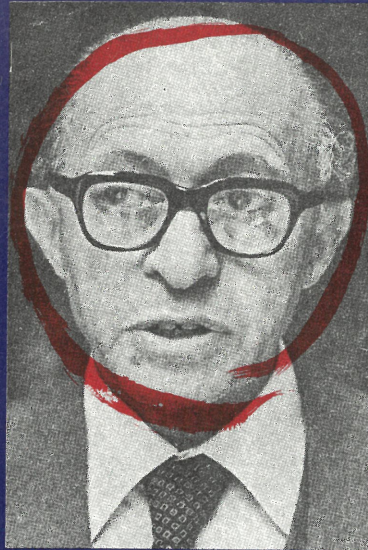


**WAR CRIMINALS
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AUTHORITIES**



MENAHEM BEGIN

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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

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

PER. DIV.
SEP
NYPL

15 July-15 Aug. 1981
Vol. 7, No. 13



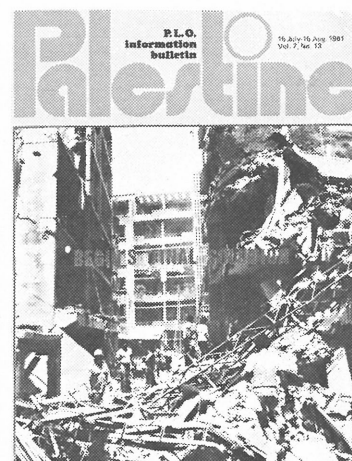
TO OUR READERS

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

BI-MONTHLY INFORMATION BULLETIN
published in English & French, by
THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANISATION
UNIFIED INFORMATION
P.O. Box: 145168, Tel. 302432
BEIRUT — LEBANON

Partial or total reproduction is freely permitted by
"PALESTINE BULLETIN"

PRICE L.L. 1

Yearly Subscription Rates:

Africa, Asia and Latin America U.S. \$ 16
Europe, USA, Canada and Australia U.S. \$ 20

All cheques should be made out to "PALESTINE BULLETIN" payable to our account No. 510 805 706 1A, Arab Bank, Ras Beirut Branch, Lebanon.

All copies of "PALESTINE BULLETIN" will be sent by air mail.

NOTICE: "PALESTINE BULLETIN" welcomes contributions, letters and articles from its friends and readers.

EDITORIAL

THE 15 DAYS WAR

Again Begin and his military junta have decided to launch a war of genocide against the Palestinians and the PLO in Lebanon. It is the sixth large-scale military round in the area and the second direct confrontation with the PLO forces in Lebanon. This does not include the daily limited attacks, artillery bombardments or landing attempts by heliborne paratroopers or seaborne troops against Palestinian civilians and military targets in Lebanon.

This sixth war in the Middle East can be considered a masterpiece of Israeli arrogance and muscle-flexing. Israeli F-15 and F-16 warplanes arrogantly hit targets in all of Lebanon. They destroyed vital bridges and the main roads leading to the south of Lebanon, hoping to cut supplies to the Palestinian forces in the south. They also raided a Lebanese-Palestinian quarter in Beirut in one of the most densely populated areas of the city. The victims of this barbaric air raid amounted to 300 killed and 650 wounded Lebanese and Palestinian civilians. In all, the total number of killed and wounded came to 2,567.

The political target of this Israeli attack and genocidal war is to get rid of the PLO in order to avoid any recognition of Palestinian rights. Israel still thinks that the PLO should be liquidated and removed from the political scene. But again we have to say that this war of genocide against the PLO was a total failure. First, Israel was not able to liquidate nor to weaken the PLO. Second, the military structure of the PLO was untouched and most of the Israeli attacks hit civilian targets. Third, on the international level, Israel was ever more isolated and even the U.S. Administration felt embarrassed because of the barbarism of the attacks.

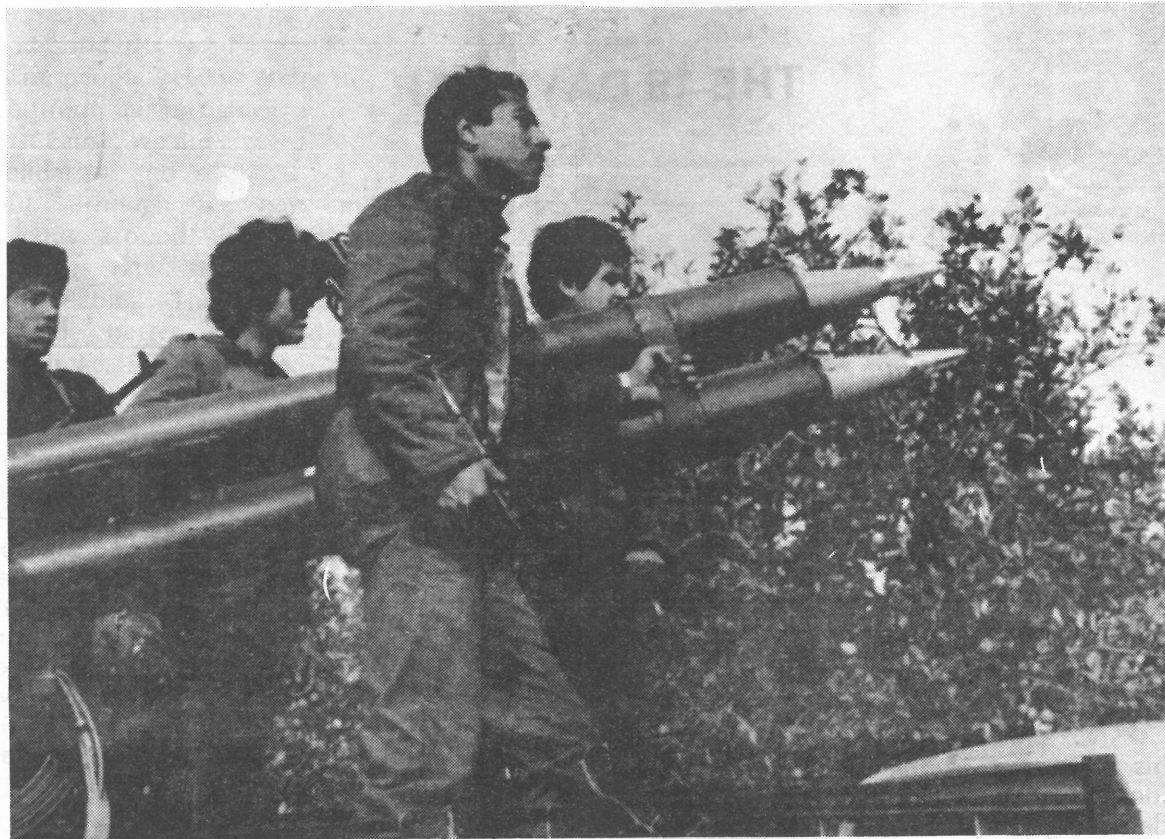
On the Palestinian level, the PLO forces were heroically facing the Israeli attacks and air raids. In spite of the imbalance between the PLO's defensive weapons and Israel's superpower weapons, the PLO forces were able to hit targets in all the northern areas of Israel. Almost all the Israeli settlements in the north of Israel were hit by Palestinian rockets and artillery which forced the Israeli northern settlers to leave southwards. This means that Begin's pledge to the settlers in the north of Israel "never to let Katyushas fall again on their heads" was not fulfilled.

On the political side, the PLO has again provided evidence that it cannot be liquidated and that it is becoming more and more a political and military fact in the region. It has become an irreversible figure which has to be recognised, and mainly by the U.S. Administration which is the main sponsor of Israel's aggression and occupation.

It is true that the F-15s and the F-16s are very sophisticated and effective weapons, but the will of the Palestinian people and their determination to resist is much stronger than the U.S. planes. It is also a fact that this Israeli aggression will not be the last one and that Israel will continue its war against the Palestinians whether inside the occupied territories or in Lebanon, especially with this new government of the rightist-religious-fanatical alliance. Begin will carry on his war of genocide against the PLO and the Palestinians.

But it has to be said clearly and openly that Hitler was much stronger than Begin, in terms of the power balance of his time, and his fate serves as an example Begin should consider.

THE SIXTH PALESTINIAN-ISRAELI WAR



Palestinian Resistance fighters in south Lebanon

At the beginning of July, months of constant artillery exchanges across the demarcation lines dividing East and West Beirut seemed to be dying down. A ceasefire had been effected in the Bekaa town of Zahle where earlier in the year the Lebanese Phalangists had tried to expand their presence, where Israeli planes had shot down helicopters belonging to the Arab Deterrent Force and where the Syrian command of the force finally decided to station SAM missiles in the region to protect it from further Israeli attacks. The Arab foreign ministers who composed a "Follow-up Committee" to help resolve the Lebanese crisis were finally due to meet on July 18 to address directly the question of Phalangist collaboration with the Begin government after Begin's open admission of such a direct link with a Lebanese party. Begin had just gained a slim mandate in the Zionist elections to form a new government. On July 10, U.S. envoy Philip Habib was again in Lebanon relaying messages to no avail between Israel, Syria and the Lebanese government. None of the outstanding political issues were near resolution and they could not be resolved with the

exclusion of any discussion of a regional settlement recognizing the national rights of the Palestinians. But armed confrontation was temporarily subsiding.

On July 10, the Begin interim government moved to escalate the whole situation and launched the beginning of the Sixth Palestinian-Israeli War.

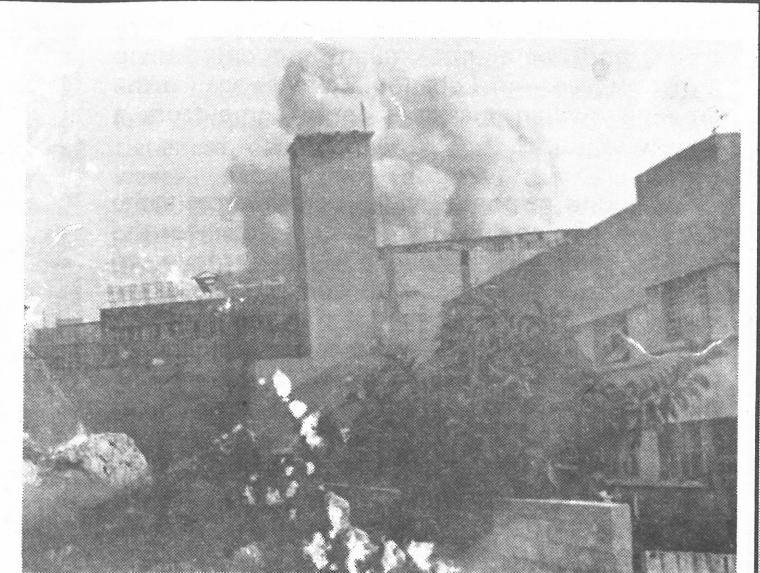
The First Attacks

At noon on July 10, Israeli warplanes flew two bombing missions against the Nabatiyeh area and the villages of Deir Zahrani and Ghazieh just south of Sidon. They were the first bombing raids in over a month. Six people were killed and 20 were wounded. After the Israeli warplanes began dropping their 2,000-pound bombs, the Palestinian-Lebanese Joint Forces responded by shelling the Zionist settlement of Kiryat Shimona.

Forty-eight hours after the first air attack and just as U.S. envoy Habib was meeting with

Begin, Israeli warplanes launched a second attack more gruesome than the first. Twelve F-15's, mirage and phantom jets bombed the town of Damour and Harat al-Na'meh just south of Beirut. Another 5 civilians were killed and 25 wounded. A centre for small industry was badly hit in Na'meh. A refrigerator factory in Na'meh suffered a direct hit. The building was used by local residents as a shelter during air raids.

During Begin's reelection campaign, he vowed to settlers in the northern Galilee that he would destroy the capacity of the Joint Forces to retaliate against Israeli attacks by firing rockets on settlement targets in the north. But in these opening attacks in the Zionist escalation, the pattern to the bombing already indicated something other than so-called "preventive strikes." The mounting death toll from the air raids was overwhelmingly civilian. The strike against the industrial centre in Na'meh was the beginning of a concerted attack against southern Lebanon's industrial and communications infrastructure which could not affect the military capabilities of the Joint Forces, but would impose economic strain on the Lebanese civilian population.



