNIQUE OF P.L.O. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT CARTER'S VISIT TO THE ARAB AREA

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee and General Commander of the Forces of the Palestinian Revolution, on 7 March 1979 headed a session of the Executive Committee of the P.L.O. which dealt with the

conspiratorial visit that Pres. Carter has undertaken and which represents a dangerous escalation of the U.S.-Israeli conspiracy against the Arab cause and its essence, the cause of Palestine. After the session, the following communique was issued:

"The P.L.O., which has already expressed its condemnation of the Camp David agreements in their orientation, contents, results and effects, especially as regards the 'self-rule' conspiracy, considers this visit a direct and dangerous contribution by the U.S. Administration to its frantic attempts to liquidate the cause of Palestine in the interests of Zionism.

"The determination of the Sadat regime to continue in its approach of capitulation and treason to the Arab nation, and to give up Palestinian rights and Holy Places, constitutes a dangerous precedent in our Arab nation. It is the responsibility of all to confront this capitulationist and liquidationist approach, and to foil it with all means and methods.

"The Arab nation, which condemned these agreements and expressed rejection of them in the Third Summit of the Steadfastness and Confrontation States in Damascus, and in the Ninth Arab Summit in Baghdad, considers the visit of the U.S. President to the Arab area an obvious challenge to the will and interests of the Arab nation. It also constitutes a mockery of world public opinion, the international will and international legality, which have expressed their rejection of these agreements.

"The P.L.O. Executive Committee, while reaffirming its condemnation and rejection of the visit, and its determination to resist the Carter-Begin-Sadat plan which President Carter is working to enforce upon the Arab nation and the Palestinian people, has decided the following:

"1) To call the Foreign Ministers of the Arab states to an immediate meeting in order to put into effect the decisions of the Baghdad Arab Summit, especially as regards the Sadat regime, which aims to liquidate the cause of Palestine and to sign its separate capitulationist peace treaty during the U.S. President's visit to the region. The Executive Committee also calls for this conference in order to prepare for an Arab Summit meeting to face the dangerous circumstances that will result from this liquidationist plot.

"2) To call upon the Palestinian and Arab masses inside and outside the occupied homeland to confront this conspiratorial visit, beginning with a general strike on Friday 16 March and continuing with all forms of confrontation and militant struggle.

"3) To call upon the General Secretariat of the Arab People's Conference to hold an emergency session within 48 hours in order to make special arrangements for the mobilisation of the Arab masses, and to execute the decisions it has already taken towards this matter.

"4) To call upon the General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference to hold an emergency session of the Foreign Ministers of the member states, in order that they will shoulder their historic responsibilities towards this conspiracy against Arab rights and Islamic and Christian Holy Places, especially in Jerusalem.

"5) To call upon all Arab states to shoulder their responsibilities on the popular and official levels to combat this liquidationist plot against the cause of Palestine and the Arabs.

"6) To call upon all friendly and allied states and forces to condemn this imperialist-Zionist plot against the cause of Palestine and the Arab nation.

"The P.L.O., while facing this conspiratorial plan against the rights of our people and the cause of Palestine and our Arab nation, urges all friendly and allied forces to stand firmly against this conspiracy and to confront it. It equally urges the struggling Egyptian Arab people to confront this Zionist imperialist package, thus preserving its deep rooted history of struggle, its national independence and its Holy Places.

"Revolution Until Victory."

P.L.O. Executive Committee.



"The uprising in occupied Palestine is a revolutionary referendum"

PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE GREETES RESISTING PALESTINIAN MASSES

The PLO Executive Committee, after a meeting in Damascus on March 17, called on the Palestinian masses to close ranks and strengthen their unity in order to escalate the struggle against the US-Zionist-Sadat conspiracy. Excerpts from the communique follow:

"The PLO Executive Committee and the Palestinian and Arab masses have followed with great pride and admiration the news of the uprising of the heroic Palestinian people under occupation, in protest against Carter's conspiratorial visit to Cairo and Jerusalem.

"The uprising proved to the Zionists and their masters in Washington that dragging Sadat's regime towards capitulation does not mean the imposition of capitulation on the Arab nation, and that all attempts to tame our people in the occupied territories, and the policy of creating new realities there, is doomed to fail and will only increase the masses' determination to remain steadfast, escalate the struggle, and to consolidate the place of the Palestinian people and the Palestinian identity in the political and military equation in our region.

"The uprising was in fact a new and decisive revolutionary referendum, in which the masses of the occupied territories said what they have been repeating for many years. They said 'No' to the occupation, 'No' to Sadat, 'No' to Camp David, and 'No' to self-rule; and 'Yes' to the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, 'Yes' to steadfastness and confrontation, 'Yes' to struggle until victory."

THE 'PEACE' FRAUD:

ZIONIST TERROR AND POPULAR UPRISING IN OCCUPIED PALESTINE



Occupation police patrols Jerusalem's Old City to suppress Palestinian demonstrations

Following the call of the PLO, the Palestinian people in the occupied territories gave an unequivocal answer to U.S. President Carter's visit to the Middle East and the imperialist-Zionist-Sadat conspiracy against their right to self-determination and statehood.

Palestinians in the West Bank declared all-out strikes and staged huge demonstrations on a scale unseen since the occupation of the territory in 1967. Mayors, national figures and the people at large reasserted their rejection of the "self-rule" scheme and renewed their commit-

ment to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, whether in occupied Palestine or in the diaspora.

Pamphlets opposing the visit were distributed on March 7 and 8 in all West Bank towns and villages. The pamphlets called for popular demonstrations to express popular rejection of the visit and of US policies in the region.

Meanwhile, the Israeli authorities issued orders prohibiting West Bankers from going to their jobs in Jerusalem during Carter's visit to

Israel, and they imposed strict security measures in Jerusalem and in all Palestinian cities. Moreover, reports from the occupied territories indicated that the Israeli authorities had prevented all West Bank and Gaza Strip residents from visiting the territories occupied in 1948, and that large numbers of arrests were made on March 9 and 10.

On March 9, the Israeli military governor summoned the West Bank mayors and warned them against any "disturbances," and alluded to the massive measures of repression that would be taken for President Carter's visit. Moreover, the mayors were banned from leaving their towns.

In spite of all these security measures and prohibitions, however, several demonstrations



inst U.S. president's visit

were reported in the West Bank on March 11 and violent clashes erupted in the streets between demonstrators and Israeli forces, who fired at the crowd in an unsuccessful attempt to control the situation.

STUDENTS SHOT

In Ramallah, Israeli forces fired at demonstrating students, seriously wounding ten of them, including seven girls, who were immediately taken to hospital.

Again in Ramallah and al-Bireh, Israeli forces pursued students returning to their homes, shooting at and arresting a number of them, while other Israeli units attacked shops in both towns.

The Israeli Military Governor of Ramallah consequently warned, that measures would be taken against the students and their schools if the demonstrations continued.

Despite these oppressive measures, however, all the schools in the district of Ramallah closed down and the students demonstrated, shouting slogans against the Camp David accords and the self-rule scheme.

Meanwhile, Israeli forces stormed the Ramallah Secondary School for Boys, and mishandled and insulted the students and teachers. When the Director of Education in Ramallah and his assistants tried to intervene, they were beaten up and insulted by the Israeli forces. Seventy Palestinian students were arrested, most of them suffering from injuries and fractures as a result of the blows they received from the Israeli troops. The Military Governor of Ramallah then ordered the closure of the school until further notice. The Director of Education in Ramallah and the staff of the school consequently submitted collective resignations.

"PLO, PLO, PLO."

On March 12, violent demonstrations continued in all parts of the West Bank. Young women at Ramallah Teacher's Training Institute put up a crude barrier of stones and oil drums blocking the road leading to the Institute in the face of Israeli armored cars. As foreign press reporters drew near them, the Palestinian girls screamed "PLO, PLO, PLO." One of them also shouted at a reporter, "Arafat represents us, not Sadat."

In Beir Zeit, hundreds of Israelis encircled the city in an attempt to disperse the demonstrators who had raised Palestinian flags over the University of Beir Zeit and several other buildings. Two Palestinian citizens, Hassan Ahmad al-Haj, 17, and Fayid Mohammad Ali, 19, were injured during the incident.

A female student eyewitness said that "Hassan was wounded in the chest and was heavily bleeding. At first the soldiers would not let us take him to hospital." A surgeon at Ramallah Hospital, where al-Haj and Ali were being treated, said that the first was in a serious condition and the other suffered from gunshot wounds in his left jaw.

STRIKE CONTINUES

Violent clashes took place on 13 March



"Coercion and brutality"

between Israeli forces and Palestinian demonstrators, and three of the latter were injured by Israeli fire. Several armed Zionist settlers were reported to have joined the Israeli forces and shot at demonstrators in Ramallah, injuring a number of Arab citizens.

In Jericho, the Israeli authorities broke into the Hisham Bin Abdel Malik School and arrested several students and teachers, while in Jerusalem students demonstrated, and Israeli police, frontier guards and troops attacked the demonstrators and arrested 27 Palestinian students. Israeli settlers also attacked Palestinian citizens in Jerusalem in retaliation for a bus explosion that morning.

PALESTINIAN YOUTHS MURDERED AND MUNICIPALITY MEMBERS ARRESTED

On 15 March, two Palestinian youths were shot dead by Israeli troops during fierce clashes in the West Bank village of Halhoul, 20 miles south of Jerusalem. The martyrs were Nasri 'Anani, 21, and a 17-year old girl, Rabi'a al-Shalalidi. A third youth, Youssef Salem Badawi, was seriously injured.

Moreover, the members of the Halhoul Municipal Council were detained throughout the previous night because Palestinian citizens threw stones at an Israeli bus. The Mayor of Halhoul, Muhammad Hassan Melhim, condemned the murder. The Halhoul Municipal Council also sent cables of condemnation to the Israeli Minister of War, Ezer Weizman, to the Military Governor General of the West Bank, and the military governor of Hebron. The cables said that "the Municipality Council of Halhoul strongly condemns the murder of two students

and the wounding of another, and condemns the arrest of the Municipality Council members for eight hours and their humiliating treatment, which contradicts international norms and tradition."

