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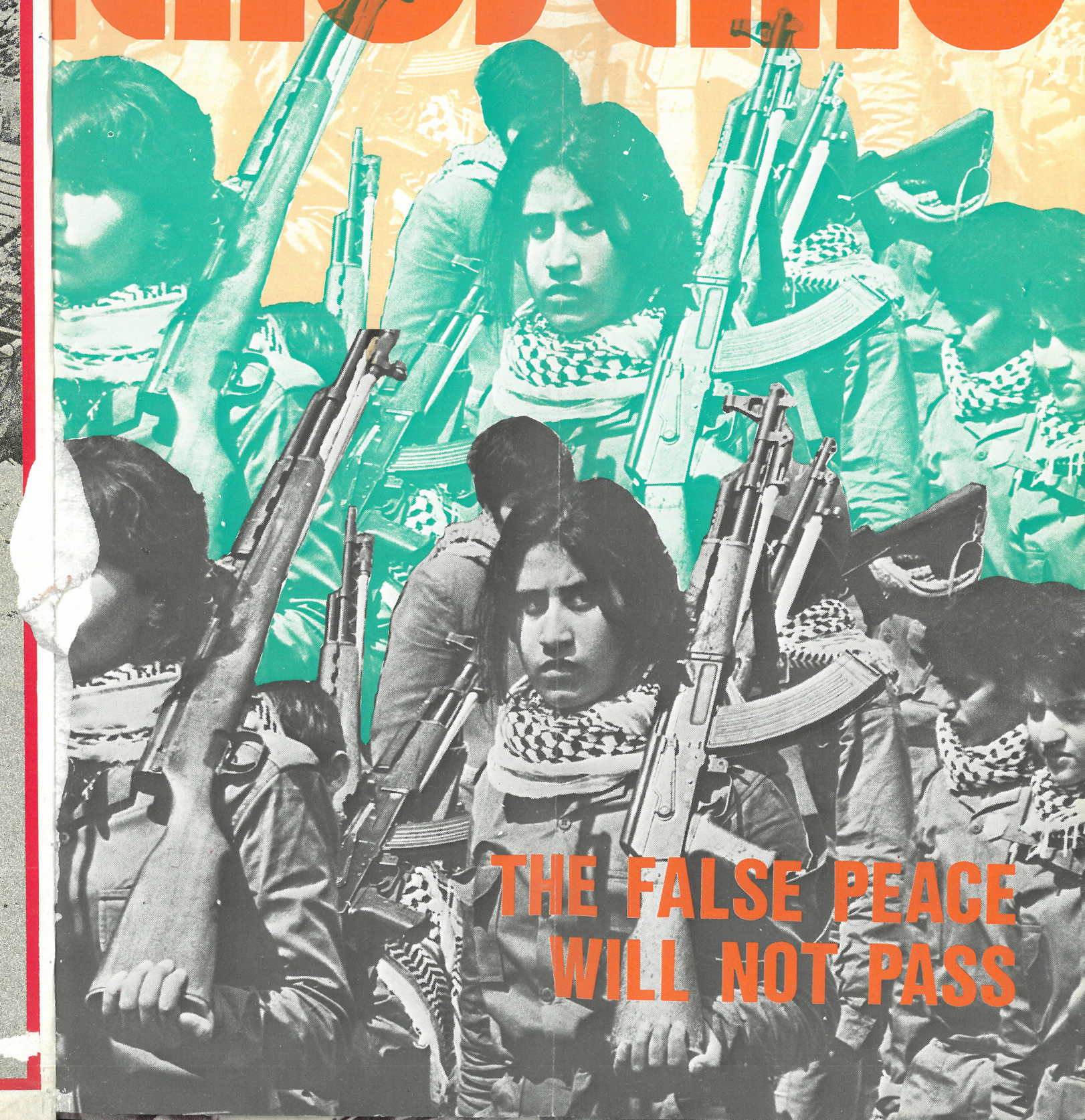
Palestine

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NYPL

**THE FALSE PEACE
WILL NOT PASS**



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

ARMED RESISTANCE IS THE ONLY CHOICE

The Israelis and the U.S. Americans achieved a victory on the Arab World, when Sadat fell into their nets. They are now seeking for others Sadats to yield to their conditions. They are unhappy that all the Arab countries including the Palestinians absolutely refused the separate 'peace treaty' and considered it a treason to the Arab cause.

On the other hand, the Palestinians stepped up their armed struggle against the Israeli occupation: bomb explosions in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, commando operations on Naharia and in the Jordan Valley. Following an earlier resolution by the National Council, the PLO is now stepping up the military operations against Zionist colonization and expansion. The main purpose of the military escalation in the Middle East is to show that there will be no peace without the Palestinians and the PLO. It is necessary that world public opinion acknowledges the fact that the Palestine Question, the core of the Middle East conflict, is not yet settled. Moreover, it is important to be understood that this separate 'peace treaty' was settled at the expense of the just cause of the Palestinian people.

The Israelis are escalating their reprisals against the Palestinian and Lebanese civilians. They shelled all the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, from the north to the south. Palestinian refugee camps in Southern Lebanon are almost deserted due to the continuous shelling by the Israelis. Southern Lebanon towns like Tyre and Nabatiyeh are to 60% depopulated. The Israeli shelling from the sea, land and air has made life in the southern areas of Lebanon almost impossible. Columns of Palestinian and

Lebanese refugees are leaving their almost destroyed houses behind to seek refuge in relatively more secure northern areas.

By continuously shelling the civilian population the Israelis intend to break the will of our people. They think that the continuous shelling of the populated areas will result in new Sadats in the Arab world. They forget that this bombardment will but create hatred and will increase the columns of fighters who will join the ranks of the PLO. The Israelis believe that Palestinian and Arab blood is not valuable, while their blood is the most precious in the world; that the killing of Palestinian and Lebanese children is not as important as the killing of Israeli children; that Israelis have the right to kill Palestinian children, to bomb their houses, to rob their land, to torture their fathers and brothers, while the Palestinians have no right to resist; that the Israelis have the right to kill any Palestinian who resists their occupation, expansion and arrogance.

The Palestinians have no other choice left but to carry the struggle on with all means as long as their rights are not recognized. They have the right to defend themselves against the Israeli invasion and expansion and against the continuous Israeli raids. No people in the world accepts to live as slaves under foreign colonization. The Palestinian people who have the highest proportion of education in the Middle East will not accept the Israeli colonization and occupation. They will continue rejecting all plots of fake peace, and there will be no Palestinian who will accept to become another Sadat. For it is enough to have one Quisling in the Arab world.



Chairman Arafat with Arab trade union leaders.

ARAFAT MEETS WITH MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ARAB WORKERS

Yasser Arafat met in Damascus on April 7, 1979, with members of the Central Council of the International Federation of Arab Workers' Unions, who briefed him in detail on the achievements of their emergency session.

Arafat thanked the Council for the support they gave to the Palestinian Revolution and for their vanguard confrontation of the tripartite conspiracy against the Arab Nation and the Palestine cause.

Meanwhile, Arafat received a cable of support from the Central Council of the International Federation of Arab Workers Unions, which expressed the Council's appreciation of the activities of the Palestinians under occupation.

The Council also stressed that the Palestine cause would remain the axis of conflict between the Arab Nation and the Zionist enemy, and that the conspiracy would be foiled whatever the sacri-

fices, through the struggle of the Arab masses, led by the Arab working classes and the Palestinian Revolution.

MEETING WITH RELEASED PRISONERS

On 6 April 1979, Chairman Arafat received the Palestinian detainees who were recently liberated from Israeli jails. The meeting was attended by Abu Jihad, member of the Fateh Central Committee and the General Command of the Assifa forces, and by other cadres of the Revolution. Arafat spoke to the released detainees about the latest developments in the Arab region following the American sponsored Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. He affirmed, however, that the Palestinian Revolution will pursue its struggle until the establishment of the independent state of Palestine.

Arafat concluded by hailing the struggle of the released detainees and all Palestinian militants in Israeli prisons, who by withstanding all forms of torture, have proved the ability of the Palestinian people to resist and endure all types of pressure for their just cause.

JOINT JORDANIAN-PLO COMMITTEE FOR DEALING WITH OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

The PLO office in Amman announced on 8 April 1979, that Jordan and the PLO had formed a joint committee to deal with affairs pertaining to the occupied territories. The formation of this committee has been decided within the framework of the accord for cooperative work reached between Jordan and the PLO during earlier talks at Al-Mafraq base. Mr. Adnan Abu-Awdah, the Jordanian Minister of Information, and Mr. Walid Kamhawi, President of the Palestinian National Fund, will jointly preside over the Committee.

CAPUCCI MEETS KHOMEINI: PALESTINIAN-IRANIAN COORDINATION

Archbishop Hilarion Capucci, member of the Palestinian National Congress, met on April 2, 1979, with Ayatollah Khomeini in the city of Qom. The meeting was also attended by Hani al-Hassan, Head of the PLO office in Tehran. The Archbishop confirmed the impor-

tance of the historical coalition between the Palestinian and Iranian Revolutions. Ayatollah Khomeini confirmed the Iranian people's support for the Palestinian people's just struggle until their legitimate rights are regained, and their flag is raised over the holy city of Jerusalem. Following the meeting with Ayatollah Khomeini, Archbishop Capucci also met with Karim Sanjabi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Head of the PLO office in Tehran, Hani al-Hassan, met on April 11 with Ayatollah al-Talaqani to deliver a message from Yasser Arafat. Hani al-Hassan also met Dr Yazdi, the Iranian Deputy Prime Minister, to discuss means of furthering Palestinian-Iranian relations.

JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVE HOLDS PLO TALKS

In early April, a member of the Japanese House of Representatives, Tokuma Utsunomiya, visited the PLO in Lebanon. The prominent Japanese parliamentarian and businessman was received by Chairman Arafat and by the head of the PLO Political Department, Farouk Kadoumi. He also visited the Palestinian Red Crescent, SAMED factories and other Palestinian institutions.

ARAFAT RECEIVES ZANU LIBERATION FRONT DELEGATION; VISITS MARTYRS' FAMILY

Yasser Arafat received on April 17, 1979 a delegation of the Zimbabwe Liberation Front (ZANU), comprising Simon Mozenda, Vice-President of the Front; and Charles Doramanzi, member of the Central Committee of the General Command of the Zanu Forces. The meeting was also attended by Abu Hatem. The delegation handed Arafat a message from President Mugabe, President of the Zanu Liberation Front, dealing with the latest developments in Zimbabwe and the struggle of the people of



Chairman Arafat and Abu Jihad (second from left) meet released prisoners

Zimbabwe against the racist regime in Rhodesia. Arafat expressed his support for the Zimbabwe people's struggle against the racist regime in Rhodesia, stressing that the Palestinian and Zimbabwean Revolutions are fighting in the same trench against a common enemy.

ARAFAT RECEIVES LETTER FROM CHINESE PRESIDENT

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and General Commander of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution, received on April 17, 1979 a letter from Chinese President Hua Guo Feng in which he expressed his Government and people's deep concern over current developments in the Middle East.

The Chinese President also stressed that no just solution could be achieved in the Middle East without the restoration of legitimate Palestinian rights; the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories; and the halting of all Zionist expansionist policies.

"The Chinese Government and

people reaffirm their support for the Palestinian and all the Arab people's resistance and their efforts to regain their occupied land." the Chinese President said. He stressed that the Palestinian people will ultimately achieve victory and declared that the Chinese Government would increase its support for the Palestinian people.

"VOICE OF PALESTINE" BEGINS TRANSMISSION FROM ADEN

The "Voice of Palestine", broadcasting service of the Palestinian Revolution, began transmitting from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in April, 1979. The broadcast can be received on all wave-lengths for one hour daily at 8.15 pm Beirut time. The "Voice of Palestine" also broadcasts daily from Algiers, Libya and Beirut.

MESSAGES FROM SOVIET UNION, GDR AND CUBA

Chairman Arafat, on 4 April 1979, received the Soviet Ambassa-

PALESTINE NOTES

dor to Beirut, Comrade Soldatov, who handed him a message from the Soviet leadership regarding latest developments in the Middle East. Arafat also received the Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to Lebanon, who handed him a message from the President of the State Council in the GDR, Erich Honecker regarding the latest developments in the Middle East.

On 17 April 1979, Chairman Arafat received the Cuban Ambassador in Beirut, who also handed him a letter from the Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro. The meeting was attended by Abu-Hatem, Director of the Fateh Foreign Relations office. Castro's letter dealt with the current developments in the Middle East.

"NATIONALIZATION OF ARAB OIL"

Iraq and the the Palestinian National Liberation Movement, Fateh, in a joint statement issued in Baghdad on April 5, 1979, called for the "complete nationalization" of Arab oil resources and an "economic boycott" of the United States. The statement was issued after a meeting in Baghdad between Iraqi leaders and Abu Iyad, member of the Central Committee of Fateh. Both sides also called for "total union between Syria and Iraq."

PALESTINIAN CENTRAL COUNCIL MEETS

The Palestinian Central Council held a meeting in Damascus chaired by Khaled al-Fahoum, President of the Palestinian National Congress and attended by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. The meeting, which ended on 4 April 1979, discussed the resolutions and the results of the Arab Foreign and Economic Ministers' Conference in Baghdad and expressed appreciation of the stand taken by the Palestinian delegation chaired by Yasser Arafat, and the positive effects of these

INSTRUCTIONS TO CONFRONT MILITARY ESCALATION

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and General Commander of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution headed a meeting of the Palestinian Revolution's Higher Military Council on April 12, 1979. The meeting focused on the results of the commando operations carried out recently inside the occupied territories, and their military, political, economic and social implications for Israel. Arafat gave instructions to all Palestinian commando units to increase their military operations wherever possible in the occupied territories.