The town of Na'meh after an Israeli raid

A third major Israeli air raid was launched against south Lebanon on July 14. In a first wave of attacks late in the afternoon, the invading planes struck at Zifta, a village on the road linking the central southern town of Nabatiyeh with the coast. A half hour later, the planes struck at Sadiyat on the coastal road between Beirut and Sidon. Two other southern villages were hit, Arab Salim and the region around Wadi al-Akhdar. Lebanese sources reported 28 killed in the raids and 68 wounded. When the attacking planes flew over the Jezzin area they encountered Syrian MiGs flying to intercept the raids. One Syrian jet was shot down. One Israeli jet was hit by a SAM missile fired by the Joint Forces.

The Joint Forces Respond

The situation was building into an uncontrolled escalation provoked by the Zionists. In these first six days, over 50 people in southern Lebanon had been killed. Several hundred more had been wounded. The civilian suffering was also growing from intensified Israeli artillery shelling of the south. The Palestinian-Lebanese Joint Forces had restrained their response. There had been the initial shelling of Kiryat Shimona after the first air raid, but now the mounting civilian casualties and the number of homes destroyed demanded some initiative action by the Joint Forces to challenge the Zionist escalation.

After the third air attack, Palestinian commandos in the occupied Gaza Strip detonated a radio controlled explosive charge under the jeep of the military governor of Gaza as he and his military escort were passing on the main Rafah-Khan Yunis road. The point of the attack was clear. Palestinian forces could strike at



Fakhani after the bombing

◀ military targets deep inside the occupied territories and were not reliant on only their armed presence in Lebanon. Defense against the growing civilian massacre could come from a variety of places.

A second response by the Joint Forces came the next day on July 15. The spokesman for the central command announced: "In response to the barbaric Israeli air raids and artillery bombardments of heavily-populated civilian areas in south Lebanon, the Joint Forces heavy artillery and rocket units shelled several Israeli artillery batteries and positions." The Joint Forces shelled Kiryat Shimona, Misgav Am, Metulla, Kfar Yuval, Nahariya and the regions of Marjeyoun and al-Qlei'a in the occupied Lebanese border strip. Three Israelis were killed and 26 wounded.

The next morning, Israeli forces unleashed one of the heaviest artillery bombardments of south Lebanon since the summer of 1979. Israeli officials promised to continue their war against the Joint Forces until the "security of the state

of Israel" was ensured. The protection of this security had been the pretext for the pursuit of a wantonly aggressive Zionist policy. But this policy failed to protect the settlers in the northern Galilee outposts. PLO Chairman Arafat warned: "We have a hot and explosive summer ahead... There is a battle ahead, and an extensive land, naval and air operation in which American planes will take part."

Chairman Arafat's prediction came true 2 days later on July 16. Israeli F-4, F-15 and mirage fighter bombers began attacks on the Damour hills just south of Beirut and Miya Miya Camp near Sidon at 4:00 in the afternoon, dropping their payloads of 2,000-pound bombs. Ain al-Hilweh refugee camp just outside of Sidon was pounded in three separate attacks. There were high civilian casualties and dozens of homes were destroyed. The bombing attacks spread across the south. Seven major bridges were hit including those at Zahrani, Qasmiyeh, Burghos and Wadi Al-Akhdar. In all, 32 people were killed and 97 wounded on this day.



Part of the Fakhani area which the Israelis bombed



Numerous people were buried under the rubble in the Israeli attack on Fakhani

In the evening, Israeli artillery fired off thousands of rockets targeting areas already hit in the aerial bombing. The south's main road networks and key traffic junctions such as Zahrani were hit anew. But also populous towns, villages and Palestinian camps were the object of attack. Among them were the camps of Rashidiyeh and Burj al-Shemali and the south's three largest cities of Sidon, Tyre and Nabatiyeh. Israeli naval vessels bombarded Qasmiyeh and Damour from the sea. There were intensive Israeli troop movements inside the occupied Lebanese border strip. It looked as if a major Israeli troop incursion could occur at any time. Now several areas in the south had temporarily been cut off from each other and the rest of Lebanon.

In response to the intensive Israeli shelling of Sidon, the artillery of the Joint Forces bombarded Israeli artillery batteries in the occupied border strip. This was still a restrained response. That night there was not even shelling of northern Zionist settlements.

The Fakhani Massacre

On Friday July 17, the Begin government was

to perpetrate one of the ugliest crimes in the history of Zionism. Beginning at 10:30 in the morning and continuing for over an hour, Israeli jets swooped down over the middle of the Lebanese capital Beirut and in two separate waves of attacks dropped some twenty 2,000-pound bombs on one of the most densely populated parts of the city — the Fakhani district. The Begin government used the pretext of striking at Palestinian military headquarters, but Zionist intelligence services are sophisticated enough to know that the result of such an attack would only be a civilian massacre.

The Fakhani area is packed with Lebanese and Palestinian families, many of them refugees from other Zionist attacks. About 8 large multi-storied apartment buildings were completely destroyed. One of them was an administrative building for the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine — the rest were civilian dwellings. The Front announced that 24 of their members were killed. The overwhelming majority of the victims were Lebanese civilians and many of them children. Preliminary figures put the casualty toll at over 100 killed and 621 wounded just in the Fakhani district. But there were air attacks against the south too. Later the Lebanese representative to the United Nations stated that on this one day some 300 people were killed and over 800 wounded. The real figure might never be sorted out. Even a week later as we go to press, new bodies are still being found beneath the rubble in Fakhani.



On the 17th, the attacks on the south caused 41 deaths and 109 wounded. Sidon with a population of a half million was bombarded in the morning by long range Israeli artillery. After the massacre in Beirut, Israeli warplanes struck at Damour and Sadiyat on the coast. Four phantoms and four F-15's participated in the attacks which Lebanese sources described as being against residential and industrial areas. Tyre was also pounded by artillery as well as the nearby camps of Rashidiyah and Bourj al-Shemali. The Qasmiyah bridge north of Tyre

rockets in spite of total Israeli air superiority and in spite of the destruction of all bridges in south Lebanon made Israeli military claims that their operations would stop Palestinian rocket attacks on the Galilee settlements look particularly foolish.

After the Israeli bombing of Beirut, the theatre of war was confined to the regions south of the capital. The Israeli aerial bombing and fierce artillery exchanges intensified and Israeli forces began suffering notable defeats that



was hit again. The al-Zahrani oil refinery near Sidon which supplies Lebanon with 40% of its petroleum products was also hit.

All-Out War

Now there was all-out war. In response to the savage bombardments by Israeli planes and artillery on the 17th, the next day the heavy rocket and artillery units of the Joint Forces pounded enemy positions in Dan, Nahariya, Qiryat Shimona, Misgav Am, Shiriashov, Marjeyoun and Qlail'a. The ability of the Joint Forces to continue to engage the enemy with artillery and

would later force the Begin government into accepting a temporary ceasefire. On July 20, Israeli planes returned for the fifth consecutive day to bomb the Beaufort Castle, Nabatiya, Zahrani, Zifta and Fanar. In response, Palestinian gunners launched during the night one of the most intensive bombardments in months, hitting 15 different settlements.

In the night of July 19-20, Israeli forces suffered a humiliating defeat. Israeli marines and paratroopers were bloodily repulsed in two separate landing attempts against vital communications centres in south Lebanon. The Israelis

Zahrani — another Israeli target



Chairman Arafat: the PLO cannot be bypassed

attempted a combined amphibious-heliborne attack on the Qasmiya and Zahrani bridge areas after midnight. An Israeli naval vessel supporting the landing attempt was hit by the Joint Forces artillery and set ablaze depriving Israeli marines, who were already ashore, of vital artillery support. Later Israeli military sources grudgingly admitted that an officer was killed in the operation and six other marines were wounded. What the Israeli military still refuses to admit, but what has been confirmed by photographic evidence and irrefutable identification — is that an Israeli sergeant was captured in the raid by Palestinian fighters.

On July 21, the Joint Forces repulsed an attempted land invasion across the Khardali Bridge moving in the direction of the Beaufort Castle region. The Israelis attempted to move at night in battalion strength assisted by tanks. The result was a disorderly retreat back into the Israeli occupied southern Lebanese border enclave and the loss of three tanks.

Massive aerial bombardment of the south in addition to artillery shelling and now the attempted troop invasions — all were futile in weakening the retaliatory capacity of the Joint Forces. The Israelis resorted to a new air attack against the southern port city of Tyre in the afternoon of the 21st. The Palestinian camp of Rashidiyah was also bombed. But yet again the

Joint Forces replied by shelling Misgav-Am, Kiryat Shimona, Shiriashov, Dan, Kfar Yuval, Hogoch Rim, Meyan Bwzokh, Kfar Geladi, Metulla, Nahariya and an Israeli military airport at Al-Bassa. Some reports indicated that up to 60% of the Israeli settlers in the northern Galilee had fled the settlements.

For the next two days there were more intense artillery exchanges and more Israeli aerial bombing of the south. But Israeli military ambitions had reached a stalemate. Internal political divisions were heightening. For the first time there was criticism within Zionist polity over the effectiveness of Israeli military action. International condemnation of the Israeli military aggression against Lebanon was unanimous. Even the Reagan Administration, the main sponsor of Israeli military aggression, was having second thoughts on how far to go in continuing the attacks since it was clear that mass civilian massacres in Lebanon did not effect in any way the military and administrative structure of the PLO.

In the afternoon of July 24, the Begin government was forced into accepting a temporary ceasefire.

Abu Jihad Sums Up

The Deputy Commander of the Palestinian Assifa military forces, Abu Jihad, perhaps best summed up the military results of the two-week war in an interview he gave to the Lebanese weekly magazine *Monday Morning* after the



Abu Jihad: we can confront Israeli attacks

ceasefire went into effect: "To us, these battles made a number of facts clear:

"First: That the Zionist leadership is determined to maintain its policy of aggression against the Joint Forces and the villages and refugee camps of the South.

"Second: That the Joint Forces — the Palestinian forces and the Palestinian and Lebanese forces combined — are capable of confronting the Israeli attacks. While it is true that our response did not match the Israeli assault in scale, it is also true that it had a considerable effect on the heart of the Israeli positions, as evidenced by the facts announced by the Israelis themselves. It is true that the enemy's bombardment was very intense and covered wide areas and that the artillery and rockets we used paled in comparison, but our strikes were nevertheless effective because of the sensitive positions we hit.

"Third: That the enemy, which was trying to create social problems for us by hitting as many southern villages as possible and driving their inhabitants out, had now found out that the same thing can happen in his own regions, to his own villages and kibbutzim, creating many social problems and causing extensive displacement. According to the news reports, no less than two-thirds of the people of the north have left their homes and gone to the central areas.



As usual in Israeli attacks, many of the victims were children

"Fourth: That the enemy used all the arms at his disposal, the heaviest artillery and ammunition he could possibly use in any battle. He tried every kind of weapon he had, bar none. In response, the Palestinian Revolution and the Joint Forces used what capabilities they had, and these capabilities are greater now than they were in the past.

Fifth: That the battles waged by the Joint Forces were a test of their capacity, their capabilities, their weapons. The Joint Forces have proved that they could use their capabilities as skilfully as any regular army. We have noted the observations of the enemy's military leadership about the effectiveness, accuracy and organization with which we used the capabilities at our disposal.

"Sixth: That anyone who bears arms in the Revolution and the Joint Forces must exercise extreme vigilance at all times, because the enemy will not hesitate to use any conceivable means, as he demonstrated by mounting that savage barbaric attack on Beirut, unconcerned about the possible effects on civilians and ignoring all laws and values. The enemy has announced that the presence of civilians anywhere in Lebanon will not deter him from trying to reach any fighter, any commander, any centre, any base belonging to the Revolution. This dictates maximum vigilance. We must constantly expect treacherous operations in any place at any time."



Abu al-Walid:

KILLING CIVILIANS WAS THE ISRAELI PLAN

Abu al-Walid, Fateh Central Committee member and head of the central operations room in Beirut, in a statement to the English broadcast service of the *Voice of Palestine*, on July 29, 1981, explained the military situation prevailing in southern Lebanon after the two weeks of barbaric Israeli aggression as follows:

"I think, the Israeli military operation, starting on the 10th of July and continuing for the last two weeks with intensive fighting, was planned as a two-phased operation. The first one, which was executed during the last two weeks, had the objective, as I believe, of inflicting heavy losses on our forces, and also on the civilians, the Palestinian refugee camps and the Lebanese villages and cities. The aim is to create a gap between, and to separate the civilians from the Palestinian Revolution, and to stop the support which the Revolution usually and continuously receives from both the Lebanese and the Palestinian people.

