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Palestine

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STOP

Israeli
aggression
against
Lebanon!



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HALTE A L'AGRESSION ISRAELIENNE CONTRE LE LIBAN!

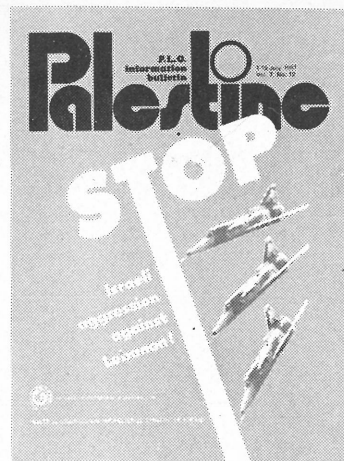
TO OUR READERS

Solidarity is an important weapon for helping the peoples of the world overcome oppression and injustice. The support and solidarity which the Palestinian people receive helps us to continue our just struggle for our just cause. We are grateful for the solidarity and support we get, but although we have many friends around the world, our enemies are still strong and formidable. They are better armed, better equipped, and much wealthier than we.

Nevertheless, though we may possess limited means, our determination and willingness to sacrifice is unlimited. The world forces of liberation, of which we are proud to be a part, are the emerging forces, and it is to us that the future belongs. The forces of oppression have had their day, and shall be consigned to the dustbin of history.

We thank all of our friends throughout the world for the letters of support and encouragement you have sent to us. Surely, we and other liberation movements will continue on the road to victory.

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Palestine

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EDITORIAL

BEGIN THE WINNER

Begin the winner is back and he will be crowned as the next prime minister of Israel. Begin, "King of Israel" as he was cheered by Israeli crowds during the election campaign, is again in action. His armed forces are stepping up their military attacks and air raids against Palestinian and Lebanese targets in Lebanon. In southern Lebanon, Palestinian refugee camps and Lebanese villages are being shelled daily. In the north of Lebanon, U.S.-made F-15 and F-16 Israeli planes are raiding Damour which is more than a hundred kilometers away from Israel's borders.

In previous articles of *Palestine* bulletin, Israel was described as a "superpower" in the region and it was no exaggeration. If the Israeli armed forces can raid the Iraqi nuclear reactor of Tammouz near Baghdad which is more than a thousand miles away from Israel, and raid Palestinian positions, and threaten to raid the Syrian missiles in Lebanon, and all of this with impunity, it is indeed a fact that Israel is the superpower in the Middle East. In addition to that, Israel has occupied Arab territories for 14 years and has denied the Palestinian people their right to self-determination for 33 years.

It is worth questioning the source of this Israeli arrogance and it is no longer a secret. Israel can be considered an advance base for U.S.

interests in the region. For without the unlimited moral and material aid of the U.S. to Israel, Begin and his clique would not be able to act with such insolence towards the Arabs and the Palestinians.

Begin remains and the Reagan administration can celebrate his return, for he is the best servant of U.S. interests in the Middle East. But on the other hand, Begin will enhance the Palestinian and Arab liberation movements. The Arabs will have to face the challenge imposed on them by Begin and his tutors in the U.S. Israel and the U.S. have to realize that sophisticated military technology is not a U.S. monopoly.

On the international level, Begin will push Israel more and more into isolation because world public opinion cannot accept Israel's ridiculous actions permanently. Furthermore, the U.S. will also be isolated in the Middle East area as well as in the international arena. The U.S. has to realise that in the long run, the Arabs cannot accept this one-sided policy of the U.S. with Israel. The U.S. has to realise that they cannot pursue a policy of having Arab oil, Arab money, Arab markets perpetually and support those who kill those same Arabs and occupy their homelands. This policy can work for five years, or even ten years, but it cannot work forever.

PALESTINE CHRONOLOGY

JUNE 24 Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of the Palestinian Revolution, received the Soviet Ambassador in Beirut, Aleksander Soldatov, with whom he discussed the latest developments in the Lebanese arena.

Arafat also received the Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to Lebanon, with whom he discussed Middle East developments in the light of the escalating Israeli aggression on south Lebanon.

Arafat received a cable of thanks from the General Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee in response to an earlier cable sent on the occasion of his re-election.

The cable expressed the support of the People's Republic of Mongolia for the Palestinian people's struggle to regain their rights, including the establishment of an independent state under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

JUNE 25 The head of the Palestinian delegation to the summit conference of the Organisation of African Unity, held in Nairobi, has called on African nations to provide all possible support to the just cause of the Palestinian people under the PLO leadership. The delegation's head, former PLO representative in Kenya Salah Zawawi, in a statement to the conference, asked that any resolution by the OAU take into consideration the continuing oppression of the Palestinian people. He added that Palestinian condemnation of the Camp David accords was in defence of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, which these accords directly threaten.

JUNE 28 The second conference of the G.U.P.S., Iowa Branch (USA), concluded on June 28 by electing a new Administrative Committee.

The conference, which was attended by hundreds of Palestinian students, listened to Arafat's message about the general mobilization among the Palestinian people and praising the role of Palestinian students in the USA in countering Zionist propaganda in the American media and exposing the role of the US Administration in the conspiracies against the Palestinian people and their national rights.

Yasser Arafat received a cable from the President of the Seychelles, in reply to his cable on the occasion of the Seychelles National Day. The cable praised the bilateral relations between the PLO and the Seychelles.

Chairman Arafat sent a cable of condolences to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini on the death of several leaders and militants of the Islamic Republic Party in the bomb blast at the IRP offices in Tehran.

Chairman Arafat received the Mexican Ambassador to Lebanon, who handed him a handwritten message from President Jose Lopez Portillo. In the message, the Mexican President confirmed his country's support of the Palestinian people's right to establish an independent state. He also expressed his government's belief that the solution of the complex Middle Eastern problem should stem from the U.N.

JUNE 30 Dr. Fathi Arafat, head of the Palestine Red Crescent Society, attended the opening ceremony of the Deir Yassin Medical centre in al-Yarmouk refugee camp in Syria. The ceremony was also attended by several cadres of the Palestinian Revolution, the staff of the PRCS and inhabitants of the camp.

The Medical centre includes clinics of various specialisations which satisfy the needs of the camp and the neighbouring area.

Arafat met in Taif with King Khalid Ibn Abdel Aziz of Saudi Arabia. The meeting was attended by Fateh Central Committee members Abu Iyad and Rafiq al-Natsheh, the Saudi Crown Prince Fahd Ibn Abdel Aziz,

Second Deputy Prime Minister Abdallah Ibn Abdel Aziz, Defence and Air Force Minister Sultan Ibn Abdel Aziz, and the Royal Adviser Rashad Far'oun.

The meeting dealt with current developments in the Arab world, in particular the Israeli military escalation against the Palestinian and Lebanese people, and the developments of the Palestinian cause.

Chairman Arafat also met with Saudi Crown Prince Fahd Ibn Abdel Aziz, in the presence of Fateh Central Committee members Abu Iyad and Rafiq al-Natsheh.

During the three hour-long meeting, discussions centred on efforts to close Arab ranks in order to confront Israeli aggression. During the meeting, the Saudi Crown Prince briefed Arafat on Saudi Arabia's contacts on the Arab and international levels. Arafat in turn briefed Prince Fahd on the results of his latest visits to several Arab states. The meeting was described as fraternal.

JULY 1 Zuhdi al-Tarazi, the PLO Permanent Observer at the U.N and member of the Committee formed by the Non-Aligned Movement to mediate between Iraq and Iran, arrived in Lusaka for talks with the Zambian Foreign Minister, in preparation for new efforts to end the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The Good Offices Committee, which includes representatives from Zambia, India, Cuba and the PLO, will arrive in Tehran at the beginning of next week for meetings with Iranian officials.

Chairman Arafat met the ruler of Kuwait, Shaikh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah. The two-hour meeting was also attended by Fateh Central Committee Abu Iyad and Abu al-Adib, and dealt with the latest developments on the Arab and international levels.

Arafat also met Kuwait Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaikh Saad al-Abdallah for one hour and a half. They discussed developments of the Palestine cause and the current situation in all its aspects.

JULY 2 A delegation of the General Union of Palestinian Writers and Journalists, headed by the union's secretary-general Yahya Yakhluf, held a series of meetings in Moscow with Soviet writers.

These meetings focused on bilateral relations between the two unions, in the light of the agreements concluded to organise cooperation in the cultural and trade union fields.

Chairman Arafat, accompanied by Hajj Ismail, Commander of the Joint Forces, inspected Joint Forces' positions in south Lebanon, on the occasion of the beginning of the Holy month of Ramadan.

Arafat and the Joint Forces fighters had the Iftar meal in their bases.

Arafat also paid a call on the Polish Ambassador to Lebanon before his departure from the country at the end of his tour of duty. Arafat discussed with the Ambassador the latest developments on the Arab and international levels, and wished him all the best in his new posting.

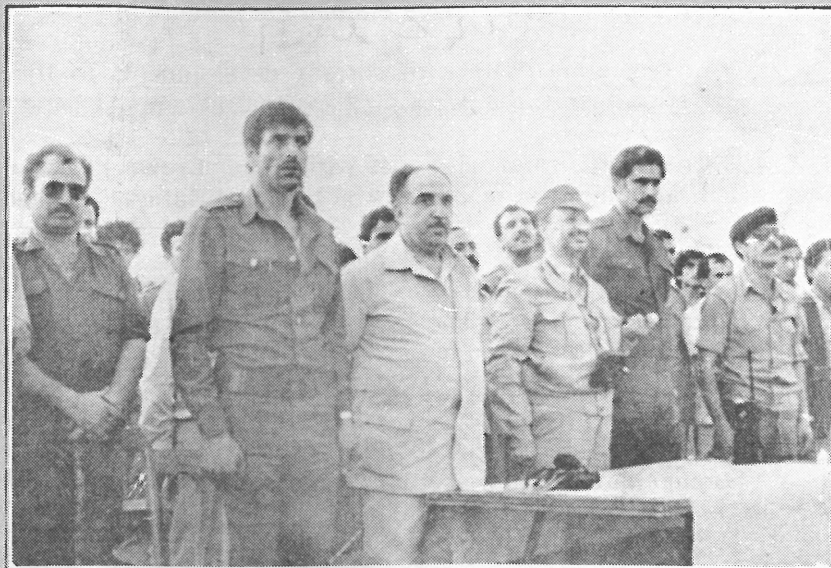
JULY 4 Chairman Arafat received a cable from the Palestinian community in Austria, in which they pledged to continue their struggle under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, to regain their rights to return home and for the establishment of an independent state.

The community pledged to place their potentials at the disposal of the Palestinian Revolution for the defense and the perpetuation of the Revolution.

Arafat received a delegation of the French Women's Union, and described for them in detail the various phases of the Palestinian people's struggle against Zionism and for their legitimate rights inside and outside occupied Palestine.

JULY 9 Chairman Arafat arrived in Belgrade at the head of a delegation comprising PLO Political Department Head Farouk Kaddoumi and PLO Executive Committee member Muhammad Khalifa. Arafat visited Yugoslavia on an official invitation from the Yugoslav leadership. He was met at Belgrade Airport by several high-ranking officials, headed by the President of the Yugoslav Federal Council, the Foreign Minister and other government and party officials.

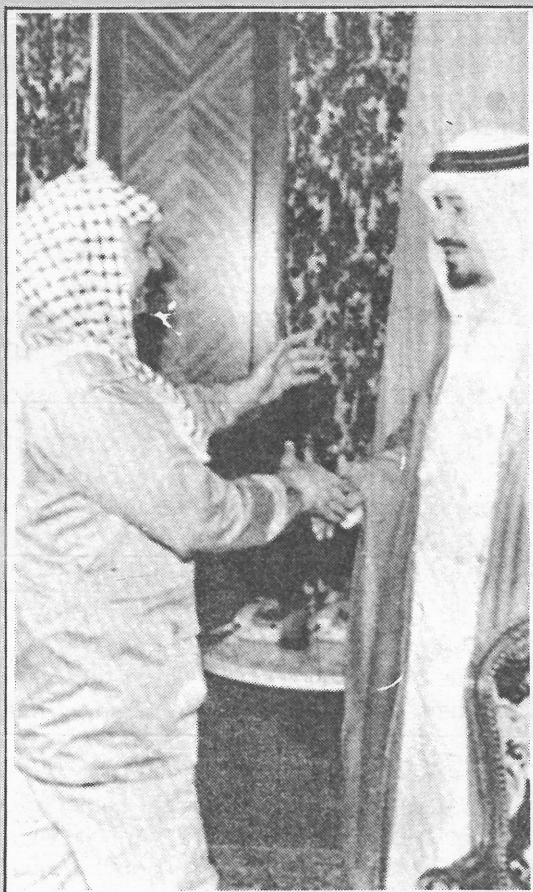
EVENTS IN PHOTOS



Chairman Arafat with other senior Resistance personnel at manoeuvres in south Lebanon.



Chairman Arafat meets the Polish Ambassador



Chairman Arafat with Saudi Arabia's King Khalid



And the Mexican Ambassador

JOINT PALESTINIAN- YUGOSLAV COMMUNIQUE



Yugoslavia's Prime Minister welcomes Chairman Arafat

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of the Palestinian Revolution, and the delegation accompanying him ended a 36-hour visit to Yugoslavia on July 10.

The Palestinian delegation visited Yugoslavia upon an invitation from Comrade Veselin Djuranovitch, Chairman of the Federal Executive Council of the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia. The talks between the Palestinian and Yugoslav sides concentrated on the tense international situation and issues concerning bilateral relations and joint cooperation. The two sides devoted special attention to Middle East developments, and considered the forthcoming activities of the Non-Aligned Movement in this regard.

In a communique issued after two rounds of talks, the two sides expressed special concern in the course of their analysis of the dangerous Middle East situation on account of imperialist-Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people and Arab countries. The two sides strongly condemned the continuing Israeli attacks on Lebanon which damaged a large number of Lebanese villages and refugee camps, and left countless innocent people dead or in misery. Israel's interference in Lebanon's internal affairs is designed to hinder the efforts towards realising national accord. It also threatens the unity and sovereignty of that Non-Aligned and peace-loving country. The two sides condemned Israel's threats to Syria and its attacks on the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon.

The two sides condemned the aggressive operation of piracy on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, and termed it a blatant violation of the UN Charter and of all international norms. This arrogant Israeli act, which has been condemned by the international community and the Security Council, may lead to a new war and have a drastic effect on international peace and security.

