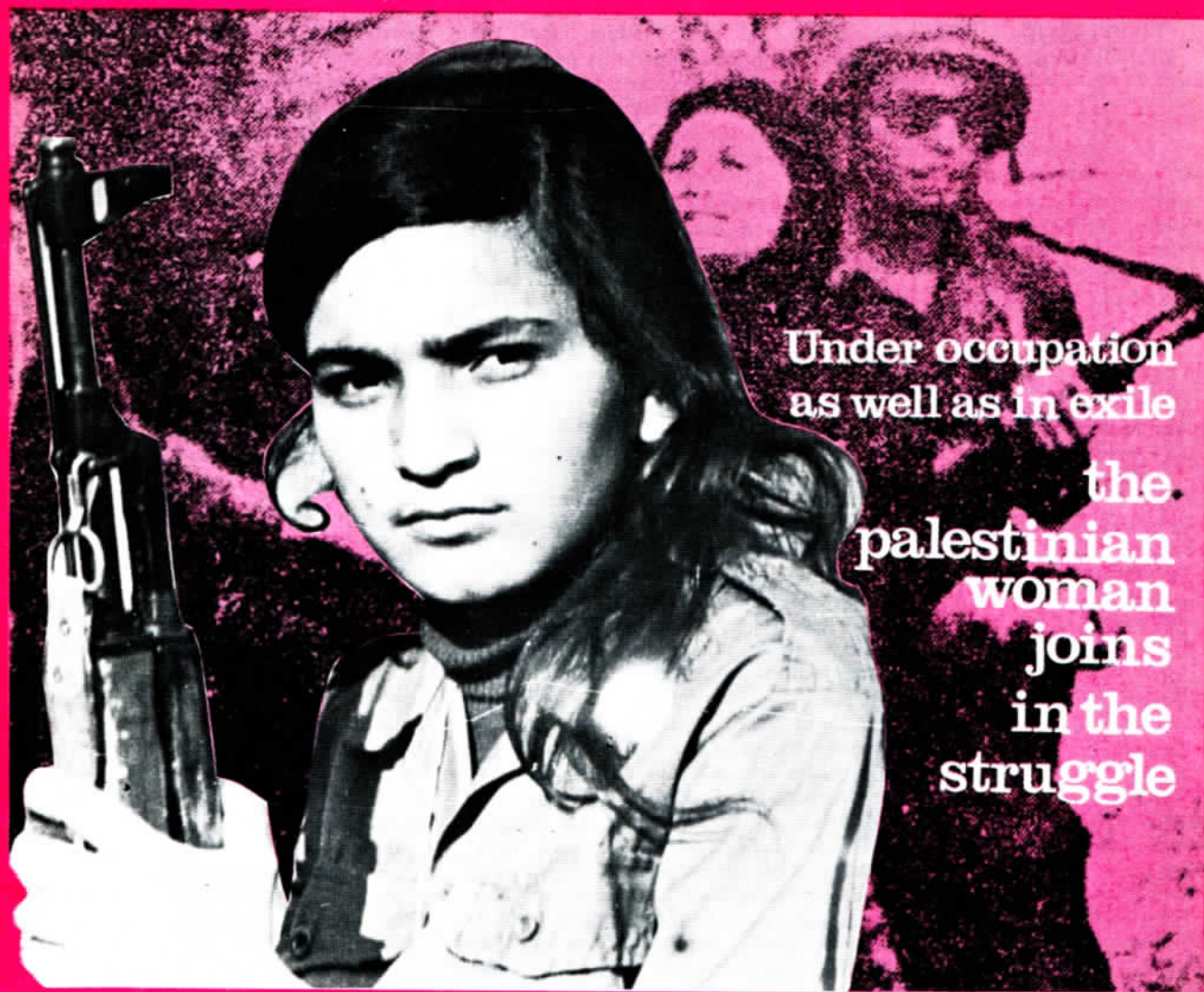


PALESTINE

LIVES!

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APRIL 1975 No.3



Under occupation
as well as in exile

the
palestinian
woman
joins
in the
struggle

THE UNESCO AFFAIR

TOWARDS A NEW CONFRONTATION

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A new defeat for the American imperialist policy! Its symbol of recent years, Henry Kissinger, can look today on its results in Vietnam, Cambodia, Cyprus, Portugal... and now, another failure is added to the list.

American imperialist policy in our region is in fragments. In the 18 months since the October War, it has not brought our region any closer to peace. But then, it never really sought peace — trying instead to deal only with the secondary aspects of the problem while ignoring its core. The United States administration was trying, in reality, to 'freeze' the situation for the second time since 1967, giving Israel the breathing-space it needed.

After all his big hopes and promises at the beginning of his latest visit to our region, in the end Henry Kissinger found himself up against the impenetrable wall of his own policy's contradictions:

— His 'failure' was due in part to the rigid attitude of the Israeli authorities. These authorities, receiving from the U.S. all the help they need in the military, economic and political spheres, felt strong enough to demand from the Egyptians not just limited concessions, but complete capitulation. Their demands for free commercial intercourse between Israel and Egypt, and for the silencing of all Egyptian voices against Israel: these demands could not but discourage even those most eager to compromise.

— Meanwhile, a great American-created illusion has been shattered. Namely, that the fact and size of American military and economic support for the present Israeli leaders would make them strong enough to confront their intransigent internal opponents and enable them to make some small concessions. Far from it: bristling with American weapons, Israel feels strong enough to maintain its obstinacy.

— The firm stand taken by the

Palestinian Revolution and by Syria, denied to the Americans the cover of silence they needed to be able to carry out their partial and bilateral solutions, which aimed at removing Egypt from the struggle and thus isolating the Palestinians and the Syrians.

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And now, what is to be done?

The Americans can be expected to continue their policy of political intervention in our region, as a part of their world-wide strategy of freezing all conflicts to keep the world safe for American interests and to continue to use a strong Israel as an instrument against the Arab movements of national liberation.

The Palestine Revolution, at the spearhead of the anti-imperialist struggle in our region, calls for the utmost co-ordination between the Arab confrontation countries, mainly Egypt and Syria, hand-in-hand with the Palestine Resistance — on the basis of the Rabat Resolutions which directly and absolutely link the destiny of the occupied Arab territories with that of the Palestinian people's goals. This united front must be able to face Israel's expected military adventures.