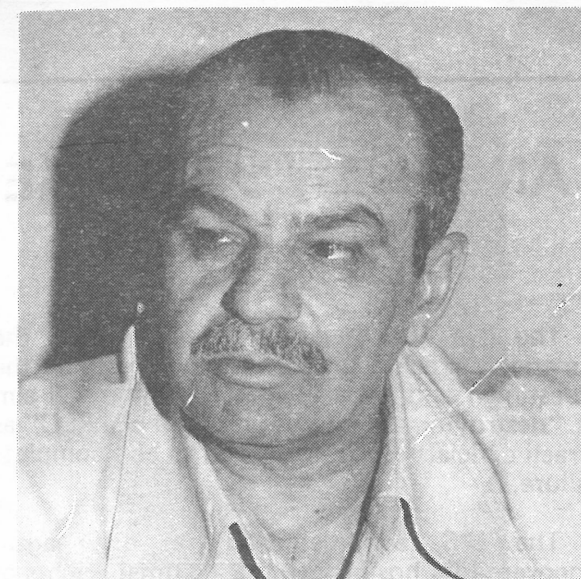
"I admit that we suffered casualties on our side, which I can estimate as amounting to 2,517 killed and wounded. The vast majority of the casualties suffered from our side are civilians. Most of the correspondents of the world have witnessed themselves that indeed the bulk of our casualties were civilian victims, children, women, men, elderly people. We also had many buildings damaged as well as civilian institutions.

"But we also imposed heavy casualties on the Israeli side, which I can estimate as amounting to about 1,500; apart from the removal of the settlers from northern occupied Palestine further to the south. According to their reports, about 15,000 people were removed.

During the battle, we really tried to concentrate our fire on Israeli military targets. But it is known in the whole world that all the residents of the Israeli settlements in northern occupied Palestine have military or paramilitary status.

"At the outcome of this battle, I can state that the steadfastness and the brave fighting of our fighters of the Joint Forces has raised their morale as well as the morale of the Lebanese people and the Palestinian people.

"Of course the ratio of the firepower between us and the Israeli Army is not comparable. This ratio, I think, is about 30 to 1 in their favour. To bridge this gap, we used our own tactics in concentrating our fire on special places and at special times, tactics which I



Central Operations Room Commander Abu al-Walid

believe proved correct against the overwhelming enemy.

"Maybe this was the first time that the Israelis were obliged to move their people from the settlement in the north to other places inside the occupied land. It was also the first time that the Israelis were asking for a ceasefire. It was for the first time during the entire Arab-Israeli struggle.

"My estimation is that they did not succeed in phase one of the Israeli operation, and that they will have to reconsider the whole situation. Of course, we are not able to defeat the Israeli Army but we are really able to hit them and to continue the fight for a long time. During the last battle we have proved again, as we did throughout all the years of our long struggle, that the entire problem cannot be solved by neglecting and bypassing the Palestinian question.

"However, they will continue to think about how they can carry out phase two. I don't think the ceasefire will last for a long time, but it will be broken by the Israeli side.

"We have full confidence in our fighters and in our people. We have to prepare for the second phase of the Israeli operation. It will be directed, in my opinion, again against the civilians, against our refugee camps, against the Lebanese villages, towns and cities. It will be a big large-scale attack, a land attack, combined with attacks from the sea using the Israeli marines, and also involving airborne operations. It could be militarily called a link-up operation. The Israelis calculate that by carrying out such a large-scale operation, they will be able to drive the Palestinians out of the south, removing the equipment, especially the long-range equipment from the border, so that the settlements would be safe.

"But, as I said, we are determined to hold fast and continue our fight, until victory."

ANOTHER U.S-ISRAELI AGGRESSION FOILED

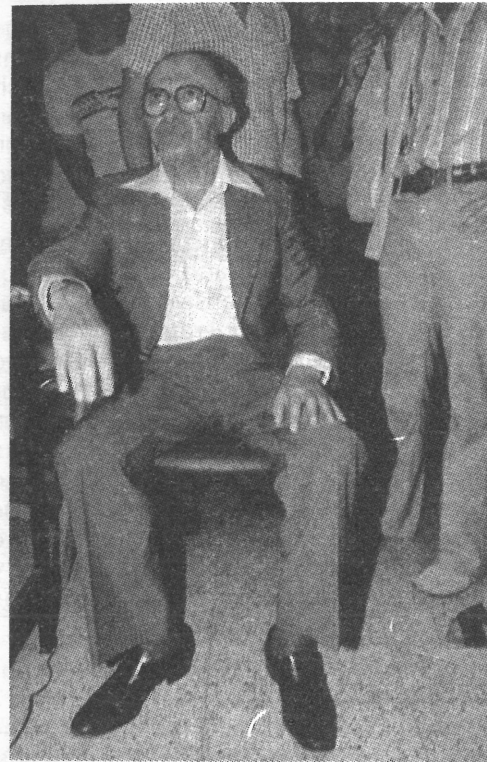
The two weeks war of genocide which the American Israeli aggressors launched against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples with the aim of "destroying the infrastructure of the PLO" as Israeli officials declared, proved to be a complete failure.

The U.S. administration has once again uncovered its hostility to the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine who are resisting the Israeli arrogance. It has not only supported but has transformed the Israeli arrogance into an American-made arrogance through funnelling all kinds of support and collaboration to the Zionist aggressors. Moreover, it has provided the green light for intensive Israeli attacks against Palestinian and Lebanese civilian targets in Beirut and south Lebanon.

By designing the last attack while the U.S. president's special envoy Philip Habib was touring the region on a "peace mission", the U.S. Administration has proven that the kind of "peace" which it is after has to be imposed by violence and mass killing operations against peaceful civilian people.

A reward for violence

The massive Israeli attacks against Lebanon and the Palestinian revolution came following the Israeli air raid on June 9 against the Iraqi nuclear reactor which was used for peaceful purposes as specialized U.N. and French agencies declared. Instead of punishing the Israeli aggressors, the Western and American press carried reports concerning the delivery of 10 F-16 jets to the Zionist state. U.S. president Reagan expressed his "comprehension for its safety." Despite all U.S. official declarations, none of them carried any criticism of these

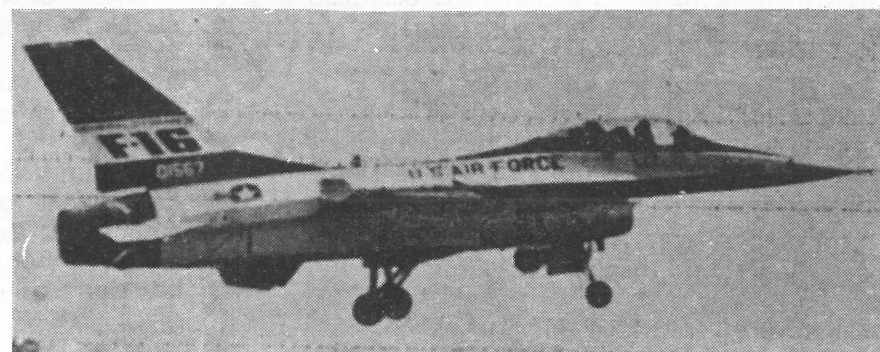


Begin relaxing before his next massacre

brutal, inhumane and barbaric attacks. But on the contrary the U.S. gave more momentum to the Israeli illusions of superiority and indifference. The *I.H.T.* of July 22 reported U.S. Secretary of State Gen. Haig saying "President Reagan has deferred the delivery of the 10 F-16s in an effort to promote a ceasefire in Lebanon." It went on to say that Israel has already received 53 F-16s.

Push or Pressure?

The mild U.S. "criticism" was interpreted in Israel as nothing more than a "misunder-



The weapon of the genocide: a US-supplied F-16

standing". U.S. Secretary of Defence Casper Weinberger accused Israeli Prime Minister of "pursuing an immoderate course" in ordering heavy bombardment against populated areas in Lebanon. Another aspect of U.S. policy came from Republican Senator Percy.

"How can we play an effective role in helping to negotiate peace [on American model] and stability when Begin orders the bombing of a civilian area of Beirut," Percy asked (*Guardian* July 24).

But was Begin able to take such a decision without consulting the Americans? Was not this aggression carried out by the most sophisticated American weapons?

In fact the massive Israeli-American aggression was to be used in case of success — in the course of bringing the whole Arab region under the U.S. "protection" umbrella. The Israeli air raid against the Iraqi nuclear reactor carried the American message. The Arabs have to accept what the Americans decide for them or Israel, the American asset, is ready to do the dirty work and strike even against civilian targets as the recent attacks proved.

U.S.-Israeli aggression foiled, but threats continue

The Zionist-American aggression was launched with the aim of dealing a deadly blow against the political military, social and organisational structure of the Palestinian-Lebanese Joint Forces. The Zionists and their friends in Washington thought that these massive attacks mostly against civilian targets would frighten the population and hence force them to desert the Revolution. But these aims were foiled due to the steadfastness of the Joint Forces and the deep belief of the masses in the right course of the Revolution. Despite the incomparable fire power, between the Joint Forces and the Israeli aggressors, the Joint Forces resisted and even retaliated by shelling heavily 26 Zionist settlements and military positions inflicting heavy losses on the colonial Israelis and forced 60% of them to flee north "Israel".

On July 25, U.S. envoy Habib announced a ceasefire in Jerusalem following a meeting with terrorist Prime Minister Begin. An atmosphere of skepticism prevailed in Israel. Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir doubted the "ceasefire would be durable" indicating more massacres in conformity with his past.

The Israeli officials intensified their threats after they recognized that the PLO has become an outstanding reality cannot be ignored or bypassed. Shimon Peres, leader of the Israeli



Haig: everything went according to plan

Labour Party, said, "I am afraid the PLO has scored a few points." Yitzhak Rabin the former leader of the Labour Party called for "selective pre-emptive strikes not massive strikes with the intention of mass killings".!!

The Israeli military was more furious. Major. General Rafael Eitan threatened more barbaric attacks: "Israel has not said the final word. We have many more methods, we have not used: more drastic and less drastic."

But these fiery statements will not bring the Palestinian Revolution to its knees because the Palestinian people under the leadership of PLO are determined to carry on the struggle until they achieve their inalienable rights including the right to return, self-determination and their right to live in dignity in their own independent Palestinian state.



Joint Forces resisting aggression

BEGIN REPEATS THE TERROR WARFARE OF THE NAZIS

On the morning of Friday, July 17, 1981 at 10.30 a.m., Fakhani, one of the heavily populated areas of Beirut, became the scene of a horrible crime.

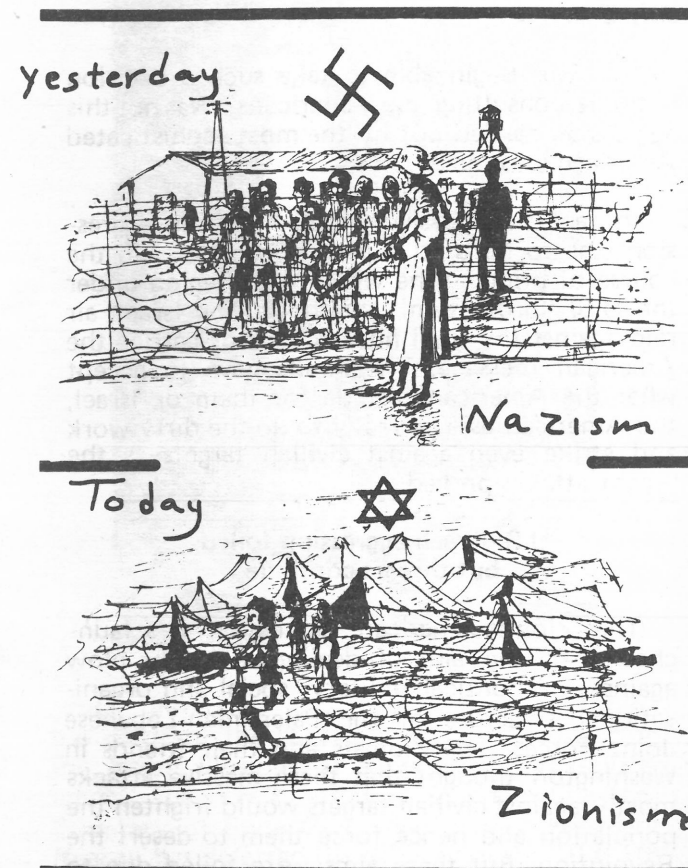
Without any forewarning, Israeli planes in 5 waves screamed over the Lebanese capital and blasted the residential quarter and the neighboring districts of Tareek al-Jadideh and Cité Sportive for over half an hour with 2,000 pound bombs and rockets. At least six 7- and 8-storey apartment buildings collapsed, all crammed with Lebanese and Palestinian families. Many of them were refugees driven from Palestine or various areas of Lebanon. 17 other buildings were partly destroyed. Social and educational institutions were damaged, fires broke out and hundreds of people were trapped under fallen masonry.

