



# ib

# 7/68

The 22nd Plenary Session of the CC,  
Communist Party of Israel

The Government's Decision (Editorial,  
ZO HADEREKH)

Yet Another 200 Million Dollar Foreign  
(T. Toubi in the Knesset)

Defence of Socialism in Czechoslovakia  
(Editorial, ZO HADEREKH)

HX

632

A1

W9

NO. 1671

MAIN

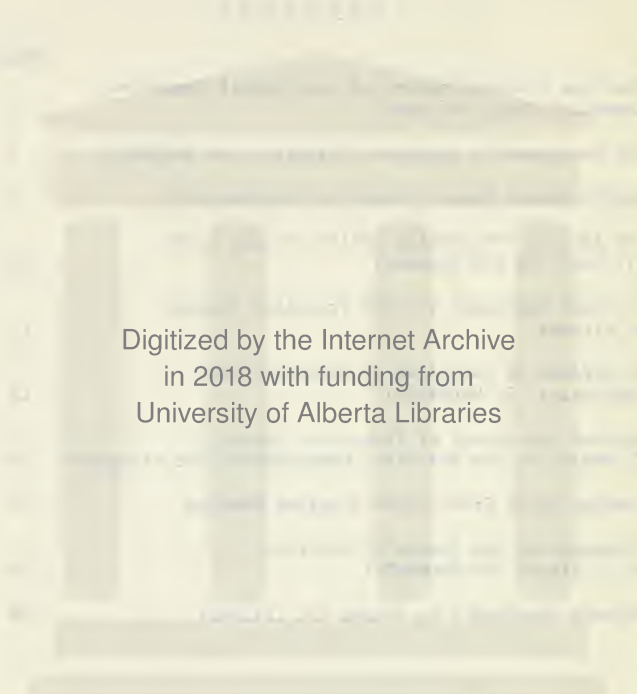
INFORMATION BULLETIN

COMMUNIST PARTY OF ISRAEL



C O N T E N T S :

	<u>Page:</u>
The 22nd Plenary Session of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Israel	2
The Government's Decision (Editorial, ZO HADEREKH)	3
Habibi Versus Dayan (Speech in the Knesset)	5
Yet Another 200 Million Dollar Foreign Debts (T. Toubi in the Knesset)	10
T. Toubi addressed the WCP Presidium Session at Nicosia	12
In Defence of Socialism in Czechoslovakia (Editorial, ZO HADEREKH)	18
Against the Attack of Freedom of Strike - J. Moussa at the Executive Committee of the Histadrut	20
Summing up of Trade Union Election Results	21
Jerusalem in the Shadow of Eviction - by Y. Algazi (ZO HADEREKH)	24
Mnjacko Unmasked - by Johina (AL ITTIHAD)	28



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2018 with funding from  
University of Alberta Libraries

THE 22nd PLENARY SESSION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF ISRAEL

.....

On July 5th and 6th, 1968, the 22nd Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel took place, with participation of the members of the Central Control Commission.

The session was presided over by Comrade Emile HABIBI, member of the Political Bureau.

Comrade Wolf EHRLICH, member of the Political Bureau, reported on the second part of the Theses in preparation of the 16th Congress.

Comrade Meir VILNER, Secretary of the Political Bureau, reported on the third part of the Theses in preparation of the 16th Congress, as well as on the latest political developments in Israel.

A debate took place, which was summed up by the reporters. The second and third parts of the Theses and the political report were confirmed.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DECISION  
\*\*\*\*\*

[Editorial "ZO HADEREKH" - 26.6.1968]

Last Sunday the Israeli Government summed up the sharp debate that had taken place about the declarations and designs of its ministers. In the Government's decision it says: "The Government has again authorized the Foreign Minister to make it clear that at various events Israel's representatives in the Security Council had already announced that the term 'secure and recognized frontiers' means stable frontiers, which will be acknowledged by signatures at the agreement between the states of the region, in the framework of the peace settlement. These pronouncements of Israel's representatives in the Security Council, which were also confirmed by the Knesset, are still valid."

This decision is rather foggy and elusive in its form in order to enable it to bridge the existing differences of opinion and shades of opinion within the Government.

Still, the decision is clear and unequivocal in its contents. It reaffirms the interpretation given by the Foreign Minister to the Security Council Resolution of last November and stipulates that a peace settlement and laying-down of frontiers must come before the carrying-out of the resolution. This interpretation is arbitrary, as it makes the withdrawal conditional upon the concrete laying-down of frontiers, whereas the Security Council Resolution links the withdrawal to the recognition of the right of the states in the region - Israel included - to secure and recognized frontiers and to the abolition of belligerence.

And this is the difference between the opinion of Dayan and that of Eban: Dayan interprets the Security Council Resolution correctly - and consequently considers its acceptance a measure that contradicts the Government's policy, Eban, on the other hand, interprets the Resolution falsely, and his interpretation enables him to proclaim the acceptance of the Resolution without being obliged to carry it out.

This week's Government's decision, which supports the Foreign Minister's tactics, means: confirmation of the continuance of refusal to give a hand to the liquidation of the conflict; confirmation of the continuance of occupation.

It is quite correct that the question of secure and recognized frontiers is of great importance. The unsolved territorial question has accompanied the State of Israel throughout all the years of its existence. Its solution is a part of the solution of the entire Palestinian problem; part of the solution of

the Israeli-Arab conflict. The two peoples of the country, Jews and Arabs, and all the states of the region are highly interested in the solution of the question.

However, the Israeli Government now uses the lack of solution of the territorial question as a pretext for non-withdrawal from the occupied territories. This obstinate stand, this refusal to lend a hand for carrying out the Security Council Resolution, thwarts the political solution of the present conflict.

The people of Israel is not in need of new formulae for the old policy. It is in need of a fundamental turn in Israeli policy. The people of Israel is not in need of a government that manoeuvres towards the non-implementation of the Security Council Resolution. It is in need of a government which will act towards its implementation.

HABIBI VERSUS DAYAN  
\*\*\*\*\*

According to the press, General Moshe Dayan, the Minister of Defence, had declared before the members of the Labour parliamentary group: "I PROPOSE NOT TO ANNOUNCE THAT ISRAEL ACCEPTS THE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION OF NOVEMBER 22, 1967 AS A BASIS FOR ANY SOLUTION."

Speaking in the Knesset at the end of June, Comrade Emile Habibi, the Communist spokesman, opened his speech with the words:

"WE PROPOSE THAT THE KNESSET DEBATE THE DEFENCE MINISTER'S PRONOUNCEMENTS BEFORE THE MEMBERS OF THE LABOUR PARLIAMENTARY GROUP ON JUNE 18, OF THIS YEAR, BECAUSE THESE PRONOUNCEMENTS HAVE GIVEN RISE TO DIFFERENCES OF OPINION WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT, AND BECAUSE THESE DIFFERENCES PROVE THE LACK OF A UNIFIED AND CLEAR-CUT POLICY CONCERNING THE WAY TO THE SOLUTION OF THE PRESENT CRISIS IN THE MIDDLE EAST. THIS PROPOSAL WAS NOT BROUGHT UP BY US IN ORDER TO ENABLE ONE OR ANOTHER OF THE MINISTERS TO USE THE ROSTRUM TO EXPLAIN AND CLARIFY HIS PRONOUNCEMENTS, BUT IN ORDER TO DEBATE THE ABORTIVE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT, WHICH TODAY CONSTITUTES THE MOST SERIOUS OBSTACLE FOR A PEACE SETTLEMENT, AND IN ORDER TO PROPOSE TO THE KNESSET A POLICY OUTLINE THAT WOULD FURTHER THE CAUSE OF PEACE."