The Council meeting also reviewed the recent Israeli raids against Palestinian and Lebanese civilian targets in South Lebanon. The Military Council finally issued orders for precautionary measures to confront the escalation of Israeli attacks on the Palestinian Revolution.

stands on the results of the Conference.

Recommendations were adopted to support our peoples' steadfastness in the occupied homeland and to consolidate relations with them, and also to consolidate the National Front and to coordinate mass and military activities inside occupied Palestine.

The Council moreover reviewed the results of the recent contacts of PLO delegations with Jordan. The Council approved the results of these talks and asked for their continuation and development on the basis of joint confrontation of the self-rule conspiracy and the implementation of the Baghdad Summit resolutions.

The Council then reviewed the critical situation in Lebanon and the possible escalation of the offensive by Israel and its agents against the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese Nationalists and progressive forces. The Council confirmed the importance of full alertness to face all eventualities and the need to consolidate relations with the Lebanese masses and their national and progressive forces.

Finally, the Council discussed the strengthening of the unity of all factions of the Palestinian Revolution, and reviewed the steps already taken in this field. The Council decided to hold a special session in the near future, to be attended by the secretary generals of all factions of the resistance movement in order to settle the issue of national unity.

During the session, Arafat presented a comprehensive report on the PLO's activities in the period following the 14th session of the Palestinian National Congress in January 1979. He explained the requirements of the coming phase, stressing that the USA is the principal enemy. He added that the escalation of armed struggle should be the basis of all the PLO's political and diplomatic work, and that it was necessary to offer all possible support to the masses under occupation.



"PALESTINIAN SELF-DETERMINATION WITHOUT FOREIGN INTERFERENCE"



Farouk Kaddouri

Farouk Kaddouri, Head of the PLO Political Department, delivered a speech on April 11, 1979 to the "Martyr Captain Suleiman Nighaimish" training session at the Fateh Cadre School. "Political action is important because it gives the armed struggle its liberationist scope and meaning," he declared. He added that armed struggle is the main pillar of the Revolution for liberating Palestine and establishing a progressive society there, and military action should be accompanied by political and diplomatic work.

He went on to say: "The Revolution is now working to achieve three objectives on the international level:

Consolidating the PLO's position

as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Establishing an independent Palestinian state on Palestinian soil.

Realizing the Palestinian people's national rights of self-determination without any foreign intervention."

Abu Lutf then spoke about the "self-rule" plan and explained that the PLO rejected it for the following reasons:

It applies to the inhabitants and not the land. There are no guarantees of complete Israeli withdrawal but only a decrease of Israeli forces. The self-rule project will maintain Israeli responsibility and authority over the West Bank and Gaza Strip. There are no guarantees that limi-

ted self-rule will in time lead to the right of self-determination.

The only solution to this conflict, he continued, lies in the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the occupied Arab territories as called for by the Arab Summit Conferences, the liberation of Jerusalem, and the realization of Palestinian national rights as defined by the PLO. In conclusion, Abu Lutf confirmed the importance of unity between all Palestinian factions according to a unified Palestinian programme and institutions within the framework of the PLO.

ARAB TRADE UNIONS: NO SOLUTION WITHOUT PLO

"The schemes of imperialism and Zionism are designed to smash the national liberation movement in the Middle East, in particular the Palestine Liberation Organisation. The separate deal between Egypt and Israel is part of this plot directed against the interests of the Arab peoples." This declared a statement the Central Council of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions (ICATU) published in Damascus on 8 April 1979 after two days of discussions. The Central Council decided to intensify support for the struggle of the Palestinian people in the Israeli-occupied territories.

The progressive party of the working people of Cyprus (AKEL) considers the separate accord a betrayal of the Palestinian people and the other Arab peoples. "A just solution of the Middle East problem was impossible without the equal participation of the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people," said Mr. Christofinis, head of the international relations department of the AKEL Central Committee, in an interview with the paper "al-Kaida" in early April.

ARAB STUDENTS: "UNITY AGAINST IMPERIALIST CONSPIRACIES"

Arab students in the Democratic

◀ **"PALESTINIAN SELF-DETERMINATION WITHOUT FOREIGN INTERFERENCE"**

Republic of Germany expressed their support for the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese National Movement in their struggle against the Zionist-isolationist conspiracy. In a cable sent to both the PLO and the LNM, the students renewed their pledge "to struggle for the destruction of all treasonous conspiracies plotted by imperialism and the Zionist and Arab reactionary allies."

The cable also called for increased solidarity among all progressive forces and countries, Arab and foreign, in the face of all capitulationist solutions.

Chairman Yasser Arafat also received a cable of support on April 4 from Arab students in Spain, in which they condemned the treacherous deal concluded between the imperialist agent, Sadat, the terrorist Begin, and Carter. They confirmed that this deal aims to consolidate imperialist domination over the Arab region and to give legitimacy to the Israeli occupation. The Arab students asserted their full support for the Palestinian people's struggle led by the PLO to achieve the Palestinian national rights of return, self determination, and the establishment of their independent state. The Palestinian, Jordanian, Syrian, Lebanese and Democratic Yemeni student unions all signed the cable.

Delegates of 33 student and political organizations representing various national and progressive Arab parties and forces in the USSR sent a memorandum on April 11 to the PLO representative in the USSR, in which they condemned Sadat's capitulation, demanded more Arab support for the PLO and the Lebanese National Movement, praised

the recent Baghdad Summit resolutions and the Confrontation and Steadfastness Front, and demanded stronger relations with the progressive forces in the world and the Socialist bloc led by the USSR.

The 13th Conference of the General Union of Palestinian students, Bulgaria branch, on April 10 addressed a message to Chairman Arafat hailing his stand at the Arab Foreign and Economic Ministers' Conference in Baghdad and his efforts to bring the steadfastness states to put forth a plan of action to confront the Sadat-Begin-Carter conspiracy and the "self-rule" plan. The cable also expressed support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and saluted the heroic struggle of the Palestinians inside and outside the occupied territories to foil all plots aimed against their national rights.

"BAGHDAD RESOLUTIONS MUST BE IMPLEMENTED"

Chairman Yasser Arafat received a message on April 4 from Abdel Fattah Ismail, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, and Head of the Presidential Committee of the Supreme People's Council, in reply to a recent message from Arafat concerning the situation in the Middle East.

Ismail said that "the dangers which threaten us as a result of the treaty, in addition to its imposition of slavery on the Arabs, consist in the US military moves in the region and the attempt to establish military pacts against the progressive regimes and the Arab liberation movement. All this requires of us to join together and to struggle effectively to foil the Egyptian-Israeli-US alliance. It is no secret that this alliance aims to impose a new colonial slavery on the Arab people, and to force our people to forget the Palestinian people and their just cause. The PDRY sees in the results of the Baghdad meeting the beginning of the confrontation, for we consider that the signing of the treaty requires the implementation of the Baghdad Summit resolutions

by all participants. In our view, the PDRY and the Palestinian Revolution must push for a firm decision to impose an oil embargo on the USA."

TUNISIAN BARRISTERS: "A BLOW TO THE ARAB NATION"

The National Bar of the Tunisian Barristers Union issued a statement after a special meeting in Tunis on 7 April 1979, in which it condemned the treacherous agreement between Sadat and Begin. It described the agreement as a "conspiracy" the purpose of which is to deliver a blow to the whole Arab Nation, split their unity and destroy the Palestinian personality and frustrate faith in the ability of the Egyptian people to resume their role as defenders of Arab rights and liberators of the Holy Places in Palestine. It also reaffirmed its firm support for the Palestinian people and their revolution under the leadership of the PLO as their sole legitimate representative.

MOROCCAN ULEMA: "PACT IS NULL AND VOID"

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Moroccan Parliament during a recent session condemned the peace treaty between Sadat and Israel, praised the Arab nationalist forces, and called for the application of all the Baghdad Summit resolutions. The Secretariat General of the Moroccan League of Ulema has also called on the Arab and Islamic governments to stand united and support the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the PLO. The Secretariat General, which met on April 5, added that all such peace treaties are legally null and void, and described the treaty as essentially serving the perpetuation of the Israeli occupation of Palestine.

A popular rally was held in Rabat to condemn the Sadat-Israel treaty on 5 April 1979. The representative of the Moroccan Socialist Union spoke at the rally and stressed that the Arab people will foil all conspiracies against the Arab cause. He asked for the implemen-



Two demonstrators stuck up their posters in the Arab League offices in London on 28 March 1978

tation of the Baghdad Summit resolutions and the resolutions of the Arab Foreign and Economic Ministers' Conference; and announced that the Moroccan people will support the Palestinian Revolution and the Egyptian people's efforts to overthrow the Sadat regime.

NON-ALIGNED STATES CONFIRM SUPPORT FOR PLO

The coordinating bureau of the movement of the non-aligned states in New York, on 4 April, 1979, reaffirmed the statement of the movement's recent summit meeting that all plans and agreements were to be rejected "if they aim to liquidate the national rights of the Palestinian people". A communique emphasizes that a Middle East

settlement has to be based on the total withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors from all occupied Arab territories. Moreover, it must be founded on the realization of the inalienable national Palestinian rights, including the right to form a Palestinian state, and equal participation of the PLO in "all activities touching the Palestine problem", the communique said. The Palestine Liberation Organisation was the "sole representative of the Palestinian people", it added.

"PERPETUATION OF ISRAELI OCCUPATION"

The Women's International Democratic Federation, following its annual meeting in Berlin from 2-4 April, issued a special communique in solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine and against the

Egyptian-Israeli agreement. The communique condemned the agreement as a betrayal of the interests of the Arab Liberation Movement, particularly that of the Palestinian and Egyptian people, and as a perpetuation of the Israeli occupation which obstructs the realisation of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, and deliberately excludes the PLO. It also affirmed full solidarity with the struggle of Palestinian women in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, condemned Israeli aggressions against South Lebanon, and called on all women of the world to intensify their activities to expose imperialist ambitions in the Middle East and to struggle against the Israeli-Egyptian treaty.

THE FALSE 'PEACE':



Sadat's referendum

U.S. AND ZIONIST PRESSURE ON NORWAY TO SUPPLY ISRAEL WITH OIL

In the context of intensive U.S. pressure and blackmail attempts to get Western European material support for the separate 'peace' treaty which in fact only serves U.S. imperialist interests in the area, the U.S. is also trying to involve the Norwegian government in oil supplies for the Israeli war economy.

Israel has lost over 60% of its standing oil imports following the overthrow of the Shah. During the award ceremonies last December of the Nobel 'Peace Prize' to the terrorist Begin and the Quisling Sadat, in which the traditionally pro-Israeli Norwegian Government played a decisive role, Israeli Prime minister Begin seized the opportunity to press Norway for assuring oil supply quotas to Israel. The Norwegian Prime minister, also considering possible Arab protest actions against such support for the Zionist economy and military, at the time declared that Norway "had no North Sea oil to sell" due to other long-term commitments.

Now, in an attempt to break the world-wide isolation of the U.S.-Zionist-Sadat 'peace' deal, the U.S. has started to exert increased pressure on Norway to support the treaty by supplying Israel with oil. This matter topped the agenda during U.S. Vice-President Mondale's talks in Norway on April 17, 1979. During his special

trip to Europe, Mondale also tried to press for increased support from other Western European and NATO countries, which so far have shown little enthusiasm for the separate U.S. Middle East 'peace' pact.

ULTRA-ZIONISTS NAMED FOR TALKS ON 'SELF-RULE' FARCE

The Begin government, on 17 April 1979, named Yosed Burg of the National Religious Party to head the Israeli team for the sham negotiations with Egypt on 'Palestinian autonomy'. The talks serving as a fig leaf for Sadat, are supposed to start within a month of the formal ratification of the U.S.-Zionist-Sadat treaty. The negotiation team also includes Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir, Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon and Minister Without Portfolio Moshe Nissim.

The 70-year-old Burg said he accepted the position on condition that Israel's negotiating stance did not conflict with his personal views and those of his party. The National Religious Party (NRP) has pressed the government to adopt a hard line in the talks to ensure continued Jewish settlement in the West Bank and Gaza under autonomy and forestall any possibility of an eventual Palestinian state in the occupied areas.

C.I.A. JOINS MOSSAD IN EGYPT

The Kuwaiti daily newspaper "Al-Qabas" made public on 11 April the arrival of the former head of the C.I.A., Richard Helms, in Egypt at the personal invitation of Egyptian President Sadat. The newspaper points out that the visit of the former C.I.A. director is designed to help reorganize the Egyptian secret service to meet any internal developments after the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

Another branch, the newspaper adds, is also being reorganized to carry out missions against those Arab countries which oppose the separate Egyptian Israeli treaty.

Earlier press reports had pointed out that the Israeli secret service, "Mossad," is coordinating its activities with the Egyptian secret service, and a coup against Sadat was foiled a month ago by "Mossad". The coordination of espionage activities by the C.I.A., "Mossad" and the Egyptian secret service hints at the difficulties Sadat is facing back home and the complexity of the plot which is being brewed against the Arab Nation. Needless to add, all this has occurred within the framework of the "Camp David talks".

TO SECURE 99% IN REFERENDUM: SADAT'S POLICE RAIDS PROGRESSIVE PARTY'S HEADQUARTERS

On 17 April 1979, 48 hours before the 'referendum' staged by the Sadat regime to back up its separate pact, Egyptian security forces for the fourth time in 3 months raided and searched the central headquarters of the Progressive Unionist Party. The police confiscated printing equipment and material which was to be used for distributing the party's appeal calling for the Egyptian people to oppose the treaty.