In Jerusalem, the funeral procession of the martyr Suleiman Goshe, on 15 March 1979, turned into a huge demonstration. The martyr's relatives, the region's mayors, and huge crowds of people took part. Goshe was killed on 14 March when an Israeli military unit raided his father's house at 3:00 A.M.

OUR PEOPLE REJECTS SLAVERY

As we go to press, a general strike was observed in all West Bank towns and villages while continuing demonstrations took a more violent turn.

All West Bank schools remained closed while students demonstrate, shouting slogans against Carter's conspiracy and the separate agreement between Egypt and Israel.

Occupation troops surrounding Ramallah, al-Bireh, Beir-Zeit and the Jalazoun and Am'aari camps were reinforced and Israelis living in settlements in the area were put on alert in order to help the troops suppress the Palestinian population, if necessary.

In Nablus, demonstrations took a more violent character, and students also demonstrated and barricaded the city's main roads.

In Jenin, Tulkarm and Qalqilya, the general strike and demonstration also continue.

In Jericho, in spite of orders to close down the Hisham ben Abdel Malik Secondary School until further notice, the students used the school premises as their rallying point for demonstrations. These demonstrations were led by the school's students, together with those of the Jericho Secondary school for girls, and were later joined by other citizens who erected barricades on the main streets to hinder the movement of Israeli forces.

In Beir Zeit, University and high school students continued their strike and demonstrations. Palestinian flags were also raised over the university building and other schools, while demonstrators threw stones at Israeli military vehicles.

In Beit Jala, the inhabitants continued their demonstrations and pupils of the Iskandar Khoury School burned tyres in the streets and threw stones at Israeli cars.

The curfew imposed on the villages of Beit 'Our al-Tahta and Saffa in the Ramallah region was still in force, and that the inhabitants who had been outside their villages could not return to them. A curfew has also been in force in the city of Halhoul since 15 March, and was only being lifted for one hour during every 24 hours, alternately in the eastern and western parts of the city.

The Mayor of Hebron, Fahd al-Qawasmeh, meanwhile asked the Israeli authorities to lift

NABLUS ORGANIZATIONS DEMAND IMPLEMENTATION OF BAGHDAD RESOLUTIONS

The Municipality of Nablus and its Chamber of Commerce and professional and women's organisations issued a communique at the end of their joint meeting on March 17, in which they condemned the self-rule plot which victimizes the Palestinian people. They also declared their rejection of the Camp David accords and the results of Carter's visit, and denounced Israeli malpractices against the Arab citizens in the occupied territories.

The communique affirmed that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied territories, and urged Arab countries to implement the Baghdad Summit resolutions to confront the new imperialist offensive in the region.

the curfew and allow doctors, nurses and ambulances to move about freely.

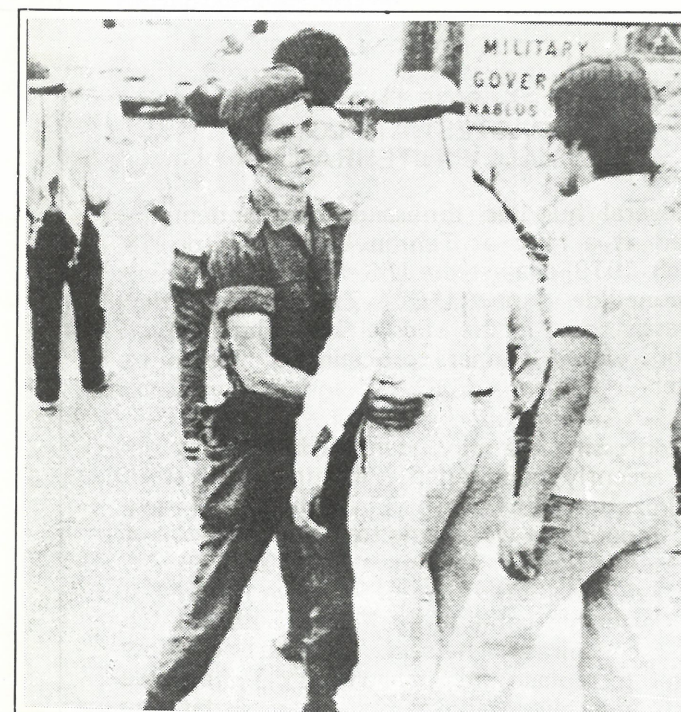
The Israeli authorities also reimposed a curfew on the towns of Sa'ir and Bani Naim in the Hebron region, arrested a large number of students and assaulted the staff of the secondary schools there, which led to the latter's immediate resignation.

DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR PEACE AND EQUALITY PROTEST AGAINST COERCION AND BRUTALITY IN WEST BANK

The Democratic Front for Peace and Equality submitted two urgent requests to the Knesset to include on its agenda a discussion of the Israeli forces' brutality against the unarmed population and the students of Jerusalem, Ramallah, al-Bireh and Beir Zeit.

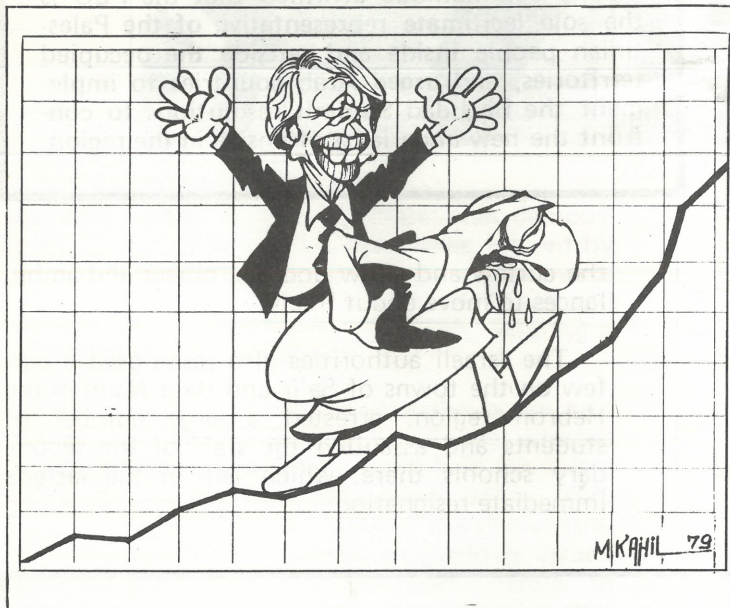
In both requests, the Democratic Front strongly condemned the coercive and terrorist measures of the Israeli police and army, who shot at student demonstrations in Jerusalem and Beir Zeit University. In the city of Beir Zeit itself, Israeli troops forced the muazzin to call the people to gather in the city's main square where they interrogated them, using means that contradict the most basic human rights.

The Democratic Front furthermore urged the Knesset to open an investigation into the policy of suppressing the Palestinian people's freedom of expression.



THE 'PEACE' FRAUD:

ARAB AND INTERNATIONAL CONDEMNATION



HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS PROTEST AT PLO RALLY IN TEHRAN

Several hundred thousands people demonstrated at a rally at Tehran University, on 13 March 1979, against the U.S. "peace" offensive to conclude a new U.S. - Zionist - Egyptian aggressive pact in the Middle East. The demonstrators waved banners proclaiming "Death to Carter".

Addressing the rally, Hani al-Hassan, head of the recently-inaugurated Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) office in Teheran, charged that imperialism was trying to change the face of the Middle East.

"Carter has come to the Middle East to hatch a new conspiracy," he said. "We must not allow Carter to replace the Shah with a caliphate. We must not allow Carter to make Sadat the policeman of the Middle East."

"Carter has come to the Middle East to organize new attacks against the Palestinian and Iranian revolutions."

Demonstrators waved banners accusing President Carter of being an impostor hiding behind the mask of human rights.

The Palestinian representative said there would be no peace in the Middle East until Israel had fallen.

MARCH

The demonstrators later marched past the PLO office, which was the Israeli diplomatic mission until last month, and burned a composite American-Israeli flag to loud cheers and shouts.

They were followed by a contingent of 200 uniformed air force technicians, who played a key role in the revolution last month, carrying automatic rifles with red carnations spiked in the barrels.

Demonstrators with clenched fists shouted slogans in favor of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

ARAB WORLD DENOUNCES SADAT'S TREASON

Arab governments and media in Algeria, Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen unanimously exposed the U.S.-Israeli-Sadat 'peace' fraud as contradicting the true interests and rights of all the people in the area, in particular the Palestinian People, and even as an aggressive maneuver led by the U.S. and Zionism directed against the whole region.

GENERAL STRIKE IN LEBANON

Beirut and all the Lebanese cities, on 9 March 1979, witnessed a general strike in protest against US President Carter's visit to Egypt and Israel.

This strike was in response to the call of the progressive and national Lebanese forces and the PLO.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress issued a political communique on 15 March at the end of its emergency session held in Beirut on March 13 and 14. It urged all Arab peoples, organizations, unions and states to firmly confront the repercussions of US President Carter's visit to the area and its aim of establishing a military alliance between Israel and Sadat under US leadership.

The communique also called for the confrontation of the Israeli-Egyptian agreements which aim at the liquidation of the Palestinian cause, at repressing the Arab national liberation move-

ment, and at establishing imperialist hegemony over the whole Arab Nation. The Communique further expounded on the objectives of the Zionist-imperialist-reactionary conspiracy, and confirmed the Arab people's steadfastness in the face of, and confrontation to, such conspiracies.

"A NEW U.S. BASE TO SUBSTITUTE FOR THE LOSS OF IRAN AND CENTO" EGYPTIAN NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY DENOUNCES TREATY

In a statement made on 14 March 1979, the leader of the Egyptian National Progressive Unionist Party, Khaled Moheiddin, called the US-Zionist-Sadat pact a vehicle for Carter to expand his prestige and Israel its territory. "It is

achieved unless the Palestinian people are conceded the right to have a fatherland and to decide themselves upon their future.

'THE TREATY CAN DO MORE HARM THAN GOOD, IF...'

George Ball, former U.S. undersecretary of state, in a radio interview on 17 March, uttered concern about the prospects of the U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian separate "peace treaty".