At the same time, Israeli planes, gunboats and artillery pounded various areas to the south of Beirut. The attacks, which lasted all day, hit the towns of Damour, Nabatiyeh, Sidon, Tyre, Hasbaya and the Zahrani oil refinery. According to the preliminary report submitted to the U.N. Security Council by the Lebanese government on the night of July 17-18, on that one day alone the Israelis murdered about 300 people. Nearly all of the victims were civilians. About 800 more were wounded. In Beirut alone, 200 people, a great part of them children, were killed and 700 wounded. All these figures were incomplete, since rescue workers were at that time still digging up the mutilated bodies of more victims out of the debris.

The horrible attack on the civilian quarters of Beirut was preceded by a week of deliberately escalated Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinians, which coincided with the return of U.S. president Reagan's "special envoy" to the Middle East, Philip Habib.

DELIBERATELY PROVOKED AGGRESSION

On July 10 without any reason Israeli war-



planes started to bomb the villages of Habouche and Ghazieh in southern Lebanon, killing 6 and wounding 20 people. On July 12, they bombed Damour south of Beirut, killing 5 and wounding 25. On July 14, 10 people were killed and 30 wounded in new air raids on the villages of Baasir, Delhamiyeh and Zifta. On July 16, more Israeli raids on Damour and the Palestinian refugee camp of Ain Hilweh near Sidon resulted in 35 people murdered and over 100 wounded, most of them civilians. Only after all these barbaric and unprovoked air raids, did Palestinian and Lebanese resistance units shell military Zionist settlements in the north of occupied Palestine, whereby according to Israeli sources 4 people were killed and some 20 wounded. The Israelis "responded" with a horrible massacre amongst Palestinian and Lebanese civilians.

Eyewitnesses to the bombing of Fakhani in Beirut on the morning of July 17, were reminded of the pictures of World War II, and the criminal bombings by the NAZI Luftwaffe of the civilian centers of Coventry, Rotterdam and many Soviet Russian cities and villages.

Through the smoke and debris survivors were running and screaming, searching for their relatives. Cars were burning in what had been just a few moments earlier some of Beirut's busiest streets crowded with Friday traffic. One could identify the remnants of the carts of the vegetable sellers, where the housewives had gathered to do their shopping to prepare the evening meals to celebrate the Holy Month of Ramadan. Pools of blood were dripping from the stairs of the blasted shops on the ground floors of the buildings.

Palestinian and Lebanese rescue workers started to try to open their way into the ruins while the air raids were still going on. Ambulances were rushing to the piles of distorted concrete under which hundreds of people lay buried. Mothers ran blindly carrying their

babies: others were dragging elderly or disabled people urging them to hurry and leave.

But where could all these people go?

Where would the Israeli strategists of terror allow them to breathe and survive? Where could the Lebanese go, after seven years of continued aggression, shelling, bombing, sniping and explosions which have spared virtually no town or village?

And where could the Palestinians go — if not back to Palestine, to their homeland, from which the Zionists had driven them with terror in 1948, and further in 1967?

The Fakhani massacre signals the repetition of Begin's Deir Yassin massacre of 1948, on the technological level and scale of 1981. The Zionists are resuming the tactics of mass terror warfare against a civilian population with all the latest systems for mass destruction lavishly supplied to them by the United States.



TERROR WARFARE IS ISRAELI STATE POLICY

As in the Deir Yassin massacre of 1948, one of the strategic aims of the horrible air raid on the residential quarters in Beirut was one of terror and psychological warfare. After Begin's Irgun had systematically slaughtered the inhabitants of the village of Deir Yassin as an example, the Zionists succeeded in causing panic amongst all the villages in Palestine. The Zionist propaganda spread news that all the Palestinian villages would face the same fate as Deir Yassin. The result was a mass exodus paving the way for the Zionist occupation of the country.

Quite similar, the Beirut massacre was accompanied by a flood of statements from Begin and his generals like Eytan and Zippori threatening that Israel's Luftwaffe would now strike no matter what civilian targets in Lebanon, wherever there was any kind of PLO presence. The aim of this psychological terror warfare was obviously to create panic and disorder amongst the battered Lebanese and Palestinian civilian population to make them flee around blindly and to bring them up against the PLO and the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces. At the same time, the Israeli experts of terror warfare hoped to create disorder and panic within the ranks of the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese National Movement themselves.

Two days after the air raid on Beirut, the Israeli Army's chief of military intelligence, Maj. Gen. Yehoshua Saguy, acknowledged to press men that the Fakhani massacre in Beirut had "above all a psychological aim" (*Agence France Presse*, July 19, 1981). He admitted that the main aim was to frighten the civilian population and "to turn the Lebanese civilians... in densely populated quarters of Beirut" against the presence of the PLO. (*International Herald Tribune*, July 20, 1981). The paper observed that it was the first time that a senior Israeli military official publicly admitted that an expected benefit and target of the Beirut raid was to turn the Lebanese civilians against the forces resisting Israeli aggression. Earlier the Israeli leaders had always claimed that they wanted to hit "military targets" of the PLO which "unfortunately" were situated in civilian areas.

Many commentators the world over have noted that with the barbaric slaughter of civilians in the air raid of July 17, 1981, the Israeli government has made systematic terror warfare open state policy. In an interview with the BBC on July 25, former U.S. national security adviser Brzezinski admitted that the Israeli government was engaged in operations which only could be labelled "terroristic".



Begin at his press conference after the massacre.

LESSONS DRAWN FROM THE NAZIS

If one walks through the streets of Beirut, Nabatiyeh, Tyre and Sidon today, if one looks at the smoldering rubble burying hundreds of women, men and children, it strikes one that the Begins and their blood-thirsty generals have drawn only one lesson from the Nazis, and the genocide committed against the Jews and the many more millions of other victims of fascism. That is, that from now on it should be *another* people who should be the victims.

The masters of Camp David left out the Palestine problem. Now they try to "solve" the problem by liquidating the Palestinian people. They are attempting a new "final solution", another "Endlösung" in the language of Hitler: the method of undisguised genocide.

And quite similar to the Nazi war criminals, Begin and his ilk are, with their perverted logic, trying to "justify" the program of mass extinction as a matter of "supreme legitimate self-defense" (Begin commenting on the raids of July 17). The Israeli aggressors who continue to drive the Palestinians from their lands, now claim that the continued existence and resistance of the Palestinian people in Lebanon and elsewhere poses a "threat" to them and gives

them the "right" to go further and further with ever larger "preemptive" strikes.

Israel, which always wants to be portrayed wrongly as a small country fighting for its survival, in fact has become a military superpower which arrogantly violates the air space of any Arab country, bombs Arab scientific installations and slaughters civilian people by the hundreds in the most brutal and barbaric bombardment.

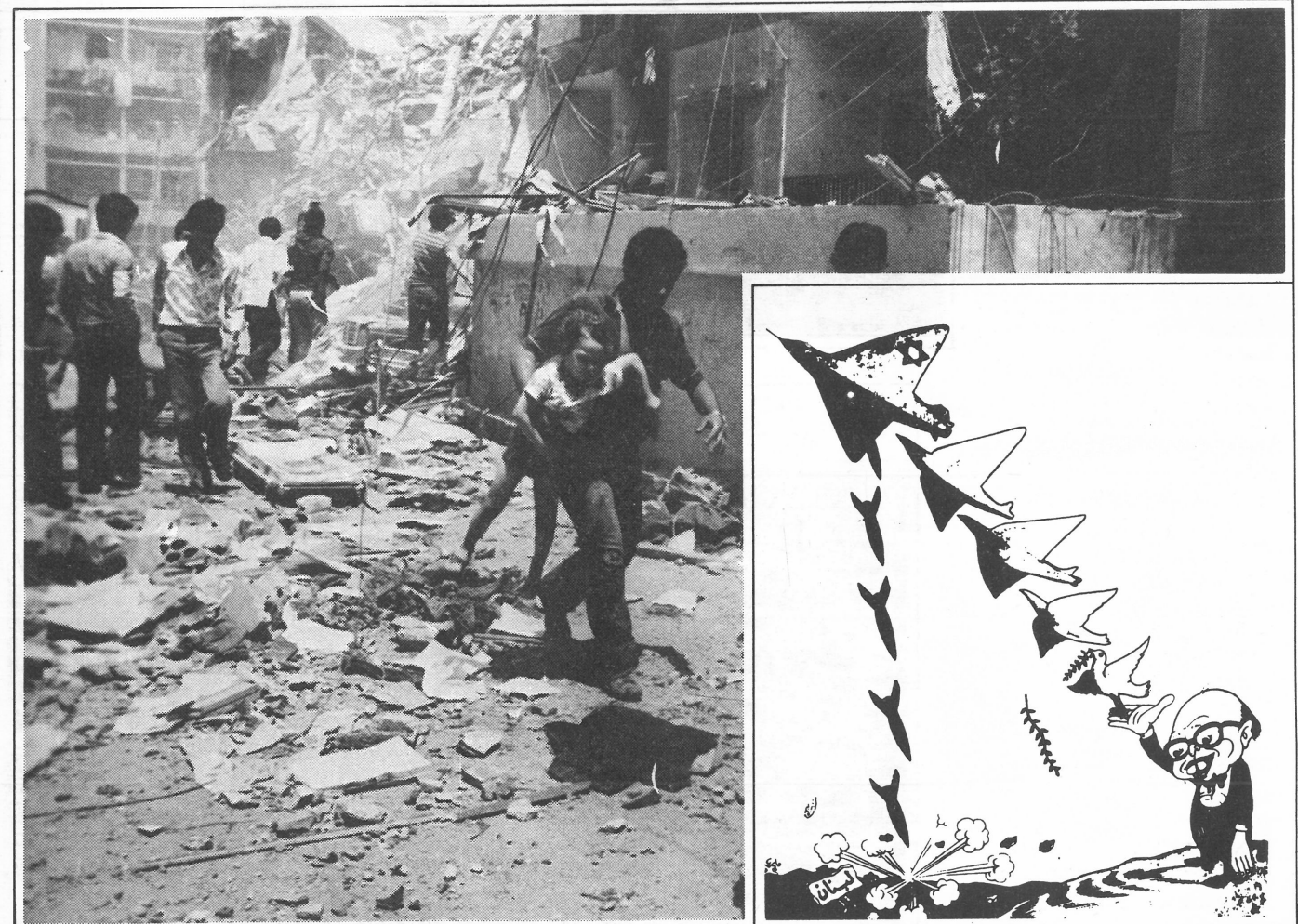
Instead of recognizing the basic error and injustice of Zionism, and allowing room for a just solution for the Palestinian people, the Israeli militarists threaten to be crazy enough to blow up the entire region eventually.

One must realize that the monstrous example of international terrorism set by Israel in this massacre poses a direct threat to humanity and the world as a whole.

THEY CANNOT BREAK THE RESISTANCE OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The people of Palestine and Lebanon have also learnt their lesson. They have learnt the lesson of 1948, which is that giving up the resistance will lead to ever further Zionist aggression and expansion. And they have learnt, too, the lesson of the millions of victims and the victorious survivors of fascism: that eventually the fascists will be swallowed in their own sea of destruction. Indeed this qualitative new stage of Zionist mass terror committed against the Arabs as exemplified by the Fakhani massacre also signals the total bankruptcy of Zionism as a political and social concept.

Maybe they can break our hearts with sorrow over the lost women and children. But they will never break the determination of the Palestinian people to continue their resistance against the Zionist aggressors and their supporters in the White House. This is not because they are heroes but because they do not have any other choice.





THE ZIONIST AGGRESSION IN PHOTOS



PALESTINE CHRONOLOGY

JULY 13: Farouk Kaddoumi, Head of the PLO Political Department, met with the Swiss Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pierre Aubert, in Berne for two hours to discuss the Palestinian situation, developments in the Arab region and the Swiss stand in relation to the Palestine cause. He also met with Swiss Secretary of State Mr. Probst following his arrival in Berne at the invitation of the Swiss Government.