According to the Progressive Unionist Party's statement, the results of the referendum were to be rigged anyhow in order to provide Sadat with a 99% vote in favour.

Political detainees in Egyptian jails also have called on the Egyptian people to express their rejection of such a capitulationist treaty. In a communique issued recently and smuggled out of prison, the detainees also confirmed their confidence in the Egyptian people's ability to confront the falsified results of Sadat's referendum.

EVERY ISRAELI FAMILY OWES \$ 6,800 TO USA

"Agence France Presse", on 22 March 1979,

reported from Jerusalem that, according to Zionist experts, U.S. President Carter had to promise U.S. payments to Israel equivalent to \$ 850 per Israeli citizen in order to obtain the Begin government's agreement to the U.S. 'peace' pact.

According to the same source, each head of family in Israel meanwhile owes a total of \$6,800 to the U.S. due to the Zionist state's huge debt to the U.S. Taking into account Israel's overall indebtedness to foreign creditors, every Israeli family has a debt burden of \$ 14,800.

Concern is growing in U.S. circles about the soaring costs the U.S. taxpayer must bear for the Zionist state and military. There is even concern among the Israeli population about Israel's complete economic and financial dependence on the U.S..

PRAVDA: "ALREADY EXPLOSIVE MIDDLE EAST SITUATION AGGRAVATED"

The recent air raids by Israeli fighter planes against Palestinian targets in Lebanon reveal the "true nature of the separate 'peace' concluded between Israel and Egypt", the official Soviet newspaper "Pravda" stated on 14 April 1979.

"The aggressors in Tel Aviv have carried out a new act of barbarism against Lebanon, the Palestinian refugee camps, women and children," said the official organ of the Soviet Communist Party, which also accused Israel of aggravating the repression against the Arab population in the occupied territories.

"The mendacious affirmations from Washington, Cairo and Tel Aviv, according to which a separate treaty would further peace in the Middle East, only serve as a smoke-screen. That allows for masking the reinforcement of the U.S. military presence in the Middle East, the terror against the Palestinians, and the preparation for a punitive action by Israel and Egypt against all those rejecting the Camp David accords and demanding a just Middle East settlement." Pravda concluded by underlining the fact that "the separate Israeli-Egyptian 'peace' treaty, far from stabilizing the Middle East, actually aggravates the already explosive situation in the region."

Egyptian nationalists in court



THE FALSE 'PEACE':



House in Damour razed to the ground by recent Israeli air raids



Bombed UNIFIL car

AGGRESSION AGAINST LEBANON ESCALATES – U.N. POSTS BOMBED

SAVAGE ISRAELI AIR RAIDS

Only a fortnight after the signing of the so-called "peace treaty", Zionism has once again unmasked its face revealing its intrinsic barbaric nature. On 10 April 1979, scores of U.S. supplied Israeli planes attacked Lebanese villages and Palestinian refugee centers behind United Nations lines.

Damour, a town located 12 miles south of Beirut, was bombed and strafed for 20 minutes by Phantom planes. Ras Al-Ain, a village two miles south of the port city of Tyre, also underwent the same treatment. The savage attacks caused civilian casualties and widespread destruction of homes. On the ground, Israeli artillery, for days on end, stepped up its barbaric bombardment of villages all over southern Lebanon.

All the destruction and acts of genocide being committed by the Zionist state are nothing new to the inhabitants of the region. What distinguishes these latest acts of Israeli aggression from the hundreds of Zionist atrocities committed against the Arab nation and the Palestinian people, is that they have occurred within the framework of what Begin, Sadat and Carter have termed "a peace agreement" in the region.

ISRAELI SHELLING KILLS CHILDREN

On 12 April, Israeli gunners killed two children when they shelled the town of Nabatiyeh. The villages of Aishiyeh, Kafr Tibnit, Kafr Riman and the Palestinian refugee camp of Rashidiyeh. The two deaths brought the total number of victims of only three days of continued Israeli attacks on the region to 13 dead and about 40 wounded.

U.N. HEADQUARTERS BOMBED

In the wake of the U.S.-Sadat pact, Israeli provocations against Lebanon have reached a new peak. On 19 and 20 April 1979, the Lebanese rightist puppet gangs in the southern border zone, armed, trained and directed by Israel, launched a heavy direct bombardment against the positions of the U.N. peace keeping forces (UNIFIL) and the U.N. headquarters at Naqoura near the Lebanese-Israeli border. During the attack, three Norwegian U.N. staffers were killed and three others were wounded near Kawkaba and Rashayya al-Fakher. According to a U.N. spokesman in New York, Naqoura headquarters were hit with more than 500 shells and mortar bombs, and more than a dozen of the lightly-armed Irish, Dutch and French U.N. troops there were wounded. Several U.N. helicopters were also destroyed.

At the same time, Israeli artillery escalated its bombardment of the Tyre, Rashidiyeh, Ibl al Saqi-Blat, Tallat Harmoush, Nabatiyeh, Rashayya Al-Fakher and Arnoun regions, shelling in particular Palestinian population centers, with many civilians being wounded. In the village of Tebnin, another two children were killed.

ISRAELI ANNEXATION MOVES

A senior French UNIFIL officer, commenting on the attack, declared that Israel had made "repeated violations" of Security Council Resolution 425 of March 1978 under which Israel had to evacuate Lebanon totally by June 13, 1978, and Lebanese sovereignty was to be restored with the help of the U.N. peace keeping forces. He added: "One hundred Israeli officers and under-officers are based permanently in the border zone, giving daily directives to the militia. The Israeli soldiers control part of the transmissions, they have installed radar stations, they man Sherman tanks and they move throughout the region with complete impunity. They also supply all arms and uniforms, and even the wages." The Lebanese right-wing militia are "pitiful, lost soldiers almost totally manipulated by the Israelis". (Beirut English newspaper "IKE", 20 April 1979).

A Norwegian U.N. officer said it was unthinkable that the attack on the U.N. forces had taken place without Israeli consent. In general, U.N. officials and observers agreed that the attack was aimed "at clearing U.N. forces from the zone so that the Israelis had a wider margin for manoeuvre." ("IKE", ibidem). The very same day, when the broad-scale Israeli attack on South Lebanon and U.N. efforts to restore peace in the area took place, the Lebanese puppet militia leader Saad Haddad was pushed to announce at a press conference inside Israel the secession of the five mile-deep border strip as an Israeli dependent 'state'.

U.S. CLUSTER BOMBS FIRED FROM ISRAEL: INTERNATIONAL INDIGNATION

On 23 April, U.N. officials presented irrefutable proof (see "IKE", 24 April 1979) that it was Israel which systematically bombed the U.N. forces. Analyses of craters and remains from shells showed that they must have been fired from positions inside Israel, and their lock number showed that they had been supplied by the U.S.. Moreover, the Israelis again used U.S.-made "Firecrackers", terrible cluster shells which disperse smaller missiles when they explode.

In a special report to the Security Council on 19 April 1978, U.N. Secretary-General Waldheim strongly condemned the unprecedented

Zionist attack on the UNIFIL and U.N. forces. Many governments all over the world expressed their concern.

A U.S.-ZIONIST AGGRESSION

The brutal Zionist-led attack on the U.N., as well as on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon, exposes Israel's deep-rooted spite towards international law and peace, its complete and cynical contempt for the international community and public, and its unchanged aggressive and expansionist character directed against the entire Arab world.

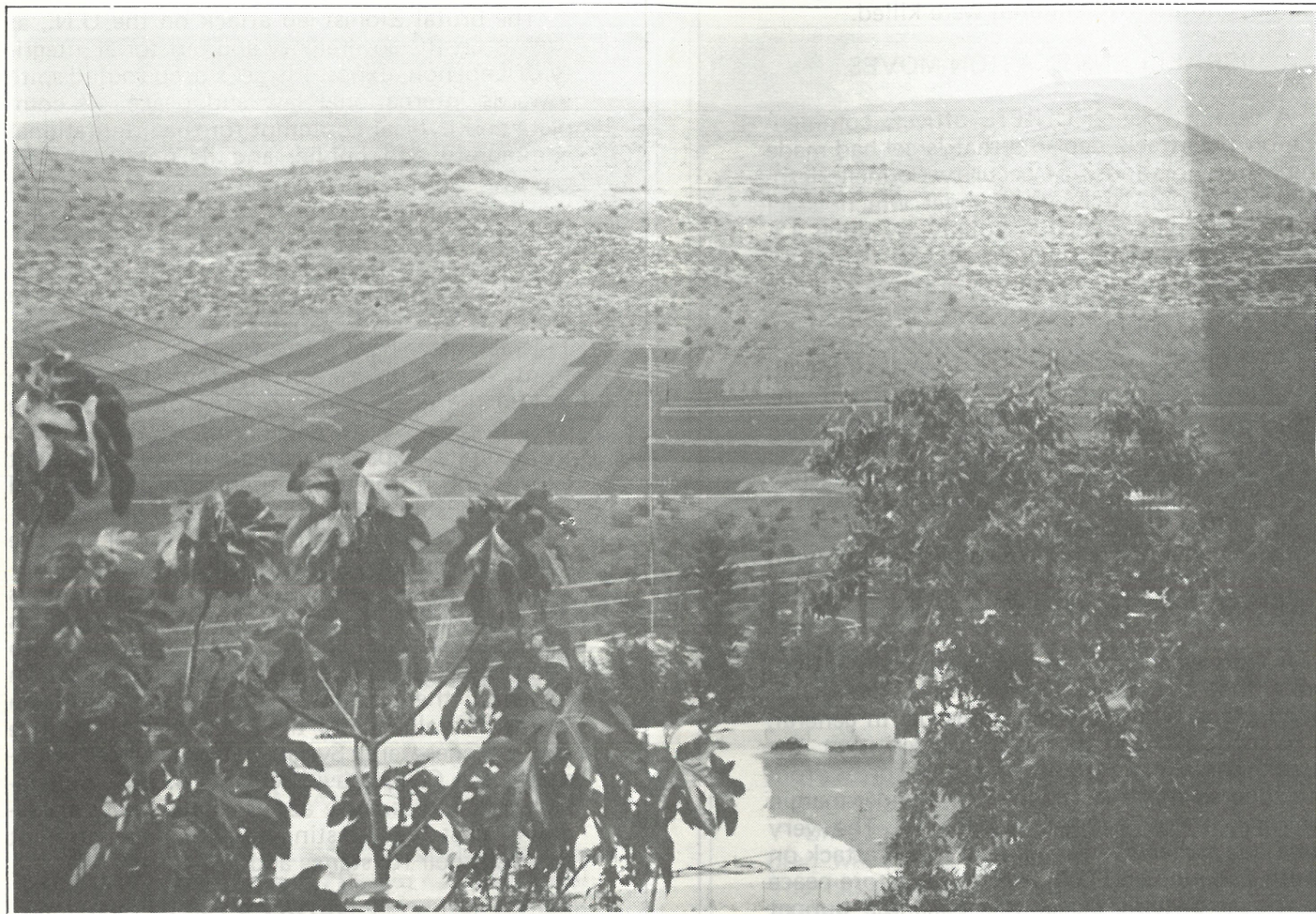
Moreover, this provocation clearly exposed the true aggressive nature and intentions of the recent U.S.-Israeli-Sadat separate 'peace' treaty: 1. Israel, after having freed its back on the Sinai front, directs its aggressive potential against the rest of the Arab world. 2. Far from renouncing its expansionist aims, Zionism tries to switch from direct expansionism to proxy and agent expansionism; for this it uses both political and economic subversion (Sadat) and military aggression (Lebanon). 3. The U.S., Israel and the Sadat regime obviously use all forms of aggression and blackmail to weaken the unanimous Arab resistance against the Camp David pact as the basis of a new U.S.-Zionist offensive to dominate and exploit the whole Middle East. In Lebanon, they intend to step up the aggression against the alliance of the Palestinian Resistance and Lebanese and Syrian national forces opposed to the Camp David scheme. 4. U.S. imperialism and Zionism are about to start new massacres against the Palestinian people in an attempt to crush their resistance and just cause.

SADAT'S CROCODILE TEARS

The Egyptian government, after the Israeli air raids, reminded of the realities of Zionism by Israeli acts in Lebanon, issued a statement to the effect that "the Israeli aggression constitutes a flagrant violation of Lebanon's sovereignty and contradicts the objectives of the present peace efforts;" a statement, needless to point out, made for public consumption, as if Israel had respected the sovereignty of Arab states and opted for "peace efforts!"

Contrary to the crocodile tears of the Egyptian regime, the Israeli attack is a direct implementation of the Sadat-Begin-Carter agreement. This aggressive pact intends to strike at the Palestinian people and their revolution and at their patriotic Lebanese allies. Begin and company never seem to realize that just as the Deir Yassin massacre of 1948 did not break the will of the Palestinian people to resist, neither will the Camp David plot crush the will of a people organized to attain its legitimate national rights.

PALESTINE CELEBRATES



Arab agricultural lands threatened with Zionist expropriation near Deir Hanna in Galilee

"DAY OF THE LAND"

The Palestinian people, in the part of Palestine occupied in 1948, celebrated the third anniversary of the Day of the Land on March 30 with festivals and seminars throughout Galilee, the Naqab, the Triangle Region and Beer-sheba. These were attended by thousands of Palestinians and representatives of the Jewish progressive movement. Main rallies were organized in four Arab towns: Tal-al sabé in the Naqab; Al Taybeh in the Triangle Region; Kfar Kanna in the Nazareth region, and Deir Hanna in Western Galilee.

In Tal-al-Sabé, over 3,000 Palestinian citizens participated in the rally, although the Israeli

security authorities arrested several Arab university students who were participating. Over 5,000 citizens participated in the Taybe rally, while in Deir Hanna, over 14,000 Palestinian citizens came to listen to a speech by Rakah Knesset member Tewfiq al-Toubi.