"If a very serious and dedicated effort was not made to solve the remaining problems, particularly the Palestinian issue, then I think that the treaty by itself can do more harm than good."

He said progress can be made only if U.S. President Jimmy Carter approaches the problems of the Palestinians, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip "with the same determination that he has shown in dealing with President Sadat."

Ball predicted more difficulties because he sees the Israelis as unwilling to make further concessions, after those made to get the treaty, and because they will feel less threatened "once that Egypt is neutralized."

He said the people of Gaza and the West Bank will be unwilling to talk unless the Palestine Liberation Organization is included in the negotiations.

"There is a feeling on the part of these people," he said, "that even though they might not agree with every position of the PLO, it's their only spokesman."

He estimated the cost of the treaty to the United States at 8 to 10 billion dollars.



Paul Findley
U.S. Rep.

U.S. SECOND THOUGHTS

U.S. REP. PAUL FINDLEY: PLO IS ONLY LEGITIMATE REPRESENTATIVE OF PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

Paul Findley, Republican Representative of Illinois, on NBC TV's "Meet the Press" on 12 March 1979, underlined the importance of a true and just settlement of the Middle East conflict.

He declared that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and that it was deplorable that the Palestinians represented by the PLO still were refused the right to have a homeland. One could state without exaggeration that one could not attain a just and lasting peace in the Middle East as long as the important political problem of the Palestinian question was not tackled. Whatever the negotiations are which the U.S. has with Egypt and Israel, Rep. Findley said, a just and enduring peace will not be

a death-blow to Arab solidarity", added Moheid-din. "We shall continue to resist any accords that emanate from the Camp David framework." The political bureau of the National Progressive Party issued a statement criticizing the treaty as an "attempt to salvage U.S. interests, end Israel's isolation, and create in Egypt a new base to substitute for the loss of Iran and the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO). Carter is not trying to arrange a peace settlement, he is trying to bind Egypt to America in an alliance that Egypt and the rest of the Arab world rejects", says the statement. The National Progressive Party and other national Egyptian groups have been insisting on a comprehensive peace framework that includes the Sovietunion and not the U.S. alone, and gives satisfaction to the national rights of the Palestinian people.

LEAFLETS AND PROTESTS

Thousands of pamphlets were also distributed in Egyptian universities protesting against Carter's visit, and calling for a general strike as a manifestation of the dissatisfaction with Sadat's Arab policy. Egyptian university students demonstrated in the streets of Cairo repeating slogans which denounced Sadat's policies.

PROTEST MARCHES IN WEST GERMANY

Thousands of Turks, Arabs, Iranians and West German sympathizers marched through the West German cities of Bonn and Munich, on 17 March 1979, in support of the revolution and the new government in Iran, and in protest against the U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian 'peace' agreement. In Bonn, some 3,000 marchers included many women who also underlined the equality of rights of men and women. The demonstrators' signs denounced the 'peace' treaty as a sellout of the Arabs and Moslems and their cause. Marchers chanted anti-U.S. slogans.



"We call for an oil embargo against U.S. imperialism"
Protest march in Beirut, Lebanon



Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, arriving for recent visit to Syria

U.S.S.R.:

"THESE PLOTS WILL NOT LAST LONG"

In a comment on March 18, 1979, *Pravda* described the Egyptian-Israeli 'peace' treaty as a "US-Israeli diktat" which is designed "to please imperialism in contradiction to the will of the people." "The Americans," it said, "intend to use the treaty to juridically consecrate their military presence in the Middle East." In exchange for financial and military supplies promised by the US, the lion's share of which is destined for Israel, the Egyptian-Israeli military alliance is to take charge of US interests and fulfill the role of policeman in the area. "This bargain will cost the American people about 10 billion dollars.

"The separate deal, completely neglecting the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, at the same time gives Israel a free hand to 'solve' the Palestinian problem in its own manner," *Pravda*

pointed out. The treaty "does not at all take into account the resolutions passed by the United Nations, and supports the Israeli policy which aims to block a solution to the Palestinian problem, and also aims to legalize the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza.

"These plots against the interests of the people will not last long," *Pravda* concluded.

'GENEVA CANNOT BE A SCREEN FOR DISHONEST DEALS'

In an earlier comment on 15 March 1979, *Pravda* poured cold water on the idea that any Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty could be submitted to a Geneva Middle East peace conference that would decide on its acceptability.

The United States and the Soviet Union are co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference, which met briefly in the aftermath of the October 1973 Middle East war but became dormant after the U.S. administration broke the common U.S.-U.S.S.R. Middle East declaration of September 1977 providing for the immediate reconvening of the Geneva Conference with the participation of the representatives of the Palestinian people.

"The Geneva Conference cannot be a screen for dishonest deals designed to disguise the risky gamble of (U.S.) imperialism and its hangers-on, which can only arouse serious anxiety," *Pravda* declared.

Repeating the line taken in earlier Soviet comments, *Pravda* said President Carter needed to push through a peace treaty at any price to compensate for recent U.S. failures in Iran and the Middle East.

Pravda said U.S. attempts to strengthen its position in the Gulf had also received a setback from Saudi Arabia which it said had refused to fit in with American plans.

THE 'PEACE' FRAUD:

SADAT — THE NEW U.S. POLICEMAN

In the wake of the downfall of the Shah of Iran, the guardian of Western interests in the Gulf and the Indian Ocean, US President Jimmy Carter's Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski highlighted American fears that "an arc of crisis stretches along the shores of the Indian Ocean, in a region of vital importance to us threatened with fragmentation. The resulting political chaos could well be filled by elements hostile to our values and sympathetic to our adversaries" (*Time* magazine, 15 January 1979).

On the local scene, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat took no time in pointing out to the United States that he would be ready to order military forces into any conflict which "threatened the flow of Middle East oil to the West."

Sadat, expressing his willingness to intervene militarily on behalf of US interests, presented US Defense Secretary Harold Brown with a request for billions of dollars worth of weapons, including 300 F-16 fighters.

At face value one could simply conclude that Sadat is going to replace the Shah as the new Western policeman in the region, and that the US will be only too pleased to rush arms into Egypt. But that is not quite so.

Brown, in reply to Sadat's request for arms, simply stated that "the Pentagon will send experts to examine the Egyptian request." What is being examined by the Pentagon is not only Egypt's request but the core assumptions on which US foreign policy have been based.

FROM THE "TRUMAN DOCTRINE" TO THE "NIXON DOCTRINE"

Since the end of the Second World War US



imperialist foreign policy has been re-assessed and re-drafted to meet growing anti-imperialist resistance throughout the world. The "Truman Doctrine," which was based on the US monopoly on atomic weapons, gave way to the "Eisenhower Doctrine" after the acquisition of nuclear weapons by the USSR and the defeat of American forces in Korea.

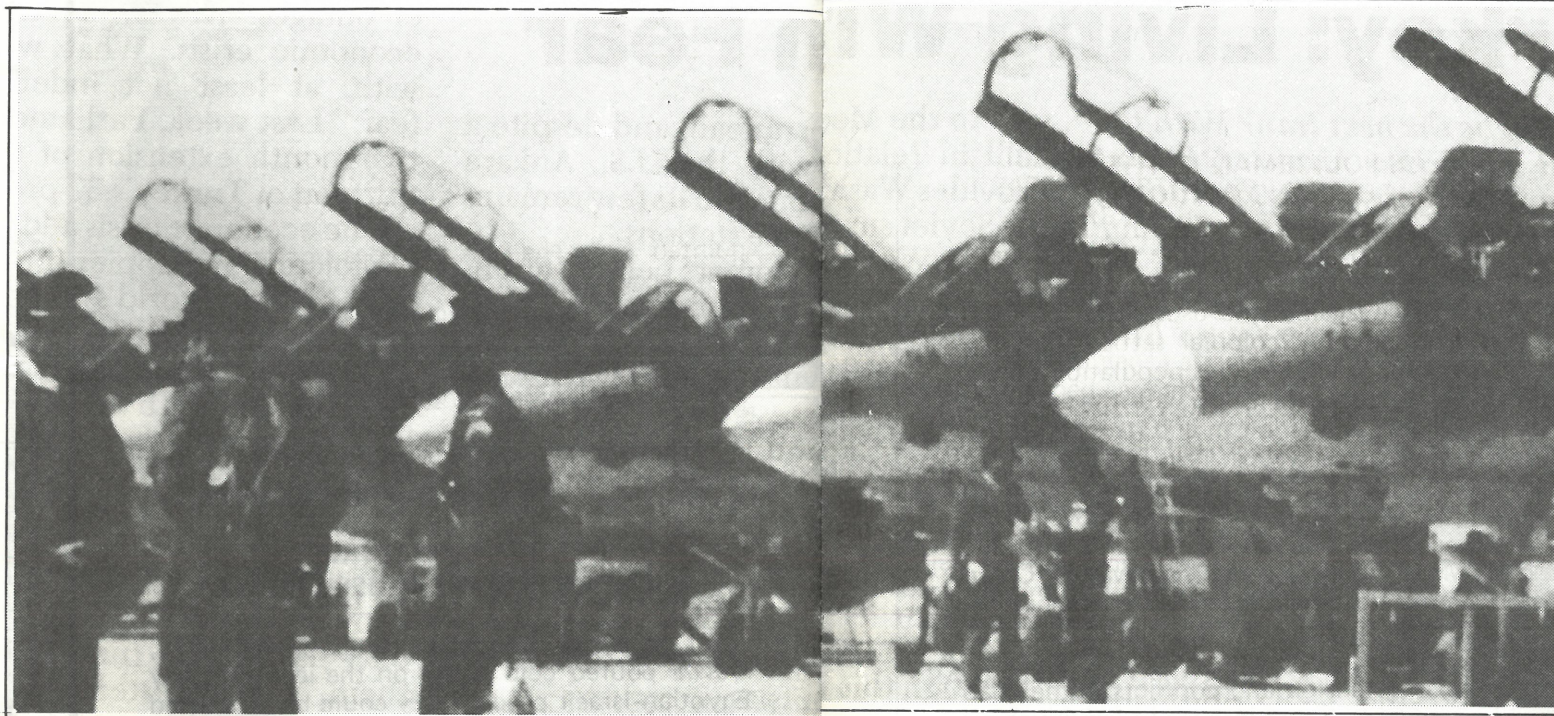
The "Eisenhower Doctrine," which advocated "massive retaliation" to deter local wars and the spread of communism, was abandoned after the USSR's Sputnik satellite test made the US vulnerable to attack. Kennedy's insistence on building up American conventional forces came to an end under his predecessors, when US forces were defeated by the Vietnamese people. What followed was the "Nixon Doctrine," which clearly stated that no American forces would be sent to counter revolutions. Instead, the US would supply arms to "friendly" states the world over to do the job.

