

palestine perspectives

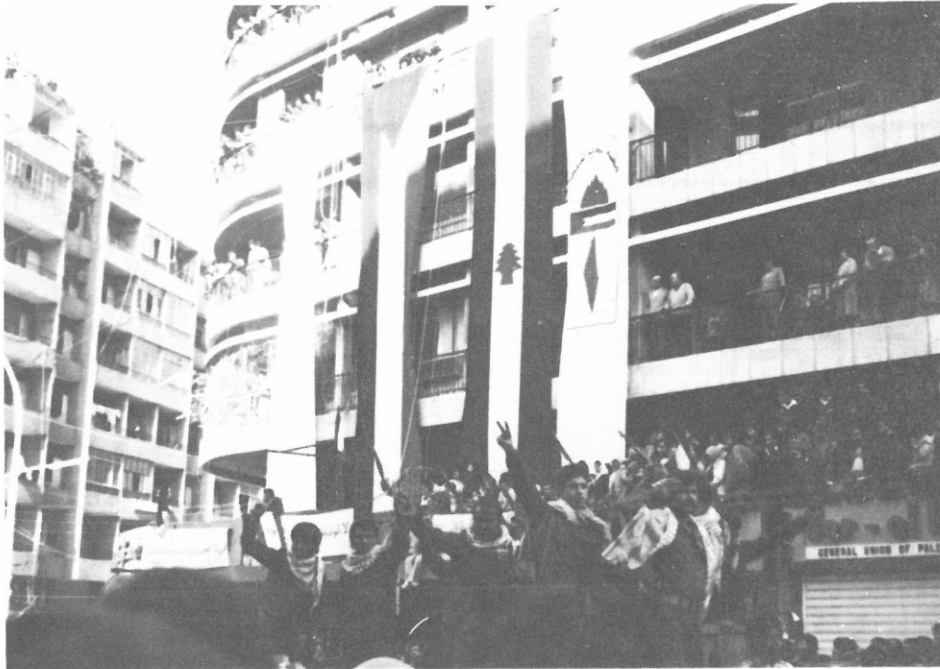
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Behind the Tensions in the South of Lebanon and the North of Palestine



It has become a truism to assert that, in the Mideast, the occurrence of every dramatic event, from all-out war to peace initiatives, has simply highlighted in its wake the centrality of the Palestine question.

No national issue in modern history has so repeatedly, and so clearly, declared its form of being as has the struggle of the Palestinian people for self-determination. Yet, as if to make mockery of reason, Israel and the United States have constantly striven in their own different, but equally absurd, ways to fight against this historical imperative — the one by seeking to “crush” the Palestinians and the other by seeking to “isolate” them.

There is today no better example of this than the vengeful grandeur of military power that Israel threatens to display against the Palestinians in Lebanon, and America’s posture of indifference — perhaps even acquiescence — to this move.

The irony deepens — an irony derived from pronounced declarations on both of them to pursue “the peace process” — when we look behind and beyond this move.

With the failure of the Camp David Agreement, Israel and the US are now pursuing policies new in form but old in substance. These rotate, namely, around

Israel’s plans to “crush” the *fedayeen*, the military arm of the Palestinian revolution in Lebanon, and America’s plans to “shelve” the search for a Palestine solution in favor of the ideal “strategic consensus”, an expression of its attempt to “contain” the Soviet Union in the Arab world. (As if Palestinian guerrillas are easy to “crush” and the Arab world is fair game for manipulative abuse by a foreign power.) There is nothing new in this, however.

With the destruction of the Palestinians in the south of Lebanon, the argument goes, the US can pursue its designs of regrouping the political, economic and social life of the Middle East, and Israel can proceed to make the whole of Palestine, along with Palestine’s native people, captive to it.

It is remarkable that so naive and shrill a twin goal should be seen, by those pursuing it, as anything other than an abuse of reason, a logical muddle, not only because of the abysmal failure to achieve it in the past, but because of the way it seeks to work against the grain of historical laws.

No power on earth now could destroy the Palestinian movement, whether this power comes from the north of Palestine or the west of Pennsylvania Avenue, not because there is anything special or unique about the

Palestinian movement. It is no different from other liberation movements. Its fact of being, however, as a national liberation movement (an expression of the complex energy of virtually every individual in a nation) is guarantee of its inevitable triumph. There is stark precedent of this in Vietnam, Iran, Nicaragua, Zimbabwe and elsewhere in the world where a people was denied the right to be the only determining force in its destiny.

The Palestinian revolution is not, of course, afraid of, or overly concerned about, a military confrontation with the Israeli army. Over the last 15 years, with every major one-on-one confrontation with the Palestinians, the Israeli army was dealt a major defeat — from Karamah in 1968 to the two wars waged in the south of Lebanon in 1978 and 1981. The Israelis won only when they sent their American supplied F15’s and Phantoms to drop bombs, from the sky — beyond the reach of Palestinian and Lebanese guerrillas — against civilians.

And no maddened search for the mythical “strategic consensus” notion by the US will bring about a passing of Palestinian exceptionalism in the consensus, in the preoccupation and in the national syntax of feeling of the Arab world and people. An invasion of Lebanon by Israel, and a green light for it by the US, will simply sharpen the contradictions even further in the Arab world and hasten the inevitable victory of the struggle of the Palestinian people for their basic rights to freedom in their homeland.

