



# المؤتمر العالمي للتضامن مع الشعبين اللبناني والفلسطيني

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN  
SOLIDARITY WITH THE LEBANESE  
AND THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE.

LA CONFERENCE INTERNATIONALE DE  
SOLIDARITE AVEC LES PEUPLES LIBANAIS  
ET PALESTINIEN.



BEIRUT, 10-12 SEP, 1981.

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# Palestine

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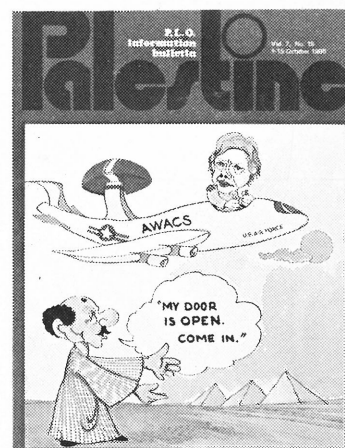
## TO OUR READERS

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

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

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

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**Palestine**

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## EDITORIAL

# ABU SALMA

Abu Salma, the oldest and most famous of all Palestinian poets, has passed away. He was a great man with great ideals. Embodied in his poetry are the different phases of the Palestinian tragedy and resistance. As a young poet, he inspired the Palestinian people to resist British colonial rule in Palestine. In his poems, he described to his people the full dimension of ongoing events and the plot which would befall the Palestinian Arab population. His fiery poems quickly spread all over Palestine and to the neighboring Arab countries. School boys and youngsters recited his poetry with great fervor.

When Zionist immigration to Palestine stepped up in the late thirties and forties, his poems dealt with the eminent danger inherent in British policy and the UN resolutions. Abu Salma was not only considered the vivid conscience of the nation, but also its warning system. Together with other Palestinian poets like Ibrahim Touqan and Abdel Rahim Mahmoud, he raised the morale of the fighters with his inspiring poems.

After the occupation of Palestine by the Zionists, Abu Salma was able to escape. Other Palestinian poets died in the battle of honor resisting the Israeli attacks. Abu Salma went to Jordan and then settled in Syria where he resumed his political activities. He travelled

throughout the Arab world and became an established poet.

In Syria, as an exiled poet, Abu Salma continued his poems filled with love and compassion for Palestine. He never gave up writing poems against Israel and its occupation. With the advent of the Palestinian Revolution in the early sixties, Abu Salma found himself again. Abu Salma became active in representing the cause of his people on all levels. He attended many international conferences dealing with literature and poetry. His poems were translated into many different languages which brought him more international recognition and respect.

In 1978, he won the Lotus Prize for literature from the Afro-Asian Writers Union in appreciation for his literary activities. The Palestinian Revolution honoring him in early 1979 offered him the Shield of the Revolution. The prize was given to him in a ceremonial rally by Chairman Yasser Arafat. In 1980, he was honored again and was elected chairman of the Palestinian Writers and Journalists Union.

Abu Salma — Abdel Karim Al Karmeh — died at the age of 73. In his last days, he was always referred to as the "olive tree of Palestine." It is well-known that olive trees are as ancient as the land of Palestine. They have a long life just as Abu Salma will remain in the hearts of the Palestinian people for many long years even after the liberation of Palestine.



## PALESTINE NOTES



### ARAFAT IN ALGERIA: "END THE WAR BETWEEN IRAQ AND IRAN"

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the P.L.O. Executive Committee and General Commander of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution, left Algeria on October 1 after intensive talks with the Algerian President, al-Shadli Ben Jedid. The talks were attended by Hani al-Hassan, member of the Fateh Central Committee and Mohammad Sharif Musa'diyah, member of the Central Com-

mittee of the Algerian National Liberation Front, (F.L.N.). The two leaders evaluated the situation in the Middle East in light of the Iraqi-Iranian war and U.S. military preparations to occupy the oil regions. They agreed on a unified plan and will begin contacts with the Arab kings and heads of state in order to implement this plan in the near future.

Arafat stressed that the Arab Nation must move to end the war and to prevent further deterioration, which can only lead the U.S. to intervene under the pretext of "protecting the oil sources." In an interview with "Voice of Palestine" in Algeria, Arafat said that he had briefed the Algerian President on the results of his contacts with the Iraqi and Iranian leaderships, adding that they had also discussed the possible consequences in case fighting between the two nations escalates.

Arafat confirmed that "we are not acting as mediators, rather as Arabs and Muslims seeking peace and reconciliation between brothers." Arafat added that he informed Ben Jedid about the situation in south Lebanon and Israeli military escalation in the border region. He also discussed bilateral relations between Algeria and the P.L.O., which were described as strategic and of a special nature.

### PALESTINIAN WORKERS AND STUDENTS FORM RESISTANCE UNITS

In response to a recent call made by Chairman Arafat for general mobilization, the General Union of Palestinian Workers announced the formation of a 10,000 man resistance-force. The G.U.P.W. also announced a plan for the formation of several workers' armed battalions which will stand by the Palestinian Revolution against all conspiracies aiming at its liquidation. The President of the G.U.P.W. said that further volunteers are still pouring in.

The General Union of Palestinian Students, (GUPS), in a state-

ment issued on October 3, also called for the formation of a student unit to join the training camps of the Joint Forces, in response to the call for general mobilization made by the General Commander of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution. The Union reaffirmed the role of students in defending the Revolution and added that volunteers should contact GUPS Headquarters, or any of its branches.

Three Palestinian student battalions — male and female — graduated on October 5, in the al-Baddawi camp in North Lebanon, and were named after the martyr Taghrid al Batma, and the two Mayors Bassam al-Shak'a and Karim Khalaf. The

three battalions, grouping over 1,000 fighters, were graduated in a ceremony attended by a number of cadres of the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese National Movement.

### ABU JIHAD INSPECTS JOINT FORCES POSITIONS IN SOUTH LEBANON

Abu Jihad, member of the Fateh Central Committee, On September 29 toured positions of the Lebanese-Palestinian Joint Forces in south Lebanon. Abu Jihad inspected the positions of the defense unit, then moved to the Nabatiyeh region where he visited the positions in Beaufort Castle, Arnoun, Horsh al-

Nabi Tahir and Kfar Tibnit. He briefed the fighters of the Joint Forces on the preparations for confronting the enemy, in light of Israeli military concentrations in south Lebanon.



Farouk Kaddoumi at U.N. session

### FAROUK KADDOUMI ATTENDS U.N. MEETINGS

The seven member Arab Committee at the United Nations formed to devise the strategy for joint Arab action during the 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly, met on October 1 at the Arab League headquarters in New York for four hours. The meeting was attended by Farouk Kaddoumi, Head of the P.L.O. Political Department and P.L.O. Executive Committee member Ahmed Sidqi al-Dajani.

The meeting dealt with coordination between the Arab delegations as regards all Arab and Middle Eastern problems presented to the General Assembly, particularly the Palestine cause and the results of the special General Assembly session on Palestine, which was held last July. Over the preceding days, Farouk Kaddoumi met at the U.N., with the Foreign Ministers of France, Greece, Turkey, The People's Republic of China and Indonesia, and with the President of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly. In all these meetings, discussions focused on the latest developments in the region,

as well as Zionist violations and aggression against the Palestinian people inside the occupied territories and against both the Palestinian and Lebanese people in South Lebanon. The talks also touched on the results of last July's Special General Assembly session on Palestine. Farouk Kaddoumi also met with most of the Arab Foreign Ministers attending the General Assembly session, in order to coordinate stands and duties regarding issues of Arab concern.

### ARAFAT SENDS MESSAGES TO CHINESE, CUBAN AND YUGOSLAVIAN LEADERS

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and General Commander of the Forces of the Palestinian Revolution, sent a cable of congratulations to Hua Kuo Feng, the leader of the Chinese Communist Party, on September 30, on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the Chinese Republic.

On October 6, Chairman Arafat addressed a message to Fidel Castro, President of Cuba and Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement. The message concerned developments on the Iraqi-Iranian borders and the latest developments in south Lebanon.



On October 7, Chairman Arafat received the Yugoslav Ambassador to Lebanon. The meeting dealt with the current political situation in general and the war along the Iraqi-Iranian border. Arafat handed the Yugoslav Ambassador a personal message to the new Yugoslav President concerning the latest developments in the region and the Israeli military escalation in south Lebanon.

### PLO REPRESENTATION IN GUINEA RAISED TO EMBASSY STATUS

The People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea-Bissau on October 5, raised PLO diplomatic representation to embassy level, during the presentation of credentials by the PLO representative to the President of Guinea, Ahmed Sekou Toure. Several Guinean Ministers were present at the ceremony. The Guinean President affirmed his country's full support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people to achieve their legitimate rights under the leadership of the PLO. The PLO representative in turn thanked the Guinean President for raising Palestinian representation to full diplomatic status, and also praised Sekou Toure's role in supporting the Palestinian and Lebanese people, his role in the African Continent, the Non-Aligned Movement and with the Islamic States. The PLO representative also conveyed Arafat's greetings to President Sekou Toure and the Guinean people.

### PLO PARTICIPATES IN LIBERATION MOVEMENTS CONGRESS

The PLO is participating in the International Congress for Liberation Movements which opened on October 6, in Lusaka, Zambia. The Congress will discuss the current situation in the Middle East and the continuing Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people.



## PALESTINE NOTES

Chairman Arafat conferring  
with President Assad



### CHAIRMAN ARAFAT MEETS WITH PRESIDENT ASSAD

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and General Commander of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution, on October 5 met with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad. The meeting was attended by Khaled al-Fahoum, President of the Palestinian National Congress; Abdel Muhsin Abu Maizar and Talal Naji, both members of the PLO Executive Committee; Abu Iyyad, Abu Jihad, Abu Maher and Abu al-Hol, all members of the Fateh Central Committee. During the four hour meeting, the participants reviewed the situation on the Palestinian, Arab and international levels, with particular attention to the latest developments in south Lebanon, in light of the Israeli military escalation and concentrations along the border. Arafat briefed President Assad on his efforts in Baghdad, Tehran and Algiers regarding the conflict between Iraq and Iran. The Palestinian delegation moreover congratulated President Assad on his 50th birthday, and presented him with a symbolic gift from the products of Samed, the production organization of the PLO.

### P.L.O. CONDEMNS FASCIST ATTACKS ON SYNAGOGUES

A PLO official spokesman made

the following statement on October 5.

"The Israeli authorities have made it a habit of distorting the stand of the Palestinian Revolution, the latest being the statement issued by the Israeli Cabinet concerning the recent incident which took place in Paris against a Jewish Synagogue. The PLO wishes to stress in this context that the Israeli terrorist authorities' attempts to libel the PLO have absolutely no foundations. The PLO does not resort to such methods, firmly believing that any place of worship should be respected by all religions. As such, the PLO condemns all such acts."

### PALESTINE MEMBER OF ASIAN SPORTS JOURNALISTS UNION

The Conference of the Union of Asian Sports Journalists held recently in Kuwait approved the membership of Palestine. The Conference also called on several non-member Arab states to join the Union.

### PLO PARTICIPATES IN WORLD CONFERENCE ON TOURISM

The World Conference for Tourism recently approved observer status for the P.L.O., during the

Conference session in Manila, Philippines. The decision came with a majority of votes with the U.S. and Israel opposing. The U.S. claimed that the World Conference for Tourism was a technical organization while the P.L.O. was a political organization. The Minister of Tourism of the Philippines said that the P.L.O. was invited as an observer, the same status it holds at the U.N. The P.L.O. representative Omar Morad said that he would call for the protection of Jerusalem, following Israel's formal annexation of the city.



Italian delegation received by Fateh Executive  
Committee member Abu al-Walid (left)

### ITALIAN DELEGATION VISITS PLO

On an invitation of the PLO, an Italian delegation from the Democrazia Proletaria headed by party leader and member of the European Parliament, Mario Capana, visited the Palestinian Revolution from 5th to 12th of October. During their stay the delegation toured the south of Lebanon, where they met with the fighters of the Lebanese-Palestinian Joint Forces. They witnessed the destruction in Palestinian refugee camps and Lebanese villages and towns in the south, caused by the permanent Israeli aggressions on this area. They also visited Samed's Palestinian workshops and toured the hospitals of the Palestine Red Crescent Society and the Tal al-Zaatar Educational Institution.



U.S. Marines training in California's Mojave Desert for aggression in the Gulf

### THE U.S. MILITARY MOVES INTO THE GULF:

## ZIONISM REMAINS "STRATEGIC ALLY"

In the past month the Carter Administration has moved to rapidly increase its military presence in the Middle East region. In addition to implementing plans for increasing its ground, air and naval presence, another development has been to more effectively integrate Israel into U.S. regional strategy in the post-Camp David drive for maintaining U.S. hegemony in the area.

The U.S. loss of Iran as its major Middle Eastern base next to Israel upset long-term Pentagon strategic planning. The American defeat ushered in the Carter Doctrine and quickened the pace at which the U.S. was developing a "Rapid Deployment Force" (RDF) to patrol the area in a direct manner. On a rhetorical level, the supposed threat of a Soviet military intervention to secure oil resources was used as public justification for bolstering a direct American military presence in the region. However, the real aims of the current U.S. military build-up have more to do with controlling Middle East oil resources, shoring up

reactionary friendly regimes and preventing popular revolutions such as the one in Iran.

The Carter Doctrine states that "an attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the U.S., and such an assault will be repelled by any means necessary, including military force." But Carter's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski wasn't thinking of the threat of an "outside force" when he was quoted in the September 22 issue of *Time* as saying: "It is very likely that in the 1980's we will be involved in an unprecedented effort to assure stability, and therefore exercise deterrence, in the Persian Gulf area."

### THE REAL AIMS OF CAMP DAVID

Camp David opened up Egypt as a new U.S. base. The U.S. has unloaded some \$4 billion in military





The real aims of the "peace" spectacle come to the open

### ZIONISM REMAINS THE "STRATEGIC" ALLY

credits on the Sadat regime since the signing of the treaty. But Egypt's growing role in U.S. aggression plans, has not replaced the special relationship maintained with Israel as a regional watchdog. The Zionists have been somewhat leery of the budding U.S.-Egyptian ties, but the Carter Administration has recently been active in reasserting the Israeli strategic connection.

Early in September as part of Carter's election campaign efforts he began paying lip service to Israel's "strategic" value to the U.S. Later in the month these electioneering intonations were concretized in the aftermath of the outbreak of the

Iranian-Iraqi conflict. But even before the Iranian-Iraqi war erupted, it was announced on September 14 that the U.S. Sixth Fleet would pay a visit to Haifa. On September 18, Zionist Foreign Minister Shamir extracted a promise from the Carter Administration to send the Pentagon's top strategic planner, Deputy Defence Secretary Robert Komer, on a visit to Israel to revive the annual U.S.-Israeli "strategic dialogue" which had been postponed. This time the annual "strategic dialogue" was to take on greater importance and was to be conducted at a higher level than ever before. The Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, David Jones, was to be dispatched to Israel in October to oversee the joint consultations.

