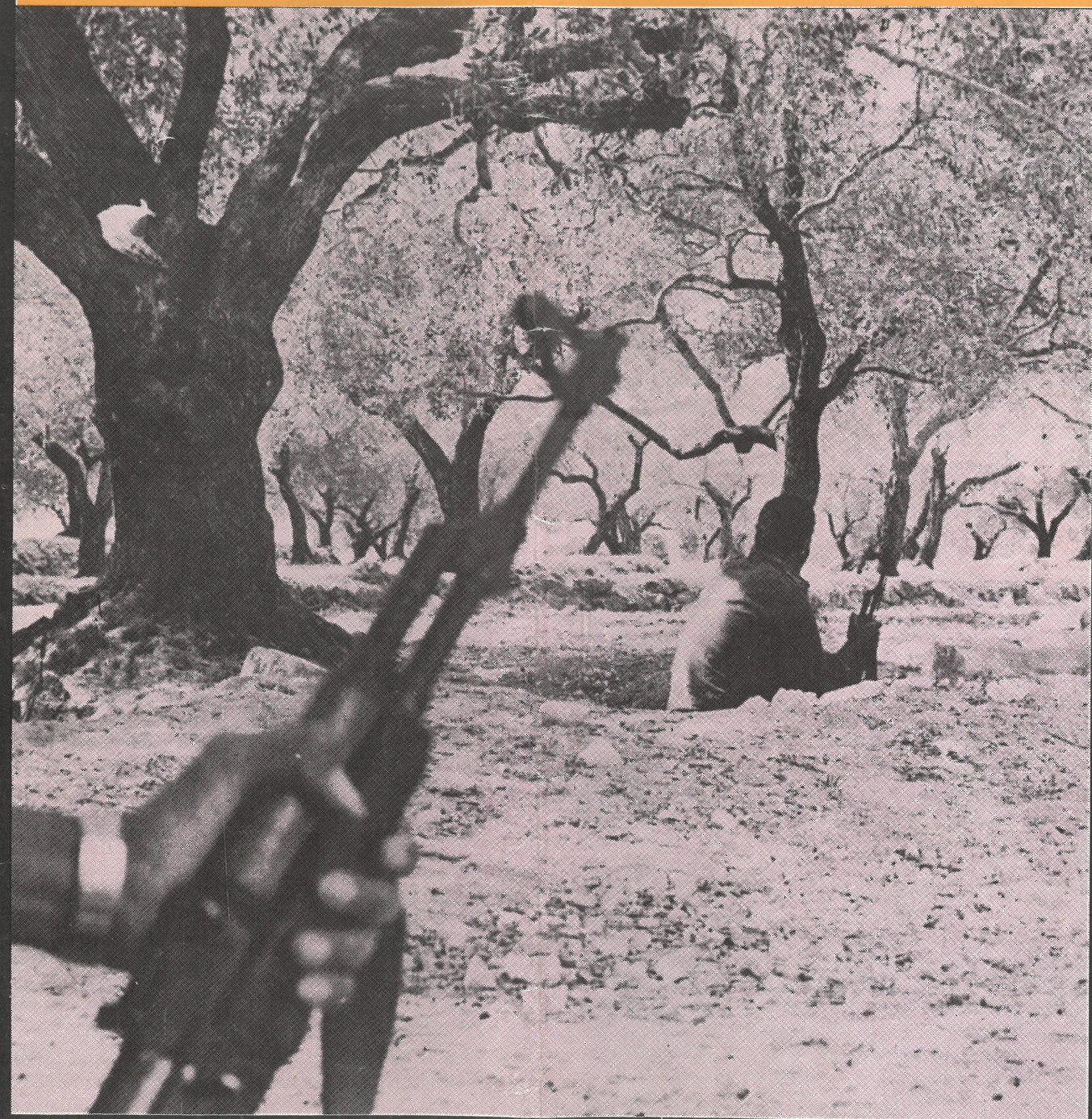


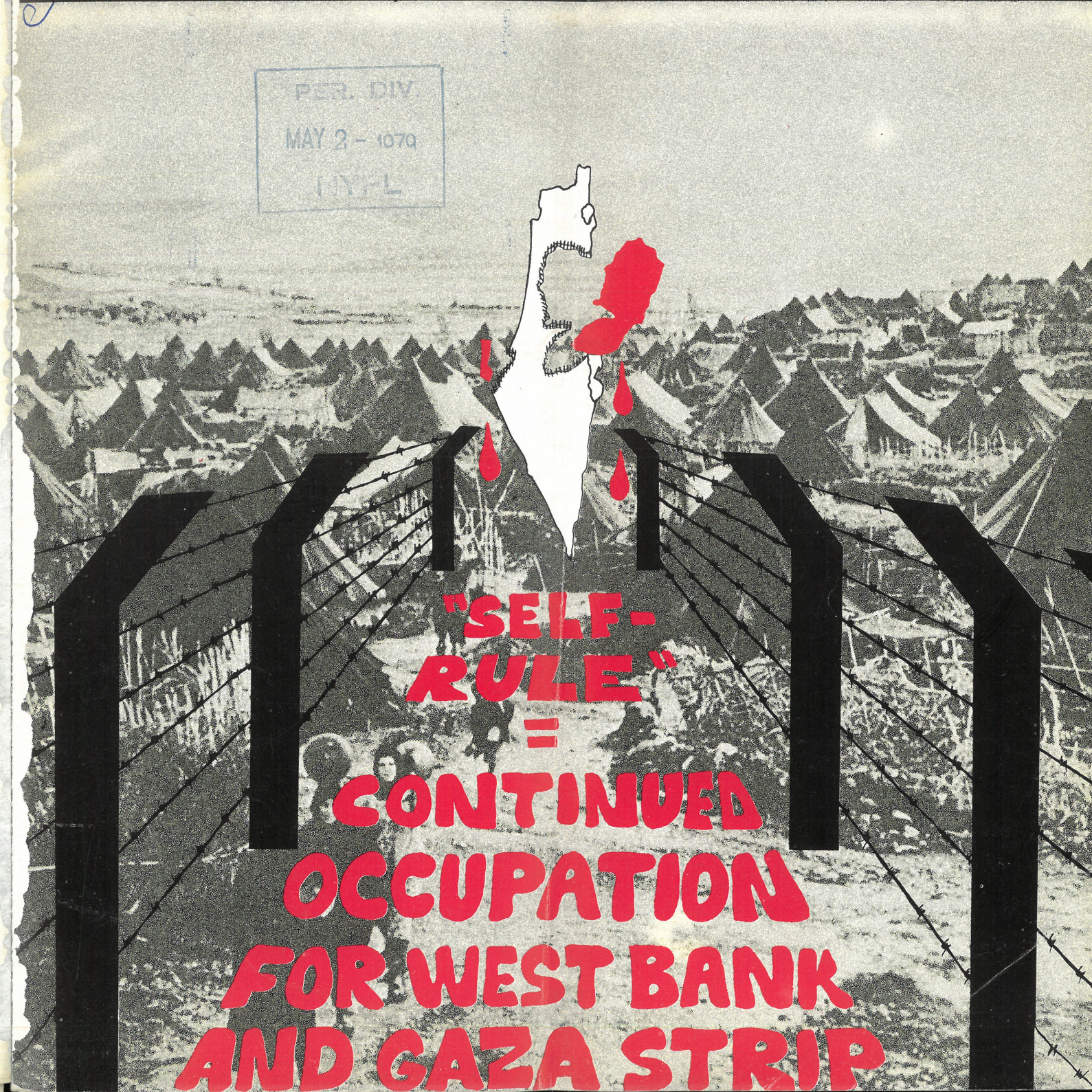
**OUR PEOPLE
WILL NEVER SUBMIT**



Palestine

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

Vol. 5 No. 6
1-15 April 1979



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

PAX AMERICANA PAX BEGIN

There is no doubt that the unholy alliance between Begin and President Carter succeeded in alienating Egypt from the Arab world. Sadat, the Quisling of the Arabs, submitted himself totally to the interests of Israel and the U.S.. A great admirer of the American way of life, he threw himself in the arms of the U.S. Americans, ignoring the feelings and sentiments of the Palestinian people and his Arab brothers.

Once Sadat's promises to his people are not fulfilled, the Egyptians will wake up. Sadat can lie to his people for a short time, in telling them that the Palestinians will be given a state and that Eastern Jerusalem will be liberated. He can tell his people that full Egyptian sovereignty will return to Sinai, but when it comes to the promised economic boom as the result of the separate "peace" treaty, nobody can deceive the empty stomachs of the Egyptian masses. Sadat can temporarily impose martial law on Egypt in order to suppress all sorts of dissatisfaction. But history has taught us some lessons; and all the repressive measures will only increase tension and pave the way for a popular upsurge against Sadat.

It is obvious that the Arab region is passing through a new decisive era. It is the era of polarization, pro- or contra- Sadat's line. But Sadat hopes that he will not stay alone on Begin's side. He still hopes to involve other Arab countries in joining the treaty. His "friends" Begin and Carter are trying to pressure King Hussein of Jordan and the Saudis to join their ranks and support the treaty. Recently they discovered some differences amongst the Saudi family or the Hashemite dynasty to be used as a means of pressure in order to push them to join Sadat. But Sadat will remain alone and forever in the enemy camp, and sooner or later the Egyptian people will wake up and Sadat will be thrown in the garbage pan of history. The Sadat phenomenon will not be repeated in the Arab world, and he will remain the Quisling of the

Arab world. The Foreign Ministers Conference of Baghdad deepened the isolation of Sadat. The punitive measures adopted against his regime started to be implemented. All institutions of the Arab League will be removed to Tunis, in addition to financial, economic and diplomatic boycott.

Sadat once boasted that the Arabs cannot meet without him and cannot take decisions without Egypt. But his calculations failed and the Arab solidarity front proved to be effective. In decisive moments of its history, the Arab Nation said no to Sadat and his appeasement policy. Palestine cannot be sold for a handful of Dollars. It still constitutes the conscience of the Arab Nation, be it of moderates or radicals.

In the Baghdad Foreign Ministers' Conference, the PLO played an outstanding role in unifying the Arab world against the Sadat-Begin-Carter "peace" treaty. Chairman Arafat was the driving force and succeeded in pushing the conference to adopt severe punitive measures against Sadat. Although he did not succeed to push the conference to adopt oil boycott measures against the U.S. sooner or later the U.S. will have to respect the will of the Arab peoples and their just cause.

On the military level, the PLO pledged to step up the military resistance against the Zionist occupation. Since the signature of the treaty, the occupied territories are witnessing daily operations against Israeli targets. The Israelis, arrogant as ever, are retaliating with bombardments of southern Lebanese villages and Palestinian refugee camps. Israeli jet-fighters are hovering over Beirut and shelling civilians in Damour, south of Beirut. The heating up of the political situation is not a good signal for "peace". The PLO is playing a leading role on the political as well as on the military level to rise up the political consciousness of the Arab nation against Sadat and his separate "peace"-treaty.

PALESTINE NOTES

ABU LUTF RECEIVES FRENCH AMBASSADOR

Abu Lutf, Head of the PLO Political Department, on March 19, 1979 received the French Ambassador to Lebanon, Hubert Argod, with whom he discussed the latest developments in the region. Abu Lutf also conveyed to the French Ambassador the PLO's desire to develop bilateral relations with France, in order to serve the cause of just peace and achieve the national rights of the Palestinian people.

ARAFAT MEETS WITH ALGERIAN PRESIDENT

During his recent visit to Algeria, Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and General Commander of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution, met on March 20, 1979, with Al-Chazli Ben Jedid, President of the Popular Democratic Republic of Algeria and Secretary General of the Algerian National Front (FLN).

Arafat congratulated the President for the Algerian people's confidence in him on his election as President of the Republic.

The meeting centered on current developments in the Arab region and the Middle East, especially after Carter's visit and the agreement concluded between him, Sadat, and Begin against the national rights of the Palestinian people, against the holy sites of Jerusalem and against the entire Arab nation.

The Algerian President reiterated Boumedienne's words: "I am with Palestine in good and bad times."



Chairman Arafat meeting Soviet Foreign minister Gromyko

ABU LUTF OPENS DALAL AL MUGHRABI COOPERATIVE

On 23 March 1979, Farouk Kadoumi (Abu Lutf), Head of the PLO Political Department, inaugurated a new cooperative established in the Palestinian refugee camp of Sabra near Beirut by the General Union of Palestinian Workers. The cooperatives provide commodities at low prices for the population living in the camps so as to improve their living conditions.

The new Sabra cooperative was named "Dalal al Mughrabi Cooperative", after the martyred leader of the Kamal Adwan operation near Tel Aviv last year. In his opening address, Abu Lutf hailed the Palestinian people's uprising in the occupied territories.

ARAFAT CONFERS WITH GROMYKO

Chairman Arafat, on March 25, 1977, met in Damascus with Soviet Foreign Minister and member of the CPSU Politbureau, Andrei Gromyko.

The meeting was attended by Abu Lutf, Head of the PLO Political Department, and Abdel Muhsin Abu Maizar, PLO Official Spokesman. The Soviet side was represented by Comrade Gromyko, as well as the Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister and the Soviet Ambassador in Damascus.

The meeting centered on the latest developments in the region, especially the conspiratorial treaty between Carter, Begin and Sadat, and its effect on the Palestinian

people, the Arab nation, and the movements for peace, liberty, and progress in the world. They also discussed the current situation on the local and international levels.

PALESTINIAN WOMEN PARTICIPATE IN MEDITERRANEAN BASIN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

A delegation from the General Union of Palestinian Women participated in the conference of women organizations from the Mediterranean area which is being held in Athens, to discuss the role of women in liberation movements and developing countries. The conference was attended by delegates from eleven countries, including Palestine, Syria, Libya, France, Yugoslavia, Spain, Malta, Cyprus and the hosting country Greece.



PLO CONGRATULATES IRAN ON THE PROCLAMATION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC

Chairman Arafat, on April 3, 1979, sent a letter of congratulation to Ayatollah Khomeini, leader of the Iranian Revolution, following the proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran as a result of a nation-wide referendum.

In his message, Chairman Arafat confirmed that just as the USA failed to protect the Shah, it will fail to protect Begin and Sadat. He added: "In congratulating you today on the proclamation of the

Iranian Republic; we are at the same time congratulating ourselves for this great victory. The Arab nation proclaims its rejection of the treacherous peace treaty between Begin and Sadat under US auspices, because it is aimed against the Palestinian people and their Revolution. It seeks also to control our sacred holy places in Jerusalem. But we are certain that the Islamic Republic of Iran, under your wise leadership, is a force which supports our just struggle against this dangerous plot."

Meanwhile, Chairman Arafat sent a similar message to Dr. Mehdi Bazargan, the Iranian Prime Minister.



"THE TRAVESTY OF PEACE":

CHAIRMAN ARAFAT:

**"NO ONE
CAN OPPRESS
THE PALESTINIAN
PEOPLE"**

**ARAFAT: "THE MASSES WILL
DESTROY THIS NEW
ALLIANCE JUST AS THEY
DESTROYED CENTO"**

On 26 March 1979, the day of the signing of the separate US-Israeli-Sadat pact in Washington, Chairman Arafat addressed the inauguration ceremony of the "Martyr Abu Hassan Salameh" military training course. He declared:

"I insisted on attending the ceremony because its timing coincides with the signing of the treaty of humiliation and slavery. But no one can oppress the Palestinian people, now that they have launched their Revolution and become the spearhead of the Arab nation, and an essential factor in the Middle East equation. Our answer to their conspiracy will be the escalation of operations and the continuation of the Revolution as expressed by this new training course and the continuing uprising. So what if they sign new agreements? Some believe that a traitor like Sadat can define the fate of a nation; but Petain before him surrendered to the Nazis, and Europe fought on until victory. So will our Revolution go on, for we have no choice. We are not the aggressors but we were living in security and peace in the 'land of peace' until they attacked us.