The two sides condemned this arrogant Israeli act and those parties which encouraged it; this act hinders the efforts to reach a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Both sides confirmed that a comprehensive settlement for the Middle East crisis cannot be achieved without an unconditional Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, and the restoration of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including the right to return, self determination and to establish an independent state on their national soil. Both Com Veselin Djuranovitch and Yasser Arafat expressed their satisfaction with the speedy development of cooperation and improvement of bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and the PLO. Com. Djuranovitch expressed the readiness of the government and people of Yugoslavia to continue their support for the struggle of the Palestinian people for their firm national rights.



FAROUK KADDOUMI VISITS MOSCOW AND PARIS

On June 26, the head of the PLO Political Department Farouk Kaddoumi arrived in the Soviet capital Moscow, heading a senior Palestinian delegation comprising PLO Executive Committee members Yasser Abed Rabbo, Talal Naji, Abu Maher al-Yamami, and Fateh Central Committee member Abu al-Walid.

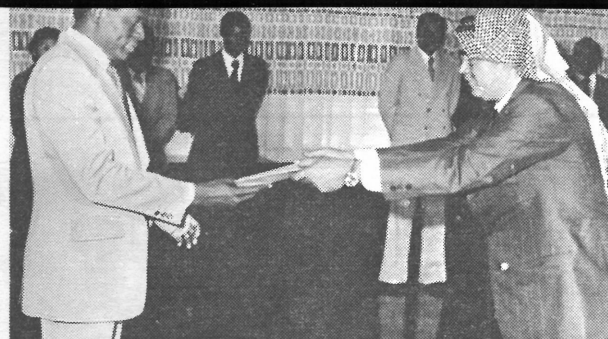
On June 29, Kaddoumi held talks with senior Soviet officials headed by the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko. Discussions focused on the current developments in the region in the light of the US-backed Israeli military escalation against the Palestinian Revolution.

The Soviet side expressed full support for the Palestinian and Arab struggle to defeat all forms of aggression and to restore Arab and Palestinian rights, in particular the right to establish an independent Palestinian state, under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

On July 3, Kaddoumi arrived in Paris in response to an invitation from the French Foreign Relations Minister Claude Cheysson. The invitation came following Cheysson's support for the right of the Palestinian people to establish an independent Palestinian state.

During the Kaddoumi-Cheysson meeting discussions centred on developments of the Palestine cause on the international level, and the continuing Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanese towns and villages and Palestinian refugee camps in south Lebanon. The meeting also dealt with Palestinian-French relations and the necessity to give the PLO representative in Paris full diplomatic status.

During the meeting, the French Minister confirmed France's stand in support of the national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to establish their independent state on their national soil.



PLO REPRESENTATIVE IN ANGOLA PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS TO ANGOLAN PRESIDENT

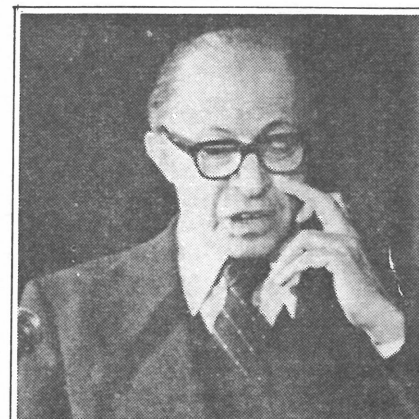
An official ceremony was held on May 16, 1981 at the presidential palace in Luanda, Angola, on the occasion of the presentation by Brother Said Abbasi of his credential letters as ambassador of the PLO to the People's Republic of Angola.

Brother Said Abbasi was received at the Palace by the President of Angola, his Excellency José Eduardo dos Santos, who reaffirmed once more his country's full support for the struggle of the Palestinian People under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative the PLO, headed by Chairman Yasser Arafat. He also expressed appreciation for the friendly and militant relations between the MPLA-Worker's Party and the PLO. He extended his best wishes for the success of the Ambassador of the PLO in Angola.

Brother Abbasi presented the President of Angola with a message of greetings from Chairman Arafat. The Ambassador of the PLO presented the President of Angola, in the name of Chairman Arafat and the People of Palestine, with a gift representing Jerusalem. The capital of Palestine.

APPEAL FOR RELEASE OF PALESTINIAN BROADCASTER FROM EGYPTIAN JAIL

At a time when the number of political prisoners in Egypt is mounting by every day, the General Union of Palestinian Writers and Journalists has appealed to work for the release of Abdel Ra'ouf Yusef, an editor attached to the "Voice of the Palestinian Revolution" Broadcasting service. Yusef was arrested last April and sentenced by the Egyptian authorities to 15 years imprisonment. He was arrested while visiting his family, which lives in Cairo. Since then, he had been subjected to various forms of torture. The arrest took place in collaboration with the Mossad, the Israeli intelligence service.



Camp David's results: continuing Israeli aggression against Lebanon

WAS CAMP DAVID THE WINNER IN THE ISRAELI ELECTIONS?

The recent history of Western policy towards the Palestinian question is one of using supposedly watershed "elections" as a cover for not having any pro-Arab policy at all. First there were the U.S. elections last November. Then there were the Israeli elections at the end of June. Recent Western press comment on the outcome of the Israeli elections is that Western Middle East policy cannot take a decisive formulation until after the *next* Israeli elections.

The tactic of delay was invented when the May 26, 1980 deadline for negotiations on Palestinian "autonomy" between Egypt and Israel was about to pass indicating that the whole Camp David process was a total sham in terms of representing a comprehensive and just

peace in the Middle East. At the time, the *Christian Science Monitor* reported on May 20, 1980: "Bickering negotiators for Palestinian autonomy seem to have shifted their gaze well past a May 26 'target date' for full agreement toward a new, if unofficial, checkpoint — the American presidential elections in November. Autonomy talks or no autonomy talks, that is no longer the question.... But the question is genuine progress toward a Middle East peace embracing the Palestinians, and negotiators on all sides seem increasingly to suspect that is impossible until the end of the year."

For the European EEC countries, most of 1980 saw the Palestinian issue as a main agenda item at EEC summit meetings. The so-called

WAS CAMP DAVID THE WINNER IN THE ISRAELI ELECTIONS?

"European initiative" was always on the verge of blossoming, only to be postponed until the next summit. The initiative was slated to be launched on December 1 after the American presidential elections. December 1st passed and there was no "initiative". The reason given was that the American elections had delayed everything and now there were the Israeli elections to be held in mid-1981.

European social democrats were pinning their hopes on a Labour Party victory in the Israeli elections and then the PLO could be bypassed in favour of the so-called "Jordanian option" where Labour and European social democrats would try and persuade King Hussein to act on behalf of the Palestinians in making a deal with Zionism. European social democracy prepared for this monumental event in a four-day conference in Madrid ending on November 16, 1980. On the final stance of the conference towards the Middle East crisis, the *Jerusalem Post* stated on November 17: "The resolution approved yesterday by the conference noted the 'important statement' Friday by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali, former West German chancellor Willy Brandt, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and Shimon Peres backing the 'Jordanian option.' 'We consider the Israeli Labour Alignment, led by Shimon Peres, the only viable force for peace for and with Israel,' it said." This was really the death knell for the "European initiative" which had continually hinted at European recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Some days after the European blessing given to the Israeli Labour Party as the supposed peace-broker after their hoped for victory in the upcoming elections, the Labour Party released its draft campaign platform. The *Jerusalem Post* noted on November 23 that the platform stressed in a key passage that "Israel should have defensible and recognized borders, and *not* return to the cease-fire lines of June 4, 1967." Hence, for the Palestinians and the PLO there is little to distinguish the Labour Party's brand of Zionist expansionism from that of Begin's.

Labour Party leader Shimon Peres spelled out the Jordanian option explicitly in September, 1980 before the debut of the party's draft platform. The *Christian Science Monitor* reported on September 22, 1980 that both Peres and Rabin were attached to the idea of giving up the West Bank and Gaza to Jordanian control in



exchange for complete exclusion of the PLO in any final settlement. Peres announced that this would be Zionism's guiding policy if Labour were to form a government in 1981. Israel would retain all Jewish settlements in the occupied territories. This was tagged in Europe and the U.S. as "moderation".

Begin's Likud and its supporters saw the Labour formula as a form of treason and an unnecessary capitulation. As early as July 1980 Begin-type Zionists thought that the election campaign should be fought by setting up as many settlements in the occupied territories as possible before the date for voting. In external policy, there should be as many aggressive strikes against the Palestinians in Lebanon as possible and outside attacks would not be limited to Lebanon alone. In the end, this was to be the governing policy for Zionist policy as a whole. The crowning touch to the Begin approach was the attack coordinated with the U.S. on Iraqi nuclear installations. This was a demonstration to Europe (if there were still illusions about mounting independent "initiatives") that Israel and the U.S. could strike anywhere in the Arab world with impunity.

Begin was able finally to win the elections by demonstrating the de facto death of Camp David and whipping up the settler population into a war psychosis with his threats against Syria, the Palestinians and the direct strike at Iraq. But the price to the Zionist fabric was internal uncertainty and fear. The economic cost of continued militarization of Israeli society has created chaos for social programmes and non-military spheres of economic activity. For the first time since the creation of the Zionist entity there has been a net out-migration of Jews from the country mainly due to the effects of the economic crisis. Also the uncertainty over how far to push the war fever has created internal fragmentation. Begin won the election, but can only form the government by allying himself with a proliferation of smaller parties.

Other elections also seemed to confirm the new delay approach to the Middle East crisis. The French elections likewise helped kill any future possibility of a firm European stance on a just settlement in the Middle East. The day after the Israeli elections, newly elected President Mitterand announced in his first major interview to *Le Monde* that he favored the enlargement of the Camp David process. *Le Monde* on July 1 described Mitterand as "the only French responsible politician from a large party to be favorable to Camp David." Three days after the Mitterand interview in *Le Monde*, the new French Minister for Exterior Relations, Claude Cheysson, was interviewed by *Le Nouvel Observateur*. Cheysson criticized the previous French government for its "fundamental error" over the years of not having had "enough official contact with Israel." He added that "Camp David is progress, certainly insufficient, but progress all the same towards a global settlement, which is the final objective."

On July 1, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington assumed the leadership of the EEC and a few days later another EEC summit was supposed finally to take decisive moves on the Middle East issue. But *Reuter* reported that the EEC decided to abandon the Middle East as a topic for discussion altogether in favor of now concentrating on Afghanistan. "Until recently, Britain hoped Lord Carrington's tenure would be highlighted by new efforts to press the Common Market's 12-month-old but slow-moving Middle East peace initiative. Officials say this is now likely to mark time... because of renewed tensions in the Middle East and uncertainty over both U.S. and Israeli policies following last week's Israeli general election."

Does Europe have time to "mark time"? Was Camp David, meaning the final liquidation of the PLO, the real winner in the Israeli elections? Not by a long shot.

The continuation of the Begin rule means a new prominence for the most militarist Zionist factions. The first indications of the ascendancy of these factions are the reports that Ariel Sharon will be appointed Defense Minister. Sharon is noted for his advocacy of more territorial expansion (i.e. in Lebanon) and his patronage of fanatical Zionist settler gangs to seize land and attack Palestinians in the occupied territories. More Zionist aggression only pushes all Arabs into a desperate struggle for their own survival. Syria, for one, is already experiencing the threat and is strengthening its alliance with the Soviet Union and is currently engaged in joint military manoeuvres to prepare for the Zionist challenge. The resulting regional instability does not bode well for the ensured smooth supplies of oil to Western Europe on which it is so dependent.

It is true that there has been a very meagre Arab response to the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear installations. On the other hand the byproduct has been renewed rumblings on an Arab mass level in unexpected places. One of the largest outcries against the attack came in the form of a mass demonstration in Alexandria, Egypt, which for the first time saw all the opposition parties united in one action. In the recent period, Sadat has found it necessary to unleash a wave of arrests of opposition leaders and the repression has seeped into the ranks of the Egyptian military where more than 30 soldiers have been arrested recently for plotting a coup. In the past few weeks even American television reports have sadly noted that Egypt now looks like the situation in Iran just prior to the fall of the Shah.

Likewise, the PLO has not withered away despite the vicious Zionist attacks against the Palestinian and Lebanese people in south Lebanon. The Zionist elections and the recent military aggression have given the Palestinians no other option, but to continue the struggle. At the time of the elections, PLO Chairman Arafat was touring Arab countries and issued a strong warning that the Arabs were facing a moment of destiny. In a speech two days after the elections he spoke about the U.S. plan for the region saying that it is supposed to be executed by its Zionist tools. He explained that the U.S. decision, after the Israeli elections, is that there be no Palestinian gun left when finally talks begin on settlement of the Middle East question. But Chairman Arafat stressed that "cowboy logic" will never dominate this region and that the Arab nation should "die standing rather than live on its knees."

"As soon as the Israeli elections ended, the Zionist military forces resumed their escalation in south Lebanon against the Joint Forces. At the same time, the U.S. Administration announced the resumption of arms sales to Israel, following their theatrical postponement of the delivery of F-16s, in an attempt to convince their Arab allies of American goodwill despite Israel's attack with U.S.-manufactured weapons and technology on Iraq's nuclear installations.... The Pentagon is even now studying a new plan for striking at the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese National Movement by means of the Israeli Army."

Arafat concluded by saying: "I declare that the fighters of the Palestinian Revolution, together with the Joint Forces, are going to meet a new challenge in the near future.... It is our destiny to be in this forward trench and to receive the first bullets.... We are heading towards difficult circumstances, but there is something important: we take our own decisions, and we do not fear these imperialist-Zionist forces."

Sadat "liberating" Sinai for the United States —
The farce of "multinational" peace keeping forces:

U.S. MILITARY TO TAKE OVER SHARM AL-SHAIKH AND ETZION

The set-up of the armed forces which, according to the Camp David agreements, are to police Sinai after the final Israeli withdrawal in April 1982, is a matter of major political and military importance, both on the local and the international level. Ever since the Camp David accords, the United States has been trying to bypass or even replace the United Nations by setting up a "multinational" force sponsored by itself. The new Reagan administration has been very busy putting together such a force, and in late June a new agreement between the United States, Israeli and Sadat was announced.

Contrary to all earlier statements, Sadat has now surrendered to a basically U.S. occupation of strategic centre positions in the peninsula. This "will give American troops their biggest role in the Middle East since the evacuation of their bases in Libya in 1970." "The accord gives American troops their first open-ended commitment in the Arab world" (British *Times*, June 24 and 26).

On the other side, the United States government has had difficulties in gaining support from other countries for a "multi-national" disguise — as provided for in the Camp David agreements — to cover its own occupation.

Sadat "liberates" Sinai for U.S. RDF forces

On June 25, a joint committee of the United States, Israel and Egypt announced that they had reached basic agreement on the set-up of a "multinational peacekeeping" force for Sinai. The agreement came after talks in Jerusalem (!) and Cairo. The location of the talks gave Israel a diplomatic advantage since Israel could nourish the impression that Jerusalem and Cairo were the mutual "capitals".