Before the rally began, people marched from the village of Arraba to Deir Hanna, a distance of five kms, carrying banners protesting the policies of racial discrimination and land confiscation, and the Begin-Carter-Sadat "peace" treaty; and calling for Palestinian rights.

In Kfar Kanna, popular delegations first

visited the grave of a martyr of the Day of the Land, Mohsin Taha, and went on to join the 5,000 citizens who listened to speeches delivered by a number of orators, including members of the democratic progressive Jewish forces. Among the speakers were Mohammad Naminat, member of the Committee for the Defense of the Land, Mohammad Naffa', the well known Palestinian writer, and Binyamin Gomin, member of the politburo of the Rakah party.

Nazareth Mayor Tewfiq Zayyad, delivered the final speech. He said "The Day of the Land has become the banner of a whole nation, and more specifically of the Palestinian people, who refuse to die or surrender. While the Israeli authorities are carrying out campaigns of terror to disperse the Arabs of the Naqab region and of Galilee, and to suppress the students, we confirm our hold on to our land and rights, because the aim of our struggle is progress and a proud existence on our land."

Zayyad stressed: "We are an inseparable part of the Palestinian Arab people and of the whole Arab Nation, and that is why we are working for a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, and not a Begin-Carter-Sadat peace." He added that as in Iran, so in Egypt the people will not surrender; and compared the Begin-Sadat-Carter peace treaty to the Balfour Declaration.

Zayyad then addressed the Israelis: "You say you do not want to sit down and discuss the conflict with the PLO, but we are certain that you will one day beg to negotiate with the PLO." Answering Dayan's threats about a return to the policy of expulsion of the Arabs as in 1948, Zayyad pledged: "We will remain here for good," adding, "it is not a question of departure but one of return. For all those who left as refugees in 1948 will return today armed, and force their way back to their homeland."

24,000 ATTEND SECOND RALLY AT DEIR HANNA

On Saturday, March 31, over 24,000 demonstrators participated in a second Day of the Land rally in Deir Hanna, which was attended by a large number of prominent progressive Jewish figures.

The poet Shafiq Habib, Vice President of the Deir Hanna Local Council, began the rally by calling for a minute of silence in memory of all the Day of the Land martyrs. Among the other speakers was Tewfiq al-Toubi, who said: "On the third anniversary of the Day of the Land, we are faced with new challenges, particularly the peace treaty which is no less than an unwritten military alliance, as was recently revealed by Dayan."



Mayor Tewfiq Zayyad addresses the Land Day rally.

Toubi concluded by warning against the plans of Zionist officials attempting to sabotage and overcome the Palestinian people's struggle, just as happened in 1948: "It is strange that we are charged with extremism at a time when the Palestinian citizens are being dispersed and their land confiscated."

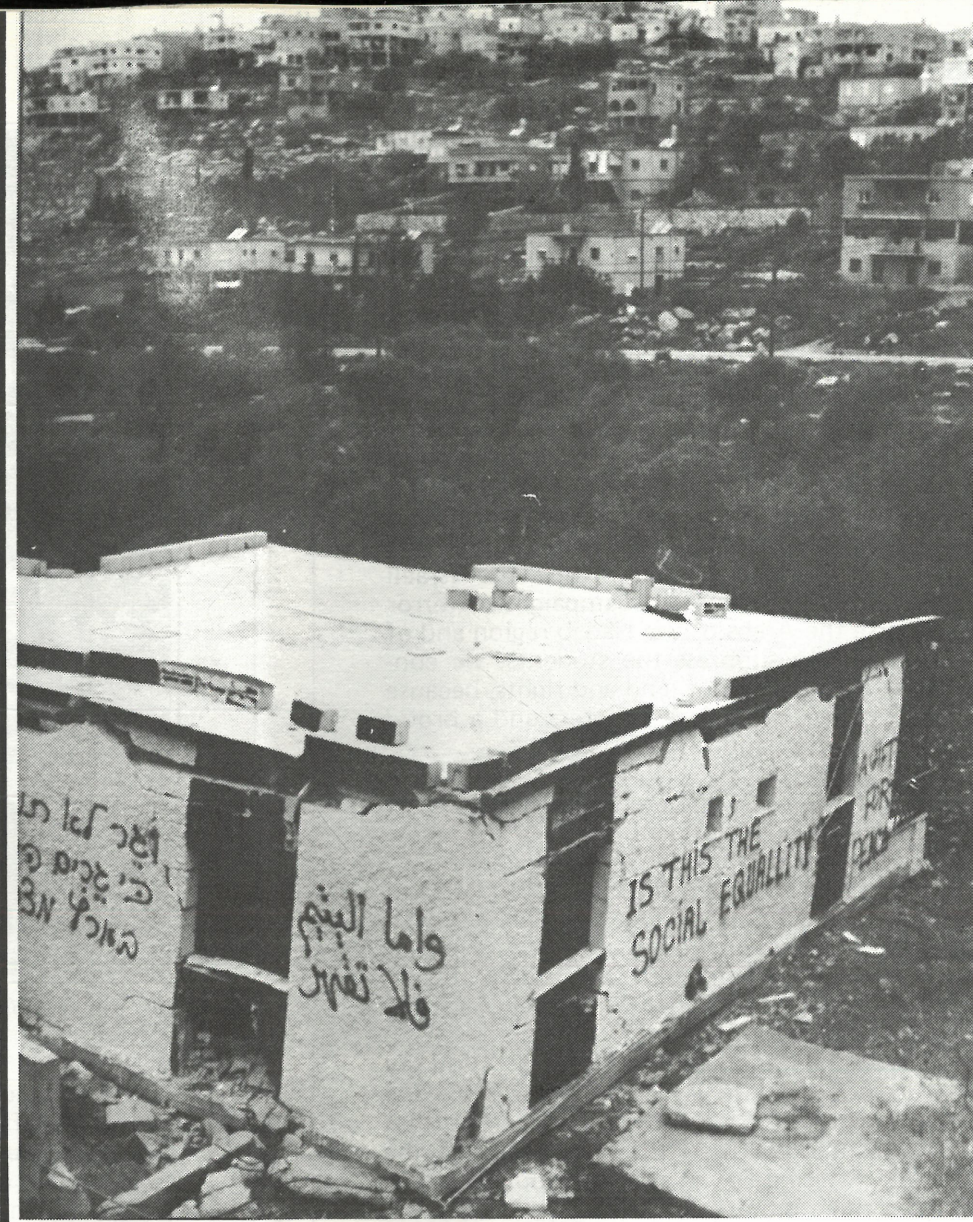
STRIKES AND DEMONSTRATIONS IN WEST BANK ON DAY OF THE LAND

Demonstrations and strikes were staged on Saturday, 31 March 1979, in Nablus and Ramallah in commemoration of the third anniversary of the Day of the Land. Throughout the West Bank, many schools and educational institutions remained closed in spite of the Israeli authorities' attempts to open them. In Nablus, the Israeli troops forced shop-owners to open their shops, triggering a strong reaction from the General Union of Labor Syndicates, the Chamber of Commerce and the municipality of Nablus, which sent cables to the Zionist occupation authorities denouncing the practices of Israeli forces, such as their breaking into shops, and threatening and arresting shop-owners.

In Ramallah, the general strike declared on 30 March was fully respected, the students meanwhile erected barricades and stoned the

"DAY

OF THE LAND"



Arab house near Deir Hanna demolished by Israeli troops

Israeli troops who attempted to open the shops by force.

JENIN PRISON DETAINEES STAGE HUNGER STRIKE TO PROTEST TREATY

Palestinian detainees in the Jenin prison in the occupied West Bank are reported to have staged a hunger strike on March 30th in protest against the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. The prisoners also issued a communique on the occasion of the Day of the Land anniversary, denouncing the conspiracy being concocted against the rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

ARAB MEETING IN JERUSALEM CONDEMNS SADAT

The participants in the popular rally which was held on 30 March in Jerusalem on the

occasion of the Day of the Land issued a communique in which they declared their condemnation of Sadat's betrayal of the Arab cause, and their support for the PLO. The communique affirmed that this Israeli-Egyptian agreement legitimizes the Israeli occupation of Arab territories and compromises Palestinian national rights.

The communique condemned the agreement, the US role in negotiating it, the self-rule plan in the West Bank, arbitrary Israeli measures against Palestinian citizens in the occupied territories and the Israeli desecration of Islamic sites.

It also confirmed the need to boycott the Egyptian regime on all levels, to support the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and to continue the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue as a means of holding Jordan to its promise of executing the resolutions of the Baghdad, Rabat and Algiers Summits.

OCCUPATION DIARY



Palestinian school girls, outside their school in Ramallah, protest Israeli occupation.

STRIKES AND DEMONSTRATIONS AS WEST BANK UNREST CONTINUES

As tension persists in all parts of occupied Palestine, strikes, demonstrations and protest meetings were reported on 4 April 1979 from various parts of the West Bank. The Israeli authorities have increased their forces in Jerusalem with intensified patrols roaming the West Bank cities. At the same time, Egyptian intelligence agents have arrived in the West Bank to aid in the implementation of the self-rule conspiracy, according to informed sources.

Israeli troops have taken positions on rooftops, as a precaution against any commando attacks, and check-points between the various cities are searching all travellers, cars, and foodstuffs carried by the citizens.

The atmosphere of terror which the Israeli authorities have imposed can be compared to that imposed on Jerusalem in 1967, as schools and shops in Jerusalem remain closed, while the other West Bank cities are subjected to similar

measures, particularly Ramallah and Nablus.

In Nablus, the Israeli authorities continue their terror campaign against the citizens, particularly after the death of an Israeli officer near the city and a grenade attack on an Israeli military vehicle. The Israeli authorities continue to terrorize the inhabitants of Yamun village, located west of Jenin. A curfew was imposed on 10 April 1979 on the village, in an attempt to arrest the person or persons connected with the destruction of the village telephone lines. The Israeli authorities raided homes and arrested a number of youths.

Israeli forces also surrounded and imposed a curfew on the Uqba Jabr Camp near Jericho, prohibiting entrance into and exit from the camp. Israeli troops are raiding homes, and arresting and attacking citizens on the pretext of searching for the Palestinian youths who recently stoned two Israeli military vehicles passing through the camp.

In Jericho an atmosphere of tension prevails while Israeli troops are arbitrarily arresting numerous citizens on charges of having

thrown acid at the headmaster of the Hisham Ben Abdel Malek secondary school. The headmaster was accused of cooperation with the Israeli authorities and of adopting measures hostile to the students and citizens of the occupied territories.

TERROR AGAINST STUDENTS AND PUPILS

Israeli forces are still keeping several schools in the West Bank closed and are arresting students. In Halhoul, all schools are still closed on the orders of the Zionist authorities, except the Secondary School for girls. In Jericho, the Hisham Ben Abdel Malik school is still closed for the third week. In Bethlehem, the Bethlehem school for boys is still closed as a punitive measure against the students who participated in the recent West Bank uprising.

In Nablus, eight Palestinian students from al-Najjah University were brought to trial on 4 April 1979 on charges of inciting demonstrations. The students of al-Ghazali school, also in Nablus, staged a demonstration and decla-

OCCUPATION DIARY

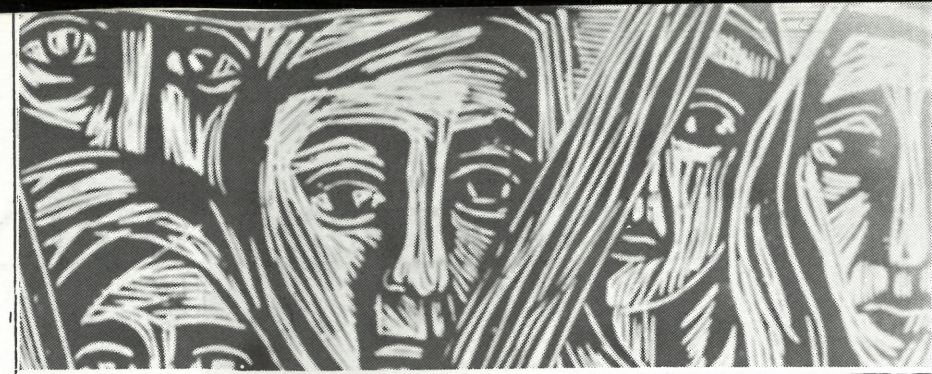
red a strike on 3 April, but were dispersed by the Israeli Security forces.

In Bir Zeit, hundreds of students from Bir Zeit University staged a demonstration on 3 April as an expression of their rejection of the Begin-Sadat agreement and Begin's visit to Cairo, and to demand firm Arab measures to confront the conspiracy. In another protest against the treaty, students of the Sinjal school, near Bir Zeit, demonstrated and set up roadblocks between Nablus and Ramallah on 3 April, but were dispersed by the Israeli security forces.

In Dora, the secondary school is still closed and students are still being arbitrarily arrested. Informed sources stated that 42 students, including both girls and boys, were arrested by the Israeli authorities on charges of participation in recent demonstrations, but were released on bail and prohibited from continuing their studies until their trial by the military court is completed after the Easter holidays.

The Israeli Military Governor of Jericho ordered the dismissal of six girls from the Jericho secondary school for girls, two of whom are Samar Urayqat and Nihaya al-'Araf, for their participation in demonstrations against the self-rule scheme. The students' mothers staged a sit-in at the Jericho municipality in protest against this order, and all the citizens of Jericho declared their support. One of the students, Samar Urayqat, received a suspended six months prison sentence as well as a fine of IL 6,000.

