

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

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Palestine

**OUR
PEOPLE
LIVES!**



TO OUR READERS....

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

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

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

We hope to continue on the road to victory.



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THE BAGHDAD SUMMIT AND SADAT

Sadat is becoming more and more isolated and doesn't represent anybody but himself. The Arab Summit of Baghdad, which met from 2-5 November 1978, decided not to support his separate peace efforts. The twenty-one Arab states of the Arab League convened for the first time without Egypt. At this conference, Sadat was criticized and condemned for his single-handed "peace" initiative and the results of the Camp David accords. Sanctions against Sadat were agreed upon, in case he signs a separate "peace" accord with the Israeli expansionists.

All the summiteers agreed upon, that the Camp David accords do not fulfil the expectations of the Arabs, nor fulfil the demands and aspirations of the Palestinian People. Concerning the Palestinian part of the Camp David accords, there was a unanimous stand to refuse those results and to support the continuity of the Palestinian armed resistance against the Israeli occupation. Differences, which arose at the beginning of the conference on the issue of the condemnation of Sadat, were settled after the refusal of Sadat to receive the delegation sent to him by the Summit. Consequently, the conference restored unity and adopted unanimous decisions in a fraternal atmosphere. The conference of Baghdad can be considered as the most successful Arab summit ever.

The Baghdad Summit can be seen as an Arab demonstration against the US peace plan in the

region. It is a blow to the Camp David initiative of President Carter who hoped that other Arabs, mainly King Hussein, would join the talks. The US will have to take into consideration this Arab stand and try to exert more pressure on its Israeli allies in order to stop their expansionist policy in the region. The US has to choose between their real and oil interests in the Arab world and the expansionist policy of Israel. The Arabs cannot be treated by the US and their Israeli allies the way colonialism used to treat Red Indians or native South Africans.

The PLO was given a bigger role at this conference. The Summit reaffirmed the role of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian People, and rejected the self-rule project in the occupied territories. The Summit stressed upon the need of fulfilling the PLO's demands to establish an independent Palestinian state, and of an unconditional Israeli withdrawal from the Arab and Palestinian occupied territories. The funds allocated to the PLO are to be utilized to continue and step up Palestinian armed resistance against the Israeli occupation.

The Ninth Arab Summit of Baghdad was once again a Palestinian summit. It showed the whole world that the Palestine question still plays a central role in current Arab history. Palestine is still the momentum which moves the Arab sentiments and policies.

PALESTINE NOTES

ARAFAT RECEIVES LETTER FROM CEAUSESCU

On 12 October 1978, Yasser Arafat received Rumanian President Nicoloi Ceausescu's special envoy.

During the meeting, current developments in the region were discussed, especially the results of the Camp David Summit, as well as relations between the PLO and Rumania.

Ceausescu's special envoy also delivered a written letter to Yasser Arafat from the Rumanian President.

ARAFAT SENDS ENVOY TO KHUMAINI

On 13 October 1978, Yasser Arafat has sent a special envoy to deliver a personal message to the Iranian Shiite and opposition leader Imam Ayatollah al-Khumaini, who has recently settled in Paris.

IMPORTANT SAUDI MESSAGE TO PLO

On 14 October 1978, Arafat met with Ali Al-Shaer, the Saudi Ambassador who handed him a message from Crown Prince Fahd Ben Abdel Aziz, in which he clarified the Saudi stand towards the results of Camp David, especially the question of Jerusalem and of Palestinian national rights, including the right of self-determination and the establishment of an independent state headed by the PLO.

ARAFAT HOLDS TALKS IN LIBYA

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and General Commander of the forces



Yasser Arafat, Abu Jihad at Graduation Ceremony

of the Palestinian Revolution, met on 14 October 1978 with President Muammar Qadhafi. The meeting was attended by Abu Iyyad, Member of the Fateh Central Committee and Abu Tareq, Representative of Fateh in Libya. The meeting centered on the latest developments of the current situation in the area.

CABLE OF SUPPORT FROM LIBYAN LABOUR UNIONS

Yasser Arafat received a cable from Libya Labour and Professional Unions expressing continued support for the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO. The cable also denounced the Camp David accords, and supported the resolutions of the recent Steadfastness and Confrontation Summit which was held in Damascus.

ARAFAT CONGRATULATES KENYAN PRESIDENT

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the

PLO Executive Committee and General Commander of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution sent a cable of congratulations on 19 October 1978, to Daniel Arap Moi, on his election as President of Kenya.

The cable wished the new President health and happiness, and the Kenyan people progress.

PLO DELEGATION TO VATICAN, LETTER OF CONGRATULATION

On 18 October 1978, Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, sent a letter of congratulation to Pope John Paul II on the occasion of his election. The following is the text of the letter:

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I extend you the warmest congratulations, in the name of the Palestinian People, of the PLO and in my own name, on the occasion



*Kamal Shatila, Yasser Arafat, Muhsin Ibrahim, Yasser Abed-Rabbo, George Habash
(from left to right) at Rally against Occupation*

of the election of your Holiness as father and shepherd of the Catholic Church.

"Our people, who have been suffering for thirty years from oppression and dispersion, look towards your Ho'liness to bring peace to the land of peace, the land of Palestine, where Christians, Muslim and Jews lived together in peace for centuries.

"We take the opportunity to extend to you the warmest greetings, and pray the Almighty will protect you and keep you as the leader of peace and justice, in the hope that the right of our people will be achieved in the birthplace of the Prince of Peace."

A PLO delegation, headed by Executive Committee member Abdel Jawad Saleh, left for Rome on 21 October 1978 to attend the coronation of the new pope.

GRADUATION OF NEW FIGHTERS IN SOUTH LEBANON

The Popular Association for the Defense of South Lebanon, on 19 October 1978, celebrated the graduation of another group of fighters, in the presence of representatives of the Palestinian Revolution, the Lebanese National Move-

FATEH CENTRAL COMMITTEE HAILS BIRTH OF YEMENI SOCIALIST PARTY

The Fateh Central Committee sent a cable of congratulations to the Socialist Party of the Democratic Republic of Yemen, on the occasion of its first congress. The cable said that the birth of the Party will consolidate the Arab people's potentials in their confrontation of imperialist, Zionist and reactionary conspiracies aimed against Arab liberation movements and progressive forces.

ment (LNM) and southern popular bodies. The celebration included a military parade, and speakers praised the solidarity between the Palestinian Revolution and the LNM against Israeli-isolationist conspiracies aimed at partitioning Lebanon and striking at the LNM. At the end of the ceremony, prizes were distributed to the five most outstanding graduates.

RALLY IN SUPPORT OF PALESTINIANS UNDER OCCUPATION

On 26 October 1978, a rally was held at the Arab University of Beirut, in support of the struggle of Palestinians living under Israeli occupation, against the Camp David conspiracy, and, in particular, the "self-rule" plan.

The rally was attended by Yasser Arafat; Muhsin Ibrahim, Deputy-head of the Political Council of the Lebanese National Movement Abu Iyyad and Abu Jihad, both members of the Fateh Central Committee; George Habash, Secretary General of the PFLP; Yasser Abed-Rabbo, Head of the PLO Information Department; Ahmed Yamani (Abu Maher), member of the PFLP politburo, as well as a number of Arab Ambassadors and cadres of the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese National Movement.

Arafat addressing the rally declared: "The Camp David conspiracy is not aimed only against the Palestinians, Lebanon and Syria, but against the Arab Nation from the Atlantic to the gulf."

"An important element in restoring equilibrium in the Arab region

PALESTINE NOTES

is additional cohesion with friends, with socialist countries led by the Soviet Union," he added.

Arafat affirmed that was "not against the peace, as claimed, but against surrender."

PLO DELEGATION VISITS PEKING

A PLO delegation, led by Abul-Hol, member of the Central Committee of Fateh, arrived in Peking on 29 October 1978.

The delegation is to bring a message of Chairman Arafat to the Chairman of the Communist Party of the People's Republic of China, Hua Kuo-Feng, concerning developments in the Middle East after the Camp David agreement.

PALESTINIAN-SOVIET TALKS BEGIN IN MOSCOW

A Palestinian delegation headed by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and the General Commander of the forces of the Palestinian Revolution, arrived in Moscow on 29 October, 1978, from Damascus in response to an official invitation issued by the Soviet leadership.

The delegation includes Khaled al-Fahoum, Chairman of the Palestinian National Congress; PLO Official Spokesman Abdul Muhsen Abu Maizar, Zuhair Mohsen, Head of the PLO Military Department; Talal Naji, Head of the PLO Cultural Department; and Faiq Warrad and Saleh Ra'fat, both members of the PLO Central Council.

The PLO delegation was received at Moscow Airport by the deputy head of the international section of the CPSU Central Committee, by the head of the same department at



Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko With Chairman Arafat

the Foreign Ministry and by the President of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

Soviet talks began at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, with the Palestinian side headed by Yasser Arafat, and the Soviet side by Soviet Foreign Minister, comrade Andrei Gromyko.

Yasser Arafat presented the PLO's view-point regarding current and anticipated events in the region. The Soviet side expressed their high appreciation of this analysis and confirmed that the points of view of both parties were in agreement regarding all issues discussed, particularly the Camp David accords and the latter's violation of Palestinian, Arab and international legitimacy.

Comrade Gromyko affirmed to the Palestinian delegation the USSR's firm and principled stand in support of the just struggle

waged by the Arab people to liberate their land, and in support of the Palestinian people and their inalienable national rights, particularly their right to return, to exercise self-determination and to establish their independent state over their national soil, under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

Comrade Gromyko also reiterated the Soviet Union's absolute support for the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation, and expressed his confidence in the inevitable victory of the just Arab cause.

Addressing Arafat, Gromyko added: "the Soviet leadership and people stand by your side and will not abandon you until you realize your just national goals, and will offer all support to your just struggle against the Zionist aggressors and their allies, who only dream of expansion and domination at the expense of the Arab Nation."

ARAFAT:

CAMP DAVID ENDANGERS NOT ONLY PLO BUT THE WHOLE ARAB NATION

The following is Yasser Arafat's interview with Monte Carlo radio station, which was broadcast on Tuesday 24 October:

Question: Mr. President, all three Steadfastness and Confrontation Summits failed to stop President Sadat's initiative, and to prevent Egyptian negotiations from heading for Washington to sign the peace treaty. And Washington is now openly seeking to convince the Palestinians and Arabs to accept the second Camp David agreement, i.e. to accept the "self-rule" plan. Meanwhile, PLO supporters have announced their rejection of this plan in various conferences, mainly at Beit Hanina and Gaza. But, will all these efforts, activities and conferences succeed in foiling the Camp David accords related to "self-rule", and how will you, Mr. President, confront this issue which directly affects the PLO?

Yasser Arafat:

First of all, I object to the title "President". I always prefer being addressed as "brother Abu Ammar". Second, the self-rule plan, which is one of the most dangerous results of Camp David, harms not only the PLO and the Palestinian people, but also the whole Arab Nation.

We are now at a historic turning-point, the implication of which is that this Arab Nation will be or will not be; that this Arab Nation,



which includes 150 million people, will impose its own will and future, or accept a new colonialism and containment, and a US-imperialist-Zionist hegemony over the Arab region.

We are now entering the 14th year of our struggle; and our people are entering the 62nd year of their struggle. Our people have struggled and continue to struggle, generation after generation. There is not one single family that does not have

a martyr, a prisoner or an injured person among its members. Our people are known for their heroism and victories. A few days ago, Menachem Begin said something important: that the most dangerous thing facing the Zionist movement is the PLO, and that he wants to defeat it.

Let Begin understand that he will not be able to defeat the Palestinian Revolution. Let him learn from the facts, for when he moved a third of his army, on the

STEADFASTNESS FRONT IS A STRONG CURRENT IN OUR ARAB NATION



orders of Brzezinski (who at the beginning of this year said "Bye bye PLO), he thought that he could destroy the Palestinian Revolution in the space of six hours. But after eight days he was the one who asked for a cease-fire, not me. Gur admitted that, and when he was asked about his losses, said: "what could I do if I had before me people who want to die?"

It is important that we should understand all these things well, before you ask me whether the Steadfastness and Confrontation conference is able to stop Camp David or not, for the historic turning-point which the Arab nation is facing cannot be looked at in the short run.

I would like to tell you that a few days ago they announced that they would undertake to rearrange matters for the "self-rule" plan. Faced with the massive outcry against "self-rule" they began trying to bribe our people, for they realized that this people are daily showing more firmness and more attachment to their goals. The Americans will retreat again against their own will.