### ZIONISM: THE REGIONAL WATCHDOG OF U.S. IMPERIALISM

Already in June Zionist strategists were encouraging the U.S. to make active use of the proposed "Rapid Deployment Force." On June 19 the *Christian Science Monitor* reported that a member of Tel-Aviv University's Center for Strategic Studies "suggested that the U.S. exploit its projected role as the main component of the future multinational peace-keeping force in Sinai to deposit vast stores of ammunition, weapons, and logistical material at Sharm el Sheikh for swift use by the RDF."

The idea of a Sinai base was brouched again at the time of Robert Komer's visit to Israel. Begin declared on September 29 that: "Members of the American Administration have asked if Israel would accept to accord the United States a base in the Sinai. I have responded that the initiative should come from Washington and if this were the case, I would be in favor." Begin also urged that the U.S. and Israel participate in joint military exercises similar to the ones the U.S. is planning to conduct in Egypt in November.

The idea of using Israel and Egypt as a storage bin for U.S. weapons was first suggested in a Pentagon report commissioned by Secretary of Defense Harold Brown which examined scenarios for U.S. intervention in the Gulf. The *New York Times* of February 2 says that the report recommended "arrangement for storing military equipment in the area as well as Egypt and Israel for use by American forces in the event of war."

The Camp David process itself, rather than settle the Palestinian question, has put into effect a new tripartite military coordination. The September 1980 issue of *MERIP Reports* described the net outcome: "An Israeli official who participated in the Blair House military talks with Egypt and the U.S. in 1979 described those sessions as outlining not formal alliances 'but a loose division of labor,' in which the U.S. would supply the military assistance for Egypt to police the Arab world, and Israel to protect the Sadat regime against retaliation."

The first test of Egypt as a U.S. base and its policing role came in April when it was the staging ground for the U.S. attack on Iran in an aborted attempt to rescue the hostages. The *Jerusalem Post* of September 14 states unequivocally that "the unsuccessful U.S. hostage rescue mission earlier this year originated in Egypt."

What is striking in the present is at what an accelerated rate the U.S. military machine is moving into place in the region. In the summer base agreements were struck with Kenya, Somalia and Oman. Already Oman like Egypt and Turkey was used in the U.S. Iranian military adventure. The *Washington Post* of May 12 reported, "In the mission, U.S. C-130 transport planes used airfields in Oman both on the way in and out of Iran without asking permission of the government of Sultan Qaboos bin Said."

### RDF: VANGUARD FOR U.S. INTERVENTION

The key component in the Carter Administration's interventionist strategy for the Middle East is the Rapid Deployment Force (RDF). The idea for such a force has been in the planning stages since 1977, but did not assume urgency until after the fall of the Shah. In December 1979 implementation for creation of the RDF began in earnest. In the summer practical flight exercises were conducted jointly with the Egyptian Air Force. And now with the outbreak of fighting between Iran and Iraq actual U.S. planes and troops are ready to be moved into the Gulf region.

The actual size of the force is developing way beyond estimates which were previously stated by the Carter Administration when announcing the debut of the RDF. The possibility of its real intervention is becoming so increasingly certain now with the advent of a regional war situation, that even some sectors of the imperialist establishment have become alarmed at the possible consequences. Before the Iranian-Iraqi war took a pronounced escalation, an editorial in the *New York Times* on September 22 outlined the proportions that the RDF is taking on:

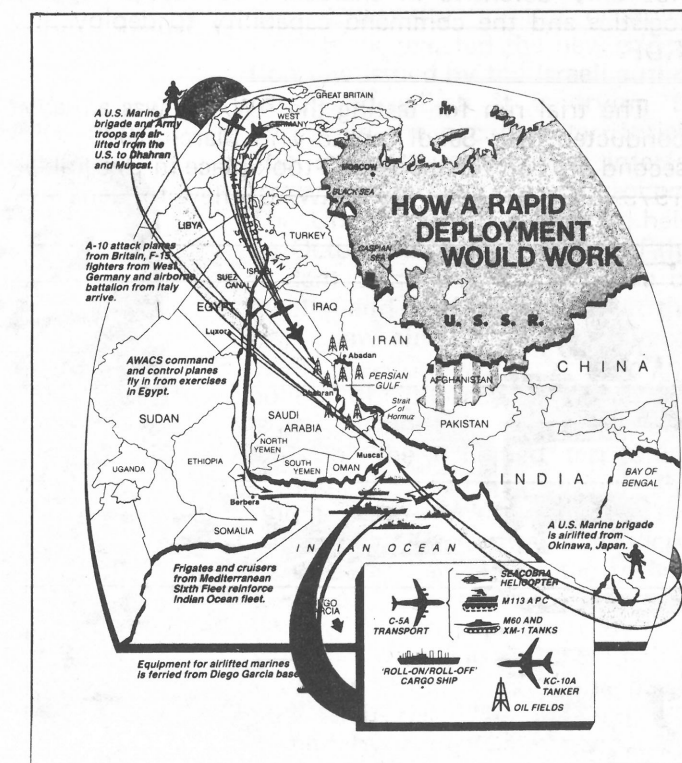
"About 200,000 men plus perhaps 100,000 reservists have been designated for an emergency operation in the Middle East. The preparation, over five years, will cost \$25 billion, not \$10 billion as had been thought. And unless European defenses are neglected in the process, new exertions by the NATO allies will also be needed.

"Instead of preparing a 100,000 man Rapid Deployment Force for use anywhere in the world, the Pentagon has begun by designating four Army and Marine divisions, plus Air Force, Navy and support units for quick use in the Persian Gulf. The plan envisions the use of 15 airfields and ports in Kenya, Oman, Somalia, Egypt and Djibouti. Seven chartered freighters and tankers are already on station near Diego Garcia with armor and provisions for a 12,000-man Marine brigade; eight more commercial vessels are to be converted for rapid sealifts. Eventually, a dozen new ships, costing \$5 billion, will be kept in the area with supplies for a full Marine division. And 130 new CX jet-cargo planes are to be built for \$7 billion."

After the Carter Doctrine was announced in

January, the U.S. began to pressure its European allies and Japan to increase their own defense spending. The U.S. threatened its NATO allies with withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from Europe and its nuclear umbrella if its allies did not agree to the new aggressive moves in the Gulf in addition to the stationing of U.S. cruise and Pershing II missiles on European soil aimed against the Soviet Union. European countries and Japan face a particular dilemma in their uneasy alliance with U.S. imperialism when it comes to Middle East policy. Even "semi-hot" wars in the Middle East mean that Europe and Japan will be the first to suffer in terms of energy supplies, trade and their position in the whole Western financial system. In February 1980, U.S. Defense Secretary Brown used this fact in threatening Europe to join the U.S. arms race by warning that any military flare-up in the Gulf might pose a direct peril to Western Europe. Actually implying that the U.S. would start a war in the Middle East just to keep the European allies in line, he stated that "A confrontation with U.S. military forces [in the Gulf] might spread to Europe as far north as Norway." (*International Herald Tribune*, February 16, 1980.) The threats worked and Europe has begrudgingly supported U.S. Middle East policy despite the danger it poses to Europe's ultimate economic well-being and future security.

In May the groundwork had been coordinated with the European NATO countries for deployment of the RDF. NATO defense ministers met in Brussels on May 13 and the U.S. demanded that the European countries increase their expenditures on NATO "to leave the U.S. free to deploy more forces in the





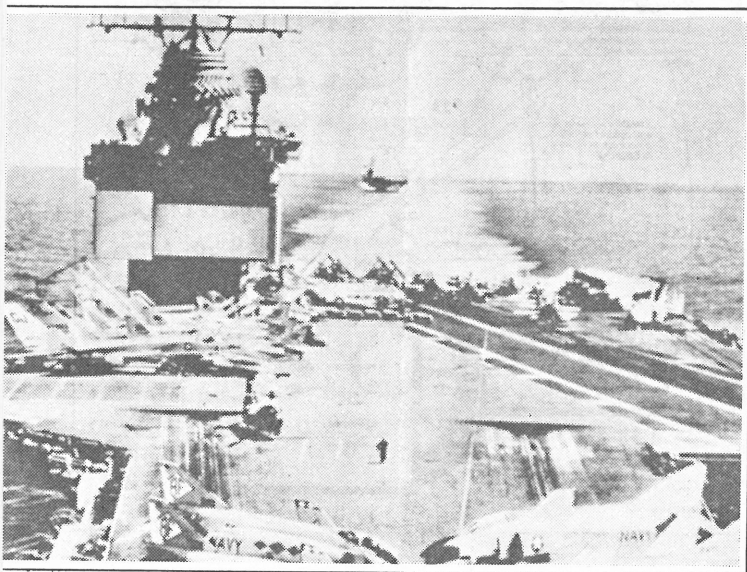
## ZIONISM REMAINS "STRATEGIC ALLY"

Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean." To shore up NATO's southern flank, it was necessary for the U.S. and NATO to sponsor the general's coup in Turkey. (See *Palestine* 16-30 September 1980.)

### AWACS: COMMAND PLANES FOR U.S. AGGRESSION

The Iranian-Iraqi fighting has offered the pretext for the U.S. to begin stepping up its actual troop and command presence in the area. On September 30, while Asst. Secretary of Defense Robert Komer was meeting with Israeli war officials about improving "the strategic collaboration between the two countries," the Pentagon announced that it was sending 4 AWACS and 300 troops to Saudi Arabia allegedly to protect Saudi oil fields against air raids. The Pentagon stated that the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff had planned the transfer operation himself during his sojourn in the Middle East. But the same day even the BBC was broadcasting reports that the AWACS were not only defensive in character, but could supply logistics and the command capability to deploy the RDF.

The trial run for testing the AWACS was already conducted over Saudi territory in March 1979. The second dry run for the AWACS took place in December 1979 in Egypt when "two AWACS flew to Qena Air



Preparations for direct U.S. intervention to seize the Arab oil resources

Base in upper Egypt with 250 USAF personnel to practice contingencies such as directing fighter bombers to targets and helping American ships in the Arabian Sea to set blockades. The State Department acknowledged the mission on January 8, following an Israeli disclosure, saying that the main purpose was to establish a 'highly important' precedent.... Qena was the base used to launch the rescue raid in Iran in late April." (*MERIP Reports*, No. 90 September 1980.)

Sadat has been more than eager to facilitate the U.S. build-up. On October 1, AFP reported that Sadat indicated that "Egypt, had without any hesitation, authorized the American AWAC radar planes requested by Saudi Arabia to fly over Egyptian airspace." The U.S. deployment continues to increase as we go to press. On October 6, the BBC reported that the U.S. had decided to also send ground radar equipment to Saudi Arabia as well as an unspecified increased number of military support personnel.

### TIME FOR REGIONAL WAR?

All indications point to the fact that the U.S. believes that the present is the perfect time to make a decisive military move in the Middle East to consolidate its hegemony. The Iranian-Iraqi war has lent weight to this development. The ultimate form that such an intervention will take is becoming unclouded. The U.S. mass media is preparing the public for the eventuality as in an article in the September 22 issue of *Time* entitled "Preserving the Oil Flow:" "...the suspicion lingers in the gulf that the strategists in Washington have a supersecret fifth contingency use for Kelley's RDJTF (Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force): American seizure of the oilfields in a local crisis, or in the event of another Arab oil boycott or a massive price hike by OPEC."

With the death of the Camp David "peace", Egypt and Israel have acted as the cheerleaders for U.S. intervention — each of them stumbling over the other in the rush to offer the U.S. a base for its aggression. Sadat would like other local agents to capitulate to the U.S. and Zionism to end his isolation. The Zionists, who are isolated internationally as well as locally, promote the U.S. intervention to cover for their own expansionism. While world attention is diverted to the Gulf, the Zionists have continued the war of attrition in south Lebanon and next month the Knesset will vote to officially annex the Golan Heights.

The PLO has persistently warned of the U.S. interventionist moves throughout the summer and more particularly has warned of the Zionist invasion plans for south Lebanon. The PLO has initiated a full mobilization of forces in Lebanon to guard against any Zionist invasion of the south. It is hoped that regional forces and international public opinion would mobilize against the total war threat posed by the increasing U.S. aggressive interference in the wide area.

## OCCUPATION DIARY

### TWO PALESTINIANS KILLED BY ISRAELI MINE

Two Palestinian citizens were killed on September 25, in the village of Sa'ir near Hebron when a mine planted by Israeli soldiers on the outskirts of the village exploded. Israeli authorities claimed that the two citizens were killed by an explosive charge which they were preparing. According to news from the occupied territories, the mine exploded while the two citizens were grazing their sheep in the village.

### QALQILYA MAJOR DEMANDS RELEASE OF PALESTINIAN DETAINEES

The mayor of Qalqilya in the occupied West Bank, Hajj Amin al-Nasr, who was arrested by the Israeli authorities on September 22, was released on September 28 following wide-spread protests. He called on the Israeli authorities to immediately release three Palestinian citizens who had been arrested on September 30 during the general strike staged by Qalqilya residents in protest against the arrest of the Mayor. The detainees are: Feryal Hilal, the headmistress of the UNRWA Girls School; Hassan Diab, the headmaster of the UNRWA Boys School; and Yehya Hilal, the President of the al-Ahli Club. Meanwhile, Palestinian citizens are still flooding the town to congratulate al-Nasr on his release and to express their solidarity with him.

In other news, the Israeli Tribunal in Jerusalem on September 29, issued an order prolonging the detention of the Palestinian journalists Ahmad Abu Sal'im and of Abed Dandis, for another two weeks on the pretext of continuing their interrogation. Both were arrested together with Hisham Abu Asha and Omar Yasin on September 19th, on charges of affiliation with the Palestinian Revolution and resisting the Israeli occupation. The same tribunal decided to prolong, for another 15 days, the detention

of Ghazi al-Nobani, who was recently injured by an explosive charge.

### STUDENTS DENOUNCE CAMP DAVID AND SELF-RULE PLANS

The student movement in occupied Jerusalem issued a statement on September 30, calling for the unification and the closing of the ranks of the student body in an effort to foil all Zionist attempts to paralyze the effectiveness of the Palestinian educational institutions, to liquidate their national role and limit their participation in the liberation movement. The statement called for confrontation of Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and for persistent struggle to foil the Camp David and self-rule conspiracies. The student communique also denounced the Gush Emunim March, which represents a threat to the rights of the Palestinian people, Israeli terrorist activities against

Palestinian citizens and nationalist personalities, including house arrests and arbitrary detention.

The communique called for a halt to the Israeli authorities' attempts to force students to sign documents aimed at destroying the student national movement. It reaffirmed the students' rejection of the Camp David agreement, the self-rule scheme and all imperialist plots aimed to destroy the national movement. The students, moreover, denounced Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese people in south Lebanon. Finally, the statement stressed that there could be no solution of the Palestine question before the realization of Palestinian rights, including the establishment of an independent Palestinian state under P.L.O. leadership.