Yet, just because final victory is certain, all the suffering that must precede it, caused by both Israel’s and America’s efforts to suppress Palestinian nationalism, has a quality of weird, inhuman waste. It is monstrous because it is, truly, avoidable. But we know that, propelled by an unreal, metaphysically absurd set of self-definitions, Israel will go on, dragging its war wagon from battle to battle, marching on like a vulture hobbling after carrion. And the expansionist Israel, as it expands, will think it is advancing when in fact is treading a mill of ruin. Somewhere in the charred landscape, Israel will grab more territory, only to find that it has created, just outside them, even more victims, more enemies ready to fight it till the end.

Excerpts From Chairman Yasser Arafat's Annual Speech

Following are excerpts from Chairman Yasser Arafat's annual speech given in Beirut, Lebanon:

"Heroic people in the occupied territories, militant masses in your positions outside the homeland, comrades in the trenches, all brave heroes:

"Now, right has appeared and the vision has become clear. Our people in the occupied homeland stood with courage, determination, firmness and conviction confronting the Zionist enemy and his gigantic war machine, and they were able, in the West Bank, The Triangle, Galilee, Gaza and the Naqab, young and old, men, women and children, to turn the land into an inferno shaking under the feet of the despotic colonizers. Our masses challenged the enemy's tanks with their bare chests, and were able to emerge with the latest great uprising, which astonished enemies and friends alike and which gave the latter's naive and silly farce of a new form of military rule disguised in civilian garb. You have thus unveiled more of the flaws and faults of the enemy, and have uncovered the conspiracy in all its dimensions and its ugly and dangerous forms."

"But can anyone be fooled by this ruse? The enemy has forgotten or pretended to forget that there are strong nations who know how to make history and how to deal with it in its negative and positive sides; and how always to transform the negative into positive achievements with which to defy the enemy and those who stand with him or behind him."

"Militant brothers detained in the enemy jails, you defy all forms of torture and suffering with your patience, faith and resolution. Your faith has drawn you closer to your Revolution, your people, the justice of your cause and the sacredness of our right to return, to self-determination and to liberate the dear homeland. On this great day, we salute you in all pride and appreciation, and we renew our solemn pledge to you heroes, on behalf of your people, revolution and revolutionaries, that the procession is advancing towards Jerusalem and towards the dear soil of Palestine. Therefore more patience, steadfastness, hope and faith, despite the oppression and sufferings, for you are blessed standing on our sacred soil, in Palestine, which has become a huge prison for all its people. We shall meet in the liberated land of Palestine in the near future, with God's help."

Our people in heroic steadfast Lebanon,

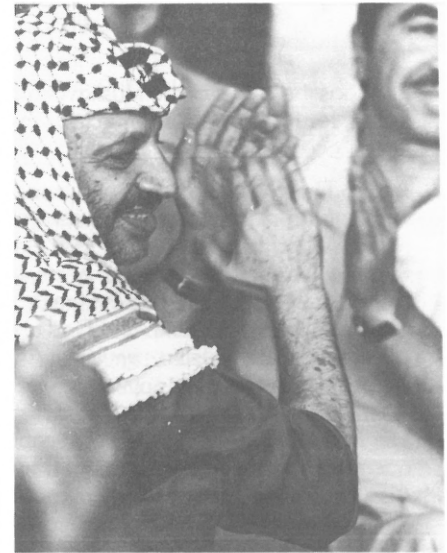
masses of Lebanon:

"I declare on this Arab and Palestinian occasion from my position, and on behalf of our people and revolutionaries, that Lebanon is in our heart and soul. Consequently, the return of the Lebanese through one another through rational dialogue, and inspired by the national patriotic conscious which seeks the interest of Arab Lebanon, is something which vitally affects our struggle, for, in addition to being a response to the call and mind of conscious, it can restore security, stability and calm to the fraternal people whose struggle is linked to ours. Such a reconciliation will also safeguard Lebanon from Zionist expansionist ambitions, and enable our Palestinian struggle to intensify its activities, concentrate on its cause, escalate its struggle and cut short the difficult times in its joint path of struggle. This is our firm position, which we voiced in the past, which we repeat today, and which will remain unchanged until the smile returns to the people of Lebanon, until its population is reassured and its people and land are reunited."

"On the basis of this principled and firm stand, we consider our presence in Lebanon and in the other Arab states to be temporary, until the Revolution is victorious, and until we return to our homeland, Palestine. We declare this frankly, in all awareness and understanding. We reject resettlement and any alternative homeland, and will never accept a substitute for Palestine, or a capital other than Jerusalem."

Our great people, our brothers and comrades who carry arms:

"We must here stress the genuineness of the unity between all our people inside and outside the occupied territories, a unity which we consider the main pillar of our national struggle and our consecutive victories. This unity also represents an element of national vigour which surrounds the guns of our Revolution, serving as a shield which protects it and is protected by it, and as a tributary stream giving it life and revolutionary fervour. This unity is backed by the civilisational depth emerging from genuine and enlightened democracy which has become one of the blessed characteristics of the Palestinian Revolution and a unique experiment in revolutionary democracy in our contemporary age. We



should therefore all preserve it, strengthen and consolidate it without deviation, extremism or over-reaction."

"We start off with this democracy in our revolutionary course, in all consciousness, knowledge, understanding the assimilation of it and the ways to deal with it, because it is the basis on which our people rely, and the resting place for the fighters for our Revolution."

"Our brothers and fighters, our militant and heroic people, masses of our Arab nation, let all hands unite, all the guns intertwine, all the wills merge, all the forces come together; and all the guardians of the good sacred earth rally, for victory is near, dawn is approaching and the future is ours and the coming generations. This is the year of the victorious departure towards Palestine."