In the Middle East and the Indian Ocean, Iran (along with Israel) was armed to such an extent that it was viewed by the West as a "pillar of stability in the region." The US Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources said: "If Iran is called upon to intervene in the internal affairs of any Gulf state, it must be recognized in advance by the US that this is the role for which Iran is being primed."

The well-primed "pillar of stability" could not in the final analysis even suppress the will and anti-imperialist drive of its own people, let alone be of service to international imperialism. Naturally, the so-called "destabilization" that occurred after the downfall of the Shah has once again caused a re-assessment of US policy in the region.

RETURN TO DIRECT U.S. AGGRESSION?

US Energy Secretary James Schlesinger,



Who will pay?

speaking on CBS TV on January 7, said: "There must be clear and unequivocal evidence to other nations in the Gulf area of the firmness and steadfastness of American support, American presence. The support of the US should remain unquestioned, if these nations are not to begin to adjust their policies and begin to make accommodations that we would find uncomfortable."

As a hint of the direction US policy in the post-Shah era will take, a squadron of F-15's paid a visit to Saudi Arabia, and the US also rushed weapons and "technicians" into North Yemen.

The US Secretary of Defense declared on 25 February 1979: "Protection of the oil flow from the Middle East is clearly part of our vital interests. In protection of these vital interests, we'll take any action that's appropriate, including the use of military force." In accordance with the new US policy of direct involvement, the US aircraft carrier "Constellation," escorted by two cruisers and two guided missile destroyers, was sent through the Suez Canal into the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean.

This new imperialist adventure in the region, coupled with the public knowledge that Sadat

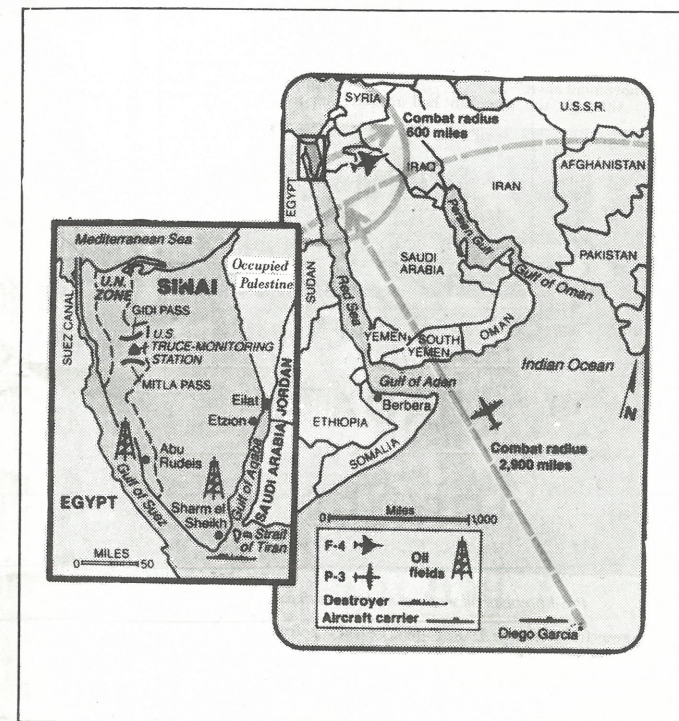
could not even afford to pay for the F-5's he ordered two years ago, allows us to safely conclude that he will not be able to replace the Shah as the sole guardian of imperialist interests in the region.

THE FUTURE ROLE ASSIGNED TO SADAT

But this does not mean that Sadat has no role to play in the service of imperialism. On the contrary, Sadat is expected to perform tactical and provocative acts in the Middle East and Africa.

In the Arab Middle East, the Zionist state of Israel still remains the cutting edge of imperialist aggression. But with the Camp David "peace" swindle, more Arab states have to be brought in to "negotiate" a "peaceful settlement" with Israel. Moreover, Sadat has to overcome his isolation in the region arising from his participation in the Camp David plot.

What better tactic could imperialism use than the classical ploy of "divide and rule"? Secondary contradictions in the Arab world will be exploited by Sadat to create conflict in the region. Sadat will step up his cry about a "Soviet threat" to the Arab world, and send in his



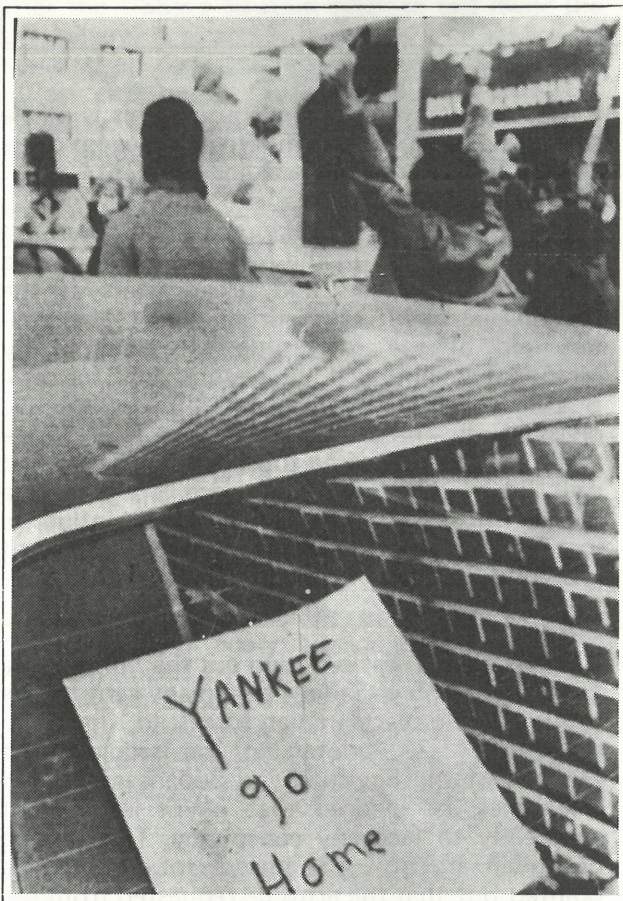
troops to aggravate local disputes. This is a role that Israel cannot perform directly because of its alienation from the regional environment.

President Carter, speaking of Egypt's request to be a policeman in the Middle East, said to a gathering of editors and broadcasters at the State Department on February 23: "The military aid of the magnitude being sought by Mr. Sadat might well be beyond our means." But he continued, saying that "Egypt has five divisions or more facing Israel. If a peace agreement were to free those forces they might well be used to preserve peace.... Egypt is a nation whose sizable armed forces and influence in the Arab world could lead it to the role of protecting smaller Arab countries against aggression."

While Carter was pointing out the limited role Egypt could play, Sadat had already sent troops to Oman to replace Iranian forces. In Khartoum on January 22, addressing the second joint meeting of the Egyptian and Sudanese national assemblies, he pledged that Egypt is "vigilant and ready to face any conspiracy. The borders of Sudan are now the borders of Egypt." He pointed out that the arms he requested from the US "will be used to defend Arab and African rights."



SADAT — THE NEW U.S. POLICEMAN



Anti-U.S. message in Iran: 'home' to Egypt?

US POLICEMAN IN THE GULF AND AFRICA

"Arab and African rights," in the dictionary of Carter, Begin and Sadat, have nothing to do with resistance against the usurpation of Arab and African land by colonial settlers and the racist denial of the indigenous population's basic human rights, but a lot to do with the exclusive interests of U.S. imperialism and its local stooge regimes. Egyptian troops have been sent to Shaba province in Zaire to protect Western copper interests. Troops have been moved from the Sinai to the Libyan border and into the Sudan. More troops are on their way to Oman and more should be expected under the pretext of "protecting Arab and African rights."

By creating tension and conflicts in the Arab world and Africa, Sadat intends to legitimize his Camp David conspiracy by trying to make believe that the "communist threat" is the most vital issue that has to be dealt with. Naturally, with a bit of provocation here and there, he expects this empty slogan to mobilize "moderate" Arab and African leaders.

But this hollow crusade of Sadat and his co-partners is doomed to failure, notwithstanding President Carter's assessment that Egypt is "influential" in the region. All governments in the area with a minimum of national self-respect and interest will reject the clumsy U.S. interference under the cover of Egyptian "protection". Egypt's prominent position in the Arab world was based on the historical role it played in combating colonialism and Zionism. Egypt under Nasser won the respect of African countries because of the prominent role it played as a founding member of the Organization of African Unity, whose goal is the liberation of territories under colonial and minority settler occupation.

It is no wonder that even in Sudan, where Sadat has a close friend in power, some members of parliament refused to attend the joint Sudanese-Egyptian parliamentary session chaired by Sadat. Instead they sent a letter of protest condemning Egypt's "neo-colonialist policy."