And a final word for the American Secretary of State: the sadness on his face as he left Lydd Airport at the end of his 'mission' stems partly from fears for his own future now that his charms have failed and his magician's tricks all over the world turn against him and his plans. That other great diplomatist Metternich might have had some successes at the beginning of the last century, with the growth of capitalism and colonialist enterprise. But today that era is beaten back on all sides by the forces of liberation — so how could today's Metternich have any chance of success?

P.L.O. CENTRAL COUNCIL COMMUNIQUÉ ON THE SYRIAN-PALESTINIAN UNION

The P.L.O. Central Council met in Damascus on March 20 and 21, chaired by Khaled Fahoum, President of the Palestinian National Congress and attended by Yasser Arafat.

The first topic on the Council's agenda was the discussion of Syrian President Hafez al-Asad's suggestion for a militant Palestinian-Syrian union.

Arafat spoke at length on the current political situation, and reviewed for the Council-members his, and the Executive Committee's, meetings with the Syrian President, who stressed that this union must not be a hindrance to the Palestinian Revolution, but should form a force for commando activity and a support of the joint struggle.

Arafat then spoke about his meeting with the roving Soviet Ambassador, Comrade Vinogradov, who underlined Soviet support for the Palestinian question and for the Arab struggle.

A number of Central Council members then spoke regarding the suggested union and stressed that such a step, if work was done through it correctly, would have positive and effective results for the Palestinian and Arab struggle.

At the end of the discussion regarding the union, the Council unanimously approved the Executive Committee resolution welcoming President Asad's invitation.

The Council issued the following communique following the meeting :

« MASSES OF THE ARAB NATION:

« President al-Asad's speech on the 12th anniversary of the 8th of March Revolution was an expression of a critical new phase in our political and military struggle. Interest has been aroused in militant circles and among the Arab masses, as well as in international circles, regarding his announcement of Syria's readiness to undertake any action - whatever the sacrifices - in support of the Palestinian struggle, to the extent of a militant union as embodied in a unified Palestinian - Syrian political and military leadership with the aim of liberating usurped Arab land.

« Aware of the full meaning of President Asad's initiative, which stresses anew Syria's committed position with regard to the Palestine question and the struggle of our people, and understanding the

requirements of our struggle on the nationalist and patriotic levels, and what this initiative represents in terms of the escalation of the potential of this struggle, the P.L.O. Executive Committee has called the Central Council to a special session to study this initiative and define a stand regarding it.

« The Central Council, after a study in depth of all of the facets of this initiative, sees a militant, nationalist Syrian-Palestinian merger as part of the national struggle and as being a deep - rooted truth. The militant mass movement in Syria and Palestine has consolidated itself since the beginnings of the Zionist colonialist conquest of our homeland, so as to emerge from the reality of the unity of the Arab cause : Palestine being an extension of Syria

and Syria an extension of Palestine.

« The precariousness of the current circumstances and the danger of the stage through which Arab struggle is passing, imposes on our Arab nation the need to continue to wage its fierce battle against its Zionist imperialist enemy.

« The enemy continues to execute its aggression against us through its usurpation of the homeland of the Palestinian Arab people and their rights and through its occupation of other dear parts of Arab land, in Sinai and the Golan, by means of an alliance with the USA which gives it unlimited financial, political and military aid, and which works to ensure a reconciliation at the expense of the Arab Nation, via consecutive attempts to partition the Arab cause, to split fighting Arab unity, to strike at Arab solidarity, to conspire against our Palestinian people's revolution and their national rights, and to by-pass our people's gains.

« All of this imposes upon the Arab nation and all its responsible officials greater alertness and preparedness and requires it to confront responsibly all these attempts, and to cure whatever unsteadiness has appeared in the Arab stand in order to continue the struggle until the battle is decided in favour of the Arabs.

« The Central Council stresses the concepts brought to the fore by President Asad in his speech : i.e. that the suggested union is a

militant one for the sake of liberation, and that nationalist duty in this stage, more than at any previous time, imposes greater commitment to the Palestinian question and closer unity with it as well as a determination to sacrifice for its sake, whatever the difficulties.

« Whatever consolidates and strengthens Palestinian struggle also consolidates Arab solidarity. On the basis of this understanding, the Central Council blesses this militant union, the formation of which will officially embody what in effect has existed since the launching of the Palestinian Revolution: an organic unity between Syria and Palestine, within the framework of the unity of the Arab cause and of the Arab nationalist struggle.

« The militant Palestinian — Syrian union, within the framework of its aim of liberation, is a firm nucleus capable of unifying all the militant Arab forces and potentials, in order to contribute to the liberation battle on all levels.

« It is not a traditional union between two countries or two states, but a union of the will to struggle and liberate for the sake of the Arabs' central and primary cause: that of Palestine.

« The formation of this militant union, based on the aims of the Palestinian and Arab struggle, which were stressed by the P.L.O. charter and defined by the Palestinian National Congresses, will double our potential to realize our provisional and strategic national objectives.

« The Central Council, from a position of historical and national responsibility; with an awareness of the possibilities for struggle which will emerge from the materialization of this nationalist initiative on the road to return and liberation; and believing in the objectives of unified Arab struggle; resolves that the P.L.O. Executive Committee should begin contacts with the Syrian leadership and begin the required discussions for the crystallization of a complete and suitable form for the execution of this initiative.»

March 21st, 1975

Fedayeen penetrate heart of THE 'MARTYR ABU AL-NAJJAR'



The commandoes of the Muhammed Abu Youssef al-Najjar operation.

On the night of 5th/6th March, our fighters carried out the daring and successful 'Muhammed Abu Youssef al-Najjar' operation, in the heart of Tel Aviv.

In two groups, named after the martyrs Samer Eyoune and Jadalal, they approached Tel Aviv from the sea, successfully passing unnoticed by all the enemy's sophisticated scanning devices.