According to Western press reports (see for instance *International Herald Tribune*, *New York*



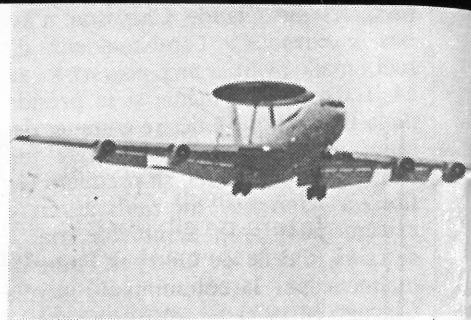
Can the AWACS protect Sadat's puppet regime?

Times Service, June 26, 1981), the "lightly armed" Sinai force is to total between 2,000 and 3,000 men, with about half of it to be put up by the United States. Three armed battalions are to be stationed on the Egyptian side, in addition to logistic and aviation support units. On the Israeli side, only about 100 civilian personnel will be allowed. The troops will be commanded by an American Secretary General. The U.S. will also directly or indirectly pay the bulk of the costs.

Even more important, during his latest talks with Begin in Sharm al-Shaikh, Sadat made two further major concessions (in addition to the fact that he completely gave up his earlier "stern" objections to U.S. troops playing any major role in Sinai after its "liberation" from Israel). First, he submitted to U.S.-Israeli demands that U.S. troops would be stationed in Ophira/Sharm al-Shaikh, and thus control the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba and the Israeli port of Eilat. Secondly, he agreed that the U.S. forces will also have access to the fortified air bases (built by the Israelis with ultrasophisticated U.S. technology) of Eitan, southwest of Rafah, and Etzion, west of Eilat. They are about 15 minutes flying time from the Saudi Arabian oilfields (*Times*, June 26, 1981) and, with their huge runways, underground fortifications and sophisticated electronic equipment, able to accommodate even B-52 bombers of the U.S. strategic nuclear fleet. Boasted the pro-Zionist British *Sunday Telegraph* of June 7, 1981: "As a result of a secret deal between President Sadat of Egypt and Mr. Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, the bases will effectively provide vital back-up for the American Rapid Deployment Force protecting Western oil interests."

For Sadat giving the United States this "strategic bonus" (*Sunday Telegraph*), the Israelis "in exchange" nobly agreed "not to destroy" the facilities in Ophira, Eitan and Etzion. In addition to all this, the Israelis will be allowed to build a new road linking Etzion with the Israeli port of Eilat and further use the airbase with their airliners. (*International Herald Tribune* and *Washington Post Service*, June 8, 1981).

The recent agreements with Sadat mean a complete victory for the U.S.-Israeli concept. The Israelis always wanted U.S. troops guaranteeing Camp David in Sinai, while at the same time excluding any permanent stationing of U.S. forces on their side. The United States, for its part, has ever since Camp David and the emerging Rapid Deployment Forces (RDF) concept sought to get both access to the advanced air bases in Sinai and a first ground presence in the area,



under the cover of a "multinational peacekeeping" force. Sadat is indeed "liberating" Sinai, Egypt and the Middle East for the United States.

OTHER COUNTRIES RELUCTANT TO PLAY AUXILIARY SHERIFFS FOR U.S. OCCUPATION

It is very important, on the other side, that the U.S. government has so far not succeeded in getting any firm commitment on the part of other countries to join the Sinai force with even token contingents. This participation is very important, both to disguise the U.S. occupation, and to uphold the international character and "backing" of the Camp David "peace", after the Soviet Union and the United Nations refused to cover the U.S. manoeuvres in the area.

U.S. government sources have often mentioned Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Uruguay and others as candidates for the role of playing auxiliary sheriffs to the United States in Sinai, pretending that these countries had already agreed to participate in the Sinai force. At the end of June, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, while touring southeast Asia, claimed that Australian and New Zealand forces' participation in the Sinai force was only "a question of time". (Both countries are the partners of the United States in the ANZUS military pact.) However, the Australian Malcolm Fraser government has been forced to modify its earlier supporting statements, as a result of growing internal opposition. Both the opposition Labour Party and Fraser's coalition partner, the Agrarian Party, as well as the National Farmers' Federation, are concerned both about the dangerous strategic implications an Australian commitment for Camp David would have, and about their exports to all the Arab countries opposed to Camp David (which total over 1 billion Australian dollars). New Zealand has hinted likewise that its participation remain unlikely unless "it was clearly welcomed by countries in the region with

which New Zealand was establishing profitable trade links" (*The Times*, June 24, 1981).

Argentina has issued contradictory statements. While its government earlier denied the U.S. declarations on its behalf, President Viola declared in early July, following heavy U.S. pressure, that Argentina would "not exclude" its eventual participation.

A risky provocation of the entire Arab World

The U.S. military takeover of ground and air bases in Sinai is a most serious provocation to the entire Arab world. It shows that the real purpose of Camp David is just a military build up of the United States in the area. The United States tries now by all means to get other countries involved, which of course would be allowed only to play a token, subservient role in the "peace-keeping" forces just to provide cover for the U.S. occupation. The United States also wants to exploit this "multinational" force in an attempt to break the international isolation of the Camp David process and the Sadat regime.

Countries like Australia, Canada and Argentina should be perfectly aware that this kind of neo-colonialist adventures not only are going to endanger their trade relations with the Arab states. They also pose an open hostile act directed against the entire Arab nation. One should not have to remind the unwelcomed Sinai sheriffs how risky such a military engagement is and how exposed and vulnerable to any kind of resistance operation by the Egyptian and the entire Arab people.

The farce of the "multinational" Sinai "peace" force again makes it clear that only a comprehensive solution including all parts of the Arab-Israeli conflict, notably the PLO, and sanctioned by the entire international community and the United Nations, can bring true peace and stability to the Middle East.



RDF forces: from Israeli to American occupation in Egypt

George Hawi on crisis in Lebanon:

"WE ARE RESISTING A REPETITION OF THE PALESTINIAN TRAGEDY"

(In its recent issues No. 8 and No. 9 of 1981, "Palestine" has published interviews with Walid Junblatt, the President of the Central Council of the Lebanese National Movement, and with Inaam Raad, the head of the Syrian Socialist National Party in Lebanon. Another report on the general mobilisation declared by the Lebanese patriotic forces was published in our last issue. Today, we continue this series on the background of the Lebanese crisis and the stepped up Israeli aggression with an interview with George Hawi, Vice-President of the Lebanese National Movement and Secretary General of the Lebanese Communist Party).

Palestine: What are the reasons behind the latest escalation of the crisis and the fighting in Lebanon?

George Hawi: "It has become clear that the crisis in Lebanon is part of the crisis in the Middle East as a whole. With each phase of this crisis, there is a new escalation in Lebanon. For example, the original explosion in 1975 was co-ordinated with the Sinai agreement. It was then pushed into a fresh escalation in 1978, coinciding with the preparation for Sadat's visit to Israel. In the shadow of this preparation for the Camp David agreements, there occurred the widescale Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the occupation of part of the south. There was also an escalation of military action by those Lebanese forces which collaborate with Israel inside Lebanon against the Arab-Syrian Deterrent Forces, the Palestinian presence and the Lebanese National Movement.

"The recent escalation in Lebanon is linked to this phase of the conspiracy against the Palestinian cause and the Arab national liberation movement. As is known, the whole of world public opinion has become aware that the Camp David agreements did not provide a Middle East solution. On the contrary, they are far from being a peace plan and led to more tension and more war and destruction in Lebanon in particular and against the Palestinian people in every place where they are present. Then the current confrontation between Syria and Israel, while not yet



reaching the point of the direct use of weapons between the two countries on their borders, nevertheless took on the character of the use of weapons in the skies of Lebanon and on Lebanese territory, and is in any case a hot political confrontation. This confrontation confirms again that we in the region are as far away as possible from peace. Quite the reverse, we are facing the danger of more savage war with more effects than before."

Failure of Camp David

"The failure of Camp David, while it appears clear today and also these agreements appear to be in an impasse, means that America, Israel and Sadat will try to get out of this impasse or extract the Camp David agreements from it, particularly after the American elections and under the shadow of the crisis from which the Sadat regime is suffering internally, mainly as a result of the increase in popular opposition to him. In this situation, and during the visit of u.s. Secretary of State General Haig to the Middle East, it started with military escalation in Lebanon through the intensification of Israeli attacks in the south against positions of the Palestinian Resistance and Lebanese National Movement, and with the escalation of armed provocations by the Phalangist Party, reaching a very sensitive area in the Beqaa region, the city of Zahle. In our view, this escalation is linked to the preparation of the right atmosphere for Israel and the Americans to get out of the Camp David impasse by creating a situation in Lebanon which will wear out the Palestinian Revolution, Syria and the Lebanese National Movement. These obstacles which so far prevented the triumph of the Camp David agreements also hamper the pursuit of the struggle against these agreements. These agreements are put forward in their present form, or in a new ostensibly amended form with the same content preserved, in an attempt to apply them everywhere on the other fronts.

The danger of partition and fascism

"The present escalation is thus linked to the conspiracy against the Palestinian people's cause and the cause of the Arab national liberation movement. It is also linked to the new phase of the plan to

partition Lebanon and establish an anti-Arab racist fascist entity on its territory."

Palestine: Does this danger still exist, with all the present talks on a political solution in Lebanon?

George Hawi: "This danger is still there. Indeed, I say that it has become more serious than before, since Israel has become one of the basic elements that determine the future of Lebanon, owing to its interference on the one hand and to the Arab feebleness in confronting it on the other hand. World public opinion has also failed to play the role required of it in restraining Israel's aggressiveness and sabotage role in Lebanon.

"We should recall that, with all the tranquillisers in the formulae for Lebanese reconciliation which would extract Lebanon from its situation and place it on the way to a solution, the intervention of the Israeli Air Force in the Beqaa region was an insolent announcement that 'I am here, I will not allow you to have a solution and I will not let Lebanon follow the course of political settlement.' This fact means the protection of fascist isolationist domination over some areas, i.e. the consolidation of the partitionist statelet existing now in some districts of Mount Lebanon and East Beirut, in addition to Saad Haddad's statelet on the border, and the effort to join the two statelets. Yes, the danger of partition exists and is a serious one."

Palestine: Both the United States and the Soviet Union have been involved in the course of recent events. What do you see as the basic differences in Soviet and U.S. policy towards the Middle East in general and Lebanon in particular?

George Hawi: "The role of each country is a natural result of the nature of the conflict in our age and the role of the two countries in it. It is an all-embracing struggle for existence from which neither country can isolate itself, nor can it fortify itself against its effects. It is a conflict between imperialism and its allies on the one hand and the liberation movement and the Socialist camp on the other. The difference between the policies of the two countries towards the crisis in the region and the Lebanese crisis is a sharp one following a straight line.

"Philip Habib's (President Reagan's special envoy to the Middle East) mission, for instance, was not to offer specific mediation designed to arrive at a compromise. His task is rather to convey the Israeli conditions to Syria and Lebanon and try to apply pressure to fulfill these Israeli conditions. This comes true with the so-called crisis over the missiles which Syria brought forward to defend the presence of its troops in the Arab Deterrent Forces framework in Lebanon against Israeli raids and the Israeli Air Force. It applies also to the question of security in the Zahle and Sannin heights, where Mr. Philip Habib adopted Israeli proposals requiring the withdrawal of the missiles without a halt to Israeli air attacks on

Lebanese territory. He also adopted the idea of entrusting the Lebanese Army, in its present form and sectarian structure which is unacceptable to broad sectors of the Lebanese people, with the tasks of maintaining security in these areas. In the past, the Army took over the maintenance of security in certain areas from the Arab Deterrent Forces and then handed them over to the Phalangist Party. This happened in Ain Al Rummaneh and Hadath.

U.S. wants military pacts and bases

"The United States, therefore, encourages and defends Israeli aggression and comes with its diplomatic pressure to exploit the Israeli threats in an attempt to carry out Israel's aims. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, adopts a completely contrary position, declaring first of all its complete support for Syria in its firm stand against this Israeli violence, and secondly its complete support for the PLO and its full right to use all forms of struggle to attain the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, including their legal right to struggle in Lebanon. Thirdly, it declared its support for Lebanon, as a country, a people and in the form of the Lebanese National Movement, in facing up to these Israeli attacks.

"The Soviet Union shares the conclusions adopted between the Lebanese and Arab patriotic and progressive forces, that what is happening in this region is a direct result of imperialist-Israeli-Sadatist intrigue and of the Camp David agreements, and that what is happening confirms the failure of the course of separate deals on which the Camp David agreements proceeded. It again stresses its call for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis in the framework of an international conference including the various parties concerned, particularly the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the Palestinian people's sole legal representative. A purpose of this conference would be to discuss in particular how to ensure two basic principles. The first of these is complete Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the second is the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, including their right to establish their national state on their land. The Soviet Union considers the Lebanese crisis a part of the general crisis. To this it adds the Lebanese people's right to preserve the unity of their territory and country and their unity as a people, their right to democratic development and the maintenance of their national independence and their commitment of destiny with their fellow-Arabs, which is indivisible.

"The Soviet position is therefore the opposite of the American one, and constitutes backing for our struggle as Lebanese patriots, Palestinian Revolution and steadfastness forces in Arab terms. I would like to add that this position enjoys additional support and understanding on a world scale. We are seeing the political isolation of America on a wider scale. After all the liberation struggles, after the success of the struggle for independence in all the Arab countries after Abdul Nasser's movement and all the trans-

"WE ARE RESISTING A REPETITION OF THE PALESTINIAN TRAGEDY"

formations in the Arab national liberation movement in the fifties, sixties and seventies, the Palestinian Revolution and its vanguard role in the framework of the Arab national liberation movement, America wants to offer our region a plan to return to the politics of pacts. It wants the acceptance of military bases and military links with U.S. imperialism, as well as economic and political links, on the pretext of combating the Communist danger, the danger of the Soviet Union. This is also the purpose of General Haig's recent tour in the area. It is a humiliation of all Arab dignity, since it denies the independent Arab will to liberate itself, achieve national interests and proceed towards unity and social liberation in Arab terms."

Palestine: In a recent interview with *Monday Morning* (June 8, 1981) you mentioned "Israel's determination not to allow the Lebanese crisis to be resolved." Could you explain and exemplify this?