"This travesty of peace was signed by Sadat and Begin for \$5 billion, the price of Sadat's treason and capitulation. I would like to remind Carter that the planes and fleets attached to CENTO were powerless before the Iranian peo-



Chairman Arafat inaugurating "Martyr Abu Hassan Salameh" training course

ple, and that as the latter destroyed CENTO, so will this new tripartite alliance be destroyed. The whole world will soon find out that Sadat only speaks for himself and that he lies as easily as he breathes when he talks about the rights of the Palestinian and Egyptian peoples."

Chairman Arafat concluded: "We are not against a just peace in this region, we are for a peace based on UN resolution 3236, which guarantees the rights of the Palestinian people. But we are against any peace that is concluded at the expense of Arab dignity, and with Jerusalem as its price."

CARTER'S DEMAND TO PLO TURNED DOWN

Farouk Kaddoumi, Head of the PLO Political Department, in a statement to the Palestine News Agency Wafa on March 26, 1979, turned down US President Carter's latest demand to the PLO to recognize Security Council resolution 242 of 1967, and commented:

"Resolution 242 deals with the Palestinian people as refugees and considers their entire cause as a mere border conflict, ignoring it as a question of self-determination, liberation and return. In the face of this, the PLO cannot make such a concession which would violate the essential rights of the Palestinian people.

"The PLO has repeatedly declared its rejection of resolution 242 and asked the Security Council to adopt another resolution which takes

into consideration the Palestinian People's national rights. The UN tried to pass such a resolution in January 1977, but the USA vetoed it in the Security Council."

MESSAGES TO ISLAMIC AND NON-ALIGNED STATES

Chairman Arafat addressed messages on 26 March 1979 to heads of Islamic, Non-aligned and Socialist states underlining the PLO's stance that "this false peace represents a blatant violation of legitimate Palestinian rights and is in defiance of all UN resolutions. It implies a real threat to regional and world peace and aims only at establishing an imperialist-Zionist-Sadat alliance that will push the whole area into terrible conflicts."

MESSAGE TO THE U.S.S.R.: "WE THANK OUR FRIENDS FOR SUPPORT OF OUR PEOPLE"

Chairman Arafat sent a message to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party. The following are excerpts from the message:

"The deceit of false peace which Carter, Sadat and Begin are propagating is in itself a violation of the human rights of the Palestinian

people and a flagrant violation of U.N. resolutions.

"What happened lately, and what is about to happen, constitute a serious threat to peace in our region, and consequently to world peace. What took place is not peace; it was a capitulation to Israeli and American imperialist terms, and a legitimization of the Israeli military occupation of our land and our people.

"The American President's visit revived the policy of military pacts in the area, by establishing this tripartite American-Israeli-Egyptian pact, which will increase the prevailing tension and push the whole area to a new phase of bitter struggle, particularly after the collapse of the previous American alliance in the area, CENTO, the corner-stone of which was Iran.

"Our Palestinian Arab people look to our friend, the U.S.S.R., and, in particular, to the Palestinian people's personal friend, Leonid Brezhnev, to stand by them in this new crisis which they are facing

"In my own name, and on behalf of the Executive Committee of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, I thank and greet our friend Leonid Brezhnev and the peoples of the U.S.S.R. for all the support they have offered our people and their just cause, particularly in these critical moments.

JERUSALEM CONFERENCE: PALESTINIAN PEOPLE CANNOT BE SPLIT PLO IS OUR SOLE REPRESENTATIVE

A national Palestinian conference took place in Jerusalem on Sunday, 26 March 1979, attended by representatives of all professional and religious institutions and organizations. As in numerous similar gatherings all over occupied Palestine, the participants, stressed the following points:

Sadat's policy of signing a bilateral peace treaty with Israel defies the Arab people's will. This bilateral peace treaty represents the imposing by the U.S. of a peace based on Israeli conditions and on the liquidation of the Palestine cause.

The 'self-rule' scheme as it appeared in the Camp David accords is a conspiracy to consolidate Israeli occupation.

Palestinian people inside and outside occupied Palestine are one. Also any attempt to separate the West Bank from the Gaza strip is condemned.

All participants confirm their allegiance to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and denounce any attempt to find an alternative representative.

The participants call on the Arab nationalist forces to take the necessary steps to counteract such moves and to establish a joint militant force capable of confronting the U.S.-Israeli-Sadat alliance.

The participants call on the Arab states to oppose Sadat firmly without any hesitations, and to implement the Baghdad Summit resolutions immediately to confront this U.S. offensive.

The participants call on all citizens of the occupied territories to stand together against the self-rule scheme, and to confront all such conspiratorial schemes.

The participants finally praised the Egyptian people who have always stood against foreign intrusion, and call on them to stand firmly against Sadat and prevent him from signing the capitulationist treaty.

"THE TRAVESTY OF PEACE":

ARAB UNITY FACING U.S. PACT

The Arab masses in most parts of the world have expressed their condemnation of the Sadat-Begin agreement, through strikes, demonstrations, and other forms of protest.

In Egypt, itself witnessed student demonstrations and rallies at Assiut University. Violent clashes took place between the students and Egyptian forces which reportedly resulted in a number of deaths and the injury of several

individuals.

In Lebanon, a general strike was observed on 26 March with demonstrations in all Palestinian camps and most Lebanese cities, in response to the call for a strike by the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese National Movement.

In Syria, hundreds of thousands were out in streets on 26 and 27 March to protest against the sellout by Sadat to the US and Zionism. Demonstrations also took place at Palestinian refugee camps in Damas-

cus and Der'aa. A group of Egyptian citizens staged a sit-in at the Egyptian Airlines company in Damascus, and issued a communique condemning Sadat's capitulation and confirming the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights. Professional unions in Syria also expressed their condemnation of Sadat's policy in communiqués and cables.

In Baghdad, a popular demonstration took place on 26 March 1979 in which thousands of people

participated. Naim Haddad, member of the National Command of the Baath Party, delivered a speech to the demonstrators confirming the Party's intention to oppose this agreement. Another demonstration, in which several hundred thousand people participated, took place on 27 March 1979.

In Jordan, all activities stopped for one hour as an expression of protest against Sadat's capitulation.

In Algeria, the General Union of Algerian farmers organized a rally on 1 April, in support of the Palestinian people and the PLO. The PLO representative there gave a short speech, confirming that Palestinian struggle will continue until liberation.

The inhabitants of the city of Wahan staged a huge demonstration which was followed by popular rallies.

In Tunis, students declared a strike and organized a massive popular march.

In Morocco, a general strike took place on 30 March throughout the country, in protest against Sadat's high treason.

Tens of thousands of Moroccan



The Arab masses denounce the separate U.S. pact (here at demonstration in Damascus/Syria)

and Arab citizens demonstrated in Rabat and expressed their support for the Palestinian Revolution. Moroccan police tried to disperse the demonstrators but clashes ensued.

In Mauretania, the General

Union of Mauretanian Workers issued a communique condemning Sadat's conspiracy against the Palestinian people and the Arab Nation. The Union said that the conspiracy — agreement will not achieve peace in the Middle East.

THE BAGHDAD CONFERENCE



Baghdad Conference

In November 1978, in the wake of Sadat's visit to Jerusalem and the hatching of the Camp David plot, Arab foreign ministers met in Baghdad. The Baghdad meeting at the time drafted measures to be taken against Sadat if he signed the Camp David accords. Since then the U.S. government has resorted to various tactics, including what King Hussein termed "arm-twisting tactics", to split Arab ranks and to foil a united Arab stand against Sadat and company.

The U.S., failing to mobilize other Arab leaders in the conspiracy against the Palestinian people and the Arab Nation, tried to secure Arab material and economic support for the beleaguered Sadat regime after its accord with Israel. U.S. State Department officials, and even Carter's own son, toured Arab capitals to this end.

Nevertheless, in the wake of the treacherous

agreement between Sadat and Begin supervised by the U.S., Arab foreign and economic ministers meeting in the Iraqi capital from 28 March till 1 April 1979 passed major resolutions clamping comprehensive economic and diplomatic sanctions against Egypt.

U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter took no time in declaring the historic resolution to be "negative and unhelpful" — negative and unhelpful, since it will need some arm-twisting now to convince the American taxpayer to pay for Sadat's regime and new arms and bases for Israel without the help of other "friendly" states as had been envisaged.

After the Arab decisions at Baghdad, Sadat's regime in Egypt has become even more isolated than before. It is in this context that Chairman Arafat declared the united Arab stand at Baghdad to be "a victory for the Arab struggle against Zionism, imperialism and Sadat's regime."

BAGHDAD RESOLUTIONS

The Resolutions unanimously confirmed by the Arab conference in Baghdad include the following main points:

— Immediate withdrawal of Arab ambassadors from Egypt.

— A recommendation to terminate political and diplomatic relations with the Egyptian government. Arab governments should undertake the required measures to implement this recommendation within a month of the declaration of this Resolution and according to the constitutional norms used in each country.

— The freezing of Egypt's membership in the Arab League and the removal of the League's headquarters and employees temporarily to Tunis.

— The setting up of 6 member states as a committee (Iraq, Syria, Tunisia, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Algeria), plus the Secretary general of the Arab League, to organize the departure of the Arab League's office from Cairo to Tunis within two months at an authorized cost of five million dollars.

— The setting up of an office in Damascus, affiliated to the Arab League secretariat, to supervise the implementation of the boycott resolutions.

"THE TRAVESTY OF PEACE":

ARAB UNITY FACING U.S. PACT



General protest strike and demonstrations in Lebanon

In Democratic Yemen, a popular march was organised in protest against the treaty, and the representative of the ruling party, as well as the PLO representative there, gave speeches condemning the treaty.

In Kuwait, a general strike was observed and students of Kuwait University organised a demonstration against Sadat and in support of the Palestinian people. Professional unions in Kuwait also organised a demonstration on 27 March and called for a one hour strike.

In Qatar, popular demonstration took place on 26 March 1979 and a rally was held at the PLO office, where several speeches were delivered, condemning Sadat, supporting the PLO and calling for the implementation of the Baghdad Summit resolutions.

JOINT STATEMENT OF ARAB EMBASSADORS IN NEW DEHLI

In a joint press conference in New Delhi on 29 March 1979, Arab ambassadors, along with the charge d'affaires of Iran and the representative of the PLO, denounced the Egyptian-Israeli treaty as treachery and said the Arab opposition to it had surpassed all expectations. A joint statement, read out by the PLO representative Faysal Uweida in the name of all Arab missions in India, said: "The people of the entire Arab world have already solidly, unanimously and vehemently

condemned the treachery which Sadat has committed... While the Palestinian problem has been accepted as the basic cause of conflict in the Middle East, it has been sought to be completely eroded in the treacherous treaty", adding that the pact was an attempt to divide the Palestinian people.

The press conference, the first of its kind, was held at the office of the League of Arab States mission occupied by Arab and Palestinian students. The walls were plastered with posters condemning US President Carter, Sadat and the pact. "American military is the worst enemy to humanism," one of the posters said.

— To maintain cooperation with the brotherly Arab people of Egypt, with the exception of those who cooperate directly or indirectly with the Zionist enemy.

— To ask all foreign states not to recognize the Egyptian-Israeli agreement, which constitutes an aggression against the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the Arab Nation, and also constitutes a threat to the stability and security of the region.

— To condemn the political role of the United States in the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

— Participants agree on the implementation of economic sanctions, including the banning of all Arab deposits in Egyptian banks and a halt to all Arab economic aid to the Sadat regime.

— To work for the suspension of Egypt from the non-aligned movement and the Organization of African Unity.

— To call on the United Nations to withdraw

its regional offices from Cairo to another Arab capital.

— Termination of economic interactions with Egyptian private and public firms which collaborate with the Zionist enemy.

— To affirm the importance of maintaining a relationship with Egyptian nationals who do not deal with Israel, and to encourage their departure from Egypt to other Arab states.

— To put the Secretary general of the Arab League in charge of arranging studies on a joint economic strategy to be presented to the next Arab economic summit.

— To consider these measures to be minimal measures to face the dangers of the treaty. It is left up to individual governments to decide on additional appropriate measures.

— To call on all the Arab Nation to support the sanctions, and the Summit affirms that these measures can be annulled by a meeting of the Arab League Council when circumstances allow.

"THE TRAVESTY OF PEACE":

WORLD-WIDE CONDEMNATION

The 'peace' spectacle in a circus tent in Washington met with disdain and outright indignation in most parts of the world. Many capitals witnessed a wave of demonstrations. Many political organizations and numerous governments denounced the aggressive character of the separate US-Israeli-Sadat pact. Even among the United States' 'allies' in Western Europe, as well as in US media, scepticism prevailed.

In Brazil, a popular demonstration took place in front of the Egyptian Embassy.

In Cyprus, Arab and progressive students also organized a demonstration.

In Athens, the Greek Communist Party issued a communique, condemning Sadat's capitulation.

In India, the Foreign Minister, delivered a speech in Parliament, in which he declared his country's rejection of the treaty and said that it will only increase tension in the Middle East. He also confirmed his country's support for the Palestinian people's struggle.

More than 150 deputies issued a petition condemning the Sadat-Begin agreement because it violates the rights of the Palestinian and Egyptian peoples, as well as the sovereignty of the Arab Nation.

In Afghanistan, the government issued a communique in which it demanded an immediate Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories, the establishment of Palestinian national rights and support for the resolutions of the Baghdad conference of Arab Foreign and Economic Ministers.

In Czechoslovakia, the General Union of Palestine Students organized a solidarity meeting in Prague on March 19, 1979. Ambassadors of Arab and Socialist countries, along

with Czech students, attended the meeting.

In the GDR, Party Secretary General and Head of State Erich Honecker, in a message to Chairman Arafat in late March 1979, underlined the solidarity of the party's leadership as well as the government and people of Democratic Germany with the PLO. He also expressed his confidence that the joint struggle against the imperialist conspiracy would lead to the achievement of the legal aspirations and interests of the Palestinian people.

In Hungary, the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Party condemned the Israeli-Egyptian agreement and described it as a new source of tension in the area.

In Bulgaria, Arab ambassadors issued a communique rejecting Sadat's agreement with Israel, and urging all Arab forces to foil this new conspiracy. Demonstrations also took place in Sofia on 23 March 1979.

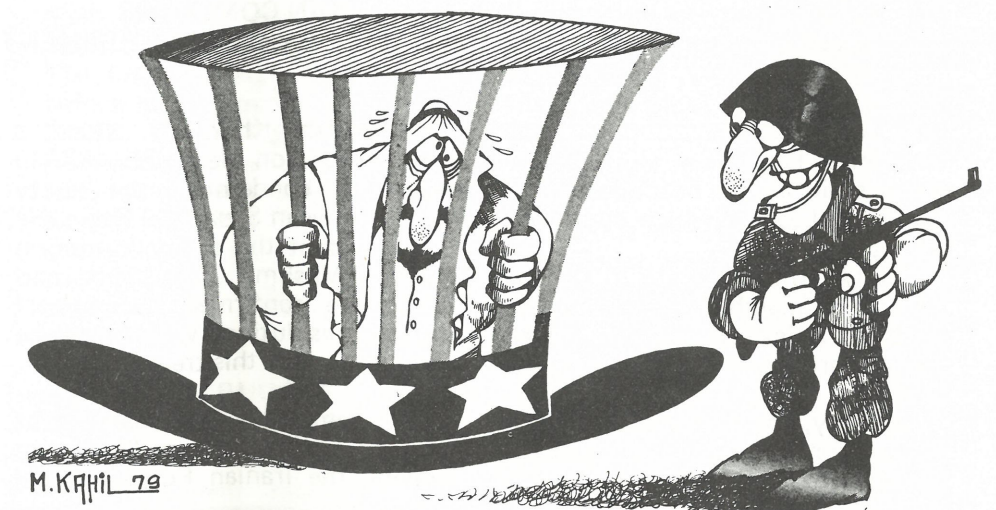
In Bucharest, a popular protest rally was held attended by the ambassadors of the Arab, Non-Aligned and Socialist States.