They fought a fierce battle in the streets of the city, using RPG anti-tank rockets, automatic weapons and hand grenades. After a two-hour battle they siezed the Savoy Hotel, and distributed the following two communiquees, written in Arabic and Hebrew:

The first Communiqué, explaining the Palestinian Revolution's aims

«The Palestinian National Liberation Movement Fateh, al-Asifa Forces.

For the sake of a democratic state on the land of Palestine, we have taken up arms.

In order that Jews, Muslims and Christians may live in brotherhood and peace, without fanaticism or racism, we fight.

In order that peace may return to the land of peace, we offer our sacrifices and our blood.

In order that the militaristic Zionist institutions which have

the Tel Aviv YUSSEF OPERATION



direct transport of the ten detainees mentioned in the list below to Damascus or Cairo airport.

Second: — Upon our hearing by radio of their arrival in Cairo or Damascus via a special plane, the Ambassadors of both France and the Vatican should be brought to us to agree on the way to terminate the incident.

Third: — You have only a period of seven hours before you, which will not be extended

The Palestinian Revolution wishes to realize the humane aim of releasing our militant comrades oppressed and inhumanly treated in your jails. May the whole world witness: Our objective is humane; may you protect the blood of your sons and people. We will not be responsible for shedding blood nor will we be the first to do so.

1. ODI ADIV*. 2. MUHAMMED GHRAYFAT. 3. FAWZI NEMR AHMAD. 4. FATMA BARNAWI. 5. AIDA ISSA. 6. OMAR QASIM. 7. ZAKI MALA'ABI. 8. HISHAM ZEINA. 9. ZAKIYA SHAMMOUT AND HER DAUGHTER. 10. ARCHBISHOP CAPPUCCI.

Revolution Until Victory. Fateh.»

* A Jewish Israeli member of the pro-Palestinian 'Red Front', sentenced to 17 years. jail.

Enemy forces made two unsuccessful attempts to storm the Savoy Hotel. At 2:30 a.m., exhausted, they paused to regroup under the cover of pretending to start negotiations. Survivors among the hostages later related how the main preoccupation of our fighters during this lull was to tend the wounded amongst the hostages.

At 4:30 a.m. the enemy forces unleashed their «final solution» on our fighters in the Savoy Hotel. Enemy Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Minister of Defence Shimon Peres, and their Chief of Staff Mordechai Gur directed the assault operation.

A fierce battle followed, which lasted for over an hour. During the battle enemy troops suffered heavy losses. While our heroes were facing the enemy attack, artillery shells and rockets from helicopters and from tanks were aimed at the hotel, which still contained some 60 civilians.

During the battle, enemy helicopters parachuted a Zionist commando force onto the roof of the building, but our fighters counter-attacked and succeeded in eliminating all the members of

The ruins of Tel Aviv's Savoy Hotel after the night-long battle.



committed a crime against your rights and against the rights of our people, may be destroyed.

For the sake of the liberation of the oppressed Jews and Arabs of Palestine, we struggle and will continue to struggle until the flag of our aspirations and hopes flutters over the Democratic State of Palestine.»

The second Communiqué, outlining demands and conditions

«Communiqué from Fateh.

We have always known your deceit. Our request is direct and limited. If it is not met, we shall take decisive measures.

First: — The immediate and

this force. The enemy meanwhile intensified its ground-attacks on the hotel, and entered from one of the back doors. They then clashed with our fighters inside the rooms of the hotel, which only increased the casualties amongst the civilians. Enemy tanks fired at the building, particularly at the top floor.

Under attack now from all sides, our fighters decided to blow up themselves and the hotel, as their ammunition was almost exhausted. The resulting explosion completely destroyed the building, and the enemy forces were able to take cover in its ruins. They then flushed out our fighters, who resisted bravely to the end.

Two of our fighters survived this holocaust and were able later to launch a surprise attack on the enemy's forces. One of these comrades was killed in the later fighting, and the other, Musa Ahmad, was taken prisoner.

News photos of him the next day showed clearly the marks of the torture he had received in his subsequent interrogation.

The night's operation carried out by our fighters in Tel Aviv resulted in an estimated 50 killed and wounded among enemy military, and the enemy's assault on the Savoy Hotel caused the deaths of civilians in and around the hotel, and the wounding of many more.

That afternoon enemy radio announced that one of the Zionists killed in the operation was Col. Uzi Yairi. Later reports identified this colonel as the leader of the April 1973 assassination of three Palestinian leaders in Beirut — one of whom was Muhammed Abu Yussef al-Najjar, after whom the Tel Aviv operation was named.

But the Tel Aviv operation did more than just avenge those of our comrades who died from the assassin's bullet, because it came at such a crucial time in the history of our struggle. Henry the magician was in the middle of his latest round of tricks here: and the Tel Aviv operation defiantly told the world that **any peace which neglects the Palestinians' rights has no chance of success.**

Balance sheet, february



Our fighters can face many different terrains.

According to a summary prepared by the Palestinian military spokesman, Palestinian commandos executed a total of 50 military operations in the month of Feb-

ruary. These commando attacks were the concrete and direct response of the Palestinian Resistance to Kissinger's schemes.

Among the main targets of these attacks were enemy factories, 7 of which were destroyed or damaged, including 2 military workshops and a factory producing pre-fabricated housing; and commercial establishments, 14 of which were destroyed, including a bank, a gas station, a hotel and an entire commercial center in Asdud. Explosive charges were also placed in 6 enemy buses, while 14 other enemy vehicles, most of them military, were destroyed.

In response to these attacks, the enemy occupation forces detained more than 1,450 Palestinian citizens, of whom over 175 were still held at the end of the month according to the last reports available.

In addition to arrests immediately following Palestinian commando attacks, the enemy continued the trials of Palestinians previously detained.

During February, reports were received of the trials of 48 Palestinian militants. Of these, 43 were sentenced to jail — 2 of them to life sentences, and the other 41 to a total of 116 years in jail.

WAFA, 3/3/75

THE P.L.O. COMMUNIQUE TO THE ARAB NATION Let us fight against the american solutions!

The challenge faced by the Arab nation ever since the Zionist colonialist invasion of Palestine has never been a challenge to just one Arab country, nor did it threaten the people of Palestine alone. The Zionist conquest was essentially a challenge to the whole of the Arab nation, aimed at its existence, its civilisation, its potential and its objectives. For this reason, the Palestinian question was, and remains, the primary and central cause of the Arabs in their just historic struggle against colonialist invasion and foreign domination...