OCCUPATION DIARY

ISRAELIS ADMIT 2473 PALESTINIAN ARRESTS IN ONE MONTH

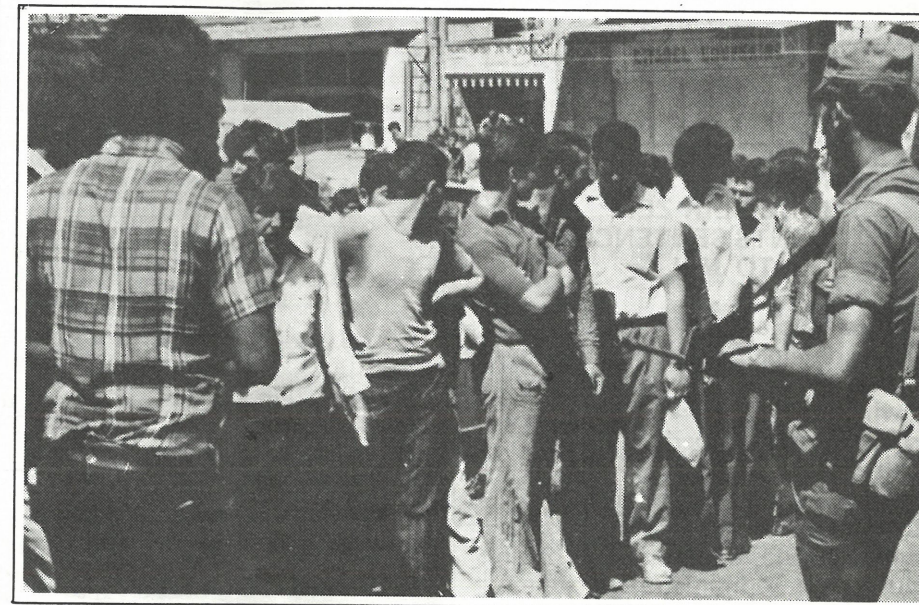
On 1 March 1979, the Israeli authorities admitted that the number of Palestinians arrested last month reached a total of 2473. Israeli authorities were forced to make public the number of arrests, in the wake of press reports that the Israeli military authorities were carrying out mass arrests of Palestinian citizens, and that Israeli jails were holding thousands of administrative detainees.

PALESTINIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS UNION CONFRONTS REPRESSION

The Union of Palestinian University Students and the University Student Committees in the territories occupied in 1948 plans to inform local and international public opinion about Israeli measures against Palestinian students. The campaign will include a series of public seminars to be organized on weekends in the towns of Araba, Kafr Qara'a and in Tel-Aviv, and will be attended by progressive and democratic Jewish personalities.

Meanwhile, the Union of University Students called on the Israeli Minister of Education and the military occupation authorities to halt the provocative campaign against Palestinian university students and to put a limit to their harassment by the "Jewish Defense League", led by Meir Kahane.

In Nazareth a meeting was held on 25 February 1979 by secondary school students in solidarity with the struggle of Palestinian university students. A few days later, on



Mass arrests in occupied Palestine

February 28, the Committee of Arab Students in Jerusalem organized a demonstration in front of the Knesset building.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS AND PARENTS OF PALESTINIAN DETAINEES SEND PROTEST MEMOS

Women's organizations and the parents of Palestinian prisoners in Israel addressed a memorandum on March 4 to UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim, to the International Red Cross, to the UN Human Rights Commission, to the Arab Lawyers' Syndicate, to the foreign press and to foreign consulates, protesting the harsh conditions in Israeli prisons.

The memorandum denounced the Israeli measures against the prisoners, which contradict basic human rights, particularly those rights which are violated by the

lack of medical care for the prisoners.

The memorandum comes among many other protests against the inhuman treatment of Palestinians in Israeli prisons.

Felicia Langer, the progressive Jewish lawyer, mentioned that during her recent visit to one of her clients in the Gaza prison, Yusuf Abu Sharar, who was captured following an operation last September against the port of Eilat in occupied Palestine, she discovered that his right hand was disabled. He told her that this was the result of severe beating all over his body.

Another prisoner who complained about being tortured was a Lebanese, Salah el-Din Hussein, who was badly injured in his left hand. Salah, who captained the vessel in the Eilat operation, told Langer that following systematic beatings and solitary confinement,

OCCUPATION DIARY

he was injured by one of the interrogators in his left hand. This measure was taken against him; he was told, to prevent him from piloting vessels ever again.

PALESTINIAN CITIZEN DECLARES HUNGER STRIKE; NINE BEIR ZEIT STUDENTS SENTENCED TO JAIL

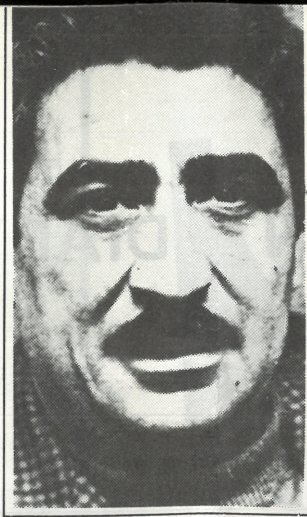
A Palestinian citizen, Ali Awwad Jamal, detained in an Israeli jail, announced on 1 March 1979 that he will stage an open-ended hunger strike in protest against the savage treatment he was subjected to while under detention. The Israeli authorities arrested Ali Awwad Jamal four years ago, and he is still being held under administrative detention, without trial or charge.

The military court in Ramallah recently sentenced several Beir Zeit University students to varying prison terms.

NAZARETH MUNICIPALITY THREATENED BY ISRAELI MILITARY COURT

An Israeli military court, on 8 March 1979, sent a message to the progressive Arab administration of the Nazareth Municipality in 1948 — occupied Palestine, warning it of what the Israeli authorities called a deficiency in the collection of taxes. The court threatened to use its prerogatives to appoint Israeli tax collectors in place of the municipality, if the latter does not improve its situation within ten days.

The message provoked the anger of Nazareth citizens, who saw in these measures a new attack on the municipality, based on false accusations. Nazareth Mayor Tewfiq



Nazareth municipality (with Mayor Tewfiq Zayyad) threatened

Zayyad declared "We reject this message and its contents, and see in it an attempt by the Israeli military authorities to control the municipality, particularly since the municipality's financial crisis was due to a clamp-down on funds by the Israeli authorities."

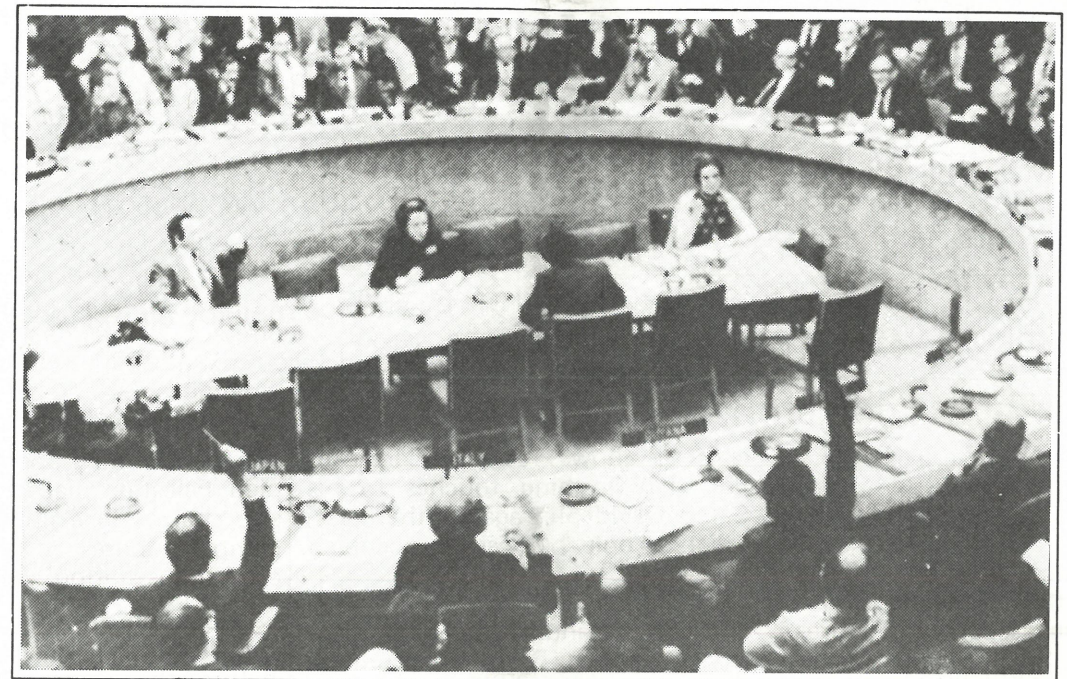
BETHLEHEM MERCHANTS DENOUNCE TAX INCREASES

Bethlehem merchants held a meeting on 5 March 1979 headed by Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij in the municipality building. During the meeting, the merchants presented a petition regarding the Israeli authorities' regular increase of custom duties and tax payments. The merchants and the Mayor of Bethlehem unanimously rejected these increases, which reached 200 per cent in recent months.

ILO INVESTIGATES CONDITIONS OF WEST BANK WORKERS

A delegation representing the International Labour Organization (ILO) met on 28 February 1979 with a number of officials in Nablus, as part of its mission to investigate the conditions of Arab workers in the occupied West Bank.

The delegation listened to a detailed report about the situation of the Palestinian working class and the difficulties facing Palestinian workers in light of the deteriorating economic situation. The report stressed the rise in prices, revealed that Arab miners work in Israeli factories at low wages, that Arabs work under bad conditions and are not treated equally with other workers.



U.N. Security Council debates aggravated situation in occupied territories

U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATE: IRAN AND OTHERS CALL FOR SANCTIONS AGAINST ISRAELI COLONIZATION

The U.N. Security Council, in a special debate starting on March 9, 1979, debated the aggravated situation in occupied Arab territories due to Israeli occupation practices. Request for the debate was made by Jordan, supported by many Arab, Non-aligned and the Socialist countries. Iranian Charge d'Affaires Shemirani denounced the "calculated and systematic process of desecration, emasculation and exploitation of the shrines, legacies and peoples of these lands by their Israeli occupiers. The Palestinian people, who have for too long been victims of oppression and imperialism, are now being afflicted with outright colonization by Israeli forces." The Iranian representative called for sanctions by the Security Council against Israel according to

the U.N. Charter, and declared that his government would fully cooperate with international efforts aimed at "undoing the violations committed in the occupied territories, and in restoring the human rights of the Palestinian people along with the Islamic legacies and character of these territories."

