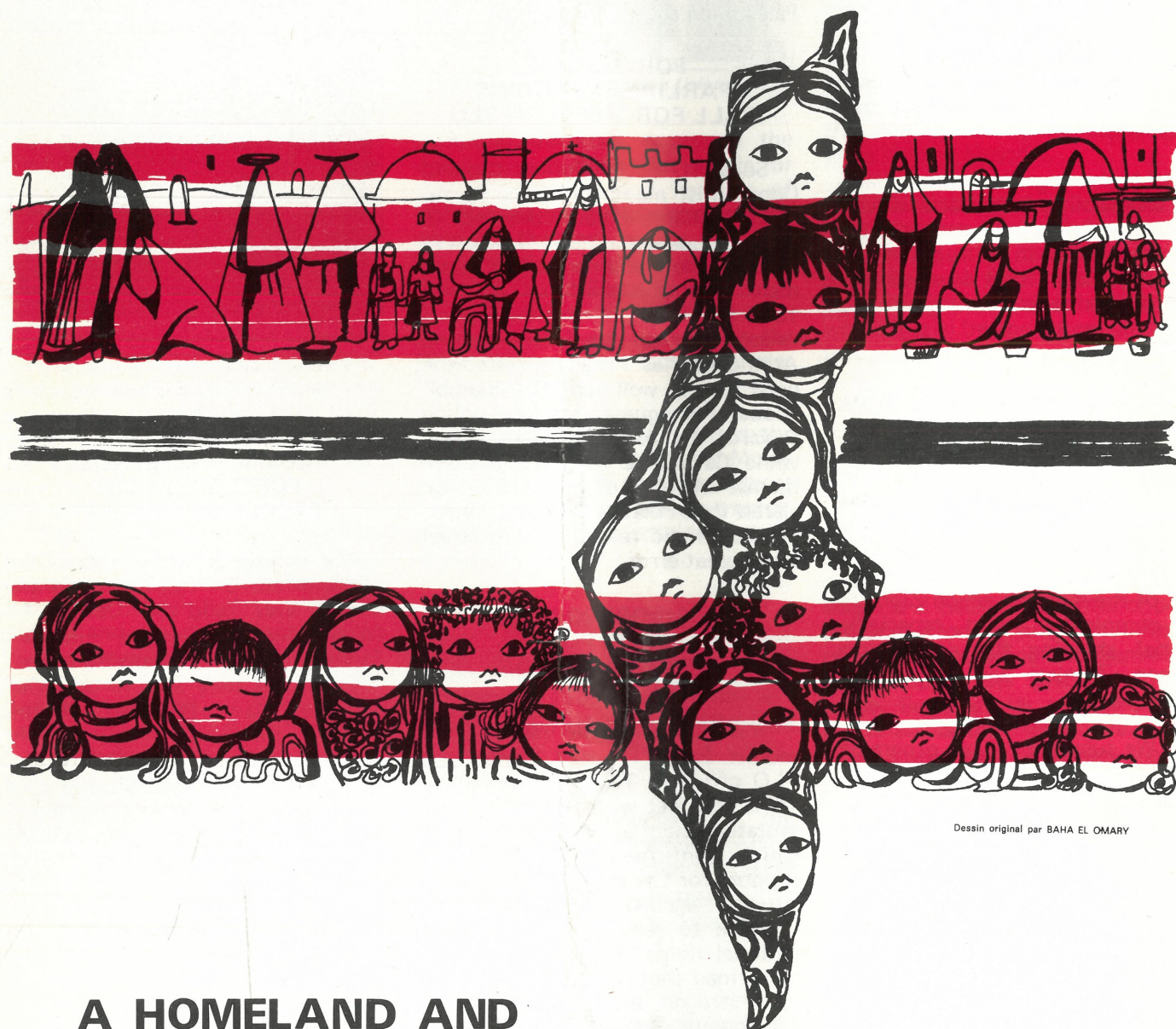




INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD



Dessin original par BAHÁ EL OMARÝ

**A HOMELAND AND
HAPPINESS FOR THE PALESTINIAN CHILDREN**

Editeur responsable Jean Delfosse — 1, rue H. Simons — 1160 Bruxelles.

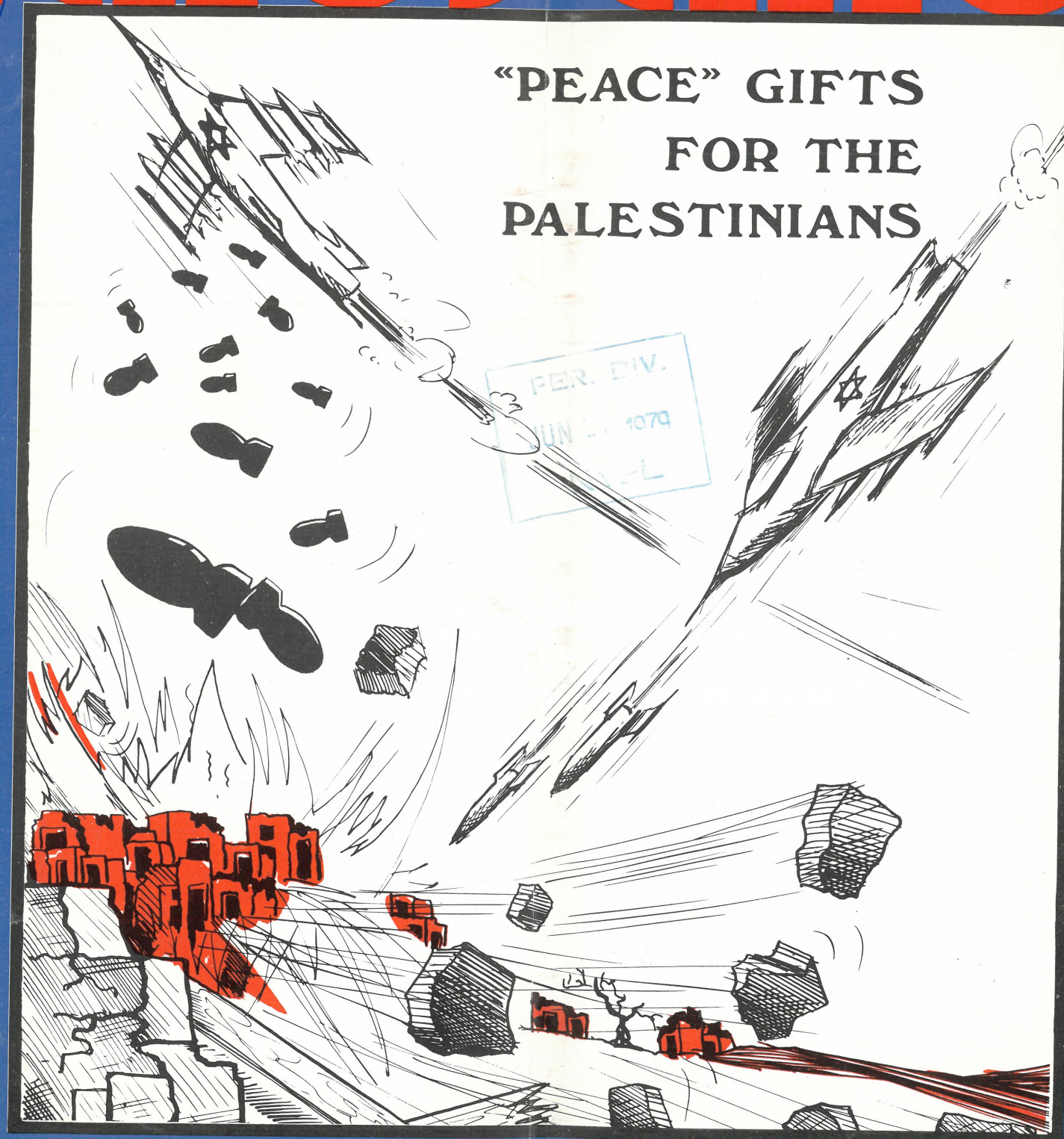
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FOR SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINE

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bulletin**

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16-31 May 1979

Palestine

"PEACE" GIFTS FOR THE PALESTINIANS



TO OUR READERS....

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

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

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

We hope to continue on the road to victory.

Palestine

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EDITORIAL

SADAT - THE OUTCAST

Sadat is getting more and more isolated. The Arab countries condemned him at the Arab Summit of Baghdad in November last year and at the Conference of the Ministers for Finance and Foreign Affairs on March 27, 1979. At their Foreign Ministers' Conference convening in Fez, Morocco, the Moslem countries refused to receive his delegation. Consequently, Sadat was ousted from the Arab and Islamic community. The international community is criticizing his separate 'peace' initiative as a step not sufficient to solve the Middle East conflict.

In Egypt, Sadat is becoming alienated from his people who are getting more and more critical of his single-handed step. Knowing this fact, Sadat is intensifying his talks on Palestine and the Palestinians. He even called for an inter-Islamic conference to discuss the liberation of Jerusalem. All this has a pre-calculated purpose: He wants to prove to his people that he is not a traitor. Since he is also worried about his continued isolation, he tries to do his best to get out of it.

But the unfortunate Sadat is not rewarded by his new allies and friends, the Israelis. Neither is he awarded by his main sponsor, the U.S. administration. Israel's arrogant statements concerning the West Bank and Gaza, and their settlements policy in these territories are exposing more and more the triviality of the Sadat 'peace' initiative. The Israeli conception on the future of the Palestinian people, which suits well into the dark ages of medieval history, is no encouragement to Sadat's attempts to convince his Arab and Palestinian brothers of the authenticity of the separate 'peace' initiative.

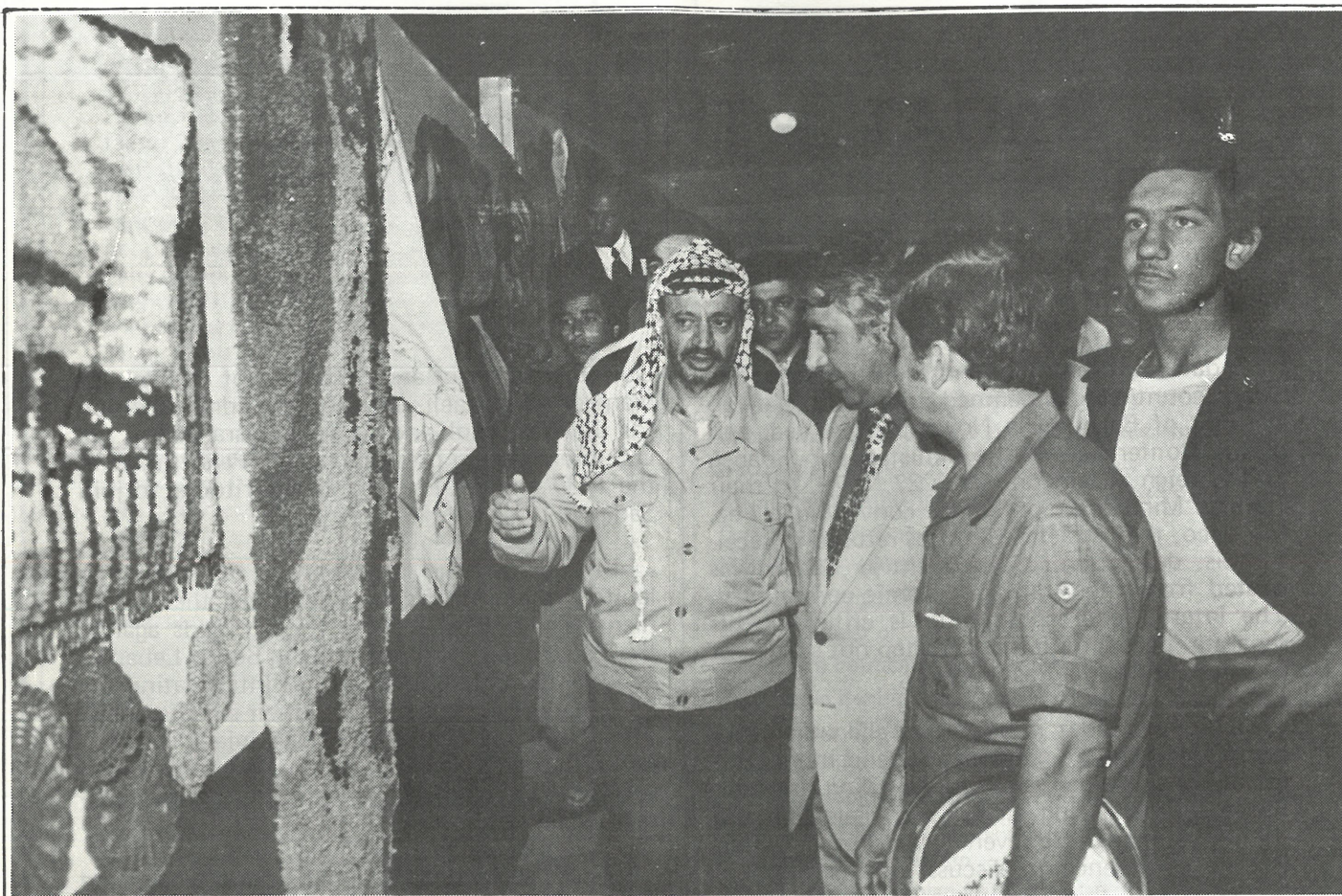
Sadat together with his new allies and sponsors are trying to find new Palestinian Sadats to join his treason. They want to find Palestinian

Quislings to negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians on the Israeli-proposed self-administration for the West Bank and Gaza. The Israelis and the U.S. are exerting pressure on the Palestinians in the PLO and in the occupied territories to join Sadat.

In Lebanon, the Israelis are at the same time launching a war of genocide against the Palestinians. Their daily shelling and air raids against the Palestinian refugee camps in South Lebanon as well as in the North aim at intimidating the PLO leadership and breaking their steadfastness. The Israeli war against the Palestinians in Lebanon is backed by the U.S. and by Sadat who also want to get rid of all voices opposing the separate initiative.

Sadat surrendered himself totally to the hands of Israel and the U.S., the enemies of the Palestinian and Arab nation, and sooner or later he will pay for that. The Egyptian people will very soon discover the facts and will refuse the humiliation imposed on them by Begin's arrogance and Sadat's initiative. Sadat cannot fool his people all the time and he cannot alienate the Egyptian people from the Arab and Islamic nations. Sadat's isolation is growing, and it may extend to include the African nations and the non-aligned countries who are also critical of his separate 'peace' initiative.

The Palestinian Question still is the crux of the Middle East conflict, and as long as it is not settled their will be no peace in the region. All nations all over the world are becoming more and more aware of this fact, despite the effective Israeli propaganda machine and its influence on the public opinion in the U.S.. Sadat has to learn a lesson from the Shah's experience, otherwise he will sooner or later be swept away by his people.



Chairman Arafat visiting exhibition in Damascus

PALESTINIAN EXHIBITION IN DAMASCUS

The Second Palestinian Poster Exhibition was inaugurated at the National Museum in Damascus on May 14 under the sponsorship of Dr. Najah al-Attar, Syrian Minister of Education and National Guidance, and in the presence of Abdel Muhsin Abu Maizar, PLO Official Spokesman, and a number of Arab and European diplomats and artists. Abu Maizar thanked Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, Dr. Najah al-Attar and the Syrian people for their willingness to sponsor and host the exhibition.