In Budapest, the Palestinian Student Union issued a communique in which it strongly condemned the treaty.

In Albania, the Albanian news Agency in a commentary today strongly condemned the agreement and affirmed that armed struggle is the only means to liberate Palestine.

In Hanoi, the government of the Socialist People's Republic of Vietnam expressed its rejection of this treaty through a commentary distributed by the Vietnamese New Agency on 31 March 1979 denouncing the 'peace' treaty as a betrayal of the legitimate interests of the Palestinian people. Thousands of Vietnamese and Arab citizens staged a demonstration against Sadat's capitulation, and expressed their solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle.

In Democratic Korea, Arab and



"THE TRAVESTY OF PEACE"

foreign students organized a demonstration which marched to the Egyptian Embassy and expressed condemnation of Sadat. The demonstrators then headed for the PLO office there and expressed total support for the Palestinian people's struggle.

In the **People's Republic of China**, a peaceful demonstration of about 100 students protesting on 29 March 1979 against the pact turned violent when two Egyptian diplomats drove a car into the departing demonstrators. The students then stoned the Egyptian embassy.

In **Belgrade**, the General Union of Palestinian Students on 1 March 1979 organized a Day of the Land rally, in which political cadres speakers condemned Sadat's capitulation, and expressed support for the Palestinian struggle.

In **France**, The Franco-Palestinian Friendship Association condemned the treacherous treaty which Sadat was about to sign with Israel. It said in Paris, that a just peace in the Middle East cannot be realized by ignoring the legal rights of the Palestinian people and warned that such an agreement will perpetuate the state of war in the region and threaten international peace and security. The National Union of Moroccan Students together with French organizations staged a rally in support of the Palestinian Revolution and in condemnation of Sadat's capitulation.

In **Norway**, demonstrations were staged today on the occasion of the Day of the Land led by the PLO representative to Scandinavia.

In **West Germany**, a demonstration was staged in Bonn against the pact and the Judaisation of Arab territories. Palestinian students staged a sit-in at the headquarters of the Arab League, which continued until this evening.

The Arab community in Canada organized marches in twenty-five different cities on Saturday, March 24, to protest the signing of the treaty.

In **Italy**, the Italian Communist Party expressed its rejection of the agreement in a speech delivered during a meeting on 2 April by the

Party's Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer, who further confirmed the CP's support for the PLO.

In **Britain and Ireland**, the Arab communities, Arab students and Democratic organizations staged demonstrations in protest against the signing of the treaty, and the General Union of Arab Students issued a condemnatory communique.

Palestinian and Arab students staging a sit-in at the Arab League office in London in protest against the Egyptian-Israeli agreements, have sent cables condemning Sadat to PLO Chairman Arafat, to the member states of the "Steadfastness and Confrontation Front" and to the conference of Arab Foreign and Economic Ministers currently

meeting in Baghdad.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL WALDHEIM: "PALESTINE IS THE CRUX"

United Nations Secretary General Waldheim, in a comment on 27 March 1979, expressed his "doubts" about whether the US-Israeli-Egyptian treaty would solve the Middle East problem. Waldheim recalled the need for a comprehensive peace settlement and said the Palestinian problem remained "the crux of the problem."

The General Secretariat of the **Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization** issued a communique in Cairo on 2 April 1979, in Organization issued a



Egyptian embassy in Iran taken over by demonstrators protesting U.S.-Zionist-Sadat treaty

IRAN CONDEMNS ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN AGREEMENT

Ayatollah Khomeini issued a communique on March 26, 1979, in which he condemned the treaty signed between Sadat and Begin. He declared that the treaty is treason against Muslims, Christians and Arabs. He confirmed his support for any resolutions which may be adopted to face this treaty.

The same day, Chairman Arafat received a message from Dr. Karim Sanjabi, the Iranian Foreign Minis-

ter, in which he confirmed the full support of the Revolutionary government and people of Iran for the PLO. Dr. Sanjabi further stressed that the struggle of the Palestinian people is also the struggle of Iran.

Thousands of people demonstrated in Teheran on 26 March and raised Palestinian flags over the Egyptian Embassy. The same day, Arab and Palestinian students at Iranian universities occupied the Egyptian Embassy in Teheran and issued a communique confirming that the Palestinian people will continue the struggle until victory.

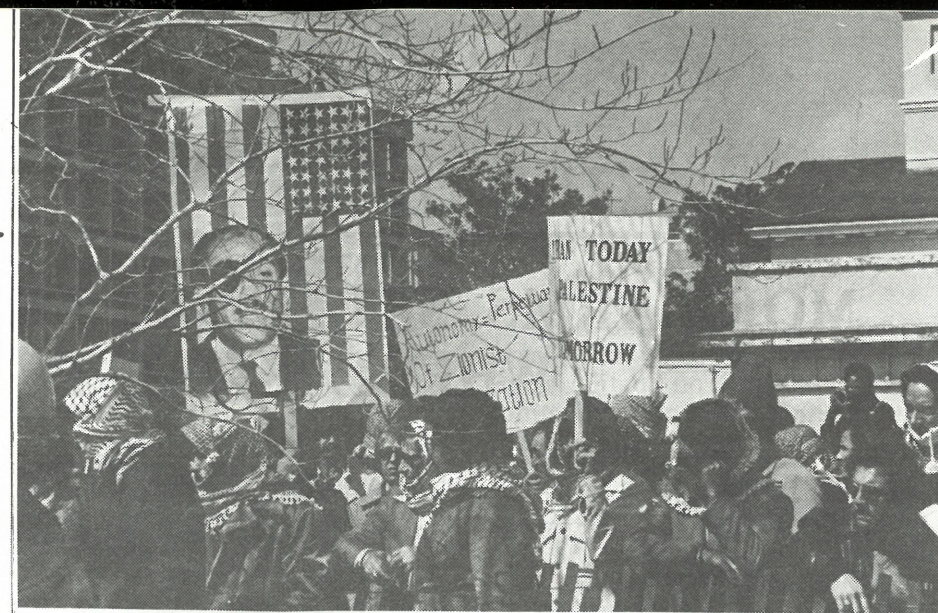
communique in Cairo on 2 April 1979, in which it condemned the Egyptian-Israeli pact and called for the establishment of Palestinian national rights and for immediate Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories.

The President of the **World Peace Council** Mr. Ramesh Chandra sent messages to Syrian President Hafez al Assad and PLO Chairman Arafat in the name of millions who strive for peace in over 130 countries, condemning the US-Israeli-Egyptian separate treaty. Chandra pointed out that this pact was a violation of both the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to establish an independent state, and all the UN resolutions in this respect.

U.S.S.R.-SYRIAN COMMUNIQUE: "ATTEMPT TO EXPAND IMPERIALIST MILITARY PRESENCE IN M.E."

In a joint communique following a three-day visit to Syria by Soviet Foreign minister Andrei Gromyko, the **U.S.S.R. and Syria** denounced the separate US-Israeli-Egyptian treaty which would increase tension in the Middle East. The communique said both the Soviet Union and Syria "firmly reject separate deals and the attempt of imperialism to expand its military presence in the Middle East under the guise of the Israeli-Egyptian treaty."

The two sides called for intensified and unified efforts by all Arab states to face the policy adopted by Sadat and for the implementation of last November's Baghdad summit resolutions. The two sides expressed satisfaction at the development of Syrian-Soviet cooperation in the various domains and pledged to continue joint efforts to achieve a comprehensive and just settlement based on full Israeli withdrawal from all Arab lands occupied in 1967 and safeguarding the "rights of the Palestinian people, including the establishment of an independent state."



Several thousands protested in Washington during signing show

MARCHES IN THE USA: "PALESTINE IS NOT FOR SALE"

Calling the 'peace' agreement signed in a circus tent on the White House lawn a sellout of Palestine and the signal for indefinite conflict, Arabs and Americans launched a series of protests against the treaty. Several thousand demonstrators, watched by a large corps of policemen, gathered in Washington on 26 March 1979 at Dupont Circle, the starting point for the old anti-Vietnam war marches, for a march to the White House and anti-treaty rallies. The demonstration there was the centerpiece of rallies and marches in 25 cities in the USA and Canada protesting the signing of the separate treaty.

The Washington marchers carried black, white, green and red Palestinian flags and signs bearing such slogans as "Palestine is not for sale," "Sadat is a traitor," "The Shah is gone, Sadat is next" and "Sadat is Washington's lackey." The line of march moved off just before noon, stretching for several blocks down Washington's busy Connecticut Avenue. The protesters, many wearing Arab headdresses and chanting, "Victory to Palestine - down, down with Israel," were paced by a police cruiser and cordoned by lines of police on motorbikes.

THE STRUGGLE WILL CONTINUE

A statement read by Jawad George on behalf of the National

Association of Arab-Americans said there will never be peace in the region until Palestinians gain an independent homeland and said other Arab nations will carry on the struggle if Egypt does not. "Despite all the euphoria, the separate 'peace' treaty being signed today by Egypt and Israel is likely to lead not to peace but to instability and conflict in the Middle East," George said. "This treaty, instead of addressing the legitimate national aspirations of the Palestinian people, represents nothing more than a sellout of Palestinian Arab rights," he said.

NEW SHAH IN EGYPT

"The treaty and the so-called 'autonomy plan' guarantee the Palestinians only more years of occupation, exile and statelessness," the Arab-American statement said.

Demonstrations were joined by Arab, Iranian and American friends and supporters. Representatives of Iranian students, the Lebanese National Movement, the PLO, friendly societies, American Workers Unions, Black Americans, and the National Movement in Egypt delivered speeches.

While he was at the White House, Sadat could hear the shouts of the demonstrators who condemned him. They said: "Down with the traitor and long live the Egyptian people." Meanwhile, a balloon was fired over the White House carrying the Palestinian flag, while demonstrators shouted anti-Sadat slogans and called for the support of the PLO.

"THE TRAVESTY OF PEACE":

MORE ARMS, SETTLEMENTS, AGGRESSION WHERE IS THE 'PEACE'?



Egyptian President's wife Jihan Sadat laughs as she receives an Israeli bond

During and following the signing procedures of the unholy alliance between Egypt and Israel, statements and gestures were made by those involved, which give clues to their perception of the direction affairs might take in the Middle East. After all, it exposes the true aggressive nature of what has been labelled 'peace' by Begin, Carter, Sadat and some imperialist partners in Western Europe.

DAYAN ON 'SELF-RULE': "FREEDOM ALREADY EXISTS"

Israeli Foreign minister Dayan, while briefing foreign diplomats in Jerusalem on 29 March 1979, declared that "Israel has not made any firm understanding to relax controls in the occupied territories as a gesture to Egypt. There will be no need to make these gestures because they already exist. Israel has agreed to permit freedom of movement and freedom of speech, but these have always been in force in the occupied territories."



A "travesty of peace" in a circus tent

NEW SETTLEMENTS IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES"

On 30 March 1979, Dayan declared that "Israel had not made any commitment to refrain from establishing new settlements in the occupied territories." Israeli television for its part had earlier presented Israel's post-treaty plans. It includes at least "10 new outposts which will be established in the West Bank in the near future.... Prime Minister Begin has assured the coalition National Religious Party of imminent massive settlement activity on the West Bank to secure its support for the peace treaty in a vote by the Knesset." So much for the "peace" slogans of "self-rule" and "Palestinian autonomy".

US-ISRAELI PACT AGAINST EGYPT?

Only hours after the signing of the treaty, the British news agency "Reuter" reported from Washington that the US and Israel have signed a separate agreement that "the U.S. will consider military as well as diplomatic and economic

steps should Israel's security be threatened by a peace treaty violation" by Egypt. In other words, both the US and Israel themselves suspect that neither the Sadat regime nor the 'historic peace' work will last long. Even Sadat, for his part, declared this agreement to be "directed against Egypt."

US SENATOR JACOB JAVITS: SAUDI ARABIA OUR TEXAS

In Washington, the centre of the US-Israeli-Sadat pact, pro-Zionist Senator Jacob Javits declared: "For the next decade or better we must make it clear that the oilfields in Saudi Arabia are just as important to us as Texas." He added that the U.S. must make clear that "it will use military force to help prevent Saudi Arabian oil fields from falling into hostile hands." Admiral Thomas Moore, chief of the US naval operations, also advised that Saudi Arabia — the new 'Texas' — could be well protected by "spending four billion dollars more to improve the military forces of Israel and Egypt."

KING HUSSEIN: US USES "ARM-TWISTING TACTICS"

In an interview with the "Washington Post" on 21 March 1979, King Hussein of Jordan accused the U.S. of using "arm-twisting tactics" to secure his support for the agreement.

BEGIN: JERUSALEM WILL REMAIN THE CAPITAL OF ISRAEL "FOREVER"

Israeli Prime minister Begin repeated his notorious statement during the signing of the pact that "Jerusalem will never be divided again and will remain the capital of the Jewish state forever."

SADAT THREATENS COUPS IN ARAB COUNTRIES, CONFRONTATION WITH LIBYA AND OTHERS

Broadening the scope of the 'peace', Sadat threatened, on 28 March in Washington, that 1979 might see "changes in the leadership of some countries" opposed to the US 'peace'. The Syrian government would face "internal difficulties" and the "political situation will not be healthy". Repeatedly, Sadat also hinted that Egypt will now step up military confrontation against Libya, Yemen, and national forces in Sudan and Ethiopia.

8000 EGYPTIAN TROOPS TO OMAN

The Israeli Foreign Minister, bringing the signed document to Tel Aviv on 28 March, declared it to be "some kind of an alliance in the Middle East". Sure enough, 8,000 Egyptian troops have been moved into Oman to replace Iranians. President Abdul Fattah Ismail of South Yemen pointed out that "the dispatch of the Egyptian troops is part of the responsibility which has been imposed on Sadat after opting for the American-Israeli front."

PALESTINIAN REFUGEE CAMPS BOMBED

During and following the 'peace' signing procedure, Israel continued

its daily terror against Palestinian targets in South Lebanon. Israeli artillery and gunboats and rightist gangs led by Israeli officers shelled Nabatiyeh and the camps of Bourj Shamali and Rashidieh where even the school was hit, while Israeli fighter planes expanded their almost daily violations of Lebanese air space.

15 BILLION DOLLARS TO BE RAISED

Meanwhile the costs flowing out of the US-Israeli-Sadat separate pact, are estimated, according to preliminary estimations, to amount to \$15 billion, the bulk of which is destined for military 'aid' and new arms purchases by Israel and Egypt from the US. The US administration and arms industry is trying to press not only the US tax payer, but also Western European countries and even "moderate Arab Gulf states", to pay the expenses for the pact.

ISRAELI CHIEF OF STAFF: INCREASED PLO OPERATIONS; "PROBLEMS ARE ONLY BEGINNING"

Amid all these "peace" moves, Israel's army chief of staff, General Rafael Eitan, on 31 March 1979, commented on the signing of the U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli pact by saying: "Anybody who thinks we have solved our problems by this peace treaty is exaggerating. It may be that the problems are only now beginning, and I mean both military and political problems". He went on to warn that the signing of the treaty will lead "to increased and better-organized attempts by Palestinian terrorists to launch attacks inside Israel."

IS ALL THIS PEACE?

Refugees fleeing Israeli raids in Lebanon



"PALESTINE LAND DAY":

FOR THE LAND — AGAINST CAPITULATION



Zionist troops patrolling the town of Halhoul in the occupied West Bank during curfew

The third anniversary of the "Land Day," 30th of March this year, coincided with the lifting of the 16-day curfew imposed on the Arab town of Halhoul, during which not food-stuffs nor medical services entered the town. The curfew was imposed after violent clashes between the Palestinian demonstrators on the one hand and the occupation forces and the Zionist settlers on the other, whereby two demonstrators, Nasr Anani, 21, and Rabia Shaladi, 17, were killed and many others wounded and arrested. These demonstrations were in protest against U.S. President Carter's visit to Egypt and Israel to engineer the "peace" treaty that was signed on 26 March in Washington by President Sadat and Zionist Prime Minister Begin under the supervision of the American President.