Continuing, E. Habibi said: "We have said from the beginning that the Government will not be able to hide for long behind foggy formulae, used by them to preserve that unity, the so-called "Government of National Unity". These formulae of necessity prevent the taking of concrete, explicit measures directed toward a peaceful settlement of this crisis.

We propose to the Knesset to adopt, at the end of this debate, a new policy decision, which will oblige the Government of Israel to accept the Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967, in full, and to proceed to its implementation, in agreement with the Arab states concerned and with the mediation of the UNO envoy, Dr Gunnar Jarring.

THE PEOPLE WILL START THINKING

We are not among those who are annoyed at the Defence Minister's making political pronouncements. We are against the political stand of the Defence Minister and will continue fighting against it. It was not we who asked that the Defence Minister reply to our proposal. The guarding of secrecy of debates within the Labour group or any other parliamentary group, the preventing these debates from reaching the public, is not our concern. Obviously, there is no need at the Labour parliamentary



group for eavesdropping devices, just as there is no need for (the planting of - transl.) such instruments in our group, as we have no secrets to be picked up...

The masses of the people will start thinking why the leaders hide their opinions from them.

A curious thing and one that will give rise to all sorts of thoughts in this affair of the latest pronouncements of the Defence Minister, is the direction and the content of the Government's opposition to these pronouncements. The annoyance of the Government was directed at the Defence Minister's declaration that the Security Council Resolution "means the retreat to the frontiers of June 4". The Defence Minister declared: "I propose not to announce that Israel accepts the Security Council Resolution of November 22, as a basis for any solution." This is not the first political pronouncement of the Defence Minister. All sorts of political declarations and press interviews have been made by the Defence Minister during the last year, since the June war. The Government passed over all of them in silence. When the Defence Minister, in his interview to the daily "HA'ARETZ" on January 19, this year, resolutely rejected a settlement which would in exchange for a retreat from the (occupied - transl.) territories ensure Israel's free navigation in the Tiran Straits and the Suez Canal as well as the abolition of belligerence directed against Israel, we did not hear of any protests and opposition on part of the Government.

#### WHO AMONG YOU SPEAKS THE TRUTH?

I should like to ask: What are the differences of opinion within the Government? Are they about the question, whether one ought or ought not to announce that the Security Council Resolution is accepted as a basis for any solution? And what about the acceptance, just and simple, of the Security Council Resolution? What is the meaning of the June 20th announcement by the leadership of "Herut", which has a minister in the Government, where it says that "The Government of Israel rejected twice, officially, the Security Council Resolution of November 22"?

I don't know who, in this country or abroad, is convinced by the Government's notification about the acceptance of this Resolution, when, in fact, it negates it by annexing new territories and declares its desire to obtain new additional territories, which explicitly contradicts the statement in the Security Council Resolution that "territories must not be obtained by war". (Re-translated from the Hebrew - transl.)

We want to believe that in the Government there are more realistical circles which understand the advantage of the achieve=

ment of a peace settlement over the existing dangerous situation. The Defence Minister and others repudiate this assessment. In his latest pronouncements the Defence Minister expressed his opposition to any dissection in the area between the River Jordan and the sea, (the Mediterranean - transl.) which in his opinion are one unit. The Defence Minister has solutions for the numerous (Arab - transl.) population of these territories: he will enable them, so he declared, to keep Jordanian citizenship till they decide where they wish to stay - he hopes they will get tired of life and will leave their homeland. The Defence Minister, as well as others, understands that it is impossible on the basis of territorial occupation, to achieve any peace settlement with the Arab countries, and that "no Arab state will reach an agreement with us on a basis narrower than the position prevailing on June 4." Therefore he does not see any perspectives except further wars with the Arab states.

### DELUSIONS AND DANGERS

We warn against this adventurous line of the Defence Minister and others. We believe that the great majority of the people of Israel will reject it. We know that the people of Israel, just as the Arab peoples, wants peace, wants the flourishing of the land, its irrigation with pure water, and not with the blood of the poor Jewish and Arab youngsters. But the trouble is that those circles within the Government which are opposed to the Defence Minister's pronouncements, delude themselves and the masses of the people, when they think they can bully the Arab countries into peace agreements that are unjust and based upon the renouncement of their rights and of part of their land.

Neither the "Allon plan" or the Prime Minister's plan, envisaging the River Jordan as the security frontier for Israel, nor any other plans of territorial expansion, will bring about the peace settlement. The Foreign Minister has defined as defeatism the Defence Minister's declaration that "no Arab state will come to terms with us on a basis narrower than the position that prevailed on June 4." The Foreign Minister ignores the fundamental issue of the whole development that has taken place since June 4, which is that this war has not achieved its political aims and has not caused the overthrow of the anti-imperialist regimes in the Arab countries, but has strengthened them. American support of this war has not achieved its aim.

### WHAT DOES THE RESOLUTION SAY?

We warn against the delusion that Israel has the choice between withdrawal from the occupied areas and the non-withdrawal from the areas, or a partial withdrawal. For in the last analysis there is no escape from withdrawal. There is one

choice only: between a withdrawal of the kind made after the Sinai campaign of 1956 and a withdrawal based upon the agreed and complete implementation of all the paragraphs of the Security Council Resolution of November 22, last year. The latter will bring us nearer to a just solution of the whole complex of the Israeli-Arab conflict. We are for choosing the second way. The Security Council Resolution does not only exact the withdrawal from the occupied territories, but together with that it obliges, as textually said in the Resolution, to abolish "all pretenses to a state of belligerence; to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all the states in the region and their right to live in peace within safe and recognized frontiers, free from threats or use of force; the guarantee for free navigation in the international waterways of the region; the achievement of a just settlement of the refugees' problem; the guarantee for the territorial integrity and political independence of all the states in the region by means of measures including the establishment of demilitarized zones". (re-translated from the Hebrew - transl.)

#### GOOD FOR ISRAEL

There are real perspectives for the implementation of the Security Council Resolution and for proceeding toward a stable and just peace, because the majority of the Arab states agrees to the implementation of the Resolution in toto, with everything arising of this, as this (resolution - transl.) has received the active support of the overwhelming majority of the world's nations.

No play on words and arbitrary interpretations will solve this painful problem. This will just encourage extremists to keep to their dangerous ways. It will not help the people to enlarge its support to peaceful measures. The collisions within the Government after the latest pronouncements of the Defence Minister prove this point.

We propose that the Knesset debate the case, with a view to obliging the Government to conduct a police of peace.