"I therefore salute you brothers, comrades-in-arms, comrades of the same trench and joint destiny. We march along with hearts filled with faith and with determined spirits, because we are close to the homeland, and we have a date with our heroic, steadfast, people there and with our flag, which will be hoisted over liberated Jerusalem, over its mosques and churches, over its soil, hills and mountains."

"We can smell the homeland and the fragrances of the earth; we have a date with these faithful, patient and loyal masses, a date with the new fate, with the bright daybreak after the long dark night."

PALESTINE: Life in Occupied Jerusalem

Sheikh Saad Eddin Alami, Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and Hassan Tahboub, Director-General of Waqf had the following to say about life under Israeli occupation:

How has the status of the Muslim community in Jerusalem been affected by the Israeli occupation?

Alami: There are one billion Muslims in the world. Our places here in Jerusalem are holy to all of them. The most important of these is the Al Aqsa Mosque, because the Holy Quran says that God sent the Prophet Muhammad to Jerusalem and God blessed Al Aqsa. For any Muslim, praying at Al Aqsa is equal to 500 prayers anywhere else.

Israel has taken by force the keys of the Moghrabi Gate. Having the key means it is open to everyone, against Muslim tradition. Also, they are digging around the walls from the western side. This endangers all the buildings of the western sector of Al Aqsa.

Then we have the Ibrahami Mosque in al Khalil (Hebron). After the 1967 occupation, the Minister of Defense, Moshe Dayan, asked the Mayor of Hebron Sheikh Jaabari, to permit Jews to enter and visit the Mosque. What happened after that? The Jews brought tables and chairs and prayed as if in a synagogue. Surely this is wrong.

Have you protested against these measures?

Alami: Hundreds of times — but we get no answer. There is another mosque in Bethlehem. Local Muslims call it the Dome of Rachael. The Jews made it into a synagogue and they do not let any Muslims in. Two others were in the Moghrabi Quarter — west of Al Aqsa (the site of the rebuilt Jewish Quarter of the Old City).

Tahboub: Several times Israeli soldiers have surrounded the gates of the Al Aqsa Mosque, terrorizing the Muslims. Of course, they say they are there for security reasons.

How has the Israeli occupation affected the Shariah courts?

Alami: The Jerusalem court is the oldest in Palestine, perhaps even in the world. When the Caliph Omar came to Jerusalem in 638 he created it. But Israel does not want to know that there is an Islamic court in Jerusalem and does not recognize it.

How does this attitude affect administration?



Alami: I still give decisions in my court and the people respect them. If, however, a woman wants a divorce and I permit it, the Israelis do not accept it. If anyone wants to marry they are obliged to marry twice or have two certificates: one from this court — we believe that this is the right one, the one used in Amman — and another one from Jaffa (the location of the Israeli “official” Shariah courts), for when anyone wants anything from the government here.

What are your relations with the Jaffa court?

Alami: We have no such relations. We do not recognize the authority of the Jaffa court, which is obliged to follow the rules of the Israeli government.

Who funds the institutions in Jerusalem?

Alami: All of our funds come from Amman. In 1967, Israel’s Minister of Religion asked us to work with the Israeli government and said that he was ready to give us all necessary resources. We told him that we would continue our work.

What is the future of Jerusalem’s Muslims in the light of Israel’s declared intention never to give up the territories occupied in 1967?

Alami: There are about one billion Muslims in the world and about the same number of Christians. There are a total of 13 million Jews. It is not right to leave the holy places of the world’s Christians and Muslims under Israeli occupation.

I believe that I am in a great prison. I am a religious man, I do not want war, I want peace. You cannot gain peace by force. Only when there is justice is there peace. The best solution is to divide Jerusalem into two parts — one for the Arabs and one for the Jews. Jerusalem was divided from 1948-67 and other cities have been divided — Berlin, for example. It is not necessary to put walls up, but to return Israel to its 1967 status — to leave the West Bank for the Arabs. We should be good neighbours — the Arabs free in their land and the Jews free in theirs.

The Sharon Plan: "The Ultimate Aim is to Drive the Palestinians Out"

In 1981, the Begin government initiated a significant policy shift in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The occupation authorities devised a "civil administration" scheme which was to try and lend cover to the eventual annexation of the 1967 occupied territories. Reserve army officers were put in civilian clothing and installed as the new administrators of the occupied areas of the West Bank and Gaza. Palestinian collaborators were actively sought for the scheme through the Zionist concocted "village leagues." Not many Palestinian collaborators surfaced and instead the response of the general Palestinian population living under occupation was a militant mass uprising against this new threat to the Palestinian right to self-determination.

To understand the full dimensions of the Zionist "civil administration" scheme Palestine Review asked Dr. Elias Shufani to comment on the issue and its implications. Dr. Shufani is a senior researcher in the Hebrew section at the Institute for Palestine Studies and a member of the Palestine National Council as well as the Fateh Revolutionary Council.

Strategic Dimensions of the Sharon Plan

Dr. Shufani: The ultimate aim of the Begin government's policies in the territories occupied since 1967 is annexation. This government had an article in its election platform talking about the historical right of Israel to the occupied territories and the totality of Palestine. They have been indoctrinating their population about the historical right to the occupied territories. They have been talking about the vitality of these territories to the so-called "security" of Israel. They have been talking about their ability to defend these territories under any circumstances. A

leadership that talks about a "historical right" to a certain territory, about its vitality to the security of that political entity, and its ability to defend it under any circumstances — cannot turn about and say that it wants to withdraw from that land. So the Likud government wants to annex the territories.