### STUDENTS REJECT NEW ISRAELI EDUCATION LAW

The Student Union of Bethlehem University in the occupied West Bank rejected the new education law issued by the Israeli authorities and which it is trying to impose in the occupied territories. The students regard it as interference in their educational affairs. The Union said, in a meeting held on October 3 in the presence of the student body and a committee of faculty and staff members that the Israeli law aims at suppressing academic freedoms and spreading the policy of illiteracy practiced by Israeli authorities on the inhabitants of the occupied territories. During the same meeting, the Union also acknowledged the importance of cultural and social activities and agreed on the formulation of a draft proposal on this subject, to be supervised by the Student Union and national institutions and committees in the occupied territories. The meeting was opened by a minute of silence in memory of the two martyrs, Taghrid Al-Batma and Samir Najjar, and all other martyrs who fell struggling for Palestine.





# OCCUPATION DIARY



Gush Emunim settlers protected by the Israeli government carry on with their armed provocations



## PALESTINIAN CONDEMN ZIONIST "JERUSALEM MARCH"

The provocative "Jerusalem March", organized by the Israeli authorities at the end of September in various parts of the occupied territories and particularly in Jerusalem, was strongly denounced by Palestinians for its indifference to world public opinion, which clearly rejected the Knesset's formal annexation of Jerusalem.

Palestinian demonstrations were staged in Jerusalem and slogans denouncing Israeli practices were seen on the walls of the city. Representatives of national institutions, unions and associations issued a communique, condemning Israeli policies in the occupied territories. The communique also stated that the march only serves to perpetuate Israeli occupation and threatens all aspirations for a just and lasting peace in the region. The communique outlined the following demands:

First: The Palestinian people seek a just and lasting peace.

Second: The Palestinian people demand their legitimate rights, including self-determination and the

establishment of an independent state.

Third: Reaffirmation that the P.L.O. is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Meanwhile, representatives of the Palestinian Student Movement in Jerusalem held on September 30 a meeting during which they discussed the Israeli march. A communique was issued, which strongly denounced the march and all Israeli policies in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The communique also denounced the recent attempts made by the Israeli Military Governor to dissolve the student movement. It finally condemned the Camp David accords and the "self rule" scheme.

## JAFFA: CLASHES BETWEEN PALESTINIAN CITIZENS AND ISRAELI FORCES

On October 5, Palestinians from Jaffa clashed with Israeli frontier guards when a funeral procession was prevented reaching the only Muslim Cemetery in the city. The occupation forces detained several citizens, for attacking the police and threatening security. The occupation authorities had previously planned to seize a section of the

cemetery and had already begun demolishing parts of it, under the pretext that a road has to be built through the center of the cemetery. The citizens have protested against the confiscation of Islamic Endowment lands, and have demanded a halt to such aggressive actions by the authorities.

## FOUR PALESTINIANS KIDNAPPED FROM JALAZOUN CAMP

Members of an Israeli frontier guard patrol kidnapped four Palestinian citizens from the Jalazoun Camp, west of Ramallah, on October 3, and transported them to a site outside the camp where they were badly beaten, according to reports from the occupied territories. The camp notables held an emergency meeting upon the return of the four citizens, who bore marks of physical assault. The participants in the meeting decided to issue protests to the occupation authorities against the repeated acts of aggression against the Palestinian citizens.

## KATINAH VILLAGERS DEFEND THEIR LAND

On October 3, Israeli soldiers, prevented villagers from picking the olives from their groves in the village of Katinah, near Ramallah. The Israeli authorities also warned farmers owning the following agricultural plots of land: Ain Namoun; Ain al-Samra, Karn Hammad; and Karm al-Tabawah, in the Ramallah region, an area which exceeds 2,500 dunums, against entering their land. This Israeli measure represents the first step towards the confiscation of the above-mentioned land.

The Palestinian mukhtars of the village of Katinah, which lies northwest of Jerusalem, announced their rejection of the Israeli authorities' attempt to confiscate their land. The mukhtars confirmed the protests of villagers to the Military Governor and their intention of consolidating and defending their land with all available resources.

## DELEGATION OF WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES VISITS JERUSALEM

Sheikh Sa'adedin al-Alami, Mufti of Jerusalem, on October 2 received a delegation of the World Council of Churches headed by Dr. William Howard. The Mufti briefed the delegation on the current situation in the occupied territories in light of Israeli terrorist policy. He also discussed the problem of destroying the character of Jerusalem, including the latest Knesset resolution annexing the city. The delegation showed its understanding and sympathy for the Palestinian cause and expressed a need for finding a permanent solution guaranteeing the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

## PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE FIGHTERS THREATENED BY DEATH PENALTY

The Israeli daily *Ma'ariv* repor-

ted on October 6, that the Palestinian citizens arrested after the May 2nd Hebron operation will face trial before an Israeli military tribunal. The newspaper mentioned that discussion between the Attorney-General and the military committee focused on enforcing the death penalty and the preparation of a list of charges. The Israeli Government recently announced the arrest of ten Palestinians in the occupied territories on charges of complicity in the Dubwiyeh operation in Hebron which resulted in the death of six Israeli settlers and the wounding of 50 others.

## EDITORS-IN-CHIEF UNDER HOUSE ARREST FOR FIFTH WEEK

Israeli authorities continue to maintain the house arrest orders on the editors-in-chief of three Jerusalem-based Arab dailies for the fifth consecutive week. The editors are: Ma'moun al-Sayed of *al-Fajr*; Akram

Haniah of *al-Sha'b* and Bashir al-Barghouti of *al-Tali'a*. It is to be noted that the Israeli military governor of the West Bank refused to grant right of movement to the three editors, in order to allow them to go to work during the day. The three editors, through their lawyer Felicia Langer, are planning to appeal the military order against them in the Israeli Supreme Court.

## ISRAELIS THREATEN TO CLOSE ORTHODOX CLUB IN RAMALLAH

Israeli security forces threatened the President and Deputy-President of the Orthodox Club in Ramallah with closure of the Club should they encourage social and cultural activities related to Palestinian heritage. This threat came, after a bazaar which included handicrafts and industrial products was held in the Club's premises to promote Palestinian heritage.



Milhem, Qawasmeh and Sheikh al-Tamimi (from right to left) during world tour; here at reception with the black Mayor of Washington

## QAWASMEH AND MILHEM RETURN TO APPEAL DEPORTATION ORDER

Fahd al-Qawasmeh and Mohammad Hassan Milhem, mayors of Hebron and Halhoul, left Amman on October 14 to return to their homes in the occupied West Bank to appeal an order issued last May by the Israeli Minister of Defense to deport the two mayors and Sheikh Rajab

al-Tamimi, on charges of provocation against the Israeli occupation. On October 6, an Israeli military spokesman issued a statement, following an Israeli cabinet meeting, stating that the two mayors, Qawasmeh and Milhem, were permitted to return for appearance before an Israeli military appeals committee. The military spokesman added that the committee will probably meet on October 15 to look into the matter and to hear the testimony of Milhem and Qawasmeh.

The Israeli decision comes after a wave of world-wide protests against the arbitrary deportations and after a resolution by the U.N. Security Council condemning the Israeli moves and calling for the return of the Palestinian leaders.

In Hebron, the municipal council stated that the Israeli authorities should also review Sheikh Rajab al-Tamimi's case and, allow him to return like his two comrades Qawasmeh and Milhem, for appearance before an Israeli military committee. The Israeli lawyer Felicia Langer, the engineer Ibrahim al-Dakak, head of a branch of the Engineers' Union, and Father Awdeh al-Ranteesi repeated that the Israeli authorities' decision concerning the deportation of the three leaders was totally unjustified.





## ARMED RESISTANCE



**EXPLOSIVE CHARGE  
IN TEL AVIV**

**No. 103/80:**

Acting on orders, a special group belonging to the "Martyr Abu Hassan Salameh" unit placed booby-trapped explosive charges inside the post office in Jeb'atime, a southern suburb of Tel Aviv. At 8.10 a.m., Sunday October 5, the charges went off, during a routine search by border guards, killing and injuring a large number of Israeli settler employees of the post office. An Israeli spokesman admitted three deaths and six injuries. The post office and its contents were damaged, several cars were wrecked and windows in the neighbourhood were broken. Israeli security forces closed off the area; imposed a curfew, set up dozens of check-points and began to search for other charges. Meanwhile, Israeli forces arrested dozens of Palestinian citizens on suspicion of their involvement in the operation. Our militants however returned safely to base.

**FOUR PALESTINIAN  
COMMANDO OPERATIONS  
WITHIN 24 HOURS**

On the night of September 30, Palestinian commandos made four separate attacks on Israeli targets in Tel Aviv, Acre and near Ramallah. This brought the total operations over the last two months to 30. The Palestinian military spokesman issued the following communiqués in Damascus:

**99/80:**

Palestinian commandos belonging to Special Unit "A", operating inside the occupied territories, at midnight on September 30, launched a hand grenade and automatic gun attack on an Israeli military vehicle near al-Taybeh village, east of Ramallah. The attack destroyed the vehicle and injured all the members of the patrol. Israeli rescue units rushed to the scene, closed off the area and imposed a curfew on

al-Taybeh, but nevertheless failed to catch the commandos, who returned safely to base.

**100/80:**

On the night of September 30, a Palestinian commando unit placed an explosive charge near a coffee-house frequented by Israeli security forces at Hershutim Street in Acre. At 2:30 A.M., on October 1, the charge went off killing or injuring several Israeli military personnel, destroying the coffee-house and damaging two patrol vehicles. Israeli security forces rushed to the scene as ambulances evacuated the casualties. A thorough search for other charges was set underway and several Palestinian citizens were arrested on suspicion of their involvement in the operation. The commandos, however, returned safely to base.

**101/80:**

A timed incendiary charge, planted by Palestinian commandos operating in the occupied territories, went off at 1:15 A.M., on October 1, inside the "Brak" factory building in the industrial sector north of Tel Aviv. The whole building was completely damaged and the factory's depots blazed until the early morning, despite attempts by the Israeli firemen to put the fires out. Our commandos returned safely to base.

**102/80:**

Palestinian commandos belonging to Special Unit "C", operating inside the occupied territories early on October 1 planted a timed explosive charge inside the Israeli military stores section, located in the Corantine district in Tel Aviv. The charge, which went off at exactly 6:30 A.M., caused extensive damage to the stores, which caught fire. The explosion also wounded a number of Israeli settlers. The total losses were estimated at several million Israeli Pounds due to the spreading of the fire to neighboring stores. The fire was eventually extinguished at noon on October 1. The Israeli authorities immediately set up checkpoints around the area and arrested a number of Palestinian citizens. Our commandos returned safely to base.

## EXPLOITATION OF ARAB WORKERS



*Palestinian workers in Gaza Strip forced to commute daily to Israel for work*

The relationship between Israel and the territories it occupies (West Bank and Gaza) — what Moshe Dayan called "the flywheel that kept Israel and the areas connected" — has enormous political as well as economic significance. The single most significant economic result of occupation has been the proletarianization of a large sector of society — particularly the peasantry of the West Bank and the destitute refugees of Gaza Strip for the benefit of Israeli capital.

The West Bank and Gaza Strip constitute the largest concentrations of Palestinians, more than 1 million people, whose economy has been substantially integrated into the Israeli state over the preceding 12 years. Everyday between 90 and 100 thousand workers commute from West Bank towns and villages and from the city of Gaza (many of them "illegally") to work in Israeli agricultural enterprises (12% of total), the services (18%) and above all in the construction sector (50%). These workers constitute today about 40% of the total labour force in the West Bank.

### DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE PALESTINIAN WORKERS

The overwhelming majority of these workers from the West Bank and Gaza Strip working in Israel are employed in unskilled occupations, which demand hard manual labour and are characterized by the worst work conditions. This channelling of the Palestinian labour force from the West Bank and Gaza into unskilled hard manual labour and into specific branches is accompanied by discrimination in wages, with the Palestinian worker being paid, on the average only half of what the Israeli worker earns.

**Table 1:**

Average daily wages for Palestinian workers (from West Bank and Gaza strip) compared with average daily wages of Israeli employees (in Israeli pounds)

| Year | General average            |                   | Agriculture                |                   | Industry                   |                   | Construction               |                   |
|------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
|      | Pales-<br>tinian<br>worker | Israeli<br>worker | Pales-<br>tinian<br>worker | Israeli<br>worker | Pales-<br>tinian<br>worker | Israeli<br>worker | Pales-<br>tinian<br>worker | Israeli<br>worker |
| 1972 | 12.2                       | 34.4              | 15.4                       | 22.2              | 15.6                       | 33.1              | 19.1                       | 31.2              |
| 1973 | 22.9                       | 42.8              | 20.6                       | 25.7              | 21.6                       | 40.7              | 25.1                       | 38.1              |

These figures concern those working in Israel through official channels and do not include those working in Israel through other channels — therefore these figures are underestimates.

Discrimination against the Palestinian workers is not confined to wages, but extends to their deprivation of social, health and other benefits which the Israeli worker receives. Thus, while 40% of the wages of Palestinian workers are deducted by the Israeli state, with most of these deductions also made from the wage of the Israeli workers; the latter receives in return various forms of benefits such as paid holidays, health, unemployment and pension benefits, while the Palestinian Arab worker receives none of these.

The Palestinian worker is also forced to pay what is called "defense" tax to the Israeli state. This tax, which comes from the sweat of our workers, is used to strengthen the Israeli Military machine, to maintain and extend the oppression against our people and further the expansionist nature of the Zionist state and its aggression against the Arab people.



## EXPLOITATION OF ARAB WORKERS

The majority of the Palestinian workers from the occupied territories have to spend 3 to 6 hours daily commuting to and from work in Israel in overcrowded buses. Those who cannot commute daily find themselves forced to sleep in shacks, garages, and straw huts because they are not allowed to stay at the place of their work. Most of these workers spend their nights in fear and in disgraceful unclean holes in groves and in abandoned buildings under stairs. They are treated in a humiliating manner.

The Palestinian workers working in Israel suffer from labour and social conditions even worse than those suffered by emigrant workers from underdeveloped countries working in the advanced capitalist countries of Western Europe and North America.