#### DAYAN'S REPLY - IN COLLUSION WITH ESHKOL

=====

General M. Dayan, the Defence Minister, proposed to remove M.K. Member of Knesset) E. Habibi's motion from the agenda. His answer was elusive: "The expression of opinion by a minister or another member in a closed session of a party group is not a pronouncement or declaration... The expression of opinions in closed and not-closed forums, if a person expresses his opinion and adds, 'I am expressing my personal opinion' - does

not become a declaration of the Government's policy..."

M.K. Emile Habibi's motion was put off the agenda by the coalition majority and against the votes of the Communist group and M.K. Uri Avneri.

M.K. Avneri's proposal to discuss the proposal at a commission, in order to elucidate the Israeli Government's stand concerning the future of the (occupied - transl.) territories and concerning the authorized interpretation of the Security Council Resolution, was rejected by the votes of the majority. In favour of it voted M.K. Avneri, the Communist group and M.K. Victor Shem-Tov. The "Free Centre" and M.K. Mordechai Erem (Labour) abstained.

## YET ANOTHER 200 MILLION DOLLAR FOREIGN DEBTS

### T. TOUBI: THE ADDITIONAL "BONDS" WILL INCREASE ISRAEL'S DEPENDENCE ON THE U.S.A.

The Knesset has accepted a bill enabling the Government to borrow abroad a sum of 200 million dollar and to this purpose to issue and sell bonds abroad, in particular in the USA.

The Government had hoped the Bill would be accepted without opposition; consequently no representatives of the coalition parties demanded permission to speak. However, after the speech made by the representative of the Communist group, Tawfiq Toubi, M.K., representatives of various parties mounted the rostrum, debating the points raised by the Communist spokesman.

#### From the speech of T. Toubi

"The State of Israel Bonds to which this Bill adds new bonds to the tune of 200 million \$, were and are an expression of the growing increase of Israel's dependence on foreign, and especially American, capital."

"This is yet another foreign loan which will increase the already great national debt. At the end of the present budgetary year, the debt will probably reach the amount of 9,300 million Israeli Lira, in internal and foreign loans.

"The increase in the national debt draws after it a further burdening of the people's masses with taxes, for it is the masses who will bear interest payments and returns of loans, year after year.

#### A Costly Loan

"The fact that the Government is always ready to exchange these bonds for shares of companies owned by the State of Israel, turns this loan into an important channel for the penetration of foreign capital and the imposition of its domination over the economy of Israel and the further heaping up of obstacles on the way to Israel's economic independence. When it is made possible to exchange these bonds for local currency, a not inconsiderable inflationist pressure is created upon the Israeli economy, and all for the benefit of the American buyers of the bonds. The exemption from taxes, due for local business transactions to the owners of the bonds, constitutes a privilege for the benefit of foreign capitalists, which we repudiate. The rate of interest, too - 5.5% - which has been promised to the owners of the bonds, to which must be added the enormous expenses involved by the apparatus for the sale of the bonds, turns this into a most costly loan for the Israeli treasury.

"IT SEEMS VERY STRANGE TO ME THAT THE EMISSION OF THE NEW SERIES OF BONDS TO ENSURE THE 200 MILLION DOLLAR LOAN COMES AT A TIME, WHEN THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL ITSELF THROUGH THE BANK OF ISRAEL, IS BUYING AMERICAN BONDS.

#### A Shaken Economy As Result of the War

"The new emission of bonds betrays the grave and shaky condition of finances and economy, caused by the June war and its consequences. And it is no secret that this loan, as well as other loans, is now being launched to finance the ever growing military expenditures rising from the lack of political solution of the crisis created by the war. It is no secret that the deficit in the balance of payments will reach this year an amount above 600 million \$, as compared with 425 million \$ in 1967. Treasury circles have been heard to say - according to HA'ARETZ, 24.6.68 - that at the end of 1969 the deficit will reach 800 million dollar.

#### Back to Slowdown?

"The official circles wish to relate this sad state of affairs to all kinds of economic causes, the only consequence of which is a return to the days of the Slowdown. They speak about freezing the standard of income and consumption; this means an encroachment upon the standard of wages and standard of life of the popular masses. And all this, whilst ignoring the fact that import, which is linked to military expenditures, is the main factor of this situation.

"The President of the Bank of Israel asserts in the DAVAR daily of June 21, this year, that the military budget of Israel is unprecedentedly high in comparison with other countries. He asserts that the increment of defence expenditures is bigger than the increment of product, and this, in his opinion, forebodes the necessity of a policy based on the freezing of incomes, on the freezing of the standard of consumption, and on the reduction of the rate of growth of the national product. This means the lowering of the living-standard of the working masses, creation of unemployment and in fact the return to the slowdown policy, ensuring military expenditures and big profits of foreign and local capital."

T. TOUBI ADDRESSED PRESIDIUM OF THE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL SESSION  
-----  
at NICOSIA - 8th June, 1968  
-----

[T. Toubi, Member of Knesset and Member of World Peace Council, was invited to attend the Nicosia Session of the Presidium of the World Peace Council. We publish hereunder the text of the speech, delivered by comrade T. Toubi.]

Dear Friends,

I would like to deal in my word with the present crisis of the Middle East resulting from the war launched a year ago by the Israeli ruling circles against the neighbouring Arab countries. This crisis continues to be a most serious threat to peace and security in the Middle East and the world over.

We, the anti-imperialist and peace forces in Israel, who have opposed and condemned the aggression launched by the ruling circles of our country in the interests of US and other imperialist designs against the Arab peoples and in pursuance of territorial conquests, would like to stress the following points:

More and more people now realise out of experience and as a result of the policy of the Israeli ruling circles the falsehood of the pretext of "selfdefence" in the face of danger of annihilation" presented by the Israeli ruling circles and their imperialist supporters for initiating the war last June.

The development of events proved to many who believed this claim, that the real aim of the war was to strike a blow at the Arab anti-imperialist national movement, impose USA imperialist domination on the Arab countries and impose on the Arab countries a settlement which would deprive the Palestine Arab people of their just rights and bring the ~~Israeli~~ ruling circles territorial gains.

Opposing and condemning the war of last June, we told our people, the people of Israel and in the face of wild chauvinist incitement against us, that under the deceptive slogan of self-defence, they

are being led to an unjust war. We defend, of course, the just rights of the people of Israel, the right of Israel's existence which was formed as an expression of self-determination and in accordance with the decisions of the UNO 1947 resolution which called for the formation of two independent states - an Arab and a Jewish state - as a means of throwing out the British colonial rule. While upholding and defending this right of the people of Israel, we told them, however, the truth that the war had nothing to do with defending this right, but it is an adventure against the neighbouring Arab countries which can never bring any real benefit to the people of Israel and would never bring Israel and her people nearer to security and peace, it would never solve problems, but on the contrary it can only complicate relations, deepen the trenches between Israel and Arab countries and create new dangers to the security of the people of Israel.

The intoxication of military victory by which the ruling circles of Israel tried to blind the clear sight of the mass of the people in our country, is giving way under the hard facts of life. More people in our country are starting now to doubt the "wisdom" of the Israeli official policy and look towards an outlet from the impasse.