CUBAN MESSAGE: "U.S. PEACE WILL NOT MISLEAD ANYONE"

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and General Commander of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution, received a message on April 30 from Fidel Castro, General Secretary of the Cuban Communist Party, in reply to Arafat's cable on the occasion of the twenty-first anniversary of the Cuban revolution's victory. The message reaffirmed the Cuban Government's and Party's support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people, led by the PLO, to regain their national rights. Cas-

tro also condemned the agreement concluded between Egypt and Israel because it ignores the national rights of the Palestinian people, and will not lead to a just solution or a permanent peace in the Middle East. He said that the US peace will not mislead anyone, because imperialism wants to safeguard its interests in the region, especially after the success of the Iranian Revolution and the dissolution of CENTO.

POLAND REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE

Yasser Arafat received on May 2, the Polish Ambassador in Beirut,

who handed him a letter from the Secretary of the Central Committee of the United Labour Party of Poland, Edward Gierek. The letter was in answer to Arafat's letter about the latest developments in the area. The letter condemned Sadat's agreement with the Zionist regime and said it contradicts the requirements for a just and comprehensive settlement. It also creates new dangers in the Middle East. The letter renewed Poland's support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people, to restore their rights including their right to establish an independent state.

PALESTINE AT ECWA CONFERENCE

A PLO delegation, headed by Dr. Walid Kamhawi, attended the 6th session of the "Economic Commission for Western Asia" (ECWA) held in Baghdad from the 28th of April till the 5th of May.

The conference studied the follow-up and implementation of two previous resolutions concerning 1) a global census of the Palestinian people and 2) the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people as well as its potentialities.

A recommendation was adopted to suspend the participation of Egypt in ECWA.

The PLO delegation expressed its reservations on the admission of the United States of America with observer status since "their concern is totally incompatible with the interests of the states and peoples of the region and they do not recognize the existence and rights of all the members of ECWA".

It is worth noting that the PLO is a full member in this regional institution within the United Nations body.



British delegation members Watkins and Ward conferring with Chairman Arafat

ARAFAT RECEIVES BRITISH MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

Yasser Arafat received on May 12 British Member of Parliament Mr. David Watkins, who was accompanied by Mr. Roger Ward, member of the British Labour Council for the Middle East. Arafat reviewed with them the latest developments

in the Middle East in light of the separate peace treaty concluded between Sadat, Begin and Carter. The British delegation expressed its solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO.

FATEH COMMUNIQUE ON 31st ANNIVERSARY OF USURPATION OF PALESTINE

The Palestinian National Liberation Movement, Fateh, issued a communique on May 15, the 31st anniversary of the usurpation of Palestine. The communique said that on this anniversary, Palestine, its Revolution and people have become the center of international interest while the Zionist enemy stands alone except for the support of US imperialism, a racist state in South Africa and a traitor who sold himself and pawned Egypt to the

Dollar and the enemy. It added that Jerusalem is the capital of Palestine, on whose rock all conspiracies shall be destroyed, as all conquering armies have been defeated in the past. The communique concluded by stating that the Zionist-Egyptian-US plan aims at splitting the unity of the Palestinian people, which has been achieved and recognized internationally as the Palestinian national identity under PLO leadership.

PALESTINE NOTES

PLO WARNS U.N.R.W.A. AGAINST REDUCING SERVICES

In a communique issued on May 3, 1979, the PLO completely rejected the new measures adopted by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency regarding the reduction of its services to Palestinian refugees, and particularly the cancellation of preparatory education for Palestinian students in the Agency's schools. The PLO warned the Agency against this step, for which it would have to bear the responsibility.

YUGOSLAVIA CONDEMNS ISRAELI AGGRESSION ON SOUTH LEBANON

The Yugoslav Government condemned the savage Zionist aggressions against Palestinian camps and Lebanese villages in the South. In a news commentary distributed, the Yugoslav News Agency, TANJUG, said that the Government and people of Yugoslavia condemn the recent Israeli invasion of Lebanese territory, and the subsequent attacks on civilians. They asked the Non-Aligned countries to take the necessary measures towards stopping all Zionist aggressions and supporting the Palestinian people in regaining their legitimate rights.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT EXPRESS SUPPORT

Yasser Arafat received a cable on May 8 from the International Student Union's Secretariat, expressing the full support of the democratic and progressive student movement around the world for the Palestinian people's struggle under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO. The cable

condemned the U.S. sponsored treaty between Sadat and Israel which, it declared, represents a clear threat to the Arab nation and all real interests of the peace-loving forces in the world. Besides carrying the dangers of a war, the treaty creates an obstacle to the achievement of a just and lasting solution to the Middle East conflict.

PLO OFFICE REPLACES ISRAELI EMBASSY IN MADAGASCAR

Newspapers in Madagascar reported on May 12, 1979, that the PLO will open an office in Tananarive, in the same building which previously housed the Israeli embassy. The newspapers also reported that a high ranking delegation is expected to meet PLO chairman Arafat to fortify relations between the Madagascar Government and the PLO. Madagascar severed its diplomatic relations with Israel in 1972.

WEST BANK MAYORS VISIT U.S.S.R.

A delegation of West Bank Mayors currently visiting the USSR met on May 11 with the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the Afro-Asian Peoples. The director of the PLO office in Moscow, Muhammad al-Shaer attended the meeting. The delegation included Karim Khalaf, Mayor of Ramallah, Mohammed Melhim, Mayor of Halhul, Jamil Musleh, Deputy Mayor of al-Bira, and Bashir Barguti, editor-in-chief of the Jerusalem-based newspaper "Al-Fajr."

At the airport the Palestinian delegation was met by First Deputy Minister of Culture, Chairman of Soviet Committee of Friendship and Solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine, Comrade Youri Barabash, and other Soviet public figures.

On May 10, members of the Palestinian delegation met with Comrade Kruglova, member of CPSU, Chairman of the Presidium of Soviet Societies of friendship.

All the Palestinian mayors expressed confidence in the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, both inside and outside the occupied territories. They also stressed that the broad masses of the Palestinians on the occupied territories respect the PLO and its recognized leader, Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. At the same time all members of the Palestinian delegation from the occupied territories resolutely denounced the separate capitulationist collusion between the Egyptian regime and racist Israel.

The Israeli daily *Maariv* reported on May 15, that the Israeli Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs is preparing punitive measures against the Mayor of Ramallah, Karim Khalaf, and the Mayor of Halhoul, Muhammed Muhsin Melhim, who travelled to Moscow without taking a permit from the Israeli military authorities.



THE FALSE 'PEACE':



SADAT'S ISOLATION GROWING

SAUDI ARABIA: ARAB OIL EMBARGO AGAINST SADAT HAS STARTED

A Saudi Arabian newspaper on 5 May 1979 quoted Petroleum Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani as saying that an Arab oil embargo against Egypt had begun. The newspaper 'Al-Bilad' gave no other details. The 10-nation Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) decided on April 17 in Kuwait to prevent Arab oil, gas or oil products from reaching Egypt as a reprisal for the Egyptian-Israeli peace deal. Egypt was also suspended from the organization. Egypt is a net oil exporter but imports special types for local requirements.

'Al-Bilad' quoted Sheikh Yamani as saying that Saudi Arabia has no plans at present to raise oil production to the previously fixed ceiling of 8.5 million barrels a day, apparently after more

Iranian crude oil began reaching the world market.

In related news, the Saudi Government on 13 May 1979 issued a decision banning Egyptian magazines and newspapers from the country.

KUWAIT WITHDRAWING ITS MONEY FROM CAIRO

Kuwait wants to withdraw more than 1 billion dollars from Cairo bank accounts.

The money is tied up in a 10-year time deposit and one 250 million-dollar deposit matured May 1. Saudi Arabia also has nearly 1 billion dollars based in Cairo.

The money was deposited after the 1967 Middle East war and is considered by many economists to be a form of aid since it provides

SADAT'S ISOLATION GROWING

Egypt with foreign exchange that can be used to buy imports.

The reported Kuwait move was seen as punishment for Egypt signing a separate peace treaty with Israel. In principle it is serious, but in reality it cannot be unless the transfer is actually made, one informant said.

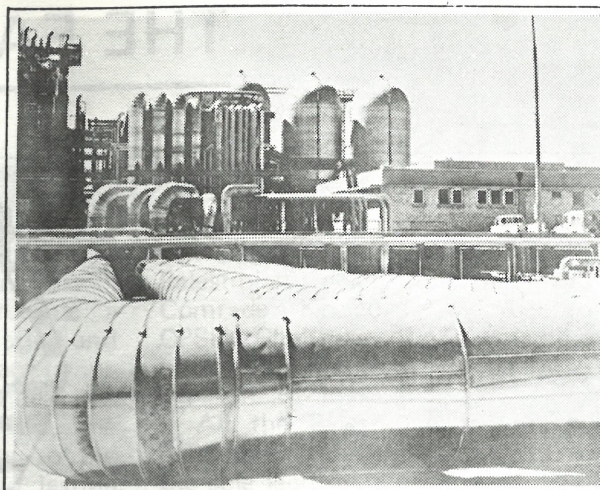
Western economists say a sudden loss of the money could spark a rise in inflation, already nearly 30 percent annually.

They also said it could create a balance of payments crisis since Egypt would be left short of hard currency needed to pay for imports.

The accounts are one of two economic levers the oil-rich states gave Egypt. The other is employment of more than one million Egyptian laborers, farmers, engineers, teachers and doctors who send home more than 1.7 billion dollars annually.

EGYPTIAN PLANES BANNED FROM ARAB AIRSPACE

Egyptair is working out new flight routes to the Far East that avoid other Arab airspace. The



No Arab oil for those who neglect Arab and Palestinian rights

Arab Aviation Council last week met in Tunis and decided to ban Arab flights to Egypt and Egyptair planes from using Arab airspace. The move was in retaliation for Egypt's peace treaty with Israel, opposed by most Arab governments.

ARAB-EGYPTIAN ARMS CONSORTIUM DISSOLVED

An Arab arms-making consortium is to be dissolved because of Egypt's separate peace treaty with Israel, the official Saudi Press Agency reported on 15 May 1979.

The Arab Industries Organization (AIO), set up four years ago with a capital of 1.4 billion dollars to produce military equipment, linked Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Egypt.

British, French, West German and American

OAPEC: "NO EEC-ARAB OIL TALKS WITHOUT RECOGNITION OF PLO"

United Arab Emirates (UAE) Petroleum Minister Mana al-Oteiba on 9 May 1979 urged the European Common Market to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in order to facilitate a dialogue with Arab oil producers.

"A dialogue between the EEC (European Economic Community) and the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) is dependent on the EEC recognizing the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people and as a full participant in efforts for a Middle East settlement," Oteiba told the newspaper *"Al-Ittihad"*, Abu Dhabi.

"We appreciate the statements of certain

responsible European officials that the solution of the Palestine question is basic to a just and permanent solution to the Arab Zionist dispute. "But we expect action to match the words, and that these countries recognize the PLO. Without this step there can be no dialogue," Oteiba added.

Oteiba, who flew to Kuwait for the conference, said an OAPEC-EEC dialogue was important for both sides. Kuwait, the UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria, Algeria Libya and Egypt are members of OAPEC.

Egypt's membership has been suspended for signing a peace treaty with Israel.

Oteiba said OAPEC will during this meeting "take an effective initiative" to impose PLO recognition on the international level.

firms were involved in its projects.

Prince Sultan of Saudi Arabia, who announced the move, linked it to the signing of the peace treaty, the agency said.

HEYKAL: 'AN OVERTURE WITHOUT THE OPERA'

Mohammed Heykal, former editor of the semi-official Cairo *"al-Ahram"* daily, was reported on May 9 by the *"Guardian"* newspaper in London as believing that the only hope for Middle East peace lay in convening another Geneva conference.

Heykal, a close confidant of the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser, in an interview with Malise Ruthven in the *"Guardian"*, said a reconvened — 1973 — Geneva conference would have to include the United Nations, the United States and the Soviet Union. Israel, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) would have to be represented. Unless peace was conducted in these terms, the Egyptian-Israeli agreements would remain a prelude — like an overture without the opera, or an introduction without the book, he was reported as believing.

Heykal, who delivered a lecture at Oxford last week, said in the interview that the Americans had miscalculated in assuming that the anti-communist "security" card would carry more weight with the Saudis than their traditional role as guardians of the Islamic holy places. The result, said Heykal, had been that all the dangers of a separate peace which former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had outlined to him had been realized. "The real Middle East problem has not been resolved: Egypt is isolated, the traditional Arab states have been put in an embarrassing position. And the product is not really an agreement at all."

INDIA CONDEMNS 'PEACE' TREATY

"The Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty has complicated the Middle East problem instead of resolving it", declared Indian Vice-premier and Minister for Defense Jagjivan Ram on May 6, 1979. Mr. Ram, while inaugurating a center for Indian-Arab cultural relations at Lucknow in the state of Uttar Pradesh, added that Egypt would make a healthy decision if it gave up this treaty, since one could not have peace in the region without an acceptable solution for all the Arab countries. "At least as long as the injustice perpetrated by Israel against the Arab countries and the Palestinians has not been halted", said the Indian Vice-premier, "the problem continues to threaten world peace."

AFGHANISTAN CUTS RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

Following the example of most Arab states and Iran, the Afghanistan Government has cut off its political relations with Egypt, in protest against the signing of the treacherous treaty between Sadat and Israel, according to news from Kabul. The government described the treaty as being in contradiction with the interests of the Egyptian and Palestinian peoples and with those of all other Arab peoples.

UNCTAD CALLS FOR TRUE MIDDLE EAST PEACE

The participating delegations at the Fifth Conference of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), currently meeting in Manila, confirmed that peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without taking into consideration Palestinian national rights, which include the right to establish an independent state in their homeland.

The delegations asked during their meetings that Israeli aggressions against Arab land be halted immediately as a primary condition for the guarantee of peace in the area and confirmed that any economic resolutions will be futile if the current situation in the Middle East is not taken into serious consideration.

U.N. COMMITTEE CALLS FOR NEW M.E. RESOLUTION BY SECURITY COUNCIL

The U.N. Committee on Palestinian Rights authorized its acting chairman on 11 May 1979 to consult with the president of the U.N. Security Council with a view to getting a council meeting this month on the committee's pending recommendations. Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri, the acting chairman, had broached the subject by recalling that the General Assembly last December 7 specified that if the Security Council fails by June 1 this year to deal with the recommendations, the committee should consider what to do.

The long-standing recommendations would have the United Nations take over the occupied Gaza Strip and the West Bank from Israel and give them to the Palestine Liberation Organization as the site for a Palestinian state. When the council took them up once back in 1976, a U.S. veto prevented its doing anything about them.



Islamic conference in Morocco

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE SUSPENDS EGYPT, DECLARES JERUSALEM CAPITAL OF PALESTINE

Jerusalem was declared capital of Palestine May 11 by the 10th conference of Islamic foreign ministers. The move came as the conference ended after five days of discussions dominated throughout by the problems of the Middle East.