For this reason, we are creating new equations; whether they like it or not, our steadfastness will create them and the Steadfastness and Confrontation conference will create them. For that conference is not merely a grouping of five parties, but a sweeping current in this Arab Nation, represented by the Egyptian Nasserite deputy, Kamal Ahmad, by the members of the Egyptian Revolutionary

Council, by the Nationalist Progressive Unionist grouping, and by the Egyptian army and people.

Q: Among the equations you mentioned is the one regarding the occupied territories. Western observers divide the West Bank and Gaza population into three groups: PLO supporters, King Hussein supporters and independents. But those who rejected the "self-rule" and other proposals went beyond these three groups. What if some of these groups should support "self-rule"?

A: First, I would like to tell those who invent these divisions that our people inside and outside form one tightly-knit bloc, and that these divisions which Carter, Begin and other lackeys of imperialism put forth are only meant to realize their objectives, mainly the objective of settler-colonialism which represents the last stage of colonialism, and which will be ended by our militants in this Arab region.

Most of the Western press serves the interests for world Zionism and imperialism, and does not transmit the true picture. It in fact imposed a black-out on the great uprising which took place in the occupied territories against Camp David. The answer of our people- who they thought would accept the "bone" thrown their way- was a clear expression of their rejection of Camp David and its participants, who conspire against our cause. Our people teach their leadership and cadres about struggle against imperialism, Zionism and agents and traitors. Therefore, these people,

whether they are in the West Bank, in Gaza, in the U.S.A., Australia, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria or Egypt, utter one single unified word. This people who have lost everything, have succeeded in creating the greatest Revolution, after the Vietnamese Revolution. In 1973, in Berlin, the Vietnamese handed me the flag of International Revolution, and our Revolution is loyal to it. When I went to the UN in 1974, I said that I was not talking in the name of the Palestinian Revolution and people only, but in the name of revolutionaries the world over and in the name of all oppressed peoples.

Q: It is now obvious that the USA is stressing that the PLO should accept Security Council resolution 242 in order to participate in negotiations. Saunders even hinted that the USA would accept that the PLO should say "we accept 242 but we have reservations." What is your stand on these suggestions?

A: The US asking the PLO to accept 242 proves that they cannot ignore the PLO. This request was put to me a while ago, but does this resolution mention the rights and cause of the Palestinian people? It only refers to them as "refugees", and the USA is actively trying to have the UN pass resolutions that are in harmony with its policies, without giving any consideration to the rights of this people.

In this context, I wonder why they do not hold to resolution 3236 or 3237? Instead they repeat



Kissinger's record: "It is only possible to talk with the PLO if it recognizes 242." This only means American commitment to supporting Israel, and its lack of commitment to international resolutions since 1947.

Q: What can you say about Palestinian commando action?

A: We in the PLO stand with international legitimacy, and we entered the United Nations with the support of this legitimacy. After our victory in South Lebanon, when they attempted to put a distance between us and international legitimacy, I declared the Revolution's acceptance of the U.S. - Soviet communique, issued in October 1977. We have never been nihilistic, and we never will be, for nihilism means defeatism. The Revolution deals with reality, and the Palestinian National Council resolved that it is the right of the P.L.O. to establish its independent state on any part of Palestinian land liberated, or from which the enemy withdraws. The Council also resolved that it is the right to participate in all international conferences which deal with an overall and just solution of the Palestinian question, enabling the Palestinian people to practise their national rights in complete freedom in their homeland.

Q: I recently detected signs of the beginning of the unification of the Palestinian Revolution, which some have described as the practical answer to the Camp David accords. What about this?

A: The question is not one of unification or integration; what is important is unification within the context of specific goals of the entire Palestinian people and all its institutions, all of whom say "Yes to the PLO and to the National Charter." Thus there is a certain unity which constitutes the basis we agree on. What we want from the current meetings is that they lead to agreement on a programme for the coming phase, which we call the post-Camp David phase. Last Friday, the Palestinian leadership agreed on this programme, which will be laid before the next session of the Palestinian National Council and before our entire people, wherever they are found, for their approval.

There exists something else: organizational unity, such as that represented in the National Council, the Central Council, the Executive Committee and military command. As is known, all Palestinian military forces are responsible to a single military command. This unity exists in spite of small differences and difficulties, which are to be expected in view of the situation.

Q: What can you say about your visit to Jordan, which was described as a failure and what about relations with Iraq?

A: The visit to Jordan was a success and its results were excellent. We will be forming a committee to continue the Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue, and I hope that this committee will be successful. All of this has been discussed by

the Palestinian leadership and the Executive Committee, and we hope it will bear fruit soon.

Iraq is a different matter, and unfortunately what happened between them and us was something painful, but I hope that the Baghdad Summit will be an occasion for a reassessment of what they did to us. I have heard indirectly that they have this intention, and I hope that this will develop to the point of actions and not just words.

As for the Baghdad summit, I have grown accustomed to being neither pessimistic nor optimistic regarding Arab Summit conferences the results will be commensurate with our efforts and our struggle in any conference. Rabat, for example, I consider a success, in spite of the unseen presence of Kissinger, which permeated the conference, even though, of course, he was not there.

Q: What can you say about Lebanon?

A: First, I would like to express my pleasure at the results of the Beiteddine conference. I consider it to have had positive results on the Lebanese and Arab levels. The meaning of Beiteddine is that it said no to international interference in an Arab country. This is an important and indeed critical point. You know of these unnatural voices which called for internationalization and other things. I declare: Beiteddine means one thing, which is that there is an Arab decision regarding an internal Arab matter.

Q: What can you say about Iranian accusations against the PLO?

A: What I can say is that I am with the Iranian people and support their struggle for their rights, this people who march with banners saying in Arabic "Revolution Until Victory". Whose slogan is this? It is the slogan of the PLO and of Fateh. This certainly should be as an answer to Brzezinski and others who said "Bye-bye PLO".... In any case we are not behind these demonstrations; what is "behind" them is the oppression from which the Iranian people are suffering.

are your clothes? What did you bring with you? 'Jewish workers there receive IL 100 monthly and are offered only the main meal and a cup of coffee daily. Also they are offered old clothes. Life in the Soviet kolkhoz is one hundred times better, for it is usually supplied with everything you want, and life there is considered better than life in the city and more quiet. What makes matters worse in the Kibbutz, are the practices of the officials. They take most of the money and assistance to the Kibbutz for their own. They are very fanatical. Any word of criticism against Zionism or Israel might lead one to lose his life. We are, simply, Jews. We did not know the meaning of Zionism or its principles."

The Weinman brothers could not agree with life in the Kibbutz, so they left it to look for their parents and some friends and relatives.

"We met many Soviet Jews and got much information from them. They have the same opinion about the situation and life there as we do. But they cannot make any criticism. A famous incident happened in 1975. There was a Jewish agency which used to facilitate the emigration of Soviet Jews to the United States. This did not please the Zionist movement. It began to increase pressure on the Jews, wherever they are, to emigrate to Israel only. Then about a hundred educated Soviet Jews, who occupy various jobs and high posts in Israel, called for a demonstration to stress the principles of democracy and the right of every Jew to emigrate to wherever he wants.



At Press Conference in Beirut

DISMISSAL FROM JOBS

"Zionist intelligence service dismissed them from their jobs and cut off all the financial assistance and the privileges they used to have. They could not resist and were forced to surrender and keep their mouths shut about their democratic demands. Only then did the Israeli government and intelligence allow them to return to their jobs on condition that they forget all that they had said, in other words, to keep their mouths shut. Indeed, many of the Soviet Jews are weeping and wish they could get back home.

"These people we met, fully explained to us the treatment of Zionism and life in Israel. They advised us not to criticize Zionism or confront it, but seek for any devious ways and means so as to escape from Israel. Even the so-called 'human' societies with UN connections in Israel consider the struggle of Jews against Zionism illegal, claiming that Israel is the most 'democratic' country in the world. Many persons, therefore, have realized that struggle against Zionism from inside is difficult and so resorted to silence.

"We met Begin when he was in the opposition. Also we met

members of the Liberal Party. We found them all false Jews, very fanatic about Zionism. An ordinary Jew wants a peaceful quiet life, but the Zionist plans we knew in Israel are plans of expansion and killing. We found ourselves unable to live with these principles. In fact, this is what the majority of the Jews feel.

RACISM

"When a new immigrant arrives in Israel, as we learnt and experienced, he is struck by the scale of nationalist and racial fanaticism. Jews are described as the best, most pure and intelligent race. They, only, deserve life because they are the elite. Further, you find distinctions among Jews themselves: Western and Oriental Jews, 'black' and 'white' Jews, last of all you find the Arab Jews who are treated by Zionists are 'dogs'."

After this description by both twin brothers, Leonid said that "after we had left the Rokhama Kibbutz, we were taken to 'Olban Otsi Oul' in Jerusalem, so as to learn the Hebrew language. The officials in this center are agents of the Israeli intelligence, the Shin Beth. The director of the center, Jeania Ghilat, has close contacts with the Israeli Foreign Ministry, mainly the information section by which she is directed. Don't wonder



about how we got this information. We were considered by the Zionist officials as 'easy prey', so that they might use us as tools for their propaganda, mainly against the Soviet Union.

"After spending 25 days in Alban Otsi Oul, we realized that Israel is not the state we can live in. We were refused any job without going through political channels. We were not considered as Israeli citizens though we were given identification to show that we were.

PRESSURE BY THE SECRET SERVICE

"Israeli intelligence actively tried to keep us quiet and to prevent us from exposing the crimes of the Zionist state which we witnessed throughout our stay in the 'Promised Land'. The big 'Mafia' politicians in turn began to offer us various propositions, but to no avail. When these also failed, the Israeli authorities began using all sorts of arbitrary practices to make us submit to their demands. Having tried all possible means, they left us 'in the street'. Meanwhile, we were receiving assistance from some relatives and friends."

FOREIGN JEWS PRESSED INTO ZIONIST ARMY

Leonid said that he had a document concerning an Israeli law which forces Jews to serve in the Israeli army even though they had not yet received Israeli citizenship or residence in Israel. He hinted that this law is not known yet in Europe; when it is known, he said, it will expose the assumed 'democracy' of Israel. As an example, Leonid mentioned the following incident. He said:

"An American Jew went to Poland to get a visa from the Israeli

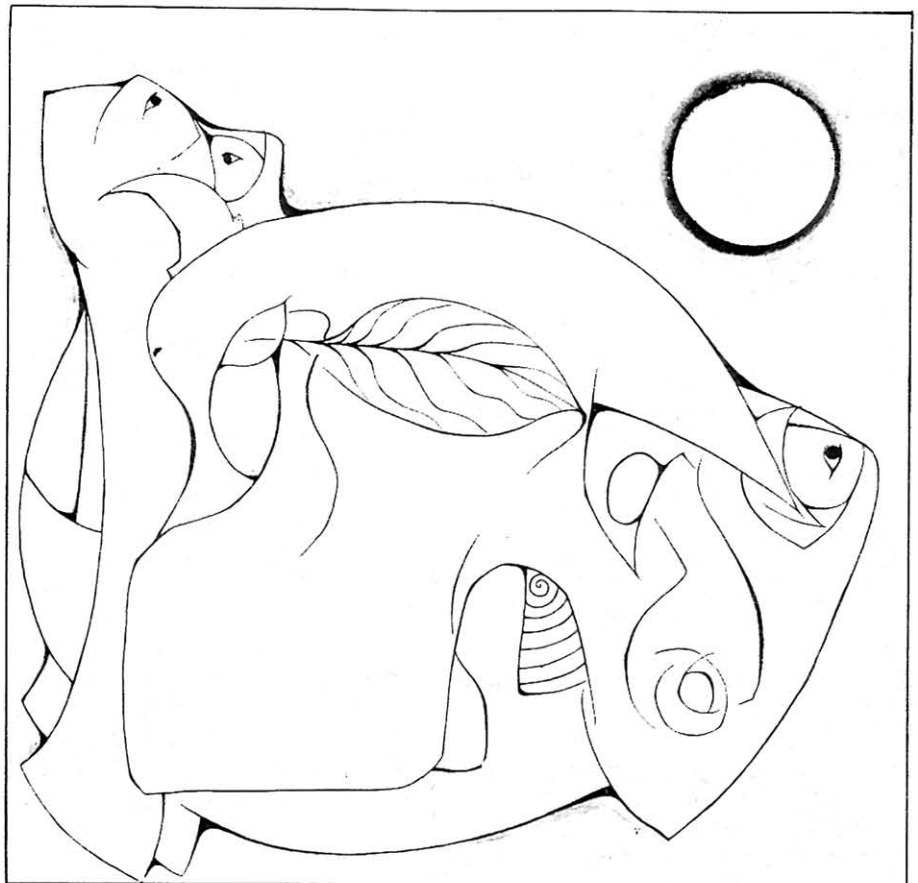
embassy there, so as to visit his mother who lives in Israel. But on the first day of his arrival, he was called up for compulsory service in the army. He refused and appealed to the military court showing a photocopy of his visitor's visa. The military court rejected his appeal and judged that being a Jew he had to serve in the army. This incident has become an unwritten law in Israel and applicable to any Jew visiting the country, even though he might not have received Israeli citizenship or permanent or temporary residence there."