Under the present circumstances there are some impediments. One could divide these impediments into two parts: internal and external. As far as the external impediments are concerned, first and foremost comes the process of the so-called "peaceful settlement" in the area which is actually a cover for the American plan calling for the establishment of a military-political formation in the area incorporating Israel and some Arab states around the security of the Gulf. Israel is very interested in integrating itself in that formation and wants to be a party to this multilateral alliance. Israel thinks that this is a great opportunity to integrate itself into the global strategy of the United States, thus securing for itself a position of primacy in that strategy which Israel considers as the cornerstone of its national security. Israel wants the American plan to be implemented and wants to be an integral part of it.

No Israeli leadership at the present time is capable of taking the decision to solve the Palestinian dimension in an acceptable way. On the other hand, should Israel move to annex the occupied territories formally, it would be a major impediment to implementing the American plan which should incorporate some Arab states — which under most circumstances could move into an alliance with Israel, while Israel annexes the occupied territories de facto. This is one external impediment.

The other one is internal — the demographic danger. We know that the Zionist project has failed on its Jewish side.

They were not able to bring in millions of Jews to Judaize Palestinian land, people and economy. So Israel and its leadership is apprehensive about the demographic danger because of the lack of settlers and lack of immigration. Jews are not coming to settle in Palestine. Incorporating another million Arabs into Israel, constitutes in the view of the present Israeli leadership, a demographic danger to the Jewishness of the state. There is quite an opposition to the incorporation of another million Arabs into Israel. The opposition is internal and comes mainly from the Labour movement.

To sum up this point, one would say that the Begin government is in a dilemma. It wants to annex the occupied territories, but it cannot. Yet since it has a vital interest in the American plan, it cannot really become a stumbling block in the way of its implementation. On the other hand, it has this problem internally — that a sizeable number of Jewish settlers in Palestine oppose the idea of incorporating another million Arabs into Israel. To avoid this dilemma, the Begin government has introduced an interim programme called the "autonomy plan."

The Economic Squeeze

They have been trying to entice these heads of "village leagues" through some sort of economic assistance such as hooking these villages to the general Israeli electrical grid. However, the amount of Israeli economic support to the occupied territories is nothing in comparison with what we have given our people inside through the Joint Committee and particularly after the Baghdad Summit Conference where a sizeable amount of money was assigned to support the steadfastness of our people inside. The

(Continued on page 8)



Translation of a Letter to Minister of Interior and Police by Ziad Abu Ein Lawyers

Dec. 17, 1981

The Honorable Minister of Interior
and Police
Ministry of Interior
Jerusalem

Dear Minister:

Subject: My client the detainee Mr. Ziad
Abu Ein who was extradited by the U.S.A.
authorities to Israel.

On December 15, 1981 attorney F. Langer
and the undersigned met with the above
detainee at the Russian building (a prison
in Jerusalem — Addition by translator).

The detainee claimed that he was beaten by
prison authorities, and mentioned the name
of the person who beat him as Sami. His
interrogators left him standing for five
successive hours, outside in the cold
weather, slapped him on his face, pulled him
by his hair and cursed him. In addition to
that, is the psychological pressure exerted
on him. That is to say, his interrogator
pressured him to admit (confess) that he
placed an explosive device in Tiberias,
otherwise he will be sentenced to life
imprisonment and placed in a cell and his life
will be terrible.

His interrogators threatened him, that if he
does not confess voluntarily, they will force
him to confess through other means
(methods), and then they will demolish his
family's house. Despite all these threats, my
client insisted that he is innocent and
protested these insults.

It is important to indicate that all the above
mentioned actions, are illegal, against the
extradition treaty and against the
assurances given by the government of

Israel in this matter, namely to render my
client proper treatment.

I request you to see that such action be
stopped and those responsible persons be
brought to trial.

Sincerely,

Abed Assali, Attorney at Law

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ADVOCATE
14, Koresh Street
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JERUSALEM

Date 17.12.81 תאריך
Ref. No. מספר



فليسيا لانجر
محامية
شارع كورش رقم ١٤
عمارة جاد - مدخل ٤
تلفون ٢٣٣٠٣٢ - القدس

פליציה לנגר
עורכת דין
רחוב כורש 14
בנין גד, כניסה ד'
סל. 233032
ירושלים

לכ' שר הפנים והמסחר
משרד הפנים
ירושלים
כב' השר .

הנדון: מרשי העצור המוסגר ע"י שלטונות ארה"ב
לישראל - מר זיאב אבו-עין.

בתאריך 15.12.81 ראיינו עוה"ד פ. לנגר והח"מ את העצור
הנ"ל במסגרת הרוסים.

העצור טען בפנינו שהוכח ע"י אנשי שב"כ והזכיר את שם הסוכנת
סמי; חוקריו הטאירו אותו בעמידה במשך חמש שעות רצופות בחוץ
ובקור, סדרו על פניו, סחבו אותו בשערותיו, וקיללו אותו,
כל זאת בנוסף ללחץ המסיכולוגי, דהיינו שהחוקרים לחצו עליו
להודות בתנחת מסען בחלת בטבריה, אחרת הוא יישפט למאסר עולם
וישפט בצינוקים וחיייו יהיו קשים ללא נשוא.

חוקריו איימו עליו שאם לא יודה בסוב יכריחו אותו להודות
באמצעים אחרים, וגם יהרסו את בית משפחתו. על אף כל זאת מרשי
עמד על חסותו סכל פסע ומחה על הטביעות בו.