Moshe Dayan, in an interview to the Army Journal last week, had to confess that it was a mistake on his part to believe that the military victory will bring with it solutions.

The war certainly brought difficulties and tragedies to all peoples of the region, and, paradoxical as it seems to be, the military success of the Israeli ruling circles brought difficulties to Israel and to the people of Israel as well. This is explained, of course, by the failure of the war to realise the main desired aims of the US imperialists of imposing their sway and upsetting the anti-imperialist Arab regimes. This was possible thanks to the act of stopping the war itself before achieving these aims, thanks to the real world balance of forces in favour of the forces of peace, anti-imperialism and socialism, and to the detriment of the imperialists, their proteges, and of aggression.

All this has also upset the schemes of the rulers of our country and is behind the awkward situation into which they pushed Israel and its people.

What is the situation now faced by the people of our country?

Having failed to dictate their scheming upon the Arab peoples, the Israeli ruling circles faced the people of our country with the burden of continuous mobilisation to the armed forces in order to maintain the present situation with ever increasing



military budget which now reaches 43% of the whole state budget, and the military yearly expenditure nears now the 800 million dollars mark and continues to increase at the expense of diminishing social services and economic difficulties.

In the occupied territories, popular resistance is widening and deepening. The latest mass demonstrations during a whole week in the Gaza Strip, yesterday's general strike and demonstrations in the West Bank in occupied Jerusalem are also expressions of the failure of the Israeli authorities to impose on the population of the occupied territories separate capitulatory settlements which would legalise the occupation.

The growing popular resistance to the occupation coupled with the daily loss of life paid by Arabs and Jews alike makes the situation grave and creates doubts in the minds of the people about the perspective that lies ahead.

The Israeli people feel the impact of the growing international isolation of Israel engraved by the continued aggression of its ruling circles and by acts of annexation as in Jerusalem, defying various resolutions of the UNO and the Security Council. Even previous allies to the official Israeli line are showing opposition. All this leads many people in our country to think anew and the forces in Israel who opposed and condemned the war of June are not alone in demanding a withdrawal from the policy of occupation and the sincere acceptance by the Israeli government of the UN Security Council resolution of 22.11.1967.

Voices heard lately amongst Israeli youth, students and intellectuals at the Jerusalem University were demonstrated last week by various activities, preferring peace to annexation of territories as advocated by the extremists, is an expression of the growing disagreement with the government policy.

Interesting, for instance, is an interview by Professor Yeshayahu Leibovitz, a religious professor at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, given to "Yediot Aharnot" evening daily on 12 April last. He said:

"Annexation, is a tragedy, destruction of the state, annihilation of the people, break-up of the social structure, and the demoralising of men. It will be a secret police state, it will formulate the whole atmosphere with severe influences on the basic freedoms, on the freedom of speech, expression, organisation... corruption will rise high. After spiritual demoralisation there will come physical destruction. What is then the alternative? To get out from ruling one and the half million Arabs, to return to the status-quo of 5th June... I do not see in the territorial gains of the six days war any lever

for positive development. Some speak about federation: federation is imposing colonialism, imposing a rule of quislings, this is worse than annexation - this is occupation with hypocrisy."

Important was the appeal by the ninety personalities of various shades of life who, at the beginning of the year, published an appeal calling to put an end to the policy of repressive measures against the Arab people in the occupied areas and against the infringement of democratic rights in Israel itself. Many of these personalities are now being subjected to a witchhunt and public terror. There is also strong opposition to Jewish settlement in Arab occupied areas by various intellectuals, even amongst circles who supported the war.

We attach great importance to these manifestations of opposition to the policy of occupation and oppression expressed under a suffocating arrogance coupled with repressive measures, and we tirelessly act to widen the front opposing aggression and occupation and struggle for the implementation of the UN Security Council resolution.

The increasing and widening international isolation of the Israeli government and the set-backs falling on the policy of its US imperialist allies in Vietnam, in other parts of the world and in the Middle East as a result of the continued isolation of aggression and the strength of anti-imperialist forces, is imposing on the Israeli government the necessity of manoeuvring when dealing with the present crisis.

Under such international pressure and placed in an awkward position by the acceptance of the UAR and Jordan to the peaceful settlement of the Palestine problem and the Middle East crisis, by the acceptance of these two Arab countries in full and without any reservations of the UN Security Council resolution, under the pressure of such a situation, the Israeli official position moved from a policy of non-cooperation with Jarring and immediately adopted his nomination to a position where the Israeli UNO representative Tekoah had to declare, in the middle of May Israel's acceptance of the UN Security Council resolution of 22 November 1967 as a basis for reaching peace. Even this step, which was called by Mr. Eshkol, Israel's Prime Minister as a tactical step raised a crisis within the Israeli ruling circles. Under pressure of the most extreme militant and chauvinistic circles the Israeli government retreated even from this tactical step. Under the demagogic slogan of direct negotiations, the real position of the Israeli government is, in fact, to sabotage the carrying out of the UN Security Council resolution which lays internationally recognised steps for the peaceful settlement of the crisis to the advantage of all states of the region

and safeguarding the just rights of all people concerned.

I would like to stress here the positive importance of the clear and unambiguous declarations made by the Foreign Minister of the UAR concerning the readiness of his government to implement in full the UN Security Council resolution and to adhere to a prescribed time-table for the implementation of all its parts. This step is a contribution to the just and peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis and the Palestine problem.

Such clear-cut positions in favour of a peaceful and just settlement emanating from responsible Arab leaders, such positions in favour of a peaceful settlement of the Palestine problem based on respect of the just rights of all peoples of the region, including the Arabs of Palestine and the people of Israel, such peace seeking positions are not only just and correct, at the same time they isolate and weaken the policy of force, occupation and aggression held by the Israeli rulers under cover of direct negotiations, and serve best the interests of all peoples concerned.

While always opposing and struggling against the pro-imperialist, predatory and militarist policy of the Israeli ruling circles who refused to recognise any right of the Palestine Arab people and thus blocked the way to a settlement, we, at the same time, opposed adventurous and reactionary nationalist Arab positions heard in the past and are still being heard in certain circles, falsely interpreting the just right of the Palestine Arab people as meaning the liquidation of the state of Israel. Such adventurous positions still find expression in refusal to cooperate with the UN for the implementation of the UN Security Council resolution, to the detriment of the cause of struggle for eliminating the consequences of the last June war and to the detriment of peace.

Experience shows that the more clear and striking is the position of the anti-imperialist forces in the Arab countries in favour of a just and peaceful settlement to the Palestine problem based on the mutual recognition of the rights of both peoples - the Arab peoples and the people of Israel - the more difficult it will be for the imperialist and reactionary forces to exploit the Israeli-Arab dispute against the interests of all peoples of the region and against the anti-imperialist Arab national movement and the easier it will be to mobilise forces in the world and even in Israel itself for the peaceful and just settlement of the present crisis, for the liquidation of aggression and for ensuring the just rights of all peoples concerned.

Dear Friends, the continuation of the present unsolved crisis is a source of permanent danger to peace and that is why we have to

exert great efforts for its speedy settlement. The development of events proved the possibility of a just and peaceful settlement which will safeguard the interests of all peoples of the region.