BEATEN

Concerning their own case, Leonid said that Israeli medical authorities gave them reports attesting their disability to serve in the army for health reasons. However, the authorities refused to excuse them officially from service in the army so as to prevent them from leaving the country. They spent two years till they were able to get that exemption.

The Weinman brothers said that they then went to the US consulate

in Tel Aviv demanding visas, "but Israeli intelligence intervened in the case and allowed us to leave only to Greece. We went to the American embassy there and filled applications for immigrant visas. But Israeli intelligence were also following us. They put us in a dark room, beat us, and took us back to Israel. Again, we left Israel, but to Turkey this time. Once, while we were having lunch at a restaurant there, we ordered a light drink. The quantity we drank was so little. We did not know what had happened then. All that we knew was that we found ourselves in our hotel with our Laissez-passers and money stolen. We are sure that Israeli intelligence had done that so as to force us to go back to Israel. We went to the Turkish political police to help us. But they put us in prison. There, we met a Palestinian. He talked to us and we know that he is very different from the image of the Palestinians we were shown by the Zionists. The discussion with him made us change our minds concerning the Palestinian people and cause."



FOLLOWING CAMP DAVID:



PALESTINIANS IN OCCUPIED PALESTINE REJECT "SELF-RULE" SWINDLE

On 20 October 1978, the occupied Gaza Strip witnessed one of its next impressive political demonstrations since 1967.

Fifteen hundred Gazans, including the town's mayor, rejected the Camp David accords charging the agreements give no rights to the Palestinians.

"The Camp David agreements deny the rights of the Palestinian people to freedom and self-determination," said a joint statement issued at the end of the meeting.

The statement affirmed that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is the sole representative of the Palestinians, and accused the framework agreements signed at Camp David of "undermining the unity of the Palestinian people." The occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip would constitute an autonomous region under the agreements,

and the Palestinians say, autonomy would kill hopes for full independence.

The statement said the Camp

David accords neglected the most basic Palestinian demands — that Israeli settlement in occupied territory cease, and that Israel return Arab East Jerusalem.





Mass Rallies in Support for PLO in Sakhnin (Israel)...



The Mayor of Ramallah, Karim Khalaf, said he and two other West Bank mayors — Bassam Shaka'a of Nablus and Fahd Qawasmeh of Hebron — were stopped at Gaza's city limits by the Israeli army and prevented from attending the session.

The meeting took place as Harold Saunders, the U.S. undersecretary of state for the Near East, was meeting with Prime Minister Menachem Begin in Jerusalem.

Earlier, Saunders, during his visit to Jordan, reportedly "invited 15 personalities living in Jordan" to a meeting in an attempt to win their support for the "self-rule" swindle. Most of them rejected the invitation, while, according to Jordanian newspapers, seven attending the meeting told Saunders that they rejected the Camp David plan for administrative autonomy.

ISRAELI CIRCLES CONVINCED: WEST BANK PEOPLE REJECT "SELF-RULE" SCHEME

On 13 October 1978, the French news agency "AFP" reported from Jerusalem:

"In the circles close to the military government in the West Bank, it is believed that the scheme of autonomy will be rejected by all known political personalities of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

"At the same time, it is underlined that these notables and political men represent the predominant aspirations of the three major towns of the West Bank: Ramallah, Nablus and Hebron, whose populations are highly politicized.

"In return, specialists on Arab affairs of the Israeli newspaper 'Yedioth Aharonoth' confirm an

intensified activity manifested by 'the political clubs in the West Bank which have always constituted the active centers of Palestinian nationalism, and which for a long time have given expression to political opinion in these territories'. Among these 'clubs' are 'The Association of University Graduates' and the 'Union of Associations of Professionals' which have their seats in the three major urban centers of the West Bank and in Jerusalem, says the newspaper.

"In each of these clubs, opposition towards 'self-rule' is total and reaches as far as considering resistance by force to smash any project aiming at applying this kind of government."



GENERAL STRIKE IN WEST BANK

Our people in the occupied territories continues to express its rejection of the Camp David agreements and its protest against the "self-rule" scheme on all popular and organizational levels.

On 10 October 1978, Karim Khalaf, Mayor of Ramallah, met with the Israeli liaison officer in the occupied West Bank and affirmed his rejection of the Camp David accords and the "self-rule" plan.

Khalaf pointed out that the Camp David accords will not lead to peace, but rather are an obstacle to peace in the Middle East. He also said that the Palestinian people totally reject the "self-rule" plan, as it is only a further phase of occupation by the Zionists. He went on to say that to achieve peace in the Middle East, the PLO should be recognized as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, there should be complete withdrawal from all Arab lands occupied since the 1967 war and the establishment of an independent Palestinian Arab state under the leadership of the PLO.

National committees, popular organizations and unions from all parts of the occupied territories, on 10 October 1978, issued a communique condemning the Camp David accords and Sadat's capitulation. The communique affirmed the popular organizations' stand in



confronting and resisting all conspiracies ignoring the PLO and the Palestinian people's rights. The organizations also called for a general strike against the Camp David accords and the "self-rule" scheme. The strike went into effect on 12 October 1978.

Representatives of Islamic and Christian unions and women's clubs

... in occupied West Bank



and other organizations met in Jerusalem at the end of October, and issued a communique condemning the Camp David accords which, they declared, aim at isolating Egypt from the Arab Front and liquidating the Palestinian cause. The communique added that the accords obviously violate resolutions of the Rabat and Algiers Arab Summit conferences.

ARAB AND ISLAMIC WORLD SUPPORTS PLO STANCE

SYRIA AND IRAQ SIGN "NATIONAL CHARTER FOR JOINT ACTION"

On October 27 Syria and Iraq signed the "National Charter For Joint Action" after talks between Iraqi President Ahmad Hassan al-Bakr and President Hafez Assad of Syria in the Iraqi capital, Baghdad.

The charter was prompted by the two countries historic responsibilities and, as stated in the official declaration, by their "awareness of the great dangers facing the Arab nation because of the imperialist-Zionist alliance," which the charter goes on to say "became more dangerous with the signing of the treacherous agreements between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy".

The charter covers all political, military, economic, cultural and other fields of cooperation to achieve the closest form of unionist relations. The most significant, in relation to the balance of forces in the region, is that both countries agreed to form a military cooperation committee to draw up a joint defence agreement as the basis for full military union.

The Palestine Central Council of the PLO (PCC) welcomed the reconciliation between Syria and Iraq.

Khaled al-Fahoum, chairman of the Palestine National Council, said the PCC sees the move as an important step towards consolidating the Arab front opposed to Egypt's peace policy, which he referred to as "the Camp David conspiracy."



Syrian President Assad and Iraqi President Bakr Meeting in Baghdad

IN LIBYA,...

Yasser Arafat also received a cable from the Technical and Workers' Unions in Libya expressing support for the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people and the Palestinian Revolution, and condemning the Camp David accords. The cable also expressed approval of the resolutions of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Summit conference which recently took place in Damascus.

IN JORDAN....

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS CONDEMN "SELF-RULE" PLAN

In September 1978, national organizations and patriotic personalities in Jordan together issued a communique condemning the Camp David accords. The communique also condemned any separate

agreement concluded between Israel and Egypt which would lead to the isolation of Egypt from the Arab nation, and which would ignore the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The communique appealed to the Arab nation to restore its solidarity and unify itself, particularly Iraq and Syria, as well as the main factions of the Palestinian Resistance. It also requested the freezing of differences of opinion and the establishment of the Eastern Front by Syria, Jordan, Iraq and the PLO. Finally the communique called on the Jordanian government to join the Steadfastness Front and restore civil liberties, so as to confront any attempt to establish "self-rule" in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

GAMASSI RESIGNS AMID ARRESTS IN THE EGYPTIAN ARMY

Informed sources in Cairo repor-

ted on 9 October, that Lt. General Abdul-Ghani Gamassi had resigned from his new post as military advisor to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. This move comes after Gamassi's recent talks with Israel and his refusal to accept Sadat's capitulation to the enemy. At U.S. insistence, Sadat accepted Gamassi's resignation due to the fact that the latter was unyielding in his approach at the Camp David Summit.



General Gamassi

HEAD OF JERUSALEM ISLAMIC BODY CONDEMNS CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

In an interview with the Jordanian newspaper *Al-Dustur*, Sheikh Helmi Muhtasib, Head of the Supreme Islamic Committee in Jerusalem, condemned the Camp David accords for disregarding Palestinian and Arab rights as well as the Arab character of the Holy city. He commended the Palestinian people's resistance and solidarity inside occupied Palestine despite pressure imposed on them by the Zionist authorities.

Sheikh Muhtasib went on to say that the "self-rule" plan is unacceptable, as Palestine does not belong to the Israelis.

ISLAMIC LEAGUE: "LIBERATE JERUSALEM"

The Constituent Assembly of

the Islamic World League issued a communique in Mecca on 22 October 1978, confirming the Arab and Islamic identity of Palestine and the Palestinian people's right to protect Jerusalem and its holy sites. The communique reiterated the League's commitment to UN and Arab Summit resolutions which confirm that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, it further condemned the Camp David accords which recognise the Israeli occupation, and called upon the General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference Organization to hold an urgent meeting of the Islamic states' Foreign Ministers to counter the dangers threatening Jerusalem. Finally, the communique declared its agreement with Yasser Arafat that this year's pilgrimage (Hajj)

should be under the slogan of "the liberation of Jerusalem".

ISLAMIC LEAGUE ACCEPTS ARAFAT CALL FOR MEETING ON JERUSALEM

In response to a call by Yasser Arafat, the Secretariat of the Islamic League held a meeting on 18 October 1978 to discuss the future of Jerusalem and the dangers threatening it since the Camp David agreements.

The PLO delegate to the meeting brought with him a letter and a cable from Arafat with regard to Jerusalem, to the Secretariat of the Islamic League.

MESSAGE BY MEMBERS OF THE EGYPTIAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

Prominent Egyptian politicians and officials who were members of the Revolutionary Council, which led the Revolution in July 1952, addressed an appeal to President Sadat on 12 October 1978 to renounce the implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli accord signed at Camp David.

"This accord," they declared, "is contrary to the interests of the Egyptian people as well as those of all other Arab peoples. We, as politicians who participated in the realisation of the glorious Egyptian Revolution of 1952, aspire as do all Egyptians to peace and the liberation of the territories under the yoke of the Israel occupation.

"At the same time, we know that there is a great difference between authentic peace, based on justice, the guarantee of security and national sovereignty — a peace which restores rights to those entitled to them — and a false peace which neither restores rights nor establishes stability, and which only abandons the fruits of past struggle

together with hopes for the future.

"Thus we believe that it is our patriotic task to declare that the documents signed at Camp David are incompatible with all that the President of the Republic had declared earlier, and that they virtually do not differ in anything from the 'peace plan' proposed earlier by Begin.

"In spite of all the aspirations of the Egyptian people and of all other Arab peoples, these documents do not even include a promise from Israel to withdraw its troops from the occupied territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. They mention neither the rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination nor an Israeli undertaking to halt the establishment of new settlements in the occupied territories. Nor do they mention the PLO, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, nor the restitution to the Arabs of the Eastern sector of Jerusalem, where the holy places of Islam are situated."

WORLD-WIDE PROTESTS

ANTI-CAMP DAVID PROTESTS IN INDIA,...

Palestinian and Indian students protesting against the Camp David agreement, on 23 October 1978, took over the office of the Arab League mission in New Delhi for a day.

The students entered the office shouting anti-Sadat slogans and plastered the walls with posters. The demonstrators charged the Camp David agreement ignored the Palestinian issue and said no peace could be achieved without a just solution for the Palestinian question.

IN TURKEY,...