ANNEXATION ATTEMPTS, TORTURE

The Turkish representative, Eralp, said the international community, and the Moslem people in particular, could not remain indifferent to developments which seemed to be ultimately aimed at annexation of the occupied territories, including Jerusalem. Ambassador Rafi of Iraq told the Council the aim of the Zionist occupation authorities in Jerusalem and its environments was to alter and eventually obliterate the religious, historical and national character of the holy city. He also recalled the torture and ill-treatment of political

prisoners. Syria's representative al-Choufi declared that Israel "ruled by repression and forced submission; like a monster, it sinks its fangs deeper into its prey."

The Bolivian representative said his country supported any proposal preserving Jerusalem as the common heritage of mankind and prohibiting further settlements prejudicing the rights of the Palestinian People.

The Vietnamese delegate expressed his country's full support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people, and proposed the formation of a committee of the Security Council to investigate the situation in the occupied territories. The committee would visit the West Bank and Gaza and then present a report to the Security Council, on the basis of which the Council should take firm measures to prevent the establishment of Zionist settlements.



MILITARY OPERATIONS

PALESTINIAN COMMANDOS RESPOND: "NO TO CARTER"

"Israeli police and army officers working with the U.S. secret service are taking huge security measures to protect U.S. President Carter during his 40-hour visit. About 10,000 police and anti-guerilla specialists were enlisted in the operation, matching Israel's largest-ever peacetime mission." (*Associated Press*, Occupied Jerusalem, 7 March 1979).

Such were the security measures taken by the U.S. and Zionist offi-

cials to allow President Carter to put the finishing touches to his Camp David plot against the Palestinian people by visiting occupied Jerusalem.

Notwithstanding the huge security operations, Palestinian commandos from within occupied Palestine asserted their determination to confront Carter's peace swindle by carrying out spectacular operations. The *Associated Press*, in the news item cited earlier, reported that "Palestinian commandos planted three bombs on Israeli bases Wednesday," an indication of difficulties Israel faces in providing air-tight security.

"Another bomb set on fire an empty bus parked outside the Jerusalem Intercontinental Hotel."

The message was loud and clear, no "anti-guerilla" operation of either Israeli or American forces can suppress Palestinian rights and "Israeli security"; bypassing the basic human and national rights of the Palestinian people is only a dream.

EXPLOSION IN TEL AVIV PLAZA HOTEL; CHARGES DISCOVERED IN JERUSALEM BUS STATION

No. 28/79:

On March 8, 1979 one of our

commando units operating in occupied Palestine placed timed explosive charges in a number of Egged company buses in the Jerusalem central bus station.

However, at around 6:30 p.m. on the same day and only moments before the charges were due to explode, one of the station's guards discovered the charges and immediately informed the nearest police station. Security forces thereupon rushed to the site accompanied by an explosives expert who defused the charge. Meanwhile, other security men evacuated the station, searched all the buses parked in the station and found another charge.

No. 29/79:

On March 9th one of our combat units operating in occupied Palestine placed timed incendiary charges on the 9th floor of the Plaza Hotel in Tel Aviv.

The charges exploded as planned at 9:05 a.m. and the blast was heard for miles around. Meanwhile, the 9th floor was set ablaze and the fire extended to the other floors. Fire engines were immediately rushed to the hotel, while troops and police forces closed off the area and began to search for other charges.

As a result of the explosion, the whole floor was destroyed and the contents of all the upper floors

were damaged, while a number of Zionist settlers were wounded.

Consequently, the occupation forces erected several checkpoints in the area, and arrested around 50 Palestinian citizens.

COMMANDO OPERATION IN EILAT

No. 30/79:

A group of Palestinian commandos operating inside occupied Palestine at dawn on March 11 planted a timed explosive charge in front of a building used as the headquarters of the Israeli intelligence service in Eilat. At 6:30 a.m. the charge went off, completely destroying the entrance to the office and injuring a number of Zionist settlers who were inside the building.

The enemy admitted the operation and said that the building was evacuated because the walls of eight apartments were seriously damaged as a result of the explosion. The enemy also admitted arresting a number of Palestinian citizens in Eilat, and said they combed the area to search for other unexploded charges.

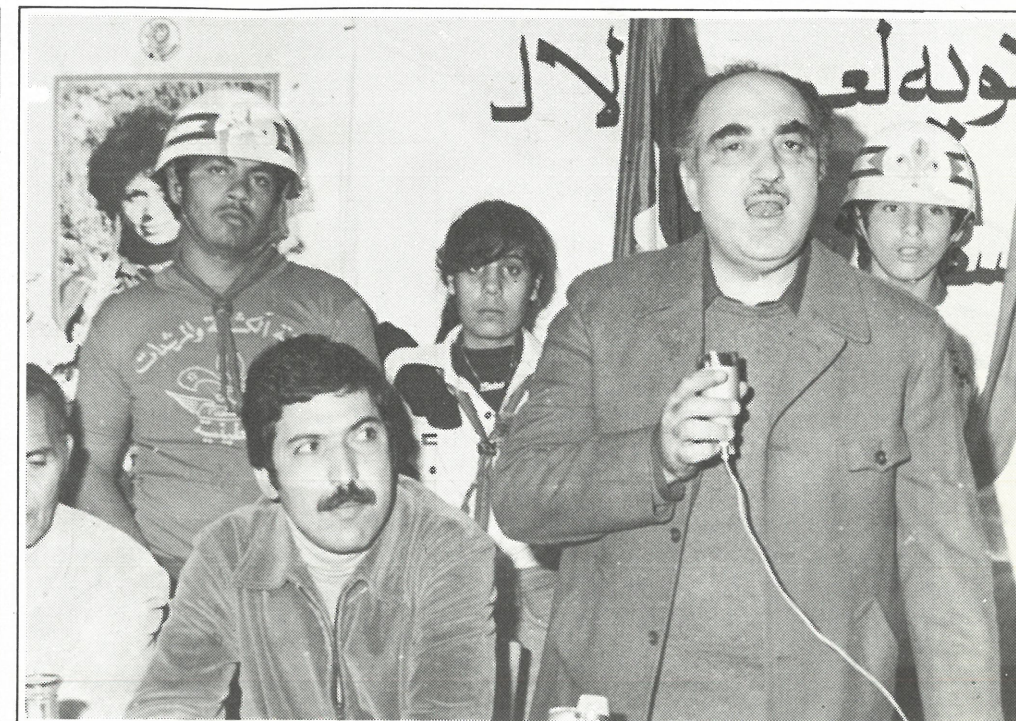
The unit returned safely to base.

COMMANDOS DESTROY BUS IN JERUSALEM

No. 31/79:

On March 14th, a Palestinian commando unit operating inside the occupied territories placed a timed incendiary charge inside an Israeli bus in Jerusalem. The charge exploded while the bus was parked in the Western sector of Jerusalem. The explosion started a fire which completely destroyed the bus and injured several Israelis.

The area was immediately encircled by Israeli Security forces, who combed the area and set up checkpoints in the streets, arresting Palestinian citizens on the pretext of their participation in the operation. Our unit returned safely to base.



Abu Iyyad at rally commemorating Dalal and her comrades

COMMEMORATING DALAL MOGHRABI AND HER COMRADES

One year ago, on 11 March 1978, the Palestinian special unit of "Kamal Adwan" (Kamal Adwan was assassinated in 1973 in Beirut by a terror commando of the Israeli secret service), overcame the Zionist 'security' barriers erected all along the coastline, and struck at the very heart of the Zionist entity. In a bloody fight provoked by the Zionist militarists and their refusal to release Palestinian prisoners, seven militants of the Palestinian commando were killed in action and two arrested. Among the martyrs who thus fulfilled their total commitment to the Palestinian Revolution was Dalal Moghrabi, the leader of the unit.

The beautiful young Palestinian girl, born in 1958, described this commitment: "I carry my gun to launch the revolution and to realize the aims of my people. I often vowed to God, my homeland and my people that I shall continue the thorny road, full of obstacles, and even deadly, towards my mother-

land. I will resist, even if the price may be my life; and I will never give up."

Addressing a rally on 11 March to commemorate the first anniversary of the martyrdom of Dalal Moghrabi and her comrades, Fateh Central Committee member Abu Iyyad declared that land can neither be liberated by surrender, nor by treason, nor by all the efforts of Sadat and other agents of imperialism and Zionism. "The land" he said, "can only be liberated through struggle and through the peoples' belief in, and sacrifices for, their causes." He added: "We are not talking in a vacuum, but we are giving practical proof to our people of our perseverance in the Revolution until the realization of our goals in liberation and return."

Dalal's sister spoke on behalf of the Moghrabi family, saying that "the penetration of our martyrs into the heart of the Zionist entity expressed to the world that this artificial entity will not survive as long as there are militants seeking their homeland and redeeming it with their souls and blood."



After 'peace' fraud: Begin gives 'green light' for more settlements

AFTER "PEACE FRAUD" SETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES TO CONTINUE

The Israeli daily "Yediot Aharonot" published an article on 6 March 1979 on settlement activities in the occupied territories, and said that Israeli-Egyptian talks regarding a bilateral peace treaty, and the recent developments in the Middle East, will not affect Israeli settlement plans in the West Bank, the Gaza strip, and Yamit, but that sums of money had already been allocated for settlement plans.

"Yediot Aharonot" also reported that the Israeli Ministry of Housing has established, since 1967, around 6600 residential units in the West Bank; and that the number of Zionist settlers in the occupied Arab territories has reached 11,279, according to Israeli statistics.



Fanatic Gush Imonim settlers in occupied West Bank

The article specified that the Israeli Government had allocated IL 850 million for the development of settlements, as compared to IL 540 million last year and had decided to add the amount of IL 135 million to this year's budget to increase the number of settlements, and to absorb 1400 new Israeli families in the West Bank within the coming two years.

According to the same article the Israeli Government allocated IL 390 million of the new budget for the construction of 300 new residential units in the settlements of Kitsrin, Ar'eel, Ma'li Afarim and Abu Qarnin.

GOSH IMONIM ATTACKS HIGHER ISLAMIC COUNCIL IN JERUSALEM

The Gosh Imonim Movement, on 1 March 1979, raided the Higher Islamic Council's Headquarters in

Jerusalem, and beat up and insulted several Shaykhs and other members of the Islamic Council, injuring a number of them. The attackers also searched the files, documents and other papers in the office, tore them up and then burnt and broke the contents of the Council's headquarters.