The axis of the struggle for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis and for the elimination of the consequences of the war last June and for safeguarding the interests of the Arab and Israeli peoples, this axis is now the world wide struggle for implementing in full the UN Security Council resolution. This resolution which condemns territorial gains as a result of military conquests calls for :

The withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied territories for the relinquishing of the state of war among countries of the region and for recognition of the right of every state to a sovereign existence. It also calls for the ensuring of freedom of navigation in international waters and the just solution of the Palestine refugee problem.

The full implementation of such a resolution by all sides concerned would advance the region on the path of peace and prosperity.

We in Israel, small as our forces are and hard as our conditions are, will continue our struggle against the pro-imperialist policy of the Israeli government for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from occupied Arab territories, against acts of oppression and trampling on the just rights of the Arab people in the occupied areas and against discrimination towards the Arab population in Israel itself. We shall continue to struggle so that the Israeli government will accept fully, as a last resort, the UN Security Council resolution and, through this, arrive at a peaceful settlement.

This struggle of ours is first and foremost in the interest of our people - the people of Israel whose future relies on the cooperation and friendship with the Arab peoples whose interest is not in being in the imperialist front against the Arab peoples but with the Arab peoples against imperialism.

In this struggle of ours, we draw strength from your support to us, from your struggle for peace and a just settlement of the crisis.

One last word I would like to say to our Vietnamese friends. We follow your heroic struggle daily, we are joyous at every success of yours, every blow you strike at the US imperialists is a help towards a just and peaceful settlement in our region as well. Your successes, dear friends, are our successes and peace in Vietnam will strengthen the cause of peace in our region.

We wish this session of the Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace every success in its work for the cause of peace, freedom and independence.

## IN DEFENCE OF SOCIALISM IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Editorial, "ZO HADEREKH", organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel - July 24, 1968]

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is passing through a stormy development.

Beginning with the January 1968-session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, serious measures have been taken in order to repair mistakes of the past, in order to fortify socialist democracy, in order to carry out an economic reform.

The leadership of the Party stressed the firm will to direct the democratization-process of social life in the interest of socialism and to preserve the socialist foreign policy of their country.

The Communist Party of Israel has wished the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia success in its struggle for strengthening the Party's position and the cause of socialism in Czechoslovakia, for the strengthening of ties between the Party and the popular masses, for the strengthening of the friendship between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

But it is to be regretted that the process of socialist democratization was misused by the anti-communist forces within Czechoslovakia, and imperialist elements from outside started meddling in what was going on in Czechoslovakia.

The enemies of socialism, rejoicing at any fissure within the progressive forces, knew how to exploit the newly created situation. The imperialists, first and foremost those of Washington and Bonn, started a world-wide concentrated propaganda, the spearhead of which was directed against the guiding role of the Communist Party and against the unity of the socialist countries, and the object of which has been the liquidation of socialism in Czechoslovakia.

The enemies of socialist Czechoslovakia abroad found allies inside the country, who in the now arising circumstances dared raise their head. Anti-socialist forces, still strong within intellectual circles, succeeded in imposing their domination, in a considerable degree, over the mass media - press, radio, television - misusing the freedom of expression.

These forces do not appear openly, but conceal their counter-revolutionary aims with socialist phraseology. With the publication of "2000 Words", a platform was created, around which gather all those who act for the return of the capitalist order to Czechoslovakia, for the CSSR's leaving the Warsaw Pact, for the disruption of friendship with the Soviet Union. Anti-Soviet incitement has become the main weapon in the hands of internal as well as external reaction.

Small wonder that the press and radio in Israel have joined with all their might in this devil's dance, are repeating the lies and falsifications, describe all the existing difficulties with the greatest possible exaggeration.

The socialist forces the world over follow the development with great concern, in full solidarity with socialist Czechoslovakia and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. They see the grave dangers to the future of the socialist order in Czechoslovakia, that the steering wheel might be wrested from the hands of the party leaders, that the anti-socialist forces might gain the upper hand.

Every communist party is independent. Every socialist state is sovereign. There must be no intervention in the internal affairs of a socialist country or a communist party. Only Czechoslovakia may determine how to manage its socialist economy or how it ought to develop its socialist democracy. When, however, imperialist forces from outside, aided by the anti-socialist forces inside, threaten to destroy the socialist order itself in Czechoslovakia, this is no longer the internal affair of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, but of all socialist countries and all communist parties, of all forces of socialism and progress.

The question whether Czechoslovakia will remain socialist, is not an internal Czechoslovak question. If Czechoslovakia cease to be socialist - what must never happen - ,the West-German Bundeswehr would succeed in threatening the security of Hungary, the Soviet Union, Poland. A victory of counter-revolution in the heart of Europe will constitute a fateful blow against the security of Europe and the peace of the world.

The attitude of the Communist Parties Bulgaria, DDR, Hungary, Poland and the Soviet Union is internationalist and stems from the highest historical responsibility for the fate of socialism and peace. In this spirit was the letter of the Communist and Workers' Parties sent from the Warsaw Meeting to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

This letter will encourage the Communist Party and the socialist forces in Czechoslovakia. The frontline does not run between "conservatives" and "liberals". The frontline runs between the socialist forces of Czechoslovakia and of the entire world on one hand, and the forces of imperialism and the internal reaction on the other one.

The danger lies not in any "Soviet intervention", but in the intervention of American and German imperialism in the internal affairs of socialist Czechoslovakia.

We wish the leaders of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia strength, vigour and courage, so that they will successfully persevere in the struggle waged in defence of the achievements of socialism in face of all attacks from within and without, in alliance with the Soviet Union and all true friends of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia.

AGAINST THE ATTACK ON FREEDOM OF STRIKE  
.....

On June 26, the Histadrut Executive Committee held a session to discuss the proposed state law concerning the obligation to give notice 15 days prior to strike declarations.

As representative of the Communist Party of Israel, Comrade Jamal Moussa, member of the Executive Committee, appeared, who said in his speech:

The law concerning the giving of notice prior to strikes constitutes a further attack on the rights of workers and one of the expressions of the anti-popular policy of the Government. The law enables the Government to intervene in labour conflicts to the detriment of the workers, and even to punish workers. The employers can use this law in order to hit the workers' rights, to carry out arbitrary dismissals, and all this in conditions of procrastination, coaxing and pressure.

What is the reason for the limitation to the freedom of strike, for the attack on the struggle of the working class? The workers don't strike for their pleasure, but in the defence of their rights, for the achievement of their demands. Therefore the question arises whether one should permit the limitation to the freedom to strike by means of legislative and administrative measures.

Just now, when the offensive by employers and Government against wages and working-conditions is being intensified, workers are becoming more and more embittered against the infringements on the freedom of struggle, on the democratic rights. The employers intensify the exploitation of workers and collect huge profits at the expense of the workers' sweat, at the expense of the lowering of their wages and deterioration of their working-conditions. The Government keeps brandishing the whip of dismissals under the pretext of "the invisible unemployment" and "making economy efficient".