### PALESTINIAN WORKERS: RESERVE LABOUR ARMY FOR ISRAEL

One of the determinants of the Arab work force in Israel is its mobility. This mobility is multifaceted and is part of their living conditions in Israel. The Arab labour force in Israel consists of workers who can be easily dismissed. There are two reasons why these workers can be easily fired: Firstly, they are employed on a daily basis, secondly, they lack any form of political protection or representation. Most of the Jewish work force in Israel is employed on a permanent basis, by one particular employer and receive a monthly salary. The decision to fire a Jewish worker, although legally in the hands of the employer, is tied up with political pressures, with compensation, with the Histadrut (the only trade union recognized in Israel which until 1965 was close to Arabs) and sometimes even with a whole structure designed to find alternative employment for unemployed Jewish workers. The Arab workers on the other hand, are absolutely mobile. Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza, numbering several hundred thousand, are not allowed to become members of the Israeli trade union organisation, the Histadrut. The few workers' organisations that do exist in the territories are constantly harassed. Virtually all forms of effective union activity are banned by Israeli military rule, and so workers have no legal rights to regulate relations between themselves and Israeli firms and contracts.

### EXPLOITATION COMPLEMENTS OCCUPATION

While the Israeli administration has actively encouraged this migrant labour to work in Israel and fuel

the expansion of the Israeli economy, the economic structure of the occupied territories has declined since 1967. This is largely due to its exposure to, and unbridled competition from the Israeli agricultural and industrial sectors. Through fiscal and administrative measures, the Israeli military government does everything possible to prevent the development of any productive sector in the occupied territories. It destroys the remnants of the Palestinian economy. Thus, the Palestinian worker in the occupied territories can hardly find any work.

By the end of 1973, over 50% of all the employees in the West Bank, and over 48% of those in Gaza Strip were working inside Israel according to official Israeli sources. This is illustrated in the following table:

Table 2:

|      | Total number of employees (in thousand) |      | Number of employees working in Israel |      | Percentage of those working in Israel |       |
|------|---|------|---------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------|-------|
|      | West Bank                               | Gaza | West Bank                             | Gaza | West Bank                             | Gaza  |
| 1970 | 56.5                                    | 35.2 | 14.0                                  | 5.8  | 24.8%                                 | 16.5% |
| 1971 | 63.8                                    | 36.4 | 25.0                                  | 8.1  | 39.2%                                 | 22.3% |
| 1972 | 71.8                                    | 42.9 | 33.4                                  | 17.4 | 46.5%                                 | 40.6% |
| 1973 | 72.9                                    | 46.2 | 36.8                                  | 22.5 | 50.5%                                 |       |

These figures concern those workers working in official channels, so they are underestimates.

The high incidence of unemployment and underemployment in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip on one hand, and the comparatively higher wages paid in Israel on the other hand, are behind the increase in the number of Palestinians working inside Israel. Thus, the average daily wage per employee in the West Bank and Gaza Strip was in 1973, 17.91 pounds and 19.6 respectively, while the average wage earned by employees from these areas working in Israel, was for the same year 21.8 and 24.6 pounds respectively.

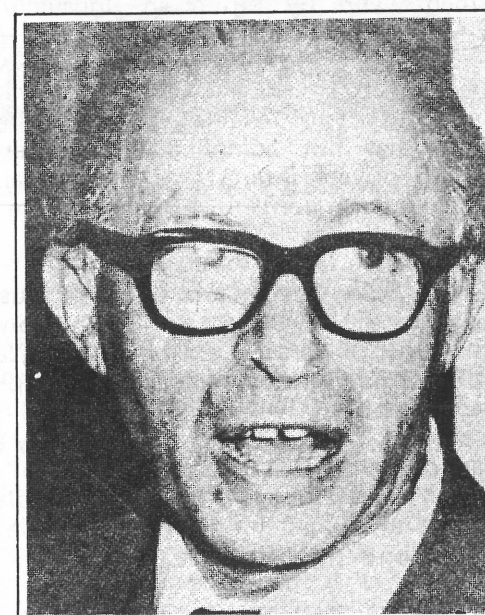
It is true that the average daily wage per employee in the West Bank increased nearly 26% between 1969 and 1973 (from 7.9 pounds to 17.9 pounds) but at the same time this increase in wages was soon eaten away by the rapidly rising cost of living.

Thus, the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip are deprived of the slightest means to improve their living conditions. They are continually harassed by the Israelis. But these Israeli practices are met with a Palestinian popular resistance to liberate their land which was usurped by the Zionists and to free themselves from slavery. These Israeli practices are no more than a continuation of the Israeli policy that aims at exploiting Palestinian people and suppressing any resistance in the occupied territories.

## ZIONISM IN PRACTICE

### NEW ZIONIST SETTLEMENT NEAR JERUSALEM

Israeli sources on September 26 announced the establishment of a new settlement in the suburbs of Jerusalem. It was reported that about forty Israeli families last night occupied and settled a hill near the northern suburb of Jerusalem. The same sources added that these families had established the "Jivon" settlement without authorization three years ago. The Israeli authorities have approved the establishment of such settlements in the past.



Another scandal shakes the Begin government

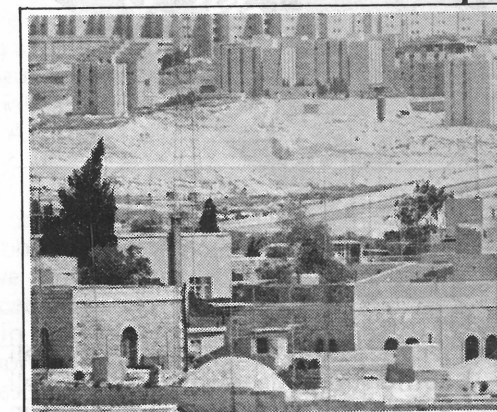
### ANOTHER CORRUPTION SCANDAL SHAKES THE ZIONIST ESTABLISHMENT

The Israeli government is threatened with another financial scandal, similar to that which happened in the Labour Party four years ago. The main casualty this time is likely to be the National Religious Party which has three ministers in the Cabinet and has served in every coalition since the beginning of the occupation 32 years ago.

### SETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES TO BE ESCALATED

The head of the settlement division of the Jewish Agency announced, during the inauguration of a new settlement near Ramallah, the intention of the Israeli authorities to escalate the establishment of settlements. In the last four years, he said, 142 settlements had been established. He also told those attending the ceremony that settlers could now establish settlements in 48 hours, as in the case of "Adoumeet", before the issuance of Supreme Court decrees halting such establishments. The head of the settlement department also stated that the Israeli authorities intend, to continue this type of aggressive action by consolidating and enlarging already established settlements and increasing the number of settlers within them.

The Israeli daily *Davar* on



Zionist settlements are encircling Arab Jerusalem

October 10 also reported that the Israeli Minister of Agriculture and Head of the Settlement Committee, Ariel Sharon, plans on establishing the foundations for a new settlement, 17 kms east of Bir Sabe', which will be called 'Mitar'. The daily added that the person in charge of the settlement is a close friend of Sharon, and that he had

The Israeli government is a Zionist establishment which exists by means of expelling the Palestinians from their country. This state was created by corruption and from the time of its existence it bears the stigma of multiple scandals. This recent scandal, which was uncovered some months ago, is but one example.

Last month Mr. Gabai, a high ranking Israeli officer and the advisor to the Minister of Religious Affairs, was arrested. More arrests followed this month. Police have arrested Asher Lazami, the assistant secretary of the National Religious Party and Zion Suissa, an aide to Abuhatzzeira's former senior assistant. They were arrested in the connexion with the police investigation into allegations of bribery and corruption in the Ministry of Religious Affairs. The scandal revolves around allegations that government funds were transferred to fraudulent religious colleges, some of which were fictitious and others which did not have anywhere near the number of students stated in the Ministry documents.

There are attempts to cover up the scandal especially when the name of Aharon Abuhatzzeira, the Minister of Religious Affairs, was raised by the police, suspected of involvement in the corruption.

### WITNESSES FRIGHTENED

The case leans heavily on the testimony of the witnesses who have submitted statements to the investigators. One of them is Yisrael Gottlieb, acting

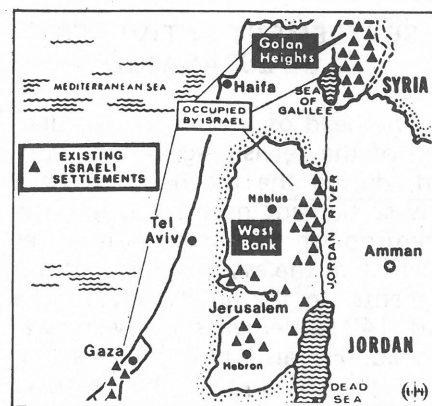


# ZIONISM IN PRACTICE

received approval from the Israeli authorities. Meanwhile, the Israeli authorities have already brought in prefabricated houses to the al-Hariq, Tata and Deir Estia regions for the establishment of settlements there. Work on the 'Alon Moreh' settlement near Deir al-Hatab continues. The authorities plan to establish a nucleus industrial region for the above-mentioned settlement.

## KNESSET TO PROMOTE ANNEXATION OF GOLAN

Knesset member Geula Cohen



announced during the meeting with the heads of Israeli settlements in the Golan and Galilee regions on October 6, that a resolution was being drafted for the formal annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. The resolutions were adopted during the meeting dealing with the following items:

1. All "Israeli" regions falling to the north are faced with a threat due to the decrease in Jewish population in Galilee and an increase in Arab military strength on the eastern front.

2. The security of the Galilee region and the whole northern area is bound to the occupation of the Golan Heights.

3. In the light of the Camp David accords and due to the rapid changes in the region, Israel finds it necessary to impose its sovereignty over the Golan Heights, and any postponement of annexation would endanger northern Israel.

Geula Cohen also called for the increase of settlements in Galilee and the Golan Heights regions. The Zionist mayor of Safad declared that Israel would lose control over the Galilee region if full Israeli sovereignty were not imposed on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights.

mayor of the Bani Brak, who agreed to testify as a state witness. The two chief rabbis, Shlomo Goren and Ovadia Yosef announced that the concept of a state witness was forbidden by Jewish law where one testifies in return for a promise not to prosecute him. Through these arbitrary rulings they are trying to exert pressure on Gottlieb and other potential witnesses in order to prevent them from testifying. Already the National Religious Party has warned Gottlieb that he will be expelled from the party if he testifies and that he will be stripped of any posts he holds as a party nominee.

## OTHER SCANDALS

In the past several years, corruptions were discovered in the different parties, similar to that in the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

In 1977, the Labor Party was under attack because of financial crimes. Ashler Yadlin, a prominent Labor Party functionary, the nominated governor of the bank, was accused of accepting bribes, fraud and tax evasion. That scandal destroyed the public confidence in the Labor administration.

In 1979, an investigation was led against Flatto-Sharon, the member of the Knesset, who was accused of tax evasion and other frauds in France. The French court sentenced him to five years of imprisonment and fined him \$7000. He ran for Parliament to get immunity and he won a seat in the Knesset. It was discovered later that he bought votes with promises

of apartments and by hiring an unusually large number of election workers.

This year a serious scandal is growing in Israel over the financial dealings of Ariel Sharon, the Agriculture Minister. He has not complied with government guidelines on private interests of officials and has refused to relinquish control of his large farm in the Negev Desert.

The Israeli State was created on a religious basis, on the basis of the Jews' right to "their" holy land. From the time of Israel's existence the National Religious Party has played a major role in shaping the government's policy. This party is Begin's largest coalition partner. In the party there is disunity among its five factions — Abuhatzaira is the leader of one of them. This scandal may cause further disunity, because some of the party's 12 MP's have long been unhappy with both the party and the government.

The scandal embarrasses the government, it has increased the strains between Israelis of European origin (Askenazi) and those from the Middle East (Shepard). Abuhatzaira is of Moroccan origin. The affair also exacerbated the differences between secular and religious Jews in Israel.

Begin's three-year-old regime has brought the nation its worst ever political, economic, social and moral problems. This situation is ripe for more corruption and bribery which cannot be hidden under the Zionist rug.

## THE BEGIN GOVERNMENTS' INVOLVEMENT IN THE MURDER ATTEMPTS ON SHAK'A AND KHALAF:

## THE TERRORIST COALITION



The terrorist heritage:

King David hotel blown up by Begin, Paglin and their ilk in 1946

(The following are excerpts from a report published by the Paris-based magazine "Israel and Palestine" in its recent September issue. It gives some clues to the collaboration of the Zionist government, secret services, fascist settler groups and murder squads, united in their aim to drive the Palestinians out of their land.)

On June 2, 1980, in two separate incidents, bombs exploded under the cars of Nablus Mayor Bassam Shak'a and Ramallah's Mayor Karim Khalaf. Shak'a loses both legs, Khalaf one foot. A third bomb is dismantled by a Druze police engineer, when El Bireh Mayor Ibrahim Tawil hears about his colleagues' fate and suspiciously calls police to check his own car. Under its engine a third bomb explodes and the demolition expert loses his eyesight.

Before the explosions take place, that same day, *Israel & Palestine* comes out in far-away Paris, France, giving details of a plot to assassinate the Mayors and blow up El Aqsa mosque. I&P gives full details of Gush Emunim involvement. Israeli authorities later on confirm much of the information given by the paper.

Prime Minister Begin then orders Avraham Akhitev, chief of the so-called "General Security Services"<sup>1</sup>, to investigate. As Akhitev later will tell it in an unprecedented interview on Israeli radio, Begin orders "that very special care" should be taken during the investigation and Akhitev answers: "Special care is taken anyway".

The investigation drags on and on. The Jewish Defense League's Rabbi Meir Kahane, held under so-called administrative detention orders, is hurriedly tried for having forced his way into the Hebrew University campus, in a former incident, and is sentenced to seven months in jail. His administrative detention is then rescinded. However; Kahane's side-kick, Baruch Ben-Yossef (Green) is kept in jail without trial as no convenient case can be hatched on the spot.

While various Government spokesmen hint that maybe the PLO planted the bombs so as to create tension in the Territories, part of the Israeli public reacts strongly. PEACE NOW charges clearly, on June 3, that GUSH EMUNIM is behind the attacks. The Zionist "peace"-movement states that "those who committed the heinous crime, and their supporters, constitute a full-fledged terrorist underground, which endangers the lives of Jews and Arabs alike and must be outlawed and rooted out".

Reserve Brigadier General Matty Peled, one of the founders of the Israeli Council for Israeli-Palestine Peace, takes the Military Government to task for failing to heed SHELL's warnings "about plans to launch Deir Yassin-like attacks against the Palestinian population".

MAPAM demands that the Government "immediately use anti-terror units at its disposal to discover the perpetrators of this horrible crime and bring them to trial at once — whoever they may be".

This last statement being a fine example of true gallows humor. Because, as it turns out, one of the personalities most involved in anti-terror warfare — in fact, the man in charge of it — is quite obviously involved in the affair.

## TERROR TO "FORCE THE ARABS OUT"

Meanwhile, a body calling itself "Terror Against Terror"<sup>2</sup> phones the press, acknowledges responsibility for former outrages and warns it will carry out "operations aimed at forcing out all Arabs from the Land of Israel".

The speaker, who calls himself "Shlomo" adds his group is 250-300 man strong and disclaims any links with Gush Emunim. A suspicious and unasked-for denial, under the circumstances.