Kaddoumi, who was accompanied by PLO Executive Committee member Dr. Ahmad Sidqi al-Dajani and a Palestinian delegation, was met at the airport in Geneva by members of the Arab Diplomatic Corps, the head of protocol in the Swiss government, the Swiss Ambassador to the U.N. and the PLO representative in Switzerland, Daoud Barakat.

This is the first official visit by a high-level Palestinian delegation to Switzerland.

JULY 14: Yasser Arafat met with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. Discussions centred on the latest developments in the Arab world in the light of the continued Israeli attacks on south Lebanon, and the means to confront them.

Arafat had arrived in Baghdad to participate in the International Conference of Solidarity with Iraq following the Israeli air raid on Iraq's nuclear reactor.

JULY 15: Bir Zeit Mayor Amin Shehadeh and the delegation accompanying him met with Tunisian Prime Minister Muhammad al-Mzali. The PLO Representative in Tunis Hakam Bal'awi and the Mayor of Tunis also attended the meeting.

Shehadeh briefed the Tunisian Premier about the living conditions of the Palestinian people under occupation, and the terror and oppression to which they are subjected by the Zionist authorities. He said that the aim of these practices was to uproot the Palestinian population and consolidate the occupation of the land.

The Tunisian Premier in turn stressed his country's support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied territories.

JULY 17: Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of the Palestinian Revolution, headed a meeting of the Higher Military Council of the Palestinian Revolution. The meeting dealt with the current situation in the light of the brutal Israeli air raids against civilian targets in West Beirut. A spokesman for the Higher Military Council considered this escalation an example of U.S.-Israeli adventurism.

JULY 21: Yasser Arafat met the Commander of UNIFIL Forces General William Callaghan, and several UN officers. The meeting, which was attended by PLO Executive Committee members Ahmad Sidqi al-Dajani and Yasser Abd Rabbo, Fateh Central Committee member Abu al-Walid, and several officers of the Joint Forces, covered the situation in south Lebanon in the light of the Israeli military escalation and the bilateral relations between the Joint Forces and UNIFIL.

JULY 22: Yasser Arafat received the French Ambassador to Lebanon M. Louis Delamare. The meeting dealt with the barbaric Israeli attacks against south Lebanon and the residential areas of Beirut, which have resulted in hundreds of Palestinian and Lebanese casualties.

Arafat also received the Belgian Ambassador to Lebanon, Discussions centred on the latest developments in Lebanon, in the light of the Zionist air, sea and ground attacks on Lebanese cities and villages and Palestinian refugee camps.

JULY 23: Farouk Kaddoumi met with Arab Foreign Ministers attending the Tunis meeting, among them the Foreign Ministers of South Yemen, Libya, Kuwait, Syria, and Saudi Arabia. During the meetings, the critical situation resulting from Israel's war in south Lebanon was discussed.

Yasser Arafat presented his condolences to Bulgarian President and Chairman of the Bulgarian Communist Party Todor Zhivkov, on the death of his daughter Ludmilla, who was a member of the Party's Politburo and Minister of Culture. The PLO representative in Sofia presented the condolences on behalf of Arafat.

JULY 25: The Fateh Central Committee held a meeting in the presence of Yasser Arafat and discussed the latest developments, their results and the effects of the U.S.-Israeli war on the Palestinian, Arab and international levels.

The Committee expressed its pride in the steadfastness of the Joint Forces' fighters and the unity of Palestinian ranks throughout the battles, and the necessity to safeguard and consolidate this unity.

Yasser Arafat sponsored the graduation of a computer training course for artillery officers. The ceremony was also attended by Fateh Central Committee member Abu Jihad, Abu Musa, Deputy Director of the Central Operations Room, and al-Hajj Ismail, Commander of the Joint Forces in the South, as well as a number of cadres and officers.

JULY 26: Arafat hailed the heroic role of Palestinian artillery units during the sixth Palestinian-Israeli war.

Yasser Arafat had the Iftar meal at Akka Hospital in Beirut with the Arab doctors and nurses who are volunteering to treat Palestinian and Lebanese casualties of the latest battles. Also present were Palestine Red Crescent Society head, Dr. Fathi Arafat, the Iraqi Ambassador, the Algerian Chargé d'Affaires and several cadres of the Revolution and PRCS staff.

Arafat stressed that the Zionist enemy launched its savage war over the past 2 weeks in an attempt to annihilate the Palestinian Revolution and people after having been given the green light by the US Administration.

Chairman Arafat met with Arab League Secretary General al-Chadli al-Qleibi, in the presence of PLO Executive Committee member Ahmad Sidqi al-Dajani, Fateh Central Committee member Abu al-Walid, and Mahmoud al-Ma'mouri, Qleibi's Representative in Lebanon.

The meeting dealt with the latest developments in Lebanon and the results of the 6th Palestinian-Israeli war, in which the Joint Forces and the Palestinian Revolution fought heroically.

JULY 27: Yasser Arafat received the Norwegian Charge d'Affaires in Beirut with whom he reviewed the most important developments in relation to the Palestinian-Israeli war. The Norwegian diplomat expressed his government's regret about the victims of the Israeli aggression against Beirut and south Lebanon.

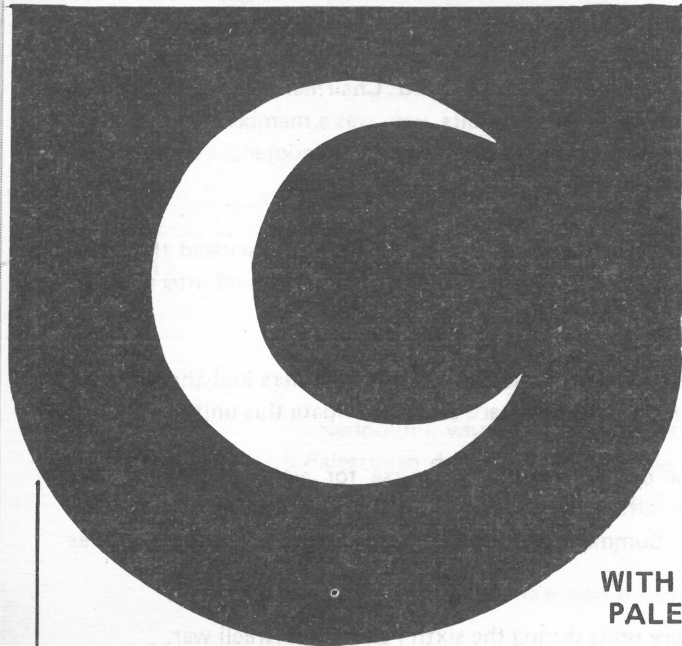
Yasser Arafat had the Iftar meal at a base of the Palestinian Revolution with the third group of volunteer students from Iraq who responded to the call for general mobilization. Fateh Central Committee member Abu al-Walid and a number of cadres and leaders of the Palestinian Revolution were also present.

Arafat briefed the students on the political and military situation in Lebanon, in the light of the latest war and its dimensions with regard to the Palestine cause. He also answered questions from the audience regarding possible developments.

JULY 29: Yasser Arafat received the Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon, Aleksander Soldatov, who handed him a special message from the Soviet leadership. The message confirmed the stand of support of the Soviet Government for the PLO, in confrontation of the aggressive Israeli operations, which have been denounced firmly by world public opinion.

The message also confirmed that the Soviet Union exerts all its potentials to expose the Israeli crimes against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Yasser Arafat received a cable of support and solidarity from Kuwaiti popular bodies, who expressed their strong denunciation of the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, Arab silence regarding the conspiracy and their pride in the brave confrontation of the Joint Forces to the barbaric attacks.



**WITH THE HIGH PERCENTAGE OF CHILD VICTIMS —
PALESTINE RED CRESCENT APPEALS FOR AID**

The Palestine Red Crescent Society has been receiving scores of casualties daily as a result of the savage Israeli bombardment of densely populated Palestinian and Lebanese civilian areas. After the July 17th Israeli air attack against the Fakhani district of Beirut, the Red Crescent launched an appeal for pediatric equipment and medical assistance. The Director of Public Relations of the PRCS was interviewed 2 days after the Fakhani massacre and explained the special needs of the Red Crescent:

"As a result of the Israeli aggression against the Fakhani district of Beirut and against the Lebanese and Palestinian civilians living there, there have been over 500 victims, among them over 100 killed. The Gaza Hospital which is the main surgical hospital for the Palestine Red Crescent Society, received 170 patients during the first hour of the attack. Among them were 60 children. A high percentage of the victims were children.

"As the Israeli authorities *did* threaten that this was not the first or the last attack, the Palestine Red Crescent Society was highly alarmed and anxious. We decided to launch an appeal to all humanitarian organizations all over the world seeking help especially in obtaining pediatric equipment. We need pediatric surgical equipment and pediatric surgeons. Children need special care and because of the high percentage of child victims, we were lacking specialized pediatric equipment. We have already received delegations of medical specialists from some Arab countries including Jordan, the Emirates, Tunisia, Algeria and Iraq."



ZIONISM IN PRACTICE

ISRAELIS LOSE PROPAGANDA WAR

In a report from Beirut on July 26, *Sunday Times* correspondent John Shirly reported to his newspaper that the PLO has achieved a major propaganda victory on two fronts. In Arab eyes they have proved themselves capable of sustaining an intensive military campaign against the Zionist enemy — an altogether different order of battle from the spasmodic hit-and-run raids on Zionist installations that have previously characterised their operations. Every night PLO engineers have been at work repairing the vital bridges shelled by Israel and installing SAM 7 and SAM 9 missiles wherever they need them. They have twice repulsed Israeli commando Parties landing on the coast between Tyre and Damour, the report said.

As far as international opinion is concerned the PLO has humiliated the Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. His pre-election boast that "never again shall 'Katyusha' rockets hit Qiryat Shimon" has been proved empty as has the threat by his deputy war minister Mordechai Zippori that Israel might invade south Lebanon if the Palestinian guerillas were not controlled.

ISRAELI MANOEUVRES CAUSE CASUALTIES IN MSHAIRAF VILLAGE

On July 14 the Defense Committee of Mshairafa village in the north Palestinian triangle urged local and international public opinion to intervene immediately to stop Israeli practices and threats to the lives and property of the villagers. The Committee also sent a cable to the Israeli Minister of War, demanding that Israeli military manoeuvres be held far from the village and that the village land closed for this purpose be returned to its owners.

It is worth mentioning that the village of Mshairafa was lately the target of shooting when manoeuvres were carried out near the village. The citizens Wajih Ahmad and Lutfieh Mahmoud were wounded, while the agricultural crops of Ibrahim Mahmoud, Ahmad Muhammad and Rida Sa'id were destroyed.

W.Z.O. CALLS FOR MORE ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS IN WEST BANK

The World Zionist Organization has called upon Israel to pursue a strategy of retaining occupied Arab territories so as to obstruct international efforts to reach a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East based on a complete Israeli withdrawal from these territories.

The WZO recommendations came in a report distributed at the United Nations on July 6, calling on Israel to speed up colonisation in the West Bank and other occupied Arab territories. The purpose of this was to preclude any possibility of the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, the report said.

Rabin: WE WILL OCCUPY SOUTH LEBANON

In an interview conducted by the Italian daily "*Corriere Della Serra*" on August 3, Yitzhak Rabin the former Israeli Prime Minister said: "We will enter the region (south Lebanon) in a great military operation to finish the Palestinian guerillas once and for ever because the air raids didn't accomplish anything". He also added: "we will make sure, the Palestinian artillery and Katyusha rockets will be unable to reach our colonies. (A.P., U.P.I. August 3, 1981).

U.S. POLL FINDS: 61% OPPOSE F-16S TO ISRAEL

A newly released poll in the United States has reported that American people oppose the resumption of deliveries of F-16 fighter-bombers to Israel, following Israel's air raid on a densely populated civilian section of Beirut. (International Herald Tribune July 27, 1981).

Half of those questioned by the Gallup Organisation for *Newsweek magazine*, in a poll released on July 26, 1981, said "Israel was not justified in attempting to bomb the Beirut headquarters of Palestinian guerilla organisations because of the high number of civilian casualties. The poll found that 61 percent opposed resumption of F-16 deliveries, while 30 percent favoured delivery of the sophisticated planes to Israel.

SHARON SAYS 10 MILLION DOLLARS SET ASIDE FOR BOOSTING SETTLEMENTS

On July 9, Israeli Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon declared that his ministry has set aside an annual sum of 100 million shekels (about \$10 million) for supporting weak areas in Israel's settlement sector.