Hawi: "Yes, I am confident that Israel is determined not to allow the Lebanese crisis to move towards a solution, for two reasons. The first one is directly connected with Israel's present approach towards the Middle East crisis whose basis is to subjugate the Arab states and forces which have not submitted to the Camp David agreements, to make them surrender to these agreements. This involves striking at the Palestinian Revolution and eliminating its positions, and striking at Syria and its firm stand and forcing it to agree to join the separate deals on the lines of the Camp David agreements."

An attempt to dominate and dismember the entire Arab region

"The attack on the Palestinian Revolution and Syria also has an aspect concerning the intensification of repression against the Palestinian people's struggle inside the occupied Arab territories and the increase in internal plotting in Syria. However, the basic aspect of this conspiracy is in the Lebanese arena, which Israel, and behind it America, want to make an arena to exhaust Syria and to terrorise and occupy the energies of the Palestinian Revolution. This is the direct Israeli goal."

"The farther strategic goal is related to the Israeli expansionist plan aimed at dominating the whole Arab region directly. This goal requires action to establish entities on a sectarian racist religious basis similar to the Israeli entity, to justify the establishment of the Israeli entity on this racist basis, and so that these entities may form a means of support

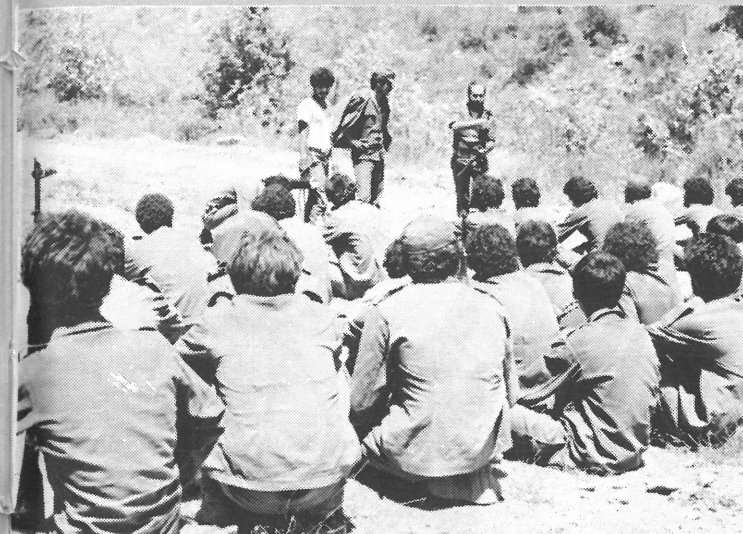
for the Israeli entity. The region would then be filled with weak and conflicting partitioned entities, surrounded by a more cohesive entity more able to affect them. It would become possible for this entity to impose its hegemony over the other entities. This sectarian entity which is being created in Lebanon is intended as a general pattern, so that the other Arab states can be drawn along the path of disintegration. The Israeli fragmentation plan backed by imperialism is aimed at thwarting all Arab aspirations, not only for unity, but also for the preservation least of the territorial units which exist at present. It is also aimed at striking at all Arab aspirations for wider Arab unity and social progress in Arab terms."

"For these two reasons, the present direct political one and the future strategic geopolitical one, Israel will not allow Lebanon to move towards a solution. But conversely, Israel's desire is not a decree of fate, and the Lebanese progressive forces, particularly the Lebanese National Movement, the Palestinian Resistance, the steadfastness forces in Arab terms and progressive world public opinion can foil Israel's aims and prevent it from continuing to carry out its conspiracies in Lebanon."

Palestine: How are the Lebanese National Movement, Syria and the Palestinian Resistance cooperating to face the latest Israeli aggression in Lebanon?

George Hawi: "First, the basic role belongs to the Lebanese National Movement now, and the basic inadequacy in this field (and I am being frank and clear) is the inadequacy of the National Movement. You asked me earlier about the danger of partition, and I spoke about the establishment of a racist entity on the lines of the Zionist entity. Here I would like to be clearly outspoken. In Lebanon today we are witnessing a tragedy similar to that which Palestine witnessed in 1947-48. We are trying to resist this tragedy, taking the Palestinian people's experience and struggle since that time into consideration."

"We cannot rise to our national role unless the Lebanese National Movement undertakes to draw up a mass political programme of mobilisation which will express the Lebanese people's basic national interests and be the framework of overall national confrontation against the fascist isolationist plan. In the past, particularly since the beginning of 1977, a phase of retreat was imposed on the Lebanese National Movement as a result of the effect of the Arab factor on the Lebanese crisis, the policy of defending positions and satisfaction with negative victories, namely preventing enemy plans from achieving one goal or another. However, the present circumstances, on the one hand the level of conspiracy and on the other the relationship of forces, have come to require the National Movement to shift from this phase of defence to a positive plan. Its basis is to build up a national plan aimed in its first stage at preventing the extension of fascist control over fresh Lebanese territories; that is, fortifying the areas not subject to



Members of the Lebanese National Movement on military training.

the fascist isolationist ghetto, preventing it from penetrating in security terms, politically and militarily, ending the situation of factionalism and the contradictions which are stirred up to split the ranks inside it on a sectarian basis, or to stir up a Lebanese-Palestinian, Lebanese-Syrian or Palestinian contradiction. Repercussions from Arab conflicts and regional contradictions in the Lebanese arena must also be stopped. So in the first stage, these areas must be fortified and transformed into an impregnable fortress to prevent Israeli or isolationist penetration, so that in the second stage these areas can be a base from which to start operation to restore the unity of Lebanon in a long political, mass and military struggle if necessary."

We must learn from the experience of Palestine

"Here we take the experience of Palestine into consideration, in that we believe that the 1947-48 conspiracy in Palestine was not one-sided, that is to plant an entity alien to the nature of the people of Palestine on the soil of Palestine at that people's expense. Its other, complementary aspect was to remove the Palestinian national personality and prevent the people of Palestine from playing their role in resisting this entity, at times through reactionary oppression, and at times through a mistaken concept of the relationship between regional patriotism and nationalism, namely in the name of pan-Arab action and in the framework of the Arab League. This people were even prevented from fortifying the areas over which the Zionist gangs were unable to gain control at that time, nor were they helped to build up an entity in these Arab regions which would form a base for the constant conflict with the artificial Zionist entity and a place for launching out later towards liberation, until the PLO was established and, in particular, the Palestinian Revolution began, embodying the independent Palestinian national personality and the independence of Palestinian political decision-making. This is the expression of the Arab

character of Palestine, and there is no such expression outside and without it. The Revolution began to struggle and propose struggle in all its forms, including armed struggle for the recovery of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. With their experience of struggle, they put forward the slogan of the Palestinian people's right to establish their independent national state on every portion of territory from which the Israeli occupation is removed, on the way to the recovery of their full national rights in Palestine."

"We will not wait until we would be expelled from our country, to leave the greater part of Lebanese regions which today are not under the control of the fascist plan to fall under this control, so we would be dispersed among fraternal Arab or foreign countries, to live again as refugees, so that later a Lebanese Liberation Organisation would arise after a while to propose the same course. We must build up a comprehensive national cohesiveness, which can prevent the extension of isolationist control, and transform this part of the country, which is by far the majority of its territory and its inhabitants in numerical terms, into a base from which to start reunifying Lebanon."

"The National Movement has taken a firm decision in this direction, and on this basis the following points become the pivots of action:

1) The unity of the Lebanese National Movement, and raising it to the standard required for these tasks;

2) The strengthening of the Lebanese-Palestinian patriotic relationship on deeper, higher, more sincere foundations which will inspire the two sides' mutual energies more to support each other and devote their energies to the single common cause which unites them;

3) To review Lebanese-Syrian-Palestinian patriotic relations, so that each of the parties to this alliance is given the position that belongs to him, and so that the energies of these parties are better and more intelligently co-ordinated in the common battle of destiny which is being waged in Lebanon, which is a decisive battle in the overall Arab national framework. This means the consolidation and deepening of this alliance of struggle between the three parties and the securing of political, security and military co-ordination between the parties. This does not exempt Syria from its national responsibilities in Lebanon, on the contrary, but conversely there is no substitute for the Lebanese National Movement in the Lebanese national cause. Syria's role and that of the Palestinian Revolution are great to the extent of establishing a ratio of Lebanese forces in favour of the partisans of the unity, independence and Arab character of Lebanon."

Politically, the balance is in favour of the patriotic forces

"The question of the independence, unity and

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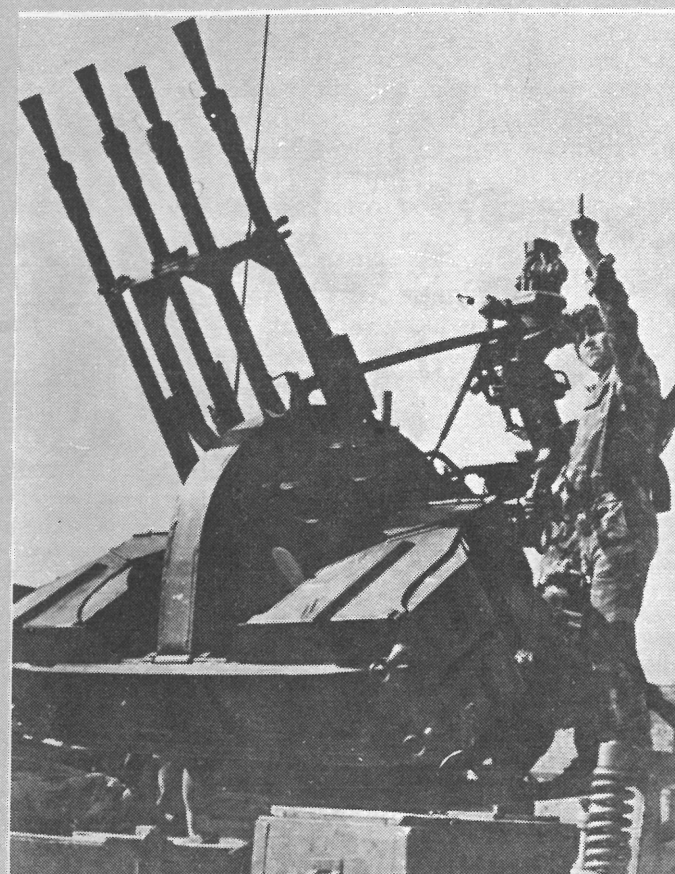
Arab character of Lebanon cannot be one of outside backing taking the place of the internal patriotic factor. On the contrary, we must develop the Lebanese patriotic factor which expresses the Arab character, unity and national independence of Lebanon so that the balance is tilted in favour of this factor in confronting the minority who are linked to Israel and opposed to Lebanon's Arab character."

Palestine: What are the reasons and aims of the "general mobilisation" declared by the Lebanese National Movement? What are the practical steps undertaken?

George Hawi: "In this framework of political understanding and clarity of vision, we have no illusions on the possibilities of arriving at quick solutions to the Lebanese crisis. We are convinced that the Lebanese patriotic forces must build the mainstay of Lebanon as a country in this conflict and solve the crisis later. The Lebanese National Movement had to devote itself to transform the existing political balance in the country, which is in our favour, into a popular and military balance, that is, into a ratio of military forces in confronting the Lebanese Army which is aligned with the Phalangists and forms an appendix of theirs, as the Ain Al Rummaneh events showed.

"The translation of this political balance into military terms required a general mobilisation of the parties with their forces, so as to enlist the energies of the masses of the people. For the task of confronting the isolationist entity and Israeli aggression against Lebanon is not confined to members of parties in Lebanon, but draws in the broad masses of the people.

"Popular conferences are being prepared and held in various regions of Lebanon, with the aim of involving all trade union, youth, democratic, economic and social activists in determining the affairs of national steadfastness, strengthening this steadfastness and participation in solving the question of implementation in social life in these regions, as well as citizens' security and all questions of livelihood. In Beirut, on the initiative of the Regional Political Council for the city of Beirut, meetings have begun grouping all these activists from Beirut. Follow-up committees are being formed by these meetings aimed at the social side of steadfastness, namely providing the requirements for standing firm on the social level. Likewise, in Sidon there are preparations



Joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces defending Lebanon from Israeli attack.

for a general people's conference of all activists in the city to ensure the participation of these masses in shouldering the responsibilities for standing firm and providing a stronger and more solid shield to protect the Palestinian Revolution from internal intrigue and external attacks. Work is also going on in the north towards forms under the supervision of the masses, both in the framework of the Development Council, which includes all economic, social and organisational activists there, as well as the National Movement, and in other framework such as the National Rally in the North or other ordinary popular frameworks. There are other initiatives in the Beqaa and Mount Lebanon, the part of Mount Lebanon which is not under fascist control. However, the basis here is internal mobilisation by each party of its own forces.

Violence is imposed on us

"For our part in the Lebanese Communist Party, we have taken a general decision on general enlistment. This is the decision which calls on every Party member aged 30 or under to leave his work immediately, whatever it may be, and join one of the Party's combat formations. In its second paragraph it also calls on all members of the Party's leadership bodies at all levels to be at the disposal of this politico-military decision, whatever their ages and responsibilities. Thus the absolute priority is for the enlistment decision over any other action. Several training camps have been opened, batches of combatants have been and are being graduated and regular

full-time armed battalions have been and being formed as a step towards creating forces capable of qualitative transition in the battle from a militia battle of self-defence to the performance of tasks requiring higher military skill and discipline and greater knowledge in the use of all types of weapons, for we are anticipating a role the Lebanese National Movement may be required to perform in the light of internal, regional and international conditions which may limit the freedom of the Arab Deterrent Forces, so that the patriotic forces can be ready to do their part side by side with the Palestinian Revolution's forces in defending the unity of Lebanon against Israeli attacks, and in defending the Palestinian people's rights and at the same time the steadfastness of the Arab World against attempts to impose surrender and plans to eliminate the causes of Palestine and Arab national liberation.

"I do not hide the fact that we Lebanese Communists, as we have announced on several occasions, have always preferred general democratic struggle and will not resort to arms out of choice. We were forced to bear arms, as were our people and our National Movement. We shall remain willing to renounce weapons as soon as the parties to the conspiracy against our country stop practising violence in carrying out their plots. But in any case we do not build up illusions about the possibilities of forcing this situation on the enemy, rather we believe that our external and internal enemy will strive continually to impose violence as the only way to confront the national liberation movement inside Lebanon and in the Arab World. Therefore we call for the greatest degree of preparedness at this level, and the pursuit of mobilisation which will make Lebanon an impregnable fortress before Israel's designs, to safeguard the Palestinian Revolution. We want to transform every house in Lebanon into a barricade to resist Israeli aggression, and every patriotic young man into a shield to protect the Palestinian Revolution. We say responsibly that this pattern which is being built up in Lebanon with its distinctive true unity cemented in blood between the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese National Movement will have a great effect on the wider Arab framework. This is on two levels. The direct level is to strengthen the present circles of steadfastness against the plan which are endeavouring to concentrate all forces against the main enemy represented by Israel, its American protectors and the surrender course Anwar Sadat has followed. In the longer-term level, the requirements of revolutionary change in the Arab World must be concentrated and deepened, depending on the masses, democracy and elevated progressive patriots political consciousness, so that a stop can be put to the continued waste of Arab energies and the flow of Arab oil to the treasuries of the international monopolies known as multinationals, which should be called transnationals, because in the end they are of American nationality, American-dominated. This is the fuel on which Israeli aircraft fly, bomb our villages in the south, the Palestinian people and their revolution and threaten Syria and bomb its forces."