The ministers also adopted a plan to create an Islamic capitals organization including Jerusalem and called on the 42 members of the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) to increase their financial and political support for the campaign to free the city from Israeli control.

Earlier, the conference had adopted a Syrian resolution suspending Egypt from the ICO because of its separate peace deal with Israel. Conference spokesman Kacem Zhiri said the vote approving a Syrian motion was unanimous.

The PLO's Political Department chief, Farouk Kaddoumi, who is a full-fledged delegate here, told reporters he was very happy with the ministers' decision. "This will make the Egyptian regime aware of the consequences of its action in signing the peace treaty," Kaddoumi said. "We know we have the Egyptian people on our side and we know we have the Egyptian army on our side," he said. "We want it brought home to the Egyptian regime that it has betra-

yed the Palestinian cause."

The PLO official spokesman, Abdul-Mohsen Abu Mayzar, said the conference decision should be seen as a "rebuke to the United States by the entire Islamic world." for sponsoring the treaty.

• PALESTINE

Many of the conference's resolutions concerned the Middle East, including a motion which condemned "the plundering of natural and human resources" in Palestine and occupied Arab territories.

The conference attacked the Camp David accord and what it called Israel's aggressive policy. Muhammad Bousetta, the Moroccan Foreign Minister, who was elected President of the Conference, confirmed that any solution which does not stipulate Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, the restoration of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty and the realization of the Palestinian people's rights, will be rejected by the Islamic world. He also reaffirmed that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, which must be given the support to continue its struggle.

The conference strongly condemned Israeli policy vis-à-vis the Palestinian people both within and outside the occupied territories; and called upon all its members to increase their financial and political contributions to the "Save Jerusalem" campaign.

AGGRESSION CONTINUES: ISRAELI PLANES BOMB LEBANESE WEDDING

Israel has stepped up its air, naval and ground incursions into Lebanese territory, carrying out barbaric raids against civilian targets, including villages and refugee centers. Israeli aggression in the region is as old as the Zionist state itself.

What makes these latest acts unique is that they came within the framework of Begin's proposal for "peace talks" with Lebanon. Responding to Begin's request for talks, Lebanese Premier Selim Al Hoss said on May 8 that the invitation, coupled with Israeli attacks on Lebanon, "represents blackmail in its ugliest form." The Premier added, "It is out of the question that terror and intimidation will force Lebanon to break its ties with the common Arab destiny."

For his part, Begin elaborated on his "peace" concept, declaring on May 8: "Let it be known that yesterday and today we struck at Palestinian murderers. We shall go on striking with all our might and strength on the sea, in the air and on land. We will strike to completely destroy them."

Al Hoss pointed out that the raids, which are being carried out against Lebanon in the name of "destroying Palestinian murderers," were "proving the falsity of Israeli pretexts that Israeli action in Lebanon is only a retaliation for Palestinian guerilla operations." The Premier added, "The attacks were not only unprovoked but contrary to the Israeli claim that attacks are now aimed at guerilla training bases, to preempt guerilla attacks into Israel. What Israel in fact did was to preempt a Lebanese marriage."

ISRAELI BOMBERS AGAINST LEBANESE WEDDING

Al Hoss was referring to the village of Mohmara in North Lebanon, which according to the Israeli army was attacked because it was "a guerilla training base." In the attack, a Lebanese wedding was preempted when Haj Fahd Al Misri, his elder son and his wife, his younger son who was about to get married and an infant grandson, were all killed by Israeli air attacks.

Israeli planes also bombed the villages of

Ayshiyeh, Tafhata, Dousian and Beisariya, killing defenseless civilians. Israeli helicopters and gunboats carried out bombardments of the coastal district of South Lebanon on May 9. Around 67 Lebanese civilians and Palestinian refugees are known to have died since Israel began its latest burst of heavy shelling towards the end of April.

In another act of aggression, an Israeli armored battalion of 500 men, supported by 25 tanks, moved into Lebanon on May 10 and seized parts of the South Lebanese village of Shaqra. The village, which is under the control of an Irish battalion of UNIFIL, was later evacuated after the Israelis abducted nine Lebanese civilians. The elders of the village have appealed to UN officers for help in freeing the abducted villagers, who were still being held captive as we went to press.

Fascist militias from the Israeli-controlled enclave of "Free" Lebanon have stepped up their bombardment of South Lebanon. Saad Haddad, the puppet leader of the militias, has given surrounding villages, including Shaqra, an ultimatum to join his ghetto or face genocide.

Contrary to the Israeli claim that Haddad represents the Christians of Lebanon, even Amin Gemayel, an official of the Phalangist party, declared in an interview with the London-based weekly magazine "Al Dustour" on May 7, that Haddad "is no more than a scapegoat" and the border strip under his control is an Israeli protectorate.

COOPERATION, ISRAELI-STYLE

The Israeli Premier, in his satanic offer of peace talks with the Lebanese government, also vowed to cooperate with UNIFIL in its task of implementing UN Security Council resolutions. Begin's promise was echoed by US State Department spokesman, Hodding Carter, on May 8, who said, "The US welcomes Begin's expressed support for UNIFIL."

Only hours after Begin's pledge to cooperate with UNIFIL, an Israeli armored column moved into UNIFIL's area of operations in direct



Wounded woman; Lebanese wedding — a military target?

AGGRESSION CONTINUES:

ISRAELI PLANES BOMB LEBANESE WEDDING

violation of UN resolutions. In the words of Major General Emmanuel Erskine, commander of UNIFIL, the Israeli act of provocation took place when "an armored column of about 400 of them burst into the sector of the Irish UN battalion."

If Begin's concept of "peace" with Lebanon is stepped-up aggression, should one expect his notion of "cooperation" with UNIFIL to be anything different?

CONTEMPT FOR THE UN

Israel's pawn in South Lebanon, Major Haddad, has for his part stepped up intimidation of UNIFIL. UNIFIL positions are still being pounded by Israeli-supplied guns of Haddad's fascist forces. On May 11 they bombarded Braachit, an area under the Irish battalion's control, and used shells which had "an explosive pattern unfamiliar to UN officers in the field...The weapons

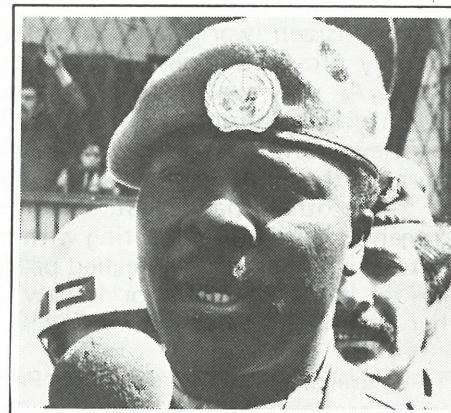
were 'firecrackers,' a kind of bomb which, when it lands, disperses smaller missiles... Israel is the only source of Haddad's armoury of heavy weapons and the US has officially acknowledged that Israel used them a year ago." (*Ike*, 15 May).

One year and two months after the deployment of UN forces to facilitate Israeli withdrawal from South Lebanon and help restore Lebanese sovereignty to the area, the situation has gradually turned from bad to worse. Haddad has declared, "All the world should know I'm the only leader in Lebanon." And consequently he has vowed to liberate areas under UNIFIL control. Begin for his part has declared Haddad to be "a brave soldier" and has made it clear that "Israel will not sell them (Haddad's forces) down the river."

So much for Israeli "cooperation" with UNIFIL. The question now is what the UN Security Council will do to save whatever credibility is left of its words and deeds.

U.N. GENERAL ERSKINE: ISRAEL SHELLED THE VILLAGES UNDER UNIFIL CONTROL

NAQOURA, South Lebanon (IDE) — The commander of the 6,000-man United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon has declared that Israeli troops, firing from within Israel, have shelled villages in the UNIFIL area, and that



UNIFIL
General
Erskine

political pressure is the only way to stop such bombardments.

In a wide-ranging interview given on 16 May 1979 to a small group of Western journalists, Lieutenant-General Emmanuel Erskine of Ghana said: 'Villages in the UNIFIL area of control have from time to time received shelling both from the Israeli Defense Forces and the Christians. We have confirmed some of the shelling came from Israeli positions inside Israel.'

He added that the *de facto* forces, the term used by U.N. officers for both bandits and Israeli soldiers operating inside the Haddad enclave, "want to take some villages now under full U.N. control."

THREATENED VILLAGES

U.N. officers have mentioned the names of a string of villages in the Irish battalion's operational sector, including Majdel Silm, Beit Yahoun, Braachit, and Chaqra. On May 15 Haddad threatened to destroy Chaqra on May 17 but on that day morning he re-opened talks with its villagers and delivered a similar warning to Al-Tairi and Klaila in the Irish sector.

The villages of Yaater and Chirbine in the Dutch sector have in the past come under pressure. The sources said the Israelis had made every effort to ensure that troops from Holland, Israel's greatest friend in Western Europe, should not be stationed in an area where they might come into direct contact with the Israelis. However, this Israeli attitude had only strengthened General Erskine's determination to station them as close to the Israelis as possible, the sources said. This did not stop the deaths from shelling of four or five people in the Dutch sector recently.

In his press conference, General Erskine also underlined that the solution to UNIFIL's current inability to fully execute its mandate would have to come not only from states contributing to UNIFIL, but from the U.N. Security Council and, in particular, its permanent members.



Devastation in Tyre and Aishiyeh, South Lebanon

ISRAEL ADMITS DEFEAT

An official Israeli report released by the state comptroller on April 9 criticized the conduct of the Israeli army's invasion of South Lebanon last year, saying there was "looting, indiscipline and military incompetence."

The report said that out of the Israeli soldiers killed, "21 were victims of avoidable accidents. Soldiers were harmed by breaches of discipline, departure from standing or emergency orders."

The report added, "At least 178 soldiers, including officers, had been caught looting, mainly electrical equipment and including refrigerators...Out of the 27 tanks disabled during the invasion, 21 were the victims of faulty decisions."

Reporters have pointed out that this was the first detailed official Israeli confession of defeat in South Lebanon at the hands of the Palestinian Revolution and patriotic Lebanese forces. They point out that Israel had launched a major 24-hour military operation to "cut off the arm of the PLO," but instead had to withdraw after seven days of heavy fighting.



CHAIRMAN ARAFAT ANSWERS U.S. AND BEGIN'S THREATS

At the graduation ceremony of the "Martyr Abu Hassan Salameh" machine gun and anti-tank artillery training courses for members of several factions of the Palestinian Revolution, Chairman Arafat gave an important speech, which he began by expressing pleasure about the fact that the training course included cadres of the Lebanese National Movement: "The Nationalist Movement, these Lebanese forces, are fighting side-by-side with us in the same forward trenches, not only in defense of the Palestinian Revolution, and of Lebanon, but in defense of the whole Arab Nation, so that it may remain Arab".

Arafat expressed pride that the graduation was taking place while Israeli planes were overflying Lebanon, immediately after the terrorist speech of Begin, acting on orders from his U.S. masters, who, Arafat said, organized the entire plot against the region.

"Why these air raids and all that preceded them under the pretext of the Palestinian commando operation in Nahariya — and why the continued Israeli air raids now?" Arafat asked, "The only answer is that the Begin-Carter-Sadat treaty is in no way a peace agree-

ment, and Israeli war planes attacking Arab targets only prove our point, and our prediction of events. As we have already said, this is not peace, but capitulation, and this is what they want. They want to impose it on the Arab nation and they found their Quisling in this region, none other than Sadat. When Begin, in all arrogance, called for a meeting with President Sarkis to prepare another so-called peace treaty, he was in fact searching for a new Quisling, another Petain.

"They are also looking for new Petains and Quislings through their attempts to create substitute representatives for the PLO in the occupied territories. But I declare to them that they will not find another Quisling in the Arab nation, nor in the occupied territories. The revolutionary violence, heroism, steadfastness, resistance and confrontation of our people under Zionist occupation is the clearest evidence that our Arab nation will answer Begin, Carter and their agent Sadat by always holding its head high and refusing to kneel down or to capitulate, saying 'Yes' to struggle, struggle until victory."

Directly answering Begin, Arafat said: "No one can threaten the Palestinian Revolution, for the Palestinian Revolution alone can threaten. I challenge them to crush the pride and determination of any of these new graduates standing before me, or of their comrades in the front lines confronting the Israeli enemy.

"This conspiracy is huge and aims to subdue the Arab nation. It is no coincidence that Begin should choose to declare Jerusalem the eternal capital of Israel while the Islamic conference is in session. Jerusalem is an eternal capital, but of the Palestinian people and the Palestinian state; and history will be on our side."

Pointing to U.S. threats, Arafat declared: "The whole region will explode against them and their Fifth, Sixth and Seventh fleets. For, all of a sudden, this area has become important. A base for the Fifth fleet was established in Diego Garcia, then several ships of the Seventh fleet were brought from the Philippines and stationed South of Iran, South of the Arab region, in the Indian Ocean. The Sixth fleet was then stationed a few miles away from Arab territorial waters, as a threat to us. Later, they announced the existence of two fully-equipped divisions, ready to occupy the oil fields. But Carter should understand that his forces cannot occupy the oil fields, for the Arab nation will never allow him, and would prefer to set fire to the oil fields.

"Only the guns of the Joint Forces, and those of the Palestinian Revolution's forces in occupied Palestine, can impose peace in the region; and there can be no peace if Palestinian rights are neglected."

OCCUPATION DIARY

DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE WEST BANK ESCALATING:

On the 31st anniversary of the establishment of the Zionist racist state of Israel and the usurpation of Palestine, huge demonstrations were staged on May 2 in the various cities and towns of the West Bank condemning the traitor Sadat and his conspiracy, in cooperation with the Zionists, against the Palestinian people. They reaffirmed their allegiance to the PLO in its capacity as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and expressed their protest against the establishment of Israeli settlements in the West Bank.

In Nablus, Palestinian citizens demonstrated on May 2, raising slogans against the Israeli occupation and the self-rule conspiracy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Meanwhile, Radio Israel reported on May 2 that the Israeli authorities arrested four American journalists in Tel-Al-Ja'abra, because they were photographing the vineyards which the Gosh Emonim group at Qiryat Arba' had destroyed the previous week. The Radio added that the police asked the journalists to hand over their cameras, and when they refused, arrested them and confiscated the cameras. Israeli police also arrested the Palestinian journalist, Tawfiq Khouri.

Further demonstrations took place in most towns, and villages of the West Bank after the Friday prayers on May 3, to denounce the increased settlement campaigns in the occupied territories. At the same time, stores, schools, universities, and other bodies closed down in solidarity with the Palestinian people's popular uprising.

ISRAELIS ENCIRCLE AND ATTACK JALAZON CAMP

On May 5, the inhabitants of the



Jalazon camp, near Ramallah demonstrated inside the camp against the Israeli policy of settlements and Sadat's capitulation, and confirmed their support for the P.L.O. as their sole legitimate representative.

Israeli troops as a result encircled the camp, closed all roads leading to it and attacked the demonstrators with tear gas grenades and clubs. Israeli soldiers were also reported to have thrown tear gas grenades into classrooms and physically attacked the students, injuring a number of them. Finally the Israeli troops arrested dozens of citizens and students.