On August 7, the enquiry still drags on — to no



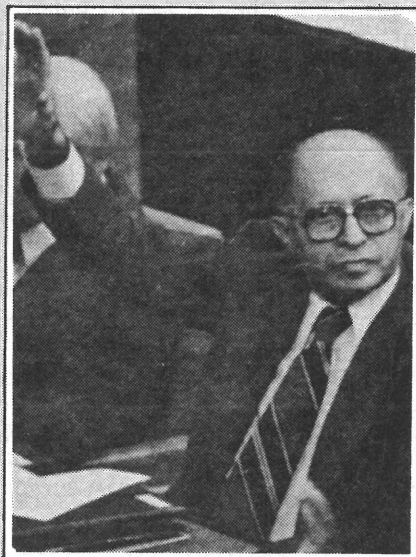
## THE TERRORIST COALITION

conclusive results. On that date, Labor maverick Knesset Member Yossi Sarid asks the Prime Minister in the House why no results have been achieved, in the terror-investigation.

### THE IRGUN CONNECTION AND BEGIN'S "ADVISERS"

The beginning of the "Terror against Terror" goes back quite a bit — to 1972 at least. The man who almost succeeded in implementing anti-Arab terrorist action abroad was the Amikhay Paglin.

Paglin started his career as "Gideon", the IRGUN TZEVAL LEUMI'S, executive officer and the man who, among some 200 acts of anti-British terrorism carried out under his direct leadership, was responsi-



### BEGIN BLOCKING THE INVESTIGATION

On August 7, 1980, the WASHINGTON STAR published an item by TIME Magazine correspondent.

David ("Dudu") Halevy, who, writing from the U.S. Capital claimed that SHABAK Chief Avraham Akhitev had handed in his resignation to the Prime Minister, after Begin refused to



("Dirty") Rafi Eytan

Land dealer "Arik" Sharon together with Gush Emunim leader Katzover

ble for blowing up King David Hotel in Jerusalem, in 1946.

In 1972 Paglin's name surfaced once more, when caught red-handed while trying to smuggle weapons to members of Rabbi Kahaneh's Jewish Defense League, in order to organize extra-curricular anti-Arab terror for trial, official and high-placed personalities forced charges to be dropped.

This, then, was the man who was asked by Menachem Begin to become his first Advisor on Warfare against Terror. Paglin came to the Prime Minister's office with many of his old ideas — and some of them were accepted by Paglin's former boss, IRGUN supreme commander Begin.

allow him to investigate, and tap the phones of, six dwellers of Beit El, a Gush Emunim settlement south of Jerusalem — and a spot that became notorious some time ago, when its inhabitants stoned and damaged Arab cars in Ramallah.

According to Halevy's STAR feature, the SHABAK had discovered that Gush Emunim members planned further bombings, this summer. When Begin refused to allow that Akhitev sign an arrest warrant against two suspects, the SHABAK chief resigned.

The STAR feature also alleged that Begin refused to allow Akhitev to try and infiltrate the Gush Emunim underground, and that the Prime Minister stated police was dealing adequately with the affair.

Then Akhitev understood that the investigation had been stopped. He therefore handed in his resignation. Only after Begin asked him to remain for a while, did Akhitev agree to stay until December 31, 1980.

On August 8, 1980 Akhitev, in an unprecedented radio and newsmedia communique, denied the WASHINGTON STAR story and, while confirming that he was leaving his post after six years as SHABAK head, called the Halevy story a fabrication.

After Paglin's sudden demise, Begin named a new broom as his Advisor on Warfare against Terror: Rafael ("Dirty") Eytan, not to be confused with his homonym, the present Israeli Chief of Staff Rafael Eytan.

### "DIRTY" RAFI EYTAN: BEGIN'S NEW ADVISOR ON TERROR

"Dirty" Rafi was born in Kibbutz Ein Harod, 53 years ago. During the war of independence he fought in the ranks of the Haganah's shock-troops, the PALMAKH, and was among other things, field intelligence officer. It is rumored that he acquired his nicknames (at first "Rafi the roach" and then "dirty" or "stinky" Rafi) in the ranks of the PALMAKH).

After the war, he was granted 900 dunum of land in the Negev area (southern Israel). As a gentleman farmer, Dirty Rafi was not a success. He left the area — which, in later years, became the farm worked and managed by Agriculture Minister Ariel ("Arik") Sharon. As we shall see, this is the first of many links between the present Advisor on Terror and Sharon.

While smarting under the problems of farm-management, Dirty Rafi met, quite by chance, a far removed relative of his — who happened to be, then, the MOSSAD'S boss: Issar Harel. Harel convinced Rafi to join the SHABAK, which Harel also controlled at that time, and from that day on, and for more than 23 years, Rafi Eytan worked as a spook: first in SHABAK and later on as one of the MOSSAD's top executives, who at one time was responsible for all the clandestine work in Europe.

### SHARON AND "DIRTY" EYTAN: ACCOMPLICES IN STEALING PALESTINIAN LAND

Links between Ariel Sharon and "Dirty" Rafi go back to the Fifties, when Sharon led the dread "Unit 101", that slaughtered among others one hundred Palestinian refugees in order to foil a peace-agreement between Gamal Abd-El Nasser and Prime Minister Moshe Sharett<sup>3</sup>. Rafi and Arik found that great minds think alike. They agreed on agriculture, politics, security and what should be done to keep the Arabs down. The links between the SHABAK officer and the commando-leader blossomed with time into profitable business, as well as political connections.

From 1972 to 1977 Rafi Eytan was a not always successful businessman. At least once, he had to declare bankruptcy. Although he is said to have inherited money from his family Dirty Rafi was quite active in the pay of other businessmen — mostly, people connected with the Defense and Security establishment. Amnon Barnes has already been mentioned; so has Ariel Sharon. Besides work with these two luminaries of hush-hush business. Dirty

Rafi dealt with medicine export; bought a bank; exported so-called antique amphoras (some say — in connection with Moshe Dayan's own deals); and, finally, dealt with land in the West Bank.

In this he was associated, in the late Seventies, to Avraham Mintz, a Gush Emunim supporter, (who is now Treasurer of Elon Moreh settlement), as well as to Eli Landau, former journalist and the present Spokesman for minister of Agriculture Ariel Sharon.

The three men used the services of Arab intermediaries to buy up land in the West Bank usually, land whose owners had gone abroad, were old or otherwise helpless. Such land was then "bought" by Gush Emunim members.

Officially, these deals have no validity, as Israel has not yet decided to legalize land-transfers from the Occupied Territories to Israeli citizens. Unofficially, however, the authorities "overlooked" such deals, as they did away, or so they hoped, with several Arab land-owners, who might have complained, if and when the Military Government should decide to take over their land.

### BEGIN'S TOOLS: GUSH EMUNIM AND JDF

Shortly after Dirty Rafi did become the new Advisor, Begin agreed to some of Dirty Rafi's demands and allowed him to rule over a new body, aimed at "waging the struggle against terror by unconventional means, however and wherever this becomes necessary". Thus, Rafi got a brief that allowed him to use such "unconventional means" both abroad and at home. After all, it meant that Rafi Eytan would be allowed to send his killers and provocators to the West Bank and Gaza as well as abroad.

Begin's decision to allow the creation of a new, clandestine killer department followed abundant criticism leveled, privately as well as openly, by then-opposition members of the Security and Foreign Affairs Committee of the Knesset, in the wake of the Lillhammer affair, where a "hit team" of MOSSAD assassins had killed the "wrong" man and got caught by Norway's police. (Begin's followers, then in the opposition, declared at that time that clandestine killing of PLO men should be carried out by unofficial bodies, e.g. "Private" Jewish underground networks. Indeed, a half-hearted effort was made already by the MOSSAD under the Labor Cabinet, to penetrate the Jewish Defense league and other Jewish rightwing organizations).

For Dirty Rafi, exploitation of ties existing between the department he now led and the Jewish Defense League, and dating back to Paglin's time, were an obvious step.

The Jewish Defense League, on the other hand, had undergone a transformation since its American-



## THE TERRORIST COALITION

Jewish leader, Rabbi Meir Kahane, emigrated to Israel and created there the KAKH ("THUS!") party. Its militants intermingled with GUSH EMUNIM activists (one of the GUSH settlers killed in Hebron, early this year, was a Christian-American convert to Judaism, Eli Hazeev, who had joined the JDF in the United States before making his Aliyah to Israel). Dirty Rafi thus found himself, in the Occupied Territories, in the enviable position of possessing secret allies who were the actual occupants of the West Bank and yet, among them, extremist JDF militants with links abroad. Without spending one cent, Rafi Eytan could use the military infrastructure of the West Bank's "Regional Defense Structure" as well as the arms, explosives and bases of the JDF in the United States and similar zealot bodies in France, Western Germany, the Netherlands and Italy.

Moreover, it is only natural that committed fanatics, such as GUSH EMUNIM members, should volunteer for special units, paratroopers, commando-teams and such. Rafi Eytan found many well-known faces among the settlers — and Ariel Sharon found the rest.

## A TERRORIST COALITION IS TAKING OVER THE STATE

On the other hand, among the settlers Dirty Rafi also found religious extremists, and thus the links of his organization to the Yeshiva-high schools of religion, and particularly those set up in the Territories and in Jerusalem, also were strengthened. The LIKUD, of course, as well as the MAFDAL National Religious party already had many sympathizers in these Yeshiva schools — from one of which the plotters intended to leave, with their explosives, in order to blow up Jerusalem's El Aqsa mosque.

The "network" of extremist, right-wing organizations and personalities has now become a complex thing: part of it is an old boys' network of former Army officer and fighters, linked to Arik Sharon; part of it — JDF and GUSH EMUNIM activists; still another component is composed of professional spooks, and a fourth contingent comes from HERUT youth department militants. Activated Army personnel, particularly in the Military Government of the West Bank and in camps from which arms can be stolen, is also part and parcel of what cannot be defined, anymore, as a simple rightwing terrorist



*Ramallah Mayor Khalaf wheeled to hospital after the attempt on his life*

organization. This is the beginning of an attempt to take over the State itself.

Begin is ill. He is old. He knows that Labor would win elections, if held now. He is honest towards his life-long goal: conquest and control of all of the historical Land of Israel. After he goes, the Prime Minister believes, others must remain to carry on the flame. Even if he dislikes deeply their lack of old fashioned European politeness and style, he certainly will do nothing to liquidate what he considers the wave of the future. No wonder, then, Begin did not hesitate to accept Akhitev's resignation, and refused, earlier, in April 1980, to listen to Akhitev's demand that the Prime Minister dismantle Dirty Eytan's power pyramid and investigate its links with at least two Cabinet Ministers.

The fact is that, thanks to misrule by the LIKUD and given the growth of a militant camp to the right, an amorphous body is being risen from the grave, a body able to try and take over if and when an Israeli Government will behave in a way of which this new Frankenstein monster disapproves. Involvement in this amorphous force by official personalities, at Cabinet-level as well as at that of the Advisor for Warfare against Terror is now evident.

Not only the mayors of the West Bank and the Territories' National Guidance Committee are threatened by this terrorist coalition.

### References:

1. SHABAK (acronym, in Hebrew, of "General Security Service". Also wrongly called SHIN BEIT, acronym of Security Service, former name of this same body).
2. A name often used in the past, both as ad hoc definition of terrorist action and as a system advocated by right-wing extremists against Arabs, particularly against the PLO.
3. See Moshe Sharet's personal diary, as quoted in English by Livia Rokach, ISRAEL'S SACRED TERRORISM, 1980, AAUG Information Paper Series No. 23, Belmont, Mass. USA.

## ISRAELI CRIMES OF RAPE:

# THE ORDEAL OF RAMLEH AND LYDDA

By Sami Hadawi

In the latter part of the 1950s, a Palestinian lady visited me in my office in New York and said that she has been living with a secret for a number of years which has been disturbing her peace of mind, and she believes that the incident must not be allowed to pass into oblivion but should be exposed in an appropriate manner for all the world to know. The secret, she said, concerns the rape of Arab women which took place in 1948, and she needed someone whom, she said, she could trust to confide in — preferably a Palestinian writer because he would better understand and be more sympathetic, and as a writer would be able to know how best to handle the matter. She said she believed that I was that person from what she had heard about me, and hoped that I would agree to listen to her story, promise not to divulge the secret or her name, and publish in due time the facts as she will relate them to me if for anything, at least for the record.

I replied that I would decide only after I had heard what she had to say. Meanwhile, to set her mind at ease, I gave her my solemn word that I would observe absolute secrecy, respect her wishes not to use the story prematurely, and will avoid any action which might lead to her as the source of my information. I further undertook that notes of our conversations would be confined to generalities without recording names or specific details in order to safeguard against disclosure of the identity of any of the persons involved.

My visitor was satisfied with my undertaking, and then made certain general comments. She claimed that those who write on the history of the Palestine tragedy usually deal with the Israeli expulsion of the Arab inhabitants, dispossession, confiscation and destruction of property, murder, torture and terrorism. Seldom do writers, she complained, tackle the most serious and ugliest of all crimes — rape — committed by the Zionist and Israeli hordes in 1948 against Arab women whom they later either expelled or murdered. Such crimes, she said, went unpunished



and unnoticed by the so-called civilized world whose leaders profess to be champions of human rights.

She added that she had evidence, as she will later disclose, that the Israeli soldier committed his crime of rape of Arab women not so much out of lust, but mostly on the suggestion and encouragement of his superior officer in order to degrade and humiliate the Arabs who view virtue as sacred and rape as the greatest of insults.

While I could not deny the truth of her remarks, I pointed out that authors were not entirely to blame because they cannot write about something of which they knew nothing. The facts are not available to them as information regarding rape is impossible to come by due to the secrecy by which such incidents are surrounded by the victim and her family.

As an Arab, I said, you are aware that our social structure is such that it places great importance on virtue, and that forcible rape cases are extremely rare in Arab countries because, in the first place, the male is taught from infancy to consider the female as the weaker gender and to regard it as incumbent upon him when he grows up to protect and safeguard her honour at all times, whether she is related to him or not. In the second place, a strong deterrent exists under Islamic Law whereby an adulterer or rapist when found guilty is summarily executed.

Where, however, rape does occur and the guilty man is reachable, the family sees to it that he pays for



## THE ORDEAL OF RAMLEH AND LYDDA

his crime with his life; and in a few extreme cases, even the innocent girl is sometimes eliminated to cleanse what has been described as 'the honour of the family'.

In other instances, the parents of the girl bear their pain patiently and in silence, but it is the girl who is the principal sufferer. If the secret happens to become known outside the immediate family circle, there is always the whispered reference to the rape whenever the girl's name is mentioned; and no man is willing to take the risk of marrying a girl with such a blemish hanging over her head. If, on the other hand, the incident is not known beyond the family circle, the girl is not encouraged to marry for fear that the secret of the loss of her virginity might become known and thereby bring unwarranted shame upon the entire family.