ZIONISM IN PRACTICE

300-400,000 IMMIGRANTS LEAVE ISRAEL

Shmuel Lahis, the former Director-General of the Jewish Agency, disclosed on 22 June that the number of Zionists who left Israel for the USA and Canada is between 300,000 and 400,000. These people left Israel despite the government's promises, and the benefits provided to new immigrants.

In an interview with Israeli Radio, Lahis expressed sorrow and regret at the sight of Israeli youths leaving Israel to work in some other country, especially since most of them are engineers, doctors, or members of other professions.

Finally, he criticised Zionist leaders in America who persuade Israeli youths to immigrate to Israel without immigrating themselves.

AMERICAN JEWS FIND LIFE IN ZIONIST NAQAB BELOW THEIR EXPECTATIONS

On June 20, sixteen American Jewish families who had recently arrived in Israel decided to leave the Sede Nitzan settlement in North Naqab and return to their homeland, the U.S.A.

Radio Israel, which reported the news of this emigration, said that the group includes many university graduates and industrial and technical cadres, who had decided to devote their life to the "Zionist ideal" of agricultural life in the countryside.

Apparently, the new settlers found numerous difficulties in adapting to conditions in occupied Palestine, and discovered that their Zionist ideal had little in common with the harsh realities of colonisation and exploitation of the indigenous population.

ZIONIST RABBI DEMANDS JEWISH PRAYERS IN AQSA MOSQUE

The Israeli daily, *Haaretz*, on June 29 reported that the Rabbi of the Wailing Wall called on the Israeli Minister of Religious Affairs, requesting him to allow the holding of Jewish prayers in al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem.

The daily added that the Israeli Chief Rabbi issued an edict supporting the request affirming the right of the Jews to pray at al-Aqsa Mosque. *Haaretz* added that the Israeli Minister of Justice studied the legal dimensions of the case and is currently waiting for an official approval by the Minister of Religious Affairs.

TWO JEWISH GROUPS ACCUSE "UNIFICATION CHURCH" OF "ANTI-SEMITISM"

Two major U.S. Jewish organisations have urged Jewish scholars to turn down invitations to a conference to be held in Israel this summer because it is being sponsored by the Rev. Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church.

Leaders of the two groups, the American Jewish Committee and the American Jewish Congress, said in a joint letter to a large group of scholars that Moon's writings were "distinctly anti-Semitic".

Mr. Moon and the church have sponsored a number of scientific, cultural and religious conferences in the past in which well known scholars, scientists and artists have been invited to participate, usually with all travel and hotel expenses paid. (See *International Herald Tribune* June 26, 1981).

ISRAEL KILLS PALESTINIAN PRISONERS

Israeli authorities have recently murdered three Palestinians in Israeli jails.

The Chairman of the PLO's Prisoners' Defence Committee, Abdul Jawad Saleh, said that Anis Lahhoud Doulab, Rasem Khaldoun and Ali al-Ja'fari were tortured to death by the Israeli authorities. The three Palestinian militants were not allowed to receive any medical treatment.

Mr. Saleh called upon the international community and all human rights organisations to launch a campaign to save hundreds of prisoners suffering from various afflictions in Israeli prisons.

ZIONIST-STYLE DEMOCRACY

On the same day as the Zionist elections were taking place, June 30, the military authorities in the West Bank unseated the democratically elected Mayor of Jericho Jamil Nasser and installed their own agent.

Members of the Jericho Municipal Council rejected the Israeli authorities' appointment of Council member Jamil Sabri Khalaf as mayor of the town. The members considered this decision a violation of the law and of the council's unanimous decision to appoint Jamil Nasser as Mayor, and refused to recognise the Israeli appointment. Jamil Othman Nasser said that he was elected by the inhabitants of the town, and that since he had not been otherwise notified, his election is considered legitimate. Concerning the Israeli military authorities' law no. 830 issued in 1980 and allowing for new members to be appointed to the Municipal Council, Jamil Othman Nasser said that according to a clause in

the law "the council continues to function with the existing members until a new order is issued". The Israeli authorities therefore cannot appoint new members, not even from among the runners-up in the previous elections.

Jamil Othman Nasser's election was welcomed by most patriotic and official West Bank circles, including Jiryis al-Khoury, President of the West Bank Lawyers Union, George Hasboun, Ibrahim al-Daqqaq, President of the West Bank Engineers' union, Nablus Mayor Bassam al-Shak'a, Hanna al-Atrash, Mustafa al-Natsheh, acting mayor of Hebron and mayors Karim Khalaf and Ibrahim Sulaiman al-Tawil.

An officer of the Israeli military administration visited the Municipality, and informed the members of the West Bank General Military Governor's decision to appoint Jamil Sabri Khalaf as successor to the late Mayor of Jericho Abdel Aziz al-Suwaiti, rejecting the Jericho people's decision to elect Jamil Nasser as the mayor of the town.

OCCUPATION DIARY

MOTHERS STAGE SIT-IN STRIKE IN AL-BIREH

Mothers of Palestinian prisoners in Israeli Jails launched a sit-in strike in Al Bireh to protest against the illegal arrest of Palestinian patriot Ali Al-Jammal who has been kept in jail by the Zionist authorities without being charged or tried. Members of the public, students' organisations and trade unions of the occupied West Bank also participated in the strike.

The strikers sent cables to the international Red Cross Committee and the United Nations, urging them to interfere and press for the release of Al-Jammal as well as to save the lives of hundreds of other Palestinians also held in jails, without trial or charges, who are also being subjected to cruel torture and humiliation. (TASS July 4, 1981).

Even though the Israeli authorities on July 7 lifted the four-day curfew imposed on the town of al-Bireh, an atmosphere of tension and bitterness was reported to prevail in the town following the arrest of 35 of the town's inhabitants during the curfew.

The curfew was imposed because of the danger threatening Israeli transport vehicles carrying Israeli settlers from Jerusalem to the

Afra settlement, which were being regularly stoned by Palestinian children.

ISRAELI POLICE STORM ASSOCIATION'S HEADQUARTERS

On July 7, Israeli police stormed the headquarters of the Hotel, Café and Restaurant Owners' Association in Jerusalem and destroyed much of its contents.

No reason were given for this action, but several association members claimed that it was part of a continuing official campaign against unions and their members.

The Israeli authorities on July 5 arrested the Treasurer of the Hotel, Café, and Restaurant owner's Association, Mr. Khalil Touma, without stating any charges against him.

ISRAELI MILITARY COURT SENTENCES 4 PALESTINIANS TO 12-27 YEARS

On July 2, the Israeli Military Court in Nablus sentenced 4 Palestinian citizens to prison terms ranging from 12 to 27 years on charges of affiliation to the forces of the



The four Resistance fighters of Hebron show defiance in an Israeli court.

Palestinian struggle behind bars continues:

WE ARE DETERMINED TO DEFEND OUR LAND

The trial of the four Palestinian commandos of last May's operation in Hebron, in which 6 Zionist colonialists were killed and 16 others wounded, resumed in Nablus on July 5 after the first court session was postponed following a

protest presented by the attorney Darwish Nasser who affirmed that, in accordance with the 3rd Geneva Convention of 1949, the commandos are to be considered as prisoners of war.

The 4 Palestinian commandos entered the courtroom at the headquarters of the Zionist military governor, raising the victory signs and greeting their relatives present in court, who were mostly women. Security guards prevented several journalists and relatives from entering the courtroom during the session. The commandos, Adnan Jaber born in 1948, Yasser Al-Zaydat (1950), Muhammad Abdul-Rahman Saleh (1945) and Tayseer Muhammad (1954) issued a communique during the session, distributed by attorney Darwish Nasser, in which they reaffirmed their determination to defend their land, adding that the usurpers of our land and rights deserve every minute of insecurity caused by our commandos. They also insisted on their right to resist the Israeli occupation until the liberation of Palestine and the establishment of the Palestinian independent democratic state.

OCCUPATION DIARY

Palestinian Revolution and placing explosive charges in Haifa. They are:

- Amin Souqiah, sentenced to 27 years.
- Ziyad Habrouk (22 years).
- Mousa Ma'ir (20 years), and Ali Allam (12 years).

The Israeli authorities alleged that all four were organised in the Jenin area in the north of the West Bank, and had placed explosive charges in Haifa on 20 June 1980.

ISRAELI AUTHORITIES ARREST ACTING MAYOR OF HEBRON

On June 22, the Israeli authorities arrested Mustafa al-Natsheh, acting mayor of Hebron, for questioning. Israeli authorities are reported to have threatened Natsheh with severe reprisals if Palestinians in Hebron continued to efface Zionist slogans, such as the star of David, from walls in the town. The slogans have been put there by Zionist settlers from Kiryat Arba'.

Meanwhile, an Israeli military spokesman reported that Israeli authorities arrested more than twenty Palestinian students in Hebron on charges of affiliation to the Palestinian Revolution and resisting the Israeli occupation.

DESTROY TWO HOUSES IN GAZA STRIP

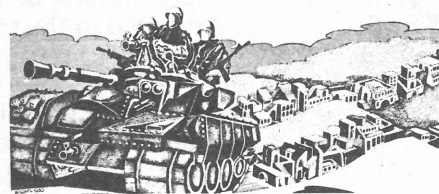
The Israeli authorities demolished the houses of two Palestinian citizens in al-Breij refugee camp in the Gaza Strip.

An Israeli military spokesman on June 22 claimed that the owners were affiliated to a commando group which had launched several military operations against vital Israeli targets. Meanwhile, the Israeli authorities in the Gaza Strip escalated their campaign of terror and arrests in al-Shati, Breij and Jebalia refugee camps.

In al-Shati and Breij, Israeli troops continue to raid the houses of camp inhabitants under the pretext of searching for Palestinians affiliated to the Palestinian Revolution.

The inhabitants of the two camps, however, confirmed their determination to confront this wave of terror by staging a demonstration and a sit-in at the Palestinian Red Crescent centre in Gaza. Reports from Jebalia camp stated that the mother of the Palestinian detainee Rasmi Obeid died as a

STOP International Committee of Solidarity with the Palestinian People
ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS IN THE ARAB TERRITORIES!



result of a nervous breakdown following the arrest of four of her sons by the Israeli authorities.

AND ONE IN JERUSALEM

On June 29, the Zionist occupation authorities destroyed the house of a 60-year old Palestinian woman in Jerusalem. As part of the judaisation campaign, the authorities demolished the home of Zuheirat Abdel Razzaq al-Salaymi, after an Israeli court in Jerusalem sentenced her to four months in jail and fined her 60,000 shekels for construction without a permit.

The accused was forced to sign a demolition order on her house, in return for her release and the payment of her fine by installments.

BIR ZEIT SEMINAR IN COMMEMORATION OF KAMAL NASSER, KAMAL ADWAN AND ABU YOUSSEF AL-NAJJAR

The Bir Zeit University held an important seminar on July 1 as part of the university's cultural activities, in commemoration of the martyred poet Kamal Nasser and the two other martyrs who were killed the same day in Beirut, Kamal Adwan and Abu Youssef al-Najjar.

The seminar was inaugurated by Moufid Abed Rabbo, secretary of the university's student council, in which he spoke of the contributions of the three martyrs to the Palestinian Revolution.

Ibrahim Awadallah, acting mayor of Bir Zeit, also spoke of Kamal Nasser, a native of Bir Zeit. Dr. Ahmad Fuad al-Ghoul concluded the seminar.

SOUTH LEBANON

UMM ABDULLAH :

"WE ARE DETERMINED TO GO BACK TO PALESTINE"

In recent years, the sympathy humanitarians in many countries felt towards "those poor Palestinian refugees who have suffered so much" has given way to an awareness of Palestinian endurance and spirit of sacrifice. Since the rise of the Palestinian Resistance, the world has come to realise that, while they have suffered dispossession, exile and the occupation of their country and are facing a combination of the United States and Israel whose material power is enormous, the Palestinian people are not accepting their fate meekly. Because the material balance of forces is so heavily tilted against them, Palestinians realise that they can only achieve victory by attaining superiority in developing such moral qualities as endurance and willingness to sacrifice.

Recently we visited the Palestinian refugee camp of Rashidiyeh and met an example of this spirit, Umm Abdullah, a woman whose family has made enormous sacrifices for the sake of freeing Palestine and remains undaunted and willing to give more.

We were sweating as we reached her house. We knocked the door and a voice from inside said Tafaddel (welcome). She smiled while receiving us. "Before I know who you are, you have to wash your face and have some lemonade. People say it is hot in summer, she continued, but they don't know much about summer in Palestinian refugee camp."

"As you see these zinc roofs cannot protect us from the heat of the sun, so how can it protect us against Israeli bombardment... Please feel at home... I brought some fresh coffee today. I will prepare some, then we can talk.

In 1948, her brother Khalifa was killed in the Palestinian people's efforts to resist the Zionist seizure of their country. Umm Abdullah was then pregnant, and later gave birth to a son who was killed recently. The family was expelled from Palestine with countless others in 1948, and after the journey into exile Umm Abdullah's husband died.

Since then, she has also lost a nephew and grandson killed in Israeli attacks on Lebanon. Her son who was killed recently was a member of the Palestinian Resistance who gave his life at



No place to go except Palestine

Shabriha in Lebanon, covering the withdrawal of his companions during an engagement. To ensure their safety, he continued to engage the enemy even after he had been ordered to withdraw.

During the interview, Umm Abdullah shed frequent tears. What woman would not, after going through what she has endured? But the significant thing about Umm Abdullah and other Palestinians like her is the readiness to go on

"WE ARE DETERMINED TO GO BACK
TO PALESTINE"



Umm Abdullah with grandchildren in Rashidiya.

giving whatever is necessary for the cause of freedom to prevail.

Umm Abdullah recalled that, on Christmas Eve in 1980, "Zionist soldiers blew up the corpses of five PLO freedom fighters martyred while defending south Lebanon. My nephew Abdul Karim was one of them." This incident was in fact witnessed by some Dutch soldiers of the UN forces in south Lebanon.