On May 9, Ibrahim Suleiman al-Tawil, Mayor of al-Bira, met with the Red Cross representative to discuss the siege and asked for the Red Cross' intervention and help in transporting food to the camp.

The Israeli authorities have imposed a curfew on the Aida camp

near Bethlehem since May 9, when a molotov cocktail was thrown at an Israeli military vehicle passing through the camp.

On May 14, the Jalazon camp was transformed into a battlefield. Fully armed Israeli troops encircled the camp and took up positions in its main streets and squares. The Israeli troops raided homes inside the camps and attacked the inhabitants during what seemed to be a search for weapons. A large number of Palestinian citizens were arrested in the process. Israeli checkpoints at the camp's entrance are preventing all food supplies from reaching the camp, where shortages are becoming serious.

ZIONIST SETTLERS. ALLOWED TO SHOOT AT PALESTINIANS

In a press conference held in Jerusalem on 9 May, Zionist settlers in the West Bank said that they had

received instructions from the General Command of the Israeli Army to shoot at Palestinian people, in case the settlers are exposed to danger. They added that they were given the necessary weapons by the Israeli army, which legitimizes their use of these weapons against Palestinian citizens. A settler from al-Khan al Ahmar settlement explained that they were instructed to shoot at the feet of demonstrators should there be any danger.

PLO'S U.N. MISSION CONDEMNS ISRAELI MEASURES

On May 11, the PLO asked the chairman of the U.N. Security Council to take immediate and effective measures to stop repressive actions of Israeli military authorities against students of the occupied West Bank. The PLO's U.N. observer, Zehdi Terzi, said in a letter to Council Chairman Vasco Futscher Pereira of Portugal that the Israeli occupation forces used "provocative repressive and inhuman tactics".

Terzi wrote the Council chairman that his request for measures was related to a resolution the Council adopted March 22 — which, among other things, asked Israel to abide scrupulously by the 1949 Geneva Convention for protection of civilians in wartime. The denial of the right to education and to go to school, Terzi declared, is a violation of the very basics of human rights.

SECURITY COUNCIL INVESTIGATION COMMISSION TO HEAD FOR OCCUPIED PALESTINE

The UN Security Council Commission to investigate the situation created by Israeli settlement activities in occupied Arab territories, and the charges of Israeli racial



The face of the 'self-rule' project

discrimination against Palestinian citizens, left New York for occupied Palestine and other Arab capitals on May 17. In a communique issued by the UN on 9 May, the commission said it will hold a series of meetings during its two week tour of the region and that it will hear the testimonies of Palestinian citizens, and review related documents in the occupied territories.

The commission includes delegates from Bolivia, Zambia and Portugal. Israel announced on March 21st its refusal to receive this commission or allow it to enter Palestinian territories.

INTERNATIONAL CHILD COMMITTEE CONDEMNS ISRAELI AGGRESSIONS

The International Child Committee in Nazareth, in 1948 — occupied Palestine, following its meeting on 3 May, 1979 condemned the Israeli aggressions against Palestinian children in the occupied territories. The Committee also pointed out that the Israeli authorities are continuing their violation of the Palestinian children's freedom of education and development in their homeland. The Committee also called on all artists, writers and poets to participate in the celebrations of the International Year of the Child and to expose the inhuman Israeli practices.

WEST BANK MAYORS CONDEMN SADAT, ZIONIST LAND CONFISCATION

At a press Conference at the Nablus Municipality following a meeting of all elected West Bank Mayors on May 2, a communique was issued, strongly denouncing the Israeli-Sadat 'peace' treaty, Anwar Sadat's pretensions to speak for the Palestinian people, and the latest Israeli settlement measures in the West Bank and other occupied territories. It also stressed that the PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinians. The communique called in addition for a general strike in the West Bank on May 15th, the anniversary of the establishment of Israel and the usurpation of Palestine. This meeting followed the authorities' refusal to permit the Mayors to organize a demonstration in solidarity with the town of Salfit, and against the Israeli settlers' attack on this town.

The Israeli authorities have so far confiscated around 4000 dunums from the lands of Salfit, 500 dunums of which were seized last week. Most of these lands belong to the Salfit Municipality and the rest to Kafr Haris village. The citizens had decided to stage a meeting in condemnation of the confiscation of their lands, but the various West Bank delegations were unable to



Our people will not submit to the occupation terror

reach Salfit, and the Central Council decided to close the Municipality offices and declare a strike in the village. Several representatives from Salfit also joined the meeting held at the Nablus Municipality building.

The march which took place to Salfit, was joined by the Mayors of 16 towns and cities including those of Nablus, Tulkarm, al-Bireh, Qalqiliyah, Hebron, Dora, Tobas, Beitunia, Bir Zeit, Deir Diwan, Salwad and Anabta as well as representatives from the various professional and Workers' Unions and national institutions.

RAMALLAH AREA MAYORS CALL FOR END TO ZIONIST REPRESSION

A mass meeting was held in al-Bireh in the West Bank on May 10, which was attended by the mayors of al-Bireh, Ramallah, Bir Zeit, Bani Zayd, Selwad, Betunia and Deir Debwan. The meeting focused on the current situation in all these districts, particularly the week — long siege of the Jalazon refugee camp, where food shortages are endangering the health of children and old people.

The meeting also dealt with the negative effects on students of the Israeli authorities' order to close down Bir Zeit University, the Go-

vernmental and UNRWA Teachers Training Colleges and the Ramallah secondary school for boys. These educational institutions have now been closed for two months following the popular uprising against Carter's visit to the area and the signing of the treaty between Sadat and Israel.

TAWFIQ ZAYYAD CONDEMNS TERRORIST CAMPAIGN AGAINST NAZARETH

Tawfiq Zayyad, Mayor of Nazareth, condemned in a press conference



rence held on May 3 in Haifa, the current Israeli terrorist campaign against the Nazareth municipality. He said that there were two attempts to burn down the municipality in the last few days, and many employees were threatened with physical torture by the Israelis.

SHAWWA REJECTS SELF-RULE; STRESSES PLO REPRESENTATION OF PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The Mayor of Gaza, Rashad al-Shawwa, declared at a press conference held in Beirut on 13 May, his absolute rejection of the 'self-rule' project, which he described as legitimizing the Israeli occupation, while Palestinian national rights are still not recognized. Shawwa confirmed that the Palestinian people in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are one, and that the PLO is their sole legitimate representative. Shawwa also condemned the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and stated that he had come to Beirut to hold talks with PLO leaders and particularly with Yasser Arafat. He further confirmed that he will not meet with Egyptian President Sadat, and expressed fear of Egyptian-Israeli cooperation to exert pressure on the Gaza Strip.

BIR ZEIT AND BETHLEHEM UNIVERSITIES CLOSED

On May 2 and the day before, Bir Zeit University students demonstrated, raising Palestinian flags, barricading roads and throwing stones at Israeli vehicles. Clashes ensued between the students and the Zionist settlers: An Israeli settler shot the student Raed Nahleh from Beit Sahur in the chest. The student was taken to hospital in critical condition. The Israeli forces then encircled the University and prevented over one thousand students from leaving the campus.

Hundreds of Israeli troops encircled the towns of Bir Zeit and Bethlehem and the city of Nablus, and manned the tops of buildings, marching through the main streets and squares in a provocative manner. Clashes erupted between the demonstrators and Israeli troops, with a number of injured on both sides.

In Bethlehem on May 3, demonstrators barricaded the main streets with stones and tyres in the face of the Israeli troops' attempts to disperse them. The demonstrators also tore down the Israeli flag and raised Palestinian flags in the university, shouting slogans praising the Palestinian Revolution and attacking the self-rule conspiracy.



Zionists close Palestinian university of Bir Zeit

Around 350 students from both universities were arrested and interrogated about the demonstrations.

On May 5, the Israeli authorities ordered the closure of Bir Zeit University until further notice, and Bethlehem University for four days. The Israeli Military Governor called up the President of Bir Zeit university and informed him of the order, allegedly because of "provocative activities".

Hanna Nasser, the former President of Bir Zeit, who was later deported, sent a cable to UNESCO and various other international bodies, denouncing these fascist measures, the aim of which is to force Palestinian students to leave the universities.

BIR ZEIT BOARD OF TRUSTEES PROTEST

The Bir Zeit University Board of Trustees issued a statement on May

10, protesting the Israeli authorities' decision to close down the University until further notice.

Following are excerpts from the statement:

"International law, the Declaration of Human Rights and other international proclamations acknowledge the right of all communities to express their opinions through internationally approved peaceful means.

"Bir Zeit University is an Arab academic institution which aims to educate its Arab students and teach them to express their opinions peacefully, in accordance with the principles of democracy.

"We, members of the Bir Zeit University Board of Trustees, strongly condemn the closing down of the University and other educational institutions in the West Bank and the arrest of students. We urge

local, Arab and international public opinion to work for the annulment of this order and for the release of the detained students, so as to allow the university and the other educational bodies to proceed with their noble educational mission.

"The University's Board of Trustees also calls upon international public opinion to defend the right of Palestinian citizens under occupation to freely express their opinion in defense of their existence and their rights."

The Bir Zeit University Board of Trustees also strongly protested against "the unjustified offensive which aims to hinder its educational activities" and accused the Israeli authorities of preventing students from attending classes, erecting military check-points to prevent students and University staff from entering or leaving the town of Bir Zeit, collective deten-

tion and harassment of students, and of searching the campus.

The statement included a detailed description of the events which preceded the Israeli authorities' order to close the University, emphasizing that the students' demonstration was peaceful until the intervention of Israeli troops reinforced by Israeli settlers.

THE UNION OF ARAB UNIVERSITY STUDENTS SUPPORT BIR ZEIT AND BETHLEHEM STUDENTS

The Union of Arab University Students in the occupied territories, issued a communique on 11 May expressing their support and the support of all the Palestinian citizens of the occupied territories for the students of Bir Zeit and Bethlehem Universities.

The Union also condemned the Israeli authorities' repressive measures against Palestinian students and citizens, and called for an end to such practices.

The Union stressed that a just and lasting solution to the Middle East conflict can only be achieved through the recognition of legitimate Palestinian rights, under the leadership of the PLO.

THE PROFESSIONAL AND LABOUR UNION COUNCILS IN THE WEST BANK DENOUNCE THE ZIONIST MEASURES

The Professional and Labour Union Councils in the West Bank denounced the brutal Israeli measures and the shooting at Palestinian students and citizens:

"The recent ministerial settlement decisions, allowing the settlers to expand settlements, the brutal attacks against the Palestinian students and citizens of Bir Zeit, and the closure of Bir Zeit University following the students' denunciation of Israeli practices, all indicate the Israeli authorities intentions to mobilize their forces against the rights and interests of our people for the benefit of expansionist Zionist interests.

"We announce our commitment to our peoples' rights, which we consider the basis for any peaceful settlement, and denounce these arbitrary Israeli measures which we consider as a continuation of the hostile Israeli military policy, and call for the cancellation of these decisions and a halt to the policy of expansion and aggression."



Palestinian students adhere to their national cause and the PLO

OCCUPATION DIARY

ON 15 MAY:



Palestinian demonstration in Tal Saba, Beersheba

STRIKES AND DEMONSTRATIONS

A general strike was observed on May 15, 1979, in all the cities, villages and camps of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the usurpation of Palestine and the establishment of the state of Israel on May 15, 1948.

The strike came in response to a call by the Mayors, and by representatives of Labor and Professional Syndicates, Chambers of Commerce and Unions in the West Bank, following a National Conference which was held in Nablus on May 2, 1979.

The various national organizations and institutions of the West Bank declared that, in addition to commemorating the usurpation of Palestine, the objectives of the strike were:

1. To reaffirm the rejection of the Palestinian people under occupation of the self-rule plan stemming from the Camp David accords and its annexes.
2. To reassert the Palestinian people's allegiance to their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.
3. To express full rejection of the Zionist settlement policy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.
4. To denounce Israeli practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, especially land seizures, collective punishment, deportation and torture of Palestinian detainees.

The Israeli troops reinforced their armed patrols inside and around the cities, villages and camps of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in an attempt to intimidate the Palestinian people so they would not observe the strike or demonstrate.

Popular demonstrations erupted in the town of Bir Zeit with demonstrators shouting slogans against the military occupation of Palestinian land and against Israeli measures, and confirming their determination to continue the struggle.

The demonstrators also erected barricades on the main roads, particularly the Bir Zeit-Ramallah road, closing it in the face of Israeli settlers who attempted to enter the city. These settlers sought the help of settlers from Neve Tsuf and returned fully armed. They then fired at the barricades, forced the Palestinian youths to disperse and detained two of them. The Israeli settlers then raided a number of homes in Bir Zeit, attacked the inhabitants, and took away their identity cards.

As a result, the Israeli Military Governor of Ramallah called in Israeli troops in an attempt to control the deteriorating situation in the town, while the authorities ordered the closure of a number of shops along the road where the clashes took place.

The Israeli authorities have threatened to prevent the inhabitants of Hebron from travelling or from receiving their relatives during the summer, in revenge for their participation in yesterday's general strike and demonstrations.

In Ramallah and al-Bireh, the citizens and students demonstrated on 16 May and raised the Palestinian flag in the al-Manara square in Ramallah, erected a number of barricades, and burned tyres in the main streets to retard the advance of Israeli troops. The demonstrators also threw stones at a number of Israeli troops patrolling the streets of Ramallah.

BEERSHEBA STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST EGYPTIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT TO UNIVERSITY

Palestinian students at Beersheba University in 1948-occupied Palestine demonstrated on May 14, 1979, against the Egyptian - Israeli peace treaty in front of the Egyptian delegation which was visiting the University. The demonstrators raised slogans against the Egyptian regime, saluted the PLO and repeated the name of the late Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser. This greatly annoyed Hassan Kamel, head of the Egyptian delegation, who in turn cursed the demonstrators and the late President, according to the Israeli newspaper "Ma'ariv".

MILITARY OPERATIONS



COMMANDO OPERATIONS IN PETAH TIKVA AND JERUSALEM

No. 65/79:

Acting on orders from the General Command of the Palestinian Revolutionary forces, special unit "A" operating inside occupied Palestine, May 6, 1979 struck at several vital Israeli positions on May 6, 1979. Despite heavy Israeli security precautions, our unit placed timed explosive charges at two stations for the transportation of Israeli troops, the first, located on the Hebron road, and the second on French Hill, both in Jerusalem. The first charge was discovered at 16:25 a.m. during a search of the region by the Frontier Guards. The station was evacuated and an Israeli explosives expert was called in to defuse the charge. Meanwhile the charge placed on French Hill exploded at 6:30 a.m. during the rush hour. The charge killed a number of soldiers and damaged a number of military buses belonging to the Israeli Dan Bus Company. As a result of the explosion and the discovery of the second charge, the usual campaign of arrests was carried out and a large number of Palestinian citizens were detained, while Israeli security measures were intensified on governmental and public buildings and bus stations. Patrols were also intensified on all roads leading in

and out of Jerusalem, for fear of further operations.