Yasser Arafat received, among many others, a cable from Palestinian students in Istanbul condemning the Camp David accords and affirming support for the Palestinian Revolution and the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.



Protests in Front of Arab League Office in New Delhi

ISRAEL TO CONTINUE WEST BANK SETTLEMENTS

Amidst Western media speculation as to whether Egypt might withdraw from its sell-out talks in Washington if Israel did not agree in principle to the need for its ultimate withdrawal from all occupied Arab land, Zionist authorities have made it clear that they intend to expand their settlements in occupied Palestine and the Golan Heights.

At a rally in Tel Aviv on 26 October 1978, Prime Minister Begin declared: "The Jewish people have an unshakable right to settle anywhere within the land of Israel, in

'Judea and Samaria' (West Bank) and the Gaza Strip. This right has been exercised and will be exercised."

Israeli government officials later on pointed out that Begin was not reacting emotionally to the "fanatic rally" in Tel Aviv, but in fact "Begin only secured cabinet approval for a revised draft peace treaty with Egypt by agreeing to expand Jewish settlements on the West Bank and in the Syrian Golan Heights." ("AP" and "Reuter" 26 October 1978).

The Israeli cabinet has approved "plans for 700 new homes to be built on the West Bank. A new road is also to be built linking the settlements, and a large water storage tank is to be erected in the Golan Heights" ("The Times", 26 October 1978).

The U.S. government for its part has been giving placebo statements to save the image it has been trying to create of itself in the West as the "peacemaker" in the region whose sole interest is to see the respect of "human rights" in the Middle East.

PROTEST RALLY IN NEW YORK AGAINST CAMP DAVID

Demonstrators against the Camp David accords delivered messages to the U.S., Israeli and Egyptian missions to the United Nations during a protest march in New York City on September 23. The messages criticized the pact for ignoring the central issue in the Mideast conflict, the Palestinian national question, and declared that this question can only be solved by realization of Palestinian national rights.

The demonstrators protested in particular the role of U.S. President Jimmy Carter in the negotiations; the marchers chanted "Carter, your Camp David Pact won't bring peace and that's a fact." In banners, placards and speeches they demanded that the U.S. government stop its aid to Israel.

The march began with a rally in front of the United Nations, where Hassan Abdul Rahman of the Palestine Liberation Organization's U.N. office told some 200 demonstrators

that only the PLO represents the Palestinian people, and that peace is not possible until the people have their national rights.

Sheila Ryan, speaking for the Palestine Solidarity Committee, which organized the event in coordination with Arab community groups, declared that if Carter were genuinely interested in peace in the Middle East, he would stop U.S. aid to Israel and arms shipments to the region. "Carter is a false prophet of peace," Ryan said. "This is not a peace but a pact for a new kind of war against the Palestinian people."

The demonstrators bore Palestinian flags and colorful banners, including one proclaiming, "No to the Camp David Pact; Yes to Palestinian National Rights." As they marched through crowds of Saturday shoppers the protestors chanted, "Carter, Carter, we're no fools: Sadat and Begin are your tools."



Pro-Palestinian Demonstration in New York

Accordingly, US President Carter expressed his "concern" while White House spokesman Hodding Carter declared: "we are deeply disturbed but we can't comment on the issue." Nevertheless, despite his "concern", President Carter went ahead to press Egypt to sign the separate treaty with Israel. A treaty at whose expense?

The picture behind the smoke-screen of US hypocritical statements and token Egyptian objections is that the so-called "peace treaty" is being concluded at the expense of the Arab and Palestinian people, and that occupation continues to form the cornerstone of Zionist policy.



FOLLOWING CAMP DAVID

NOBEL "PEACE" PRIZE — WHY NOT PINOCHET NEXT?



Following the award of the "Nobel Peace Prize" to Begin and Sadat, one must again note the perverse concept of "peace" used by imperialism, its media and other propaganda instruments like the Western-controlled Nobel Peace Prize Committee (whose money originates from one of the pioneers of imperialist arms industry and business).

One must not forget that the US Secretary of State Kissinger himself was awarded the prize, just while his office was staging the murder of the Allende Government and the fascist massacres in Chile, and while Vietnam was still burning under the US bombs, with the US stooge regime of Thieu preparing for fresh acts of aggression.

In the case of President Sadat, one may ask, then, what he has been awarded the prize for. For his capitulation to the interests of the US? For his betrayal of the interests of his and all the Arab people

and Palestinian rights? Or for the muzzling of the press, all patriots and democracy in Egypt; or may be even for the brutal killing of hundreds of hungry rioters?

Anyhow, nobody indeed could have been found more worthy to receive and carry the highest decoration of imperialist peace propaganda than Begin: the mass terrorist of Deir Yassin and other massacres against defenceless Palestinian villages; the Ultra-Zionist whose entire political philosophy is centered on Jewish elitism, the victory of violence and the legality of the "right of the stronger one." The "anti"-fascist, whose only lesson he learned from the Nazi holocaust is, that henceforth "Jewish blood", as he always says, should be dear and no longer be shed unpunished, while instead other blood, Palestinian, Lebanese and other Arab blood, should be cheap and shed without end.

After the award to the terrorist

Begin, it will be feasible for the CIA and the Nobel Committee to envisage their next candidates for their "Peace" Prize: Somoza, the Shah-in-Shah, Smith, or may be - for the "appeasement" of the people of Chile - Pinochet.'

**"THE TIMES":
A NOBEL PRIZE
WINNER WHO
KILLED HUNDREDS
OF CIVILIANS**

The British daily "The Times", in its issue of 28 October 1978, posed the question why Begin was awarded the "Nobel Peace Prize" commenting: "One cannot help believing that this deprives the Nobel Prize of much of its value. The most spectacular enterprise undertaken by Mr. Menachim Begin is the invasion of South Lebanon by Israel in last March: An operation which resulted in hundreds dead, most of them civilians."

OCCUPATION DIARY

NEW ACTS OF DESECRATION IN HAIFA

The Zionist enemy is going ahead with its acts of desecration against Christian and Muslim holy sites in occupied Palestine, with the tacit cooperation of the agent Suheil Shukri, who was appointed by the Israeli authorities as responsible for Islamic sites in Haifa.

The most recent act of vandalism was against the Shaykh Ezzedine al Qassam cemetery in the village of al Shaykh near Haifa.

In this context, the Zionist enemy is reported to have recently carried out acts of desecration against the small Mosque in Haifa, the Muslim eastern cemeteries and the cemeteries in al Raml station in Haifa, as well as in al Tireh, the Islamic sites in the Nabi Sannan region, and the Muslim cemeteries in the Majd al Lujun, all of which were transformed into rubbish dumps by Israeli settlers.

PEOPLE OF HEBRON PROTEST ZIONIST DESECRATION OF MOSQUE

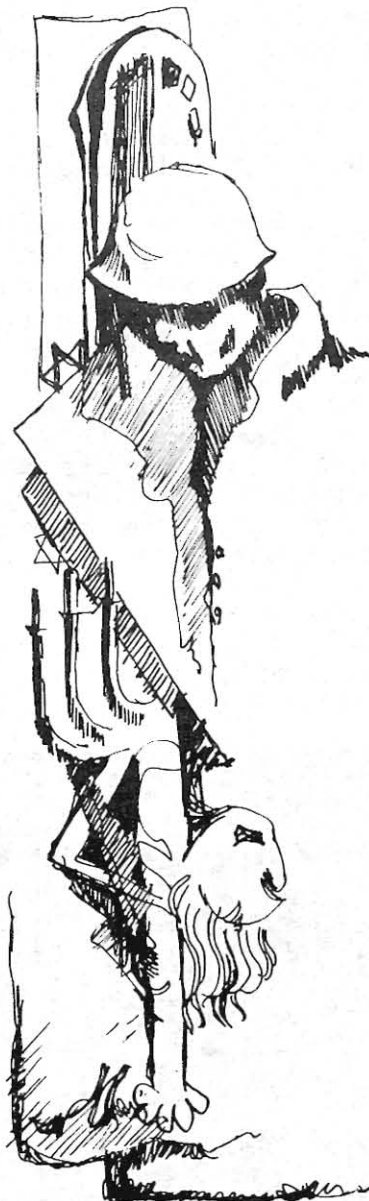
A state of bitter anger has spread through the occupied West Bank city of Hebron and the neighbouring villages due to an assault by a group of Zionists settlers on Palestinians inside the Ibrahimi Mosque. The desecration of the mosque continued till the early hours of 19 October 1978.

The people of Hebron have strongly condemned this act of violence and closed their shops in protest. Meanwhile, the Israeli

occupation authorities have contacted notables of the city in an attempt to calm the situation down.

NEWSPAPER BANNED

The occupation authorities gave orders on 22/10 to halt publication of the Jerusalem newspaper *Al-Shaab* for two days, for opposing Zionist policies, for considering the



PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and for rejecting the "self-rule" plan.

TWO GAZA COLLABORATORS EXECUTED

According to reports from occupied Palestine, two prominent collaborators with the Israeli military occupation were recently executed by Palestinian revolutionaries. The first, Mohammad Suleiman al-Azaiza, Mayor of Deir al-Balah, died in hospital from gunshot wounds after a recent assassination attempt.

The other collaborator, Mahmoud al-Sha'ar, was executed in Rafah, where the occupation authorities had supported him extensively in his efforts to justify, legitimize and strengthen their military rule. He was a member of the Rafah Municipal Council.

Another leading Gaza collaborator with the enemy, Shaykh Hashem al-Khazendar, Mufti of Gaza, was recently attacked in an assassination attempt.

These three attacks on known quislings mark the first time since the Camp David accords that collaborators with the enemy have been executed. The deaths of al-Azaiza and Shaer, and the attempt on the life of Khazendar, are an unmistakable warning against individuals in occupied Palestine who have or may have contemplated standing against the unanimous position of the Palestinian people, both in exile and under occupation, as regards the US/Israeli/Sadat plan for "self-rule" and permanent Zionist occupation.

OCCUPATION DIARY

PALESTINIAN DETAINEES BEGIN HUNGER STRIKES

In late October, Palestinian detainees have started a hunger-strike in protest against their cruel and inhuman treatment by the Israeli authorities in Asqalan prison.

The detainees called on the UN Secretary General, the Human Rights Commission and the International Red Cross to put an end to the fascist treatment of around 1,540 detainees.

Meanwhile, the detainees' relatives recently staged a demonstration in front of the Israeli military governor's office and called on the Red Cross to save their sons, who are being subjected to the worst forms of torture in Israeli jails.

In Jerusalem, a delegation representing Women's Organizations in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and mothers of Palestinian prisoners sent a memorandum on 11 October 1978 to foreign consulates, Red Cross representatives, International Press representatives, the International Human Rights Committee, and the Secretary General of the United Nations. Dr. Kurt Waldheim, on the deteriorating medical situation of Palestinian detainees in the Israeli prisons.

MORE ARRESTS

The Zionist authorities have continued their repressive acts against our people and militants inside the occupied territories. Thus, a military court in Ramallah sentenced Sha'er Asaad to two months' imprisonment, and a suspended sentence of three years, on charges of selling a prohibited book on the Palestinian cause.

The same court also sentenced Ata Saleh Ali Tomine to nine years' imprisonment and Saleh Arrah Shukairan to seven years' imprisonment. Both of them were charged with collaborating with the Palestinian Revolution.

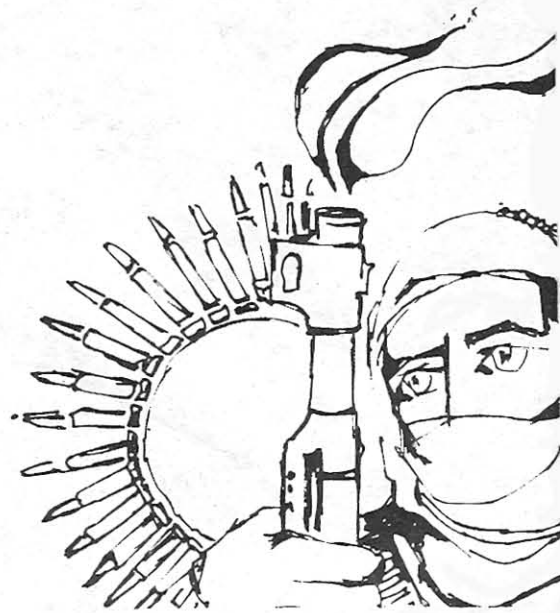
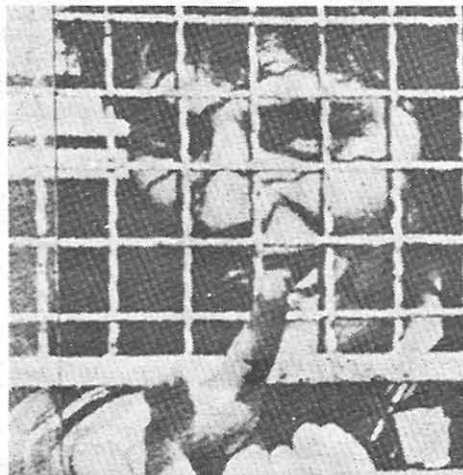
In Gaza, an Israeli military court sentenced Fuad Salah on charges of resisting the Israeli occupation.