Furthermore, the authorities threatened to close down the secondary grades in all the schools of Jericho, thus imposing an additional financial burden on the parents, who will have to send their children to schools outside Jericho. This measure aroused a wave of discontent among the citizens and students of Jericho, particularly since the Jericho - Jerusalem road which the students have to take, is



frequently closed by the Israeli occupation forces. Yesterday, the Israeli authorities erected checkpoints along this road which delayed traffic for two hours.

RAMALLAH AND AL-BIREH STUDENTS AND TEACHERS DECLARE STRIKE

Karim Khalaf, the mayor of Ramallah, and several municipal council members as well as mayors of villages from the Ramallah and al-Bireh region held a meeting and protested to the military governor of Ramallah against the repression.

A military court in Ramallah imposed huge fines on six students who were accused of inciting demonstrations, throwing stones at Israeli soldiers and setting up roadblocks. Eleven other students still face the same charges. The detained students gave statements regarding the barbaric treatment which they were subjected to in Israeli jails.

The students and teachers of the Ramallah and al-Bireh schools declared an open strike on 16 April 1979, in protest against the Israeli authorities' refusal to annul the measures taken against several educational institutions in the Ramallah district since March 12. The measures included the closure of the Ramallah secondary school, the Women's Teachers Institute and the Professional Training Centre at Qalandiya, the transfer of 640 students and thirty teachers from the schools of al-Bireh and Ramallah to schools in remote villages of the district, and the imposition of exorbitant fines on them. In spite of the recurrent requests of the Director of Education of the Ramallah district, Hashim Ashayir, to reconsider such measures, the Israeli authorities persisted in their implementation.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN BEERSHEBA

Palestinian citizens in the Beersheba region, in 1948-occupied Palestine, confronted and clashed with Israeli army and police forces for the second consecutive day on 5 April, after troops fenced off land owned by the citizens, allegedly to build a new road between Beersheba and Arrad.

The Palestinian students in the region refused to attend classes and joined a big demonstration in Beersheba to protest further land seizures by the Israeli authorities.

The demonstrators clashed with the Israeli forces which tried to disperse them. The students hurled stones at them and barricaded the streets with burning tires to prevent the advance of the forces. Five Israeli and several demonstrators were injured and the Israeli forces arrested dozens of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of their participation in the demonstration.

SAVE JERUSALEM COMMITTEE PROTESTS TO WALDHEIM ABOUT ISRAELI TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

The Save Jerusalem Committee sent a memorandum on 16 April 1979 to UN Secretary General Dr. Kurt Waldheim, demanding his immediate intervention to stop the inhuman and arbitrary Israeli measures practised against Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails. The memorandum asked Waldheim to use all means at his disposal to halt such repressive Israeli measures and to achieve recognition of the rights of Palestinian prisoners, in accordance with the International Convention on Human Rights.

GAZA CONFRONTS ZIONIST-SADAT INTIMIDATION

The Gaza Strip is currently being subjected to a massive and well-planned campaign of intimidation from both the Israelis and the Sadat regime. Their objective is to impose the self-rule scheme in Gaza Strip and thus isolate the area from the West Bank in order to deal with each region separately, with the final aim of imposing the overall Carter-Begin-Sadat plan at the expense of the rights of the Palestinian people.

The Israelis acting in complete coordination with their Egyptian counterparts, agreed with the latter upon the following objectives:

- An increase in Israeli military units stationed in the residential areas of Gaza Strip to spread an atmosphere of terror among the residents.

- The assignment of a number of Egyptian intelligence units to Gaza, which will work to create unrest and disunity in public opinion. A few of these agents have already reached Gaza.

- The Israeli authorities and the Egyptian officers assigned to Gaza will act to win the support of a number of personalities for Sadat, which would in turn deal a blow to the inhabitants' morale and serve as propaganda for Sadat.

- Obstructing the marketing of local products such as lemons and oranges, in an attempt to draw the people to work in Israeli institutions.

- The Egyptian authorities will directly threaten the Palestinian inhabitants of Gaza with the aim of blackmailing them into supporting the treaty, which thus would remove from the PLO its prerogative of being the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

- Thousands of Egyptian workers will be put to work at Israeli projects in the Strip, and particularly in Israeli factories and farms.

These measures will undoubtedly fail, because the inhabitants of Gaza declared their rejection of these measures in a massive popular meeting held on March 26 at the Grand Umari Mosque at which all speakers confirmed their rejection of Sadat's capitulation, condemned the treaty and its effect on the Palestinian and Egyptian people, and stressed the need to continue and escalate struggle against occupation.



Following this meeting, the Israeli military governor of Gaza summoned a number of notable nationalist figures and warned them that the occupation authorities would take the severest measures against them if they participated in any further such meetings.

GAZA MAYORS' COMMUNIQUE AGAINST SADAT-ISRAEL TREATY

In a communique issued on the 26th of March, the Mayors and Mukhtars of the Gaza strip formulated their stand against the Israeli - Egyptian agreement and the self-rule project, and confirmed the absolute solidarity of the Palestinian people in Gaza with the PLO, in its capacity as their sole legitimate representative and the symbol of Palestinian unity. It further affirmed that the Palestinian people will never give up their demand for their legitimate national rights, and will continue the struggle for the achievement of this demand.

The communique also expressed condemnation of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty since it represents a serious Egyptian deviation from the unified Arab stand, and does not entail Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories or the halting of settlement activities; and ignores the Arab character of Jerusalem.

The communique also rejected the self-rule project, which it described as a conspiracy against the Palestinian people.

MILITARY OPERATIONS

Ever since the Zionist occupation of Palestine, its displaced inhabitants have resorted to different forms of struggle to reassert their usurped national rights and identity. Given Zionist intransigence which has been bolstered by Sadat's capitulation, revolutionary armed violence has been stepped up, being the only option left open for the Palestinian people.

Continuing their escalation of attacks on Israeli military targets and vital installations, Palestinian commandos have carried out spectacular operations.

HAND GRENADE ATTACK ON MILITARY VEHICLE IN NABLUS

A Palestinian fighter on April 4, 1979 threw a hand grenade at a military truck full of Israeli soldiers while it was patrolling the streets of Nablus, injuring several soldiers and damaging the vehicle.

The Palestinian Military Spokesman issued the following communiques:

No. 38/79:

On April 4, one of our commandos operating in the occupied territories attacked with hand grenades an Israeli military truck full of soldiers while it was patrolling the National Hospital street in the West Bank city of Nablus. The attack led to the killing or injuring of six soldiers, and extensively damaged the vehicle.

No. 46/79:

In execution of the orders of the general command of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution, the Kamal Adwan commando unit on April 10 planted explosive charges



at the central Karmel market in the middle of the city of Tel Aviv, in spite of intensified Israeli road blocks and patrols.

The charges exploded, killing or wounding approximately fifty Israelis, destroying four shops, and causing a short circuit in the electricity network in the market, which led to an electricity failure. Three cars were also destroyed.

Following the explosion, Israeli ambulances rushed to the scene to remove the injured, as numerous Israeli police and civil guard patrols closed off the area. An extensive search took place for other charges, while patrols were intensified in the other parts of Tel-Aviv.

Several Palestinian citizens were arrested and accused of taking part in the operation. An Israeli radio broadcast one hour after the explosion stated that the number of Palestinians detained had reached thirty. Our commandos returned safely to base.

PALESTINIAN COMMANDOS ATTACK ISRAELI SETTLEMENT

No. 47/79:

In implementation of the policy of escalating armed struggle against the Israeli enemy, consolidating the steadfastness and struggle of our people against the US-Israeli-Sadat

self-rule conspiracy and as an expression of the will of the Arab Nation to fight all conspiracies, and in confrontation of the dangers which the Palestinian cause and the Arabism of Jerusalem are facing, a group of our commandos from the Kamal Nasser unit, at 11:00 p.m. on April 14, staged a surprise attack against Israeli military positions in the Tirat Tsovi agricultural settlement, south of the city of Beisan in the Jordan River Valley.

A group of our commandos advanced into the enemy camp, and opened fire with machine guns and rockets, while another group protected it by blocking roads and setting up ambushes to block any enemy forces advancing towards the settlement.

The clashes lasted until 8:00 a.m. April 15, and our group was able to destroy a number of positions in the settlement as well as two Israeli vehicles advancing towards the settlement.

Enemy losses include:

1. The destruction of two military vehicles with their crews.
2. Damage to military installations in the settlement.
3. A number of casualties among the enemy forces.

The Palestinian military spokesman also issued the following com-

muniqué:

"As a follow up to our military communique No.47/79, issued on April 15, the information received confirms that our commandos were able to reach their specified objectives in the settlement following the surprise attack which they launched at 11:00 p.m. Following this attack, air-raids sirens were used and lights were extinguished in the settlement.

Meanwhile, enemy reinforcements were sent to the location to help take control of the situation, but our commandos were able to stop them after destroying two vehicles full of men. The Israeli forces then used their heavy artillery from the al-Malih and al-Maghir mountains and shelled our commandos for over an hour, after which the enemy attempted to send new units to encircle their positions. The latter's heavy fire was nevertheless able to hinder the enemy advance and inflict severe losses.

Meanwhile, three Israeli helicopters dropped flares in the area to help locate our commandos, and these enemy efforts continued until 4:00 a.m.

At 7:00 a.m., enemy planes were brought into action as a formation of Mirage planes raided the positions of our commandos for 15 minutes, while ground units advanced and clashed with our commandos until 8:00 a.m.

The enemy suffered more casualties in the clash. Four of our heroic commandos were martyred. They are:

First Lieutenant Abdel Rahman Hassan Abdel Rahman, known as Abu Yusra; Lieutenant Marwan Jaber Assad, known as Abu Marwan; Fahmi Yusef Abdel Wahid, known as Mir'i Khawaja and Ra'id Mustapha Issa Yusef, known as Issam Khorshid. The rest of our commandos returned safely to base.

COMMANDO ATTACK IN GALILEE

No. 49/79:

"In response to the continuous

and savage Israeli artillery bombardment of Palestinian camps and South Lebanese villages, our forces from the "Martyr Abu Sabri" unit launched an attack on enemy artillery positions in the Zar'it settlement. A six-hour battle ensued between our forces and the Zionist enemy during which the assault force was able at 11 p.m. on April 16 to storm enemy artillery positions in the Zar'it settlement, inflicting the following losses on the enemy:

1. Two artillery positions completely destroyed.
2. A military barracks completely destroyed after being set on fire.
3. An ammunition depot destroyed.

Enemy reinforcements were immediately rushed to the settlement, backed by helicopters and airplanes which dropped flares over the area and participated in the bombardment and machine-gun fire.

The covering group of our commandos consequently clashed with the enemy reinforcements, using all types of weapons, including anti-tank rockets and mortars. Our forces were able to destroy an enemy tank and two armoured vehicles. After a long battle, in which the enemy used all types of weapons, our unit was able to return to its base, having lost six martyrs in the battle.

The enemy admitted the operation and the fact that it was an extensive one; and also admitted a number of casualties in its ranks.

COMMANDO ATTACK IN JERUSALEM

No. 50/79:

Acting on orders from the General Command of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution, commandos of special unit "A", on April 17, headed towards their target in Jerusalem, and placed timed explosive charges inside a bus on the No. 19 line operating between Jerusalem and Ain-Karem, while it was parked in the central bus station.

At 12:05 p.m., 15 minutes after the departure of the bus, one of the passengers discovered the charge, and immediately notified the driver who stopped and asked all passengers to leave the bus. But while the passengers were leaving, the charge went off, killing or wounding a large number of passengers, destroying the bus, and breaking shop and house windows in the surrounding region.

The explosion was heard all over the city of Jerusalem, and a large number of citizens were arrested by the police and frontier guards on charges of involvement in the operation. Meanwhile, the streets of the Western district were completely emptied of Israeli settlers out of fear of further explosions.

All our commandos returned safely to base.

COMMANDO CHARGE KILLS OR INJURES 5 ISRAELI SOLDIERS

In the twelfth operation against Israeli targets in less than two weeks, a special group of Palestinian commandos at dawn on April 18 planted an explosive charge on a foot-path leading to the Talpiot industrial area near Jerusalem. The path is used by Israeli patrols as part of the intensified Zionist security measures imposed recently in an attempt to limit the dramatic recent escalation in Palestinian commando operations.

The charge exploded on April 18th while an infantry police patrol was passing, killing or wounding five members of the patrol. Israeli authorities immediately carried out a massive campaign of arrests in Jerusalem of Palestinian citizens suspected of taking part in the operation.

As usual, the Israeli forces carried out a wide arrest campaign of Palestinian citizens in Jerusalem on charges of taking part in the operation. Our group came back safely to base.



Sami Haddawi

"UNITY IS A MUST"

Dr. Sami Haddawi was born in Jerusalem in 1904 in a Christian family. He studied and worked in Jerusalem and was a government official in charge of land taxation. He considers himself an authority on the land problem because he was responsible for maintaining a report about the ownership of Arab land. In 1948, he lost his home in Jerusalem but saved the records and documents because they belong to the Arabs and will explain what they owned in the country. He worked on these for four years. Later he went to U.N. to work on compiling an identification of all properties in Palestine. He resigned to open the Palestinian Refugee Office in Washington in 1956. Later he joined the Arab League and opened an additional office in

Texas. At present he lives in Canada.

Sami Haddawi has written about 35 publications on Palestinian and Arab affairs. Among his most famous is *"Bitter Harvest"*, first published in 1967 and would be revised soon. During his recent visit to the PLO, he talked with *"Palestine"*.

Q: What was the purpose of your visit to Lebanon?