"Three months later," Umm Abdullah continued, "my grandson was also killed by the Zionist forces. My son Abdul Aziz, who had been fighting and struggling for the liberation of Palestine, swore to intensify his struggle and continue the march towards Palestine.

"It was in the afternoon when Zionist ground and air forces attacked Shabriha in Tyre region and shelled the whole surrounding area. Our fighters were forced to do a tactical withdrawal, but my son Abdul Aziz insisted on staying where he was to cover the withdrawal. His companions said that he ran out of ammunition after firing 1,500 rounds at the invaders, who suffered many casualties before they shot him dead. He left five children. The oldest of them is seven years old."

Before Abdul Aziz died, Umm Abdullah said, when consoling her over the deaths of her nephew and grandson, he said to her: "Mother, why are you crying? My nephew and my cousin are in heaven. They are lucky. I hope I will join

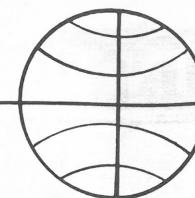
them some day." Umm Abdullah added that, when he went to Shabriha, "he left the house smiling after he had kissed his family one by one."

In reply to a question why the family stayed on after what had happened, the widow of Abdul Aziz answered: "Where do we go from here? There is no other place for us. My husband died defending his honour and his rights as a Palestinian. We shall stay. His steadfastness taught us a lot of things. I am his widow and these are his small children. We will stay and fight in order to return to Palestine. We must carry on with my husband's struggle and fulfill our duties."

Umm Abdullah agreed with her daughter in law. "Yes, we will stay. The steadfastness runs in our blood, and in that of every Palestinian. I lost my brother Khalifa in 1948 when the Zionists stormed Palestine. He was martyred while fighting for Palestine."

The family's exile, she went on, began "when Zionists entered our region in Palestine, killing everyone they could see. The women and children began their long journey to refuge. We used to walk towards the Lebanese frontier in the daytime and sleep in the forests at night, until we arrived in Lebanon where they gave us a tent, in which we stayed for a long period of time. My husband died shortly after that, and I was expecting a new baby, who was the martyr Abdul Aziz.

WORLD EVENTS



BRITAIN ON FIRE

After two years of Margaret Thatcher's right-wing economic policies which are designed to attack the poor in order to strengthen the "free enterprise" sector of the economy, the results have come home to roost. At the beginning of July, most of Britain's major inner cities erupted into a wave of rioting unprecedented in British history. The rioting occurred in areas where the youth jobless rate is about 40%. The areas are also mixed racially. As we go to press, the rioting is still occurring nightly and breaking out in new areas.

The upheaval in Britain is one dramatic effect of the economic crisis afflicting most western industrialized countries since the beginning of the current recession in 1976. The United States is likely to see a similar upheaval since the Reagan Administration is just beginning to institute the same "gouging of the poor" policies that Thatcher began four years ago. Thatcher has remained undaunted by the massive violence which has seen millions of pounds in property go up in flames. British papers have described the damage in just one week as worse than the cost of the entire British involvement in the occupation of Northern Ireland. And simultaneous with the rioting in British cities, another hunger striker died in the Maze prison. This led to British army confrontations with Republican supporters and another death of an Irish citizen killed by British troops.

Thatcher has refused to admit the connection between the rioting and her economic policies. She has stated so bluntly. The only government

response has been discussion about what better weapons British police should be armed with to deal with the escalating crisis. Another government remedy is talk about enacting repressive legislation reducing civil liberties in a style that was characteristic of Britain's rule over its former colonies. Indeed, the measures being considered are similar to the Emergency Regulations used by the British in Mandate Palestine and now employed by the Zionists against the Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied territories.

The British Home Secretary, William Whitelaw, announced a proposal on July 9 to make parents responsible for the actions of children under 17 and therefore incur fines for acts of their children. This is current Zionist practice in dealing with student demonstrations in the West Bank and Gaza. Already all demonstrations have been banned in London for the next month. Perhaps the most notorious repressive scheme under consideration is reinstating the "Riot Act" of the 1700's which was repealed for its extreme repressive character. The "Riot Act" would allow for administrative detention of anyone suspected of a crime without charges being lodged. Also special courts would be set up where suspected persons would be tried by a special judge without a jury. This last measure is directly parallel to the system of military courts used in the mandatory rule of Palestine and which is now the system of "justice" for the Israeli-occupied territories. It seems that not only can Britain not escape the consequences of the general economic crisis of imperialism and Thatcher's particular brand of economic repression, but Britain is now about to have its past repressive policies used against colonial people inflicted on its own citizens.



A British police car burns in the recent London rioting.

WAR AND PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

U.S. PROMISES MORE F-16s WHILE ISRAEL USES PLANES IN ATTACKS AGAINST LEBANON

In Washington, the U.S. government announced in early July that it will supply to Israel another lot of six F-16 war planes. This announcement completely ridiculed the statement earlier released by the Reagan administration, that it would suspend the delivery of four F-16 fighters until the American Senate would have finished a so-called inquiry following the Israeli air attack against Iraq on June 7. The United States allegedly wanted to establish whether Israel "might have violated" the terms of U.S. arms export control act by using the F-16 planes for its aggression against Iraq — a fact which is obvious to the entire world. The latest announcement by the Reagan administration proved that the earlier so-called suspension of the supply of F-16 was nothing but a mockery of the world public in general and the Arab public in particular. The U.S. government has anyhow already completed the shipment of 53 out of 75 F-16 war planes to be supplied to Israel.

In a comment from Jerusalem on July 12, the French news agency *AFP* noted that the Begin government again used the recently supplied U.S.-made F-16 war planes in its latest raids against Lebanon. While a U.S. State Department envoy was expected in Tel Aviv on July 12 to discuss the resumption of the shipment of F-16 planes, the Begin government wanted to make it perfectly clear that it will continue to use the U.S.-supplied weapons at will in any aggression against the Palestinian and Arab people.

EGYPTIAN OPPOSITION FORCES CONDEMN CAMP DAVID POLICY

The participants in the Second Congress of the Egyptian National Forces, held in Cairo in early July at the headquarters of the National Unionist Rally Party (NURP), called for continuing the unification of the Egyptian forces opposed to the treacherous, capitulatory course of the Sadat regime. They called upon all opposition forces, which condemn Sadat's pro-Western policies on both interior and foreign levels, to set up the political and economic independence of Egypt and to realise social equality among the entire Egyptian people. The Congress was attended by the leaders of the NURP, the Labour Party and other opposition leaders of workers, peasants, students, lawyers, scholars and representatives of national religious groups. In their speech, leading political and social personalities voiced full condemnation of the Camp David accords

and the so-called peace treaty with racist Israel — a treaty that led to the exclusion of Egypt from the joint Arab front against the Israeli onslaught and increased the subordination of Egypt to the imperialist forces.

Participants in the conference expressed solidarity of Egypt's people with the people of Syria, Palestine and the Lebanese national movement, who fight against Zionist aggression, to foil the separatist Camp David accords and to put an end to the normalisation of relations between Egypt and the Israeli aggressors. The representatives of Egypt's opposition parties condemned the US policy which provides Israel with unlimited support and most sophisticated armament to be used as a means to dominate the Arab region. They also denounced the Egyptian regime's consent to grant the USA military facilities on Egyptian soil which has become an American passage way to the Middle East and Africa.

In his speech, the Secretary-General of NURP, Khalid Muhieddin, stated that the political and military alliance between the USA, Israel and Egypt is threatening to deprive Egypt of its political and economic independence. It is also sacrificing the people of Egypt in favour of this Zionist-imperialist alliance.

Participants unmasked the oppressive and undemocratic measures, which Sadat's regime continues to take against Egypt's national forces. They also pointed out the destructive consequences of his economic "open door" policies which have led to the invasion of multi-national companies and the domination of foreign capital over the national economy. They have also increased social inequality and driven the working masses of Egypt to the edge of starvation.

TASS: SADAT HAS GIVEN UP EGYPT'S STATUS AS A NON-ALIGNED COUNTRY

On July 7, 1981, the Soviet news agency *Tass* commented on an interview recently given by the Egyptian Foreign Minister Boutros Ghali to the magazine *Al Siyasa Al Dualiya*, in which he claims that Egypt is still adhering to the status of a non-aligned country despite its "rapprochement with the United States." *Tass* says:

"The whole wide world knows that the Sadat regime agreed to an open collusion with the United States and Israel against Arab and other countries. True, Egyptian air force planes thus far have not taken part in the raids on Lebanese villages or Palestinian refugee camps. True, the Israeli pilots dropped U.S.-manufactured bombs, not Egyptian ones, on Iraq's nuclear research centre. But all this

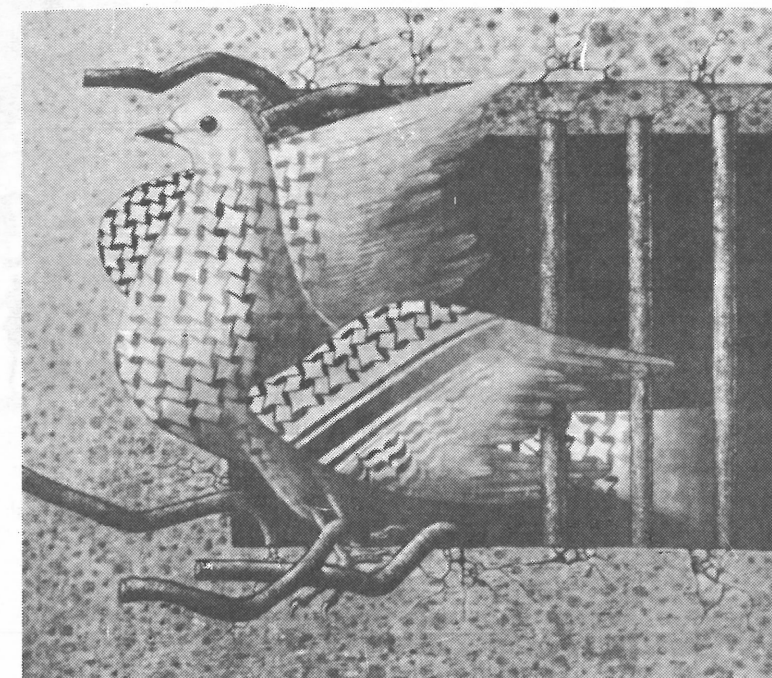
does not mean that Cairo stays away from such outrages. In actual fact, Cairo is a direct accomplice in those crimes, since the barbarous actions of Israel and the United States that backs it are a direct result of the separate Camp-David accords under which Sadat put his signature as well.

"Butros Ghali maintains that Cairo allegedly has not concluded a military alliance with the United States, and has not made military bases available to it. But is that really so? Only recently a final agreement on the establishment of the so-called Multi-National Force for Sinai was concluded in Cairo. The backbone of the force will be the U.S. troops stationed on the Egyptian territory. What is more, President Sadat has boasted on several occasions that he had personally offered the Reagan administration the use of Egyptian bases for the Rapid Deployment Force — the U.S. interventionist corps in the Middle East. To screen their concessions to Washington, the Egyptian leaders describe the granting of military bases as the granting of military privileges to the U.S. armed forces on Egyptian territory. But this is a mere trick. What's in a name, after all? In much the same manner the collusion of the Sadat regime with the United States and Israel, no matter how much the parties to it try to whitewash it, is nothing else than an open alliance of Cairo with imperialism and Zionism directed in the first place against the Arab countries, and the interests of the peoples of that region."

NUCLEAR THREAT: ISRAEL COLLABORATES WITH SOUTH AFRICA, TAIWAN

Israel, South Africa and Taiwan are intensifying their collaboration in the development of nuclear weaponry, according to a report of the *"New York Times"* of June 30, 1981. The paper quotes intelligence and State Department officials of the United States as speaking of a "triangular relationship" of the three racist and aggressive states.

According to the report, Israeli scientists are working in South Africa on nuclear programs that could assist the apartheid regime to acquire nuclear weapons. Israel is developing a rocket that could deliver atomic warheads. Scientists from Taiwan are reportedly working for South Africa on projects that would enable Pretoria to produce weapons-grade uranium. South Africa has become an exporter of uranium to both Israel and Taiwan. In exchange, Pretoria is said to be receiving critically important technology and training from Israel and Taiwan. The *New York Times* however does not mention that only due to the direct and indirect support of the U.S. government and the Pentagon these three outlawed



states are able to continue their racist and aggressive policies which threaten not only the Arab, Asian and African peoples but world peace in general.

SECRET U.S. PLAN TO SETTLE PALESTINIANS OUTSIDE PALESTINE

Zuhdi al-Tarazi, the PLO's representative at the United Nations, confirmed that the PLO as well as several Arab States have rejected a secret American plan for the liquidation of the Palestine problem. The secret U.S. plan was presented by President Reagan's special envoy to the Middle East, Philip Habib. In a statement published by the Kuwaiti weekly *al-Hadaf* on July 9, Tarazi reported that the U.S. plan provides for the establishment of a Palestinian state 10 (!) years after the signing of a respective agreement. This "state" should be supervised by Egypt, Israel and Jordan. The U.S. masterpiece for determining the future of the 4 million Palestinian people also provides for all Palestinians now living in exile to remain in the neighbouring Arab countries.

In the interview Zuhdi al-Tarazi also denied the existence of any secret official talks between the United States and the PLO.

Al-Hadaf reported also that King Hussein of Jordan had rejected a recent invitation by the Reagan administration to join a U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian meeting to be held in Washington in August.

British Government Crimes
in Palestine

THE PALESTINIANS RISE AGAINST OPPRESSION

by Faris Glubb



British Police forces attack palestinian demonstrators in 1936.

The whole period of the British Mandate was marked by continuous resistance by the Palestinian people against the plan to uproot them from their country in order to turn it into a Zionist settler state. Political resistance, in the form of opposition to the Mandate authorities' schemes designed to achieve this colonialist goal, was a constant factor, and was conducted by the masses of the people, the popular organisations such as the Muslim-Christian Association and leading political personalities. This political campaign was occasionally reinforced by popular uprisings, in 1921 and 1929, reaching a climax in 1936 with a general strike and the launching of armed struggle.