The Algiers and Rabat summits were a turning point in the Arab struggle against US imperialist and Zionist plans to absorb the Palestinian and Arab struggle, and their resolutions stressed the importance of protecting Arab unity, the Arabism of Jerusalem, and the necessity for joint Arab action and the development of Arab solidarity.

The historic victory of the Palestinian Revolution at the U.N. was one of the most important fruits of this Arab solidarity, and a heavy blow to the Zionist enemy and its ally US imperialism.

The US and the Zionist movement consequently multiplied their conspiracies to divest the Arabs of the weapons and of the potential which sparked the October War and achieved its gains. This activity was characterised by persistent attempts to strike at Arab solidarity and unity, and to split the Arab cause through suspect US projects and initiatives. These find their expression in Kissinger's 'step-by-step' policy, aiming at freezing the struggle against the enemy and giving Zionist usurpation a new opportunity to consolidate its presence and usurpation of Arab land.

From a patriotic and responsible nationalist stand, and in the light of our knowledge of the nature of the US-Zionist conspiracy against the Arab cause, we stress that all US settlement projects, as expressed in isolated partial solutions, aim at exchanging part of the occupied Arab land for the nationalist cause as a whole, striking at the Palestinian Revolution while by-passing the aims of the Palestinian struggle, and finally stabbing the Arab liberation movements step by step.

Continuously, the PLO Executive Committee has discussed in its meetings the political and military situation in the region, and it has clarified the great dangers of American activity to realize joint US-Zionist aims in the region in light of our conviction that the US will continue in its anti-Palestinian policy, in its total material and military support for the Zionist presence and its aggressive and expansionist activities; its continued denial of the presence of our people and of the aims of its just struggle and national rights; its determination to deprive Jerusalem of its Arabism, judaising it under the cover of internationalisation; and its liquidation of the Palestinian cause for the benefit of the Zionist movement and the return of the region under US influence.

The Executive Committee warns the Arab masses and all Arab liberation forces of the ongoing



American conspiracy against the Arab cause, and calls upon them to take the initiative in confronting this conspiracy, foiling it by all means and in all areas.

The Executive Committee, moreover, in the light of its historic responsibility, confronts all Arab leaders with their national responsibility to foil the US conspiracy and not to fall into its claws. It warns that any Arab party's acceptance of the US plans

constitutes negligence of our national cause.

The Executive Committee also announces its non-recognition of, and its opposition to, any decisions or stands dealing with the Palestinian cause and the future of the Palestinian people which are based on the US conspiracy.

It calls upon all forces to be committed in word and in deed to the resolutions of both the Algiers and Rabat summits and to their protection, and to fight any attempt to ignore them. This should be achieved by joint, unified and co-ordinated action in order to execute the Rabat resolutions in letter and in spirit, in all political and military fields.

The Executive Committee, in these critical circumstances, calls upon all Arab nationalist forces to unify their ranks in order to foil the US conspiracy and its liquidationary projects. It moreover calls upon all Palestinian forces to double their alert and to work towards consolidating and deepening national unity within the framework of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of our people, and to escalate the struggle of our people, and our Revolution's potential to remain steadfast and to continue the armed popular struggle to realise our provisional and strategic objectives.

Revolution Until Victory!

February 26th, 1975





The women's struggle is part of the national liberation struggle.

THE PALESTINIAN WOMAN AT THE HEART OF THE STRUGGLE



The Palestinian woman's movement has always identified itself with the national movement. Its development and scope have therefore been largely determined by the development of the national movement. Forty-six years ago, the need to act in the national struggle led the Palestinian woman to throw off some of her traditional constraints, and today she can be seen to include quite naturally in her movement the particular feature of the present combat — namely, armed struggle. For the Palestinian woman's movement is now well-established.



Young women under the occupation.

From the Beginning

It was only during brief periods that Palestinian women limited themselves to purely social activities. Although these continue to exist, they are not the main basis of the women's movement. However, from the time of the very first women's association, the Society of Arab Women, founded 1910 to further girls' education right up until the Union of Arab Palestinian Women, a charitable society founded in 1950,¹ Palestinian women's associations have always had a social aim.

However, the intensity of the prevailing political struggle always ensured the active participation in political events of Palestinian women from the towns and villages. In 1920 they were participating individually in the first uprising against the British Mandate, and by 1929 they had become organised. One writer described subsequent developments: « In August 1929 there was an upsurge of revolutionary feeling in Palestine. From that time on, women could no longer be mere onlookers. Hundreds of men were imprisoned, hundreds of homes destroyed, hundreds of children orphaned.»²

The founding conference of the General Congress of Palestinian Women, in Jerusalem on October 26th 1929, set itself the task of drawing up a concrete program. Its resolutions took a political form, calling for **the abrogation of the Balfour Declaration and the installation of a national government in Palestine**. The 14 members of the Executive Committee then or-

1 — In fact, it was in 1929 that the Union of Palestinian Women was first created. Its activities later ceased and started again only in 1950.

2 — Matiel Moganam, « The Arab Woman and the Palestine Problem », London ; Herbert Joseph Ltd., 1937.

ganised such activities as circulating petitions and organising demonstrations. The first demonstration took place the same day as the Congress, and the second, also in Jerusalem, on April 15th 1933, during the visit of the British Secretary of State for the Colonial Office. The women carried on taking part in various nationalist demonstrations throughout the country.

However, this organised movement only succeeded in mobilising the educated bourgeois women of the towns, not reaching the great majority of women who were illiterate and mainly engaged in agricultural work. But well in advance of the city-dweller, the village woman was participating in events, in her own way: she was taking part in the armed struggle. In many conflicts during the settling of the first Zionist colonists she was defending her land by the side of her husband. In the 1933 revolution she could be found in the trenches, or carrying arms and ammunition for the revolutionaries. In 1947, the same. In 1948, military activity in the villages was transformed by the founding of an underground military group called Zahrat el-Ikhwan (Flower of the Brothers) by two Jaffa women, its purpose being to give military training to girls. Its activities, however, were limited.