No. 66/79:

Despite tight security measures imposed by the Israeli authorities on all towns and settlements, the "martyr Hani Abu Libdeh" commando group infiltrated into the Petah Tikva settlement east of Tel-Aviv on May 6. The commando unit then placed timed incendiary explosive charges under a car belonging to the Israeli intelligence service, while it was parked outside the interrogation centre in the Sha'ria district of the settlement. The charge went off as planned at 5:00 a.m., completely destroying the car and badly damaging the headquarters.

COMMANDO OPERATION IN PETAH TIKVA

No. 67/79:

Acting on orders from the General Command of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution, special unit "B" operating inside occupied Palestine, placed timed explosive charges on May 7 inside a gas storage tank belonging to an Israeli government institution, located on Haim O'zier street in the settlement of Petah Tikva, despite intensive Israeli security precautions. The charges exploded at 7:50 p.m., starting a massive blaze. Fire engi-

nes were rushed to the site of the explosion to put out the fire, but fire-fighting operations continued until 11:00 p.m. Enemy material losses are estimated to be huge.

COMMANDO OPERATION IN MILITARY FACTORY IN TEL AVIV

No. 69/79:

Acting on orders from the General Command of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution, a commando group from the "Abu Hassan Salameh" unit, planted several timed and highly explosive charges in the Israeli military factories at the Ramat Hasharon industrial district near Tel-Aviv on May 10.

The charges exploded killing or injuring more than 50 Israelis, including several military industrial experts destroying the contents of three military equipment factories and damaging several near-by buildings and shops. A number of Israeli military vehicles were also destroyed when one of the charges exploded inside the factories' garage and the electricity network in the area was damaged.

Following the explosion, the city of Tel-Aviv and its suburbs witnessed a wide - scale arrest and search campaign by the Israeli army, police and civil guards, who cut off the area and began a search for other explosives.

The enemy admitted the operation, and all hospitals in the area were put on the alert to receive the casualties from the operation. Our commandos returned safely to base.

COMMANDO ATTACKS IN NATANYA AND JERUSALEM

No. 70/79:

Acting on orders, a commando group operating inside occupied Palestine planted timed explosive charges inside the Jab'aat Shaoul market in Jerusalem on May 11. Israeli security forces discovered the charges at 6:00 a.m. during their daily search operations. The market was immediately evacuated and the area closed off.

MILITARY OPERATIONS

At 1.15 a.m., Israeli explosives experts detonated the charges inside the market because they were unable to defuse them. The explosion caused serious damage to a number of shops in the Tinova company stores inside the market.

No. 71/79:

A special group of Palestinian commandos on May 11, planted timed explosive charges under the railway tracks in the Natanya region between Haifa and Tel-Aviv.

At 8:30 a.m., the charges exploded, just as an Israeli settler was trying to inform the police. The explosion destroyed a large part of the railroad track, and disrupted traffic on that line. The commando unit returned safely to base.

COMMANDO ATTACK IN TIBERIAS

No. 72/79:

Acting on orders from the General Command of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution, the "martyr Mahmoud al-Hamshari" unit at noon on Monday 14 May, planted timed highly — explosive charges inside the new market in Galilee street in the center of Tiberias, near the bus station. At 3:00 p.m., the charges exploded and the blast was heard all over the city. The explosion led to huge material and human losses, including the killing and injuring of more than forty Israelis, most of whom were seriously injured; and the destruction of a bus and three vehicles which were passing by at the time of the explosion.

Radio Israel admitted the operation but alleged that only two persons were killed and thirty-seven injured, eight of them seriously. The Radio quoted the police chief as saying that the area was completely blocked after the explosion and that the dead and wounded were evacuated by one helicopter and eight ambulances. The police chief added that thirty Palestinian citizens were detained in the space of one hour, on the pretext of their involvement in the operation. Our commandos returned safely to base.

ZIONISM IN PRACTICE



Zionist settlement near the Jordan valley

ZIONIST AUTHORITIES RAID AL SHA'AB NEWSPAPER

Zionist authorities raided the offices of "al-Sha'ab" newspaper in Jerusalem on 6 May, and arrested the Palestinian journalist and poet Ali al-Shuh, claiming that he was affiliated with the Palestinian Revolution. This latest action represents yet another Israeli attempt to terrorize the voices that speak against the self-rule plan.

NEW CASE OF DEPORTATION

The Palestinian militant Riad Abu Awad, who has been deported from the occupied territories, held a press conference on 9 May at Beirut to explain the circumstances of his arrest and deportation. Abu Awad stated that he had been arrested on charges of disrupting security, inciting demonstrations, resisting Israeli occupation, and distributing anti-Israeli pamphlets against the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and the self-rule plan. He also exposed Israeli torture methods in jails such as hanging prisoners by their hands and feet, severe beatings, etc. and his transfer to Sa'ad Haddad's prison, the pro-Israeli major of

South Lebanon, where he was also mal-treated. Abu Awad was deported to Lebanon on 7 May on the orders of the Israeli military court in Ramallah.

ISRAEL PLANS SETTLEMENTS IN WEST BANK, GAZA AND GOLAN HEIGHTS

The Israeli newspaper "Ha'aretz" uncovered on 10 May an extensive Israeli settlement plan in the occupied Arab territories. The daily said that Ariel Sharon, the Israeli Minister of Agriculture and Chairman of the Ministerial Committee for Settlements, will take the initiative in establishing a series of settlements in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights within the coming few weeks. "Ha'aretz" added that high level talks had taken place in Israeli government circles over the last few days for the approval of such a plan.

Sharon's expansionist plan includes the establishment of four new settlements in the Jordan River valley; a number of other settlements in the Gaza Strip; four new settlements in the Golan Heights; and two new settlements near the city

of Nablus, one of which will be a nucleus for a Jewish town. Quoting official sources, "Ha'aretz" finally said that the Israeli authorities would have to seize more Arab land in Nablus in order to implement these settlements plans.

ISRAELI SETTLERS OCCUPY DABWIAH BUILDING IN HEBRON

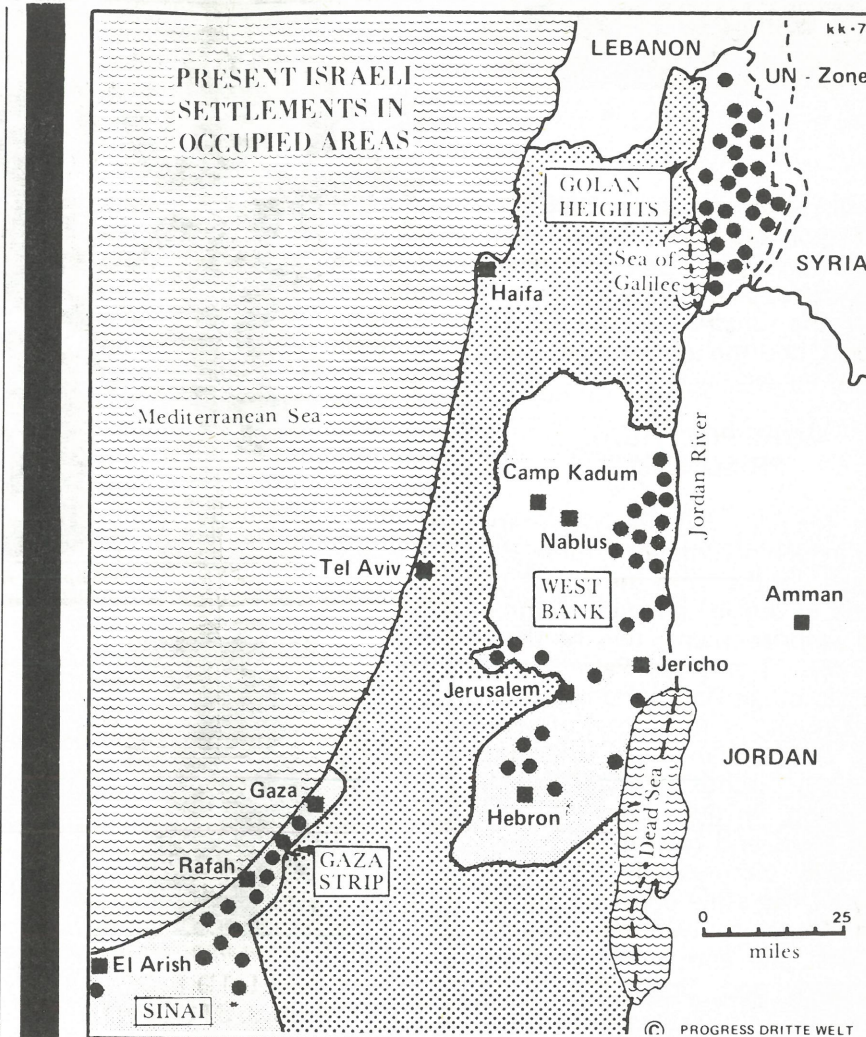
Israeli settlers from the Gosh Imonim Group occupied the Dabwiah building in the center of the city of Hebron during the night of May 13. Hundreds of settlers came from Qiryat Arba; occupied the shrines of the area and began dancing inside the building. Zionist rabbis delivered speeches on the occasion, announcing their determination to settle in Hebron.

NEW ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS NEAR JERUSALEM

The Israeli Land Department is planning to sell 500 plots of land in the Nabi Samuel village, North-West of Jerusalem, which was confiscated recently and handed over to Israeli settlers, on condition that the building constructed be inhabited by the end of 1981. The Israeli newspaper "Ha'aretz" moreover reported on 14 May that the Arem Company, which is an off-shoot of the Israeli Land Department, will establish 300 housing units in Khan al-Ahmar in three months' time, thus enlarging the colonized area in the village.

ARAB PALESTINIANS IN GALILEE DEFEND THEIR LAND

More than 200 Israeli settlers assembled on May 2, 1979, near the Palestinian village of Ma'aliya in Upper Galilee in 1948 — occupied Palestine, in an attempt to intimidate the villagers, who were confronting attempts to confiscate more land from this village for the establishment of a new Zionist settlement. The settlers occupied an area 800 metres from the houses of the village belonging to the Tuma, Mualim and Khamis families. The settlers were armed, and their trucks were full of barbed wire and



police dogs. As soon as they arrived, they began to prepare the settlement by erecting a fence of barbed wire. When the citizens of Ma'aliya arrived, one of the settlers fired a shot, aiming at the head of the local council. The Ma'aliya citizens then forcibly expelled the settlers from the land.

A huge number of Arabs from Western Galilee came to help their brothers in the village and to defend the lands of Ma'aliya. Knesset Member Meir Taim led the Zionist settlers in their attempt.

In the evening, a press conference was held in Ma'aliya, attended by numerous Arab citizens in addition to the members of the local Municipal Council, the Committee for the Defence of Palestinian land, and a number of citizens from neighbouring villages. The speakers talked about the attempt of settlers

from Ophira in Sharm al-Sheik (in Sinai) to settle in Ma'aliya. The head of the local council confirmed that the lands belong to the village citizens, who announced that they would hold onto their lands, and would not give in. They called for a general strike in protest against the Zionists' attempt.

UNESCO CONDEMNS ISRAEL

In a statement issued by UNESCO at the end of its conference in Paris on May 11, the international organisation strongly condemned Israeli coercive measures against the Palestinian people, the establishment of new settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, as well as the policy of educational deprivation and the alternations imposed on the curricula of the Arab schools, as part of the Israeli effort to Judaize the

occupied Arab territories. UNESCO called upon the Israeli Government to immediately suspend such illegitimate actions, including land seizures and the construction of new settlements, and the uprooting of hundreds of Palestinians.

MORE POLITICAL PRISONERS

On May 2, the Israeli military court in Jenin sentenced three Palestinian youths from the village of Qabatia in the Jenin region to three years' imprisonment, two of them suspended. The three Palestinians, Imad Sawalma, Hamdi Hamadi, and Adel Zakaria, were accused of instigating demonstrations, distributing pamphlets opposing the Israeli occupation, writing slogans on the village walls and raising Palestinian flags and pictures of Palestinian martyrs. The same court sentenced Walid Kamel to two years' imprisonment, one and a half of them suspended, and Nasser Kamel to two years, 17 months of them suspended, on charges of joining the above mentioned three citizens in anti-occupation activities.

The Israeli military tribunal in Nablus on May 14, 1979, sentenced the Palestinian engineer Abdel Karim Muhammad al-Azizi (26) to four years' imprisonment, two years of them suspended on charges of affiliation with the Palestinian Revolution, resisting the military occupation and training in the use of arms.

STUDENTS ARRESTED

Recently, the Israeli authorities have arrested eleven Palestinian students at the Hebrew University, and established a list of other students to be arrested for taking part in a progressive movement opposing the Israeli occupation and settlement activities. Several police patrols raided the homes of students and detained a number of them for affiliation with the Palestinian Revolution.



Attempts to Judaize Jerusalem



U.S. student Michael Derrick

ISRAEL TO EXPEL TWO U.S. STUDENTS

Israel issued deportation orders on 10 May 1979 against two U.S. youths studying at Beir Zeit University in the occupied West Bank, for allegedly participating in demonstrations against the Israeli occupation authorities.

Michael and Karl Derrick, 20-year-old twins from Pittsburgh, were studying Middle East history. Their father, who has worked as a librarian at the university for two years, has protested the expulsion. Leah Tsemel, the youths' lawyer said: "One of the twins had a debate with the military governor during the demonstrations... Later, one of them got in a fight with a border policeman while standing outside the military government in Ramallah waiting for students being questioned inside". The two brothers had to leave Israel on May 14, after they were jailed for 11 days. Michael described what had happened:

"Some soldiers told us to leave, and we started to go. I was the last in line, and one of the soldiers poked me with a stick. I turned around to tell him it wasn't necessary, and he raised the stick, and I grabbed it in self-defense." After some more wrestling, other Israeli troops came up and beat and kicked him severely, Michael said.

Another American citizen, Wasif Abboushi, a professor on leave from Cincinnati University, also said he was clubbed during the incident and made a statement to the American consulate. Abboushi, 48, was born in the West Bank and returned temporarily to teach at Bir Zeit.

Dr. Gabi Baramki, acting president of the college, said the deportation orders were "part of the whole campaign of harassing students." Baramki said the brothers "were not active any more than anyone else."

PALESTINIANS BEATEN EVEN WORSE

Michael Derrick said that he believed the beating he had received was less serious than what happens to his Palestinian friends under interrogation. "I know how bad they are when they come out," he said, "and two of them are in there now."

ON THE SUBJECT OF "HOLOCAUST"

by Professor Lariviere

Professor Lariviere is Chairman of the French-Palestinian Medical Association. This article was sent on 5 March 1979 to the French newspaper "Le Monde", but was never published.

How can anyone dare to take part in this debate without feeling a sense of immodesty at taking part in the indecent performance of the ideological exploitation of those who died in a horrible period of our history.

Making use of the victims of the 1914-1918 war, the French right wing proclaimed an elemental nationalism which was to lend us to the fascism of collaboration.

Reviving the massacres committed 30 years ago by the Nazis, the Zionist movement draws on these to justify its genocide against the Palestinian Arabs.

All oppressors use the same techniques of manipulating the facts and poisoning people's minds.