In fact, this armed struggle was initiated in November 1935 by Shaikh Izzeddin Al Qassam, a religious scholar who held firmly to the deeply-rooted Islamic belief that Muslims have a duty to rise against tyranny and build a just society. The background to Qassam's revolt was aptly described by a British writer thus: "More and more peasants were losing their livelihood; yet already, in 1931, it had been estimated that 30,000 peasant families, 22 percent of the rural population, were landless. Their average *per capita* income was £7 a year, compared with £34 for the Jewish farmers who replaced them... Driven from the land, the peasants flocked to the rapidly growing cities in search of work. Many of them ended up as labourers building houses for the immigrants they loathed and feared. They lived in squalor. In old Haifa there were 11,000 of them crammed into hovels built of petrol-tins, which had neither water-supply nor rudimentary sanitation. Others, without families, slept in the open. Such conditions contrasted humiliatingly with the handsome dwellings the peasants were putting up for the well-to-do newcomers, or even with the Jewish working men's quarters furnished by Jewish building societies. They earned half, or just a quarter, the wage of their Jewish

counterparts, and Hebrew Labour exclusivism was gradually depriving them of even that. By 1935, an economic crisis, partly the result of uncontrolled immigration, produced Arab unemployment on a catastrophic scale. There could be no more fertile ground than this dispossessed urban peasantry for the ideals that Shaikh Qassam had assiduously sown." (1)

Shaikh Izzeddin Al Qassam had spent some time organising a group of volunteers, mainly peasants, who undertook some military training before beginning their fight against the British occupation. Their campaign was brief, consisting of one pitched battle in which Qassam and some of his companions were killed. Militarily, the action seemed a failure. Qassam himself had had some earlier revolutionary experience fighting against the French occupation in Syria, but his fledgling movement pitted itself against the strongest empire of the day without seeking to ally itself with anti-colonial struggles elsewhere, so the odds against it were overwhelming. But psychologically, Qassam's revolt was important in that it marked a realisation among the most oppressed section of the Palestinians, the landless peasants and newly-created urban labouring class, that the policies of imperialism and Zionist racism left them no alternative but armed struggle if they wished to survive. Qassam's courage and well-known moral integrity, which fired ordinary people, were important factors in inspiring much more effective military action against the British occupation the following year and remain a fine example of the spirit of resistance to this day.

THE 1936 REVOLT

Incidents of violence between Zionist settlers and Palestinians occurred in mid-April 1936, and escalated rapidly into widespread disturbances. On 20 April, a National Committee was formed in Nablus,

inspiring the people in all other towns and main villages to set up similar bodies. For the first time in the struggle of the Palestinian people against the British Mandate, a popular leadership was emerging spontaneously, as an alternative to the traditional aristocratic leadership which had confined its action hitherto to issuing verbal protests and appeals to the British authorities. The Nablus National Committee, and the others for which it was a prototype, called for a general strike, and the traditional leaders had to endorse this call. (2)

The general strike was something of a record-breaker, lasting for about six months. It included a refusal by the Palestinian people, on the national committees' initiative, to pay taxes to the Mandate authorities. The strike came to an end after an appeal by Arab kings and princes to have faith in "the good intentions of our friend Great Britain, who has declared that she will do justice." (3) The Arab Higher Committee, representing the traditional Palestinian leadership, called on the Palestinian people to put an end to the strike and disorders, and their appeal was heeded. This was despite the fact that the Mandate authorities had not fulfilled the essential condition for stopping the strike, namely the suspension of Zionist immigration.

While the strike was going on, armed struggle had been gathering momentum. It was characterised by spontaneity, lack of professionalism or co-ordination, with different groups operating without a centralised command, but with the courage of a people whose accustomed stability had been violently disrupted and who realised their whole existence was at stake. The Palestinians had few weapons at their disposal with which to fight a well-organised settler colonialism backed by the greatest imperial power of the time. So they improvised with the best means available to them, cutting telephone wires, mining roads, sabotaging the pipeline through which the British brought oil from Iraq and doing damage to the farms and other economic institutions on which the settlers depended, as well as fighting military engagements with the occupation forces and the Zionist terrorist groups.

The entry of volunteers from other Arab countries expressed the realisation that Zionist colonisation was a threat not just to Palestine but to the Arab World as a whole. Shaikh Izzeddin Al Qassam himself had been Syrian. One of the military commanders in the 1936 campaign, Fawzi Al Kawukji, was Lebanese. (4)

THE PEEL COMMISSION

The ending of the general strike also signified the closing of the first phase of armed struggle in the 1930s. The "justice" which the British government had promised the Arab kings and princes proved to be the appointment of yet another Royal Commission, the Peel Commission, whose recommendations were to be an important phase in the historic injustice committed by imperialism in Palestine.



Palestinian freedom fighters in the countryside.

"It seems agreed by everyone who has written on the subject of the Peel Commission, or was in Palestine in those days, that the most influential member was Professor Reginald Coupland of All Souls College, Oxford... He was a man of determined ideas and if he had an intellectual fault it was that he tended to fall in love with theory and to force his observation of fact to suit the object of his passion." Coupland's proposal to the Zionist leader Dr. Weizmann was: "If there were no other way to peace, might it not be a final and peaceful settlement — to terminate the Mandate by agreement and split Palestine into two halves, the plain being an independent Jewish State, as independent as Belgium, with treaty relations with Great Britain, whatever arrangements you like with us, and the rest of Palestine, plus Trans-Jordania, being an Independent Arab state, as independent as Arabia. That is the ultimate idea." Weizmann was elated after receiving this proposal. Just as the false mother agreed to the partitioning of a baby who was not her own in the famous story of the judgement of Solomon, it was clearly a step towards the achievement of the Zionists' aims to be given half of a country which was not theirs by right. Coupland's contribution to the founding of the Zionist state was combined with a strange rationalisation condoning the white supremacist system in South Africa. "It was his belief that no two peoples who had developed national consciousness could live together as equal partners in a single state, although to this he allowed an exception which subsequent events render somewhat doubtful. He believed that the British, by the peculiar circumstances of their origin and history, were capable of such a feat of co-operation, and he pointed to South Africa and the happy mutual relations existing there between English and Afrikaner as proof of this important and flattering qualification." (5)

Partition was the gist of the Peel Commission's recommendations. Although its implementation was delayed and the form it took in 1948 was not identical to that proposed by the Commission, the

THE PALESTINIANS RISE AGAINST OPPRESSION

broad principles were followed. By the end of the 1948 war, Palestine had been divided into two portions: a Zionist state and an area still under Arab control, the bulk of which was incorporated into Jordan. So British policy ensured that the essence of the Peel Commission's proposals was eventually put into effect. (6)

ARMED STRUGGLE RESUMES

The Commission's Report was published in July 1937. In September of that year, the British District Commissioner of Galilee, Lewis Andrews, who had been closely associated with the Peel Commission and was particularly partial to Zionism, was assassinated in Nazareth. This incident marked the start of the second phase of the great Palestinian armed revolt against the British occupation. The British authorities' immediate reaction to the assassination of Andrews was to arrest over 200 people, mainly from the upper echelons of society, and dissolve the Arab Higher Committee.

However, popular resistance to the British occupation had become too widespread to be halted merely by measures against the traditional leadership. On 14 October 1937, armed action against this occupation was resumed throughout Palestine. There was more co-ordination than there had been in the first phase, and the revolt achieved greater military effectiveness. At its height, an estimated 15,000 men were engaged in armed struggle, controlling most of the countryside and extending their control into some of the cities. The Palestinian people were able to enforce their authority, establishing their own courts and a taxation system, in these liberated areas. This made it necessary for the British government "to reconquer Palestine", as one contemporary newspaper account put it. (7) It was through its overwhelming military superiority that it was able to do this. An extra division was brought into Palestine in September 1938, and there were more than 20,000 British troops in the country by that autumn. From newspaper accounts of that time, Palestinian forces suffered particularly heavy losses from the intensive use of British air power, against which they had still not developed any techniques of defence.

NAZI-STYLE REPRESSION

The British government's methods of counter-insurgency were brutal in the extreme. In the first

phase of the revolt, "with the strike as a pretext, the administration sanctioned the creation of an all-Jewish port at Tel Aviv; although, given the existence of a port at Jaffa, a mere two miles down the coast, this project had no economic justification, it had been a Zionist ambition since the days of Herzl. It meant that for the Jaffa boatmen there was to be no going back to work — ever. The administration also blew up 237 houses in downtown Jaffa. Ostensibly, the object was the "beautification" of the town; in reality it was a peculiarly harsh security measure. The 6,000 victims helped swell the shanty town of old petrol tins." In the second phase, "there were the collective fines and demolitions. The fines were paid in cash or in kind — and they were frequently imposed without sufficient inquiry or proof of guilt. When one Squadron-Leader Alderton was murdered, troops concluded, with the help of tracker dogs, that the killers had found shelter in the village of Igzim. It underwent a "search" by a detachment of the South Kents infantry. The British missionary Frances Newton visited Igzim two days later. She found two houses at the entrance of the village blown up and some sixty others where 'the havoc which had been wrought was indescribable, and, unless seen with one's own eyes, unbelievable'. She found shutters and cupboards smashed in, mirrors shattered, upholstered armchairs gutted, sewing-machines battered to bits, clothing and beds soaked in olive oil, and even a Koran ripped apart. Individual soldiers had stolen money and jewellery. One unfortunate was shot when, escaping with £25 he wanted for himself, he broke the security cordon round the village. All sheep and goats were seized as security for the collective fine. Those who could afford to buy them back at the price of eight shillings a head did so; those who could not lost them. Then, just to complete the ordeal, the government forced the villagers to foot the bill — nearly £700 — for billeting forty supernumary police in their midst for three months. Aware that if they did not pay up, all their possessions would be seized, they preferred to emigrate *en masse*, taking their property with them. Some of them, of course, ended up in Shaikh Qassam's Haifa shanty town. 'True refugees,' commented Miss Newton, 'but from British barbarism.' And it turned out in the end that Squadron-Leader Alderton's killers actually came from another village altogether." (8) Incidentally, collective reprisals of this sort were shortly afterwards used by the Nazis to combat popular resistance in occupied Europe, and were declared contrary to international law under the Fourth Geneva Convention and classed as war crimes by the Nuremberg Tribunal. The Israelis still apply them.

The use of Nazi techniques by the British occupation authorities was not the only reason why the Palestinian armed struggle was finally suppressed in 1939. Another was the fact that the Palestinians' leading commander in that campaign, Abdul Rahim Al Haj Muhammad, was killed in March 1939. An additional reason was that the British government resorted to a temporary expedient by issuing the MacDonald White Paper, designed to lull the Arabs



into a false sense of security. This placed some temporary restrictions on Zionist immigration, but did not tackle the essence of the problem. (9) Its purpose seems to have been to placate the Arab countries, and the Muslim World in general, at a point when it looked as if the British government would soon be at war with Nazi Germany, and therefore did not wish to have additional difficulties.

Finally, the character of Palestinian leadership was also a factor in the failure of the revolt against British occupation. Admittedly, a genuinely popular leadership began to arise from the masses through the national committees, and members of the traditional aristocratic leadership endured some hardships like imprisonment and exile, but the process of a new national leadership emerging did not advance far enough in the 1930s. As one scholar noted, out of 167 leading Palestinians of the Mandate period whom she studied, 48 of them were wealthy or very wealthy, 63 of them were well-to-do, 53 were middling while only three of them could be classed as poor. Thus the overwhelming majority of Palestinians, who were poor peasants at that time, were represented by only a small section of the leadership. The same scholar found that only 14% of the cases under study played any patriotic military role. (10) This resulted in a failure of the political leadership at times to appreciate military requirements. Furthermore, the

most oppressed sections, who have most at stake in the success of a revolution, and those who have been in combat, making sacrifices and risking their lives, are less likely to make the sort of compromises that can undermine a revolution's purpose. These are factors that every resistance movement has to bear in mind, and are of great importance to the modern Palestinian Resistance, in which a leadership more representative of the Palestinians' various social classes has emerged and a better balance between the military and political wings in the leadership is being achieved.

References

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2. *Ibid.*, p. 82.
3. Christopher Sykes, *Gross Roads to Israel*, (London, 1965), p. 186.
4. For a military account of Palestinian resistance to the Mandate, see Lt.-Col. Muhammad Al Shair, *Al Harb Al Fida'iyya fi Falastin* (Beirut, 1967), pp. 145-153.
5. Sykes, *op. cit.*, pp. 189, 201-203.
6. The Peel Commission's Report was published as Cmnd. 5479.
7. *The Times*, (London), 3 October, 1938.
8. Hirst, *op. cit.*, pp. 83, 92-93.
9. Cmnd. 6019.
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SOLIDARITY



PALESTINIAN PHOTO EXHIBITION IN ATHENS

A Palestinian photographic exhibition in Athens ended on Tuesday June 30. The exhibition, which was entitled "Our people will pursue their struggle until victory", was sponsored by the PLO office in Athens and the city's Mayor.

The inauguration of the exhibition was attended by leading members of the Greek Communist

Party, as well as other Greek officials.

Representatives of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Jordan, Syria and the Soviet Union were also present.

The Mayor of Athens delivered a speech at the opening ceremony in which he reconfirmed the Greek people's and the national democratic forces' support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people against their enemies.

ALGERIA CONFIRMS SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

The Algerian National Liberation Front issued a communique on July 3 at the end of the meetings of its Central Committee, in which it renewed Algeria's support for the struggle of the Palestinian people to regain their national rights.

The communique condemned the continuing Israeli acts of aggression using destructive US weapons against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, and condemned the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor. It also mentioned the importance of the unification of Arab ranks to face imperialist and Zionist challenges.

NICARAGUA CONFIRMS ITS SOLIDARITY WITH P.L.O.

Nicaragua has confirmed its complete solidarity with the PLO in its just struggle against imperialism and Zionism to regain the Pales-

tinian people's rights, including that of establishing an independent state. The statement came in a meeting between the Nicaraguan Ambassador to the Soviet Union and the PLO representative in Moscow. The Ambassador also expressed his country's apology for being absent from the International Conference for Solidarity with Syria and PLO.

BULGARIA EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE

The PLO representative in Bulgaria on June 26 met with Snanko Tudorov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party politburo. The meeting dealt with the latest developments of the Palestinian cause, the World Parliamentary Congress which is due to be held in Cuba next August and several other issues of mutual concern.

During the meeting, Comrade Tudorov confirmed his country's support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the

leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

SWISS-PALESTINE ASSOCIATION CONDEMN ISRAELI AGGRESSION

On Sunday June 28, 1981, the assembly of the Swiss-Palestine Association held its annual meeting, and condemned the aggravation of Israeli aggression against Palestinian Arabs in "Israel" and in the occupied territories, and against Lebanon and other Arab countries.

The Association particularly condemned the continued aggression by Israel against the sovereignty of Lebanon, aggression operated directly as well as through its agents among the reactionary elements in Lebanon.

The Association further declared its solidarity with the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese National Movement, condemned the Israeli terrorist practices, such

as the Israeli attack against Iraq, and also the assassination in Brussels of PLO representative Naim Khader.