Speaking at a rally in Safota settlement in Galilee, Sharon said that he had drawn up a list of 50 settlements suffering from financial difficulties and that he would do his best to remedy this situation.

Sharon also expressed his concern at the violence which had characterised the Israeli election campaign, saying that it betrayed a dangerous tendency towards dividing the Jewish people. He blamed Shimon Peres, Labour Alignment, for the violence.

INTERVIEW WITH INHABITANTS OF FAKHANI

WHAT WAS FRIDAY 17 JULY LIKE?

Umm Adnan (the Lebanese mother of three children): The aeroplanes came and started bombing. Stones rained down everywhere, and bombs too. The door of my home, which was closed, burst open with the impact of the exploding bombs. Our flat was untouched, but you should have seen the other buildings, they were totally demolished. Screams, weeping, shouts, moaning and all! We went down to the ground floor until the aeroplanes went away. Then everyone went to his home.

Umm Salem (the Lebanese mother of eight children): When we heard the first shots, we went down to the shelter. We stayed there throughout the raid. Our house is not in Fakhani itself, but very close.

Nada (a young Palestinian girl who is a social worker): We lived right by the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine's building, which was destroyed. We went down to the shelter. I still don't know how we managed to get down seven flights of stairs. I was having lunch with my brothers and my uncle when it all started. The wounded who could not be transported joined us in the shelter, which was outside the building. Everyone tried to help them as much as possible.

AND THEN, WHAT HAPPENED?

Umm Salem: At night, the Resistance fighters came to evacuate us from the Fakhani area. We went to Hamra (the commercial centre in West Beirut). There were fears that the Zionists would bomb the same place a second time. Then, since the location in Hamra was rather small, Lebanese comrades took charge of us and took us to this secondary school.

Nada: They also came to our home, and in expectation of a night raid, we evacuated the place. The comrades really helped us, as much as they could of course, by providing us with all our essential needs when we left.

In the morning, there was also a baby girl newly-born a few hours before the raid. The neighbours who took us to the shelter did not even know her parents. Her leg was broken. We could do nothing for her, because her frail body was not strong enough. No one knew her. So, immediately after the raid, she was taken to hospital, where I think she still is. In all this



A protest demonstration by Fakhani inhabitants

panic, it is often very difficult to locate a parent, or a child. There were also children found stuck on upper floors, and some of them could not be saved, because their "rescuers" would have died with them. The choice is often difficult.

Umm Adnan: The Palestinians also came to our home at about three o'clock in the morning. They asked us to evacuate the whole house. But where were we to go? It was a mistake to remain. A raid was expected at four o'clock. We couldn't even go to the shelter of the building. It was not safe to stay on the ground floor. A night of horror, and the children refused to sleep. That night was also the last time I saw my home. We could not go back there, particularly since they were still digging out the dead bodies.

AND ALL THIS WAR?

Abu Salem: No one wants this war, which kills children. We want to live in peace, like any human being. We want to go home, and no longer have this fear that at any second anything, literally anything, may happen. Are we supposed to leave, and look for another safer home? For us, this is the third time that we move house in our own country. Once, during the civil war, we were in Nabaa (an area of East Beirut), and we were forced to leave. Another time, we had to settle in a school in the south of the country. This school also was bombed, and this was too much. After that, we decided to leave the south for Beirut, hoping for more peaceful times. Now you see that I'm not working. Before the raid on Beirut, I was

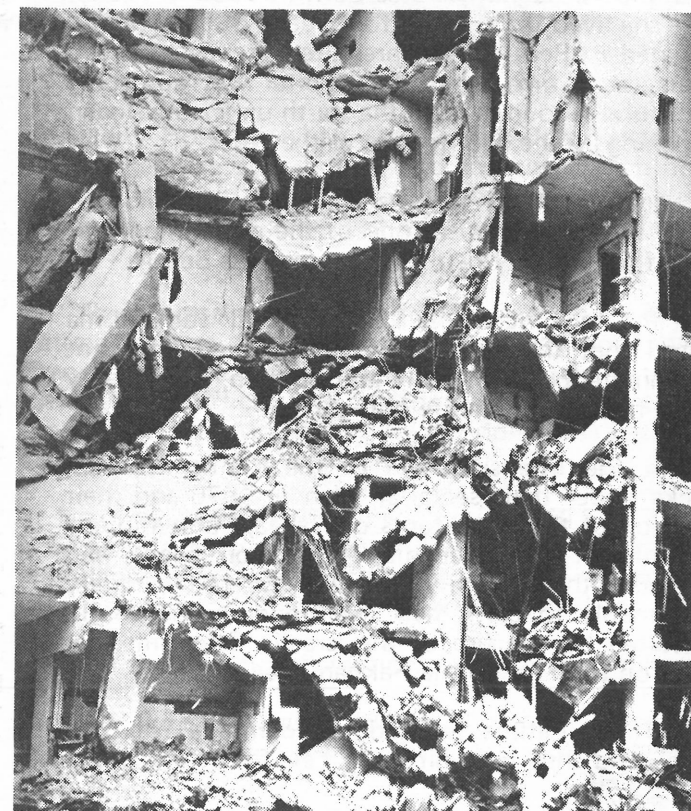
Fakhani inhabitants pledge their support for the Resistance to Chairman Arafat



employed by the Beirut Municipality. But now I prefer to stay near my family, in case... Besides, the municipality did nothing to help us, and the other victims of barbarism.

Nada: It's wrong to kill civilians. Most of the people killed were civilians. We tell Israel that we Palestinians don't fight against civilians and children, but against the military. If there were only military people killed, we would lose militants, perhaps good militants, but this would be less severe. We would not be disgusted by this. We are fighting against the military. And children, particularly children. What can a child, like this newborn baby, for instance, who cannot even say "Daddy", be aware of? What is her fault? It might be our fault, although... but not of the children. Nor can the civilians pay the price of war. They have already paid enough of their lives. If the enemy is not bombing again now, this will come later. We are here, and if no raid occurs for a while, everybody will go back to their homes. Then, they will hit again, even harder. This will be a raid which will kill us in our deepest selves. Even if they have to wait a year, they will bomb again. We know this. Our cause cannot be resolved except by the military aspect of our struggle. We would like there to be peace. Any people in the world want this. As Palestinians, we are alone on the scene. Certainly, there are Arab comrades with us, but there is no real support. The Arab countries which feel solidarity with our cause could help us by providing us with arms, for instance. The powerful movement which there should be does

no exist. I would also like to add that we reject the Camp David accords, as well as any solution whatever except the liberation of all Palestinian territories without exception.



Destruction from the Israeli air raid

LIFE EMERGES FROM DEATH

As a result of Begin's recent achievement, the bombing of Fakhani, we now have a vivid and moving symbol of the principle that revolution gives life and its continuation is guaranteed by sacrifice, in the example of the baby girl Fatima Al Halabi. Her mother was killed in the Israeli atrocity bombing while she was still a foetus in the womb, but the mother did not die in vain, for she gave life to the baby who will carry the torch of freedom after her.

The example of Fatima Al Halabi teaches us that we must say to the tyrants: "You can torment and kill our bodies, but you can never defeat us, because we are only partly physical and we are partly the spirit of liberation. This spirit lives on after our bodies are dead, and grows stronger with every act of violence that you commit against us. So we are invincible, and all your crimes make our victory even more certain."

The following is the story of the baby Fatima Al Halabi:

Fatima Al Sughayyar (aged 21), known as "Ghada Al Halabi", was a flower from the south who grew up among the ears of wheat and tobacco plants in Arzay in the Sidon district.

They tried to bury her, but she was raised in Nabaa. They drove her out, so she was transplanted again to Fakhani. They destroyed Fakhani and she flowered in every fertile soil.

Fatima Al Sughayyar was born in 1960 in Arzay, where she lived for her first four years. But her family evacuated to Beirut under pressure of repeated Israeli threats, at a time when the capital was absorbing agricultural labourers from the south under the slogan of opening up the countryside to the cities.

Fatima, with her parents and eight brothers and sisters, settled in Nabaa, one of the most important parts of the poverty belt which surrounds Beirut.

At the beginning of the Lebanese civil war, Fatima realised that the path of struggle, which does not discriminate between men and women, is the only way to freedom and a life of dignity.

With the intensification of the rightist militias' attacks under their sectarian plan in 1976 and their expulsion of the inhabitants of Nabaa, Fatima joined the ranks of the Palestinian Liberation Front, and returned with her family to Arzay, where her family were unable to earn their livelihood in the south, devastated by the fire of the Israelis. This time, her migration took her to the Fakhani area.

In 1978, Fatima married her comrade Najib Al Halabi, and they gave birth to their first child, Katia (aged 2 1/2).

On 17 July 1981, came Fatima's appointment with fate when she was nine months pregnant. The



Baby Fatima

Israeli air raid came suddenly when she was on the stairs of the Rahma Building in Fakhani, where she was visiting her relatives.

It also took dozens of women and children living in the area by surprise.

During the raid, Najib Al Halabi rushed to the Rahma Building, his heart beating fast. His fears were justified. The treacherous attack threatened every woman and child and peaceful citizen in Fakhani. "Ghada" was drenched with her blood on the staircase of the building.

He carried her while the attack was still going on, unaware of the stones and shrapnel flying around him, not hearing the screams of women and children and the noise of the explosions.

He did not become aware of the horror of the tragedy until he arrived at Maqasid Hospital, where he realised that "Ghada" had died a martyr's death.

Najib relates: "Two days later I awoke from the shock and began to ask about the fate of the baby Fatima was carrying in her womb.

"They told me in the hospital that they had not found any trace of the foetus, whose fate became my sole hope, particularly after the newspapers published photographs of the Prime Minister with an unknown wounded baby girl one day old.

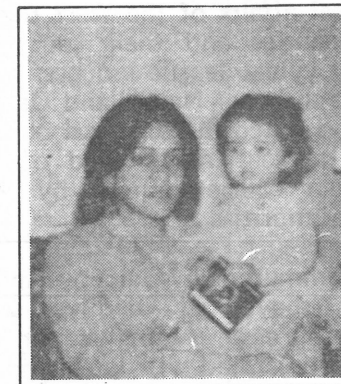
of shrapnel hit the mother's hip, penetrating it and the womb. Something similar to a natural Caesarean operation occurred, and the foetus emerged. It seems that an ambulance man, after verifying the mother's death, cut the umbilical cord and took the foetus to Beirut Hospital."

He added: "I examined the mother's placenta in the womb and the remaining part of the umbilical cord on the child, and it was confirmed that they had been joined."

The baby Fatima was transferred to the American



Fatima Al Sughayyar



With her daughter Katya



With her husband Najib

"My hope grew that Fatima the mother believed in her cause so much that she managed to give life to Fatima the child, in spite of her martyrdom. The decisive statement was that of the coroner, Dr. Ahmad Al Harati:

"On 19 July 1981, in response to a request, I examined the body of the deceased Fatima Al Syghayyar in the refrigeration plant of the Maqasid Hospital. She had died on 17 July 1981 as a result of the Israeli bombing of Fakhani area, and the following was apparent:

"The stomach had been broken open and the intestines and womb had separated from it. It had broken open so that the remainder of the placenta stayed in it while the foetus was not there, which shows that the deceased was pregnant before death."

On this subject, Dr. Harati affirmed that "a piece

University Hospital, where Dr. Ibrahim Dabbous took care of her. He stated that "the shrapnel which hit the mother's hip and stomach also hit the child, the foetus, in the foot as far as the bone, and in her back and posterior.

"The hospital is endeavouring to save the life that Fatima gave to her child after her martyrdom. We changed her blood. I noted recently that Fatima suffers from difficulty in breathing whenever we take the oxygen away from her. We are doing our best to accustom her gradually to natural air."

Najib concluded by saying: "Fatima will live. This is what the martyr wanted. All that I ask is for the ambulance man who saved Fatima from the rubble to get in touch with me, through *Al Safir*, so I can live

through the miracle of creation in its precise details."

(from *Al Safir*, 8 August 1981).

TWO NEW ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS IN WEST BANK

On July 12, the Israeli Ministerial Settlement Committee announced its decision to establish two new settlements in the West Bank. They are Tannir, south of Mount Hebron, and Beit Arie, to the west of Ramallah.

The Committee also decided to transfer some of the Zionist settlers of the paramilitary 'Nahal She' colony to the Gush Emunim settlements of Ma'on and Karmel, south of Hebron.

The settlement Department of the Jewish Agency announced its intention to expand the Tasanir settlement, also in the area south of Hebron, and build a road through Palestinian-owned land to link the settlements of Mahmash in the Jordan valley and Neve Yaacob in Jerusalem.