In Nablus, a military court sentenced Faraj Ibrahim Faraj to two years' imprisonment, and Anwar Yusuf Abu Isa and Akram Ahmad Abu Khalaf.

SAMI ESMAIL RELEASED AND DEPORTED

Sami Esmail, an US citizen of Palestinian descent, was released from an Israeli jail and deported to the United States after serving 11 months of a 15-months sentence in Israeli jails. Sami Esmail, 24, had been convicted in Israel because of having allegedly worked for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) in his home state of Michigan, USA. He was arrested last December, when he came to Israel to visit his dying father.

Sami Esmail's release follows wide-spread protests against his conviction.



MILITARY

Palestinian commandos inside occupied Palestine have carried out a series of military operations against Zionist targets, as their contribution to the wave of protests, strikes and demonstrations through which our people in the occupied territories continues to express their complete rejection of the "self-rule" swindle.

The following are communiqués issued by the Palestinian military spokesman.

No. 146/78:

On 12 October 1978, our special commando unit "B" placed a timed explosive charge inside the central vegetable market in al-Ramleh. The charges were discovered at 6:20 PM of the same day just before they were due to explode. The Israeli security forces immediately vacated the market and called in explosives experts who removed the charges and detonated them elsewhere. Security men then combed the area in a search for other charges. Our commandos returned safely to base.

No. 147/78:

Commando unit "A", operating inside occupied Palestine, placed a number of incendiary charges in



Israeli security forces immediately vacated the area and called in explosives experts who combed the area in a search for other charges. A number of Palestinians were consequently arrested on charges of being involved in the operation. Our commandos returned to base safely.

No. 149/78:

On 16 October 1978, one of our commando units operating inside occupied Palestine placed timed explosive charges at the exit of the Israeli intelligence office which is responsible for the security of the central bus station at Bat Yam, south of Tel Aviv.

At 1:30 PM on the same day, the charges exploded, injuring a number of Israelis inside the office and setting the premises on fire.

Israeli police immediately closed off the area, checked identity cards of all persons leaving the station and arrested a number of Palestinians on the pretext of their involvement in the operation. Our commandos returned safely to base.

No. 150/78:

On 26 October 1978, our commandos operating inside occupied

Palestine placed timed explosive charges in front of a shop in the Bir Sabe' central market. The charges exploded, killing or injuring an unspecified number of Israeli settlers, destroying several shops and breaking windows.

Ambulances were consequently rushed to the site of the explosion to evacuate the casualties, while police encircled the market and began a search for other charges.

COMMANDO OPERATION IN TEL AVIV

No. 151/78:

Acting on orders, a special commando unit on 26 October 1978, placed explosive charges in a yard near the Country Club area to the north of Tel Aviv. At 9.30 pm, when the area is usually crowded, the charges exploded, killing or injuring five Israelis and breaking windows of three nearby shops.

Police forces subsequently arrived at the site of the blast, after their patrols had checked the surrounding streets, and arrested a number of Palestinian citizens for their alleged connection with the operation. The unit safely returned to base.

OPERATIONS

several parts of an oil factory in the Petah Tikva settlement. On 13 October 1978, the charges exploded one after the other inside the factory causing a state of confusion among the Israeli settlers. Fires immediately raged in the raw materials depots and the fuel, and spread to other departments, despite attempts by fire brigades to control the blaze. The enemy radio admitted that seven Israelis working in the factory were wounded, that sections of the factory were destroyed and that the fire continued burning in the raw materials and fuel stores for a long time.

COMMANDO OPERATIONS IN JERUSALEM AND BAT YAM

No. 148/78:

On the morning of 17 October 1978, one of our special commando units placed timed incendiary charges below a police truck used for transporting ammunition, while it was parked in front of the police headquarters in Jerusalem.

The charges went off, destroying the truck and seriously injuring two police officers.



TENSE SECURITY SITUATION IN ISRAEL



On 13 October 1978, Israel Radio announced the alleged break-up of a ring of Palestinian Fateh guerrillas, about to transport a suitcase containing 50 kg of explosives into Jerusalem. The Zionist media admitted that among the alleged members of the "cell" was not only the son and other relatives of the former Hebron Mayor Mohammed Ali Jaabari, but also a Jewish Israeli citizen, Youssef Nedam (see box).

On 18 October 1978, the Israeli daily "Ma'ariv" reported that the Israeli authorities had been applying strict security precautions at Lydda Airport over the previous four days for fear of imminent Palestinian guerrilla attacks. On 20 October 1978, Israel Radio admitted that an explosion in Khan Younis, Gaza, had destroyed an empty bus used to transport Arab labourers to work in Israeli factories.

No day passes without the Israeli media, always trying to minimize the number of guerrilla attacks and damage caused by them, having to disclose new explosions and operations. "Since the announcement of the Camp David summit the number of daily attacks has increased again. It lies now at an average of 1.5 per day. Daily, the police warns the public through press releases and advertisements," reports the West German "Sueddeutsche Zeitung" on 6 October 1978, from Israeli sources.

A PERMANENT STATE OF WAR

Ever since its violent birth, the Zionist state has not seen a day security and peace. Instead, the whole country lives in a state of increasing alert and both real and imaginary insecurity. A society of 3 million people created and living on the basis of the suppression of an-

other, the Palestinian people, which according to propaganda has become "used" to a state of permanent tension and war, in fact shows growing signs of a security hysteria, with the authorities continually imposing new and vastly expensive "security measures". Although the state has armed itself to the teeth, the smallest incident is enough to spread the most incredible stories and military precautions. To ride a bus, to visit a market place or a cinema, is considered to include a latent risk; always one should be aware of unidentified objects. Moreover, the entire society holds itself perpetually prepared for new military adventures and acts of aggressions.

THE PREVENTIVE WAR

The "preventive war" of what is called "counter-terrorism" permanently waged by the Zionist society



Vicious Circle of Repression and Deteriorating Security Situation

seems rather to foster nervousness and overreactions than eliminate the fears. In any case, it cannot prevent the constant formation of new resistance groups and the increase of operations. Military posts and checkpoints dominate the streets; hotels are guarded by security troops, along the whole coast and on all beaches; jeeps and armored cars are patrolling and soldiers with automatic weapons are watching the seaside and the people. In addition, boats are permanently searching the sea for possible Palestinian commandos. All these measures are described as part of a sophisticated "new" security system developed by the occupation authorities in order to face the security problem.

Due to the admitted fact that recently numerous explosive experts have been either killed or wounded while trying to dismantle guerrilla charges, Zionist security

forces started deploying an electronic 'Robot' set equipped with movable 'hands', and connected by cable with an armored vehicle. The same set has already been used by British troops in their suppression tactics in Northern Ireland.

As a result, the first destruction of such a set was also announced recently.

Civil guards organizations are put into action, and the Israeli "Defense Forces" are time and again put on partial alert. The whole country is under the eyes of police and intelligence services. Above all, the prisons are crammed with thousands of Palestinian detainees charged with being involved in resistance activities against the occupation of their country and the suppression of all their rights, resistance activities which are legal and a national duty according to national and international law.

YOUSSEF NEDAM, A FATEH GUERRILLA

Yousef Nedam, a 31 year Jewish Fateh guerrilla, was arrested among hundreds of other citizens in Israel under the pretext of attempting to carry out an operation in Jerusalem.

Israeli police alleged that Youssef Nedam was arrested on 13 October 1978, near the old city's wall, while he was carrying a bag containing 50 kg of explosives. Israeli police added that 3 of his comrades were arrested later, and noted, that Nedam is the first Jew, all throughout the history of the Zionist state, to take an active role in a Palestinian military operation inside Israel. According to Israeli

sources, already at the end of 1972 an anti-Zionist organization in Haifa was discovered which had among its Arab ranks a couple of Jews. The Jews, along with the Arab militants, were accused of conspiring against the Zionist state and were sentenced to long-term imprisonment.

Youssef Nedam originates from the Tiberias area where he used to be a fisherman before moving to Tel Aviv. Among the men arrested together with him is also Burhan al Jaabari, from the family of the former mayor of Hebron Muhammed Ali al Jaabari.

TENSE SECURITY SITUATION IN ISRAEL

NO SECURITY WITHOUT FULFILLMENT OF PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

Its obvious that there will be a further decrease in the overall security situation of Israel, as long as the real political roots of the Zionist security problem are not eliminated: the suppression and neglect of the Palestinian people and their individual and national rights, the occupation of Arab land and the policy of subversion and expansion against the neighboring countries.

As the anti-Zionist Israeli lawyer Felicia Langer recently expressed it: "They are still measuring their safety by chains and corpses." She added, however, that recently something began to change and that thousands of Israelis came to the conclusion that only a just solution fulfilling Palestinian rights, and a complete withdrawal from the occupied territories was able "to break once and for ever the vicious circle of blood, sweat and tears."

USELESS MEASURES

The more hysterical the security propaganda, the more sophisticated and expensive the 'security' precautions, the more obvious becomes their failure in the face of continued and increasing resistance operations, and the more the security hysteria increases. But Zionism continues to close its eyes to the political roots of the state of insecurity of Israeli society, and goes on to step up the vicious circle of militarisation, in fact resulting in less and less true safety. A striking example are the results of the aggression against South Lebanon: after Israel pretended to open a "Good Fence" to the newly occupied territories, a fresh stream of explosives and arms penetrated into the Zionist state which so hermetically tries to protect its borders.

Moreover, Zionism apparently tries to uphold this permanent state of tension, siege and aggression among its population. Were this state of siege to cease, the perversity of Zionist ideology, racism and discrimination against the Palestinian and Arab people would be seen all the more clearly.

INTERNAL DESTABILIZATION

The "security war" Zionism is waging not only fails in a military sense. Not only goes the ever growing militarization, brutalization, and the terrorization of neighbouring people, on which the Zionist state bases its "security" parallel to a soaring rate of common violence, corruption and crime both inside the Israeli military and security forces and within the whole spectrum of the Zionist society.

Besides, part of the Israeli popu-

lation increasingly become aware, and weary, of the manipulation, exploitation and final fruitlessness of Zionist "security policy". Social unrest is growing on all levels. A wave of strikes shakes the country in protest against the increasing economic and financial burden Zionist "security" imposes on the common Israeli people.

The social, economic and political security situation, the basis of any true security, is continuously deteriorating in the Zionist state.



ZIONISM IN PRACTICE

ARMED MEN ATTACK PALESTINIAN LIBRARY IN PARIS

Three armed men, on 17 October 1978, attacked and burned the Palestine Library in Paris. The armed men, an Israeli and two Lebanese rightists, declared their terrorist act to be a protest against French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud's declarations, in which he attacked Chamoun and declared him and Israel responsible for the massacres in Lebanon.

The armed men also beat up a Tunisian employee of the library. The French police later arrived on the scene and started their investigations. It is to be noted that the library was attacked several times in the past by Zionist agents who operate freely in France.

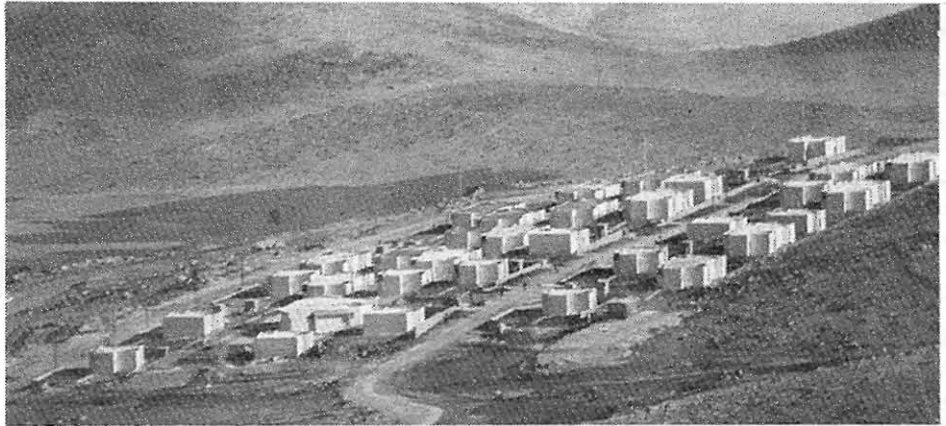
ISRAELI POLICE KILL IRANIAN TOURIST

According to "AP", a 28-year-old Iranian tourist was killed on 20 October 1978. The victim, who had visited occupied Palestine together with a group of other Iranian tourists, who had apparently been taken for Palestinian Arabs by the Israeli police, was identified as Muhammed Riza Bushragma.