Recently balance sheets of several banks were published. From them we learn that in the year of 1967 the profits of the Industrial Development Bank came to 23.8 million Israeli Lira (as compared with I.L. 20.6 million in 1966); the "Ya'ad" Bank increased its profits in 1967 by 56% over those of the previous year.

As against these impressive figures concerning the profits of the banks, official statistics state the average increase of wages in 1967 as 0.3%

There are more and more cases of profitable enterprises that threaten with dismissals. The management of "Shemen", whose profits are rising, recently announced their intention to dismiss a number of workers.

In this situation, the Government turns to the use of the weapon of intervention in labour conflicts in favour of the employers. More than once the Government has sent police against striking workers and against workers' demonstrations. One will remember the police intervention in the strike of the Ashdot Port workers, the strike at the "Kitan" works at Dimona, the strikes against the increase of norms at Yibne and Acre, the demonstrations of unemployed in Tel-Aviv and Dir-Hanna.

In particular do the police hit out at Arab workers. Many times the police arrested workers of Um-Al-Fahem and other villages of the Triangle District on their way to work, and under the pretext of carrying out searches caused the loss of the day's work, and even the loss of the job. Many times the police, in the middle of the night, molested Arab workers who temporarily lodge in Tel-Aviv and other towns, again under the pretext of "searches".

The majority group in the Histadrut leadership - the Labour group, supported by Gachal - decided to freeze the wages, to renounce the increase of the cost-of-living allowance, to worsen conditions of work, to oppose the workers' struggles, their strikes which they call "wild strikes".

The workers react by fighting in defence of their rights and for the achievement of their just demands. Within one year, tens of thousands of workers are compelled to take up the weapon of strike, and hardly a day passes without a strike taking place at an enterprise, a company, a school etc.

In this situation the bill under discussion concerning the obligatory serving notice 15 days before a strike is just an additional weapon in the hands of the exploiters and the Government to oppress the workers' struggle, to prevent strikes. The leadership of the Labour group in the Histadrut Executive Committee, which yields to the policy of the employers and the Government, supports together with the rightist groups this anti-worker bill. This leadership is no longer sure of its ability to impose its influence upon the working class. Therefore it strives to block the workers' struggle by means of state laws and other administrative measures.

We communists have always said that a policy of war and occupation leads of necessity to an intensified offensive against the living standard of the popular masses, against the freedom of class struggle and the democratic freedoms.



The capitalists and their agents within the workers' movement use the slogan of "National Unity" in order to intensify the pressure exerted upon the working class left wing and all opponents of their policy, their aim being to silence the resistance and to impair the struggle.

Our communist group appeals to all sectors of the working class to close their ranks and intensify their struggle in defence of the workers' rights and their living-standard, for work and against dismissals, for freedom of struggle and strike, for the democratic freedoms.

In accordance with this position of ours, we propose the following resumé:

"The Histadrut Executive Committee considers the bill proposed in the Knesset concerning a 15-day notice prior to declaration of strikes as an attempt at legislative intervention in labour relations.

"The Executive Committee considers this bill as an intervention in and an outrage against the freedom of trade union struggle and the right of the workers to strike, which constitutes an important weapon in their struggle for raising the living-standard and for defence of their rights.

"The Executive Committee rejects the bill and demands of the members of Knesset who are members of the Histadrut to vote against the bill and for its being struck off the agenda.

"The Executive Committee will organize the working class of Israel in their struggle against this anti-worker bill."

#### SUMMING UP TRADE UNION ELECTION RESULTS

During May/June 1968 three trade unions elected their congresses: The Agricultural Workers Association, the Clerk Association and the Food Workers Trade Union. The coming twelvemonth will see further trade union elections, including the most important, the election of the Congress of the Histadrut (General Federation of Labour).

Vote in the 3 latest elections was given to some 182 thousand workers, but only some 115 thousand took part, i.e. 64%. Many of those abstaining from voting thereby demonstrated their protest against the inactivity of the leadership of these associations, and the Histadrut leaders in general, in defence of workers' rights, more, their general line which is opposed to the fulfilment of the interests of the working people.

The ruling T.U. leaders used their position in order to manipulate voters' lists to their advantage.

The Labour Party, newly founded by merging three formerly independent parties - Mapai, Ahdut Avoda and Rafi - joined forces with Mapam to form a single list at all three elections; this was the first time that Mapam agreed to a joint list with the rightist socialdemocrats. Results of the joint list were not encouraging. In spite of the leading position of these parties in the Histadrut and the T.U. bodies and in spite of the pressure exerted on the workers, the percentage of the combined forces was much lower than the sum of different lists at former elections. In addition to the dissatisfaction of many workers with prevailing policies, it was especially part of the Mapam voters who did not give their vote to the combined list, but preferred to keep away from the ballot boxes or to try and voice their opposition by voting for the Mikunis-Sneh group, now occupying the place of Mapam held a few years ago.

By the way, observers say that if, in spite of these votes, the Mikunis-Sneh group did not increase by more than two tenths of one percent, reaching 1.8%, this does not demonstrate an increased strength of their own force.

The biggest loser of these elections was the combined list of the two bourgeois parties, Liberals and Herut, whose social demagogy was not able to cover their pronounced support to big capital.

The three clericalist parties, existing in Israel, combined forces and appeared with a single list, and showed quite an impressive advance over former years.

The list of the Communist Party, called by state and T.U. authorities the New Communist List, could keep their voting strength, a fact seen in the conditions of chauvinist emotions after war and conquest, as encouraging.

Class struggle in Israel is at present still at a low level. It is bound to sharpen, and that will surely increase the class consciousness of the working class.

## JERUSALEM IN THE SHADOW OF EVICTION

=====

By Yossef ALGAZY ["ZO HADEREKH" - 10.7.68]

The Chief-of-Staff, General Bar-Lev, asserted over BBC Television: "In comparison with other conquerors, we behave like lambs." This week I had the opportunity to see one of the aspects of the innocent "lambs", which I had not known till then. (In parentheses, as sort of private confession, I should like to say that I am disgusted at those "lambs", but my conscience impels me to look that wolf in the eye who claims the title of a lamb.)

Thus I set out with a friend to roam about the crowded quarters of Arab Jerusalem. The walls of an old city, an exotic bazaar, houses carved out of rocks, curious tourists, pedlars with their pedlary, people looking for "metzi'es" - bargains - casting lustful looks about - all this would be seen by the casual visitor. But try to make those living within the walls speak up, and you will discover a different world.

### OCCUPATION-TAX

In the bazaar, a small shop, a group of people crowding around a man who writes something down on big forms. You draw nearer, your question "who is this" is answered with an angry look and "income tax", filtered through gnashing teeth.

A neighbour, pouring out his embittered soul, tells us: "It's several months since these characters have fastened themselves to us like leeches. One day it's municipal taxes, another day it's the sign-board tax, and today it's the income tax, which happens to be the worst of all. We have already succeeded in getting a lot of forms to fill in; we've already succeeded in getting a lot of announcements telling us to pay enormous taxes that surmount our entire possessions. They tell us: 'You are now Israeli citizens to all intents and purposes, and you have to pay taxes, just as all citizens of the State of Israel.' We reply: 'What for and wherefor? We are Jordanian citizens and have to pay taxes to the Jordanian authorities.' They ought to have the courage to call their taxes "occupation tax", and then it would be a different thing altogether... If we don't pay, they threaten us with putting into action the execution office, confiscation, seizures, fines, court hearings etc. It's clear to us they want us to become tired of life and in this manner coerce us to abandon our businesses and make room for them..."