Since 1948

The establishment of the Zionist State then put an end to the organised political movement of the Palestinian women, and this lasted until 1965 when the General Union of Palestinian Women (GUPW) was founded.

A new and fundamental factor was to give further scope to the Palestinian woman's engagement in the political struggle during the fifties. This was her mobilisation within a party. The majority of those who enrolled in the various parties were of course students and intellectuals from the town-dwelling bourgeoisie. Although their number was not large, the fact of their militancy within the parties helped Palestinian women in Jordan to distinguish themselves in the opposition to the Hashemite regime. Several times they took the lead in demonstrations, for example in 1955, and they were equally with their brothers victims of the repression enacted by that regime against all political activity. The campaign of arrests of April 1966 affected women such as Wada Kamri, Souad Hreich, and many others. It was therefore not surprising that many women joined the ranks of the resistance in the armed struggle against the Hashemite offensive of September 1970, and their militancy won to their ranks large numbers of women.

The rebirth of the Palestinian Revolution gave a new impetus to Palestinian women. Today they are entering again into the heart of the national struggle, particularly in direct resistance to the Zionist occupation. This resistance often takes the form of mass demonstrations, and women led the huge demonstration in Jerusalem in 1968. They had been the first to give the order to strike in West Bank schools in 1967. More recently, they played an active role in the popular uprising which swept the West Bank last November, in the course of which the schoolgirl

Mountaha Hourani was crushed to death under a tank.

Palestinian women also assert themselves today in military struggle. Alongside their brothers, they carry out numerous operations in the occupied territories.

Their militancy and political activism are often met by stiff prison sentences, and the number of women fighters currently in Zionist jails is 360. Aisha Aude was condemned to life imprisonment for her part in an operation against a supermarket in Tel Aviv. Mariam Shakhshir, accused of having planted explosive charges in the Hebrew University, was condemned to 20 years, and so on. The heroic courage with which our detained sisters face torture in the enemy prisons has contributed a great deal to the recognition of Palestinian women as equals to their brothers in the armed struggle.

The General Union of Palestinian Women

For a long time, women active in different resistance organisations have met to work on common ground within the framework of the GUPW. Until recently, however, the role of the Union was secondary to that of the organisations in the mobilisation of Palestinian women.

But today, given the grouping of all the national institutions within the PLO and the serious conditions through which the Palestinian Revolution is passing, it is more than ever necessary for Palestinian women to unify their movement. This was foreseen by the GUPW itself and by the militants of the various organisations, who took the initiative to call a General Congress of the Union in Beirut last October 5th. This was only the Union's second Congress, the first having taken place in 1965. It declared that : « The GUPW, which constitutes one of the essential bases of the Palestinian Revolution, represented by the PLO, pledges itself to respect the Palestine National Charter.» In this way the Union officially joined itself to the Palestinian armed struggle. For, as the declaration continues : « the only possibility for a woman to liberate herself and to end the specific oppression to which she is subject, is to take part in the armed struggle.»

As a proof of their political maturity, gained at the price of a long struggle with many sacrifices, Palestinian women thereby gave new impetus to their movement. The current slogan is « The mobilisation of a woman's capabilities and the intensification of her fight are fundamental supports to national liberation and to human liberation.»

Formed as a mass political organisation, the GUPW is now different from all preceding Palestinian women's organisations. This time it is the women in the camps who must be mobilised, so that actual participation in the struggle takes on a constant character and no longer vacillates with changing circumstances. Thus the GUPW is a new trumpcard in the hands of the women who are becoming ever more aware of the need for unity. The Union will have

more chance of succeeding in its tasks as the formation of political cadres from the female camp population develops from its present weakness.

Present practical activities

At the practical level the Union faces the usual conditions in which women of the Third World find themselves. In Lebanon, for example, it must fight illiteracy amongst those women in the camps who are over thirty. The Union must take concrete steps to ease the household burden of the married women, handicapped at an early age by a large number of children and precarious health. The condition of the younger Palestinian woman also leaves much to be desired. The whole Palestinian people is at present dependent on institutions which it does not control and which influence its life in two key areas : work and education. The young Palestinian women in the Lebanese camps are more tied to their status as refugees than the men, with few jobs open to them. During recent years this situation has changed a little as education for girls has spread, and as a growing number of them receive further training.

But even if the presence of the Palestinian Revolution in the camps and the participation of women in camp political life have started to shake off the yoke of tradition, this yoke is still present. The majority of the female population between 15 and 25 is still economically inactive. The young Palestinian woman in the camp still has a low level of education. Because of this, unless she works in such Palestinian

Tattered finery cannot make up for a homeland lost...



institutions as the **Samed** handicrafts workshop, she can find only a badly-paid, insecure job as a manual worker in industry or agriculture. And if the fact of working is itself a sign of progress, the harsh conditions of work tend often to push her into an earlier marriage than she would wish.

Perspectives

The GUPW in Lebanon is now working to expand the women's militia in the camps and to develop socio-economic projects. Amongst its achievements to date are the opening in the camps of military training centres, and of embroidery centres, literacy campaigns and the founding of kindergartens.³ To mark the Year of the Woman, the GUPW intends to add to its cultural activities a series of meetings and exhibitions on the condition of women throughout the world, and on Palestinian women in particular.

The principle of political equality now being largely accepted, it remains only to be applied, and to mobilise the mass of women. And whilst developing our socio-economic conditions, we must win the recognition of our rights in all other spheres. The political battle for national liberation cannot guarantee our liberation as women, even when we have won back the national soil.

Our liberation must arm itself with revolutionary ideology, which alone permits us systematically to attack all the reactionary traditional beliefs. For tradition often plays a negative role, in opposition to the process of liberation. The specific objective of the woman, equality with men, must be among the objectives of the Revolution, practically and ideologically.

Aïda T

3 - Needlework centres are run in the camps of Nahr el-Barad, Bedawi, Ain Helwi, Shatila, Bourj el-Barajni. Literacy centres in Tel ez-Zatar, Bourj el-Barajni, Shatila, Bourj Shemali. Kindergartens in Rashidiyeh, Bourj Shemali, Weyfel, Bedawi, and Shatila.