I did not follow all the televised episodes of *Holocaust*. But I saw one of them, immediately after a stay in Lebanon in the Palestinian camps over which Israeli aircraft had dived with a supersonic din which broke the windows of homes and shattered the eardrums of the civilian population on the ground. This was reminiscent of the terror raids by Hitler's *Stukas* on the departing processions of fugitives.

I have no opinion on the quality of the film shown to the French people after the media have wallowed in the most varied commentaries on the German reactions. It only seems to me that horror is not enhanced by the travesty of a novel, and that *Night and Fog* and *Grief and Pity* have a dramatic and political impact which accordingly deserved wider dissemination. But I do agree that the memory of history should not be confined to the generation which has done the act.

Six million Jews were murdered, and perhaps as many Armenians, Gypsies, Communists or simply French, Belgian, German, Yugoslavian,

Greek and other patriots. This is the horrifying balance sheet of Nazism which no one should exploit for his own ends for fear of reviving a discriminatory process which was one of the foundations of the Nazi thesis.

All this must certainly be discussed, but on condition that lessons are drawn from it and that it should not be used to justify other insanities. So what should we give our children as subjects for reflection?

First, that this greatest crime in history was committed in Europe, supposedly protected by a civilisation which has always claimed to be superior and which still dares to set itself up as a model. And, when speaking, as we are compelled, only about the Jewish ghettos and the subsequent massacres, nothing of similar dimensions was ever carried out in the Arab World. Furthermore, this European crime was not the first.

It was also from Europe that the exterminators of the American Indians came and the Black slave trade provided the labour force for the "kibbutzim" of that time.

Finally, how can the survivors of the death camps and their children avail themselves of a past of which they were the victims in order in their turn to become the oppressors of a peaceful people of farmers and shepherds?

It is our history and our conduct which are brought to trial by this film.

If *Holocaust* can help us to ask questions about ourselves and build up "never again" barriers among ourselves and elsewhere, then, and on these conditions alone, we agree to endure this recollection of shame.

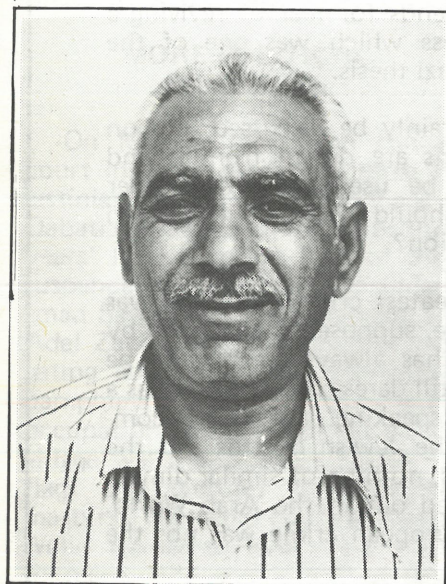
Opinion pollsters were astonished that Germans who had lived during the Nazi era could have replied that they were unaware of the hell which had been set up at their front doors.

Jewish friends, do not be too late in discovering what Zionism is perpetrating in your name!

PALESTINIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS:

STRUGGLE BEHIND IRON BARS

THE CASE OF HASSAN AL-SAGHIR



Hassan Al-Saghir



Thousands remain imprisoned

On 14 March 1979, Israel was forced to comply with PLO and international demands. On that day, 76 Palestinian militants were released from the Zionist prisons in exchange for an Israeli soldier captured by the Palestinian forces during the Israeli aggression against South Lebanon in March 1978. Hassan Al-Saghir is one of those released. In the following report, Al-Saghir talked to "Palestine" about life in Zionist prisons and the struggle our militants continue to wage there against their tormentors:

"I was arrested on 31 December 1969 in the Galilee area in 1948-occupied Palestine. On my way back to my base, I found myself surrounded by enemy soldiers. I clashed with them for half an hour after which I succeeded in breaking my way out of the siege. I hid among the trees till darkness, then I continued on my way. But then I fell from a high rock and broke my leg. I had no choice but to creep under the trees, not knowing which way to go. My leg swelled severely. For two days I didn't have any water or food. I was very tired, so I went to sleep. I woke up to find five enemy soldiers surrounding me, one of them pushing the barrel of his gun against the back of my head. After beating me

severely, they blindfolded me, tied my hands and dragged me some distance until I was thrown into a jeep. I was taken to Acre (in the north of 48-occupied Palestine) prison.

TORTURE

"The interrogation lasted for more than two months. I don't think that any of us went through the interrogation without becoming ill or disabled. I myself almost lost my hearing in one of my ears, and now suffer from rheumatism.

"They extinguished cigarettes on my skin. The nails of my fingers and toes were brutally pulled out. They put my hands on the edge of a table and started beating me on the nails till they swelled up and bled. Then they pulled the nails with pincers.

"I was asked many times to hold up a heavy object and keep standing for several hours. Whenever I tried to put my hands down, they started beating me. After I broke down they beat me and demanded that I hold it up again. For several days I was left without food or

water. They would tie my hands with a rope and hang me from a tree. I was left that way for several hours till my wrists bled. After that they put me into a sack and threw me in front of police dogs that would attack and bite me. When they let me have a rest, they tied my hands and legs and threw me into a small narrow cell, the floor of which was filled with water. I could neither sit nor sleep.

"All these tortures were inflicted because I refused to give the names of the group I went into occupied Palestine with, or the names of people we met there. I refused as well to show them on the map the base I came from.

THE TRIAL

"During the trial I was charged with belonging to an 'illegal' organisation, i.e. the PLO, crossing the 'Israeli' border without a permit, belonging to an armed group, organizing groups inside 'Israel', and clashing with the Israeli forces. The judge asked me to admit my guilt, but I refused and told them: 'My organisation, the PLO, is a legal one and represents the struggle and aspirations of my people whom you drove out of their land. Its legality is recognized by all the forces of peace and justice in the world. It is my duty and right to return to my land which you drove me out of. Nothing will bar my way back and I will never recognize your entity nor ask for your permission to return. It is my duty to struggle against you for the sake of my people and cause.'

"After three sessions of the trial, I refused to admit guilt and didn't recognize their law. I said to the judge: 'You say that I entered in an illegal way, but I want to ask you yourself: From where did you come to my land, and how? Maybe you came from America, Europe or Africa. Maybe you even came from an Arab country. Did you come here in a legal way? You, who infiltrated into my country and usurped my land and home, are trying me, the owner of the land and the home. What an irony!'

"The judge got angry and shouted: 'Shut up!' Some policemen started beating me. After that I was given a life sentence. There were reporters attending the trial. When a pressman noticed me laughing, he came towards me asking: 'You have received a life sentence, but you are laughing.' I said: 'It's a medal of honour to decorate my militant march.'

RAMLE PRISON

"After that I was taken by two policemen to a military car. The car drove to the Ramle prison. I was put in a special wing called 'Argaph', i.e. Fateh section. There I met my

fellow militants and began adapting my life to the conditions in the prison.

"The Ramle prison is a central one with access for visitors from abroad. This makes the treatment in this prison relatively better than in other prisons, for propaganda purposes. Prisoners were supplied with books: books of history, religion and political books. History books are totally forged, especially those that deal with the Arab-Zionist conflict. They distort the justice of our cause and the rights of our people, they give all the right to the Jewish people as being 'chosen by God'. The land is 'theirs', say the histories, and they have the right to live on it.

STRUGGLE

"Late in 1970, our fellow prisoners in Ashkelon prison declared a hunger strike in protest against living conditions in the prison. A meal was not sufficient even for a five-year-old child. They were badly treated: daily beaten, tortured and lashed. Even their relatives, whenever they came to visit them, were beaten and insulted. Health conditions were deteriorating. So we declared a hunger strike in Ramle prison in solidarity with our fellow prisoners in Ashkelon.

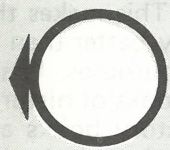
"The prison chief, Ilias, asked us: 'What have you got to do with those in Ashkelon? You have your own conditions and they have theirs. Everything is going well — 'Besceider'.

"Our answer was simply that: 'We are members of the same revolution. Everywhere in your prisons, we consider ourselves united. It is our duty to confront you, so that our fellow prisoners may have human living conditions.' His reaction was: 'If you go on strike, I will transfer you to your fellows in Ashkelon' And so he did. I was one of the group transferred.

ASHKELON

"All the prisoners were participating in the hunger strike. Even those with bad health insisted on taking part. Abdel Kader Abu Al-Fahm, former leader of the popular liberation forces in Gaza in 1968, died while carrying out the strike. He was very ill but refused to end his hunger strike, saying: 'I am one of you, and I will continue with you.' Another comrade, Khalil from Khan Yunis, suffered a health breakdown and had to have his leg amputated.

"The strike in a prison is the most effective weapon you have against your enemy. The reaction of the prison authorities was to force-feed those who passed out and lost consciousness, using a plastic pipe through the mouth into the abdomen. This caused an ulcer in many cases. This was meant to destroy the strikers physically and psychologically in a slow way.



PALESTINIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS: STRUGGLE BEHIND IRON BARS

IN BEIT LEED PRISON

"In 1972, I was transferred with others to Beit Leed prison. There, we found the same suffering and bitter conditions. We had to struggle to have our social conditions improved, to have better treatment and living conditions.

"We started to organize ourselves and to be alert for agents the enemy was planting among us. Moreover, we began to prepare cultural programs and to mobilize ourselves against the Zionist propaganda.

"Later that year, the situation in the prison worsened and our relations with the prison authorities deteriorated. As usual, we had our own leadership in the prison and a reserve one in case the acting one was moved to another prison. After that we declared a strike.

"On the seventh day of the strike, the general director of the prison, Neir, and the minister of police, Shlomo Helil, came to question us. We gave them our demands. They said that they would answer all our demands if we ended the strike. But our experience with their promises and words of 'honour' convinced us to refuse to end the strike unless our demands were met first. Their reaction was to use the most oppressive measures against us. At the beginning of 1973, they transferred some of us to Beersheba prison under the pretext of our being leaders of the strike. I was one of those transferred.

IN BEERSHEBA PRISON

"Our living conditions and treatment were no better. The organizational matters were wretched. There were some privileges for those who agreed to work in the workshops related to the prison. Of course these privileges arose from the fact that these prisoners were strengthening the Zionist economy and providing additional manpower to the enemy. They made clothes, towels and carpets for the Zionist soldiers and camouflage nets for their tanks. So we began to



organize them, rebuild their spirits and teach them that any work that benefits the enemy is treason against our cause and people. The enemy considers us terrorists and deals with us on that basis. So any contribution from our side to his economy contradicts our revolutionary principles and is a betrayal of the cause we believe in and has put us in prison.

NO WORK FOR THE ZIONIST WAR ECONOMY

"This was not an easy task for us. It took us several months until our efforts were fruitful. After that we declared a strike. We called for better treatment, better meals — both in quantity and quality — and an end to work in the workshops. That was the period of the October war. We told our fellow prisoners that it was treason to work in the Zionist workshops and replace the Zionist workers who went to the front to fight our people and nation. We said this to the prison director, Berzlai: 'We came to destroy you, not to work for you. If we were to do any work in the prison, it would be for our own and our brothers' benefit, but not yours. We work in the kitchen, wash our clothes, assist our sick comrades, but we will not work in your factories and workshops'.

"He offered us an improvement in our conditions, an increase in the quantity of food for our meals, and a longer visiting period, all on the condition that we end the strike and resume work in the workshops. We rejected the offer saying that the issue of work is the corner-stone of our struggle inside the prison.

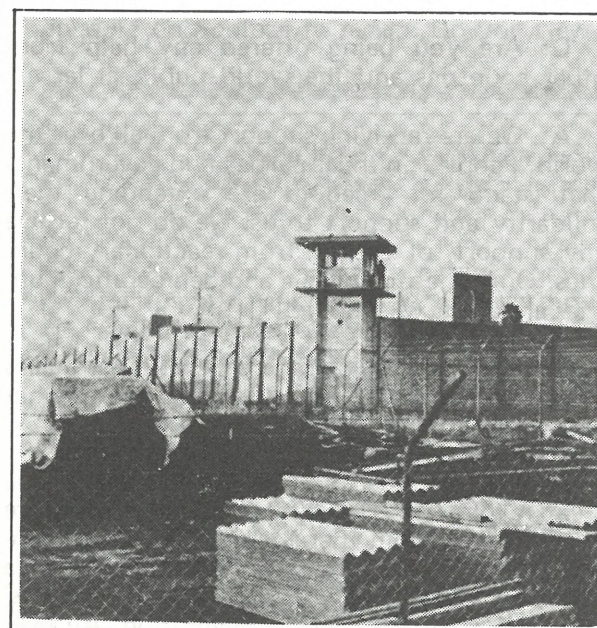
"Meanwhile we refused to go out during the daily half-hour breaks, to meet our relatives during the visiting periods, to accept anything from the headquarters of the prison, or to meet the Red Cross representatives.

"Then we escalated our struggle. Every day we would get 5 or 6 persons to beat a soldier or an officer in the prison. We knew that this would increase their enmity and revenge against us. But it was meant to destroy the enemy's morale. We wanted to prove to them that we could confront them even though we were weaponless in their prisons.

EDUCATION

"Some of our fellow prisoners were uneducated or even illiterate. But some of us were teachers or able to teach. The Red Cross supplied us with the books we needed: on educational, historical, philosophical, political and religious subjects. We supplied our library with about 500 books. We had our own programs for education and general knowledge. We held lectures on different subjects. We studied the Arab-Israeli conflict. How and when did it start? How to deal with it? Of course, these books were written from the Zionist point of view, but we had our own evaluation and analysis. Within four years, we rebuilt the political personality of our fellow militants in the prison, after a period of hopelessness.

"It is true that we suffered very much in the prisons. But we were able to transform the sufferings and pains into a revolutionary knowledge which strengthened our belief in our revolution and cause. We used to prepare our own studies concerning certain incidents and to come out with a comprehensive scientific analysis about them. From the first disengagement of forces between the Sadat regime and Israel we came to the conclusion that Sadat was not going the right way. His visit to Jerusalem in November 1977 was no surprise to us because our



Ashkelon prison: daily torture

impression was that Sadat was leading the way towards recognizing Israel and betraying the Arab as well as the Palestinian cause.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

"Our sources of information were the Israeli radio and press, and from time to time other foreign newspapers. Of course, the news that the Israeli radio and press conveyed was totally forged, but our experience made us capable of reading between the lines. For example, when the news said that a fire broke out or an explosion erupted in a factory, we guessed that there was a commando operation behind it. When the news said that there was a military operation by commandos and two Israelis received light wounds, we surmised that the real number was three or four times as great. This was confirmed by our fellow fighters who were arrested after clashes with the Israeli soldiers.

"Some of us in Beersheba prison knew English, and others knew Hebrew. We had an administrative committee, an organizational committee, an interrogation committee and a cultural committee. Each ran its own affairs. The cultural committee, for example, was responsible for preparing a report under the title: Know Your Enemy. We studied the structure of the Zionist entity and the distinction between the Oriental and Western Jews. Zionist society is a society of exploitation, afflicted with the ailments of individual selfishness, a bourgeoisie and bureaucracy. One should not be deceived by the Kibbutz and Maabarot phenomena. All these are meant for propaganda purposes for the outside world public. The Zionist entity has an imperialist structure based on extreme exploitation. It is not democratic as they proclaim. There is some kind of formal democracy on the Knesset level, but the final word is always reserved for the ruling military junta.