For these reasons, I pointed out, that it is in the character of the Arab to conceal rape crimes in order to protect the honour of the girl and her family. Ironically, it is the only type of crime in existence where the guilty is protected by the victim from exposure and punishment!

In contrast, the situation in Western countries is quite different. Although the mental anguish is undoubtedly the same for both victims, the Western woman is not rejected or ostracized by society, and her future is not jeopardized to the same extent as that of her Arab sister. She is allowed to lead a normal life, marry, have children, and be a respected member of the community, with the rape incident only a nightmare in her own memory.

Also, unlike the harshness but righteousness of the Islamic Law, the legal procedure in the West is too lenient towards rapists except in cases where the rape is followed by murder; and even then, seldom is the maximum penalty imposed. In fact, rapists have been known to repeat their crime soon after their release from prison.

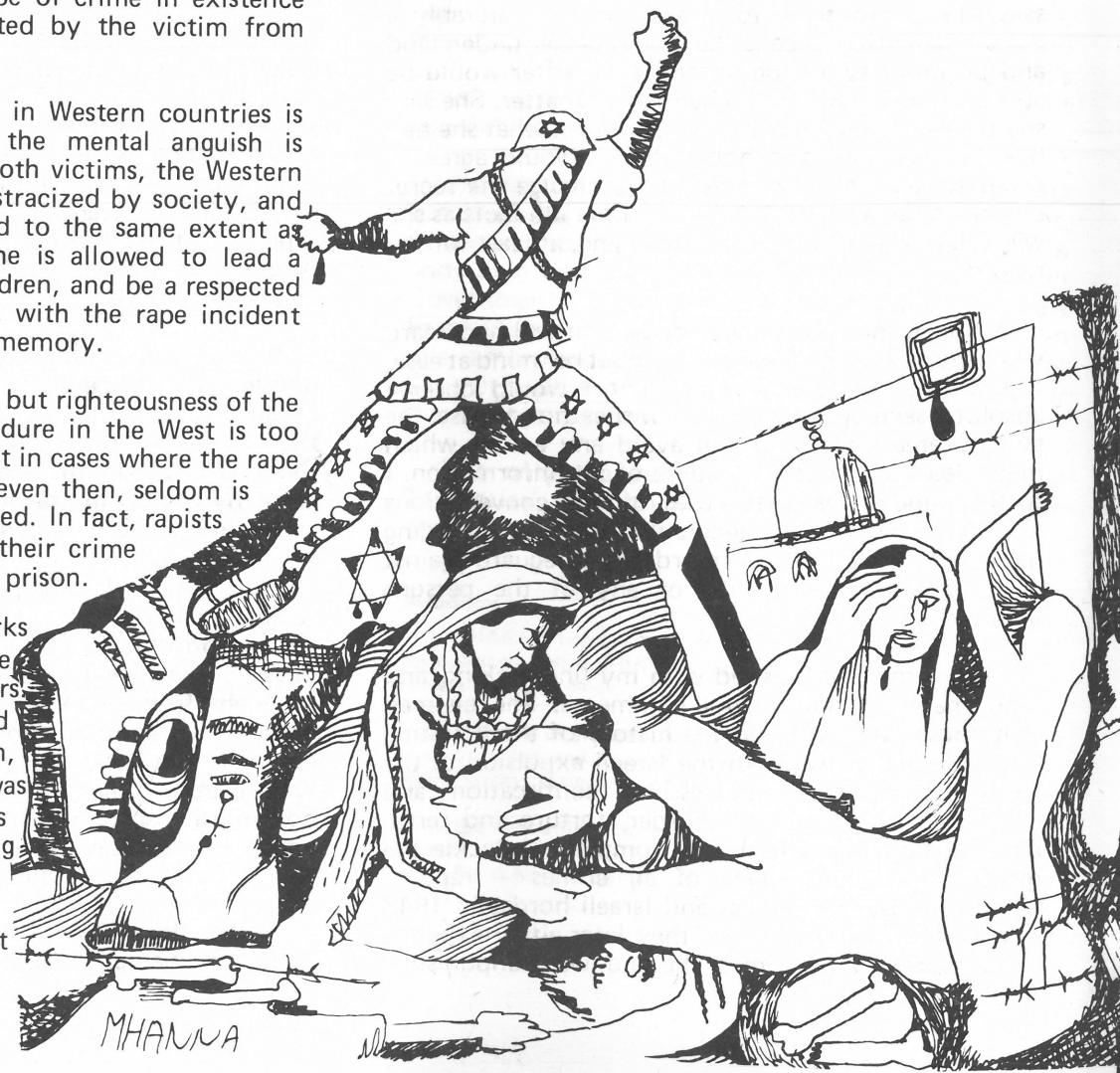
With these general remarks over, we decided to meet the following day after office hours. She arrived at the appointed time, and as she walked in, I observed that her face was flushed, she looked nervous and hesitant, and her greeting was cold and subdued which gave me the first

impression that

perhaps she regretted what we had discussed the previous day and came to ask me to forget what transpired between us, apologize and leave. Instead, she helped herself to a chair, sat silent for a few moments as if trying to gather courage, and then asked for a glass of water. She took one sip, set the glass down, and relapsed into silence but this time with closed eyes as if trying to think where to begin. Suddenly she opened her eyes, sat upright, stared me straight in the face, and said in a staccato-like voice: What I am about to say concerns a very close friend of mine whose name I am not at liberty to divulge. At her request, I have guarded the secret all these years, but I find the crime too great and the burden too heavy to bear. The guilty have got away unpunished and are probably leading a normal life, while the victims continue to suffer for the rest of their lives. The least that one can do is to let the world know under what conditions the Zionists acquired Palestine and await the Day of Judgment when the good and the bad will receive their due rewards.

\* \* \*

My visitor then began to relate her story. She said that her friend Hanan (not her real name) came from a middle-class Arab family from Jaffa and was brought up according to the best Arab traditions and customs. She said that they went to the same school;



but when they grew up, they parted company and that she did not see her again until they met as refugees in Ramallah.

Ramallah, a summer resort of about 5,000 inhabitants, was over-run in July 1948 by about 40,000 men, women and children fleeing from the towns of Ramleh and Lydda. They arrived with pathetic stories of how they were ousted from their homes by the Israeli occupying forces at the point of a gun, how their homes and person were searched for any money or jewelry, how they were not allowed to take anything with them from their homes, and how those who resisted were shot dead. They were then hurried on their way towards the hills with volleys of gunfire to speed them on their way.

For five days they walked haphazardly over rough terrain with no shelter from the sun, no food and no water. Children cried for their needs, while the aged complained from fatigue and exposure. It was estimated that at least 200 old men and women died on the way and were buried by the road side by heaping stones over their bodies.

On reaching Ramallah, they wandered from house to house begging for a morsel of bread and water, more for their children than for themselves. They slept under trees and wherever else they could find shelter. Open spaces and alleys were soon turned into latrines; and the stink of human excretion was so strong over the entire town that the inhabitants feared an epidemic. It was a miracle that no such thing occurred. I remarked at this stage that I personally was witness to the situation as I watched the hapless exiles pouring into the town. First the International Red Cross rushed to the scene and offered what little assistance it could; and at a later date an agency of the United Nations arrived with tents, blankets and food supplies. The Municipality of Ramallah with that of close-by El-Bireh did all they could to clean up the streets.

During these difficult days, my visitor said that the two girls passed each other on the road, exchanged a few words, and went their separate ways in search of what they were after. When conditions improved, people had more time to talk and exchange notes of their experiences and complaints. The stories they told were heart-rending; and I felt that it was criminal that stories of what happened to the people of Ramleh and Lydda and other places in Palestine at the hand of the Zionists should remain buried in the bosoms of the victims, while Nazi crimes against the Jews continue to be widely publicized and the guilty of nearly forty years ago still hunted for trial.

Relations between the two girls became closer and they began to talk more freely to each other. One day Hanan opened up to her friend and said that her mother had forbid her to disclose her secret to anybody, but she felt that unless she talked to someone whom she could trust, she is likely to have a break down from the anxiety and mental torture

bottled up in her. She then asked if she could confide in me and would I promise to keep her secret for as long as she lived? I promised I would.

In disclosing it now, and having it written about years later, my visitor said that she felt she was not breaking a promise, but fulfilling a duty. She then went on to say that what she was about to reveal is the story of Hanan as told to her:

\* \* \*

Following the recommendation of the United Nations of November 1947 to partition Palestine, clashed between the Arabs of Jaffa and the Jews of Tel Aviv became a daily occurrence, so my father decided to move the family to the Arab town of Ramleh where he believed we would be safer.

Life for us continued to be normal even after the occupation of Jaffa in April 1948, except that the populations of both Ramleh and Lydda swelled with refugees from areas already occupied. But after the establishment of the state of Israel and the end of the first truce ordered by the Security Council, the Israeli forces attacked and occupied both towns.

Israeli soldiers swept through Ramleh, and in small groups moved from one house to another. They would knock on the door, and if it was not promptly opened, they would break it down. We were huddled all in one centre room as five soldiers walked in. My father tried to plead with them that we had never harmed anybody and that we wished to live in peace. But the soldier in charge smiled back sarcastically and said: For thirty years we Jews suffered indignity and insults at the hands of the Arab, while Arab men raped Jewish girls. Now it is our turn and our revenge is going to be good! He ground his teeth as he spoke with bitterness and hatred. After searching the house and relieving us of money and jewelry, the soldier in charge pointed to me and told his four companions: She is yours, take her. My father was shocked, begged and pleaded for them to leave me alone, and even stooped to kiss the soldier's feet to spare me, but he kicked him in the mouth which began to bleed. Three of his companions came forward and began to drag me away to the bedroom. but the fourth declined to take part and suggested that I should be left alone. My father tried to intervene and was shot. We all screamed and my mother fainted, but this did not prevent the three soldiers from dragging me away. I cried and implored, but it was of no use. They threw me on the bed, helped each other to undress me, and before I was attacked, I fainted. I came to bleeding and in pain and realized that the three soldiers had raped me in turn.

I was taken back to join my family and found my father dead on the floor with my mother bending over him weeping. This sad sight had no effect on the Israeli soldiers who watched with apparent satisfaction. They then shoved us towards the entrance



## THE ORDEAL OF RAMLEH AND LYDDA

and warned that if we wished to remain alive, we should join the crowds in the streets and take the road out of Ramleh towards the hills in the direction of Ramallah.

The streets were full of wailing women and crying children with the able-bodied men and women assisting their sick and aged relatives along. Israeli soldiers moved among the crowds striking them with the butts of their rifles or firing a few shots into the air to speed them on their way out of town. My physical and mental pains dulled my feelings as to what was going on around me as I walked listlessly close to the other members of my family.

The first night we spent in the open fields huddled together for warmth and comfort as we wept silently over what had befallen us. All night we listened to the wailing of the women, the crying of the children and the chanting of prayers by the men seeking God's intervention. With the break of day, it became known that an old sick man had died during the night, and his family was faced with the problem of how to bury him. There were no implements to dig a grave, and so stones were piled over his body after the necessary prayers had been recited. Hardly a day passed without a number of unfortunates being laid to rest in unmarked graves. This opened up our own wounds as we wondered who had buried our father, where, and did anyone offer any prayer. Each time there was a death in the crowd, we wept and offered a prayer for the soul of our dear father.

In addition to the physical and mental sufferings I was undergoing as a result of the loss of my virginity and the death of my father, I had to live with the fear of the possibility of pregnancy and think of the shame and disgrace which would follow. There were moments when I would consider committing suicide to save myself and my family from the birth of an illegitimate child, but I did not have the courage to do so. God was merciful to me; in due time I learned that I was being spared such an eventuality, but the waiting was nerve-wrecking.

\* \* \*

Had the Hanan incident been an isolated one, I might perhaps not have been so concerned about publicizing it. But after hearing her story from her own lips, I decided, my visitor said, to check out Hanan's serious accusation that rape was encouraged by those responsible and to what extent it had been

carried out. I spoke to a number of girls of Hanan's age but they all denied that they had been victims of rape. This was only to be expected. They would, however, say that they were aware that certain women had indeed been raped, but they would give no names. The older folks were definite about rape taking place, and added that in some cases the victims were even murdered, but they too would not mention any specific cases. A fair estimate of the women raped in Ramleh and Lydda is said to exceed 150 girls and women.

During my enquiry I came, she said, across a girl who had a different story of human compassion and chivalry to tell. She said a group of Israeli soldiers entered her home and the soldier in charge offered them the women of the household. One young soldier selected me, she said, and dragged me crying and imploring to an adjoining room. As soon as the door was closed behind us, he said in fluent Arabic: Don't be afraid; I am an Arab Jew, and I intend to treat you as my own sister. She said she felt relieved and thanked him, trying to kiss his hand which he withdrew. He then let her out by a side door and told her to wait for her folks in the street. After a while, the door opened and the members of her family came out crying. She joined them on their long march to Ramallah. This, she said, proves that not all the Israelis were evil.

The state of agitation in which my visitor appeared as she began to unfold her story, raised certain doubts in my mind as to the identity of the actual victim. For example, when she related some of the more violent scenes, she would become jumpy at the recollection of specific incidents, breathed heavily on other occasions, and shed a few tears at the mention of others. She spoke with feelings and emotion as someone who was actually reliving painful memories, not as one who was relating the story of another person.

I could not help but come to the conclusion that my visitor was really telling her own story under the disguised personality of the fictitious Hanan. But I showed no signs of suspicion, asked no questions which might expose my thinking, and allowed her to proceed with her story in her own way. What strengthened my belief in later years that I was right in my conclusions was the fact that the lady in question refused offers of marriage and lived a more or less reserved existence until I recently learnt of her untimely death in 1979 after a life of turmoil, non-fulfilment and unhappiness.

I believe I am the only person who was allowed to share in her secret; and I feel I am now duty bound to her memory to tell her story in the way she wished me to. I do so by maintaining her anonymity under the name of Hanan, and as a memorial to all those women and girls — dead or still alive — who suffered Hanan's fate, and as a sign of condemnation of those who were guilty, directly or indirectly, of the most heinous of crimes against humanity.

## BRITISH GOVERNMENT CRIMES IN PALESTINE:

### THE CONSOLIDATION OF ZIONISM UNDER THE MANDATE

BY FARIS GLUBB

We have discussed earlier the fact that the establishment of the British Mandate in Palestine occurred in violation of the principles of international law. In a similar way, international legal principles were disregarded in the implementation of British government policy in mandated Palestine. This enabled the Zionist movement to consolidate itself in Palestine and make numerous gains towards its objective of establishing a Zionist state.