According to the Israeli police, the Iranian tourist group became involved "in a quarrel" with Israelis early Sunday at a cafe. Following a police "warning shot", the police report says, Bushragma "tried to attack a policeman with a bottle" and was then shot dead. The Israeli police announced that they had arrested two other Iranian tourists.

ISRAELI AUTHORITIES CONFISCATE MORE PALESTINIAN LANDS

Israeli authorities continue to evict Palestinians from their homes and lands in order to erect new



More Zionist Settlements

Israeli settlements. In Salwad, the Israeli authorities confiscated two thousand dunums of land belonging to Palestinians to enforce and enlarge the present Zionist settlement of Aoufar. The Zionists authorities also fenced in large areas of Palestinian lands in Jerusalem and Ramallah for the same reason.

In Barqa and Deir Sharaf in the Nablus area, authorities burned olive groves and fired in the air to force the Palestinian owners of these farms to leave their lands. The Palestinian citizens refused to leave and responded to these provocations by stoning the Israeli forces.

On 22 October 1978, the Israeli authorities razed to the ground a house in Hebron belonging to Muhammed Mansour al-Ja'bari. The occupation authorities gave no explanation for their action.

NEW SETTLEMENTS IN GOLAN

The Israeli government will be establishing a new "Nahal" (military) settlement on the Golan Heights as well as expanding those already in existence on the West Bank — in spite of the three month moratorium agreed at Camp David. Apparently Begin told Carter of the Golan "Nahal" in advance "to avoid any misunderstanding", according to the Israeli "Maariv".

SOUTH LEBANON KIBBUTZ?

Nureddin Nureddin, president of the Lebanese National Grouping, on 30 October 1978, has sent a cable to the upcoming Arab League summit in Baghdad, in which he charged that Israel is preparing to establish kibbutzim in south Lebanon, in regions at present terrorized by right-wing militias, armed and controlled by Israel.

Nureddin said he hoped that the Baghdad summit would concentrate some attention on the problem of the Lebanese South, which he said Israel is attempting to cut off from Lebanon altogether.

The National Grouping head charged, "Jewish occupation through settlements has begun in Marjeyoun, Bint Jbail, and elsewhere in the small villages. There is a plan, the implementation of which has begun, to Judaize the town of Khiyam, which has been abandoned because of its total destruction, by turning it into a kibbutz settlement."

Nureddin said that Israel planned to encroach on Lebanese land along its northern border with this country.

ZIONISM IN PRACTICE

RAKAH CONDEMNS ISRAELI INTERVENTION IN LEBANON

The Political Bureau of Rakah, the Israeli Communist Party, on 10 October 1978, issued a communique condemning Israel's intervention in Lebanon and the Zionist authorities' support for the isolationist forces. The communique further condemned the shelling of Palestinian refugee camps by Israeli naval vessels, the aim of which was to strike at the Syrian army.

The communique added that the war in Lebanon is aimed at partitioning the country into two states so as to bring them into a military pact under the leadership of the U.S. The war is also meant to bring pressure on the national movement and the Palestinian Resistance to agree in principle to the Camp David accords.



UNIFIL General Erskine

GENERAL SECRETARY WALDHEIM PROTESTS ISRAELI - RIGHTIST ATTACKS ON UNIFIL AND LEBANESE ARMY

The headquarters of the United Nations Interim Forces Lebanon (UNIFIL) at Naqura, South Lebanon, recently came under an Israeli-supervised attack by rightist gangs that resulted in the looting of UN food stores, the abduction of four Lebanese Army liaison officers and the destruction of an

Alouette-3 helicopter of the Lebanese Army.

On Monday, 16 October 1978, the Israeli-armed gangs, led by the mutineer and Israeli agent Sa'ad Haddad, attacked the UNIFIL center. UN staff members at Naqura recognized "three Israeli officers" in civilian clothes among the attackers who were also "accompanied by Israeli camera men" ("A.P." 15 October 1978).

The attackers also demanded the withdrawal of UNIFIL from South Lebanon, which according to Haddad, who is wanted for trial by the Lebanese authorities, "have failed in their mission" and were "more needed in Beirut" to fight against the Arab Peace Keeping Forces there.

A UN spokesman said that "the Secretary-General takes a very serious view of the incident. He is making a strong protest to the government of Israel about the presence of military personnel during this violent interference in the working of a UN peace keeping force operation and over the abduction of Lebanese Army personnel serving in a liaison capacity with UNIFIL headquarters" ("A.P.", 18 October 1978).

ISRAELI PROVOCATION

It is not difficult to fathom Israel's aims disguised behind the provocations of its Haddad gangs. First, by maintaining a war of attrition against the UN peace keeping troops in South Lebanon, it wants to prevent them from achieving their mandate of re-establishing Lebanese government authority there, and to continue its policy of creeping annexation of South Lebanon.

Moreover, the timing of the incident coincided with the timing of the meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers in Beiteddin (Lebanon) to

discuss the necessary means to put an end to the bloodshed in Lebanon, which, to a large extent, has been instigated by Israel's agents in the Lebanese capital, Chamoun and Gemayel. The shelling of western Beirut on, 5 October 1978 by Israeli gun boats for instance was a clear intervention by the Zionist state on the side of the isolationist forces, so as to push them to go on creating troubles in Lebanon in the hope of partitioning the country. Israel's declaration through its agent Haddad, that the UNIFIL troops "have failed in the South" and that they are "needed more in Beirut" stressed the fact that after failing to partition the country by force through its agents in Beirut, Israel wants to press the UN to send troops to Beirut, so as to achieve a de-facto partition of Lebanon and to block the way for implementing any resolutions that the Arab Foreign Ministers might take to restore peace and unity to the country.

MORE INCIDENTS

The UN, however, supports all moves for a political resolution restoring peace in Lebanon. A UN spokesman declared that the UN Secretary General "attaches great importance to the Beiteddin meeting in the overall context of the role of the Arab Deterrent Forces" and "hopes that this meeting will assist the Lebanese government and people to find ways towards peace and national reconciliation."

The latest Israeli-sponsored attack at Naqura is but one in a whole series of increasing provocations against the UN and Lebanon. As a result, UN officials multiply their complaints and protests. The UNIFIL commander General Erskine was reported (Beirut "IKE", 22 October 1978) that he intended to cancel all logistic links with Israel and ordered his troops not to go to Israel.



PALESTINIAN FOLKLORE: OUR PEOPLE LIVES!

The aim of the "Association For Theatre and Palestinian Popular Art", initiated and sponsored by the PLO, is to express and preserve, part of the Palestinian cultural heritage and the originality of the Palestinian people. It is composed of different dancing, folklore and theatre groups working in Lebanon and each developing its genuine activities and style.

In order to support and intensify their work, the PLO in early 1978 created the folklore Association as an umbrella. The year 1978 also saw increased activity abroad by the Association's groups.

THE DANCING GROUP TOURING EUROPE

Salah Ashour, the leader of the

Association's dancing group, explained to us in a refugee camp south of Beirut the political aims of their work: "We want to express and present the Palestinian artistic and cultural heritage in its real form and true sense. We want to revive and to develop what Israel tries either to destroy or to distort. In our dances and songs our youth tries also to reflect the different ways of life of our people. We reflect the life of the peasants in Palestine, and we reflect the resistance of our people in action. These things we express in what we call 'artistic portraits'."

The group recently performed with great success in several countries abroad. The first invitation came from Paris, on the initiative of our martyred comrade Ezzedine Kalak, the late PLO representative

there. It gave its performances at "La Mutualité" Theatre which contains 5,000 seats, and met with an overwhelming response. At the same time an Israeli group, with big material and propaganda support, put on its performances at Paris. But it was obvious that the Palestinian group won the sympathy of an enthusiastic audience, and the press, to acknowledge that our humble group had touched the feelings and the hearts of the people. It was one of the most moving experiences of the group, when during one of the performances, a French Jewish girl stood up, put on a Palestinian dress and pronounced her solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people.

After Paris, the group went to Italy where it toured several cities scoring one success after another



A COMMON POLITICAL BASIS

The head of the PLO Association for Theatre and Palestinian Popular Art, Abu As-Sadek explains to us that all the various groups, notwithstanding their different artistic aims and ways of expression, some on a more political basis, some on a more folkloric one, are united by the endeavour to promote the cause of our people. "Our cultural and artistic work is part of the resistance of our people. It is not only the gun which makes the revolution; if we thought so, we would be gunmen and not revolutionaries", says Abu As-Sadek.

Apart from accepting the numerous invitations from abroad, the Association for Theatre and Palestinian Popular Art intends to intensify the contacts with, and the education of, our people, to broaden the popular artistic basis, and also to spread Palestinian songs in the media, especially in Palestinian broadcasting. The Association will also contribute to the coming "International Year of the Child".

for the Palestinian cause. "In one town", Salah Ashour reports, "the head of the Communist Party told us: "A people who knows to dance and to sing like the Palestinian people is a living people'."

The group also participated in an Arab festival in Libya, After its return to Beirut, the dancing group prepared for the Youth Festival in Cuba.

THE CUBA YOUTH FESTIVAL

The Youth Festival in Cuba, in

which 140 countries participated, provided a most encouraging experience for the Palestinian folklore and dancing group. It found a warm welcome and even won a first prize for the political song, and a first prize for traditional folklore with its 'artistic portraits'. The audience loved the performance of Arab music combined with Palestinian bagpipes most. When the group returned to Lebanon, it also carried with it a lot of new ideas and plans.

At present, the Association is preparing for a new tour of the Arab Gulf countries, and Djibouti.

SOUQ AL-GHARB FOLKLORE GROUP IN WASHINGTON

One of the most active Palestinian folklore groups — apart from the "Association for Theatre and Palestinian Popular Art" of the PLO — is the Souq al-Gharb group, from a school for children of martyred Palestinians.

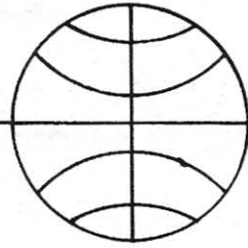
At present, the group has been on a tour of North America since mid-September. Its performances in major cities of the USA were a great success. At the Kennedy Center in Washington, an audience of 1,700 people attended the festival, both US citizens and Palestinians. Children waved flags, and slogans such as "Long live Palestine", "Long live the PLO!" were heard. For three hours the youths from Souq al-Gharb sang the songs of the Palestinian people and the Palestinian Resistance. At the end the



*Souq Al-Gharb group
Performing in Washington.*

Palestinian National Anthem was sung, while militant Fatmeh Bernawi, who was imprisoned for 10 years in Zionist jails, raised the Palestinian flag. It was a beautiful sight to see 1,700 people rise all at once the moment they heard the Palestinian Anthem.

Zionist fanatics tried to spoil the performance. News came that there was a bomb inside the hall, and the police evacuated the place. But the audience held out until the search for the 'bomb' was finished without result, then went in again and the festival started.



The Shah Sending Troops against Iranian People

SOUTH AFRICA DEVELOPING CHEMICAL WARFARE GASES WITH GERMAN AID

With German support the white supremacist regime of South Africa is producing chemical warfare materials. This was made public on 17 October 1978 by the "Zimbabwe People's Voice", the organ of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU).

The plant for the production of the chemical warfare gases is situated in the South African Province of Orange Free State. With financial aid from West Germany, the racist regime has stockpiled the chemicals to be used against the liberation movements and people of Azania, Namibia and Zimbabwe.

RHODESIA' RAIDS ZAMBIA

On 20 October 1978, Rhodesian Air Force planes raided deep into neighbouring Zambia on what they claimed to be "a main camp for the forces of nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo."

Reuter reported from Zambia that the planes had attacked "a refugee camp of Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU). The aeroplanes swooped over the camp, their bomb strikes marked by vivid orange flashes, 20km north of Lusaka." In the attack well over 200 refugees were killed, mainly women and children.