למחר לציינו שכל הפעולות הנ"ל בלתי חוקיות ונגזרות את
הסכם ההסגרה ואת הבטחותיה של ממשלת ישראל בעניין, בדבר יחס
הוגן כלפי מרשי.

אבקש לגרום לכך שפעולות אלו ייפסקו וכי האחראים להן
יחננו על כך את הדין.

בכבוד רב
עבר עסלי ע"ד

Sickening (Editorial from Jordan Times)

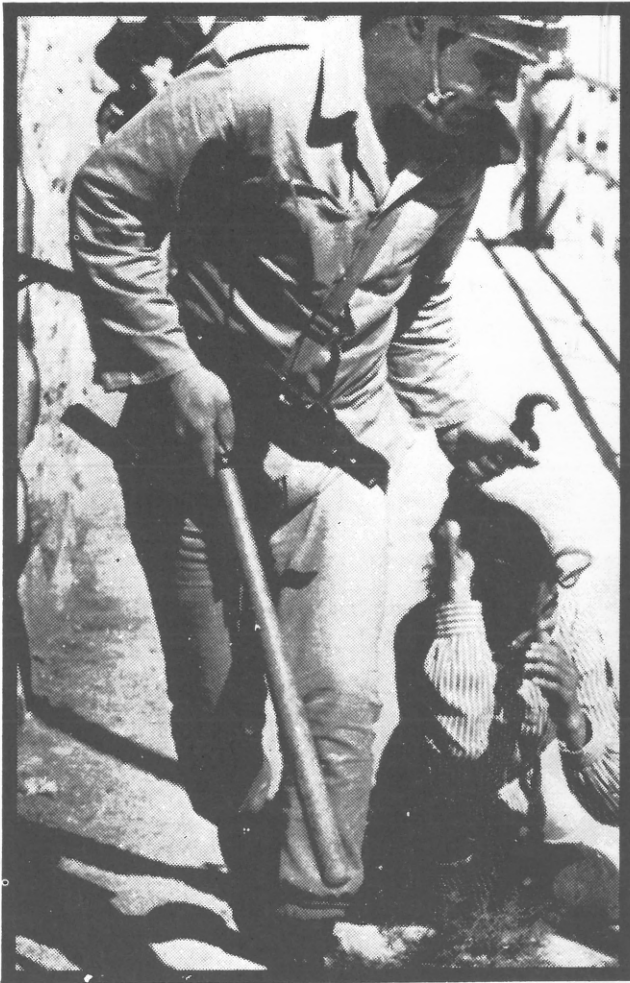
The United States closed the last year
on a note of unusually flagrant double
standards, and we would very much
appreciate some more information from the
American government on the matter. On
Thursday, December 31, 1981, an American
federal court judge deported to the Republic
sought by the British government. He was
accused by Britain of shooting a soldier in
Northern Ireland in 1978. The American
court system decided that he should not be
extradited to Great Britain, but that he
should simply be deported to the Republic
of Ireland, where he is a free man, because
the crime of which he was accused was of

"political nature".

Only a few weeks ago, the same
American judicial system had decided that a
certain Palestinian youth named Ziad Abu
'Ein should be extradited to Israel to face
trial on charges that he had taken part in a
bombing incident in Tiberias several years
ago. That extradition decision was
challenged by lawyers for Mr. Abu 'Ein on
the grounds that the crime he was charged
with was also of a political nature. But then
Deputy Secretary of State William Clark
decided that the extradition of Ziad Abu 'Ein
should take place and Mr. Abu 'Ein now sits
in an Israeli jail awaiting trial.

The contrast between these two cases is a
little short of sickening. The conclusion that
we draw and that is shared by Arab-
Americans in the United States is that two
standards of justice prevail in the United
States — one for Arabs and another for the
rest of the world. The case of Desmond
Mackin reasserts the validity of the "political
nature" argument in American courts, as it
reasserts to us the reality that Israel's ability
to influence decisions of various branches
and levels of the American system of
government remains vibrant and
overwhelming. Ziad Abu 'Ein is not alone in
his Israeli jail. With him is the American
system of justice. It sort of makes you want
to throw up.

STOP ISRAELI REPRESSION END U.S. MILITARY AID TO ISRAEL



On March 19-21,

1. Israeli soldiers have killed more than seven Palestinian civilians and wounded hundreds in the occupied West Bank and Gaza.
2. Israeli soldiers have imposed military curfews on Palestinian towns and villages in the occupied West Bank and Gaza.
3. Israeli military has arrested hundreds of Palestinians being tortured now in Israeli prisons, and dismissed the elected mayors of al-Birah, Ramallah and Nablus, and threatened them with expulsion.

Protest ISRAELI Killings of PALESTINIAN children

Excerpts of the Text of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution Condemning Israel

"The General Assembly of the United Nations"

1. "Strongly condemns Israel for its failure to comply with Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) and General Assembly resolution 35/226 B."
2. "Declares that Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose their laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights constitutes an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly Resolution 3314 (XXIX)."
3. Declares once more that Israel's decision to impose their laws, jurisdiction

and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights in null and void and has no legal validity and/or effect whatsoever."

4. "Strongly deplores the negative vote by a permanent member of the Security Council, which prevented the Council from adopting against Israel, under Chapter VII of the Charter, the "appropriate Measures" referred to in Resolution 497 (1981) unanimously adopted by the Council."
5. "Further deplores any political, economic, military and technological support to Israel, which encourages Israel to commit acts of aggression and to consolidate and perpetuate its occupation and annexation of occupied Arab territories."