"However, the prison authorities did not approve of our organizational, cultural and educational activities. They considered these activities, though we were within the prison, as violating their security. Haiem Halivi, the director of the prisons, sent an investigative team to the prison, but we refused to meet them. He then came with a police squad who rushed into our rooms and began inspections. They began beating us and rounded up about 90 of us. Halivi began shouting and screaming at us saying: 'What does this mean? Are you establishing your own authority in the prison? There will be no authority inside the prisons except mine!'

"They took us then to Toulkarm prison. After that I was transferred to Jenin prison. I stayed there till my release."

"PALESTINE" INTERVIEW WITH

ERNESTO CARDINAL (SNLF):

"THE PEOPLE OF NICARAGUA HAVE LOST THEIR FEAR"

In early May, Comrade Ernesto Cardinal, the well-known Latin American poet and a foreign relations officer of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN), toured several Middle East countries. In Beirut, he had friendly and fruitful talks with the PLO leadership. Comrade Cardinal gave the following interview to "Palestine":

Q: Could you describe to us the actual situation in Nicaragua, especially the political and military stage of your liberation struggle?

A: "What we have in Nicaragua is a national insurrection. We can safely claim that Somoza is no longer ruling the country. The people have already lost their fear of the dictator. There is fighting every day all over the country. Somoza's National Guards are losing lots of men because of the guerilla tactics we use. In all the major cities and towns Somoza's forces never dare go out at night, which is when our forces take control of the situation.

"Repression against the people is now greater than before. Somoza's Guards are killing innocent people everywhere. Even the young aged 13 and 14 are not being spared. Nowadays in Nicaragua it is a crime to be young. Naturally the increased repression has resulted in increased revolt. The youths are becoming more revolutionary and more committed to our cause. It is only a matter of a short time before the overthrow of Somoza.

"The country is totally bankrupt, the government is broke and so is private capital. Somoza is asking the World Monetary Fund to grant him loans. We are doing our best to insure that he doesn't get any. US President Carter has allegedly halted economic aid to Somoza. But the



FSLN official Ernesto Cardinal

paradox is that, even though the US government stopped giving Somoza \$6 million, it has allowed private US banks to give him \$88 million. Are we to call this an American economic boycott of the dictatorship?"

Q: What is the relationship between the FSLN and the Unified People's Movement (UPM) of Nicaragua?

A: "The UPM is a coalition of all the progressive forces in Nicaragua. The FSLN is the major force in the coalition. All democratic parties, groups and organizations that are not conservative or reactionary are represented in the UPM."

SUPPORT FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD

Q: Are you being offered any help from other countries and the world public at large?

A: We are receiving support from all over the world. People, political parties and governments that stand for freedom are extending their solidarity and support to us. We do not receive any support, of course, from reactionary countries. Only the progressive and democratic countries are giving us support.

Q: How typical of other liberation struggles in Latin America is your struggle? And to what extent is it connected to them?

A: The Latin American revolution is one great revolution. The differences that exist are due to the specific characteristics of each country. We in our country, for example, have a Christian movement wherein bishops, priests, etc. fully participate in our revolution. All over Latin America there exists a theology of revo-



lution. The movement is totally opposed to dictatorship.

The revolution in Latin America is against imperialism, and as you know imperialism imposes different tactics in each country. Nevertheless imperialism is always on the side of the military dictatorships which it created, such as that of Somoza. So the imminent defeat of Somoza in Nicaragua is a defeat for imperialism in Latin America.

"U.S. INTERVENTION TO SAVE THE SYSTEM"

Q: "After your offensive last September, there were reports that the US was allegedly working for a political solution and exerting pressure on Somoza to resign. Do you view this



Anti-fascist demonstrators in New York City protest U.S. and Israeli backing of Somoza dictatorship

as a real shift in US policy, or a political maneuver to cover up continued US backing of the Somoza dictatorship?"

A: "The US at the time created a mediation commission which in reality was an intervention commission. We rejected the commission since we want to destroy the dictatorship, not to negotiate with it.

"The US was trying to 'bridge the gap' between the dictatorship and some bourgeois circles of opposition. This is no solution for the Nicaraguan people's cause. It is no solution for the Palestinian cause to have negotiations between Sadat and Israel.

"The US does not want the liberation of Nicaragua. At one time it was asking Somoza to

FSLN PROGRAMME FOR A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

The formation of a provisional government of national harmony after the overthrow of dictator Somoza, is envisaged in a programme of democratic changes in Nicaragua which has been published by the Sandinist Front of National Liberation FSLN on May, 8, 1979.

This government shall consist of representatives of all forces who consistently fight against the tyranny. It shall take immediate measures to remove the consequences of the political, economic and social disaster caused by the dicta-

torship, the programme says. All riches robbed by Somoza and his family shall be expropriated and used in overcoming backwardness, misery and unemployment from which the overwhelming majority of the population is suffering. The programme adds, all who came to harm in the struggle against the dictatorship as well as emigrants and refugees will receive help. It envisages disbandment of Somoza's National Guard and the setting up of an army for safeguarding the sovereignty and democratic reconstruction of the country.

On the international level Nicaragua will pursue an independent policy according to the principles of non-alignment.

"PALESTINE" INTERVIEW:

step down, so as to save the Somoza system. We are not fighting Somoza as an individual but the system he stands for. We have to destroy his army and create an army of the people.

"The US, as I said earlier, is still backing Somoza economically. US Senators led by Edward Kennedy are opposing Somoza and exerting pressure on Carter to withdraw economic and military aid from the Somoza dictatorship. But more aid is being sent through different channels to Somoza with the approval of the US government. Somoza is receiving a lot of arms from Israel. How can this be possible without the approval of the US government? They are using Israel as an intermediary to channel arms to Somoza."

"THE PLANES THAT BOMBED US WERE ISRAELI PLANES"

Q: "Could you tell us more about Israel's role in backing Somoza and other Latin American dictatorships?"

A: "Somoza is receiving a great quantity of arms from Israel. The planes that bombed our cities in September and destroyed them were Israeli planes. Tanks, ammunition, rifles and all kinds of weapons have been given to Somoza by Israel.

"Israeli planes land at night to unload military hardware and ports are sealed off from the general public whenever an Israeli ship come to

dock. Both the Somoza government and the Zionists of Israel have admitted military cooperation. This holds true for Chile and all other Latin American dictatorships. After all, Israeli and US imperialism are the same thing. Israel also uses such opportunities to break out of its international isolation."

"WE CONSIDER THE PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION A SISTER REVOLUTION"

Q: "What is the purpose of your visit to the Middle East, and how successful have you been?"

A: "I just came from Iran where I was well received by the leaders of the revolution, including Ayatullah Khomeini. All the revolutionaries I met manifested their total support for our revolution. On my way to Beirut I met leaders of the Baath Party in Iraq.

"In Beirut I have been meeting leaders and fighters of the Palestinian Revolution. We consider the Palestinian Revolution a sister revolution. We in Nicaragua are also a people without a land. The people who are living in Nicaragua are like the people living in Occupied Palestine. There are also thousands of refugees living in camps in Honduras and Costa Rica, just like the Palestinian refugees I have seen here.

"So we find that the Palestinian people and the Nicaraguan people not only face the same enemy, imperialism and its offshoot, Zionism, but also have the same goals. It's only natural for us to consult with each other."

SOUTH AFRICA DEFIES UN, SETS UP GOVERNMENT IN NAMIBIA

The racist regime of South Africa announced on May 14 the establishment of an "interim" government for Namibia. This is in complete contradiction to United Nations efforts to bring about a genuine transfer of power to the Namibian people.

Earlier, on May 2, the United Nations Council for Namibia had protested the wave of arrests unleashed by the South African occupiers against leading members of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) in Namibia. At the time the UN had warned that the intensified oppression was directly connected with Pretoria's hectic attempts to install a puppet regime of selected elements and proponents of apartheid in Namibia.

SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma pointed out in a statement released in Angola on May 15 that the peoples of Namibia have no choice but to

escalate armed struggle till the racist South African army in Namibia is defeated.

MUZOREWA COOPERATED WITH SAVAK

The revolutionary government of Iran made public on May 2 the extent of cooperation between the now-disbanded Iranian secret police, Savak, and the Rhodesian puppet premier-elect, Abel Muzorewa.

The statement, issued by the Iranian Foreign Ministry, also said that "many members of Muzorewa's private army, which contributed considerably to the 'election victory' of the puppet politician, had been trained by Savak. Besides, Muzorewa received major financial support from the Shah's regime to finance his anti-people policy."

The statement revealed that the overthrown Shah's regime had maintained wide-ranging military and economic cooperation with the Rhodesian racist regime.

UNION OF PALESTINIAN ARTISTS: PLASTIC ARTS EXHIBITION



Palestinian arts always reflect the struggle of our people

Embodied in Palestinian paintings and sculptures is the struggle of our people, full of bitterness and pain but also full of hope and strife for a just and peaceful future for humanity. They rose from our camps everywhere to express the feelings of our people and their revolutionary vision. On visiting the second exhibition of the Union of Palestinian Artists, Chairman Yasser Arafat wrote in the visitor's register: "The rifle and the brush of the Palestinian artist together inscribe on the pages of history the ultimate victory of the Revolution."

PALESTINIAN PLASTIC ARTS

In ancient times, art was a way of reaching for God. However, nowadays it has become a means of communication with the other. From here emerges its social and political role. The artist expresses his experience in a certain society.

In fact, Palestinian plastic arts always has been a warm and sincere reflection of the long sufferings of our Palestinian people. Although its expansion was relatively late compared to other Arab countries, the Palestinian artists soon stood distinguished among other Arab artists. The first exhibition ever organized by a Palestinian artist was held in Gaza in 1953. The artist was Ismail

Shammout. There have been many exhibitions since.

In the sixties, the number of those working in plastic arts increased enormously, but they were scattered among different Arab and foreign countries due to the dispersion of our people after 1948. Unions of Palestinian Artists were formed everywhere.

UNION OF PALESTINIAN ARTISTS — LEBANON BRANCH

In the year 1973, the Union of Palestinian Artists — Lebanon Branch was formed. The present exhibition, the second of its kind, was inaugurated at the Arab University of Beirut on April 27, 1979, and was concluded on 11 May, 1979 with a seminar under the title of: "Art and the (Palestinian) Cause". 21 Palestinian artists participated in this exhibition, each with 8 works: sculpture, oil, watercolors, pastel and engraving by printing.

But although schools and methods differ, the objects are always concerned with the Palestinian cause. The Palestinian artists have consolidated the "close" relationship between the Palestinian brush and rifle. This is because Zionism is determined to complete its usurpa-



UNION OF PALESTINIAN ARTISTS: PLASTIC ARTS EXHIBITION

tion of all essential institutions of the Palestinian nation, including our cultural heritage. The artists have sought their symbols in Palestinian nature, culture and tradition.

Mustafa al-Hallaj uses cultural symbols. The buffalo cow in one of his paintings is a symbol of fertile Palestine. She carries her children while the man carries the heavy stone of responsibility. In "Palestine" (in black and white) a child carries a spear and an olive branch, while a woman covers her face with her hair so that she does not see another child and a horse hung with their limbs tied together.

Jumanah Hussein also uses the horse symbol in white against a brown background ("A Race Against the Sun"). In "A Group of Revolutionaries," we see many tigers marching. She uses the tiger symbol in her sculptures too.



اتحاد التشكيليين الفلسطينيين في لبنان
2nd General Exhibition 1979

UNION OF PALESTINIAN ARTISTS

Beirut Arab University - 2nd floor - 2nd floor - 2nd floor

The sun as a symbol of hope also emerges in Ismail Shammout's "Tal al-Zaatar" in Tawfic Abdul Al's "The Giant and the Dawn", and in Lutfi Kassem's "Men Under The Sun".

Many artists try to re-create scenes of Palestinian life before 1948, and to stress the tradition of our people. Ibrahim Ghannam, who belongs to the Naive School of painting, paints the dreams of all Palestinians in exile, far away from their homeland. His paintings "Annukout" ("Bridegroom's gift"), "Attuhour" ("Circumcision"), "Visiting Annabi Saleh", "Henna Night"... etc. shows us certain Palestinian customs taken from Palestinian folk life.

Abd Errahman al-Muzayyen portrays scenes from Palestinian and Canaanite mythology ("Temple Dance"). He also uses historical symbols - one of his paintings depicts Dalal Mughrabi in a Palestinian dress wearing a Canaanite necklace. His paintings are a historical stand against Zionist claims that the Palestinian people have no history of their own. Michael Najjar painted scenes from Akka: "Sabil Attasat" and "The Old Harbour".

Adnan Asharif's "Going Back To Haifa," "Men In The Sun" and "What Is Left For Us" are pictures derived from martyr Ghassan Kanaani's stories. They express the Palestinian tragedy with all its bitterness.

Nassir Assoumi excels in his engravings by printing. In a collection of four paintings called "The Four Seasons" we can see the same forms; but the colour changes, and with it the whole meaning of the picture changes. The violet colour creeps into the pictures, almost unseen in the first one until it explodes in the last one to give the picture a bitter meaning.

Mona Assoudi, mixes forms to express a unity of man-woman-child-olive branches.

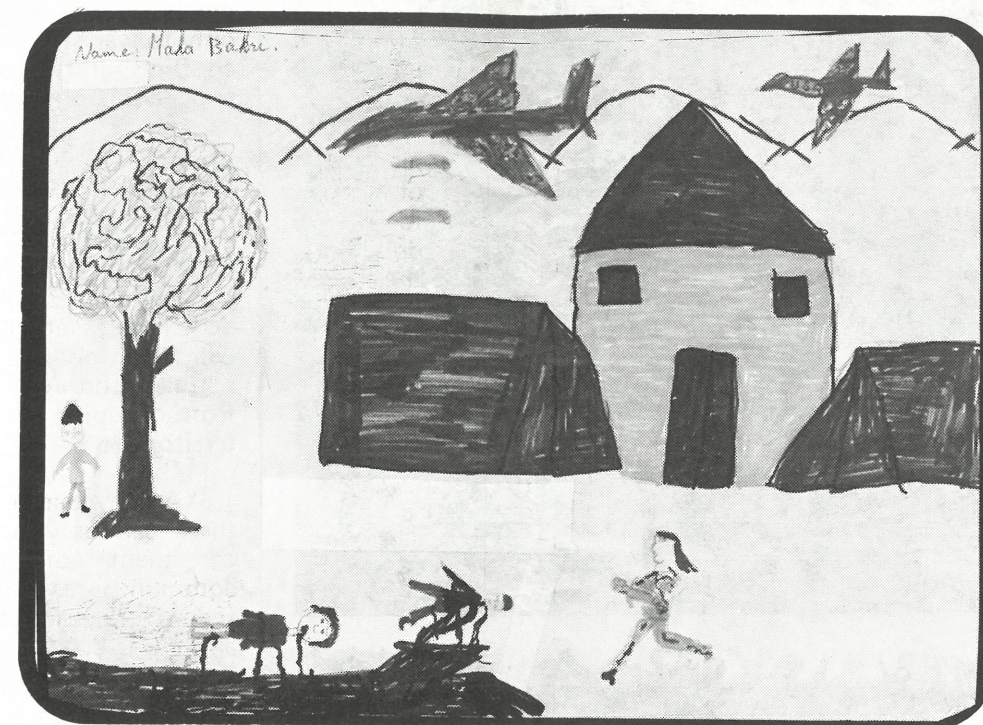
Lebanon was there also, in Tamam al-Akhal's "It happened in Beirut." We see sharp lines and dark colours that show ruins with people suffering and dying under them. She also has paintings of Samed factories.