The Council members and their guards clashed with the assailants, and a number of citizens in the neighbourhood rushed to the scene in order to prevent this fascist attack on a religious headquarters only a few meters away from the Aqsa Mosque. Israeli police finally reached the area, after long and premeditated delays; and on the pretext of taking away the members of the Gosh Imonim Movement, also attacked the Shaykhs and other members of the Higher Islamic Council.

WEST GERMAN ROCKET DESIGNS SUPPLIED TO ISRAEL

In an interview published in the March 5 edition of the West German magazine "Der Spiegel", Gerhard Mertins, owner of an internationally-based arms trading company, confirmed reports that "to give an example", design and production documents of a new West German artillery rocket designed to fire off special anti-tank mines have been channeled to Israel. Mertins, who earlier cooperated with the West German foreign secret service (Bundesnachrichtendienst) in secretly supplying arms to the Middle East, disclosed that secret West German arms exports have multiplied in recent years. Often, these exports are directed through other NATO countries acting as intermediaries, or are done by the export of the arms technology and production technology.

ISRAELI AUTHORITIES DEMOLISH HOUSE IN GOLAN HEIGHTS

The Israeli Ministry of Interior issued an order on 4 March 1979 for the destruction of the house of an Arab citizen, Mahmoud Al-Safadi, in the Golan Heights, allegedly because he built the house illegally. In reality, this arbitrary measure was applied against him for political reasons and due to his opposition to the Israeli authorities and the chairman of the local Druze Council in the area.

The Israeli authorities have recently demolished several houses in Galilee in accordance with Israel's racist and segregationist policies against Arab citizens.

In related news, Knesset Deputy Meir Vilner has presented an urgent request to the Knesset that it discuss the arrest of Ali al-Qaissi from al-Mafjar village, who refused to comply with the Israeli supreme court's verdict regarding the destruction of his house and his deportation from his land and village. Qaissi and his family had been arrested in October 1978 following his refusal to carry out the Israeli Government's orders regarding the deportation of the Arabs of al-Mafjar village from their land.

ZIONIST BOOK BURNING

In the footsteps of Nazism, the Zionist military authorities have stepped up their campaign of 'purging' books from libraries in the occupied West Bank of Palestine. Books which do not correspond to the 'spirit of Zionism' were forbidden by a special decree in 1967. The recent purges are known to have been directed above all at works dealing with historical and cultural realities of Palestine. Palestinian librarians and teachers are being dismissed or 'transferred' under different pretexts and are being replaced by 'loyal' appointees.

"THEY HAVE GAINED POLITICALLY" ISRAELI STRATEGIST ADMITS PLO GAINS, ZIONIST LOSSES IN IRAN

The former head of Israeli army intelligence and current director of Israel's new Institute for Strategic Studies, Aharon Yariv, in a lecture at Tel Aviv University on 24 February 1979, analyzed the increasing military and strategic problems the Zionist state is facing, as well as the gains achieved by the PLO. He also discussed the impact of the Iranian upheaval.

Mr. Yariv, 58 years old, was born in Moscow and immigrated to Palestine in 1935. He headed Israeli army intelligence from 1964 to 1972, when he retired from the army to become an adviser 'on terrorism' to Prime Minister Golda Meir. In 1973, he was chief negotiator for Israel in cease-fire talks after the October war.

Following are excerpts from his recent analysis, as published in the "New York Times", on 25 February 1979:

"What have we lost in Iran? We have lost our relationship with a Moslem country — and that was very important to us. More than 40 percent of our oil came from Iran. We had a stable relationship with a powerful country in the Middle East, and now we have gained a potential enemy with strong links to the P.L.O."

"We were not exactly surprised. I personally heard as far back as August that the Shah was finished. The Government was apprised about it earlier. But there was nothing we could do except cut our losses, and that's what we've tried to do."

Mr. Yariv said that the upheaval in Iran was merely one more event

that had deepened Israel's sense of insecurity. In the last five years, he said, Syria, Iraq and Libya have undertaken a "startling" military growth.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation has made striking political gains, he added.

"It is Palestinian strategy, and from their point of view they have a case, that if they do not fight, then they will not achieve their political goals."

"They get headlines, they get TV coverage that brings them to the knowledge of the world, they gain access to the U.N.," he added. "If they don't fight they lose importance, and lose their weight in the Arab world."

"The damage is political, in terms of getting the attention of the world as well as having an impact on public in Israel," said Mr. Yariv. "Many people in Israel say it is a problem; it has to be looked at, otherwise we'll never have peace. This has been the achievement of the P.L.O. They have gained politically, we have to admit that."

"They have no manpower problems. They have a big human reservoir, and they have no financial problems. They get money from Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries, as well as from voluntary taxes of Palestinians working in the Gulf."

Yariv described the bloody fighting against the Palestinian Resistance in Jordan and Lebanon.

"Yet they have come a long way," he went on. "They are sophisticated, and it's difficult to fight them. What do we do after an act of terrorism? O.K., we take out a base. We take out two or three bases. We forestall operations; but they won't stop."



Israeli air raid on village in South Lebanon

AFTER MARCH '78 INVASION: ZIONIST AGGRESSION AGAINST LEBANON CONTINUES

One year ago, on 15 March 1978, Zionist Forces, under the pretext of protecting "Israeli security", launched a savage attack against southern Lebanon. The so-called "clearing operation" that was only supposed to last 24 hours resulted in the fifth Arab-Israeli war, whereby the Zionist aggressors used all kinds of U.S. — designed weaponry, including air raids with anti-personnel cluster bombs. Losses among the civilian population, mostly Lebanese, were high with about 2,000 persons killed and tens of thousands made homeless. However, the Joint Forces of the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese National Movement managed to heroically confront the Israeli army for seven days.

The Israeli aggressors, failing to achieve their military objective of "cutting the hands of the

PLO", instead called for a ceasefire. The UN Security Council, in an attempt to contain the explosive situation, passed Resolution 425, which meant sending UN Forces into South Lebanon to supervise the withdrawal of Israeli forces.

In the wake of the dispatch of UN forces to South Lebanon and the immense pressure of world public opinion, the Israelis revised their direct occupation policy. The neo-Zionist approach to Southern Lebanon was no longer to be the classical Zionist approach of expansion, which has seen the incorporation into "Israel of UN mandated Arab Palestine, the West Bank, Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights and many other lands under the slogan of "Israeli security". Instead the Zionists have opted for puppets to carry out their deeds.

Far from withdrawing from all their positions, as stipulated by the UN Security Council, the Israeli forces handed over advanced positions to a group of Rightist Lebanese bandit officers headed by Saad Haddad, while maintaining their control over rear positions.

The bandit rightist troops of Haddad, armed, trained, guided and financed by Israel have been obstructing the functions of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a year now by brute force. The legitimate government of Lebanon, which according to the UN Resolution is to reassert its authority in the whole of South Lebanon, cut off the salaries of the bandit officers and dissociated itself from their illegal acts. But this was to no avail, for Israel moved in to directly finance Haddad's forces, violating Lebanese sovereignty and flouting world opinion. It is impossible to recount here all the barbaric crimes committed by the Haddad gangs against the Lebanese civilian population. Even the bombardment of UNIFIL positions under Israeli guidance have become a daily fact.

PREPARING FOR A NEW EXPLOSION

At the same time, Israel is systematically stepping up its subversion and destabilization of the entire Lebanon. Rightist agent forces, acting on orders from Tel Aviv and directed and trained by Zionist instructors and officers, have launched a new campaign of bloody terror and armed provocations against the Syrian units of the Arab Peace Keeping Force in Lebanon, in order to aggravate the already high tension. Not a day passes without agents provocateur ambushing or kidnapping people, organizing bomb blast in the streets and committing other crimes to terrorize the population.



Tens of thousands made homeless

The size of Israeli arms shipments to the rightist militias, who have become hostages of their Israeli 'alliance', and increasing direct Israeli involvement in Lebanon points into the direction of a wide new explosion planned by the U.S.-Zionist 'peace' strategists: First, this explosion should strike at the Palestinian people and Resistance. Lebanon is to remain one of the operational fields — among others such as Yemen — to create dissension and side-explosions within the Arab world in order to soften up Arab national unity and resistance against the Sadat capitulation. Finally, the continued destabilization of Lebanon, parallel to Sadat's surrender, shows that Zionist expansion goes on unabated, although it increasingly tries to make use of local stooges and executioners.

UNIFIL CONDEMNS ISRAELI "SERIOUS PROVOCATIONS"

A United Nations statement on 7 March 1979 confirmed the existence of Israeli military forces in South Lebanon.

The statement, issued by the U.N Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), cited two incidents in the last week in which an Israeli Army major accompanied gunmen of Saad Haddad's rebel militias in attempts to enter the UNIFIL zone.

The statement said: "The UNIFIL Command views the behavior of the Israeli major... as a serious provocation and finds the presence of the Israeli officer in UNIFIL's area of operations as a new violation of Israel's confirmation of withdrawal from the area."

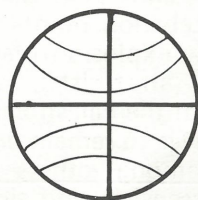
Both incidents mentioned in the UNIFIL statement involved encounters with the force's French battalion near the port of Tyre.

On February 28, the "de facto" forces, accompanied by the Israeli major, tried to "establish a regular patrol" in Siddeqin, the statement said.

On 6 March, about 50 "de facto" troops attempted to penetrate French lines by moving from Srubbin to Beit Lif, the statement said, adding that "a major of the Israel defense forces was with the group attempting penetration."

The UNIFIL statement also listed other incidents involving rightist militia shelling of villages, the capture of about 22 "gunmen" attempting to penetrate the area and the discovery of "240 small arms hidden in a civilian truck."