6. "Calls upon all member states to apply the following measures:

- (a) To refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons and related equipment and to suspend any military assistance which Israel receives from them.
 - (b) To refrain from acquiring any weapons or military equipment from Israel.
 - (c) To suspend economic, financial and technological assistance and cooperation with Israel.
 - (d) To sever diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel.
7. It also calls upon all member states to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with Israel in order totally to isolate it in all fields."

Statement on President Mubarak's Visit



President Mubarak and President Reagan's discussions clearly indicate that the Palestinian issue is the crux of the conflict in the Middle East, and the key to a real and genuine peace.

Palestinian rights have been clearly articulated by the Palestinian people and endorsed by the United Nations. They include the right to return to their homeland, to exercise self-determination and to establish an independent Palestinian state on their own land.

It is most unfortunate that the American administration continues to ignore these legitimate rights and to attach conditions to recognizing the rights of the oppressed Palestinian people who suffer under a most brutal Israeli military occupation. The American government continues to submit to Israeli pressures by refusing to recognize the democratically elected leadership of the Palestinians, The Palestine Liberation Organization.

We call on all American peace loving individuals and organizations to stand with the oppressed Palestinian people and to support their right to freedom, human dignity and national independence in their homeland, Palestine.



Beduin Receives Compensation After Being Paralyzed By Bullet

The Ministry of Defense was ordered last week to pay IS 1.86m. (about L60,000) as compensation to a Beduin man who was hit in the spine by a stray bullet fired in an IDF firing zone. Hussein Salah Jadir, 24, who raised livestock near Kerem Maharal, north of Zichron Yacov, told the Haifa district court that a stray bullet had hit him in the spine while he was in the precincts of the Beduin encampment, last January. He remained paralyzed from the waist down. While similar accidents are not rare, it was the height of the compensation amount that caused this case to reach the Israeli headlines.

Beduin Child Dies After Brutal Eviction

A two month old Beduin baby died, probably from hypothermia, after the Green Patrols had evicted his family early one morning from the Mount Negev area. The Green Patrols, who were accompanied by Borderguards, moved the family of twelve to the Tel Malhata region, leaving it with a

mere three blankets and a tent fly without the pegs. For two days, the family remained without a roof over its head.

During the early morning hours of December 14, two jeeps of Border Guards and three jeeps of Green patrols arrived in front of Muhammed Saleiman al-Qasher's tent in Wadi Rmelat. Only two women and ten children were present, and the guards ordered them to get on the jeeps and move off immediately. Some of the Patrols then started to load the family's goats on to the trailers. The women did not resist when the Green Patrols cut the tent ropes, but two of the children ran away. One of the women asked the Patrols to let her stay with some neighbours, since the cold might harm the baby. According to her, she was nevertheless forced to get in the vehicle with the child. It was freezing during the journey, and she described how the baby had started to bleed from the nose and mouth as they were traveling. The women and children were dropped off in al-Behira, along with three blankets and their tent ropes, but no mattresses. That night, the mother of the baby noticed that the child was not feeding, and the next morning she took it to the Soroka medical center in Beersheba, where the doctor on duty declared it dead.

(Continued from page 5)

military authorities in the occupied territories are apprehensive about this new policy of the PLO to channel large sums of money to support our people inside through a variety of projects.

The Israelis' ultimate aim is to drive these people out. They do not want them to stay and so they will not give them long-term economic support which would help them remain on their land. If they want to annex the land without the population, without affecting the demographic situation in Israel, they would not be interested in supporting the Steadfastness of these people. They do not want them there. It is a kind of joke, a hoax. There is nothing serious about Israeli economic support for these people. They are very afraid of our support which is meant to help our people stay where they are. The longer our people stay inside, the more the Israelis feel that there is a danger to the exclusivist Jewish nature of the Zionist project. If the ultimate aim of the Zionist project is to Judaize Palestinian land, people and economy, the success of Israel settlement in Palestine is conditional on two things: First is a Jewish consensus around Zionism leading to a continuous flow of Jewish immigrants to Palestine; second is the Palestinian people. If a new relationship is to be struck between the Jewish settlers and the land, the old ties must be cut. While the Zionist settler movement is trying to establish a new relationship with Palestine, they want to sever the old relationship between the natives and the land.

Palestinian Refugees on Their Own Land

The autonomy plan as conceived by the Begin government is a way of turning the population of the West Bank and Gaza into refugees on their own land. It is in a way levelling their situation with Arab Palestinian refugees outside. Israel wants sovereignty over the land and to give an administrative autonomy to the population with no sovereignty over the land.

The Israeli government could then say that there are Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, Palestinian refugees in Syria, others in Jordan and there are some Palestinian refugees in Israel — thus everybody is equal and the solution will be postponed. This is a complacent way out of a political dilemma which was introduced by the Begin government in the Camp David agreement. The other parties to the Camp David negotiations accepted the Begin plan. It was one side of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and there was some sort of a linkage between the two — the Egyptian side of the treaty and the Palestinian side.

During the negotiations between Israel and Egypt concerning the normalization of relations between them on the one hand, and the negotiations on the "self-rule" on the West Bank on the other, it is obvious

(Continued on page 11)

Israel Planning to Settle 120,000 in Golan and West Bank

Reports indicate that Israel is planning to settle approximately 20,000 Israeli soldiers in the occupied Golan Heights. The Defense Ministry will also establish 10 military settlements that will later be transferred to civilian settlements. Israel is also planning to settle 100,000 Israeli settlers in the occupied West Bank within the next four years.