Ayatullah Khomeiny was there also in a pastel picture by Mohammad Shaer, who also drew a picture of Chairman Arafat.

PALESTINE WAS THERE

It was a delightful experience to visit this exhibition and note how our people stand before the pictures, sympathizing with the artist's experiences which match their own, and leaving the hall with a smile on their lips and hope in their souls. Some came carrying their rifles, some without, but Palestine was there.

DRAWINGS OF PALESTINIAN CHILDREN



"We will water the Palestinian land with our blood"

In Time of War - Children Testify, By Mona Saudi, PLO Plastic Arts Section, Beirut, POB 14/5203, Second Edition 1979, L.L. 22 - \$15.

What do Palestinian children draw? The book "In Time of War - Children Testify", the second edition of which has now been published on the occasion of the International Year of the Child, shows a selection from thousands of drawings done by Palestinian children in late 1968 and 1969. Since then the subjects have rarely changed: We see that the primary subject is the Israeli jets which surprise the people in their homes and villages. The jets are like "satans", as one child says. We see the mother carrying her children, while sadly the people walk out of the homeland. The sky rains shells, the killed people in the streets are under the treads of an Israeli tank. From their cold tents the children draw the homeland, Palestine, the home and the village. The women collect dry wood, the shepherd sings for his flock... The real hero is the human stream which comes out of the Palestinian camp: The Fidayee ("Commando").

The book "In Time of War-Children Testify" was first issued in September 1970, the date on which Palestinians were massacred in Jordan.

The dispersion of which the Palestinian people suffer makes life very difficult. The children of Palestine know early that they shoulder a historic responsibility. Their dreams and happiness are linked with the liberation of their

homeland. Drawings from the occupied territories portray Israeli soldiers arresting children and beating them with the butts of their rifles. The children resist by throwing stones.

The Palestinian Revolution has established some centres to care for and teach the children, especially those of martyrs. One of the most important schools is that for the children of the Martyrs of Tal al-Zaatar, where the fascists of Lebanon massacred the men and women in front of their children's eyes. It was a bitter experience. At this school as in others the children get the chance to express themselves by drawing. Besides giving the child the ability to express himself, drawing is a means for the psychological relaxation of the child as well as for his sound upbringing.

Drawings of the Palestinian children reflect the history of the Palestinian people, where the children actively express the continuous struggle which is a part of the daily life of this people. In spite of the difficulty of this life of dispersion, accompanied by the continuous bombardment of Camps with all kinds of shells, the Palestinian children are still able to send up a song of life and hope. As written ten years ago in the introduction of "In Time of War - Children. Testify," "these drawings in which the tragedy is represented in green and red, with joy, love and innocence, witness that the song of life continues and is eternal, and the oppressed peoples' voices, the voices of the exploited and wretched, remain a call for revolution".



INTERNATIONAL PALESTINE SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE IN BASLE

A three-day international conference of solidarity with the Palestinian people opened in Basle, Switzerland, on May 4, 1979, where the first World Zionist Congress was held in 1897. The conference, bringing together 250 delegates from 60 countries, was organized by the Swiss Peace Movement for the World Peace Council in collaboration with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Abu Lutf, head of the PLO Political Department, who inaugurated the conference in the presence of Mr. Romesh Chandra, President of the World Peace Council, said:

"Egypt and Israel, under the

sponsorship of the U.S.A., proceeded on their road to a separate peace, which resulted in the signature of the Camp David accord. Our people fully rejected these results because they disregard their national rights, particularly the clause in the text which refers to the self-rule plan."

He went on to say: "We are for peace, justice and all sincere efforts to guarantee both peace and justice, but we say: There can be no peace without our national rights, which can only be secured by a comprehensive settlement within the framework of the U.N. and in accordance with its charter and resolutions, and with the participation of all concerned parties, including the

PLO. Partial and bilateral agreements cannot lead to peace, but only to war. They will only increase conflicts and local regional wars, and dissipate all chances for peace.

"Our national rights include the following: our right to self-determination on an equal basis with the other peoples of the world; our right to return to our homeland; our right to establish our independent Palestinian state on our lands, which can only be accomplished by a full withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Arab and Palestinian territories.

"As for guarantees of this peace, these can only be secured by the agreement of the international community and the guarantee of the super-powers, the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A."

FINAL COMMUNIQUE

The conference issued a declaration at the end of its meetings in which it strongly condemned the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. The declaration stated that this treaty constituted a serious escalation of imperialist conspiracies in the area, increased tension and dangers of new aggressions which violate the basis for realizing peace in the Middle East, as outlined by UN resolutions.

It further described the treaty as a new imperialist alliance designed to guarantee US military presence and preserve its interests in the area, and as an attempt to legalise Israeli occupation of Arab territories and undermine the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

It condemned the self-rule project, which is a total denial of Palestinian national rights, and said that the serious aggravation of the situation in Lebanon is a direct result of this treaty.

The statement finally expressed its unreserved support for the measures taken at the Baghdad meeting of Arab Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Economy.



Australian workers solidary with PLO

AUSTRALIAN PALESTINIAN WORKERS: "EXPLOSIVE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST"

Arab and progressive Australian organizations have issued a joint statement on the occasion of a demonstration in Melbourne organized by the "United Palestinian Workers" in Australia. The demonstrators denounced the U.S.-Israeli-Sadat treaty and expressed solidarity with the Palestinian people and the Lebanese National Movement. Following are excerpts from the statement:

"There is no doubt that this peace treaty will place the whole of the Middle East region in an explosive situation which will result in coups, civil assassinations and further mass slaughter of the Palestinian people and the Arab progressive forces in the region. In the past, when the Sinai Agreement was signed between the traitor Sadat

and the Zionist imperialist Kissinger, the progressive forces had to pay the price in a civil war in Lebanon. The war was financed and backed by the Zionists and the C.I.A. and 100,000 were killed or wounded.

"We judge the Zionists by what they say. In a recent interview with the Zionist Army chief of staff, according to the newspaper Yehadot Ahranot, he said, "The peace treaty means to us a rest time until the next war against the Arabs". And he went on to say that Israel builds an army for war and not for peace, that is enough to show the intention of Zionists. War and expansion is their basic ideology.

"Sadat does not represent the Palestinian people, his self-rule proposals for the Palestinians were already rejected by the people in occupied Palestine. We declare that any peace treaty is void unless it guarantees the basic principles of

self determination for the Arab people of Palestine, and the return to their homeland. Any treaty that takes place without the actual participation of the P.L.O (the legitimate and sole representative of the Arab people of Palestine), and the only power that is mandated by them to struggle in order to achieve these rights, is doomed to failure and death. We will rally our forces with the world revolutionaries and the Socialist countries to bring about a massive defeat of Zionism and imperialism."

PALESTINIAN EXHIBITION IN IRAN

An exhibition of Palestinian posters and photographs was inaugurated in Teheran on May 3. The exhibition also include samples of Palestinian handicrafts and industrial products such as clothes manufactured at Palestinian Revolution's institutions.



PALESTINIAN CINEMA FESTIVAL IN PARIS

The Palestine Cinema Institution, Paris branch, in cooperation with the General Union of Palestinian Students and the committee of the "Tunisia Dorms Residents", organized a festival of Palestinian films at the Cité Universitaire in Paris. The festival opened on with the two films "Al Zaytouna" ("The Olive") by the Vincennes group, and "Ezzeddine al-Qalaq" by Serge Le Péron and Chapouiller. These were followed on the second and third days by "Kfar Qassem" by Bourhan Alawiye, and "The Palestinian" by Roy Battersby, with Vanessa Redgrave.

The festival ended on May 6, with the presentation of "Al-Ard" ("The Land") and "Al Muftah" ("The key") by Ghaleb Shaath, and "Tal-al-Zaatar" by Moustapha Abu Ali and Jean Chamoun. The French branch of the Palestinian Students Union then organized discussions on the current Palestinian situation, and answered questions from Arab, French and foreign students.

JANE FONDA CONFIRMS SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The American actress Jane

Fonda who was an activist in the peace movement confronting U.S. aggression in Vietnam, confirmed in an interview with the Jordanian daily *al-Dustur* in early May that she supports the Palestinian people's struggle to achieve their national rights and return to their homeland. She added that she carries the Palestine cause in her heart and will soon begin activities in support of the Palestinian struggle and cause.

CONFERENCE IN U.S.A. ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE PALESTINIAN- ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Palestine Human Rights Campaign in the U.S.A., the Middle East Task Force of Chicago Presbytery, and a representative group of Christian personalities and clergy men have called for a National Conference on Christian responsibilities in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict to be convened at the Christian Life Center in Grange, Illinois, May 18-20, 1979. In its call to the Conference, the organizers say:

"One of the major issues at the heart of this prolonged conflict is the question of the human rights of

the dispersed and occupied Palestinian people — for too long they have been ignored. The denial of their right to self-determination and to live in their own country as a free and independent people has caused the Palestinians to become embittered, while the fear of new wars and the oppressive weight of becoming a garrison state have similarly taken their toll on Israeli society.

"We the undersigned acknowledge God's concern for all people and our accountability for all of our sisters and brothers whose rights are violated. To remove the mistrust and fear of war and to create the conditions for peace are the goals to which we as a Christian people must dedicate ourselves.

"We have longed for a vision for peace and justice in the Middle East which is not clouded by conflicting Biblical and theological perspectives. We need now to clarify our understanding and to respond with compassion and a clearer perception of God's Word. We call upon American clergy, laity, and peace groups to join us in Chicago for a national conference on "Human Rights and the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict: Responsibilities For the Christian Church."

THE WAY

By Fouzi El-Asmar

*I shall not despair:
Whether my way leads to a jail,
under the sun
or in exile
I shall not despair.*

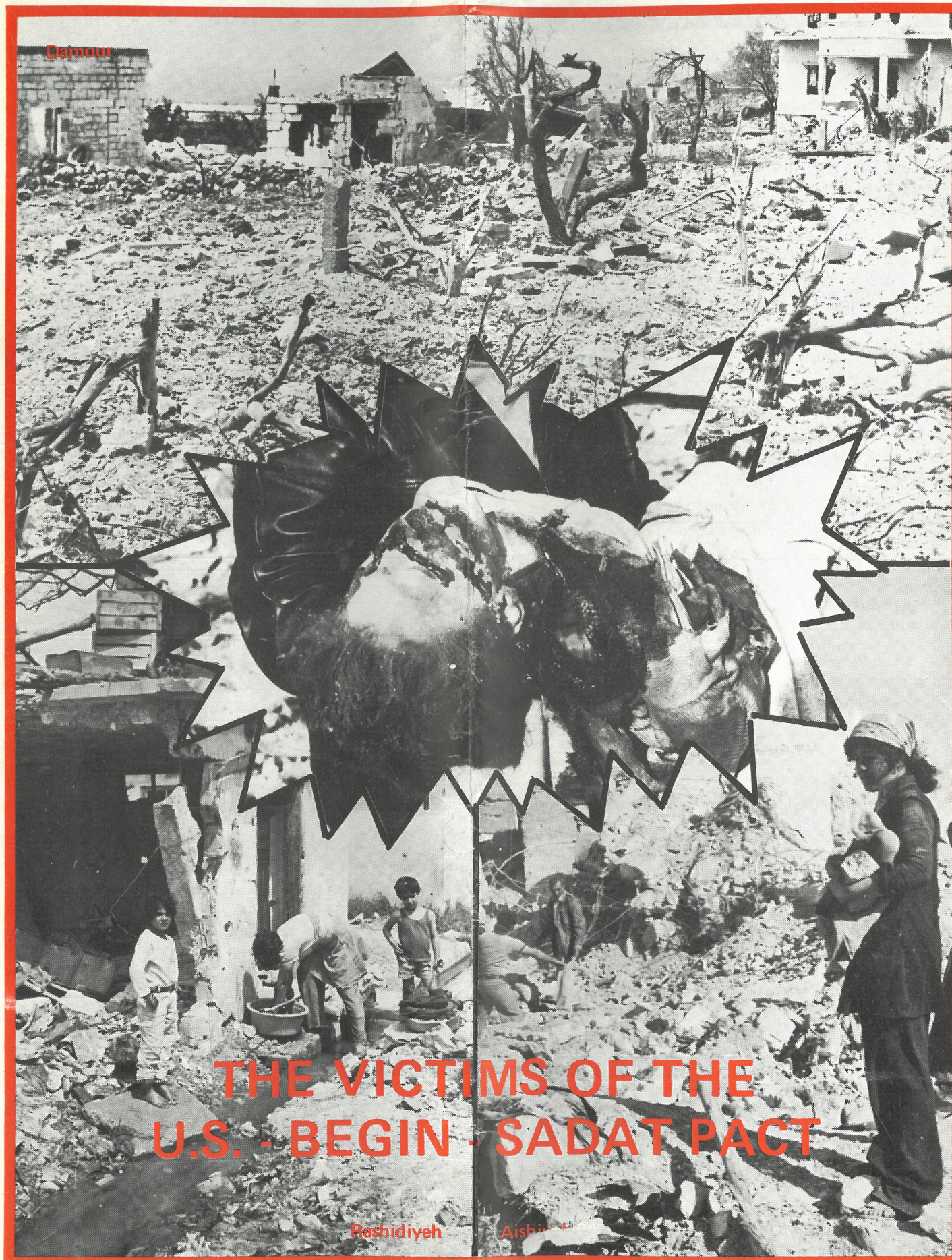
*It is my right to behold the sun
To demolish the tent and banishment
To eat the fruit of the olive
To water the vineyards
with music
To sing of Love
in Jaffa, in Haifa
To sow the fertile land
with new seeds
It is my right.*

*Let my way be
The reaching of one hand to another
That a tower of dreams be built*

*This is my way
And if the last price to pay
is my sight
my life
I shall
but will not give up
my way.*

(Fouzi El-Asmar, 39 years old, was born in Lydda, in the 1948 — occupied part of Palestine. Like many other Palestinian writers and journalists, he was arrested, two weeks after his first collection of poems *The Promised Land* appeared in 1969, and accused of belonging to a Palestinian organization. He was severely beaten during his 15 months' imprisonment, yet no specific charges were ever made and he was never brought to trial. The poem *The Way* was among those written in Damun and Ramleh prison.)





**THE VICTIMS OF THE
U.S. - BEGIN - SADAT PACT**

Rashidiyeh

Aishiyeh



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

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Palestine

**“SELF-RULE”
FOR WEST BANK
AND GAZA STRIP**