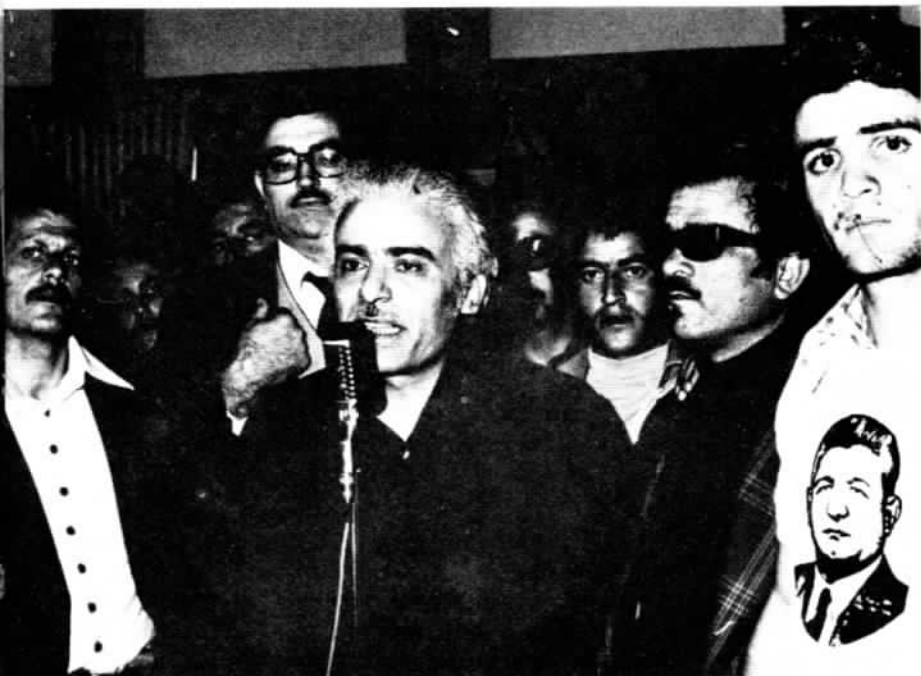
Ma'arouf Saad, Lebanese progressive leader killed by a provocateur's bullet.



The Lebanese troubles

● Echoes of the Black September in Jordan in 1970 — when the American-backed forces of King Hussein launched a heavy attack on our fighters and people — were heard in Lebanon in May 1973. They were heard again in early March of this year.

In 1973, the forces of Lebanese reaction provoked a full-scale confrontation between the army and our Revolution. Their plans were only thwarted when the Lebanese progressive forces stood firmly by our side, and by our fighters' determination to prevent



Two who did much to prevent civil strife in Lebanon: (left) progressive Lebanese leader Kamal Junblatt, who heads the Arab Front for Participation in the Palestinian Revolution, and (right) Fateh leader Abu Saleh

the Jordanian example from repeating itself. But the American-backed forces of the Lebanese right-wing were still anxious to destroy our fighters' strength, and the growing unity of the Lebanese and Palestinian masses. Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel recently called for a binding referendum on whether the Lebanese people want a «Palestinian presence» in Lebanon — a thinly disguised manoeuvre to build up hatred between the two peoples.

At the end of February Lebanon's internal affairs reached a confrontation. We described in the last issue of **Palestine Lives** how the inhabitants of South Lebanon have to face daily Israeli aggression. But they also face permanent exploitation and trickery from the forces of reaction, which have strong ties with Anglo-American imperialism.

In February, the fishermen of the Southern port of Saïda staged a demonstration against the granting of a licence to a huge monopolistic company called Proteine, enabling it to fish along the whole Lebanese coast. This company

would operate with advanced technology and thus undercut the prices of Lebanon's 3,500 fishermen, who are still forced to use traditional methods because they have no access to the capital required to modernise their work.

The fishermen's demonstration met with immediate response. Whilst negotiations with the Minister of Economy were still proceeding, clashes were provoked throughout Saïda, during which sixteen people were killed and many injured. Progressive local leader Ma'arouf Saad was shot: he later died in hospital.

For the next two weeks the situation in Lebanon was very tense. Although the reactionary forces were decisively beaten by the resistance of the people of Saïda, they organised widespread demonstrations in an attempt to provoke progressive Lebanese forces and the forces of the Palestinian Revolution.

These attempts fortunately failed in the face of the steadfast unity between the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese progressive masses.



Abu Ammar

ARAFAT MEETS AMBASSADOR OF DEMOCRATIC KOREA

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the P.L.O. Executive Committee, met on March 21st with the Ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea to Syria.

The Korean Ambassador handed Arafat a letter from President Kim Il Sung and an invitation to visit Korea; and both discussed current topics in the Arab region in general and the Palestine question in particular. The Korean Ambassador stressed his country's full support for the struggle of the Palestinian people. (Wafa, 22/3)

The Palestinian workers' movement celebrates its fiftieth anniversary



Palestinian workers' leader Sami Taha, assassinated in Haifa in 1947.

On March 21st 1925 the first organised Palestinian workers' movement was born – the Palestinian Arab Workers' Association. Its nucleus was amongst the railway workers of Haifa. The movement grew from that base and was to be at the heart of the nationalist, anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist struggle.

The glorious General Strike of 1936, which swept through the whole of Palestine and remained unbroken for six months, was one of the greatest achievements of the movement. At the bloodiest period of the struggle for independence and national rights, the Palestinian workers were in the forefront of the struggle. Hundreds of trade unionists sacrificed their lives in the long fight of the Palestinian people, among them Sami Taha, secretary-general of the Association, who was assassinated in Haifa in 1947, some months before the partition of the Palestinian homeland.

The Palestinian workers' movement, which today is celebrating its 50th anniversary, and soon will be commemorating the 10th anniversary of its re-birth in the 'General Union of Palestinian Workers', has to continue its fight for the true representation of the strength and aspirations of the Palestinian working-class within the nationalist movement – indeed, at its very heart.