A: I am a Palestinian author and I lecture on the Palestinian cause in the U.S.A., Canada, Australia and New Zealand. And naturally I must be well informed. I have not been here

for the last four years, so I felt I must make a trip and see for myself what is going on.

Q: Whom have you seen over here and what are your impressions?

A: I have seen a great deal. The mistaken belief outside is that the PLO is purely a political and a military organization. So I have gone to see the hospitals, schools and orphanages, and Samed establishments, including the carpentry shop and textile shops. I got three different feelings there: admiration; sadness; anger. As far as admiration is concerned, even I did not realize that the PLO has the activities it has in the various fields. Each time I spoke to the people who are working in Samed, in hospitals or other fields, I found a full determination and belief that victory is theirs and some day they will go back home. Their sense of Palestinian identity is very strong. Everyone I met, from little children to adults, can give you the name of their village or town in Palestine.

Another thing that I admired is that these people believe that the jobs they are doing will take them back to their homeland. They say that they will take the industry they are developing along with them.

The second feeling I had is sadness. I saw the victims of the latest attack on South Lebanon. I saw a woman with two of her feet cut off, and children who are shell-shocked, speechless and don't know who they are. One encounter especially depressed me, with a boy, 18, who picked up a U.S.-made cluster bomb. He lost his hand, and his face was badly mauled. He lost one eye and the other was damaged, so he can see very little. I stood there and wondered, if you want to compare what this boy went through and what Hitler did to the Jews, no "holocaust" could be worse than what I saw. What I saw angered me, and my anger was directed at the U.S. Western powers and Christianity, which is supposedly preaching love in the U.S. while the latter gives the Israelis cluster bombs to put them in the hands of children, because Palestinian children are future enemies of Israel. I speak as a Christian, and I am at the same time disgusted to be one. I will continue speaking about these three impressions in my speeches wherever I go, comparing what the Zionists did in Palestine and what Hitler did to the Jews.

Q: When you leave Lebanon and Syria, what do you intend to do?

A: In addition to giving lectures on the Palestinian cause to inform, in particular, the American, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand publics, I am revising my book *"Bitter*

Harvest", which was first published in 1967. I am going to bring it up to date, up to the so-called "peace agreement" signed by Sadat and Israel. It will appear in about two months.

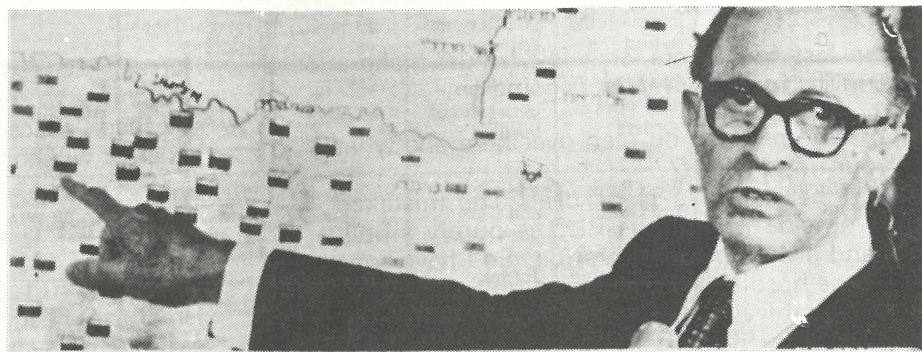
Q: What is your opinion about this "peace treaty"?

A: I don't think there is going to be peace. Israel has benefitted from certain things by getting them at once, and the U.S. is trying to build up a new axis to replace the U.S.-Iran-Israel axis against the Arabs. The U.S. thinks that Egypt will be able to replace Iran. But knowing Begin and his cohorts, Zionism and the Israelis have their aspirations in the area, and Egypt will become subservient to Israel. 40 million Egyptians are going to be slaves to the Israeli economy. Israelis are going there as industrialists, traders, etc. This is the danger of the agreement. But as far as peace is concerned, we are far away from peace. As one American politician stated recently, this separate peace agreement between Sadat and Israel is going to make Israel's attitude towards a comprehensive settlement more inflexible.

Without peace with the Palestinians there will be no peace. PLO representatives made this very clear when they stated that there is no peace without the Palestinians, and no Palestinians without the PLO. We are recognized by 105 nations in the world. It is not up to the U.S. or to Israel to tell us who is the representative of the Palestinians. The autonomy plan agreed upon in the treaty is not a solution, especially after Begin said "autonomy will be applied to individuals, not to territory."

Q: Is there anything else you would like to add?

A: I think there is a long road before us, and I see here that everybody is ready to do his job. We Palestinians must admit that we made some mistakes. In the past, we relied on others to do things for us. For example, in 1936, when we started our rebellion, the Arab states came and said we will help you. We relied on them, and lost. There is an Arab proverb that says: "Nothing will scratch your skin better than your own nails", and we should have heeded this from the beginning. Today, however, the PLO relies on itself. I feel we are on the right track. The only thing that I can suggest is the need for greater unity within the ranks of the PLO, and more unity within the Arab states. I believe that between Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and the Palestinians, we can gain victory over the Israelis, despite the fact that they have the U.S. behind them. But unity is a must.



Begin gives 'green light' for new settlements, after U.S.-Israeli-Sadat pact

MORE ZIONIST SETTLEMENTS AND LAND CONFISCATION IN OCCUPIED WEST BANK

Having obtained the consent of the Israeli authorities, the 'Gosh Imonim' extremist group plans to establish ten new Zionist settlements in the occupied West Bank. According to reports from the occupied territories, the land designated for the establishment of these settlements extends from Hebron in the South to Jenin in the North. The reports also affirmed that work on these settlements would begin during the celebrations of the Jewish passover.

The Israeli occupation authorities have also decided to proceed immediately with the establishment of two new settlements near Nablus in the West Bank, according to an Israeli Radio report on 11 April 1979. The decision was adopted following discussions which took place between a number of Israeli ministers following a suggestion submitted by the Deputy Minister of Defense.

Meanwhile, the military governor of Jenin summoned the Mayors of the villages of Jab'a, Maythalun and Sanur in the Jenin district to inform them about the Israeli military administration's decision to confiscate 750 dunums of land in Jabal Hraysh. The land is currently planted with olive trees, and belongs to Palestinian citizens from the three above-mentioned villages. The military governor also warned the land-owners that if any one of them should trespass into his for-

mer properties, he will be fined 500 Jordanian Dinars.

SETTLEMENT IN OCCUPIED GOLAN

Moreover, the Israeli settlement movement Hashomer Hatzair has decided to establish a new settlement in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. The news was confirmed by "Haaretz" on 12 April 1979, which reported that the Ministry of Education will provide the new settlement with a secondary school.

LAND THEFT IN GALILEE

The Israeli paper "Maariv" reported that the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency has decided to establish six new settlement posts in Galilee which would be called Marafid. These will be established within one month, to be followed by another 23 new observation points also in Galilee.

Meanwhile, the Executive Committee of the Zionist Regional Kibbutz Council, in its meeting on 8 April 1979, called for the construction of more settlements in Galilee, the Negev and the Arba valley.

MORE PALESTINIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS

Due to the escalation of Zionist repression and Palestinian resistance, Zionist jails are overcrowded with more and more political prisoners, most of them detained without trial or even any formal charges. At the same time, Zionist courts have stepped up their con-

victions of Palestinians.

The Zionist military court in Nablus sentenced a number of Palestinian youths from Nablus to long terms of imprisonment: Tayseer Daoud Abu Ghazala, 16, was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment; Husni Abdel Mutaleh Kalbouni, 17, to 20 years imprisonment, and two other young men whose names have not been disclosed, were sentenced to 18 and 10 years imprisonment, respectively.

The military court of Nablus also sentenced to life imprisonment a Palestinian citizen, Yousef Izzat Hassan Omar, for executing commando operations which led to the death of three Israeli frontier guards.

The Israeli military court in Hebron on 17 April 1979 sentenced Sheykh Anwar Abdel Hai Dawfesh, a Hebron Imam, to five years imprisonment, three of them suspended, on charges of affiliation to the Palestinian Revolution and resisting the occupation. A military tribunal in Jericho on 2 April, 1979, fined Samar Urayqat IL 6,000 for her participation in the recent demonstration in the city. At Na'lyn, the Israeli authorities arrested Hussein Shakir Ajza (25) and Muhammad Said Mehdi (19), also for taking part in demonstrations.

NABLUS MAYOR PROTESTS LAND CONFISCATION; IS PREVENTED FROM ATTENDING INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

The Mayor of Nablus, Bassam al-Shaqa'a has asked the Israeli mi-

litary governor of Nablus to cancel the occupation authorities' recent decision prohibiting him from leaving the occupied territories. But the Israeli military governor notified Shaqa'a that the decision would remain in force. Bassam al-Shaqa'a requested cancellation in order to attend the International Peace Conference, which will be held from May 4th to 6th in Berne, Switzerland. He had previously asked for permission to travel to collect funds for the Nablus municipality.

During a visit to the village of 'Assirah al-Shamaliya on April 16, al-Shaqa'a affirmed the solidarity of the Nablus Municipality and citizens with those of the village in their resistance to the Israeli authorities' recent confiscation of 900 dunums of land in the village. The land, which is located on Mount Nibal near Nablus, belongs to the villagers of 'Assirah al-Shamaliya and constitutes their main source of livelihood. The Israeli authorities recently notified the village municipality of their intention to confiscate the land for military and settlement purposes.

BEDOUIN RESISTANCE

Two Israeli soldiers have been wounded and several military vehicles damaged during clashes, on 5 April 1979, between the Zionist forces of repression in the Negev region and Arab Bedouins. The Bedouins already staged demonstrations on 4 April 1979 in protest against the construction of a road by the Zionist authorities, that



would lead through lands confiscated from the Bedouins.

WEST GERMAN ARMY ORGANIZES PRO-ZIONIST AFFRONT

The global Zionist 'Holocaust' campaign is a renewed huge attempt to exploit the Nazi crimes committed against Jews in Europe, not against Zionism, in order to cover present Zionist crimes against the Palestinian people and rally the dwindling 'sympathies' with the Zionist state of Israel. In the wake of this campaign, which has reached a special high tide in the Federal Republic of Germany, the West German Bundeswehr, in coopera-

tion with the "West German-Israeli Association", has organized a pro-Zionist propaganda exhibition in an army college at Hamburg under the fraudulent and arrogant Zionist slogan: "From the land of Palestine to the state of Israel."

The affront against the Arab and Palestinian people and their rights was inaugurated, on 9 April 1979, by West German Military Minister Apel. It is worth remembering that the West German Bundeswehr, apart from sending West German military supplies to Israel, itself uses some Israeli-made weaponry. Besides, the Bundeswehr maintains links with the Chilean military junta as well as other such regimes and trains Chilean officers.



The British Zionist Colonial Mission with Chaim Weizmann (foreground), conspiring in Palestine, August 1918

FROM SYKES-PICOT TO SADAT: ARAB REACTION, ZIONISM AND SELLOUT OF PALESTINE

31 years after the establishment of the Zionist entity on the soil of Palestine on 15 May 1948, and in the wake of the repercussions of the "peace" treaty signed by Sadat, Begin and Carter, we recall the treacherous role of Arab reactionary regimes and forces both before and after 1948. These regimes and forces have cooperated with imperialist and Zionist schemes in the area, as Palestine was usurped and the Zionist entity set up.

THE ENTANGLEMENT OF ARAB REACTION WITH IMPERIALIST COLONIALIST POWERS

Like the history of all peoples of the world, the history of the Arab nation and its peoples is played out on two levels: the class struggle inside Arab society, and the national struggle against foreign forces. Since the Arab peoples were dominated by the ruling structures formed by colonial bourgeois classes, their destiny was subjected to the greedy interests of the colonial

powers and the narrow interests of the colonial Arab bourgeoisie.

At the beginning of this century, Sharif Hussein of Mecca was a leader of Arab tribes in the Arabian Peninsula. During World War I, he reached an agreement with the Allied forces (France and Britain) to join them against the Ottoman Empire, which occupied the Arab East. In return, Hussein insisted that France and Britain guarantee the national independence of a pan-Arab kingdom in the area. This Britain appeared to do in the famous Hussein-McMahon Correspondence of 1915-16. However, at the same time that Britain was making these promises to Hussein and the Arabs, she was secretly plotting with France to divide the Arab East between them. This plot was enshrined in the infamous Sykes-Picot agreement.

In 1917, the new Bolshevik government in Russia published the Sykes-Picot agreement, and Britain issued the Balfour Declaration, promising



Palestinians fleeing from Jaffa to escape Zionist terror in April 1948



King Abdallah: no orders to defend Palestine

a national home for the Jews in an Arab land, Palestine. Despite these blows, however, Hussein did not break his alliance with France and Britain, but compelled the Arabs to go on trusting these perfidious "friends." By maintaining the alliance and sacrificing Arab rights, Hussein hoped to gain thrones for himself and his family. For Hussein, imperialist domination and exploitation of the Arab masses and their natural resources was not too high a price to pay for crowns and royal titles.

THE CLASS NATURE OF ARAB REACTION

During the first half of this century, the Arab upper classes changed from practicing a pre-capitalist mode of production to a colonial capitalist mode of production. The means of production were transferred to the colonial - bourgeois class, and the political life of this class was totally controlled by the imperialist and colonialist powers. As a consequence of this, mass revolts which broke out in this period were either sold down the river by these classes to the colonialists, who extinguished them by force or fire, or were infiltrated by the agents of both the colonial classes and colonialists in order to divert the revolts. This is what happened to the 1919 Egyptian revolt, the 1936 Palestinian revolt, and other revolts in Iraq, Syria and Lebanon. Anwar Abdel-Malik, the noted Egyptian historian, says in his book "Egypt: Military Society" that the Egyptian government and king were controlled by the British High Commissioner in Cairo, who had the ability to topple or form Egyptian governments at will, especially during the

1940's. He says: "The war in Palestine (1948) aimed to enable the Arab reactionary governments to launch a campaign against the left-wing organizations...When the state of emergency was declared on 15 May 1948 in Egypt, thousands of communists, unionists, progressives and left-wing Wafdists were dragged into the concentration camps of Tur on the shore of the Red Sea."