PALESTINIANS ASKED TO PAY HIGH INSURANCE TO DELAY LAND CONFISCATION

On July 13, the head of the Israeli Military Appeals Committee said he would stop the levelling of land in Hebron, where the occupation authorities plan to build a new settlement, on condition that the landowners pay an amount of 100,000 shekels as insurance. He said that this sum was necessary because postponement of the land confiscation would 'harm the state'.

This new Israeli decision endangers all Palestinian land-owners since the Israeli authorities are well aware that the sums demanded are beyond the owners' means.

The head of the Appeals Committee held discussions with the Committee of Hebron Arab Lawyers who had come on behalf of the Hebron inhabitants to denounce the new Israeli decision. The Arab lawyers appointed Felicia Langer and Abed 'Asali to take their case to the Israeli supreme court.

ISRAELI INTERFERENCE IN WEST BANK LOCAL AFFAIRS CONTINUES

The patriotic institutions and organisations and the municipalities of the occupied West Bank continued their strong denunciation of the Israeli attempts to interfere in the local affairs of the West Bank municipalities and their substitution by village league stooges. The municipalities of Nablus and Qalqilya condemned the dismissal of Ali Yassin al-Makharizeh, head of al-Zahiriya village council, by the Israeli authorities.

A communique issued by Amin al-Nasr, mayor of Qalqilya, and Burhan Ya'eesh, Acting Mayor of Nablus, described this latest move as an illegal measure and an attempt to expel patriotic figures from the West Bank. The communique called for the cancellation of the Israeli order and the return of Ali al-Makharizah to his post.

The municipalities and patriotic institutions also denounced the Israeli authorities' confiscation of the identity cards and seals of the village Mukhtars of the Ramallah region. The patriotic institutions again described these measures as further Israeli attempts to split the unity of the village councils, in accordance with the Camp David accords and particularly the 'self rule' scheme.

ZIONIST AUTHORITIES BREAK INTO PALESTINIAN HOMES

On July 20, the Israeli authorities broke into several Palestinian homes in the village of Halhoul, arresting 35 citizens for interrogation on charges of stoning an Israeli army patrol on the Halhoul-Jerusalem road.

The deputy mayor of Halhoul asked the Israeli military governor

of Halhoul to release these detainees, but the latter said he would only do so in return for the Halhoul citizens guarding the area where the incident allegedly took place. The deputy mayor strongly rejected the suggestion.

A similar pretext for house searches was put forth in the town of al-Bireh around two weeks ago.

The occupation authorities also carried out a wide-scale search campaign in the village of Beit Fweik, and imposed a curfew on the village, in order to search for "arms depots". The authorities claimed they found a depot on the land of Naim Muhammad Salem who was consequently arrested.

LANGER AND 'ASALY PROTEST ISRAELI MEASURES AGAINST PALESTINIAN MERCHANTS

The lawyers Felicia Langer and 'Abed 'Asaly protested on July 8 to the Israeli Supreme Court in Jerusalem about the West Bank Military Governor's measures against Palestinian merchants.

In their memorandum, presented on behalf of 24 merchants from Bethlehem and Beit Sahour, the lawyers demanded that action be taken against the Military Governor to make him stop imposing taxes on local products and cancel the old debts which the merchants allegedly owe. The memo also said that the decrees issued by the military authorities against Palestinian merchants in the West Bank are in violation of international laws and conventions.

It is worth mentioning that the occupied West Bank is the second biggest market for Israeli exports after the U.S.A. Moreover, by imposing numerous taxes on Palestinian merchants, the Zionist military administration aims to harm local Palestinian industry and make the occupied territories a captive market for Israeli goods.

WEST BANK MUNICIPALITIES REFUSE ISRAELI ATTEMPTS TO CHANGE THEIR COMPOSITION

The Jerusalem monthly *al-Bayader* reported on June 30 that West Bank mayors had decided not to recognize any municipality members or mayors imposed by the Israeli authorities. The West Bank mayors considered any municipality member chosen by the authorities as an instrument for the execution of the occupation forces' plans.

The magazine added that this decision came in the wake of attempts to change the national character of the Jericho municipality's leadership, following the death of Abdel Aziz Suwaiti.

The magazine went on to say that "the Israeli authorities tried to appoint a new mayor who is associated with them, although most members of the municipality favoured the election of Jamil Othman Nasser. The Israeli authorities are attempting to turn the patriotic municipalities into committees affiliated to the military authorities, as a preliminary step towards implementation of the first stage of the self-rule plan, as stipulated in the Camp David agreements.

The magazine recalled that in their attempts to paralyse the efficiency of the municipalities, the Israeli authorities deported hundreds of militants from the occupied territories, with mass deportations taking place even before 1974.

Among those deported were al-Bireh Mayor Abdel Jawad al-Saleh, Ahmad Mousa Abu Qabti, Qabatyah Mayor Khalid al-Awd, Bishara Daoud, who worked in the Beit Jala municipality, and in 1980, Hebron and Halhoul mayors Fahd Qawasme and Muhammad Hassan Milhem, as well as the Qadi of Hebron Shaikh Rajab al-Tamimi. There were also assassination attempts against Nablus Mayor Bassam al-Shak'a, Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf, and al-Bireh mayor Ibrahim al-Tawil, the magazine noted.

ZIONIST GANGS HARASS PALESTINIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Fanatical Zionist gangs who are followers of knesset member Geula Cohen continue to harass Palestinian students at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. These gangs on July 14 broke into the rooms of Palestinian students, and beat them up. They also provoked Arab students by shouting slogans such as "Death to Palestinians" and "Palestinians should stay out".

RAFAH'S MILITARY GOVERNOR KILLED, 6 SOLDIERS INJURED

On July 14, a Palestinian resistance unit operating in the occupied Gaza Strip set explosive charges on the Rafah Gaza road. As planned, the charges went off at the moment when Lieutenant-Colonel Elie Shahak (32), Rafah's Zionist military governor was passing by, killing him and wounding six policemen and two of his escorts.

The Israeli military spokesman admitted that the operation was carefully planned.

Israeli television also admitted that a hand grenade was also thrown at an Israeli military vehicle in the same area several days before the last accident took place.

PALESTINIAN COMMANDOS BLOW UP ZIONIST ARMY FUEL STATION

On July 20, Israeli radio reported that two explosive charges went off at a military fuel supply station in Kiriya Gat wounding several Zionist soldiers. Twenty Palestinian civilians were arrested and taken for questioning.

The radio admitted that several Zionist fanatics attacked four Arab families within metres from an army road bloc in the same settlement two days before the explosives were planted in the fuel station.

ZIONIST TRANSPORT STATION DESTROYED IN BIR SABE'

A special commando group at dawn on July 28 placed a timed explosive charge in a military transport station in the city of Bir Sabe'. Later, when the station was crowded with soldiers on leave, the charge was discovered and the station was emptied. An explosives expert was immediately summoned to the scene, and detonated the charge on the spot, having failed to defuse it. This caused heavy material damage to the station and to a military transport vehicle parked nearby.

During the British Mandate:

CONTRIBUTIONS BY PALESTINIAN WOMEN TO THE STRUGGLE FOR LIBERATION

by: Laila Jammal

It would be inadequate to discuss the role of the Palestinian woman in the struggle for self-determination without mentioning the past two centuries of oppression that the Arab World, in general, went through after the prosperous period of the Abbasite rule over the Arab World.

As a member of an undeveloped society, Arab women have suffered from unequal treatment in their societies. They neither had the same rights nor the same opportunities as men.

Palestinian women, like the rest of women in the Arab World, were the victims of custom and traditions inherited from the feudal and a bourgeois structure which dominated the area. They shared the suffering of their people who were subjected to national oppression and occupation by the Ottoman Empire, the British Mandate and the Zionist colonization and occupation of Palestine. Women were victims of oppressive social conventions which kept them subordinated to men, forced them into marriages and treated them as mere productive tools. We find that, in this respect, the peasant women suffered much more than her sister in the city.

But, despite all the difficult conditions of national, social and man's oppression, the Palestinian woman proved her active role she played in the productive process and the struggle. Her peculiar national and political situation distinguished her from other women in the rest of the world.

1920 Uprising

Palestinian women have shown their awareness of their role in the national struggle since 1917, the year the Balfour Declaration was issued. In such difficult conditions of national oppression and in spite of the deterring social traditions which surrounded her status, the Palestinian woman participated in the uprising of the masses, which spread in most Palestinian cities and villages and took the aspect of strikes, demonstrations and armed clashes against the British Mandate, the Zionist aggression and against the overflow of illegal immigration of European Jews into Palestine. Thus, the Palestinian woman began her first step towards the attainment of her social liberation.

On January 27, 1920, Palestinian women participated in the great uprising against the British Mandate and took part in the demonstration where 40,000 Arab citizens gathered and marched in the streets of Jerusalem. A number of women were included in the delegation which met with the British High Commissioner demanding the annulment of the Balfour Declaration and the ending of continued immigration of European Jews.

In 1921, the Arab Palestinian Women's Union (APWU) was established in Jerusalem by Mrs. Zleikha Is-Haq Al-Shihabi and Mrs. Milia Al-Sakakini. Their first activity was to increase the membership of the Union and to form committees to unify women's efforts to help develop the social and political struggle against British Mandate and Zionist settlements in Palestine.

Women's benevolent societies and organizations played an important role at the outset of the 20th century. This was achieved through the charitable institutions which were attached to monasteries and similar establishments. Their objectives and main activities were, for example, to reserve one day in the week for the teaching of orphans of both sexes, or for getting together a group of ladies who would engage themselves in sewing clothes for the poor and needy families. The result was that the citizens themselves started establishing their own organized communal societies. Thus, each community looked after its own poor and orphans, and by this arrangement the activities of the various groups were well coordinated and a spirit of honest competition reigned amongst them. Here, we find that the woman surpassed the man in this field, since affording mercy and compassion has been her speciality.

Fundraising was another objective conducted on occasions, such as feasts, anniversaries, weddings, parties and other events. The custom was that a group of members used to visit the family concerned to present their wishes to them, and it followed that the interested party used to offer whatever donation possible within its means. Such donations constituted the source of income of those benevolent societies in the beginning of the twentieth century. Also, and in the course of time, these societies started deriving income from a new source, namely the presentation to the public of historical and social plays.

The communal societies were the oldest established in Palestine prior to the 1948 plight. First among them were the "Orthodox Societies" which were formed in most of the cities and towns of Palestine, such as Nazareth, Haifa, Acre, Jaffa, Jerusalem and others, since the dawn of the twentieth century. During the period of the twenties, tens of well organized women's societies were formed in each town and city. Even in the village there was more than one society.

The Arab Palestinian Women's Union distinguished itself by organizing important popular demonstrations all over Palestine against the British Mandate.

When the 1929 revolt was ignited all over Palestine, demonstrations were organized in each town. Children participated in wearing metal plates on their heads, marched in the demonstrations striking on tin boxes and shouting slogans such as "Down with the Balfour Declaration", "Long live Palestine", (this was reported in headlines of Palestine Newspaper in 1929).

APWU Congress 1929

During the same year, the APWU held an urgent congress calling on all branches to participate. Thus, the first conference of the Union was held in Jerusalem and was attended by 300 representatives from various parts of Palestine. Some of the important resolutions taken at the conference were:

- To send a delegation of 14 women to meet with the British High Commissioner to demand the cancellation of the Balfour Declaration.
- To stop Zionist immigration into Palestine.
- The dismissal of Mr. Herbert Samuel, British Deputy, for being a fanatic Zionist.
- To send protest cables to the presidents of Arab countries and international organizations demanding their intervention to halt the Zionist immigration and the oppression of citizens by the British Mandate.
- Stage a demonstration by driving 80 cars which would tour all European consulates, and block the streets of Jerusalem.

The great uprising of the Palestinian revolution of 1936 spread over all cities and villages. In the wake of the general strike on April 21, 1936, which lasted six months, markets and stores were closed, transportation stopped, and all activities came to a standstill except for organized demonstrations in which the demonstrators carried empty coffins marked "British Justice Is Buried Here". Bloody battles took place everywhere; students went on strike and schools were closed. Small meetings and big conferences were organized; demonstrations were staged all over the land. In retaliation, the government of the British Mandate used to issue orders for bombing the houses of the revolutionists and jailed leaders and demonstrators who used to carry flags with signs bearing both the cross and the crescent, evidence of the unified strength of the people, both Christians and Moslems.