THE SHAH'S BIRTHDAY MARRED BY VIOLENCE

The Shah of Iran celebrated his

59th birthday on October 27 together with a year of mounting protest against his rule.

In Tehran, troops patrolled the streets as demonstrators took to the streets calling for the removal of the Shah's rule. Soldiers fired in the air to break up the demonstrators in the holy city of Qom.

In the city of Jahrom the police chief was killed and the martial law administrator wounded to mark the Shah's birthday. The Shah, not being able to have the usual lavish celebrations because of the protests, spent the day at the ornate Golestan Palace in central Tehran dressed in full military uniform as commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

NAMIBIA:

BEHIND THE PEACE SCENARIO

The South African regime, despite repeated calls from the UN and other international organizations for its unconditional withdrawal from Namibia, still persists in its illegal occupation.

The South African policy of intransigence over Namibia is being bolstered by its Western backers. The West, in particular the US, has been using different manoeuvres to maintain its stranglehold over the riches of this prosperous African country. The so-called Western peace proposal for a "peaceful settlement of the Namibian question" comes within this context.

The US, Britain, West Germany, Canada and France had called for elections to be held under UN auspices which would include the South West African Peoples Organization (SWAPO). It was no coincidence that this call was followed a week later, on 4 May 1978, by the biggest ever South African military attack across the Namibia-Angola border, when at the Cas-senga refugee center alone well over 600 refugees were killed.

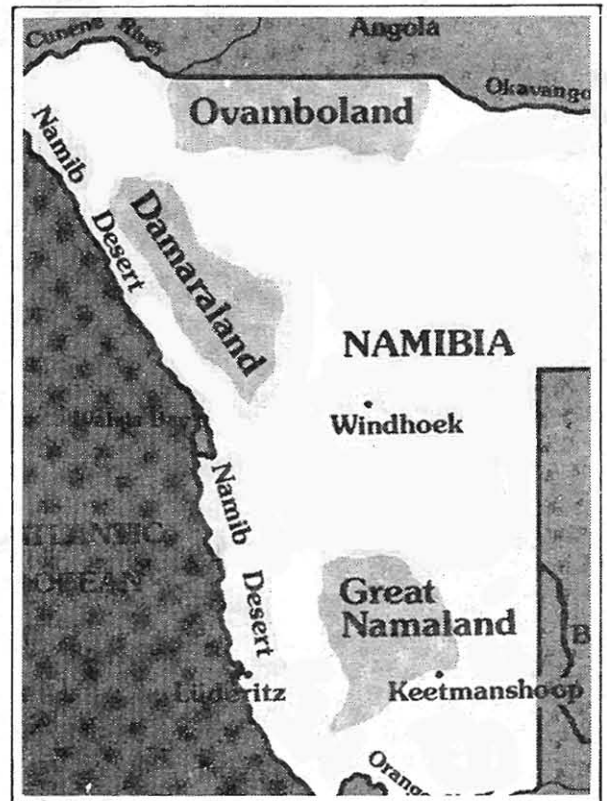
The intention at the time was to force the withdrawal of SWAPO from the negotiations. This would have saved the face of South Africa and its Western patrons in the face of world public opinion.

The South African and Western media presented SWAPO as being the obstacle to the achievement of peaceful elections. To their dismay, SWAPO declared that it still supports UN Resolution 285 which calls for elections to be held in

Namibia.

The Pretoria regime, in the face of SWAPO's acceptance of the challenge for elections, declared contrary to UN proposals, that it wants to maintain over 1,500 troops in Namibia and that it considers Walvis Bay its territory. It also declared that it will go ahead with its own elections without the participation of SWAPO.

Logically, in accordance with the Charter of the UN, punitive measures had to be taken against South Africa for its rejectionist



policy towards the UN peace move. But the hypocritical peace brokers, i.e. the Western members of the UN Security Council, rejected any action against South Africa, but instead expressed their "concern and dismay" at the move.

This is not the first time the West works against democracy, peace and freedom in Africa but how does it and the Pretoria clique envisage the future of Namibia?

THE STRATEGIC THINKING

The Pretoria clique, as well as its



Victims of South African Terror Raids

partners in the West, is worried about what will happen to its interest if the African majority gets a say over its resources and destiny. Behind the diplomatic moves lies the fact that the South African regime with its grip on Namibia controls not only a sizeable portion of the world's known reserve of uranium but also other strategic minerals including 86% of platinum, 83% of chrome, 49% of gold and 55% of diamonds of the world's production.

Namibia being the source of all these minerals, the Pretoria govern-

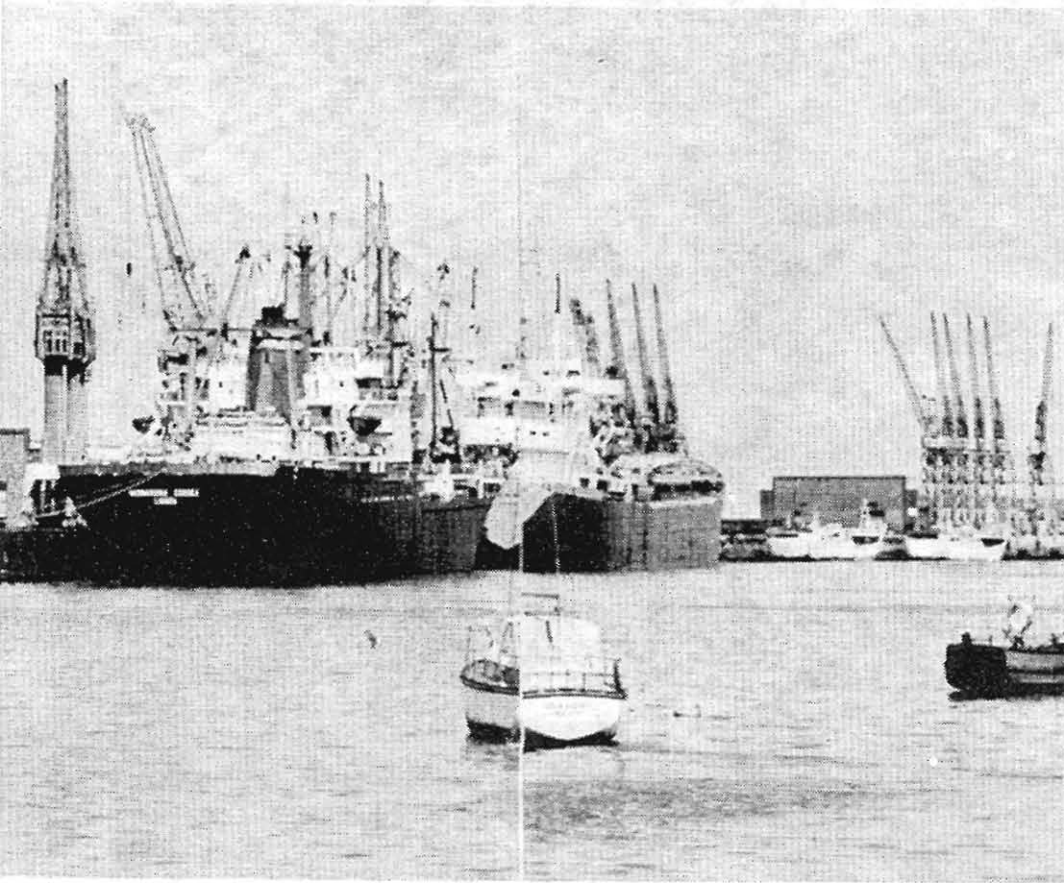
ment knows that the West will also want to secure its lion's share before granting any token form of "independence". In this respect the call for sanctions against the South African government is interpreted by the Pretoria clique as nothing more than verbiage.

Both the South African regime and the West agree that if elections are held without any restrictions SWAPO will emerge victorious and might demand Namibia's control over its own wealth. The alternative in their view is to regulate elections in such a way that they secure their

interests in the final outcome, naturally at the expense of the Namibia people. South Africa's claim that it will sponsor its own elections in Namibia comes within this framework. To this end the Turnhalle Alliance has already been formed.

THE DEMOCRATIC TURNHALLE ALLIANCE MANOEUVRE

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) was formed by the Pretoria regime to counter SWAPO. To legitimize the DTA's existence,



Walvis Bay: Strategic Resources

NAMIBIA:

BEHIND THE PEACE SCENARIO



South Africa maintains, like the West, that SWAPO represents the Owambos tribe only and that the other major tribe the Hereros are represented by the DTA. Needless to say, this is the notorious colonial policy of divide and rule once again.

The DTA is currently being "headed" by Dirk Mudge who is an active member of the ruling National Party of South Africa and since 1965 has been heading the Nationalist Party's local branch in Namibia.

The DTA is sponsored by South Africa as well as Western interests. "Foreign companies are paying a large price to the DTA to block SWAPO's accession to power" ("The Guardian", 27 April 1978).

The sizeable German interest and population left over from the pre-1920 German colonial era has been mobilized by the occupation authorities behind the DTA. Those who fail to comply are severely punished.

The "Allgemeine Zeitung" editor Mr. Kurt Dahlman was sacked for pointing out that "whites may be afraid of SWAPO's Marxism but it is no threat to the have-nots", that is, the African majority.

While trying to build up the DTA, the Pretoria regime is gaining enough time by the so-called "shuttle diplomatic efforts" of Western "peace makers" to try and weaken SWAPO inside Namibia. SWAPO offices are being closed, its members detained and its sympathizers intimidated. Outside Namibia in neighbouring Angola, besides massive military raids, the Pretoria regime is also arming its former Angolan partners in UNITA to weaken SWAPO and distract its attention. "Savimbi's UNITA is now so weak, it can perform neither of the functions desired by its South African paymasters to harass SWAPO and to create acute problems for the MPLA government" (AFRICA No. 82, June 1978).

SWAPO FOR VICTORY

The final jigsaw that appears, when the "proposals" and "diplomatic moves" are fitted together with what is being done on the ground, is a coordinated effort by the West and the South African regime to maintain their economic grip over Namibia. To this end they are trying to create the facade of independence by trying to put into office black chiefs, who will not only be non-representative of the African majority but will have always to depend on South Africa to maintain their rule in Namibia. This will be declared "independence", and any demand after that by the African majority could be challenged as being a "communist threat" and a "Cuban adventure".

Unfortunately, for the Pretoria regime and its Western patrons, the Namibian people under the leadership of their sole representative SWAPO have vowed to confront all conspiracies, and all indications prove that they are doing so very effectively.

DISPERSION AND RESISTANCE

PALESTINIAN FAMILIES IN CHATILA CAMP



Chatila is one of the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. It lies in the south-eastern sector of Beirut, near the airport. In the course of the Lebanese civil war, influx of Palestinians from other camps increased tremendously. They had to flee from Tal al-Zaatar, Jisr al-Basha, Dubaieh, Nabatieh and other places which were either liquidated by fascist Lebanese militias or attacked by Israeli raids. This explains why Chatila is now crowded with over 10,000 people. Its narrow, muddy alleys and its huts, scattered in disorder, reflect the ordeal and turbulent history of the Palestinian refugees, many of whom had to change their domiciles three times or more during the recent past.

The houses differ in shape and construction. Most of them have one storey with roofs made of corrugated iron. Few "buildings" are made up of 3 storeys. The lanes are congested with pedlars, and children in worn out clothes playing in the narrow "streets" of the camp. On the day of our visit, water was exceptionally abundant in the camp, so most of the women there were washing and hanging up clothes.

UM AMAL

We wanted to meet some of the families and first went to the Fateh center which lies in the middle of the camp. The brothers led us to

the house of Um Amal and her family. They described how Um Amal sends cooked food to the Fateh office, how she comes in the night to offer her only gas lamp, when — as happens often — the electricity is off. We walked through many twisted alleys before we reached Um Amal's house. She greeted us with a kind smile, standing in the small yard of her house where she was hanging up her washing to dry. After entering, we sat down in a small modest room. On one wall, a picture of Abu Ammar was hanging, and on another a picture of her husband as a young man in military uniform.