WORLD



EVENTS



Mexican 'welcome': "Carter comes to sell peanuts for oil"

FRONTLINE STATES IN AFRICA REAFFIRM SUPPORT FOR THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE

The presidents of the frontline states of southern Africa wound up their meeting in Luanda on 4 March 1979. In a joint communique Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania strongly condemned the continuing colonial and racist oppression of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe by the minority regimes in Pretoria and Salisbury, as well as the continuing acts of aggression these regimes are committing against the frontline countries. They emphatically denounced the attempts of imperialist states to enforceneo-colonialist solutions in southern Rhodesia and Namibia.

The participants in the summit meeting agreed on the strengthening of the defence potentials of their countries and on increased support for the liberation organizations, SWAPO of Namibia and the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe.

ISRAELI-SOUTH AFRICAN-RHODESIAN-CHILEAN MILITARY ALLIANCE

Besides Southern Rhodesia,

Chile and other reactionary Latin American regimes, South Africa is a major buyer of Israeli weapons, the GDR weekly "Horizont" exposed in a recent special report. It added that Tel Aviv, which exports almost half of its arms production, is supplying Pretoria with the whole assortment available from its factories, including ammunition, automatic arms, missile speedboats and electronic early warning systems. The weekly also reported about training

of South African officers and men at special camps in Israel, and said: "Pretoria, on its part, supplies Israel with important strategic raw material including uranium for the Tel Aviv's secretly forced atomic armament. Scientists of both countries have for a long time been working intensely on the manufacture of atomic bombs." The report concludes: "The common basis of the military collaboration between Pretoria and Tel Aviv is their common struggle against progressive states and forces and the national liberation movements in Southern Africa and the Middle East."

CHILEAN JUNTA ONCE AGAIN URGED TO RESTORE HUMAN RIGHTS

The fascist military junta of Chile has once again been urged to restore basic human rights and freedoms in Chile. The United Nations Human Rights Commission, meeting in Geneva on 6 March, adopted a resolution demanding a stop to torture and arbitrary arrests in Chile.

This is not the first time the fascist junta has been asked to

respect human rights, and it will not be the last. The junta, like other dictatorships, with the support it receives from the U.S., Latin American dictatorships and its arms channel, Israel, does not heed its own public opinion, let alone that of the world.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR APARTHEID

In a report published on 5 March, the economical body "Christians Concerned for South Africa" exposed the continuing flow of new funds to the South African racist regime from major British banks. The report pointed out that South Africa was the third largest debtor of the major British banks, which provided almost fifty per cent of South Africa's loans on the financial market.

These funds, totaling 1,350 million Pounds Sterling, went almost entirely to the South African government and its agencies to help pay for the import of arms, fuel and capital equipment. Needless to say, all this violated UN and other international resolutions.

U.S. "DISCOVERS" MEXICO

The recent history of Mexico and the United States has been characterized by the exploitation of cheap Mexican labourers for the benefit of U.S. industries. U.S. businesses have long preferred to employ cheap Mexican labour, since Mexican labourers could be easily disposed of, when they are no longer needed, by declaring them to be 'illegal' immigrants.

In January this year, the C.I.A. reported: "Mexico could export 4 to 5 million barrels of oil daily by 1985, enough to meet one third of U.S. import needs" ("U.S. News and World Report", 26 February 1979). This prompted U.S. President Carter's visit to Mexico between February 14 - 16. On arrival, he declared: "We are good neighbours and have to define a common vision of a better future". More realistically, Mexican President Lopez Portillo observed that the U.S. visit was prompted by a "mixture of anxiety and greed".

SOLIDARITY NEWS



IRAQI INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION IN SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINE

After seven months of preparation and contacts with famous poster designers all over the world, 300 of them accepted an invitation to participate in the "Baghdad International Exhibition", which was inaugurated in London in January 1979, under the auspices of the Iraqi Cultural Centre. The two slogans of the exhibition are: "For culture and political freedom in the Third World" and "Palestine - the usurped homeland".

The works on the subject of "Palestine - the usurped homeland" were awarded the first three prizes. The first prize of £1,500 was awarded to a Polish painter, Jasek Kawaliski, for his poster which is a returned letter sent to Palestine and marked "No such address".

After the closure of the exhibition in London at the end of March, the posters will be transferred to the National Museum for Modern Art in Baghdad.

U.S. COMMUNIST PARTY CONFIRMS PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

The Communist Party of the USA called on Israeli forces to withdraw from all occupied Arab territories and to recognise the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. In a communique issued in Washington recently, the Party condemned the current Israeli-Egyptian negotiations which are hostile to the Arab liberation movement.

TURKEY PROTESTS EUROVISION SPECTACLE IN JERUSALEM

Turkey has withdrawn from this month's annual Eurovision Song contest because it is being held in Jerusalem, Turkish Radio announced on 5 March 1979. The radio said: "The Turkish Government has always recognized the rights of the Palestinian people, and that Israel should withdraw to the pre-1967 borders. Bearing this in mind, Turkey has decided not to participate in the song contest."

IUDW SECLARES SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINIAN AFRICAN AND CHILEAN WOMEN

The International Union of Democratic Woman issued a communique in Berlin on the occasion of International Women's Day, on March 8, 1979. The communique

expressed support for the Palestinian women's just struggle to regain their national rights and bring about an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. The communique also expressed solidarity with the women militants in South Africa and Chile against fascist regimes, and called for an international expression of solidarity and support for all women fighting against Zionism, racism and colonialism.

ISLAMIC COUNTRIES CONDEMN ISRAELI MEASURES IN JERUSALEM

The Islamic member-states of the United Nations issued a statement on March 6, condemning Israeli measures over the past eleven years, which aimed at changing the Islamic character of Jerusalem and at eradicating the city's national history.

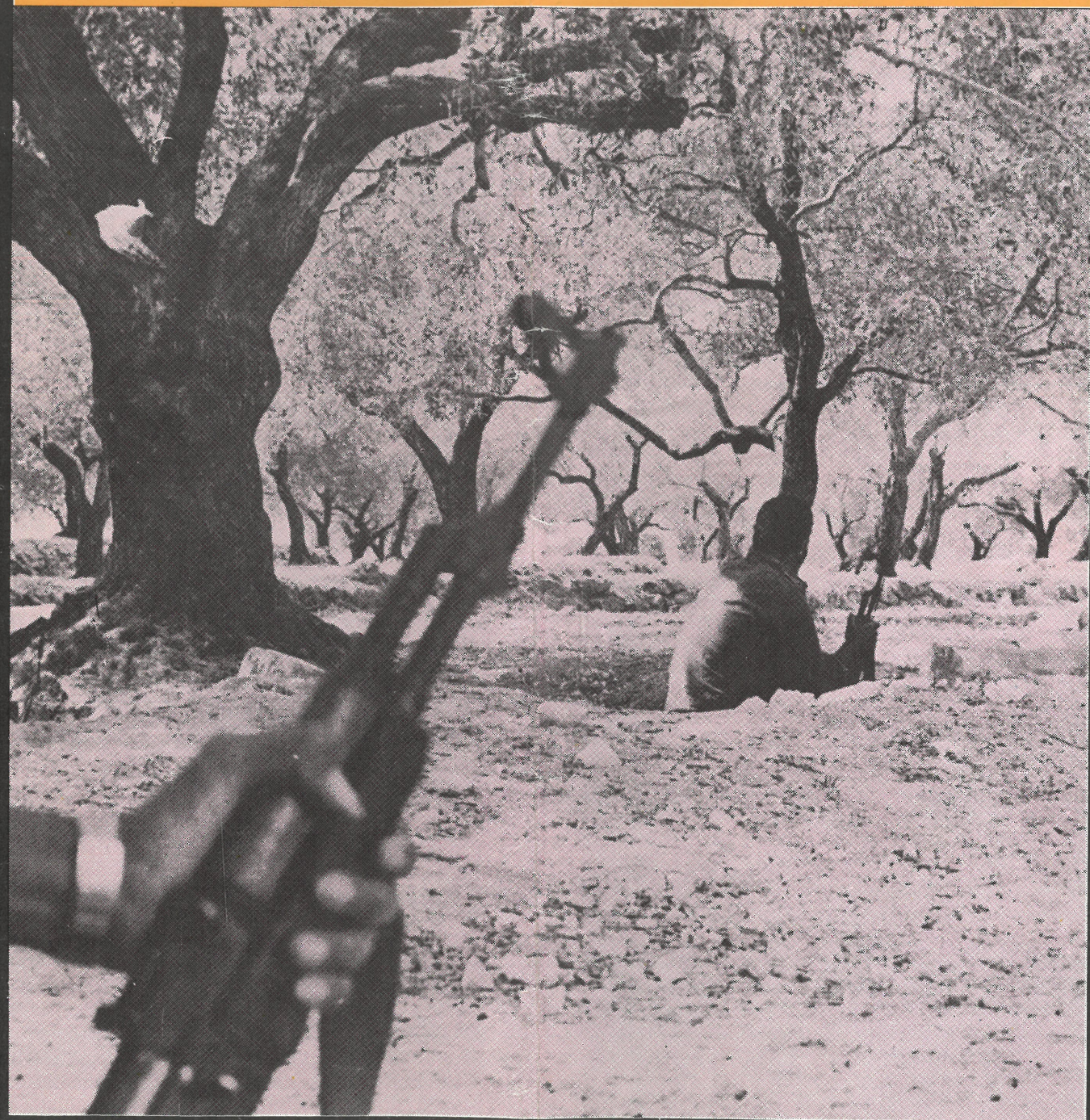


PLO AT LEIPZIG FAIR

25 developing countries and the PLO were among the 60 countries from all continents which were exhibiting their products at the Leipzig Fair this year from 11 to 18 March 1979 in the German Democratic Republic. The PLO stand was among those visited by General Secretary Erich Honecker who reaffirmed that the Palestinian People in its hard struggle for

national self-determination had reliable allies in the GDR. A settlement of the Middle East conflict could be obtained only through collective efforts and full equal participation of the PLO. The GDR leader underlined the right of the Palestinian people to the establishment of a state of its own. The PLO at the Leipzig fair showed the products of its workshops SAMED, represented by the latter's director-general, Abu Alla.

**OUR PEOPLE
WILL NEVER SUBMIT**



Palestine

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