The imposition of the 23 hours per day curfew on the town of Halhoul was no mere coincidence. It was meant to impress the West Bank population and direct their attention and concern away from the signing of the treacherous treaty towards the difficult human conditions in Halhoul. The Israelis hoped to ensure

that Land Day would pass "peacefully". Yet, the huge demonstrations staged by the West Bankers in March made it a "Land Month", and three people were killed in advance to the "Land Day": two in Halhoul and one in Jerusalem.

These martyrs joined the six patriots who fell in Sakhnin in Galilee on the "Land Day" of 1976, which was held to express the unity of the Palestinian land and the unity of its defenders. This unity was again manifested this year by the Palestinians in Galilee and the Triangle, where they defied the Zionist authorities' prohibitions against "Land Day". Thousands of Arabs participated in the demonstrations mainly in Deir Hanna. Hereby, they also expressed their solidarity with their fellow Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza, denouncing the 'peace' treaty and the Zionist curfew imposed on Halhoul. Likewise, the Palestinians of the West Bank maintained the same courageous stand in solidarity with the Palestinian Arabs within the Zionist entity in the latter's campaign against land expropriation and Judaization of the Galilee and the Triangle.

"REFUGEES IN THEIR OWN COUNTRY"

After its takeover of the country in 1948, the Zionist entity was not satisfied with usurping the lands of those whom it turned into refugees, but managed in addition to dispossess those who remained in their villages and towns. Most of the 160,000 Palestinians who remained in the Galilee and the Triangle were turned into refugees in their own country, and in 1960 more than a million dunums of their land were confiscated, leaving them with only about 700,000 dunums.

METHODS OF ZIONIST LAND EXPROPRIATION

From the very beginning, the Zionist leaders preferred to acquire the country totally "cleared" of Arabs, as the late David Ben Gurion said. But as Arab presence in the Palestinian land was deep-rooted, the Zionists resorted to various attempts and methods to realize their dream. On 5 November 1948, a Zionist military unit entered the village of Ikrit (Western Galilee) and told the residents that they had to leave their village until the state of war came to an end. The soldiers brought locks, locked the houses, and gave the keys to the owners of the houses who were transferred to the village of Rama. Later on, the villagers were prevented from returning their village on the pretext that it had become a military area. When they insisted on returning, the Zionist soldiers blew up all the houses of the village, leaving only its church standing as a memorial.

On 9 February, 1949, the inhabitants of the village of Kfar Anan were evicted from their houses and half of them were forced to cross the armistice line to the West Bank. In January 1950, the residents of Ghabsiya village were told to leave their houses within two days or be expelled across the borders. On 17 November 1951, a Zionist military unit arrived in Khirbet Buweishat (near Umm al Fahm in the Triangle), expelled its inhabitants and dynamited their homes. As late as 1959, Bedouin tribes from the Nagab area were expelled to Jordan and Egypt (see: Sabri Jiryis, "The Arabs in Israel").

These steps occurred side by side with the closing off of Arab lands with barbed wires under the pretext of their being "military areas". Other lands were openly usurped for the construction of farms and settlements for Zionist settlers. In 1972, only 4% of the Arab population within the Zionist entity lived by their own land.

TERROR

However, despite the many obstacles they faced, our people in the Galilee and the Triangle

did not remain passive facing the confiscation of their land. On several occasions they confronted the Zionist settlers and troops. In 1956, Zionist troops massacred 50 persons from the village of Kfar Kassim in cold blood.

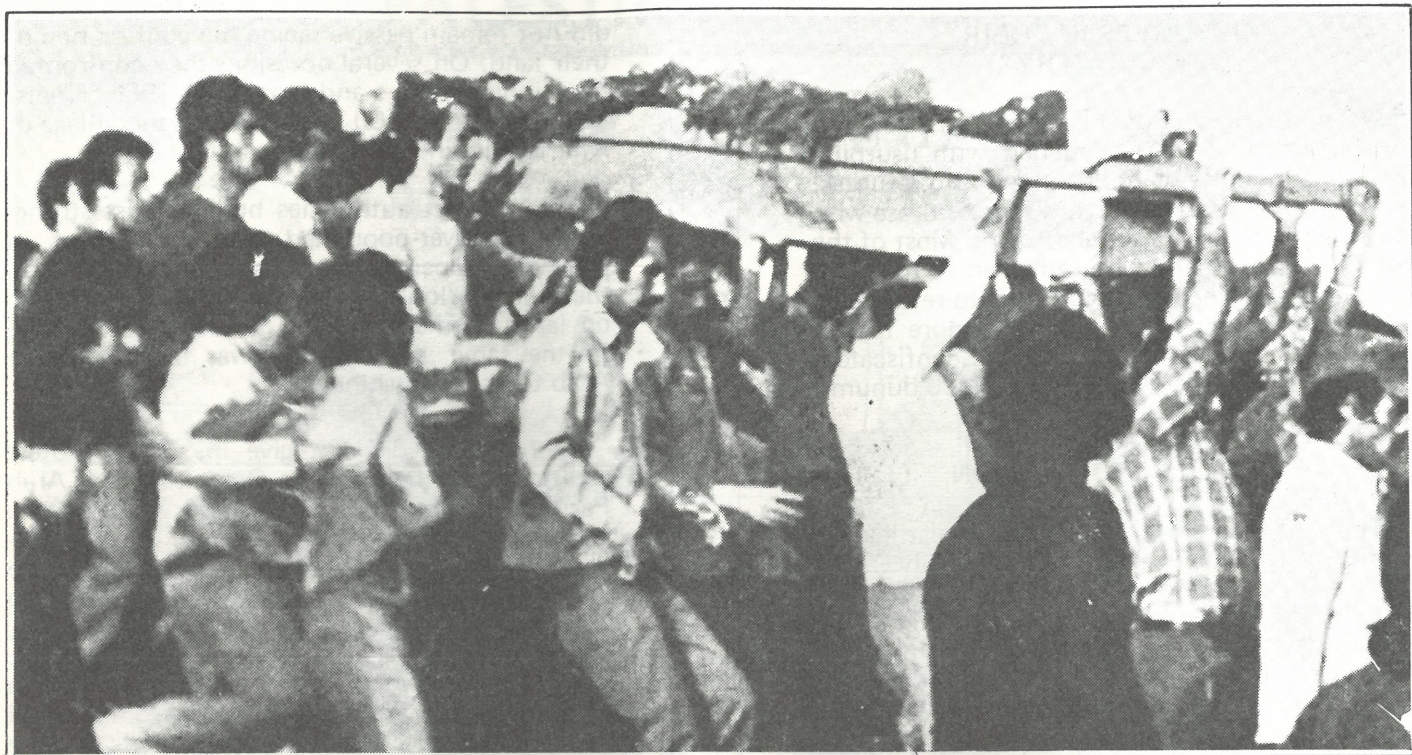
The Zionist authorities built Zionist strongholds near over-populated towns and villages. In this way 'Upper Nazareth' was built in 1956 on the hills overlooking the Arab city of Nazareth, on lands confiscated from the latter's territory. In the same way 'Maalot' was built near the Arab town of Tarshiha.

Our people did not give in. Three protest meetings were held by the Organisation of Arab Farmers, the most important of which was a conference in Acre on 5 February, 1961, attended by representatives from forty-three Arab villages. Strikes and demonstrations were also announced in villages such as Aiabun, Tayba, Kfar Yasif, and Rama (Jiryis, Arabs in Israel). These demonstrations and strikes succeeded in pressuring the Zionist Knesset to omit a bill aimed at establishing new settlements on the lands of these villages.

PALESTINIAN ADAPTION AND RESISTANCE

In time, the continuous loss of land by towns and villages and their conversely increasing population, left the Arab population without suffi-





Funeral in Sakhnin for Palestine Land Day victims

PALESTINE LAND DAY

cient land to farm or to build new houses for the people. Moreover, the Zionist authorities used various pretexts to destroy newly built houses. In 1972 for instance, 1367 houses were destroyed. However, the Arabs adapted themselves to the situation. Some of them rented orchards and fields from the "new owners", while others went to the cities to work as construction laborers or restaurant waiters. Consequently, today 70% of the total Arab labour force works outside their villages including 90% of those males aged 15-25 years old.

Describing the conditions of the Arab workers in Israel, Yo'ila Har-Shavi wrote in "Yediot Aharonot" on 15 November 1974: "They are the labourers in restaurants, hotels and construction sites and the dwellers of the new shacks and slums in the industrial areas and the basements which at night turn into places of houses." In spite of this, the Arab workers in the cities did not allow to be cut off from their villages of origin.

ZIONIST FEARS

The Zionist authorities resented the Arabs' adaptation to the difficult living conditions and the preservation of concentrated Arab population in the Arab villages and towns. This was

apparent as early as 1965 when Y. Ben Bōrat said: "The problem of the Galilee is a Jewish problem... It is an Arab empire within our borders... Those who believe with the government that military rule alone will liberate (Galilee) and simply mistaken." ("Yediot Aharonot", 28 September 1965). Neither did the Zionists like to see the Arabs renting orchards and fields from their "new owners". "The Ministry of Agriculture and the Settlement Department in the Jewish Agency, recently lands and orchards to the Arab Bedouins and farmers in Western Galilee". ("Maariv", 7 March 1975). A week later, Knesset member Yousif Sarid said: "I fear that Jews turn in to a minority in the area and the Arab population in the Galilee may call for independence... The Galilee issue could be brought to discussion in the final negotiations with the Arab countries if it has not been Judaized by that time." ("Davar", 14 March 1975).

ARAB RESISTANCE

However, Arab consciousness of the Palestinians living within the Zionist entity was raised by a number of events. First, there was the rise of Palestinian commando infiltration of the Zionist state. Second, there was the confrontation of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip against the occupation forces, whereby Palestinians raised their national flag and declared, "the PLO is our representative." These incidents increased in the aftermath of the first defeat of the Zionist army by the Arab armies of

Egypt and Syria in the October War of 1973. It is ironic that the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip had a positive effect in that it "unified" two parts of Palestine, albeit under military occupation for the first time since 1948, and enabled the people living in them to oppose their common enemy. This unified Palestinian reaction was crowned on 9 December 1975 with the election of patriotic national mayors and heads of councils in the Galilee and the Triangle to lead the struggle against the expropriation and Judaization of land. Toufiq Zayyad, Mayor of Nazareth, led the movement.

SETTLEMENT BELT AROUND JERUSALEM

With the growing tide of rejection to the Zionist occupation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the recognition by the masses of the PLO as their representative, and the intensification of Palestinian Arab consciousness in the Galilee and the Triangle, the Zionist authorities resorted to their old strategy. Just as "Upper Nazareth", "Maalot" and other settlements were built to confront the concentrations of Arab population in Nazareth, Tarshiba and the Triangle, the "Yamit" settlement was built in the Rafah Salient to separate the Gaza Strip in the South of Palestine from Sinai. A stretch of land was confiscated in the Jerusalem area to build a settlement belt around Jerusalem. Other lands were confiscated between Jerusalem and Jericho to split the northern part of the West Bank from the southern part, so there would be no communication between the Hebron region in the South and Nablus in the North.

Again concerning the Galilee, the Zionist Knesset, at the end of February 1976, passed a bill to expropriate about 26,000 dunums of Arab lands and other lands in the Nagab to establish new settlements under the pretext of "development" projects.

THE "LAND DAY"

On 6 March, 1976, following a meeting of Arab mayors and heads of councils in the Galilee and the Triangle, Nazareth Mayor Toufiq Zayyad announced the Land Day strike and called for protest demonstrations. A National Committee to continue the defence of land was also set up.

On 30 March, Zayyad's call was answered by all Palestinians, whether within the Zionist entity, under occupation or outside Palestine. The people of the land answered the call for the "Day of the Land". In April 1976, the Palestinians in the West Bank elected new patriotic mayors who openly declared, "the PLO is our representative... Who wants to negotiate with us should go the PLO."

'PEACE': JUDAIZATION OF PALESTINIAN LAND

When the Zionist movement established its state on Palestinian land, it had not yet acquired more than 7% of the land of the country, — in spite of the 30-year British Mandate, which was meant to be a cover for the Zionist takeover. The Zionist movement would never have succeeded in establishing its state were it not for the compliancy and sell-out tactics of the Arab regimes in the farce of the first "Arab-Israeli" war. Afterwards, another part of Palestine, the West Bank, was totally annexed to one of those "warring" states.

Now, history repeats itself, though in a twisted way. The treacherous treaty that Sadat signed on 26 March 1979 did not include any mention explicitly or implicitly of the PLO, the Palestinian people, or their legitimate rights. More serious is the threat the treaty implies concerning land expropriation in the Galilee, the Triangle, the Naqab, and the West Bank and Gaza. For where will the Zionist authorities transfer their Sinai settlements to, if not these areas? The Zionist foreign minister Moshe Dayan, was clear about this when he said: "We would not have signed the treaty had it prohibited the establishment of settlements in the West Bank."

CORE OF THE CONFLICT REMAINS

No one can ignore the significant role the PLO plays in the Middle East conflict, especially in the wake of the recent Baghdad conference, which cut Arab diplomatic relations with the Sadat regime. Furthermore, one has to take into account the development of the situation in the Arab towns and villages within the Zionist state and the cable of congratulations their mayors and heads of council sent to the Palestinian National Congress during its 14th session last January in Damascus. Neither can anyone ignore the condemnation of the treaty in the West Bank and Gaza, and the strikes and demonstrations staged then in March.

This treacherous treaty will not bring peace to the Middle East. One must always remember that the conflict between the Arab states and the Zionist entity is a consequence of the long Palestinian-Zionist conflict, not vice versa. In other words, the Palestinian-Zionist conflict will continue until the Palestinians, treated still by Zionism as refugees outside and inside their land, attain their right to self-determination and statehood.

OCCUPATION DIARY



Zionist troopers in occupied West Bank

GAZA DEMONSTRATIONS

Despite the information blackout imposed by the Israeli authorities on the reactions in Gaza to Carter's visit and the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, strikes were observed and demonstrations staged since Carter's visit to the region.

Students boycotted classes and employees did not show up for work, while the Israeli authorities attempted to suppress these moves by searching homes, and arresting dozens of citizens during the night.

Despite all these measures and practices, the Palestinian citizens in Gaza Strip protested against the conspiracy, declaring an open strike on 10 March 1979. Since then,

violent demonstrations have been taking place in the towns of Gaza, Khan Yunis and in different camps. Thousands of students and citizens barricaded roads, burned tyres and clashed with Israeli troops who tried to disperse the demonstrators. The latter shouted slogans against the Israeli occupation and the 'self-rule' scheme, stressing that all those who accept this scheme are traitors. They also expressed allegiance to the PLO and called for armed struggle as the only path towards victory.

The Israeli authorities responded by arresting hundreds of students who participated in the demonstrations. Each of them was fined no less than IL 10,000, and their parents were forced to sign guaran-

tees that their children would not take part in demonstrations. Meanwhile, the Israeli authorities have forbidden all meetings called for by various town and village municipalities in the Gaza Strip to prevent them from expressing their opposition to the self-rule scheme.

PALESTINIANS AND PROGRESSIVE JEWS PROTEST PHALANGIST LEADER VISIT TO TEL-AVIV

Tel-Aviv University on 28 March was the scene of clashes between Palestinian and progressive Jewish students on the one hand, and students of the Israeli Students League on the other, during a speech given

by Francis Rizk, member of the Lebanese Phalangist Party. Palestinian and progressive Jewish students prevented Rizk from completing his speech at the university, which he began by calling for the annexation of South Lebanon to Israel.