Um Amal told us that she came from occupied territory six years

**DISPERSION
AND RESISTANCE
PALESTINIAN FAMILIES
IN CHATILA CAMP**



ago and lived in Chatila ever since. She has five children, of whom the eldest, a girl named Amal ("hope") is 11 years old. Um Amal continued:

"It is very hard to tell you all about my misery and suffering since the occupation started. Because seeing and feeling things isn't like talking about them. I come from a small town in Gaza called Mokhaim al-Shatee. When the Israeli invasion troops entered our town in 1967, they captured all the men including my husband. At that time, I had only Amal. For a whole year I knew nothing about my husband. I didn't know whether he was in an Israeli prison or dead. After one year, news reached me that he was still alive and that he had fled to Lebanon. There he joined the Palestinian Liberation Army. For the next years I remained separated from my husband barely hearing from him, and really not knowing what to do. The disturbing thing was that the Israelis always came and asked me about my husband, but I was as ignorant as they pretended to be. They didn't believe me.

THE OCCUPATION

During my stay under occupation, I got to know what it really means. During late hours my family and I used to be awakened by persisting knocking on our door, the Israelis would come in "looking for fedayyin" under beds and in cupboards. Sometimes early in the morning we used to be awakened by the sound of Israeli armoured vehicles or tanks moving along our narrow streets. They were searching for unknown fedayyin, evacuating or blowing up houses. They came into the houses especially when the men weren't around. It happened that their soldiers raped the women."

At this point Amal, the eldest girl, interrupted us by saying:

"I once threw a stone at an Israeli soldier who was after me, and when he ran to get me I ran away. I don't like them and I wish I could beat them all because they took away our land and home."

Um Amal continued: "After several years I received a message from my husband in Lebanon telling me that he had managed to make his living and asking me to come. It was a hard decision to make. I didn't want to leave my land and my family despite the occupation. But I wanted to join my husband. So I left for Beirut. But I was shocked when I found that my husband had meanwhile married another woman and already had children with her. That was hard for me to bear."

"THEY CAN'T MAKE US DISAPPEAR"

"Life at the camp here has improved, since there are now facilities that the Revolution has offered us. My children are going to school, eldest son already has joined the Ashbal (Palestinian cubs). We have free medical care. My husband is still serving the cause, and we can exist on his salary. So, my personal life is better off than it was after the occupation at home, but still we all want to return. We always live in expectation of new attacks, either by the fascists or by the Zionists.

"Our life is always provisional and unsettled, our future completely uncertain. During the periods of bombardment, life becomes unbearable in the camps. We continue to resist, I have good faith in our brave fighters whose hands will bring victory. One day they (the enemy) will have to understand that they can't make us disappear."

After the visit to Um Amal's home, we went together to meet Salah al-Hajj Mohammed who is a man of 56 years and comes from Safad in northern Palestine, occupied in 1948. He told us about his life in Palestine before the expulsion by the Zionist terrorists. A decorated zinc kettle boiling over the couch produced a wonderful smell of fresh Arab coffee and provided at the same time a touch of Palestinian handicrafts.

HAJJ MOHAMMED

Hajj Mohammed said:

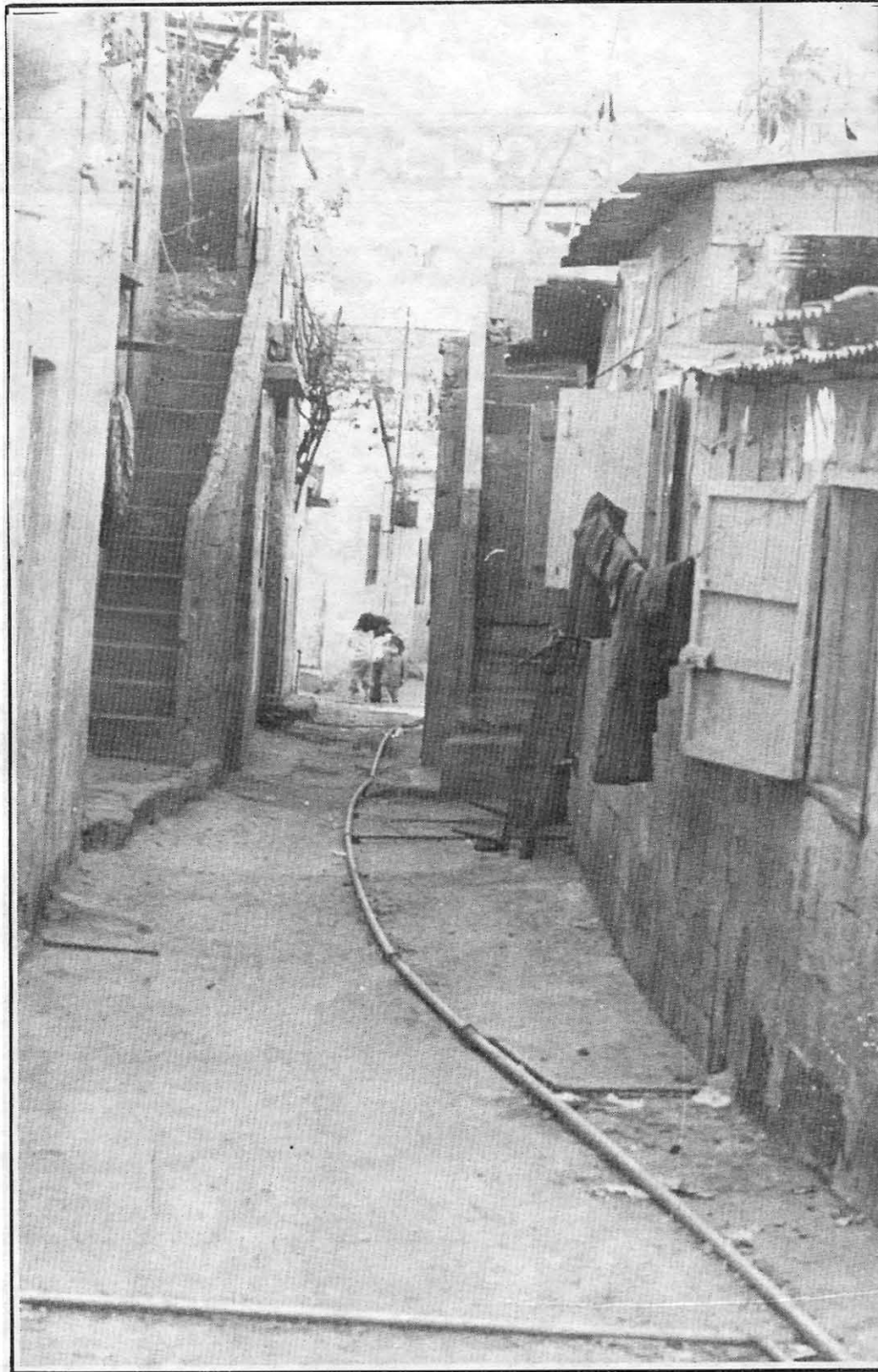
"At that time they uprooted our people. I remember when in October 1948 the Zionists started shelling and attacking the Arab villages in Palestine from the air. They also shelled Safad. The people tried to stand up to that, by using the only weapons they had, and these were old guns and rifles. That was when 13 men from my town were killed. I also remember when the Zionists raided the village and planted bombs around the houses, and how I climbed to the roof and started throwing stones and sand to prevent them from accomplishing their work. I had no arms. Then I left, together with some other men, and we went to Aleppo and bought arms and ammunition. Then we returned. Since the shelling of Safad and other cities had increased, the men decided to evacuate the women and children from the town. At the same time, each town sent 50 armed men to help in resisting the Zionist aggressors. But our forces were not enough compared to what the enemy had and the support from abroad he got. Also the Zionists started deliberate massacres among the civilians in a number of villages and towns. Eventually, I decided to take my family and as much as I could carry from my land's products, and leave for Tyre in Lebanon.

"In Tyre we stayed in the North Tower camp where thousands of Palestinian refugees families were crammed together. In 1953, I came to Chatila camp where I started working as a carpenter. Before, aid supplied by UNRWA had helped to keep my family alive."

TO GIVE OUR CHILDREN A FUTURE

We asked Hajj Mohammed if he had noticed any changes in the camp since he came in 1953. He said:

"There is no doubt that our situation in the camps, and our general situation, has improved since the birth of the Palestinian Revolution. The Resistance organized our camps, now we have a municipality, and basic services like water pipes. Moreover, and most of all, the Palestinian Revolution protects us from Israeli air raids and all the other kinds of aggression. We feel that the struggle goes on to stop the Zionist expansion, to regain our land and to give us and our children a future. What I want to say in short is that even if I owned a 12 storey building and was asked to give it up for the sake of returning to our homeland, I would gladly do so. How else can we get our identity? How else can we end the permanent attacks? Now, I have one boy, a student, and one married girl living in Kuwait. Another boy is working in Libya. My youngest son and daughter are living with me, but the boy intends to go to the US to continue his studies there, for study conditions in Lebanon have been made unbearable. If there is no war, once every year my scattered children come to visit me."



"To Give Our Children a Future"

When we left Um Amal and Hajj Mohammed, one picture prevailed in our minds: the picture of permanent insecurity, threat to life and social disintegration. The only thing these people can cling to, since

their future is permanently unsettled and threatened, is their legitimate homeland and the organization of their resistance against aggression and deprivation.

SOLIDARITY NEWS



Italian Parliamentary Delegation Meeting Yasser Arafat

ITALIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS PLO

At the Palestinian Red Crescent.



In response to an invitation from the PLO Political Department, a delegation representing the Italian "Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the Palestinian People", visited the PLO in Lebanon during the period of 15-18 October.

The delegation included:
MP Luciano Castellina, from the New Left.

Christian Democrat MP Carlo Fracanzani, Chairman of the Solidarity Committee, and Vice-Chairman of the Italian Parliamentary Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. Giolianați, representative of the Unified Italian Trade Unions.

Senator Raniaro La Valle, from the Catholic Left Block.

Pietro Lezzi, representative of the Italian Socialist Party leadership.

Journalist Dina Nascetti, solidarity committee member.

Roberto Paoletti, representative of Italian cooperatives.

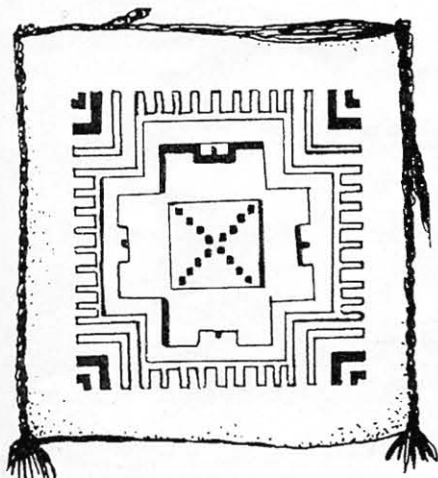
Senator Remo Salati, head of the Middle East Affairs section of the Italian Communist Party.

The delegation had a meeting with Chairman Arafat. The Palestinian side was represented also by Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO Political Department, Abou Hatem, head of the Fateh foreign relations office, Nimir Hammad, PLO representative in Italy, and Mahmoud Labadi, head of the PLO Foreign Information Department.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of friendship. The participants exchanged information and viewpoints concerning the present situation in the Middle East, particularly concentrating on the Palestinian issue which has become more complicated and difficult in the light of the Camp David accords.

Both sides agreed in their beliefs that there would be no just and durable peace in the Middle East without justice for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, starting from their right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state. All participants stressed that there would be no solution of the Middle East problem without the participation of all the parties concerned, including the PLO, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in agreement with UN resolutions concerning the Palestinian issue.

Both sides also underlined the need for Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories in accordance with UN resolutions, and condemned the violation of human rights committed by the occupation forces there. The PLO expressed its high esteem for the Italian people and their democratic forces, for their political, material and moral solidarity with the Palestinian people, and the support they have given to the Palestinian cause internationally.



Palestine Human Rights Campaign

National Office
1322 18th St., N.W.
Washington,
D.C. 20036

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FROM WOMENS' UNIONS

The International Democratic Union for Women has affirmed its support for those women whose husbands are being held in Israeli prisons. The Union sent a cable on 12 October 1978 to Israeli Prime Minister Begin, to protest against the inhuman measures adopted by the Israeli authorities against those people struggling to regain their legal rights.

The Iraqi General Union of Women announced on 15 October 1978 that it would build a memo-

rial statue in commemoration of the Palestinian martyr Dalal Al-Maghrabi, leader of the Fateh "Kamal Adwan Commando Unit". The memorial would be a tribute to the Palestinian women's heroic struggle for the liberation of Palestine.

The Pakistani Women's Union, on 15 October 1978, called on the U.N. and peace-loving nations to find a just and peaceful solution to the Palestinian people's tragedy, and to support the Palestinian women's struggle against Zionist oppression.



القدس لنا
والقدس لنا

JERUSALEM IS OURS,
VICTORY IS OURS