The King-Crane Commission, a fact-finding body sent by the United States President Woodrow Wilson to the Middle East in 1919, made the following observations in its report on its mission to the Arab province of Syria (of which Palestine had once been a part):

"The Commissioners began their study of Zionism with minds predisposed in its favour, but the actual facts of Palestine coupled with the force of the general principles proclaimed by the allies and accepted by the Syrians have driven them to the recommendations here made...

"This fact came out repeatedly in the Commission's conferences with Jewish representatives, that the Zionists looked forward to a practically complete dispossession of the present non-Jewish inhabitants of Palestine...

"In his address of 4 July 1918, President Wilson laid down the following principle as one of the four great ends for which the associated peoples of the world were fighting: 'The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned and not upon the basis of the material interest of advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery.' If that principle is to rule, and so the wishes of Palestine's population are to be decisive as

to what is to be done with Palestine, then it is to be remembered that the non-Jewish population of Palestine — nearly nine-tenths of the whole — are emphatically against the entire Zionist programme...

"To subject a people so minded to unlimited Jewish immigration, and to steady financial and social pressure to surrender the land, would be a gross violation of the principle just quoted, and of the people's rights, though it kept within the forms of law."

The Commission thus set forth the principles that should be followed in relation to Palestine's future, hinted at the true nature and aims of Zionism as a colonialist movement rather than a humanitarian one for persecuted Jews, and accurately warned of what might happen in future. The principles outlined by President Woodrow Wilson were very much in the Commission's mind. One of these, Point 1 of his Fourteen Points, was "open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view."<sup>2</sup> This was warmly endorsed in 1919 by the General Syrian Congress (under the Ottoman Empire, Palestine had been part of the province of Syria). The Congress also declared that, while Zionist immigration from Europe and claims to statehood were unacceptable, "our Jewish fellow-citizens shall continue to enjoy the rights and bear the responsibilities which are ours in common."<sup>3</sup>

The position of the Palestinians, endorsed by the Arabs in neighbouring regions, was an eminently reasonable one based not on hatred of Jews, as Zionist propaganda claims, but on unwillingness to be uprooted by a racist colonial movement and to be denied their right self-determination while their future was settled in secret deals by imperial powers. However, there was little opportunity for them to make their case heard abroad. They were unrepre-



British troops arrest Palestinians suspected of participating in popular resistance movement



## THE CONSOLIDATION OF ZIONISM UNDER THE MANDATE

sented outside Palestine, while the Zionist movement had representatives of influence in almost every major capital. Just emerging from centuries as a subject population of the Ottoman Empire which had deliberately kept them in ignorance, the Palestinians had no experience of high-level political intrigues in imperial capitals or in presenting sophisticated propaganda to Western audiences. The Zionists, on the other hand, had many people in senior political posts and influential positions in the press of the United States and most European countries. In those days immediately following the First World War, the Palestinian case went largely by default, presented only occasionally by a handful of honest Westerners who realised that moral principles were being violated by British government support of Zionism, but had an incomplete grasp of all the facts involved.

### A POLICY OF GRADUAL DECEIT

This was a situation of which the British government took great advantage, at a time when important policies were being initiated which were to have a vital effect on the future of Palestine. It was British government practice, while implementing these policies, to try deliberately to deceive the people of Palestine by issuing untrue and reassuring statements. Whitehall politicians hoped that, by the time the Palestinians became aware of the implications of these policies, it would be too late for them to do anything to stop them.

Thus Sir Herbert Samuel, on his arrival in Palestine as High Commissioner, declared in the name of King George V: "You are well aware that the allied and associated powers have decided that measures shall be adopted to secure the gradual establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people. These measures will not in any way affect the civil or religious rights or diminish the prosperity of the general population of Palestine."<sup>4</sup> In 1921, Winston Churchill, then Colonial Secretary, gave similar false assurances when he told a Palestinian delegation from the Muslim-Christian Association that the Mandate would safeguard Arab interests in Palestine and that the establishment of a Zionist "national home" did not mean "a Jewish government to dominate the Arabs."<sup>5</sup> The Palestinians, after being deprived of their country which is now occupied by the Zionists and reduced to the status of homeless refugees, understandably feel that the British government was not telling them the truth then.

This deception went hand in hand with measures

to consolidate the position of Zionism in Palestine. It was not only necessary to lull the Palestinians into a false sense of security, but also to prevent a leadership dedicated to the people's interest from emerging through a democratic process. Thus "in March of 1921 Samuel was responsible for a characteristic act of policy when on the death of the Mufti of Jerusalem he obtained the election of his half-brother Haj Amin Al Husseini."<sup>6</sup> What right a British Zionist had to decide who should fill a religious position of leadership for Palestine's Muslims is very dubious. What is certain is that Haj Amin was not a suitable man to lead a liberation struggle, which is why the British government was so eager to promote him as the "leader of the Palestinians", according to a pattern that was followed in many colonial territories.

### SUPPRESSING THE GENUINE PALESTINIAN LEADERSHIP

On 21 February 1922, a Palestinian delegation presented the British Colonial Secretary with a formula for resolving the problem of Palestine, which included a constitution that should:

**1917** Britain's responsibility for the Palestine tragedy begins. The British Government offers European Zionists a Jewish 'Homeland' in Arab Palestine.

**1922** Under the Palestine Mandate British responsibility continues. Britain assists Zionists' immigration and settlement, while suppressing Palestinian protests and resistance.

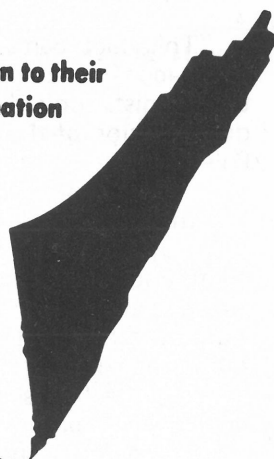
**1948** Britain evacuates Palestine and makes way for Zionist occupation and the creation of the state of Israel.

## Britain must not avoid her responsibility in Palestine

Support the national rights of  
the Palestinian people to return to their  
homeland and to self-determination  
in an independent state

Support British  
recognition of the Palestine  
Liberation Organization as  
the legitimate representative  
of the Palestinian people

Act now! Write to your  
Member of Parliament today



— Safeguard the civil, political and economic interests of the people;

— Provide for the creation of a national independent government in accordance with the spirit of paragraph 4, Article 12 of the League of Nations covenant:

— Safeguard the legal rights of foreigners:

— Guarantee the rights of minorities.<sup>7</sup>

The British government rejected this demand for perfectly basic and axiomatic rights because the granting of them would have meant the emergence of a genuine Palestinian leadership through a democratic process and foiled the whole plan to turn Palestine into a Zionist state. Instead, it issued an Order-in-Council providing for a legislative council consisting of 11 officials nominated by the British authorities and 12 elected members, eight of them Muslim, two Christian and two Jewish.<sup>8</sup> Assuming that the Zionists would certainly ensure that they controlled the two Jewish seats, the people of Palestine would thus be in a permanent minority of 10 to 12 in such a legislature, which would be a rubber stamp body to give a semblance of legality to any measure the British government and the Zionists pushed through. The Palestinians naturally refused to participate in such a farce, and as a result the British government tried to portray them as "intransigent". However, Lloyd George had made it very clear, in a discussion with other British leaders and Dr. Weizmann, that "you mustn't give representative government to Palestine."<sup>9</sup>

In May 1921, riots had broken out in Jaffa, sparked off by a clash between two rival groups of Zionists, which provoked the local inhabitants of the city to join in the fray for fear that they were about to be attacked. The final toll was 47 Jews and 48 Palestinians killed and 146 Jews and 73 Palestinians wounded. On 14 June 1921, Churchill made a remarkably frank statement in Parliament, admitting that "the cause of unrest in Palestine, and the only cause, arises from the Zionist movement and from our promises and pledges to it." He added that "the difficulty about this promise of a National Home for the Jews in Palestine is that it conflicts with our regular policy of consulting the wishes of the people in the Mandated territories and of giving them representative institutions as soon as they are fitted for them, which institutions, in this case, they would use in order to veto any further Jewish immigration."<sup>10</sup>

One result of the 1921 riots was the appointment of the Haycraft Commission, whose report made a number of valid criticisms of British government and Zionist policies. It cast a useful light on Zionist extremism by quoting Dr. Eder, the head of the Zionist Commission as saying that only Jews should be allowed to bear arms and that "there can be only one National Home in Palestine, and that a Jewish one, and no equality in the partnership between Jews and Arabs, but a Jewish preponderance as soon as the numbers of the race are sufficiently increased."<sup>11</sup>

Like the Nazis, Zionists such as Dr. Eder have always had this fallacious obsession that the Jews are a "race".

In the summer of 1923 came an interesting British official admission. The government appointed a committee to study British policy in Palestine. The Colonial Office and the three service all gave their views. Apart from the Army, "the other authorities agreed that it was essential to maintain British arms in Palestine for the defence of the Canal in case a withdrawal from Egypt became necessary at any time. The conclusion reached by the Committee and accepted as policy by the Government was that the Mandate must continue to be administered by Great Britain, that it could not be administered unless the principle of the Balfour Declaration was maintained, the reason being that any other policy could only be pursued with 'a substantial sacrifice of consistency and self-respect, if not of honour.' The strategical argument for British support of Zionism was from now on official. It had not been before."<sup>12</sup>

### BRITISH-U.S. COLLABORATION

In 1924, an Anglo-American Convention was signed, giving U.S. approval for the British Mandate in Palestine. The United States was granted certain privileges, including exploration rights for Standard Oil in Palestine, in return.<sup>13</sup>

During the period of Samuel's tenure as High Commissioner, the Zionists secured a very important gain. As we have noted earlier in this series, the British Mandate administration was packed with Zionist officials: Lt. Col. F.H. Kisch as chief liaison officer between the Mandate authorities and the Zionist movement, Norman Bentwich as Attorney-General, Albert Hyamson as head of the Immigration Department and Max Nurock as Principal Assistant Chief Secretary to the administration. Samuel, Bentwich, Hyamson and Nurock together ensured the issuing of the Immigration Ordinance of 26 August 1920, enabling 16,500 Zionist settlers to enter Palestine in one year and stating that the immigration rate for future years would be decided according to the "economic needs" of Palestine.<sup>14</sup> This vague term meant that the British government each year allowed in as many Zionist settlers as suited its purpose.

The status of the British Mandate over Palestine was a highly dubious one in international law, particularly in its early years. The Treaty of Lausanne with Turkey was signed on 24 July 1923, and Turkey declared its renunciation of the Arab territories it had occupied. The Mandate did not officially come into force until 29 September 1923, thus only acquiring a semblance of legality some three years after it had come into existence.



## THE CONSOLIDATION OF ZIONISM UNDER THE MANDATE

### CLEVER SWINDLING ON FEEBLE GROUNDS

The dubious conduct of Whitehall politicians aroused a crisis of conscience among many honest British people at various levels of society, even among the aristocracy where imperial traditions were strong. Thus, on 20 April 1921, Lord Lamington asked in the House of Lords whether, when referring the British application for a Mandate over Palestine to the League of Nations, the wishes of the inhabitants of Palestine had not been consulted as required by Article 22 of the League Covenant. In 1923, Lord Islington presented a motion in the House of Lords that "The Mandate for Palestine in its present form is unacceptable to this House because it directly violates the pledges made by His Majesty's Government to the people of Palestine in the declaration of October 1915 (in the McMahon correspondence) and again in the Declaration of 9 November 1918 and is, as at present framed, opposed to the sentiments and to the wishes of the great majority of the people of Palestine: that therefore its acceptance by the League of Nations should be postponed until such modifications have been effected therein as will comply with the pledges given by His Majesty's Government." Lord Islington declared: "I am sure that we cannot redeem our honour by covering up our engagements and pretending that there is no inconsistency, if there really is inconsistency. I am sure that the most honourable course will be to let it be known what the engagements are, and, if there is inconsistency, then to admit it frankly, and, admitting the fact, and having enabled people to judge exactly what is the amount of the inconsistency, to consider what is the most fair and honourable way out of the impasse into which the engagements may have led us. Without comparing one engagement with another, I think that we are placed in considerable difficulty by the Balfour Declaration itself... It promised a Zionist home without prejudice to the civil and religious rights of the population of Palestine. A Zionist home, my Lords, undoubtedly means, or implies, a Zionist government over the district in which the home is placed, and if 93% of the population of Palestine are Arabs, I do not see how you can establish other than an Arab government, without prejudice to their civil rights. That one sentence alone of the Balfour Declaration seems to me to involve, without overstating the case, very great difficulty of fulfilment."

In the same debate, Lord Buckmaster stated: "I do not profess to have any knowledge of foreign politics. I have always believed that they can be summed up in two sentences: I believe that we ought to say what we mean, and I think we ought to do what we say...We

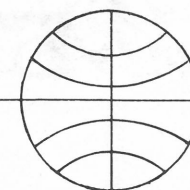
certainly meant what we said in 1915. We did not do what we said in 1918. I would ask the Government even now to retrace their steps at the earliest moment, and go back to obedience to the promise that we gave at a moment when we were gravely beset by difficulties, to the relief of which the Arab help in no slight degree contributed."<sup>15</sup>

The crisis of conscience reached many ordinary individuals in the British Army and civil service in Palestine. As a British historian wrote: "With the British right to rule as they saw fit established on such feeble grounds, with British men and women in the country continually surrounded by wailing Arab complaints that they had been betrayed, and with no convincing argument to put against these complaints, more and more British people found their self-confidence, and with it any sense of dedicated service in this historic land slowly, unconsciously, and unmistakably ebbing away. There was always a minority who felt otherwise but they became a small minority. With the majority there came in the place of confidence a feeling that, as Arabs maintained, Britain had established herself in Palestine by clever swindling."<sup>16</sup>

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3. Quoted by Robert John & Sami Hadawi, *The Palestine Diary 1914-1945* (New York, 1970), p. 148.
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12. Sykes, *op. cit* p. 96.
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## WORLD



## EVENTS

### SOUTH AFRICAN MILITARY DELEGATION IN CHILE

The relations with South African racists are "excellent", said the commander in chief of the Chilean airforce, General Fernando Matthei. He was speaking at a reception the Chilean Junta gave on September 30 for a military delegation from Pretoria on a "friendly" visit. The two countries have been exchanging visits of military delegations for years. This latest visit comes in the wake of the British Government's decision to lift the arms embargo to Chile. Chile reportedly needs South African experts to train its troops on the use of British armaments.

### BEHIND SOUTH AFRICAN AGGRESSION

The ever more frequent aggressive acts of the apartheid regime against Angola and Zambia shows the growing threat to peace in the region and in the world, which comes from Pretoria. This aggressive policy has become possible due to a comprehensive militarization which took place with the active support of numerous imperialist countries and the Zionist entity. The Western countries are eager to maintain their economic interests in the settler state of South Africa and in Namibia occupied by the latter. They have been trying to divert African opinion by waving the banner of "peace talks."