## SHE TOO DERANGES THEM...

In the bend of an alley a woman sits, making her living by selling vegetables. That's what she has been doing for years, but now has come the conqueror and he is desirous of teaching her the rules of modern life: Two powerful looking men are approaching: they thunder, "Get out of here, and quickly! What are you waiting for?" And already are they burrowing in her things.

## THE SURVEYORS

In the El Sharaf Quarter two young fellows are roaming about with yard-measure and map. They enter homes, shops, any place, measure length, width and depth, and make their notes. The faces of the women are worried. A woman says: "What are they doing?" Her neighbour replies: "They prepare for our

A little girl who thinks we have some connection with the two surveyors, take hold of my trousers and says with an angry look, "Hada beitna... this is our home, not yours, why do you want to take it away?" In the courtyard of the Biddas and Mujahhid 'Abid Sa'ad Ja'bri families the women are sitting oriental fashion and preparing the meal for their folks. Subhi Biddas, who has been called home, tells us, "While the men are at their work, persons come with forms and demand of the women to sign. Usually the women don't. These uninvited guests leave oral notice, saying: 'Get out and find yourselves another home.' Where shall we go, we ask, but this does not concern them. If we don't get out, so they threaten, we'll get you out with the Jarfa, the bulldozer. 'This is our house', we say, and they: 'Things have changed now'."

What is their meaning, when they say things have changed? Obviously: We have conquered, we may grab.

## REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS

In the Khayat family an old woman cried out to high Heaven: "Shall we have to be refugees, to wander about all life long? What are our sins?"

'Adel Tawfiq Khayat unburdens his heart: "We live in Jerusalem twenty years. We are refugees. In general, most of the Old City quarters have been sort of refugee camps, and the UNO Relief Organization has looked after them. Here live poor families, such as ours. The houses are small, rent is low. In such a small room there live seven to eight persons. That's what we have. Before the war we lived in another quarter, the El Majorba Quarter. A fortnight after the war,

(censored - translator)

you don't get out, we will destroy the house  
(censored) we left and came to this place here.  
Now they want to expel us again..."

"Yes, it is our cruel fate to be displaced for the third time," tells us a woman from the Mussa Khayat family, "to be sure, they propose we take money for the house, but why should we get out? Is it their house? They transfer families from here to 'Azreeya, Abu-Dees, to houses of people who have been uprooted during the war. When these people return to their homes, there will be quarrels and conflicts. There have been cases of people returning to their homes and finding others living there. The outcome was only quarrels. The occupation authorities do this on purpose."

#### BROKERS AND LIBERATORS

In one of the lanes of the bazaar, two Jewish brokers have rented a coffee-house, called Bar-Sabbaba. They have turned it into a broker's office. These middlemen, one the possessor of a magnificent beard, the other one a man called 'Ezer. They go around to families telling them: "Get out from your homes now; you will get so-and-so-much; it's worth your while if you'd get out now, who knows what will happen tomorrow?" When we visited their place, the door was not even locked. They had gone out on their round of business, which has the blessings and backing of the expropriatory authorities.

One of the Nimri family said to me with irony: "The Israelis have 'liberated' the country, 'liberated' us, and now they are 'liberating' us from our possessions. They have expropriated the lands of the people of Emmaus and Yalu in the Latrun area - villages of which nothing remains - and now they have succeeded in driving out some residents from our houses in Jerusalem, and have closed up the doors with stones."

#### WHAT DOES ALL THIS REMIND US OF?

To take hold of some property, a house, a shop, there are several methods. A shop is marked with a "Magen David" - the Star of David - and no longer does it belong to its owner. With a house, you close up its entrances, or simply destroy it. If it's a nice building, it is enough to hang up a signboard saying this or another institution will be set up here. You might see a signboard on the wall of a ruin, which had been a house a year ago, reading: Here will be built The Yeshiva (Religious college) in the name of Ben-Porath Yossef.

Around the Wailing Wall there is much commotion and noise. The number of visitors has become smaller with time.

The activity now is that of tractors and bulldozers which continue to nibble away at houses. I remember the Wailing Wall, as it was in my childhood. There was by the Wall a big densely populated neighbourhood, one house close to another. Narrow winding stairs, a quarter brimming over with life. On the morrow of the June war, this neighbourhood vanished and now there is in its stead a wide, flat square. And where are the tens of thousands of inhabitants? They are displaced persons, somewhere on the Western or Eastern Bank (of the Jordan River - transl.). They were "liberated" from their homes during or after the war. In memory of the Quarter that has been, there are the remains of houses which have been broken up in the middle, as if by an earthquake. But don't be concerned: The remaining houses will be brushed off too...

Some months ago an expropriation order was issued regarding several hundred dunams of land in Old Jerusalem. This concerns populated neighbourhoods, such as Harat el-Sharaf, Hush el-Gozlan, Hush el-Shi, Dargat el-Tabouni, Suk el-Husser, Harat el-Husser, Harat el-Armen, Bab el-Salassala, and others. These are quarters inhabited by thousands of families. The authorities want to empty Arab Jerusalem of its inhabitants; they are working for this, and all measures to this purpose are considered fair and square. They want, as long as the occupation continues, to put the world before facts accomplished. They strive for a city, "purified" from Arabs. Don't let us be amazed if one day the slogan will be issued: "The Uniqueness of the Old City of Jerusalem!"

\* \* \*

I left the Old City of Jerusalem and for a long time after I was not able to return to my daily tasks. On the surface of it, I had seen things that are usually perpetrated by occupation authorities, and between ourselves: I've seen worse than that. Should we then resign ourselves to this? No! Under no circumstances! Each additional day, nay, hour of occupation, every act originating in occupation, cuts from under our feet the ground needed for a life of cooperation and brotherhood with our neighbours. Therefore, don't let us be resigned, let us resist!

MNJACKO UNMASKED

=====

By JOHINA - "AL ITTIHAD", 14.6.68

Immediately after the June war, when the military victory made many of the most sedate people dizzy and there was great joy at the conquest of new territories, the Israeli press announced the arrival in Israel of the Czechoslovak writer Ladislav Mnjacko, who had come in protest against the stand of his country which opposes Israeli aggression. Our attitude towards this refugee was neither positive nor negative. He is free to behave as he does; many others maintain the same position; thus it did not make any difference to us.

It was only natural that "Kol Ha'am" and its tribe should hug him to their bosoms. But when the real aims of the June war became known all over the world, and many circles of the Israeli public too began expressing doubts and fears because of the occupation and its results, the entire press that was in favour of territorial expansion, embraced Mnjacko. We did not give much thought to that "new star", in the knowledge that the firework will not illuminate the dark cellar of the policy of occupation. And when the Czechoslovak people, ennobled by its traditions of liberty and progress, started, under the guidance of its Communist Party and desirous of stabilizing socialism and improving its construction, to revise the blunders of the past, Mnjacko went to his country in order to arrange his final return. Again he came back to Israel, held a press conference at Sokolov-House (House of Journalists - transl.), in Tel-Aviv, parted with his friends, and last week finally returned to Czechoslovakia.