THE ARAB REACTIONARY BETRAYAL

Abdullah al-Tall, one of the key aides in the 1940's to Hussein's son King Abdullah of Transjordan reveals in his memoirs many documents and stories about Abdullah's secret meetings and agreements with the Zionist leaders, among them Ben Gurion and Golda Meir, in Jericho.

Between 1947 and 1949, King Abdullah was assigned by the Arab League as the commander of the Arab Legion, which was supposed to defend Arab territories and liberate Palestine. However this army, led by a British officer, John Bagot Glubb, failed even to secure the territory allocated to the Palestinian Arabs by the UN partition resolution of 1947. Although the Palestinian masses and fighters lacked weapons, ammunition and organization, they defended their villages and towns to the last bullet. Many of them joined the volunteer units called the "Army of Salvation."

The Arab armies that were supposed to help the Palestinians were a joke. At one stage of the

FROM SYKES-PICOT TO SADAT: ARAB REACTION, ZIONISM AND SELLOUT OF PALESTINE

ARAB REACTION, ZIONISM AND SELLOUT OF PALESTINE

war, the royal Iraqi army failed to march one step forward, or even to defend its positions, although the balance of forces was in its favor. The reason was that it had "no orders" from the higher military leadership of Baghdad. On the Egyptian front in southern Palestine, the royal Egyptian army played a shameful role in the war due to its higher leadership, linked with British imperialism. The army was equipped with useless weapons. Even the rifles exploded in the hands of the soldiers when they tried to fire them. The late President Nasser, who was an officer in the Egyptian army and fought in the 1948 Palestine war, said in his war memoirs that "we launched a war without the necessary preparation. Our commanders in the battlefield had to carry out instructions from Cairo which were very far from the realities and needs of the battlefield...And in New York, where the UN Security Council is located, there were people with the ability to silence our guns merely by signalling with their fingers."

The Arab reactionary regimes entered the 1948 war under pressure from the Arab masses, and to secure a part of Palestine for a new pro-colonial regime composed of the West and East banks of the Jordan River. The function of the Jordanian regime for the last thirty years has been to protect the exposed eastern flank of the Zionist entity. Other Arab reactionary regimes of the time, such as Iraq, Yemen, Egypt and Morocco, performed a considerable service for the Zionists when they expelled tens of thousands of Arab Jews from their homelands and sent them to Israel. Meanwhile, Arab prisons were crowded with prisoners arrested on charges of attacking Israeli military installations in the early 1950's. Many of these guerilla groups were hounded and eliminated by the Arab governments, especially in Jordan and Lebanon.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

In analyzing the social structure of the ruling classes in the Arab world and the socio-historical conditions of Arab society, we find that the Sadat betrayal is not a unique phenomenon in the history of Arab reaction. Only the masks



Sadat, the Arab Quisling

and characters have changed, while the role, plot and theme are the same. Sadat's political line is consistent with the class nature of his regime.

U.S. imperialism's goal of setting up neo-colonial regimes to protect monopolist interests is not a new one. It failed totally and dramatically in Indochina, Iran, Afghanistan and elsewhere in Africa and Latin America. In the Middle East, the speeded-up class transformation and the rising class consciousness of the Arab working masses are pushing forward the wheel of change in new radical forms of struggle. The masses have started to realize the necessity of a broad coalition of Arab progressive and patriotic organizations in one united national front.

May 15th, the day of Zionist usurpation in Palestine, is a shameful anniversary in the history of Arab reaction. It is also a good lesson for the masses and national organizations, teaching them not to rely on the colonial comprador classes to achieve basic rights and interests. Sadat and the axis he represents are acting in harmony with their class nature, and it is natural that they should suffer the same fate as their predecessors, Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam, the Shah of Iran, King Farouk of Egypt, King Abdullah of Jordan and Nuri al-Said of Iraq.



Chairman Arafat meets ZANU leaders Mozenda and Doramanzi

ZANU ON ZIMBABWE ELECTION FRAUD:

"WE ARE NOT FIGHTING THE COLOUR, BUT THE EXPLOITATIVE SYSTEM"

During the visit to Beirut in mid-April of Comrade Simon Mozenda, Vice President of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), and Comrade Charles Doramanzi, member of the Central Committee and the General Command of ZANU, Comrade Simon Mozenda gave the following interview to "Palestine".

Q: What is your opinion regarding the so-called election that is being held in Zimbabwe?

A: "Well, to us who are waging the armed struggle in Zimbabwe, there is no reason to believe that this sham election will change anything. What the regime of Ian Smith is doing now is no different from what has been going on

since 1965 when they declared 'independence', and later declared a republic. From that time they have had five constitutions. This time they recruited a few of the black parties whom they now parade as some people who represent other people. It is common knowledge that people are being forced by their employers, by what they call the auxiliaries, to go and show their support. But that makes no difference to us. We want our country, a country where everybody will be free.

"We are not fighting the colour of a person, we are fighting the system. We are not fighting Smith because he is white, no, but we are

ZANU ON ZIMBABWE ELECTION FRAUD:

**"WE ARE NOT FIGHTING
THE COLOUR, BUT THE
EXPLOITATIVE SYSTEM"**



The 'free' elections

fighting to destroy the exploitative system which has been introduced in our country. This so-called "internal agreement" which they reached last year has not altered the exploitative system. Whatever regime which comes out of this sham election will not have any control over the army, the police the civil service or the judiciary. Where on earth have you ever heard of a government that is functioning without the police, without the army, without the judiciary, without the civil service?

"The commissions that have been created to run these organs will maintain the status quo in the country. This is why we say the sham election alters nothing, even if the Western countries recognize the regime to safeguard their interests in the country. It will change nothing for us, we will fight all."

Q: After these elections, what do you think will be the next attempt of imperialism to liquidate the struggle of the Zimbabwean people?

A: "Well, all I can say is that the Western countries, the U.S.A. and Britain in particular, have always had two options, one within the country of Zimbabwe, and one outside of it. These options have been worked in such a way that when they see that they are losing by the internal option then they pretend to come in and sort of work with us who are outside. For instance, when the Anglo-American proposals were introduced the Patriotic Front accepted and reacted to them. At the time we agreed to have a meeting with the other parties in Malta, but when Smith refused, the meeting was not held. Later a meeting was held in Malta, and Smith did not come. The second meeting was held in

Dar Es Salam, and was called Malta 2. There the Anglo-Americans suggested that they wanted elections to be held in the country wherein everybody would participate. The Patriotic Front clearly stated that we are for fair elections. We stated that if anybody is elected fairly, it will be fair enough, because we have nothing to fear. For the elections to be fair, we suggested that they be conducted by a civilian force from the United Nations. Voters have to be registered, constituencies have to be defined and then the manning of election should follow.

"Later on we were told that Smith had refused and the all-party conference was never held. Now the sham elections are being presented as elections held by the people of Zimbabwe. If fair elections are held Smith and company are aware they will not win. How can fair elections be held in a country where 90% of the land is under martial law? Where people cannot move around at night, and if they do will be shot on sight? If there is going to be a fair election where people take over their country, why can't it be open with everybody allowed to participate? ZANU and ZAPU have been banned in the country. Only puppet parties have been allowed to function. This is not fair at all — these are only manoeuvres by the Western countries.

"How can a regime which has been proclaimed illegal be fair? The constitution they are working under is illegal; the U.N., the British and the U.S. have all pronounced it illegal. But now they are working out ways of recognizing the regime to protect their vested interests.

"The British have sent members of Parliament and the Americans members of their Senate to observe the sham elections. All have

come of course as individuals, not as government representatives. This is because those governments are ashamed to send representatives in public before the world. But we are aware that if the elections turn out to be a failure, the Anglo-Americans will claim that they have not sent observers, and if the elections are better, they will say they had sent men who reported back to us that the elections were fair and successful. This comes within the framework of the two other options they have been playing.

"As for us, we are determined to get our country. We can no longer chose to remain slaves, as we are and as we have been, we have decided to fight, and fight we shall."

Q: Could you brief us about the problems met by Zimbabwean refugees as consequence of Smith's air raids?

A: "The Rhodesians mainly raid our refugee camps. We have camps in Mozambique, not military camps as claimed by Smith, but what we call transitory camps. We have over 100,000 refugees in Mozambique who run their own projects, projects which Smith comes to destroy. We have schools for small children which are also being bombed. This is our major problem.

"At the same time Smith also bombs Mozambiquan targets, trying to force them not to keep us there. But our people, together with the Mozambiquan people, are out to frustrate all attempts of intimidation.

"Our fighters are found inside Zimbabwe and not in camps controlled by the U.N. or any other humanitarian organization. The West turns a deaf ear to the atrocities being committed against our people. But if three whites are killed they will raise hell — the newspapers will discuss it for weeks.

Q: Do you see any similarity between what is being done by Ian Smith in Southern Africa and Israel in the Middle East?

A: "I know that during the 1967 war of aggression in the Middle East, Rhodesian as well as South African soldiers came to fight on the side of Israel. We know very well that most of the planes that raid us are being flown by Israeli-trained pilots. The Smith regime is proud to proclaim that the raids are being carried out in the Israeli style. So I can say there is not only a similarity of methods, but even military cooperation.

"We have captured quite a lot of Israeli-made weapons. On one occasion when we shot down a Rhodesian warplane we found that the pilot was from Israel and at the same time a South African national. The dilemma we have is that we don't know who is a British citizen or an Israeli or a South African. We don't know at times who is who and who is what.

Q: The national liberation struggle of the Zimbabwean people, like those of Namibia, Azania (South Africa) and Palestine, is being waged against the remnants of the colonial era. How do you envisage the relations between the national liberation struggles in Africa and that of the Palestinian people?

A: "We in ZANU and you, the Palestinians, are in the same trench. We are fighting the same enemy. Your failure is our failure and your success is our success, because the capitalism and colonialism which we fight have no demarcation, and do not belong just to this country or that country. They are one and the same. This is why I came to Lebanon, to brief Chairman Yasser Arafat and the PLO about the situation in my country, and to learn more about the situation here since we believe the struggle is one. In international meetings, like the one held recently in Korea, we the national liberation movements speak as one. A Palestinian or some one from our movement can speak for all."

Q: Has your visit helped to strengthen the bonds of common struggle between the peoples of Zimbabwe and Palestine?

A: "Our visit has been immensely successful. We have visited workshops and other installations. These visits have been very helpful to us, since we are also trying such projects.

"We in Zimbabwe believe that the means of struggle are chosen by ourselves, and then we ask our friends to help us. In the case of the PLO, we believe they know the enemy better. The enemy is formidable. The PLO needs better methods to confront it and it needs the solidarity of us all.

"The enemy will even go to the extent of recruiting from within the movement, and this is where vigilance is called for from both of us. We who are in the same trench have to examine the methods being used by the colonizers and imperialists. We shall win, it might take time, but win we shall. The Palestinians will go back, and so will we."

"We are determined to get our country, we can no longer choose to remain slaves, we have decided to fight, and fight we shall."

"We and the Palestinian people are in the same trench. We are fighting the same enemy... because the capitalism and colonialism which we are fighting have no demarcation."

**ZANU Vice President
Simon Mozenda**

'PALESTINE'
SHORT
STORY

NURSE MAHMOUD HUSSEIN

BY MAHMOUD LABADI

He was a fresh young man in the springtime of his life, his face lit up with a permanent smile, a childlike innocence in his features. He was less than 22 years old at that time. Mahmoud Hussein was short in build, broad-shouldered and sturdy, which indicated that he engaged in physical work or sport. The lines of his face, innocent but with a touch of sternness, suggested that he had experienced both the sweetness and bitterness of life.

Mahmoud Hussein entered Tahir's room with shy steps, greeted him and shook his hand, smiling as if he had known him for many years. He introduced himself in a serious tone of voice with the words: "Nurse Mahmoud Hussein." Tahir looked at him in surprise, and felt for a moment almost as if he were an officer inspecting his troops in open country. But he looked at Mahmoud questioningly, as if asking him for further clarification concerning this mystery without uttering a word. Mahmoud Hussein noticed the confusion which was visible in Tahir's face, and quickly removed his perplexity by smiling and saying, "You're right. Of course, you don't know me. I'm from your village, from our country, from Yamun." Tahir's features relaxed then, and he embraced his visitor warmly.

"Welcome, fragrance of our country," he said. "Welcome, fragrance of our country. Come, sit down. Welcome, welcome." Curiosity overcame Tahir, and he wanted to learn more and more about his guest.

"Tell me," he asked, "whose son are you, what's your family? And from what part of the village?"

"I'm Hussein the Camel driver's son," Mahmoud Hussein answered warmly and spontaneously. "Don't you remember him? I was a small child when you left the country to work in Kuwait," he added.

"Ah, yes, I still remember your father well, God be with him. Tell me, Mahmoud, is your father still alive?"

"Yes," Mahmoud replied, "he still works with camels just like before, but he's got a bit older as the days pass."