One of the progressive Jewish students called out during the speech: "Who wrote you this speech and how much have the Israeli authorities paid you for your treason?" After that, Rizk was requested to leave the hall for fear of further clashes. He addressed the press afterwards, discussing his Party's extensive relations with Israel, which he declared were first established ten years ago.

PALESTINIAN TRADE UNION OFFICIAL ARRESTED

The Israeli authorities have arrested recently the Secretary General of the Construction Workers Union in Ramallah, Faraj Tawil, as well as Mahmoud al-Shaykh and Salah al-Zahiki, a member of the administrative committee of the Arab employees club in Jerusalem. Meanwhile, the military court in Hebron has imposed fines ranging from IL 3,000 to IL 10,000 against 13 Palestinian students, on charges of taking part in West Bank demonstrations against the Israeli confiscation of Arab land and the desecration of Islamic holy sites.

PALESTINIAN YOUTHS DEFEND AL AQSA MOSQUE

Thousands of Palestinian youths standing on the walls of Old Jerusalem drove back a group of fanatic Zionists who attempted to desecrate the Al Aqsa Mosque, on 24 March 1979. Even Israeli law bars observant Jews from the hilltop, but chauvinist Israelis have repeatedly attempted to enter the area.

Shops in the Old (walled) City of Jerusalem were generally closed, also in protest against the US-Israeli-Sadat 'peace' treaty signed in Washington.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL INQUIRES ISRAEL'S EXPANSIONIST POLICIES IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

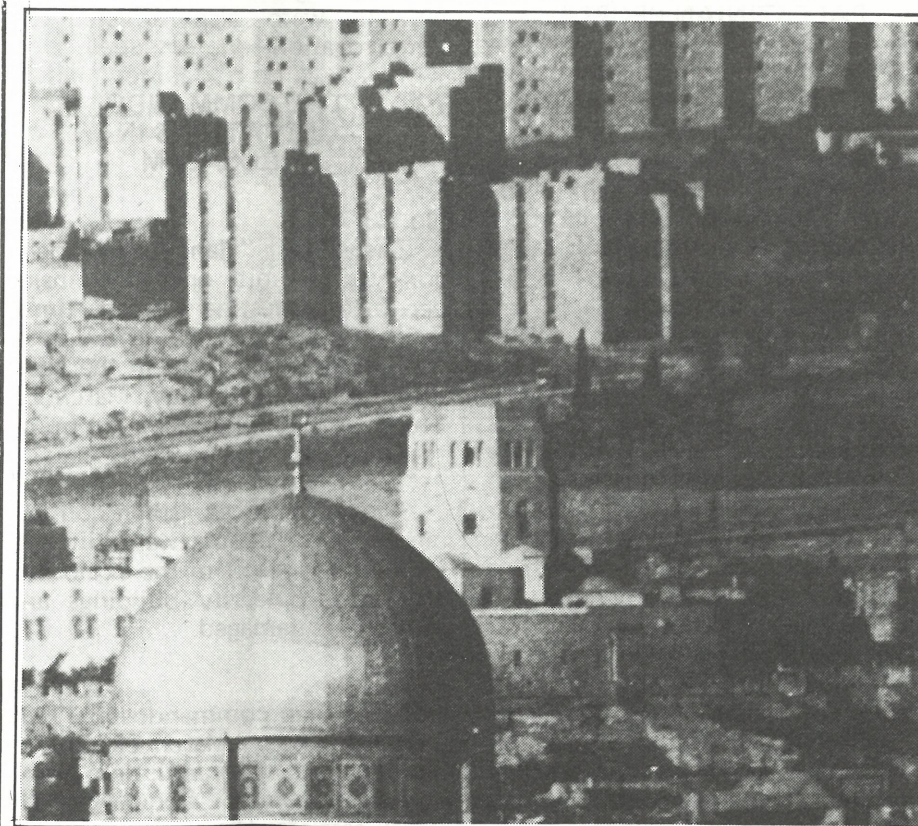
The United Nations Security Council called Israel's settlements in occupied territories an obstruction to peace in a resolution on 22 March 1979 and set up a commission to examine the problem. Bolivia, Portugal and Zambia were named to the commission to look into Israel's establishment of Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territories.

The resolution says the Commission should "examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem," and report to the Council by July 1.

ISRAEL REJECTS COOPERATION

Israel has served notice that the group will not be allowed in the occupied territories, which consist of the Golan Heights, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, previously controlled by Syria, Jordan and Egypt, respectively.

The Council commission could report on the basis of testimony taken outside the occupied territories from people that have been there. A General Assembly working group on the human rights situation in those territories does that annually. The Council adopted the resolution by a vote of 12-0. Only Britain, France and the United States abstained.



Zionist settlement expansion encircling Jerusalem

MILITARY OPERATIONS



Zionist soldiers search Palestinian Arabs after grenade attack in Jerusalem's Old City

STEPPED UP MILITARY OPERATIONS: NO PEACE WITHOUT THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

Palestinian commandos from within occupied Palestine have stepped up military operations against Zionist targets. Escalation of guerilla warfare against the enemy is only the beginning of a new campaign against the so-called peace treaty and its architects Sadat, Begin and Carter.

In spite of the intensive Zionist security measures in the city of Nablus, Palestinian commandos from special unit "G" operating inside the occupied territories on 20 March 1979, placed timed explosive charges near the headquarters of the Israeli Military Governor of Nablus.

At 10:15 a.m. the charges exploded while an Israeli explosives expert was attempting to dismantle it following its discovery. The Israeli expert was seriously injured by the blast, and the military governor's headquarters damaged. The Israeli forces consequently eva-

cuated the streets leading to the military governor's headquarters and began a large search operation for other charges. Several Palestinian citizens were also arrested for "interrogation"

TWO COMMANDO OPERATIONS IN JERUSALEM

No. 33/79:

The martyr "Hani Abu Libdeh" commando unit operating inside occupied Palestine placed timed explosive charges near the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv bus stop in the heart of Jerusalem on Friday, March 23. The charges exploded at 3 p.m. on the same day.

According to an Israeli communique, thirty people were killed or injured as a result of the explosion, and several nearby buildings and shops were damaged.

No. 34/79:

Palestinian commandos at 11:00 p.m. on Sunday, March 25 threw a hand grenade into Jerusalem's Dolphin Restaurant, frequented by Israeli settlers. The explosion of the grenade damaged part of the restau-

rant and injured several of its clients. A number of cars parked near the entrance of the restaurant were also damaged.

Israeli forces consequently rushed to the scene, blocked off all the streets leading to it and began a wide-scale search for the commandos, who nevertheless returned safely to base. The Israeli forces meanwhile arrested dozens of Palestinian citizens who were in the area, on the pretext of their participation in the operation.

EXPLOSIONS IN JERUSALEM AND LYDD

No. 35/79:

On the evening of March 26, a Palestinian fighter from the "Martyr Rabi'a Shalalidi Unit" threw a hand grenade into an Israeli restaurant in East Jerusalem. The explosion of the grenade injured dozens of the clients, destroyed the contents of the restaurant and shattered the glass windows of neighbouring buildings.

Consequently, the Israeli forces closed off the area and began to search Palestinian citizens who were near the site of the explosion, and detained dozens of them on the pretext of their participation in the operation. Meanwhile, ambulance rushed to the scene to carry the wounded to hospital. The Israeli forces thereupon intensified security measures around government offices, public installations, bus stations, and in the streets of Jerusalem, in fear of other operations. The commandos returned safely to base.

No. 36/79:

On March 27, the Martyr "Khalid al-Tawil Unit" planted timed explosive charges inside the Lydd central market near Tel Aviv. The charges exploded when it was crowded with Israeli shoppers. The explosion killed and injured numerous settlers, and seriously damaged several shops. Ambulances evacuated the wounded, while Israeli forces cleared the market and began to arrest Palestinians who happened to be in the area, on the pretext of their connection with the operation.

ISRAEL CUTS FOOD SUBSIDIES

On 18 March 1979, Israel cut government subsidies of basic food products, effectively raising their prices by an average of 30 percent.

Included in the price hikes are bread, milk products, oil, eggs, chicken, margarine and flour, according to reports published in the newspapers. The price for a loaf of white bread will be 3 pounds (15 cents), a liter of milk will cost about 5 pounds (25 cents), a 200 gram package of margarine will cost 3.20 pounds (16 cents) and chicken will cost about 40 pounds a kilogram (about \$2).

The Histadrut Labor federation declared a general four-hour work strike for tomorrow and organized a mass rally in Tel Aviv to protest the price hikes.

NEW ZIONIST SETTLEMENTS ALL OVER OCCUPIED PALESTINE

Israeli television reported on 21 March 1979 that the Zionist government intends to launch a major settlement project on the occupied West Bank after the signing of the 'peace' treaty with Egypt. Prime minister Begin had also assured his coalition partners from the National Religious Party that massive settlement activity on the West Bank was imminent. At least 10 new settlements are to be established in the near future, and existing settlements are to be consolidated under the new plan.

On 23 March 1979, Zionist agriculture minister Ariel Sharon declared, the "new settlements will certainly be established in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip just as they will be established in the Arava and Galilee (in 1948 - occupied Palestine)".

ISRAELI BOMBARDMENT OF CAMPS IN SOUTH LEBANON

On 15 March 1979 at 8.30 p.m.,

Israeli heavy artillery shelled the positions of the Joint Forces in the Arnoun and Nabatiya regions. After 9.00 p.m., the Israeli forces expanded their artillery bombardment to include the towns of Nabatiya, Kfar Tibnit, Kfar Rumman, Haboush and Shwakin. At 10.15 p.m., Israeli artillery and tanks continued their shelling from positions in Qlaila and Marjeyoun, against our positions in Arnoun, Yahmor and Nabatiya. The shelling continued until 10.30 p.m. The Israeli-isolationist forces also heavily bombarded the Ras al-Ain region, south of Rashidiyeh camp. The shelling began at 7:40 p.m. March 17 and continued until late the same night.

On 21 March, at 10:00 a.m., the Israeli-isolationist forces began intensive artillery shelling of the Rashidiyeh and Burj-al-Shamali camps in South Lebanon and the surrounding areas. The shelling continued until 1:00 p.m. Two civilians were injured; and the school of al-Rashidiyeh camp and at least five houses were badly damaged.

The enemy forces continued their aggressions against Palestinian and Lebanese positions and the civilian population on 26 March.



Bombed school
at Rashidiyeh camp
in South Lebanon

ZIONISM IN PRACTICE

ANTI-ZIONIST JERUSALEM JEWS SUPPORT P.L.O.

A group of anti-Zionist Jews of Jerusalem have recently denounced the racist practices of the Israeli authorities against Jews and Palestinian citizens in Jerusalem and elsewhere and denounced recent efforts towards the Judaization of the holy city of Jerusalem.

The President of the Jewish sect Neturai Karta, the "Guardians of the Holy City", expressed full support for the PLO in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and recently, sent a letter to the U.N. Security Council calling on it to look into the measures aimed at Judaizing the holy city.



Zionist terror campaigns attempt to pressurize Jews to emigrate to Israel

THE ZIONIST CONSPIRACY AGAINST IRANIAN JEWS

By Faris Glubb

As the impending fall of the Shah of Iran grew increasingly likely in the closing months of last year, the Israeli government and the Zionist movement launched a plan designed to force the Jews of Iran to leave their homeland and migrate to Israel. Details of this plan were mentioned in part by the Zionist news media, while other details which were supposed to be kept secret began to leak out, largely through the efforts of anti-Zionist Jews.

The number of Iranian Jews still living in Iran is estimated at between 80,000 and 100,000, according to the Zionist newspaper *Haaretz*. After the establishment of the Zionist state in 1948, the Zionist movement succeeded in persuading some 120,000 Iranian Jews to emigrate. However, this flow dwindled to virtually nothing when it became clear to those Jews who still remained in Iran that their brethren, like other Sephardic (Oriental) Jews, were treated as second-class citizens by the racist Israeli authorities.

Nevertheless, Zionist propaganda alleged that the Iranian revolution is directed not only

against the Shah but also against the Jews of Iran. No evidence was produced to support this charge apart from distorted reporting of the hostility that the mass demonstrations and the revolutionary leadership have demonstrated towards Zionist racism.

At any rate, these Zionist allegations do not appear to have convinced the Iranian Jews who were supposedly threatened. The leadership of the Jewish community in Iran declared its support for the revolution and held meetings with opposition leaders in the country. A Jewish delegation also visited Imam Ayatullah Khomeini in exile in France, and numerous Jews participated in anti-Shah demonstrations. When Imam Khomeini returned to Iran, Jewish leaders joined people of other religions in welcoming him at the airport.

ZIONIST TERRORISM AGAINST THE JEWS

The solidarity which Iranian Jews expressed with their fellow Iranians in their common efforts to overthrow the tyranny of the Shah was clearly a setback to Zionist moves to force

these Jews to migrate. Something more persuasive than mere appeals was obviously required.

Accordingly, groups of Zionist agents were sent in to conduct a pressure campaign against the Iranian Jews, which included acts of terrorism that were designed to appear as if they had been committed by Iranian Muslims as part of a supposed anti-Jewish campaign. These agents placed a bomb in the Jewish Community Centre in Hamadhan, for instance, and one Jewish youth was killed in the explosion.

The agents also organised a campaign of "anti-Semitic" leaflets accusing the Jews of being "bloodsuckers" and exploiting the Muslims in Iran, and warning that they would be massacred if they did not leave the country. Some of the pamphlets included such lurid phrases as: "There should be at least one Hitler in every generation." This was also accompanied by the painting of "anti-Semitic" slogans on walls.

Such methods were similar to those used by the Zionist movement in the early 1950s to force the migration of Jews from Iraq. In 1950, the Iraqi authorities were mystified by a wave of bombing attacks against Jewish targets, notably in Baghdad, accompanied by the distribution of leaflets insulting to the Jews. A spirit of panic spread among the Iraqi Jewish community, the majority of whom fled to Israel.

The truth about this campaign emerged some years later. One of the bombs placed by the Zionist agents exploded at the Masuda Shemtov Synagogue and wounded Kaduri Salim, causing the loss of his right eye. Kaduri Salim, an Iraqi Jew who subsequently migrated to Israel, demanded damages from the Israeli government. An Israeli court established that agents of the Zionist movement had thrown the bomb which caused his injury, although the Israeli government refused to compensate him. For full details of this case, see *Documents from Israel 1967-1973*, edited by Uri Davis & Norton Mezvinsky, (Ithaca Press, London, 1975).

ZIONIST BANKS AND CURRENCY SMUGGLING

Following the popular uprising in Iran, restrictions were introduced on the export of capital from there to other countries. Before, Iranian Jews were allowed to export their capital to other countries, and some of them invested in the Israeli economy.

In an effort to overcome this problem, Zionist immigration agencies launched an incentive programme. This included allowing Iranian Jews to be "temporary citizens" (a status normally granted only to Western, not Sephardic, Jews;)

this meant that they were exempt from military service for a time, and were allowed special facilities with regard to residence, employment, taxation and loans.

In addition, the Zionist authorities offered the Iranian Jews the following:

- 1) The establishment of a special bank to smuggle their financial assets out of Iran;
- 2) The establishment of an international structure for tax-free trading in Persian carpets;
- 3) Trading and construction projects to attract the investment of their funds in occupied Palestine.

The purpose of these projects was to lure the Iranian Jews into investing their considerable material resources and professional skills in the Israeli economy.