Till then we had not much interest in this Mnjacko. He came and returned, came again and returned, attacked the Soviet Union, accusing her of rendering insufficient aid to Vietnam, proclaimed that Israel was Vietnam and the Arabs America etc. etc. We said: We have got a Sneh and a Mikunis. Why should we bother with this foreigner?

Till we read his pronouncements at last week's press conference, and found that he had broken the well's lid and passed all limits.

His opinion was asked about the Mikunis-Sneh group - "Maki", and about us, the Israeli Communists - "Rakach". He replied: "My assessment is that "Maki" has at last found its natural place in this society, after making many mistakes, according to my judgment. But this is an important development with regard to all communist parties in the world..."

This "pure" writer, who accuses the Soviet Union of intervening in the internal affairs of his country and of imposing its will on the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and consequently asked for asylum in Israel, as an expression of protest against that intervention, permits himself to intervene in our internal affairs - and that in face of a press that is simply "dying for love" of communism.

#### DID HE KNOW WHAT HE WAS DOING?

Was he conscious of this intervention? Not only did he express his adoration of an isolated group of divisionists who have no basis in their country except the sympathy of the rulers; but he also permitted himself to pronounce judgement over the glorious past of the Communist Party of Israel, which "made many mistakes". But not only that: he permitted himself to pronounce judgement over the entire international communist movement, all its greatness and responsibility, deciding that it had to follow the course entered upon by Dr Sneh and his mate in the Knesset! (Mikunis - the single representative of the Mikunis-Sneh group in the Knesset - transl.)

I was present at the Knesset when it received the head of the African state of Malawi a fortnight ago - President Banda, who stepped out of the bonds of African unity and enthusiastically supported the racist rulers of Rhodesia and South Africa. He speechified in the Knesset, saying that since his childhood he had dreamt of visiting Holy Israel, adding that he did not believe his own eyes now beholding the people of Israel. Then I saw members of Knesset, ministers and journalists lowering their eyes, ashamed of his words, which no judicious person could believe and take serious.

I assume that the eyes of those looking at Mnjacko must have borne a similar expression of those present at that event in the Knesset, now that Mnjacko distributed his praises to the left and to the right from the height of his "royal throne".

At that press conference Mnjacko could not control his own feelings and said hair-raising things. When he was asked about his opinion of the forces of occupation towards the Arabs in the occupied areas, he replied: "I have read the appeal of the 88 Israeli personalities who protested against the acts of cruelty in the occupied areas. It is their right to publish this appeal.. But I cannot support their stand. It is my opinion that this is the first time in the history of military conquests that there is no relation of 10 killed for each one killed, but the blowing-up of one house when one man has lost his life... and and with excitement and sympathy I comment that no collective punishment is meted out against the civil population. No conqueror in past history has behaved like that."



## DAYAN AND MNJACKO

Before finally returning to his country, Mnjacko paid a visit to Czechoslovakia in preparation of his return. When Israeli newspapermen asked what he had done there during his visit, he replied: "During the ten days I stayed there I was drunk, with wine, too." And when asked about his talk with the new chairman of the Czechoslovak Writers' Association, Goldstuecker he replied: "We had talked over the 'phone, he from Berlin and I from Rome. We consented that, when we meet, we'll drink a bottle of whisky. And at my last visit we made our promise come true, and had even to open another bottle."

None of the journalists asked him where and how he had whiled away his time in Israel before deciding to praise their occupation. This is another thing the answer to which could shame the most excellent people.

Even the Minister of Defence, Dayan, did not permit himself to whitewash the occupation in such shameful manner. Dayan was more clever and honest than Mnjacko. He refused to compare one occupation with another, and when we condemned in the Knesset the act of occupation, the Defence Minister replied: There exists no good and merciful occupation...

But "pure" Mnjacko made this comparison and with the smile of a literary man he expressed his enthusiasm about the Israeli occupation, which does not punish one death with ten deaths, but contents itself with blowing up a house.

I do not wish anyone who has a mother or children to sink to that level of vile thoughts as that reached by Mnjacko.

### WE WISH TO SAVE LIVES

We want to put an end to the occupation, we wish to save the lives of young Jews and Arabs, Jewish and Arab babies, to prevent the blowing-up of houses, wooden huts and tents. We want peace for the parents, the mothers, the babies - for Jews and Arabs. We wish to remove the threat of war from both Jews and Arabs. We don't want explosions and mines that cause the deaths of innocent Jews, just as we don't want the attacks on Karameh and Irbid, which have caused the death of women and children. We don't want collective operations of revenge which the drunkard Mnjacko did not wish to see.

We wish for the return of the 20 thousand residents of the villages of Emmaus, Yalo and Beit-Nuba, - robbed of their lands - so that they may rebuild their homes in the light of peace and brotherhood of nations. We wish for the return of the

25 thousand residents of the Jordan Valley whose villages were blown up and ploughed under.

Mnjacko was so busy whilst he was in Israel that he did not find the time to read what the Mayor of Nablus, Hamdi Can'an, declared last month before the correspondent of "Washington Post": "No government of occupation could be worse than the present one". He spoke about the residents of a small village near Nablus, to which the bodies of some of their sons were brought who had fallen in one of the armed collisions. When the parents had identified them, the authorities blew their homes up. Said Hamdi Can'an: "As if it was not enough that the families lost their sons, their homes too were blown up." We do not wish to open up wounds, but to heal them. But Mnjacko's pronouncements which are completely removed from any humane feeling, arouse the disgust of every honest person.

#### WHAT DOES MNJACKO WANT TO HIDE?

In the first days of the occupation, the French religious paper "Temoignage Chretien" published fragments from the diaries of monks and nuns about the sufferings which they witnessed with their own eyes during the conquest of East Jerusalem. Sister Marie Therese wrote about the hand-barrow in which she wheeled the bodies of five children on the way to bury them. At the same time members of the Israeli authorities were approaching the site of the "Wailing Wall". They were received with shouts of sympathy and applause. The nun writes: "I uncovered the hand-barrow. Some Jewish women and one of the soldiers got excited and gesticulated expressing their embitterment and sorrow at the sight. These will probably remember. But immediately another soldier rushed up and cried into my face: "Hide this, hide this!"

The number of women and of soldiers, of honest people who do not want the repetition of this disaster, will increase. They will uncover things, they will take their stand courageously and persistently and will arouse the conscience of the people. Mnjacko declares that he does not share their ideas. He wants to "hide this", because he wants to hide other things...

UNISM-IN-THE-20TH-CENTURY-----<0172047A-----

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY



HX 632 A1 W9 no.1671

World communism in the 20th  
century.

0172047A MAIN

JULY 1968

COMMUNIST PARTY OF ISRAEL  
CENTRAL COMMITTEE - FOREIGN RELATIONS DEPARTMENT  
P. O. B. 26205, TEL-AVIV ISRAEL