16 New Settlements in Occupied West Bank

Ha'aretz published the names of 16 new pre-settlements to be established in the occupied West Bank on orders from Defense Minister Sharon. The Israeli army will be responsible for the construction of these settlements with financial support from the Jewish Agency. Mr. Danny Sternfield, the officer in charge of the project said that these pre-settlements will be changed in the future to become permanent civilian settlements. The names of the settlements are Hever, Lahav, Amazyia, Negohot, Mizpe 'Adullam, Telem, Tirza, Gerizim, Mul Nevo, Malu'ah, Perat, Peles, Gan, Harish, Qeta', Manpuha.

Israeli Violations of Human Rights According to State Department Report

The State Department Human Rights Report of 1982 documents Israeli violations of Arab human and civil rights in the occupied territories. It showed that military curfews continued and caused considerably hardship to Arab inhabitants. It showed overcrowding of Palestinian prisoners in Israeli prisons with complaints concerning medical treatment. It also showed arrests and detentions of Palestinian without prompt notification of their families. It stated that as of September 1, 1981 there were about 2,448 Palestinian Arabs in Israeli prisons. The report also documents other illegal Israeli acts such as vandalization of homes, denial of freedom of speech, press, religion and assembly. Also, it mentions censorship of newspapers and restrictions on movement and travel of Palestinian Arabs.

MAZI MEXPI TH NIKH!



ΓΕΝΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΕΛΛΑΔΑΣ

Palestinian—Greek solidarity

Resistance in Gaza

There has been some talk recently that they will try to implement the Sharon plan in Gaza first. That is, to try autonomy *a la* Sharon in Gaza first. This has been going on for some time. People were saying that this would satisfy the Egyptians because they feel that they have some sort of obligation towards the Gaza Strip while they can be exonerated from any obligation towards the West Bank which was under Jordanian occupation. Probably this is the reason why the opposition in Gaza is so strong now. But I don't think that this is actually the case. The thing is that there is one whole plan for the West Bank and the Gaza. It began in the West Bank then it moved to Gaza. The relationship between the two parts of the 1967 occupied territories is quite strong. The relationship exists on a daily basis. To state that the resistance occurred so strongly in the Gaza and not in the West Bank, is not exactly correct. The West Bank struggle has been going on too. It is true that things subsided in Gaza for some time. But

before that, Gaza was the focal point of resistance.

You remember a few months ago, some of our people inside were able to hit at the military governor of Gaza. Now what has happened is that against the whole Israeli plan, there was a general reaction including Gaza. The Israelis moved against the leaders of this movement — teachers, mayors, lawyers, doctors — which triggered a reaction by the people in Gaza. I don't see anything unusual in it.

Let us not forget one point. What happens inside is to a large extent dependent upon what we do outside.

Arafat Meets With Papandreou, Ceausescu and Kreisky



Chairman Arafat with Rumanian President Nicolae Ceausescu

During the visit, masses of Greek citizens gathered at Syntagma Square carrying Palestinian flags, pictures of Arafat and numerous banners on which slogans were written. These included "Long Live Greek-Palestinian Friendship", "Victory to the PLO", and "US Bases Out of Greece". The main streets and squares of Greece were heavily decorated with posters and pictures of Arafat and Papandreou, as well as Greek and Palestinian flags.

During his three day visit, Arafat met with the heads of Greek parties who confirmed their support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people to realize their inalienable rights.

Arafat also addressed the Greek Parliament where he said, "As I visit this sacred land, I feel deep appreciation for this people who stood from the first moment with the cause of the Palestinian people. I stand, just like all the others who called for democracy and liberty throughout the ages."

Later, Arafat held a press conference where he said that the Palestinian representative in Greece enjoys full diplomatic status and the same privileges as other diplomatic missions.

He went on to say that relations between the Palestinian and Greek people go beyond diplomatic exchanges, because of cultural, educational and historical ties that they have shared since the days of the Canaanites and the Accadians, the Palestinians, the

Phoenicians and the Arabs.

Said Arafat: "That is why we consider Greece to be the gateway to Europe. With this new Greek stand, Palestinian-Greek and Arab-Greek relations have entered a new phase".

Following his visit to Greece, Arafat arrived in Bucharest, still accompanied by his delegation, at the invitation of the Rumanian government.

During their stay, the delegation held two sessions of talks with President Ceausescu and other Romanian government and party leaders.

Both sides reaffirmed that the solution of the Middle East conflict requires the participation of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people on equal footing with oil parties concerned.

Earlier that month, Arafat met with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in Abu Dhabi. During the meeting, Kreisky confirmed his principled support for the Palestinian cause and the struggle of the Palestinian people.

Kreisky confirmed his country's position, saying that a comprehensive, just, and durable peace in the Middle East could not be obtained without the recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the establishment of an independent state over their national soil under the leadership of the PLO as sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Foreign heads of state reaffirmed their support for the Palestinian people during visits held in December with Chairman Yasser Arafat.

On December 14, Chairman Yasser Arafat and a high level Palestinian delegation arrived in Athens for an official state visit to Greece.

Letter to the Editor

The New York Times Newspaper
New York, N.Y.

Attention: Editorial desk

Dear Sir:

Your latest condemnation of the Reagan Administration's (refreshingly realistic) Middle East foreign policy ("To the Middle East, by Carpet", *Times*, February 17) only underscores your historic willingness to place Israel ahead of America.