FAILURE OF ZIONIST CAMPAIGN IN IRAN

Apart from the bank specially established for this purpose, a number of other Zionist banks have been studying ways of smuggling out



The reality of the 'Promised Land': Oriental Jews family 'at home' in Tel Aviv slum

Iranian Jews' funds. But even these incentives, as well as the means of pressure that the Zionists have tried to bring to bear on Iranian Jews through relatives of theirs who had settled earlier in Israel or through "anti-Semitic" leaflets and terrorist acts, have not had the desired effect, as the low immigration figures show. Those Jews who have fled the danger of the political upheavals in Iran have mostly preferred the United States, France or Switzerland, which offer less likelihood of racial discrimination and more stable prospects for investment than the Zionist state.

At any rate, during the religious festival of Ashura, which became an occasion for massive



Jews at Lydd airport happy to leave the Zionist state forever

public demonstrations in Iran against the Shah's rule, the Israeli government sent an El Al airliner to Teheran to transport any Iranian Jews who wished to emigrate. The aircraft returned to Tel Aviv empty. During the whole of 1978, despite all the political upheavals and dangers in Iran, only 500 Iranian Jews migrated to Israel with the intention of settling.

ZIONIST THREAT TO IRANIAN REVOLUTION

In the wider context, it is worth recalling the very close links that the Zionists preserved with the Shah's dictatorship. The Shah was quoted by *Le Monde* on 10 January 1979 as saying that this relationship was "like the true love which illicit lovers." It included a large volume of trade exchange, with the Shah providing Israel with 60/65% of its oil needs in recent years, and Israel selling food, textiles, machinery and technical expertise to the Shah's regime. There were considerable Zionist investments in Iran and the Israeli corporation Solel Boneh had contracts worth \$150 million for Iranian construction projects.

It is not surprising that the Israelis provided the Shah with military assistance in putting down demonstrations and other forms of opposition. Israeli Army counterinsurgency experts were attached to units of the Shah's forces and played a major role in cities where civilians were massacred. A number of deserters from the Shah's forces gave evidence to Ayatullah Ghazi, a religious leader in Tabriz, to the effect that a number of Israeli commandos, who spoke Farsi and were led by an Israeli officer known by the code name of "Mansouri", had been attached to the Iranian Army.

Employees at Tehran's Mehrabad Airport also told some Western visitors to Iran that Israeli commandos had been flown into the military air base attached to Mehrabad in regular batches. A number of these commandos had joined units of the Shah's imperial guard.

THE REVOLUTION'S RESPONSE

Iranian revolutionary forces have shown a commendable degree of awareness in countering the Zionists' moves. The Islamic Movement has maintained contact with the leaders and members of the Iranian Jewish community. The Iranian Jewish leadership has declared its support for the Iranian Revolution, and many Jews participated in demonstrations and other acts of resistance against the Shah. Many Iranian Jewish leaders visited Imam Ayatullah Khomeini in exile in France, and those who welcomed him on his return home from exile included representatives of the Jewish community, as well as the Armenians and other religious minority groups.

Iranian Jewish leaders "were convinced and satisfied that the Iranian Islamic Movement is not against the Jews," Dr. Ibrahim Yazdi, one of Imam Khomeini's closest advisers, told me in an interview. "We have differentiated between the Jews, being a Jew and being a Zionist." He added that the Ayatullah himself, in over 100 news interviews, "has very clearly mentioned that under the Islamic government the rights of the religious minorities, including the Jews and the Christians and Zoroastrians, will be well protected. As a matter of fact, this is one of the fundamental obligations of the Islamic government, to protect the rights of the minorities."

Dr. Yazdi stressed that "we consider Zionism as a racist political philosophy," and the Islamic government will therefore be anti-Zionist because Islam "forbids compromise with any oppressor. One of the Islamic teachings is that Muslims should not accept oppression."

"PALESTINE" DOCUMENT:

IRANIAN JEWS ADDRESS OPEN LETTER TO PLO

On 29 February 1979, a delegation of Iranian Jews visited the newly opened PLO office in Tehran where they handed to the PLO representative there, Hani al-Hassan, a member of the Fateh Revolution Council, an important open letter "about the just struggle of the people of Palestine and its relationship with Jewish brothers residing in Israel". The "Jewish Intellectual Society", in this letter, stated that "after the victory of the great revolution of the people of Iran led by Ayatullah Khomeini and the fall of the dictatorial regime with affiliation to exclusive capitalism, it has now become possible to clearly express views and ideas which during the period of strangulation threatened those holding them with torture, imprisonment and execution."

Following are the main excerpts from the open letter:

"ON ZIONISM AND JUDAISM

"As you also have written justifiably in your journals during the past few years, including your paper on 'Palestinian Revolution,' a distinction must be made between 'Judaism' and 'Zionism'. Judaism has existed for the past several thousand years, with its particular religious beliefs and culture.

"We hold that 'Judaism' is a historical phenomenon having particulars and characteristics of the environment in which the Jews are living and is influenced by the culture, traditions and habits of the environment. The only common factor between 'Judaism' in different countries is the religious beliefs, and nothing else. The contention that the Jews in the world have a common interest is a claim not based on truth. Even the Jews in one country, with due consideration to the different economic classes to which they belong, cannot have common interests with each other, let alone with Jews of another country. Likewise the statement that the Jews have common traditions and behavior is untrue with the exception of whatever relates to the common religion and the traditions arising therefrom.

"But 'Zionism', which is a political ideology, does not have a history of more than one century as opposed to the very long history of 'Judaism'. This school of thought which was developed in Europe from the bed of 'antagonism with Judaism' and as a reaction to 'anti-semitism', has made use of the long religious attachment of the Jews with Mount Zion and the sacred temple in Jerusalem. As the propagators of this idea regarded the centralization of the Jews in a single country as the solution to end their oppression, they selected Palestine or the promised land, of which Mount Zion is a symbol, as point of such centralization, in order to better attract the simple minds of the



Israeli staff leaving Tehran embassy



Chairman Arafat (together with Iranian Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Yazdi)

◀ Jews of the world towards themselves, not knowing that not only would it not solve any of the problems of the oppressed Jews but, taking into consideration the rights and interests of those residing in this area, would create great problems for the immigrant Jews on the one hand and the native residents on the other. This solution, which was suggested to solve the problems arising from "antagonism with Jews," caused a new wave of "anti-semitism" in many countries of the world... and itself became a basis for war, enmity and a new problem for the Jewish people, and created hostility between the Jewish and Arab brothers who for years had lived peacefully together.

"While the freedom-loving Jews believed that antagonism with Jews and racial discriminations are products of the government or rulers who put all classes of the nation, with the exception of the ruling class, irrespective of their race or religion, under pressure and oppression, and as such could only be eliminated with the establishment of freedom and national governments, the Zionist agitators propagated the myth that the Jews are a unique nation among the nations of

the world, that they are the only nation without a national homeland and that only by obtaining such a homeland will they be delivered from oppression. They used the massacres of the Jews and their being burnt to ashes by the Nazis in order to intensify their propaganda and their activities. However, they have no answer to the question of why American imperialism, which is now so sympathetic to the problems of the Jews, did not try to prevent the dominance of Hitlerism in Europe, and why the British imperialism accepted the theory of Zionism in the beginning in accordance with the Balfour Declaration, and why after the Second World War Britain confronted the Jewish and Arab people with a civil war and fratricide, and now again has changed its face as the number two defender of Zionism. These propagators are not ready to admit that the support of the American monopolists and British imperialism is not due to their sympathy with "Judaism," but because they always have had other schemes in their minds. Their schemes have been to plunder the rich resources of the Middle East, and to set up military bases to prevent the growth of freedom and to fight the establishment of national governments in the countries of this region.

"The Jewish and Arab freedom-lovers now fully realise that there is no Arab-Jewish conflict, and their basic object is to disarm and eliminate the policies and politicians who are birds of the same flock with the plunderers and who widen the differences between Jews, Muslims and Christians, and sow the seeds of enmity.

STRUGGLE FOR PREVENTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF ZIONISM:

"While as a result of pressures and tortures of Hitler and his agents in the occupied countries of Europe, Zionism grew stronger there, and the government of the USA strengthened Zionism for its own colonial purposes, it was believed that this Zionism could not grow roots in the East, particularly in the Islamic countries, where for centuries the Jews and the Moslems have lived together peacefully. However, unfortunately some of the Arab countries had anti-people regimes acting as the agents of imperialism, and which in practice helped the agents and propagators of Zionism by intensifying the anti-Jewish movements, and by putting Jews into trouble and expelling them from the countries in which they had lived for centuries."

The 'open letter' goes on to cite from a Fateh publication, 'Palestinian Revolution and the Jews', which confirms these arguments. It continues:

"But fortunately in our country, Iran, the efforts of Zionism to penetrate into the minds

of the Iranian Jews did not work effectively. The only result achieved by them was the encouragement of a group of people to emigrate in the hope of obtaining a better job. Under the pressure of the American monopolists and investors, most of these deprived people became subject to extreme exploitation and discrimination. Whenever they could find suitable living conditions, they returned to their own country. Now that the victorious revolution of Iran has created suitable social and economic conditions for the people of Iran, we firmly believe that the Iranian Jews who have emigrated will return to their homeland and start living along with their fellow countrymen, away from contempt and discrimination.

"During the recent days when the national movement of the people of Iran reached its zenith, the preachers of "Zionism," through the publication of unfounded and baseless news, tried to pretend that the Iranian Jews would become subject to problems and violence arising from "anti-Jewish feelings". However, the awakening of the freedom-loving Jews of Iran and the clear statements of the leaders of the revolution of Iran, particularly the clear and definite stipulations of Ayatollah Imam Khomeini, Ayatollah Taleghani and Ayatollah Shariatmadari in respect to the protection of the rights of religious minorities of Iran, caused the failure of such provocations. The Iranian Jews, who for centuries have co-existed peacefully with their Muslim brothers and shared joys and sorrows, hardships and comforts with their Muslim fellow countrymen, know fully well that if the provocations of the agents of imperialism and the seeds of discord sowed by the circles which want to weaken the Iranian National movement are neutralized, there will be no reason for the anxiety of the Jews and other minorities of Iran.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PEOPLES OF ISRAEL AND PALESTINE:

"We believe that the government of Israel has created suitable conditions for the extreme exploitation of her people by establishing the ties from her inception with international imperialism, and particularly that of the United States, and by creating possibilities for the penetration of American monopolist capital. While the people of Palestine are suffering from oppression and deprivation, the subjects of the government of Israel in general and the Eastern Jews in particular, are also suffering from economic crisis and social discrimination.

"We believe that the government which pledges the destiny of its own nation in the hands of interests of monopolies and owners of enormous military industries cannot defend the rights and

interests of its own people. Naturally such government cannot find humane and respectable solutions to end cruelties and oppression against the Palestinian people. But it should be noted that inside and outside of Israel, freedom-lovers and progressive classes of Jews sympathise with the people of Palestine, and negotiate with them to find out solutions to end cruelties and oppression. According to the publication "Palestinian Revolution and the Jews": "A bilateral dialogue between the Palestinian revolutionaries and the progressive Jews, socialists and even the religious conservatives is developing. More than ever before the Jewish friends open their arms to the Palestinian revolution and this revolution is also being accepted by them". Reciprocally "the Palestinians no more regard the Jews as their hereditary enemies... by studying Jewish literature and by extending a hand towards progressive Jews scattered all over the world and by creating confidence... the behaviour and character of the Palestinians will change". With due consideration to these principles, we believe that with the cooperation and unity of all respectable and struggling people of this region, irrespective of their race and religion, the influence of American imperialism and its hand-picked agents can be wiped out of this region.

"The fall of the dictatorial regime and the American monopolies in Iran, which was made possible by unity and the decisive leadership of the Iranian revolution, is a good example for the fighters and freedom-lovers of Israel and the people of Palestine. We believe that if the people of this region, under the proper and wise leadership, awake and understand their interests and throw off the yoke of the agents of wealth and power from their necks, such conditions will be created, as described by the leader of the Palestinian Liberation Organization in his meet-



Victims of Zionism, too: Oriental Jews occupy factory to prevent loss of jobs

ing with employees of the Iranian Foreign Ministry, under which 'Muslim, Jewish and Christian brothers can live together in equality and brotherhood.'

OUR HOPES AND ASPIRATIONS:

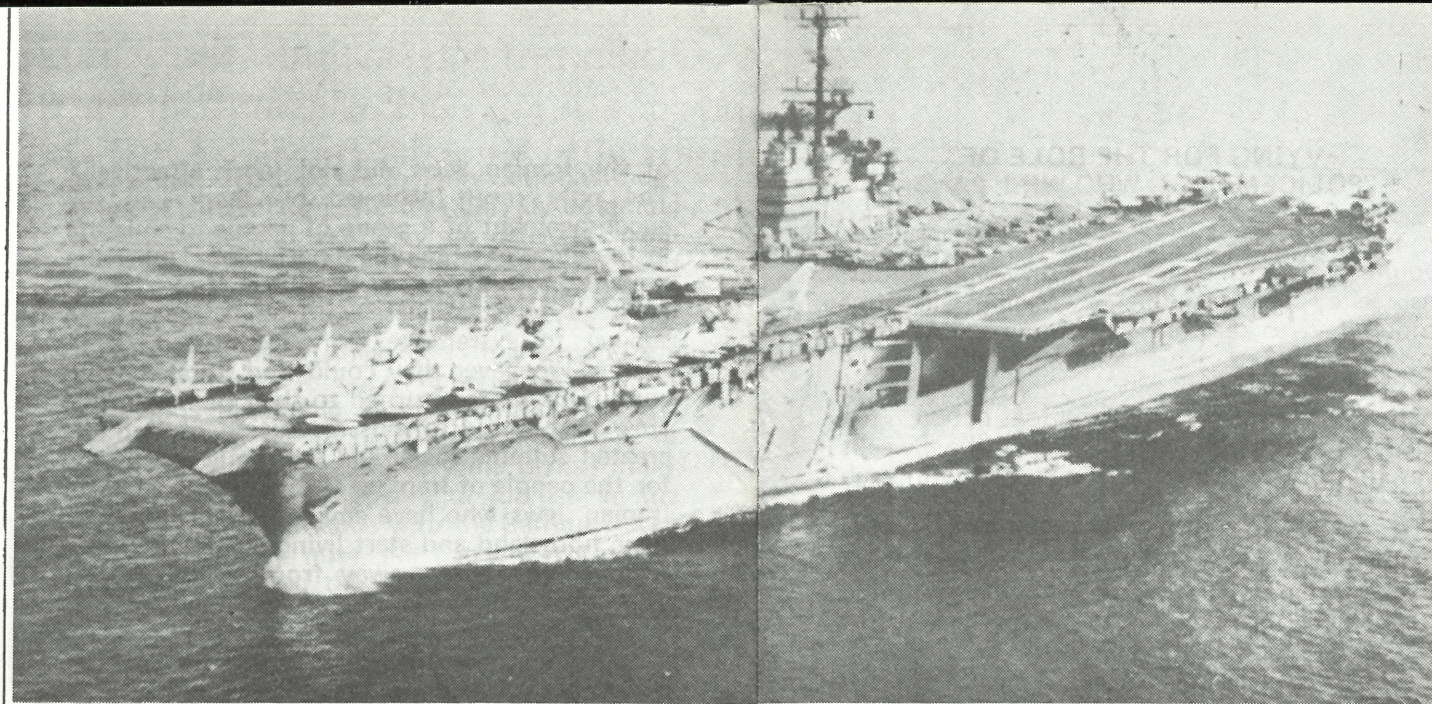
"We hope that the day will come when the progressive leaders of the people of Palestine and the representatives of freedom-loving Jewish factions and parties get together to create unity and a final organization for the establishment of peace and peaceful coexistence between their peoples, and with sincerity and friendship find a suitable way, away from war and bloodshed, for a common and peaceful life of the deprived people, whether Muslim, Jew or Christian.

"We believe that without the guarantee of the legal rights of the people of Palestine, without the return of the people of Palestine to their original country and homeland, without the end of the period of homelessness and disorganization of these people, this region will not gain peace.