The Association appealed to the Swiss government and to the other European countries to take a clear position on the Middle East problem and on the Palestinian question, and to recognize the national rights of the Palestinian people and its sole legitimate representative, the PLO. They also asked the European countries to help bring about peace in the Middle East.

The Swiss-Palestine Association finally declared once more its solidarity with the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied territories, and its support for the PLO, for the realisation of Palestinian aspirations, and for the recovering of their right to establish their own independent state.

EURO-ARAB DIALOGUE COMMITTEE CALLS FOR P.L.O. RECOGNITION

The European-Arab Dialogue Committee has called on Western European governments to recognise the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The Committee, which includes parliamentarians from Europe and the Arab World, issued the statement following a meeting in Rabat on June 27.

The Committee stressed that it was in the direct interest of West European states to bring a solution to the Middle East crisis. It added that the efforts undertaken so far by the Western European governments were still vague and making slow progress. The parliamentarians also called for a halt to West European commercial relations with Israel, since the latter constantly refuses to abide by UN resolutions. The statement condemned the recent Israeli air attack against Iraq and demanded effective sanctions to be taken against Israel.

The conference was attended by parliamentarians from Algeria, Iraq, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, and the PLO. The European side was represented by Belgium,

Britain, Denmark, France, Holland, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and West Germany.

TUNISIAN FOREIGN MINISTER: NO MIDEAST PEACE WITHOUT PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

On July 2, Tunisian Foreign Minister Qayed al-Sibsi reaffirmed the legitimacy of the Palestinian people's national rights. The statement was made during a dinner reception in honour of French Relations Minister Claude Cheysson.

The Tunisian Minister called on the international community to search for a just and comprehensive settlement to the Middle East conflict which would guarantee the Palestinian people's rights, including the rights of return and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state under PLO leadership.

The Tunisian Foreign Minister then warned that the danger of a war in the region emanates from the colonialist tendencies of the Israeli leaders, and their aggressive policies against the Arab people in general and the Palestinian people in particular, the Israeli raid on Iraq's nuclear reactor being the latest of such hostile actions.

NAAA NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION CALLS ON U.S. GOVERNMENT TO HALT AID TO ISRAEL

On May 9, the National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA) held its ninth annual convention in San Francisco, U.S.A. In his opening speech, the Director of Palestine Information office, Dr. Hatem Hussaini, announced that the Zionist government in Israel did not permit Nablus Mayor Bassam Shak'a to participate in the convention and did not want the American people to see Shak'a after he lost both his legs when Israeli terrorists from Menachem Begin's office planted a bomb in his car last year.

Dr. Hussaini added that the American taxpayers will pay Israel 3 billion dollars in money and weapons this year. This move would be at the expense of the American people and at the expense of American interests in the Arab world. Dr. Hussaini also said that the Palestinian people today are struggling for survival. In Lebanon, they are threatened with genocide through massive daily Israeli attacks and air strikes.

"The Palestinian strategy for peace is simple, the right of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland and to co-exist in peace in a secular society with full equal rights for Jews, Christians and Muslims. Peace will be achieved when the Palestinian people can regain their inalienable rights, when they achieve freedom, when their children, all children, Jews, Christians and Muslims, can co-exist in peace under the ancient olive trees of Palestine." Dr. Hussaini concluded.

The convention adopted various resolutions calling on the U.S. Administration to reduce American aid to Israel, work to end the 14 year occupation of the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights, annul the illegal occupation of Jerusalem and ensure recognition of the Palestinian people's human rights. The convention also declared its full support for the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including national self-determination and independent statehood.

The convention likewise condemned Israeli escalation of the war in Lebanon, and warned that the Israeli aim is the destabilisation of Lebanon.

The Tree

A Short Story

by Salah al-Din Abu Ghaith
Translated by Shirley Eber

The following short story was published by the Palestinian weekly AL-FAJR, May 24-30, 1981. AL-FAJR is the only English Language Newspaper published in the occupied territories.

Once upon a time there lived a strong, angry ghou. He used to address the world thus:

"I am the king of the ghails and master of the world's destiny."

This big ghou had a young ghou whom he had brought up since childhood. He had taught him to be his assistant in subjugating and controlling others.

One day the young ghou said to him:

"My lord and master! I know the extent of your great strength and courage and I am eternally grateful to you — but I have a request to ask of you."

The big ghou answered:

"What is it you want, my friend?"

The young ghou replied:

"I would like you to grant me a small piece of this big world for my children and me to live on."

The big ghou said:

"Fine, fine my friend. Take whatever piece of land pleases you! If anyone opposes you just let me know and I'll punish him most severely."

The young ghou said:

"Thank you, my master! May God grant you a long life so that you may forever support me in my hour of need!"

The young ghou went away and returned a few days later.

"My master, my master!" he cried.

"What do you want?" the big ghou asked.

"Bless me, my lord! I came across a suitable piece of fertile land right in the centre of this world. I will live there after I've cleared my enemies off it. This land will be the base from which I can further my ambitions. With your help, we can strike at all those who dare to stand in our way!"

"Bravo, bravo!" replied the big ghou. "You are indeed worthy to be my descendant. you have proved that you are looking after our interests."

"But, my master" said the young ghou, "there is one problem which may be impossible to solve."

"What is it?" asked the big ghou.

"On this land there are big trees that have been guarding and protecting the land for thousands of years."

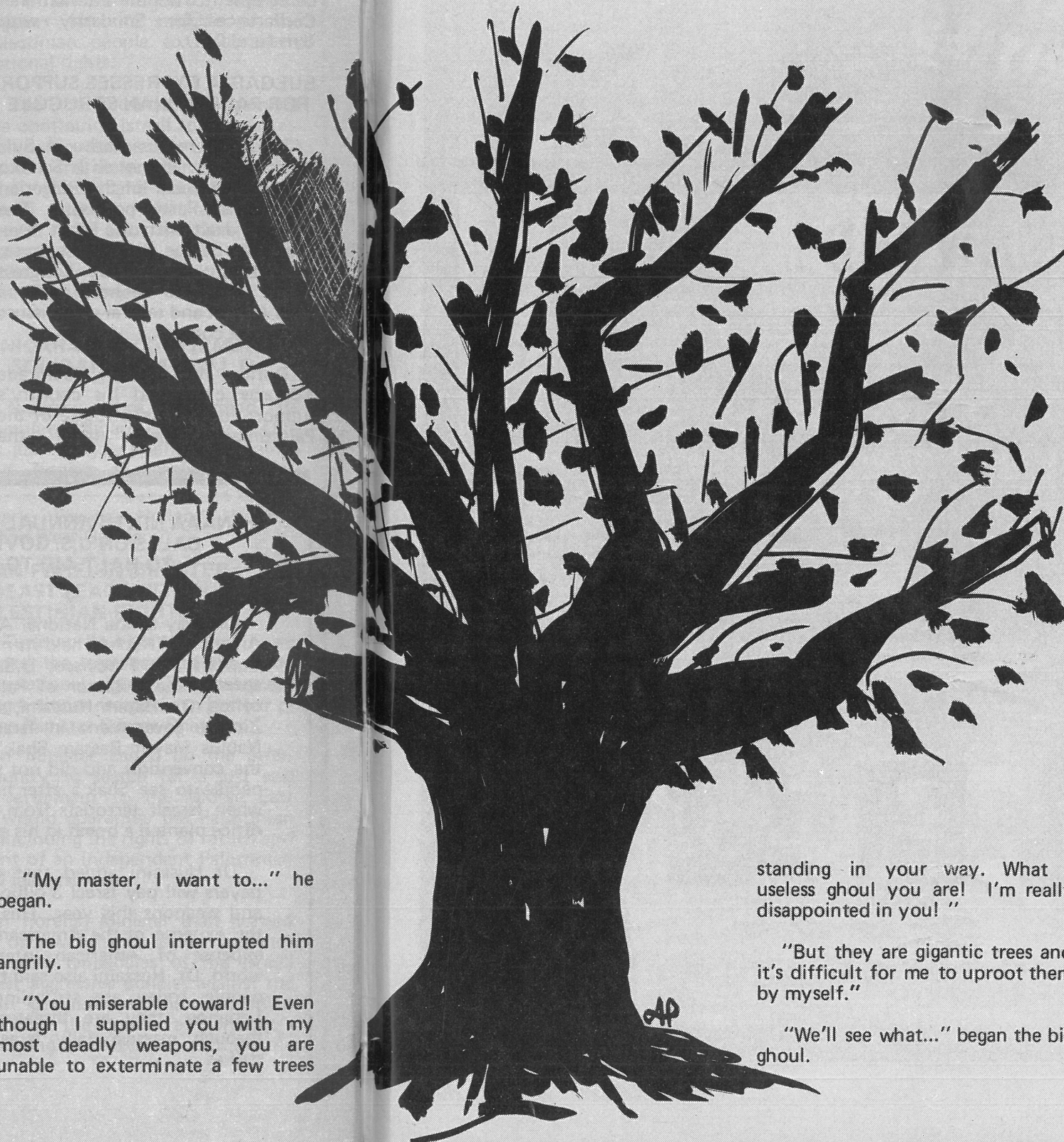
"Don't worry, my friend," replied the big ghou. "I will supply you with all the force you need to root out those cursed trees."

The young ghou went off to the land, supplied by the big ghou with the most ferocious kinds of weapons. He tried to occupy the land, but the trees were lying in wait for him. Despite all his repeated attempts to destroy the trees, he was prevented from taking over the land. After despairing of a decisive victory, he returned to the big ghou, his tail between his legs.

"My master, I want to..." he began.

The big ghou interrupted him angrily.

"You miserable coward! Even though I supplied you with my most deadly weapons, you are unable to exterminate a few trees



"My lord," interrupted the young ghou, "let's consult our friend, the sly fox. He's known for his cunning and maybe he'll help us to get rid of those stubborn trees."

The big ghou said:

"That's a good idea," and he called to the fox.

"Who is calling me?" answered the fox.

"Shame on you! Don't you recognise my voice?" asked the big ghou.

"Excuse me, my lord. I'm always at your service," replied the fox.

They explained the problem to the fox. After listening to the story, the fox said:

"Fine. First of all we must gain the confidence of some of the trees and bit by bit we will turn the trees against each other. This way our task of destroying them will be easier."

"You cunning old fox!" exclaimed the big ghou.

"He's really great!" said the young ghou.

The cunning fox moved under the cover of darkness to put the agreed plan into action. After much difficulty he succeeded in sowing the seeds of discord between some of the trees. But he did not manage to turn the largest trees against each other for they understood what the sly fox was up to.

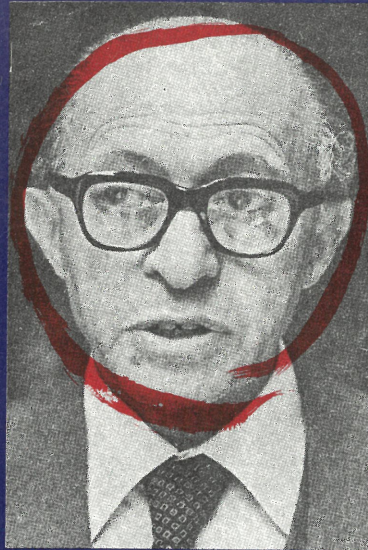
And so the trees remained strong and steadfast where they were.

standing in your way. What a useless ghou you are! I'm really disappointed in you!"

"But they are gigantic trees and it's difficult for me to uproot them by myself."

"We'll see what..." began the big ghou.

**WAR CRIMINALS
WANTED BY THE
BRITISH
MANDATE
AUTHORITIES**



MENAHEM BEGIN

WANTED!

REWARDS WILL BE PAID BY THE PALESTINE GOVERNMENT TO ANY PERSON PROVIDING INFORMATION WHICH LEADS TO THE ARREST OF ANY OF THE PERSONS WHOSE NAMES AND PHOTOGRAPHS ARE SHOWN HEREUNDER



MENAHEM BEGIN

Age : 35 years
Height : 175 cms
Build : Thin
Complexion : Sallow
Hair : Dark
Eyes : Brown
Nose : Long, hooked
Peculiarities : Wears spectacles
Nationality : Polish
Occupation : Clerk



ARIEH BEN ELIEZER

Age : 34 years
Height : 172 cms
Build : Stout
Complexion : Dark
Hair : Dark, bald in front
Eyes : Brown
Nose : Normal
Peculiarities : Faint scar on forehead
Nationality : Palestinian, formerly Polish
Occupation : Journalist



LEIB BOYKO

Age : 27 years
Height : 170 cms
Build : Medium
Complexion : Fresh
Hair : Brown, coarse
Eyes : Hazel
Nose : Small
Peculiarities : Ears deformed
Nationality : Undeclared, probably Polish
Occupation : Bookkeeper



REUBEN FRANCO

Age : 33 years
Height : 173 cms
Build : Stout
Complexion : Sallow
Hair : Brown, thin in front
Eyes : Blue
Nose : Small, flat
Peculiarities : Short sighted; wears spectacles
Nationality : Palestinian formerly Bulgarian
Occupation : Journalist



MAREK KAHANE

Age : 41 years
Height : 165 cms
Build : Stout
Complexion : Sallow
Hair : Grey, bald in patches
Eyes : Grey
Nose : Normal
Peculiarities : Short sighted, squint, wears spectacles, round shouldered
Nationality : Polish
Occupation : Advocate



ITZHAK RUBINSTEIN

Age : 30 years
Height : 165 cms
Build : Strong
Complexion : Sallow
Hair : Grey
Eyes : Brown
Nose : Large, concave
Peculiarities : Large mouth, false upper teeth
Nationality : Polish
Occupation : Diamond seller



HAIM SACHS

Age : 30 years
Height : 165 cms
Build : Medium
Complexion : Dark
Hair : Brown
Eyes : Brown
Nose : Small
Peculiarities : Thick lips, large ears
Nationality : Undeclared, probably Polish
Occupation : Labourer



EMANUEL STRASSBERG

Age : 30 years
Height : 180 cms
Build : Medium
Complexion : Fresh
Hair : Fair
Eyes : Blue
Nose : Large, broad at base
Peculiarities : Three gold teeth
Nationality : Polish
Occupation : Farmer



YAAKOV VINIARSKY

Age : 34 years
Height : 172 cms
Build : Strong, fat
Complexion : Fresh
Hair : Dark
Eyes : Green
Nose : Normal
Nationality : Polish
Occupation : Building contractor



HERZL WARHAFTIG

Age : 36 years
Height : 160 cms
Build : Thin
Complexion : Wheat
Hair : Brown
Eyes : Brown
Nose : Long
Peculiarities : Scar over right eye
Nationality : Polish
Occupation : Labourer

Palestine

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