SOLIDARITY BETWEEN FRENCH AND PALESTINIAN WORKERS

At the invitation of the C.G.T. Federations in Wood, Ceramics and Construction, a delegation of the General Union of Palestinian Workers (G.U.P.W.) visited France from February 10th to 24th, 1975. It was led by comrade Sabri Badr (Joint Secretary-General), who was accompanied by Ali Khala'ili and Moussa al-Jiryis.

The Palestinian delegation had meetings with C.G.T. militants and workers from the Paris Region, from Atlantic Loire, Lojre, Rhône, and Ain, from the Wood, Ceramics and Construction industries, as well as with members of the C.G.T.'s Confederal Bureau – notably, comrade Georges Seguy,

Secretary-General, and comrade René Duhamel, Confederal Secretary in charge of international questions.

The members of the G.U.P.W. delegation announced their great satisfaction at the warm and fraternal welcome they had received from the C.G.T. militants and workers, with whom they had been able to hold discussions in all fraternity about the problems facing either side. These discussions were many and fruitful, enabling the militants and workers of the French organisations to become objectively informed about the situation in Palestine and the Middle East...

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* *

The representatives of the two delegations, considering the new balance of forces, saluted the important address made by the President of the P.L.O.'s Executive Committee, and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestinian Revolution, Yasser Arafat, on November 13th 1974, at the United Nations.

By the fact of this address and by the following massive votes which adopted resolutions on the question of Palestine and the inalienable rights of the Palestinians in their Homeland, and which re-affirmed their right of self-determination, free of all exterior interference, and their rights to independence and national sovereignty — by all this the just struggle of the Palestinian workers and people has won resounding recognition.

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In this year, the 10th year of the birth of the armed struggle, the French Wood, Ceramics and Construction Federations reaffirm their solidarity with the workers of Palestine and with their leading organisations, the G.U.P.W. and the P.L.O.

They ask the comrades of the Palestinian delegation to transmit to the Palestinian workers the

French Federations' support for the heroic struggle they are waging.

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* *

The French Federations are holding a big campaign to tell workers in their industries about the objectives of the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine, about its origins and about the deep causes which force them to engage in armed struggle for the liberation of their Homeland.

In denouncing the crimes, atrocities and systematic destruction committed by Israel's reactionary Zionist forces against the civil population and refugee camps, and the use of a **scorched earth** policy in the occupied territory, the French Federations denounce and condemn the Zionist occupation and the aggressive policies of Israel, which are sustained by American imperialism.

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* *

The struggle waged by the Palestinian people for its national rights is a just struggle, and so this struggle :

— for the building of solidarity, at the French level as much as internationally, between workers and the Palestinian people in their struggle against the Zionist State, and for the right to exercise national sovereignty and independence on its land, as well as for its strategic objective which

is the creation of a democratic Palestinian state within which Christians, Jews and Muslims will live together in justice, equality and brotherhood ;

— for the building of solidarity with the French working-class in its struggle for freedom, social progress and democracy ;

... this struggle will win growing support from the workers in the Wood, Ceramics and Construction industries of France...

*
* *

The Palestinian and French Federations reaffirm :

— their support for the just struggle of the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia, Latin America, Asia and Africa against imperialism and neo-colonialism ;

— their solidarity with the Chilean working-class which is fighting heroically against the usurping regime of Pinochet's fascist junta ;

— their solidarity with the struggles of Arab workers, and in particular those in Jordan and Sudan.

The French C.G.T. Wood, Ceramics and Construction Federations, informed by the representatives of the G.U.P.W. of the preparations underway for the 2nd International Workers' Conference for Solidarity with the Workers and People of Palestine, will on their part contribute to it by giving it maximum publicity and support among the workers of their industries.

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* *

Convinced that the visit of the Palestinian delegation has helped to strengthen even further the fraternal links uniting Palestinian and French workers, and to strengthen the co-operation which unites the G.U.P.W. and the C.G.T. in their common struggle against imperialism, for democracy, social progress and Peace, the workers' organisations would like to stress the climate of confidence and friendship in which the meetings and discussions were held.

Paris, February 24th, 1975

COMMUNIQUE OF THE
CONFÉDÉRATION
GÉNÉRALE DES
TRAVAILLEURS (C.G.T.)
WOOD, CERAMICS AND
CONSTRUCTION
FEDERATIONS — AND
THE GENERAL UNION OF
PALESTINIAN WORKERS.



Lutfiya al-Hawary at her press conference in Beirut, next to her husband Ahmad al-Jamal.

Systematic terror inside Israeli jails...

WHO ARE THE TERRORISTS?

The history of Zionist terror against our people is a long and bloody one, dating back to well before the founding of the Zionist state. Indeed, Israeli commentators have admitted that without the massacre of Deir Yassin and similar incidents there would never have been a Zionist State at all.

Today, this State machine is used systematically to break the will of our people inside the areas under its

control, and its sophistication in attempting this far exceeds anything the, old Irgun Gang could manage.

As with all reactionary states, one of the Zionist State's main means of repression is its jails. We print here two accounts of conditions in Zionist jails, from militants who were released recently and joined the ranks of those deported from occupied Palestine. We give their account of the ever-

increasing resistance inside the occupied territories, which reaches even inside the Zionist jails, where the pri-

soners continue their struggle with their formidable will unbroken. We also print these militants' determination to improve the bestial conditions in the jails, and

their appeal to international institutions and peace-loving people all over the world to aid them in their efforts.

**CASE:
LUTFIYA
AL-HAWARY**

Lutfiya al-Hawary was born in 1945 in the village of al-Bira; she is originally from the village of Sanjal near Ramallah. After finishing her secondary school education in Jerusalem in 1964, she studied at the Teachers' College in Ajloun, where she received a Diploma in Education. She then joined the Beirut Arab University for 2 years, after which she became a teacher at the beginning of the occupation of 1967.

Lutfiya resisted the occupation in every way, and was arrested 6 times. Five times she was held under administrative detention (i.e. with no trial), and then explosives were planted in her house to enable the courts to jail her for a longer period.

She was physically and psychologically tortured in the following houses of detention and jails: the house of detention in Jerusalem (al-Masqoubiya), the house of detention in Ramallah (Intelligence Centre), the house of detention in Nablus (al-Amara), the house of detention in Tel Aviv (Abu Kabir), the house of detention in Beit Shemesh (al-Harby), the house of detention in Sarafand, the house of detention in Haifa (al-Jalma), the Nablus Central Jail and the Ramleh Central Jail.