"We believe that the just and freedom-loving Jewish people will confirm our views and step up their efforts to solve this great problem. We hope that the dignified leaders of progressive parties of Israel will pay attention to the clear statement of the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who says: 'We in no case are vengeful people, since a revolutionary cannot be vengeful. We will continue our work by taking into consideration all humane and civilized principles.' We hope that by awakening the deprived people of Israel and putting pressure on the present rulers and governors, they will cooperate with the leaders of the Palestinian people for the enforcement of peace and justice. The day may come when all the toiling and noble classes of this region, whether Muslim, Jew or Christian, may live together peacefully free from expansionism and oppression and the dark clouds of offence may give way to the bright sun of freedom, justice and peace.

"We hope that this letter may be the beginning of friendly contacts and sincere discussions and negotiations between the representatives of your organization and our society, and may cause the establishment and development of friendly relations between the Jewish and Muslim progressive elements."

With Greetings
THE IRANIAN JEWISH
INTELLECTUALS SOCIETY



U.S. "gunboat diplomacy" (S. Fleet) — can it save the stooges?

U.S. MIDDLE EAST STRATEGY AFTER THE IRANIAN REVOLUTION

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

The overthrow of the Shah, who had been regarded as the most powerful "policeman" to defend imperialist interests in the Middle East oil reservoir, threw US strategic planners into a state of confusion, at least temporarily. In imperialist strategic planners' terminology, the Shah's fall led to a "power vacuum", which the United States has since been endeavouring to fill.

When Presidents Carter and Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin concluded the Camp David agreement in September 1978, they did not apparently predict the victory of the Iranian revolution, at least in so short a time. By late November, however, when the terms of the treaty had been virtually concluded, it became clear that the Shah's regime might be nearing collapse, and that in any case it had been too seriously shaken to continue playing the regional "police" role envisaged for it.

At this point, rumours of "differences" between Egyptian and Israeli negotiators were

leaked to the press. The talks at Blair House, designed to finalize the treaty in time for signature by 15 December, were broken off in early December.

Initially, the main purpose of the reports of "differences" had been to gain time in order to reassess the strategic situation in the light of the changes that would result from the Iranian popular uprising. The slowdown of the Blair House talks in November and their inconclusive ending were not the result of disagreements, although it was convenient for public relations purposes to portray them as such, to make it look as if Mr. Sadat was driving a hard bargain.

CAMP DAVID FORMULA INADEQUATE

However, new issues had to be negotiated and inserted in the final treaty package, in the light of the changing situation in the region. These issues crystallized as the Shah's regime crumbled.

For instance, the Shah had been the Israelis' main oil supplier. In return for Israel restoring some Sinai oilfields to Egypt under the 1975 second Sinai disengagement, it had been guaranteed continued supplies from Iran through the intermediary of Dr. Kissinger. The Iranian oilfield workers' strike upset this arrangement, which was finally destroyed by the Iranian revolutionary government's policy of not selling oil to racist regimes, whether Israel or South Africa.

Hence the Israelis bargained for an alternative supply arrangement to replace the Iranian one, before handing back the remaining oilfields on Egyptian territory which they had seized in 1967. They secured a pledge from Mr. Sadat to sell them at least as much oil as they had been extracting from these fields. To be on the safe side, they also secured a US promise to guaran-

tee their oil supplies for the coming 15 years.

ARGUMENT WITHIN US RULING CLASS

But the most crucial question for all three parties to the Camp David agreements was the overall strategic problem of how to preserve the positions of the United States and local regimes allied to it after the removal of the Shah, the chief American "policeman". Within the United States itself, this led to the revival of an argument which had been going on within ruling US circles since the Kennedy era.

On the one hand, the reactionary and aggressive wing of mammoth industrial enterprises in the United States, particularly the arms manufacturers, circles in the Pentagon and the Central Intelligence Agency favour direct US military intervention in any situation which threatens US control over the economic resources of roughly half the human race. This ultra-militarist wing also considers that right-wing military dictatorships are the best custodians of US interests in Third World countries.

The other wing, which adopts a 'liberal' position, believes that direct US military intervention should be avoided wherever possible, and prefers to entrust the main role of counter-insurgency in the Third World to local forces trained by US military advisers. It favours more liberal bourgeois parliamentary forms of government in the Third World. This wing is led by the wealthy banking interests of the East Coast of the United States, and President John Kennedy was probably its foremost exponent.



U.S. MIDDLE EAST STRATEGY AFTER THE IRANIAN REVOLUTION

According to American human rights activist Ralph Schoenmann, who has done the most important and painstaking research on this power struggle within the US ruling class, this argument was behind the assassination of President Kennedy. The ultra-militarist wing was particularly resentful of Kennedy's refusal to commit US forces directly to the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, and therefore felt that their removal was essential to the maintenance of continued US hegemony.

President Kennedy tried to suppress the revolution in Vietnam by using local mercenaries trained by US military advisers. After his assassination, direct US military intervention was tried, and it met with a humiliating defeat and disaster at home. This led to an overwhelming reaction against direct intervention among the American public, and made it impossible for the ultra-militarist wing to try it against Angola.

The collapse of the Shah, however, is a defeat for the method of relying on US-trained local forces. So events have shown that neither of the methods advocated by the rival wings of the US ruling class is a foolproof way of maintaining US domination.

Hence there have been conflicting views on how to preserve America's strategic position in the Middle East after the fall of the Shah. Should it be through the creation of a new US fleet for the Indian Ocean, which would lurk off the Arabian coasts ready for instant intervention to crush any expression of popular feeling, as the ultra-militarists suggest? Or should a new local "policeman" or even a "police force" in the form of a regional treaty organization be found to replace the Shah?

President Carter appears to favour a 'liberal' approach in public, while at the same time leaving wide room for manoeuvres executed by the aggressive wing represented by the selective claim to uphold human rights which pretends to favour bourgeois parliamentary regimes rather than military dictatorships as the local guardians of US interests. But the US president dares not press this line too hard, and in fact the US still heavily relies on military fascist dictators like Somoza of Nicaragua.

VIYING FOR THE ROLE OF "POLICEMAN" — WHO WILL PAY?

The local pro-US regimes in the Middle East would prefer to build up their own counter-insurgency forces with US training and arms rather than to rely on US military intervention to maintain them. This is logical, as any regime seeks to enhance its own power. Indeed, one factor that delayed the negotiations between the Sadat regime and the Israelis in their final weeks was that both sides were 'competing' with each other for this role, and both sides presented Washington with huge "shopping lists" for F-16 aircraft, tanks, missiles and other arms. According to some press reports, Sadat was asking for as much as \$15 billion worth of arms.

One of America's leading Zionists, Senator Henry Jackson, proposed a 'compromise' solution for this agreement: let there be two policemen, the Sadat regime and Israel, co-operating with each other and sharing the role of guarding US interests in the oil region.

This proposal, however, ran into difficulties over financing. A large proportion of the costs of increasing Israeli strength would clearly have to be borne by the United States, which is not in a position to finance a massive armaments programme for Egypt as well. Only the major oil producers have the spare cash to finance military build-ups on the scale dreamed of by Nobel "peace" prizewinners Sadat and Begin, and even the Shah was only able to do so at the cost of the economic wellbeing of the Iranian people.

The United States hoped that Saudi Arabia would provide the necessary funds for the Sadat's regime's police role. However, the Saudi rulers felt that, if they were expected to spend several billion dollars on armaments, it made more sense to use this sum on strengthening their own armed forces rather than give it away as a charitable donation to satisfy Mr. Sadat's dreams of military grandeur.

At any rate, the competition over the role of "policeman" strengthened Washington's bargaining power, since the US will be the chief arms supplier in any such arrangement. It is therefore the US which decides which regime is to play a police role and may even play off the "competing stooges" against each other. President Carter ensured that, when the time came, the signing of the Sadat-Begin treaty passed without a hitch by telling both that any large-scale supplies of arms to either side would only come after the signature of the treaty.

THE METO PROJECT

Against the background of these contro-



versies, US Defence Secretary Harold Brown toured the Middle East for discussions with the Saudi, Jordanian, Israeli and Egyptian governments. The essential purpose of his trip was to see that regional strategic arrangements were practicable, in order to resolve the argument about the most effective method of maintaining US domination over the Middle East oil reserves.

Brown's tour came amidst reports that the United States was seeking to set up a new military alliance, which the press termed the Middle East Treaty Organization (METO), on the lines of NATO or the now defunct CENTO. It was reported that this treaty organisation was intended to link the United States with Israel and a number of Arab countries, including the Sadat regime, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Sudan and Morocco. President Carter was also reported to favour an informal, undeclared relationship between this pact and China, as part of global anti-Soviet strategy.

When he reported back to Mr. Carter at the end of his tour, however, Mr. Brown recommended that the idea of establishing such a treaty organisation be abandoned, since it was

impossible. A number of factors appear to have been behind this, including the disagreement about which country should have the role of chief "policeman" and the fears of some Arab governments about public reactions if they joined such a pact.

Mr. Brown is understood to have met with his main setbacks during his visit to Saudi Arabia. The officially declared Saudi position is that the Kingdom will only enter into collective security arrangements with other Arab, or at least Islamic countries. The idea of joining any pact of which Israel is a member was rejected in Riyadh. So also was a proposal by Mr. Brown for the despatch of US naval units and Marines to be stationed in Saudi Arabia. The Saudi leadership indicated that such a move could arouse the legitimate resentment of other Arab countries, and stressed their belief that the only way to preserve security is to train and arm the Saudi armed forces for this role.

The United States and Saudi Arabia agreed to continue consultations on regional security, and the details of this were left to be settled when Crown Prince Fahd visited Washington. This visit has since been postponed.

Mr. Brown told the Israelis that they would be given the chief role of maintaining "law and order" in the region, while the Sadat regime would be given a subsidiary police role. The new Israeli military bases in the Negev, whose construction the US is financing, and the bases in Sinai which the Israelis are evacuating and which US forces are expected to use in future, will form important links in the regional chain of imperialist military bases which includes Diego Garcia and Masira.

The general pattern of US strategic plans for the Middle East is now beginning to emerge. With the failure of the METO project, President Carter's National Security Adviser suggested what may be termed a "mini-METO" grouping the Sadat regime, Saudi Arabia, North Yemen and Oman. The United States would not officially be a member of this pact, but would provide its members with arms and training. Israel, likewise, would not be a member. In this way, Brzezinski hopes, Saudi Arabia could join such a pact without violating its declared principles. The scheme envisages the Sadat regime, in view of the close links it has developed with the Israelis, acting as a discreet link between them and the pact.

Whether this scheme succeeds or not remains to be seen. There are reliable reports that the whole question of Saudi Arabia's foreign relations, and in particular its policies towards the United States and the issue of regional security, are currently the subject of a

U.S. MIDDLE EAST STRATEGY AFTER THE IRANIAN REVOLUTION

complex debate within the Saudi leadership. Some Saudi leaders, including notably Second Deputy Premier and National Guard Commander Prince Abdullah, are reported to be arguing that Saudi Arabia's national interest requires a policy of positive neutrality and balanced relations between the capitalist and socialist blocs.

CONTROLLED DESTABILISATION

The United States appears to be aware of this debate, since it is using the unstable situation between the two Yemens as a means of pressure on Saudi Arabia. During the recent clashes, the North Yemeni government had the worst of the encounter, having to fight not only against Democratic Yemen but also against an internal uprising led by the National Democratic Front.

All indications are that the United States is planning to explode this situation again. A deal was recently concluded for the supply of \$390 million worth of arms and teams of US military advisers to North Yemen. In addition, substantial numbers of North Yemeni pilots are being trained.

If the United States succeeds in substantially increasing the strength of the North Yemeni armed forces and pushing them into a war against South Yemen, this will pose a threat to the latter, which is one of the members of the Steadfastness Front. This could force the other

Steadfastness Front countries to divert some of their energies from the conflict with Zionism, to come to Democratic Yemen's aid.

The US could also secure another gain: by claiming that Democratic Yemen represents a "Communist threat", it would hope to panic the Saudi leadership into increased dependence on the US and the abandonment of any idea of a balanced foreign policy that is now being debated. This scare campaign could prove a powerful factor in persuading some Arab governments to join a US-sponsored collective security pact.

The expectations are, therefore, that the United States will do its best to undermine the agreement on Yemeni reunification reached recently in Kuwait, and try to explode the war again between the two Yemens. If they succeed in this, US policymakers will then try to keep the Yemeni situation in a state of "controlled destabilisation" that will cause the governments of many countries in the region feel they are living in peril and must seek the protection of the United States.

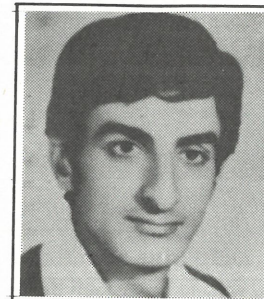
To enhance this effect, the United States may also contrive similar controlled destabilisations in other parts of the Arab World. Lebanon and the Libyan-Egyptian border are potential focal points for this that immediately spring to mind, but they are not the only ones. The US may also try to destabilise some Arab regimes internally, if these regimes are not following the policies that please Washington.

Arab governments would be wise to realise where the real threat to their regional security lies. There is only one foreign power whose leaders, at the highest level, have threatened a military occupation of the Arab oilfields. That power is the United States, which is Israel's sponsor and leading ally.



U.S. strategy of
'controlled destabilization':
civil war in Lebanon

A PAKISTANI REMEMBERS HIS MARTYRED PALESTINIAN FRIEND



Saad Mohammed Abu Nasseh,
murdered at
PLO office in Pakistan
on 7 August 1978

Kamran Masud is a Pakistani friend of the Palestinian Revolution. One night last year, he met by chance a Palestinian militant who was in Pakistan to continue his education. Kamran and Saad, the Palestinian, soon became close friends. Eight months later, Kamran heard the sad news that his friend Saad had been killed after the attack on the PLO office in Islamabad.

Following is a report sent to us by Kamran about the eight-month period he knew Saad. We thank Kamran for his sincere feelings towards the cause of the Palestinian people. We pledge to continue the struggle until the right and principles Saad and all our martyrs have died for are achieved.

It was a night in December. The winter had fully gripped the city of Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan. My friend and I were coming from the Islamabad Airport in a car. The car had hardly gone a mile, when my friend stopped to pick up a couple of hitchhikers. I opened the back door and both got in, and they asked to be dropped at a supermarket.

One of them told me his name — Saad Mohammed Abu Nasseh — and his nationality — Palestinian. My joy knew no bounds when I came to know that I was travelling with two Palestinians. I asked him about his country, about Yasser Arafat and many many other things. We dropped them at the Palestine Liberation Organization's office and promised to visit them the next day.

I visited Saad at the PLO office the next day. He gave me a badge which had the Palestinian flag on it. After putting it on my chest, I imagined I was a soldier of the PLO fighting the Zionist forces for the liberation of my homeland, Palestine. Saad and I became like brothers, so much so that I felt my life incomplete without him. He was so lively and so high-spirited that I was greatly impressed with him. It became my routine to visit him daily.

I had taken my F.Sc. examination and was waiting for the result so that I could enter the Medical College. He told me that he would also enter the Medical College and for that reason he was in Pakistan. From the beginning our minds were tallying with each other, and now we were to study the same subjects in the same college. We used to discuss with each other our plans to help ailing humanity after we had become doctors. God had determined our fortunes in such a way so as we would never miss each other.

**"TO MEET SOONER OR LATER
IN OUR LOVELY COUNTRY
PALESTINE"**

The New Year of 1978 began, and I received a

wonderful card from him. In it he wrote, "I hope that you enjoy good health and I must thank you for your sympathy for us. I am very grateful for your feelings towards the P.L.O. and the Palestinians. So, I hope that God will help me to show to you the same feelings. The New Year is near, so, I hope that you will enjoy yourself and that you will enter the university soon. I hope that I will never miss you, i.e., we must meet always with the same spirit, and thus our determination to meet you sooner or later in our lovely country Palestine. Revolution Till Victory." This letter proved his sincerity and brotherly love for me.