The activities of transnational monopolies in South Africa and Namibia have been in the center of discussions at the 35th UN General Assembly meeting. Delegates at the meeting pointed out that 2000 transnational monopolies are operating in the apartheid state alone. Namibia, which is among the 20 countries with the richest resources in the world, is controlled by these monopolies. The haste with which the



U.S. Britain, France, West Germany and Canada endeavour to implement their Namibia plan has its roots in the search for securing the long term interests of the transnational monopolies in exploiting this country.

### VIETNAMESE MERCENARIES IN EL SALVADOR

The junta in El Salvador has stepped up its repression that has claimed 3,000 lives in the first half of this year alone. To help it in its crime against the Salvadorian people it is known to have gathered 5000 troops of the deposed Nicaraguan dictator together with 200 U.S. advisors as part of the foreign support without which the regime could not continue. This also includes a US military aid grant of \$5.7 million. The most recent foreign aid is the importing of Vietnamese mercenaries. Former officers and men of the former Thieu dictatorship together with the U.S. advisors are reported to be spearheading the operations against the people.

### FASCISM ON THE RISE IN THE WEST

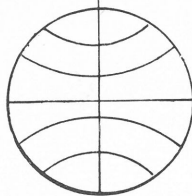
The toll from the neo-Nazi bomb attack against a popular festival in Munich rose to 13, as a 17 year-old youth died in hospital on October 1. Following the bomb attack, demands have become more vocal among the people for a ban on all neo-Nazi organisations in West Germany. Over 3,000 demonstrators, among them family members of the victims of the attack, participated in a torchlight procession through Munich on September 30. Rallies were also held in Hamburg, Bremen, Goettingen and other towns in protest against the toleration of Nazism in West Germany.

Meanwhile, the leading German Democratic Republic newspaper *Neues Deutschland* commented on October 2 that the fascist bomb attacks in FRG and Italy and the violent activities of the Ku Klux Klan in the USA do not come by accident. The paper pointed out that "almost everywhere in the imperialist sphere the activities of right extremist gangs and terrorists are on the increase."

"It is not by chance that this wave of violence has come to a climax at this very moment," *Neues Deutschland* goes on. "It cannot be overlooked in what striking manner the trend towards reactionary violence is corresponding with imperialism's growing aggressi-



## WORLD EVENTS



Fascist Klan commandos...

veness and the deepening crisis. These are the sources that add fuel to the fire of those who by means of terror and killings are ever more openly offering themselves as auxiliaries to the rulers in the capitalist countries, and particularly in the NATO states."

The bomb attack in Bologna, the attack on a Jewish synagogue in Paris which only serves the aims of Zionism, the military coup in Turkey, the repressive measures in Latin America, last put not least the fascist upswing in Israel and many other developments of that kind come in the wake of the return to "the cold war" as a result of the aggressive policies being followed by the Carter administration. The growth of local fascism is the direct result of the crisis of imperialism which also manifests itself in the form of aggression in the international arena.



... training in Alabama (from "Newsweek" October 6, 1980)

## SOLIDARITY

### STUDENT CONFERENCE IN MEXICO CONDEMNS ISRAELI POLICIES

125 international student and youth organizations, representing 76 countries at a student conference recently held in Mexico condemned Israel's terrorist policies. The conference's participants expressed their solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle to regain their inalienable right to self-determination and denounced the Camp David agreements, the Knesset decision to annex Jerusalem as the permanent capital of Israel and the establishment of U.S. military bases in the Middle East as a threat to peace and stability in the area.

### SOFIA PEACE CONFERENCE REAFFIRMS SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINIANS AND LEBANESE

The People's Parliamentary Conference for World Peace, held in Sofia between September 23 and 27, reiterated its solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese people. The Conference issued a statement through the Committee for Justice and Peace, condemning Israeli terrorist attacks on south Lebanon, which aim at destroying the Palestinian Revolution. The statement added that continued Israeli aggression against south Lebanon constituted a threat to peace and stability in the Middle East as well as in the world. The statement also added that the Conference acknowledged the importance of the Lebanese struggle, led by the Lebanese National Movement, whose goals are the defense of the Palestinian Revolution and Lebanese land and a democratic solution to Lebanon's problems.

### PALESTINIAN-TUNISIAN MEDICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

A meeting of the Palestinian-Tunisian Medical Committee was held on September 25 at the PLO office in Tunis to establish a work program for support of the emergency treatment carried out by the Palestinian Red Crescent Society during and following the frequent Israeli aggressions against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. A Tunisian medical delegation recently visited the P.R.C.S. and formulated cooperation agreements with the Society's officials.

### ARAB ENGINEERS EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINE

A Palestinian delegation has been participating in a Seminar on Building and Construction which began on September 26 in Tunis. The delegation is atten-



ding at the invitation of the General Union of Arab Engineers. The seminar's participants expressed their solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle to regain their inalienable rights and strongly condemned Israeli policy which includes destroying Palestinian homes and villages, aiming at eradicating Palestinian culture and expelling its citizens from their homeland.

### INTERNATIONAL LAWYER'S COMMITTEE CONDEMNS ISRAEL

The International Lawyer's Committee strongly denounced Israel and the practices carried out against the Palestinian inhabitants of the occupied territories. In a 128 - page report issued by the Committee on October 2 in Geneva, Israeli authorities were strongly attacked for violating all international laws in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and for modifying several local laws to suit their interests, including the annexation of territories. The report added that the Israeli military authorities were enjoying privileges only enjoyed by sovereign states and that Palestinian lawyers were facing difficulties and pressures due to the Israeli imposed tribunals composed only of Israeli officers and known as the Review Courts. It added that the basic laws on land and water only served the further establishment of Israeli settlements. The report is considered the first of its kind to offer a detailed study of the changes brought about by Israeli authorities in the territories, occupied since 1967. The report was prepared by the

Palestinian lawyer Raja' Shehadeh and an American lawyer.

### INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS SUPPORTS PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

The General Council of the International Federation of Trade Unions which ended its 31st session on October 6 in Moscow, affirmed that a just peace could only be achieved by complete Israeli withdrawal from the Arab occupied territories and the restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people including the right to return, self-determination and the establishment of an independent state. The I.F.T.U. confirmed its support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. It also condemned oppressive Israeli policies in the occupied territories, in particular the Israeli law formally annexing Jerusalem, and the establishment of settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The I.F.T.U. also issued a plea to international public opinion to support the struggle of the Palestinian people in confronting Israeli military escalation and the growing military concentrations on the Lebanese border.

### SOLIDARITY CABLE FROM PRESIDENT OF AZANIA CONFERENCE

Chairman Arafat received a cable of support from the President of the All Azania (South Africa) Conference on September 26. The cable expressed solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people adding that the people of Azania understood this struggle since they had launched a similar one against racism, colonialism and Zionism.

### MESSAGE FROM STUDENTS ASSOCIATION IN CAPETOWN

The Afro-Arab Students Association in Capetown sent a message to the PLO, on October 3, expressing solidarity with the Arab and Palestinian people and all forces waging the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and all forms of racism. They wished the national liberation struggle of the Palestinian people every success and victory. They also expressed their hope for a speedy recovery of Mayor Bassam Shaka'a.





دارالنورس

DAR AN\_NAWRAS

## NEW PALESTINIAN CHILDREN'S BOOKS

Recently, the "Dar An-Nawras" publishing house in Beirut issued a series of short stories and a collection of poems by some distinguished Arab and Palestinian authors. The publications constitute an attempt to acquaint Palestinian and Arab children with Palestinian history and the traditions of the Palestinian people. The publications which are illustrated with colorful drawings by Arab artists follow a new approach in style, form and content. As the publishers say, it is an approach that frees the child from being presented with a solid imposed judgement. It is a return to the imagination of childhood, an effort to realize the missing dream where innocence and tranquility prevail in a fanciful and colorful imagination.

The publisher's aim is to bring forth, through the publications, a new and original view that "yields to the dream of childhood and bring in elders approaching that dream without imposing their dry moral judgements. The authors try to lay the primary steps towards this new world while being aware not to interfere with the child making up his own world. For this purpose imaginary texts, based on real-legendary ones, are used with fascinating drawings to help in the process of adding to the child's understanding as well as to the process of guidance and teaching as a whole.

In "Al-Sabar" ("The Cactus") by Jumana Al-Nu'man, the Earth speaks to all its flowers and trees. It asks one of them to leave water streams and go to the desert, where it would live in solitude. The cactus plant volunteers and hence it becomes the top summer fruit. "How Beautiful Is The World" is one in the series of short stories where nature is depicted with all its elements. The butterflies, fish, birds, flowers, trees and the cat are to give a splendid scene representing nature in its great beauty. "The Bamboo" by the Palestinian writer Yehya Yakh-luf presents the struggle for benevolence and virtue. The bamboo hates to be used for harmful ends. The farmer uses it to hit his ox while the hunter wants to make a cage from it for his bird. Only when a shepherd makes a flute of it, does it become glad.



"How Beautiful  
Is The World"

(Dalal Hatem  
/ Ali al-Mandalawi)



"Palestinian Wedding"

(Mahmoud Darwish / Nazir Naba')

"Haifa and the Seagull" by Tawfiq Fayyad mingles the future with the happy old days. "Haifa" is a Palestinian child who loves her grand-father, the fisherman, who often takes her in his boat out into the sea. One day he apologizes for not taking her with him. He tells her that he is going alone to Haifa. The child thinks that this is another girl. She becomes jealous and weeps. But the seagull tells her that the other Haifa is the city where her grand-father was born, and that he went to visit it. She calms down and dreams of going to Haifa, too.

Besides the short stories, there are some poetry selections by some Arab and Palestinian poets like Adonis, Nizar Kabbani and Mahmoud Darwish. The main theme is the dream. As Adonis says: "with the birds — about a homeland." "I do not stoop, except to embrace my homeland."

For his part, Nizar Kabbani writes about his past memories of Jaffa: "I write for children about Jaffa and its old harbor, a precious spot where its oranges light up as a tent of stars. My father's grave lies there as does my brother's."

Kabbani describes the agony of the Palestinian people:

"With sunset foreigners came

From Eastern Europe and from distant jails.  
They came like packs of wolves.  
They ruined the fruit  
and broke the branches.  
They set fire to the yards of stars."

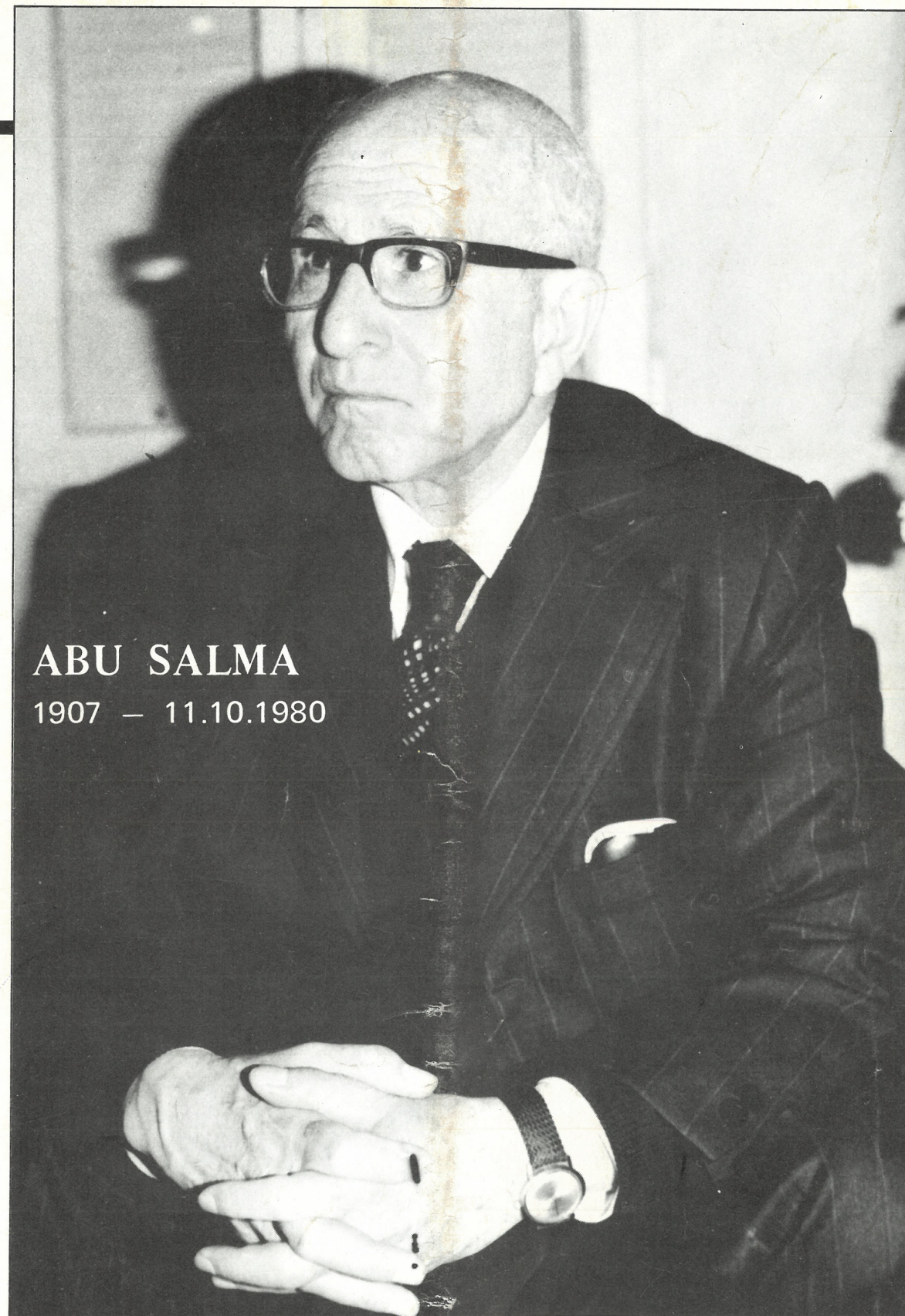
Mahmoud Darwish, the well-known Palestinian poet, portrays a Palestinian wedding which has no end:

"This is the endless wedding,  
In an endless garden,  
On an endless night.  
This is the Palestinian wedding  
When the lover does not meet his true love  
Except as a martyr or as a tramp."

The poet as a child has his own dream and his own world. He dreams of white tulips and olive branches. He is the lover whose sweetheart is his homeland. He loves life because "If I die, my mother's tears will make me feel ashamed."

The struggle to achieve the dream which represents liberty and salvation is expressed by Mahmoud Darwish when he asks the moon, "which is close to childhood and the borders of the homeland", not to steal the happy dream of the child. It is an attempt to soar into the sky and be close to the stars while looking down towards earth.





ABU SALMA  
1907 — 11.10.1980

WE MOURN THE DEATH  
OF A GREAT PALESTINIAN POET

# Palestine

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Vol. 7, No. 20



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