The Reagan approach promises to rescue U.S. interests from hostage status in Jerusalem. It recognizes the overwhelming justice of the Palestinian's cause, the oil wealth of the Arabs, the strategic

significance of the Middle East, and Israel's universal isolation around the world.

Up to now, our unilateral support for Israel has cost us international influence and vast economic resources. Allies have disassociated themselves from our foreign policy. Billions have flowed — to Israel, and now to Egypt — for this doubtful objective of maintaining an arrogant Zionist state.

Likely, however, the greatest social cost for us has been a growing American xenophobia — especially apparent in our United Nations' posture — generated by the isolation we have inflicted on ourselves by unilateral support for Israel. This xenophobia has even gained the status of an

intellectual cult: the neo-conservative "school" of foreign policy, which itself works energetically to institutionalize this foreign policy myopia.

America's future especially depends on an ability to find common cause with the Third World — something that itself is linked with our willingness to shuck the neocolonialist thinking which undergirds our Israeli policy.

I. Hild
3709 South George Mason Drive
Falls Church, Virginia 22041
Apt. 1602 East

Jail and Children

Don't be sad, Darling!
To put me in prison, as they did, is a very
easy thing!
But what can they do about the sun
Shining outside and nurturing new rebels?

I would like to be romantic and say to you:
If my being in jail
Did nothing more than bring you to visit me
And cry in my arms —
Then my arrest was not in vain.

But I'm not feeling romantic right now!
(How can one be romantic, with the bed-
bugs having such a feast?)
I'm just scratching away, and writing to you,
And thinking about the dusk-colored guard,
And asking myself this banal question:
If I and others don't go to prison,
How will the prison guard
Feed his children?

Darling! I would so like for us
To have a baby!
We spoke of it once,
But I don't know if
We'll ever be given the chance.

that is why, for the time being, I give myself
to thoughts about the babies of others,
Especially my enemies' babies!
And because they cannot understand this—
They put me here in prison.

But don't be sad, my Darling,
The sun outside is still shining
And nurturing new rebels.
In fact, better ones.

Rashed Husein



(Continued from page 8)

that the Begin government does not want to execute the agreement that was concluded in Camp David. The way the Egyptian side interprets the agreement would for the Israeli side block the possibility of future annexation. What the Begin government wants is an implementation which facilitates the annexation in the future. Furthermore, it is obvious that the Begin government does not want to give the Egyptian regime a foothold in the West Bank. The Israeli government is opposed to the idea of having any Arab side interfere in the settlement of the Palestinian problem, for several reasons. One is that Israel does not want to give any Arab regime a claim to Arab leadership through the solution of the Palestinian problem which is considered a national problem — an Arab pan-national problem. It doesn't want to give credit to any Arab regime which could claim credit for leadership in the Arab world and hence improve its position in Washington. That would be competition with the privileged position of Israel in Washington. Secondly, the Begin government thinks that any Arab interference in the solution to this problem will make things more difficult, in the future,

to annex the territories. Thirdly, any Arab government at the present time would not accept the Begin plan. The Begin government wants to have a "solution" to the occupied territories which is in accord with what its future plans are. They want a unilateral "solution", a "solution" which is imposed by the Israeli government itself without any interference.

The autonomy negotiations have been actually in a kind of a vicious circle. They meet in order to designate the time of the next meeting. Nothing is coming out of these negotiations after the annexation of the Golan Heights. Now if the Begin government insists upon annexation of the Golan Heights, how could anyone think that they could really withdraw from the occupied territories in the West Bank which they insist upon calling "the cradle of the ancient Jewish state" in Palestine?

The vehemence of Palestinian opposition to this Israeli plan is indicative of the resistance of our people inside not to accept this Sharon plan, this unilaterally imposed so-called self-rule. The Israelis have tried these means before and did not succeed. I don't think that the military authorities will

succeed this time. They have resorted to another means of action through the "village leagues". They have been arming some stooges, heads of villages, who have cooperated with the military authorities for a long time. They have been arming them and preparing them for a forceful implementation of the Sharon plan. They are trying to make them a leadership, replacing the elected mayors of towns in the Gaza Strip as well as in the West Bank since these mayors have proven to be supporters of the PLO interim programme for an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza.



Protest Israeli Repression In Occupied Palestine

The Israeli military authorities have illegally dismissed the elected Municipal Councils of al-Bireh, Ramallah and Nablus. It has killed or wounded more than 40 Palestinians and imposed military curfews and arrested hundreds of Palestinians.

Protest these grave crimes and violations of human rights.

Send telegrams to:
Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D.C.

Literature and Resources Available from the Palestine Information Office

Our Roots are Still Alive: The Story of the Palestinian People	\$5.45
The Palestinian Problem: An Annotated Bibliography of 1967-80	1.00
Toward Peace in Palestine	1.00
Zionist/Israeli Acts of Terrorism 1939-81	1.00
Palestine's Poet: Abu Salma	1.00
International Declarations, Zionism and Racism	1.00
Camp David and Palestine	1.00
Samed Handicrafts	write for details
Films on Palestine	write for details
Palestinian Posters	write for details
Tilji Menjo, Tears From Palestinian Children to God	2.00
Mona Saudi, In Time Of War: Children Testify	5.00
The Extradition of Ziad Abu Ein	1.00
Chairman Arafat's Speech at P.N.C. (In Arabic)	1.00
John Running and Sue Bennett, I'm From Palestine	2.00

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