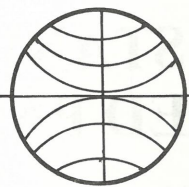
Now my friendship with him was eight months old, and I couldn't even imagine being separated from him. He was a Pakistani to me and I was a Palestinian to him. We were two bodies but the soul was the same. We had two hearts but their beat was the same. We were planning to visit different places in Pakistan. But life is not merely the name of happiness. In the evening of 7 August, I made up my mind to visit him. While I was dressing, my brother reported to me something which struck me like lightning. How unfortunate I was, because I would never be able to meet my friend again or hear his voice. The news my brother gave me concerned the cowardly attack on the P.L.O. office in which my friend worked. It was the greatest shock of my life.

Five months have passed after his departure but he still lives in my heart. My memories of him are still fresh and he is still a source of hope for me. His photograph is in my room. I will keep it with me for the rest of my life. Before going to classes at the university, I always stand in front of his photograph and talk to him. The words which I say are always the same. They are, "Look Saad, how good I look wearing this medical school jacket. You would have also looked very good wearing this. You told me that you would serve your nation after becoming a doctor. I assure you that I will carry out your mission and serve your nation in your place."

**"YOU CAN'T END
THEIR CIVILISATION"**

His assassins were cowards. Saad was without ammunition, but he fought them till the end. Assassins, you have not only killed a Palestinian but you have killed my brother and my friend. But you have done him a favour. He was very much against natural death. You have given him the death of a martyr, which few people get. You have killed a Palestinian but you can't end their culture and their civilisation. If you kill one of them, dozens more are there to take his place. You can't defeat their revolution with these dirty tactics. The final victory will be theirs. He had a great desire to meet me in independent Palestine. It doesn't matter if he is not alive. I will enter independent Palestine in his place. I will kiss that soil which has produced men like Saad. And the day of final victory is not far off.

He met me suddenly and also left me suddenly. Saad, will always live in my heart and will always remain in my memory.



REPRESSION CONTINUES IN EL SALVADOR; ISRAELI CONSUL KILLED

Ever since the 1932 popular uprising was crushed by army generals with orders from the United States, El Salvador has been ruled by dictatorial generals without interruption. The successive military dictatorships, like their other Latin American counterparts, have denied the basic democratic and human rights of the Salvadorian people.

Naturally the people, not being able to exercise their rights as citizens, have resorted to violence. Lately the armed forces of the National Resistance of El Salvador have carried out operations against installations and personalities that stand for repression and exploitation. U.S., Dutch, Japanese and British corporations have been attacked. The Salvadorian millionaire who was also the Israeli consul was killed in protest for the Israeli government's material and moral support for the dictatorships of General Romero and President Somoza in neighbouring Nicaragua.

MORE US MILITARY AID TO CHILE AND ARGENTINA

The other Latin American dictatorships, Chile and Argentina, as cited by the "International Herald Tribune" on 23 March 1979, are receiving more military aid from the United States. Their officers are being trained "in the ways and values of arms control and international peacekeeping." The article goes on to point out that the "regimes in Chile, Argentina and Brazil, each in its fashion, have deplorable human rights records. They should not be offered the symbolic cleansing they might gain

or claim from this program." A naive reporter might argue this way but the peoples of Latin America, like those in Africa and the Middle East, know quite well who is behind their "deplorable human rights" conditions.

19 YEARS AFTER THE SHARPSVILLE MASSACRE

The "International Day Against Racism" was observed all over the world on 21 March, the day which commemorates the victims of the March 1960 Sharpsville massacre in South Africa.

The Organization of African Unity, on behalf of 48 member states, issued a statement in memory of the massacre committed by South African racists. The statement accused imperialist states of ignoring "the appeals of the oppressed South Africans, in spite of their repeatedly paying lip-service to human rights".

19 years after the massacre, 4.2 million whites are still forcefully keeping 21.2 million Africans in a state of inhuman semi-slavery. As pointed out by the O.A.U., this is done in coordination with Western states who "continue to buttress the racist regime of Pretoria both economically and militarily to ensure the continuity of their economic gains at the expense of the suffering majority of the people of South Africa."

This is not the first time the question has been raised as to what has enabled the racists to further affront the world public and to continue their savage activity. The U.N. anti-apartheid committee in a report presented to the U.N. Security Council, has pointed out that it is the arms supplied by NATO, the 2.2 billion dollars of US credits, West German investments totalling 12 billion Deutschmarks and the

roaring business of 1439 capitalist firms, that keep the apartheid system alive.

WESTERN LEADERS AND LOBBYISTS PAID BY PRETORIA

In the capitalist West public opinion is created by those who control the media. Under the slogan of "pluralistic democracy", heads of state and news columnists present the views of those who back them, in the electoral process or financially, to a public which has no other alternative source of news. The Zionist lobby has been singled out on several occasions to illustrate the scope that a minority group has in controlling the views of the vast majority.

Lately several Western newspapers have made public the extent to which Pretoria goes to influence public opinion in its favour. The "International Herald Tribune", on 28 March 1979, wrote: "Former U.S. President Gerald Ford received a \$10,000 fee from a South African lobbyist for addressing a seminar on business opportunities in South Africa." The fund was funneled into America by the South African ministry of information.

The British "Guardian" for its part, on 29 March, pointed out that the French-South Africa Association is "effectively run by diplomats at the South African embassy in Paris." The article continues: "The South African minister of information, Dr. Rhodie, presided over a A.C.F.A. banquet attended by 320 notables including deputies and senators... Dr. Rhodie took the opportunity to meet French journalists, one of whom was given 100,000 Francs to publish a pro-South African political review."



Ali Bhutto, an advocat of the developing world

BHUTTO: A SYMBOL OF RESISTANCE

Former Pakistani Prime Minister Zul-Fikar Ali Bhutto has been executed by the military dictatorship of Pakistan. Bhutto was executed under the pretext that he, while being the Prime Minister of Pakistan, had arranged the "murder of the father of a political opponent", a naïve allegation intended to delude a naïve observer.

Zul-Fikar Ali Bhutto, the founder of the Pakistan Peoples Party, came to power in the 1970 elections of Pakistan after the downfall of the Ayub military regime and the confusion created by the breaking away of what is now Bangladesh. He drew out Pakistan from a crisis both of political legitimacy and national integration.

Bhutto, as a prominent figure in the Non-aligned movement, had worked for independent and Non-aligned policy of Pakistan. He had worked for the withdrawal of Pakistan from CENTO and exerted a lot of effort to develop an independent Pakistani armament and nuclear program.

The U.S. was not to tolerate an independent Pakistani stand. As pointed out by Bhutto in his last testament written in his death cell, the then U.S. Secretary of state Kissinger told him at the time that the U.S. administration could not tolerate the "dangerous reversals in Pakistan's policy". Bhutto adds: "Kissinger told me that Pakistan's armament policy was not acceptable to the U.S. because it considers it a threat to the interests of the free world."

Bhutto, who preferred to serve the interests of his people and the Third World rather than those of US imperialism, maintained his stand despite the threats. He stepped up his support for the struggle of oppressed peoples the world over including the legitimate cause of the Palestinian people.

In July 1977, following the overwhelming re-election of Bhutto, imperialist U.S. circles gave orders to compliant army generals in Pakistan to launch a coup. Accordingly, Bhutto was ousted by the army under General Zia-ul-Haq.

KISSINGER'S MENACE EXECUTED

But despite the repressive measures executed

by the U.S. backed junta the Pakistani people maintained violent protests and declared their support for Bhutto and what he stood for. More had to be done to silence an individual who represents the anti-imperialist drive of a people. Charges were brought up against Bhutto by the military leaders alleging his misuse of power while in office. He was arrested and locked up in jail. But this was neither to silence him nor contain the people's drive. Still more had to be done to save U.S. imperialist interest.

Lately, with the success of the anti-imperialist struggle of the Iranian people and the total collapse of CENTO, American strategists had expressed their concern over the area which Brzezinski has termed "an arc of crisis". The argument presented by Brzezinski is that "in a region of vital importance to U.S. ... elements hostile to our values and sympathetic to our adversaries" might assume power. Another anti-imperialist non-aligned state next to Iran and Afghanistan is a total blow to the interest of the "Free World". U.S. dominance has to be maintained at any cost. What better strategy could the U.S. resort to but this of its Chilean model? The Pakistani military ruler, at the service of his pay masters, rejected calls for clemency from all corners of the globe including some hypocritical ones from Washington and ordered the execution of Bhutto.

The U.S. and its stooge regimes never seem to learn from history. A fallen hero becomes a symbol of resistance. And the desperate U.S. tactics applied in Pakistan will neither do any good in Pakistan nor help to solve the "crisis", which is not one of the countries "in the arc" but one of US imperialism.

ARAFAT: "A MARTYR OF THE PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION

Yasser Arafat, on April 4, 1979 sent a cable of condolences to the wife of the late Pakistani President Zul-Fikar Ali Bhutto:

"I was shocked and horrified by the news of the execution of my brother and friend the martyred President Ali Bhutto. You know how many efforts several heads of state and myself have exerted to save the life of our friend President Bhutto. I am sorry that the death sentence should have been executed suddenly after all these efforts and following the promises given us by the Pakistani President regarding a pardon for President Ali Bhutto. I beg you to accept my condolences, and to know that since the Palestinian Revolution has lost a big brother, a faithful friend and a firm supporter, it will consider him a martyr of the Palestinian Revolution just as he is a martyr of the people of Pakistan."

SOLIDARITY NEWS



SWEDISH PHOTOGRAPHERS ORGANIZE PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY EXHIBITION

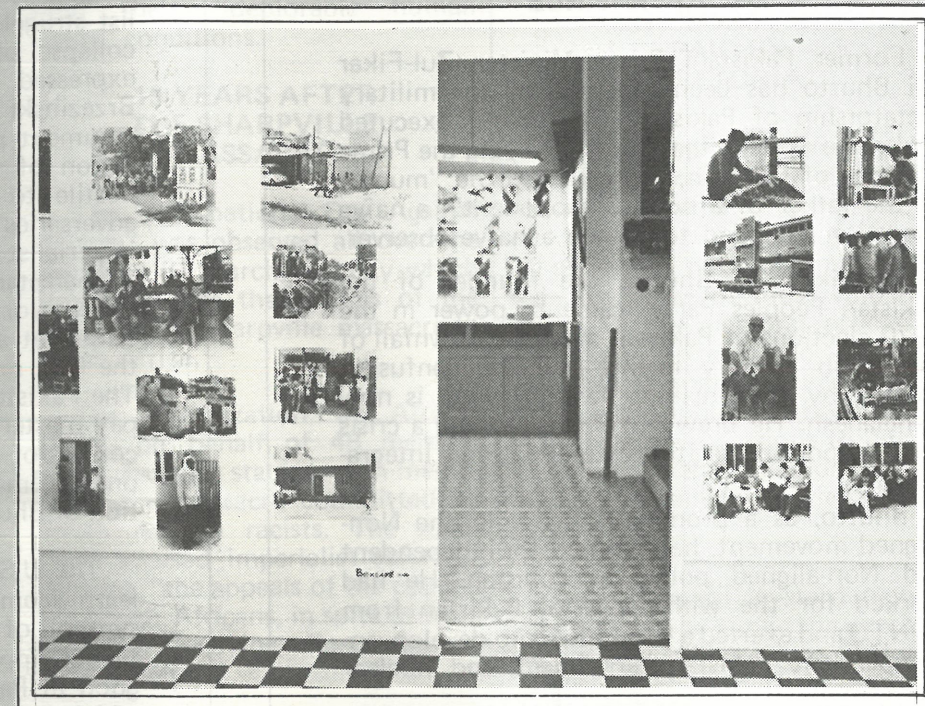
Ronny Ekdahl and Lars Nilsson, two Swedish photographers who visited Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon last year, have recently opened an exhibition in a gallery in Helsingborg, Sweden. They exhibited more than 80 pictures, showing the way of life and hardships of the Palestinian refugees. The photographers have also written reportages in Swedish newspapers. After the exhibit in Helsingborg, the exhibition is expected to start touring several other places in Sweden.

PALESTINE COMMITTEE WORKS TO STRENGTHEN DANISH SOLIDARITY WITH PLO

The General Assembly of the Danish Palestine Committee addressed a resolution to the PLO on 19 February 1979 supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people against the 'peace' treaty signed between Egypt and Israel. Assuming that 1979 will see new military, political and diplomatic attacks on the PLO, the resolution said: "The Danish Committee will support you in your fight to reject pressures, liberate all Palestine and found a state on any liberated land without recognising Israel."

The resolution went on to say that the Danish Palestine Committee will work to strengthen Danish solidarity with the Palestinian people and the PLO.

"The Committee will work to



Solidarity photo exhibition in Sweden

make Denmark join the majority of countries in the world which recognize the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people", the resolution concluded.

JAPANESE DELEGATION FINDS "PALESTINIAN REVOLUTIONARY OPTIMISM"

In late March, a Japanese delegation of trade union members, journalists, teachers, lawyers and nurses visited the PLO in Lebanon to get first-hand information about the "real conditions, struggle, ways of daily life and educational problems of the Palestinian people". The visit was organized by the Palestinian solidarity groups in Kansai and Santama.

The group visited Palestinian camps, nurseries, orphanages, schools and other institutions and saw with their own eyes the latest destruction in Nabatiyeh and Rashediyeh camp in South Lebanon caused by Israeli land and sea attacks.

Prof. Kiyosi Inone, head of the delegation, explained to us that the Japanese people are largely manipulated by the Zionist-influenced press and know little about the human, social and political realities of the Palestine problem. "It is our task to try to change this by conveying our experience to the Japanese people", he told us. "What impressed us most", he added, "is the evident revolutionary optimism of the Palestinian people, who despite all their suffering do not com-

plain but manifest a joyful unity of daily life, hardship and revolutionary struggle."

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE AND TEACHERS UNION IN TOKYO SEND MESSAGES

In a message sent to the PLO on March 27, 1979, the Palestine Solidarity Committee in Tokyo condemned the 'peace' treaty between Egypt and Israel. "The treaty is another form of occupation of Palestine by US imperialism and neo-colonialism. Such a plot is directed against real peace for Jews, Egyptians and Palestinians as well. 'Self-rule' ignores the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination and a political entity. It also ignores the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people and tries to decide their future without their consent. Instead it allows Israel to continue its occupation in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. We ex-

press our solidarity with the Palestinian people and declare once more our firm stand against this treaty."

Meanwhile, the Nishita Teachers Union in the Tokyo and Fussa district sent a similar message expressing their solidarity with the Palestinian people and the Palestinian Teachers Union.

PALESTINE SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE AND TEACHERS' UNION IN TOKYO EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

In a solidarity message sent to the PLO on March 22, 1979, the Palestine Solidarity Committee in Tokyo condemned the "peace" treaty between Egypt and Israel.

"The treaty is another kind of occupation of Palestine by American imperialism and neo-colonialism. Such a plot is against real

peace for Jews, Egyptians and Palestinians as well," the Committee stated in its message.

It added: "Self-rule ignores the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination and a political entity. It also ignores the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and decides their future without their consent and participation. Instead, it gives this right to the U.S., Israel and Egypt, and allows Israel to continue its occupation in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank."

The Committee concluded: "We express our solidarity with the Palestinian people and declare once more our firm stand against this treaty."

Meanwhile, the Mishita Teachers' Union in the Tokyo and Fussa district sent a similar message to the PLO, expressing their solidarity with the Palestinian people and the Palestinian Teachers' Union.



Japanese delegation headed by Professor Kiyosi Inone visiting "House of Steadfastness" of Tal al-Zaatar children

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**THE FALSE PEACE
WILL NOT PASS**