Moslem and Christians guard the streets together from Zionist gangs

Youth organizations were formed in each city of Palestine under the name of "Moslem-Christian Youth Societies". Besides their participation in the various demonstrations, they formed committees to guard the streets from Zionist gangs. During that period, a picture of the jailed Deacon Tothosius Motlaq and Sheikh Hashim Al-Sabe'h at Sarafand prison was published which showed them both carrying a flag with both the signs of the cross and the crescent. It is also worthwhile to mention here the important role of the boy scouts volunteered to safeguard the shores at night, from Acre to Gaza, to prevent Zionists immigrants from sneaking in by boats.

The Orthodox Women's Society in Acre used to prepare sweaters and send them as gifts for the rebels in the mountains. They used to put in the pocket of each sweater a small Holy Koran and a small Bible. Articles were published on the front pages of newspapers carrying titles in bold letters such as "The Koran and the Bible embraced on the chests of the Mujahideen". (This was reported in *Al-Carmel* and in *Filastin* newspapers). All this proved the sincere unity of the various sectors of the Palestinian people in defiance of the British, who struggled for one cause, one revolution and one country.

Mrs. Sathej Nassar, wife of the founder and owner of *Al-Carmel* newspaper in Haifa, was arrested while leading a huge demonstration carrying the Palestinian flag, and giving a nationalistic speech.

On May 4, 1936, about 600 female students held an important meeting in Jerusalem and decided to launch a general strike in all educational establishments in Palestine, until the people's demands were met. They organized a mass demonstration on May 6 in which all Palestinian women participated. The demonstrators called for the fulfilment of all Palestinian demands and urged the adoption of adequate measures to boycott British products. Similar demon-

strations were organized all over Palestinian cities and towns, lead by women who delivered nationalistic speeches. Such demonstrations were held in Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Haifa, Acre, Nazareth, Jaffa, Hebron, Nablus, Jenin and other cities and villages.

Jewelry for ammunition

During this phase of the revolution, women's associations headed by the Palestinian Arab Women's Union actively worked on collecting arms from citizens and Jewelry from women for buying ammunition. They smuggled the ammunition through check-points to the nearby villages, while village women used to transport the guns, ammunition, food, water and clothes on donkeys and mules to supply the revolutionists in the mountains and on the battlefield.

Women also used to collect contributions to help the families of the martyrs and detainees who mostly were brought to the prison in Acre.

Because of the fact that the general strike was centered strongly in the northern region of Palestine, and because of the location of this historic prison in Acre, women's societies were noticeably very active during that period. It was in Acre that they opened a special house to accommodate the wives of the prisoners who used to come from closeby and remote villages to visit their sons and husbands.

Tuesday was commonly known as "Black Tuesday", since death penalties were carried out on that day. A black flag used to be flown over the citadel of the prison. Women used to gather near the prison and comfort the families of the martyrs and to provide them with food and water.

On Tuesday, June 18, 1930, the mother of the Palestinian martyr Mohammad Jamjoum (Hebron) who was sentenced to death by hanging along with his revolutionary comrades: Ata Al-Zir (Hebron) and Fuad Hijazi (Safad) at the hands of the British squad, became a model of a militant Palestinian mother. Her cheers covered up the sound of the bullet shots in the air announcing the execution of the martyrs, including her son.

The women of Palestine emulated her with magnificent courage by pretending not to recognize their



martyred sons and husbands who were brought to them covered with blood for identification. They were trying to avoid mass punishment which would be inflicted upon the hometown of the martyrs.

Armed struggle

On the military level, Palestinian women also took part in battles, giving fine examples of courage and sacrifice.

— Fatima Ghazal was an example of the courageous combatant who was killed in action on June 26, 1936 in the battle of Wadi Azzoun, near Lydda.

— The wife of Mohammad Shihadeh Al-Nabulsi from Safad, a newly wed bride sold the house that she inherited from her parents to provide a gun and ammunition to her husband, encouraging him to join the rebels. He joined them and was killed in combat a few days later.

— Almost in all educational establishments, girls proved their concern for the revolutionaries. For instance, students at the "Friends School" in Ramallah negotiated with their American director on saving their dinners to contribute the costs of 6.5 dinars to the Mujahideen. So did the students at "Al-Ma'ariya" and "Baha Al-Gharbiya" schools in Jerusalem and also "The Emiriya" school in Ramallah.

— When the great battle of Wadi Ar'ara was over, the corpses were carried to the village, accompanied by the British soldiers who were there to watch whoever would cry or show emotional affection, for they, in such cases, would blast the martyr's house to punish him, even after his death. A female villager stood in front of one of the bodies and said with a loud voice such that the soldiers could hear her: "This one well resembles my son... if he were him, I would have chanted in rejoice". She then, turned and entered the village and started cheering and singing, because the martyr was in fact her son.

In November 1938, Arab women demonstrated in the streets of Jerusalem against the Woodhead

Commission, appointed by the British Government to work out the details of the partition plan proposed by the Royal Commission. The Arab revolt continued and in May 1939, Britain issued the 'White Paper' which became known as the McDonald Memorandum, mainly calling for an end to Jewish immigration after a quota of 75,000 Jewish immigrants was reached within a period of 5 years. As a result, Zionist acts of terrorism increased in intensity against both British soldiers and against the Palestinian people, owners of the land.

The struggle of the Palestinian people continued, using all means of demonstrations and confrontations against the British Mandate and the Zionist gangsters. Once more the Palestinian population took up arms and struggled to foil the conspiracy worked out through the United Nations Partition Resolution of 1947.

Resisting the partition plan

Women rushed to carry out their duty in resisting the U.N. resolution. They staged a mass demonstration in Jerusalem, protesting against the U.N. Parti-



tion Plan. They formed secret women's organizations such as the "Women's Solidarity". *Zahrat Al-Oqhowan* (girl scouts) had the task of digging trenches for the Mujahideen also to look after the wounded by providing them with first aid. They also transported food, uniforms and ammunition. This group of women accompanied the revolutionaries on their military missions. Many women were killed in action carrying out their national duty.

The names of a few of these combatant women:

— Mrs. Nafissa Al-Hussaini, who toured with her husband Dr. Mehdi Al-Hussaini the streets of Jerusalem and the surrounding villages, helping him under the fire of the bullets.

— Fatima Abulhuda, Adlah Fatayer, Yusra Tuqan, Juhaina and Arabiyah Khorshid, all of Nablus and Hoda Al-Mar'ashli of Syria accompanied the revolutionary unit of the 'Rescue Army'. They wore uniforms, participated in many heroic battles, and continued to function until the country came under occupation. They then moved to the Syrian-Palestinian front, stationed in Bint Jbeil for a short time and later their unit moved to Syria where they were honourably awarded the Golden Star Medal by the Syrian Government for their heroic struggle.

— Mrs. Wajiha Al-Hussaini, wife of the greatest Palestinian hero Abdulqader Al-Hussaini of Al-Qastal near Jerusalem, converted the second floor of her house into a hospital for the wounded revolutionaries, providing them with first aid. She used to provide guns for the fighters and paid for them from her own money. Notwithstanding her pregnancy, she used to spend long hours preparing food and clothes. Even after her husband was martyred, she continued providing help to the revolutionists and took care of the wounded ones. She was a real symbol of heroism and sacrifice.

After the fall of Haifa on April 24, 1948, many women randomly offered their continued help for a period of three days and nights, receiving people who came to Acre by boats for refuge. Their numbers exceeded thirty five thousand. This was the most difficult exodus of the Palestinians in the northern region.

Women organized themselves in committees to take care of the unconscious; accompanied mothers who lost their babies; looked after infants and children who could not find their parents. Several groups were formed to collect food from houses in Acre to feed the starving children.

137 females murdered in Deir Yassin

On the 9th of April 1948, many combatant women participated in resisting the infamous massacre of Deir Yassin. Jamila Ahmad Salah and Dibeh Atiya were shot and fell wounded while they were distributing arms and ammunitions to the fighters to defend the village. Another heroic combatant mother was Hilwa Zeidan, who carried the guns of her martyred husband after he carried it from his martyred son. Hilwa fought to the end and was massacred, too.

The well-known Israeli reporter Harry Levin, wrote about this heroic family in his book 'Jerusalem and the Battle'.

The martyred Hayat Bilbissi, a teacher from Nablus at Deir Yassin school, interrupted her vacation and rushed to the nearby village. She could not find any of her students whom she had given first aid

training. They all were massacred. She was shot down while nursing the wounded.

252 innocent villagers were massacred at Deir Yassin of whom 52 were mothers, 25 were expectant mothers and 60 were women and young girls. A total of 137 females were massacred and the rest were old men and young children who were slaughtered in cold blood by the Irgun gangs headed by terrorist Menachim Begin who became the Prime Minister of Israel in 1976, and a recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979 (probably for his heroic inhuman act of terrorism in Deir Yassin)?

Juliette Nayef Zakka — 19 years old — of Haifa was killed while helping the wounded on 24 April 1948, the day Haifa fell into the hands of the Zionist invaders. She served the wounded continuously for three months, running in the streets of Haifa carrying with her the first aid box till finally she was killed. Many others were killed while carrying out their national duty. Their identities couldn't be traced.

On the 15th of May 1948, the people of Palestine were uprooted and evicted from their land and property and were kicked out to lead a miserable life in refugee camps and dispersion, mostly in Lebanon, Syria and Jordan. The participation of the Palestinian women in the resistance of their people entered a new stage.



SOLIDARITY

WORLD WIDE CONDEMNATION OF U.S.-ISRAELI AGGRESSION

The barbaric Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples provoked a wave of indignation the world over. Prominent political personalities as well as friendly governments, associations and solidarity groups sent cables of solidarity to the P.L.O. and the Lebanese National Movement.

These cables were from:

The President of Senegal.
The Prime Minister of Morocco.
The Nepalese Prime Minister.
Pham Van Dong, the Prime Minister of Vietnam.
The Foreign Minister of Korea.
The Foreign Minister of Bangladesh.
The Foreign Minister of Turkey.
Eighteen Norwegian social, labour and political organisations.
The Palestinian community in New York.
The Palestinian community in Jordan.
The Arab-Cypriot Friendship Association.
The Yugoslav Ambassador to Lebanon.
The Jewish Neturei Karta group.
The Cypriot Communist Party.
The International Students Union.
Social bodies in Kuwait.
The General Union of Palestinian Workers.
The Coordination Committee of Non-Aligned Nations in New York.
The Belgian Communist Party.
The Swiss-Arab Association.
The French Communist Party.
Labour Unions in Italy.
Archbishop Capucci.
The Iraqi Communist Party.
The Italian Communist Party.
The General Union of Palestinian Artists.
The Foreign Ministry of Greece.
Arab Ambassadors to Djibouti.
African National Congress leader Oliver Tambo.
The Union of Arab Writers in Syria.
The Yemeni Press Syndicate.
The Lebanese Press Syndicate.
World Peace Council President Chandra.
The Arab Solidarity League in Panama.
The Bulgarian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.
International Delegations at the Film Festival in Moscow.
The Indian Students Union.
The Gaston Cremieux Department (a Jewish organisation)
The French-Palestinian Friendship Association.
The American-Arab Association in Colorado.



"BOMBING OF FAKHANI EQUAL IN INFAMY TO GUERNICA" SAYS BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

The U.K. Palestine All Party Parliamentary Group has sent the following message to the PLO in condemnation of Israel's bombing raid on West Beirut on July 17:

"We accord our deepest sympathy to the bereaved and injured by the callous Israeli attacks on the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. The raid on Fakhani is equal in infamy to the bombing of Guernica. The atrocities committed by the fascist Begin rank alongside the massacres of the Nazis at Lidice and Ourador sur Glane."

"We respect and support the Palestinian people in their struggle to re-establish their state in their homeland. The vicious murders of the last few days will surely bring that time nearer."

BRITISH LABOR PARTY COUNCIL REAFFIRMS SUPPORT OF PLO

The Executive Committee of the Middle East Council of the British Labor Party has recently reaffirmed its recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. This came in a discussion of the repercussions of the Israeli elections.

The Committee added that the Zionist theme remains the same in denying the Palestinians their historic rights as a nation.

**ISRAEL:
A
TERRORIST
STATE**



Palestine

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

16 - 31 August 1981
Vol. 7, No. 14



DEIR YASSINE 1948 ↑



FAKHANI 1981 ↑



BEGIN

**ONCE
A TERRORIST
STILL
A TERRORIST**