Conversation between the two dwelt on the village and its inhabitants, longingly and tenderly. A film of the past came back to Tahir's mind, and he remembered that child with the shaven head who used to play barefoot in the village streets, or ride in front of his father on the donkey which led the caravan of three or four camels that his father owned. Homesickness for his country began to draw his memory back to a long film of rugged brown faces scorched by the hot rays of the sun, those familiar faces dear to his heart, among whom he had grown up, to the untarred streets and narrow, winding lanes of the village, and the almond, fig, olive and pomegranate trees. He wondered whether these trees still bore blossoms and buds in the springtime as before. And the girls who went to the spring in the afternoon — did they still carry their water jars on their heads, and sway beneath them like bamboo reeds? And did they still wear their beautiful embroidered dresses, or did they now wear black in mourning after the occupation?

Ten years had now passed since Tahir had been able to visit his relatives in the village which was now bound by the chains of the alien Zionist occupation. And his mother, how was she? And had his brothers lost their smiles under the occupation? At this point, a profound, burning sorrow filled with resolve spread over their faces and escaped from their chests in a deep sigh. Tahir grasped the situation, and in order to break the silence, he said: "But tell me, Mahmoud, you introduced yourself as Nurse Mahmoud Hussein. What are you doing here in Beirut? Are you working in one of the hospitals?"

"What are you saying?" Mahmoud asked proudly. "I'm working as a nurse in the Revolution. I'm a combatant nurse in the revolutionary forces, in the Special Battalion."

"Really?" Tahir asked in surprised admiration.

"Yes, man. What do you think?"

"God bless you and preserve you. So we're both in the Revolution and the Resistance." In a friendly tone, Tahir went on, "God bless the fine young men who are loyal to their country and people. So we're both in the same battle.

This is a great occasion."

Tahir then remembered the popular proverb: "Whoever wants to work as a camel driver must widen the door of his house." Likewise, whoever wants to free his country must not be reluctant to give his blood and his youth. He must be prepared for the ultimate sacrifice. Without knowing how, Tahir recalled the long line of young revolutionaries who had risen to defend their country and fallen on the field of honour. He remembered how young men had died one after another, going to the battlefield to return as a poster on the walls. There were so many of those posters bearing the photographs of those killed in action, they had become part of everyday life. And this serious young man, a son of the proud village, had come to engage the arrogant, savage enemy in combat. His Arab soul refused to surrender to the occupation, so he had joined the revolutionaries inside occupied territory, to carry out military operations against the occupation forces and rouse the students to strike and demonstrate, until the enemy had discovered his secret. His comrades had ordered him to leave the country, for fear that he would join the ranks of detainees in the prison of the occupation, and might divulge his comrades' secrets under savage torture at the hands of the executioners.

A brotherly relationship grew up between the two which became stronger as the days passed in spite of the difference in their ages. Mahmoud Hussein continued to visit Tahir whenever he had his weekly or monthly leave, talk to him about political questions, the development of events and his personal problems. Whenever Mahmoud Hussein visited his fellow-villager Tahir and did not find him, he would leave him a note with the words: "I came to visit you and unfortunately did not find you. Nurse Mahmoud Hussein."

Like most young men of his age, Mahmoud Hussein used to think about marrying the girl of his dreams. One day, he went to visit Tahir with a cheerful, relaxed expression in his face. "I want you to come with me to Damascus," he said in an embarrassed tone of voice.

"Damascus? Everything's alright, I hope," Tahir said, wondering. "Everything's alright, I hope."

"I want you to come to Damascus with me for my engagement to a fine girl."

"And what's she doing in Damascus?" Tahir asked jokingly.

"She's Palestinian girl from Yarmouk refugee camp in Damascus," Mahmoud Hussein replied.

Tahir smiled broadly and leant back, saying, "Tell me who this girl is and whether you know her?" He answered, "she's the daughter of a man from our village called Zaghul, whom you undoubtedly must know." So the two agreed to go to Damascus.

The days went by, the civil war in Lebanon had begun to spread and escalate and its characteristics and purposes were becoming more and more clear. In spite of the Revolution's cautiousness about involving itself in the civil war, it found no way to free itself from the burdens of this ruinous war which devoured many of its material resources and many sincere patriotic young men. At the battle of Tal Al-Zaatar, the civil war reached its height and the vicious siege was tightened around that Palestinian refugee camp inside the areas held by the fascist right wing. Loyal young men rushed forward to break the siege on this tormented refugee camp, which in the days of peace had been a reservoir of cheap manpower.

Although he was a nurse, Mahmoud Hussein's proud sense of honour compelled him to be one of the first men to come forward to break the siege and rescue the civilians who were enduring intense shelling by the right-wing Phalangists with artillery of various calibres. In the battle of Monte Verdi, Mahmoud Hussein was killed in action with two of his revolutionary comrades in a forward position. Tahir did not learn of what had happened to his young friend until he saw Mahmoud Hussein's photograph with those of his two martyred comrades on a single poster on the walls of West Beirut. Since he had not been a senior commander, Mahmoud Hussein joined the immortals without his death attracting any attention or causing any sensation. He was like the other revolutionary combatants who had gone before him on the same road on the field of honour. He had worked silently and died in action silently, as an unknown soldier.

Mahmoud Hussein left behind his young fiancée in Damascus, in Yarmouk refugee camp, weeping over the pain of separation, and his mother under the occupation, heartbroken with agony over her lost son, and his father Hussein the camel driver awaiting his son's return with the convoys of revolutionaries returning under the banners of victory.

Mahmoud Hussein had visited Tahir for the last time during the war before going to the mountains. Not finding him, he had written on the door with a blue pen these words which remained carved on the door as in Tahir's soul: "I came to visit you, but I'll be back. Nurse Mahmoud Hussein."

* An area in the mountains above Tal Al Zaatar.

PALESTINIAN FOLKLORE WINS HEARTS IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY



Palestinian folklore troupe enthuses Norwegian school children

A Palestinian folklore troupe toured Sweden and Norway from 14 March to 10 April, 1979. The visit was sponsored and organized by Palestine solidarity groups in Sweden in coordination with PLO offices in Stockholm and by a joint committee of the two solidarity organizations in Norway: "Palestine Committee" and "Palestine Front".

After the return of the troupe to Beirut, "Palestine" had an interview with two members of the troupe: comrade Gharibe, deputy director, and comrade Salah, designer of the folklore dances. Following is their report:

"On 18 March 1979, the first performance began at a large theatre in Stockholm where more than 900 people attended the show. Among those attending were representatives of the Arab diplomatic corps, delegates from socialist countries, representatives of the Swedish Royal Palace and reporters from most Swedish

newspapers and magazines, in addition to the Swedish public. The performance took about two and a half hours.

"Meanwhile, in Stockholm, the Israeli ambassador was very upset with our presentation. He asked the local authorities to show on television a Zionist film "Holocaust" to coincide with our performance schedule. The Swedish audience, who saw the Zionist film, this time did not fall victim to the Israeli propaganda. They answered the Israelis: 'Hitler committed these atrocities against' the Jews, not Zionist Israel; and it was the Nazis, but not the Palestinian people, who were responsible.'

"When Sadat signed his betrayal treaty with Begin and Carter on 26 March 1979, we participated in demonstrations with Arabs and Swedes against the Egyptian embassy in Stockholm. The troupe also toured some major Swedish towns such as Malmoe, Goeteborg and Uppsala where

it received welcomes.

NORWAY: "PALESTINIAN ART MUST WIN"

"At Oslo airport in Norway, the dancing troupe was showered with roses. The euphoria suggested that the Palestinian people and their cause are deeply rooted in the hearts of the Norwegian people. The first performance in Oslo was performed at the largest theatre where more than 1800 persons attended the show. The "Eurovision Song Contest" was being held in Jerusalem, and our show coincided with it to express our opposition to holding this contest in our occupied homeland, Palestine.

"During the show, a special message from Chairman Arafat was read to the audience. The Norwegians sensed that the Palestinian leadership was wholeheartedly with the festival, and the PLO leadership thanked them for their solidarity with the Palestinian people. The impression of and reaction to the Palestinian folklore dances show that the Norwegian people have a genuine understanding of our people, their culture, and characteristics.

"So we succeeded in presenting before the Norwegian people the other side of our struggle, the protection and maintaining of our deep-rooted traditions, civilization, ideals and character which all are indispensable factors for the victory of our cause. Therefore, the Norwegian newspapers commented that "Palestinian art and legacy must win at the long run". They also said that the visit was an "enormous attack" against Zionism.

"In Trondheim, for example, we met the director of the National theatre for popular dancing in Trondheim. He admired and applauded our folklore dances, and he invited three Norwegian folklore dancing groups to perform before us. We exchanged folkloric dances and learned from each other. They did not expect that the Palestinian people, who are well known for their courage, also have this degree of artistic refinement. Students in schools who knew nothing about Palestine or the Palestinians, except what was given to them by the Zionists to study said they were surprised by our folkloric dances.

"The Palestinian exhibition held in Oslo from 25 March to 1 April included film presentations and folklore dresses and handicrafts. There were additional performances, especially in the major Norwegian cities of Tromso, Bergen, Odda and Skien.

Festival 25.-31.mars '79
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ARR: Aksjonskomiteen
Støttet av: Palestinsfronten og Palestinskomiteen

"Palestine Festival" poster

"Three troupes also participated in the festival, one from Britain and two from Norway. "A Norwegian woman who was in charge of presenting Palestinian films in Oslo was subjected to an act of kidnapping and beating by Zionist elements, but she was lucky that policemen were close and helped her.

"The troupe, on request, recorded some songs for the Swedish radio. Swedish and Norwegian television stations filmed parts of our performances. The troupe also pointed out to the press the role of Palestinian women in the revolution.

"On this occasion, we must note that the success of the Palestinian folklore troupe was due to the joint effort of both Norwegian solidarity organizations, "Palestine Committee" and "Palestine Front", who worked together in solidarity with the Palestinian people. Also we have to thank the Swedish solidarity groups for their cooperation and solidarity activities."

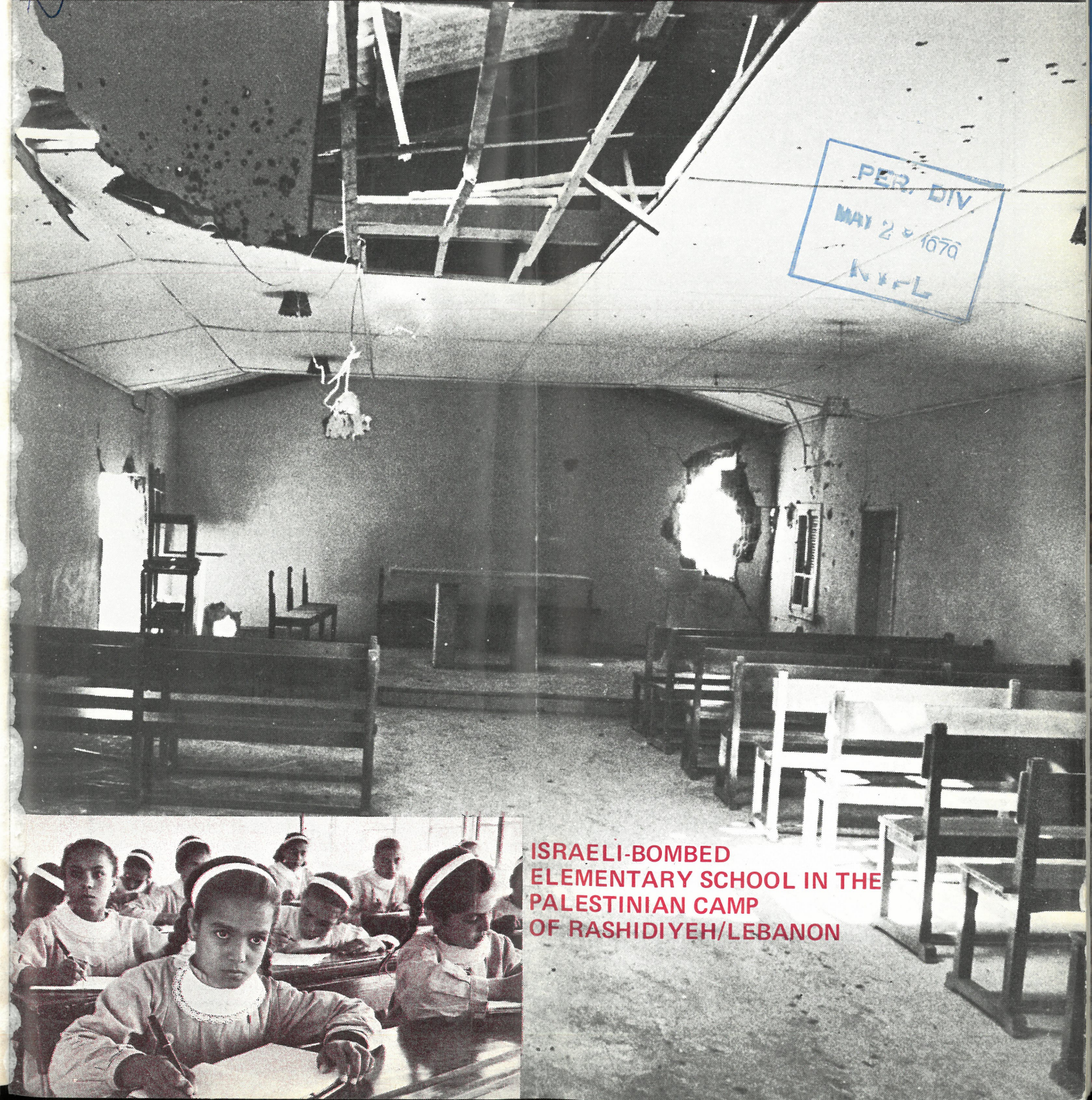


POSTER ISSUED BY THE "JEWISH ALLIANCE AGAINST ZIONISM",
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ISRAELI-BOMBED
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN THE
PALESTINIAN CAMP
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