She spent six consecutive years in the Ramleh Central Jail, and was then deported from occupied Palestine on February 5th, 1975.

Lutfiya was subjected to various kinds of torture, including:

- 1) Torture by modern means such as injections, electric shocks, etc.
- 2) Confinement in coloured, tiny and cold cells.
- 3) Beatings with whips and rods while naked.
- 4) Beatings from prostitutes,

which was both physical and psychological torture.

5) Cigarettes were extinguished on all parts of her body, and she was pricked in sensitive spots with pins and needles.

**CASE: AHMAD
DAKHIL AL-JAMAL**

Ahmad al-Jamal was born in 1945 in a village near the town of Lydd, and lived in Ramallah. He ended his secondary school education in the Ramallah Secondary School in 1965 and enrolled at the Lebanese University in Beirut. He was arrested in Jordan in 1966, and immediately after the June 1967 defeat went to the West Bank to work against the occupation authorities.

He was arrested on 15/12/1967, after executing a number of military operations, including an attack on Lydd Airport on 13/12/1967. He was sentenced to 7 years in jail, and after serving them was kept in administrative detention for two further months. He declared a hunger strike which obliged the occupation authorities to exile both him and his wife Lutfiya al-Hawary on February 5th, 1975.

He spent his imprisonment in a number of jails and detention centres including the Ramallah, Sarafand, Jerusalem, Nablus, Kfar Youna and Bir Sabe' jails.

The tortures he was subjected to included: beatings on hands and feet, pouring cold water on his body in winter, beating with rubber truncheons on the genitals and back and confinement in a small cell without any covers for long periods.

Ahmad al-Jamal knows of these comrades who died under torture: Abu Fathi al-Ouri, Adnan al-Tashtoush, Abu Khadr and Mahmoud Abu Akr.

He calls for help in saving the following comrades from the same

fate:

- 1) Shehada Abdel Hadi Shalala, who suffers from heart trouble and has a sentence of 8 1/2 years.
- 2) Imad Okal, sentenced to life imprisonment and suffering from anaemia and kidney diseases, who now spends most of his days in prison hospitals.
- 3) Abdel Qader al-Ghousayn, who has shrapnel in his spine.
- 4) Samir Abu Dyab, suffering from a stomach ulcer; and many others.....

LUTFIYA SPEAKS

Lutfiya al-Hawary is very sick. She is currently suffering from anaemia, five slipped discs in the spine, chronic pains in the stomach and abdomen (she was operated upon for the removal of a growth near the womb, in the prison hospital), inflammation in the respiratory tracts caused by force-feeding through rubber hoses, and from inflammation of the gums since her teeth were broken. She claims these conditions were caused directly by her treatment under interrogation and in prison.

Lutfiya knows that she urgently needs medical care, and it has been estimated that she must spend between one and two years in hospital to become reasonably fit again. But before she seeks treatment, Lutfiya is doing all she possibly can to improve the conditions under which the 360 Palestinian women prisoners are forced to live. She described these conditions in a press conference organised by the Palestine News Agency, Wafa, and in a private interview with Palestine Lives.

Dear friends, try to imagine the life of our women and men in the fascist Israeli jails. Israel kills them gradually in order to make death more painful and less of a scandal. This process of slow death begins in the houses of detention where interrogation, torture and ill-feeding starts, and continues in the central jails.

► Can you imagine, for example, the feelings of Aisha Audeh, sentenced three times to life imprisonment, plus ten years?

Visits are only allowed for half an hour per month. A stone wall separates prisoners from visitors in a suffocating room, in which police men and women are constantly present. Visits are only allowed for the parents and two young brothers or sisters. The militant must get used to the idea that she will never see the rest of the family again. Correspondence is limited to a small page with nine lines, and can only be addressed to the parents, never to friends. Militants are not allowed to receive cards from anyone. They must always dress in black or navy blue, underwear included.

The food is always the same small portions of disgusting stuff,

years. The rooms are damp and cold, boxes crowded with detainees. Work in the prison is all routine, freezing the intellect, affecting the nerves and inducing feelings of misery and despair. For instance, closing bottles with plastic covers for seven consecutive hours.

As regards medical care, examination is superficial and treatment limited to pain-killing tablets whose side-effects often appear immediately, apart from the long-term damage. The aim of these sedatives is to make us lethargic, slow to react and unable to think clearly. Israeli prisoners, in contrast, are encouraged to be active when they fall sick — but for us it was always «take a pill and go and lie down on your bed», whatever the sickness was.

Moreover, doctors are used as interrogators at times when the detainees are suffering. The doctor attempts all sorts of psychological means to extract information. One example of this was Suhair Hani from Akka, who had gangrene.

I would gladly give more details, but for your sake and be-

cause of my own health I will cite only the following cases:

Afifa Batoura from Beit Sa-hour, sentenced to life imprisonment, suffers from emaciation, anaemia, serious inflammation resulting from haemorrhages in the veins and arteries of her legs and right arm. She is forced to stay in bed for long periods. She has already been in the Ramleh jail for 7 years.

Neema Mahmoud al-Helou was arrested when she was only sixteen, and sentenced to seven years for having thrown a hand grenade. The enemy took advantage of the wounds she had received in that operation and caused her to lose her right arm. She also lost the sight of her right eye and the vision of the left one is extremely weak and needs urgent medical care. A number of shrapnel splinters remain in her stomach,

lungs, back and head. Her present prospects are lack of medical care, the hardship of prison life and the loss of her fiancé who was killed by the authorities.

I will tell you also about my comrades Aisha and Rasmiya Audeh. Aisha's hymen was pierced with a rod by interrogators; and Rasmiya was stripped naked before her own father. This in addition to the usual forms of torture.

But in spite of all their sufferings, our militant comrades in Israeli jails still wear on their tired

faces smiles of steadfastness, and of their determination to resist the fascist authorities. We organised ourselves as best we could within the jails. On the day that Abu Ammar spoke at the United Nations, the women in Ramleh Prison so annoyed the authorities with our singing of patriotic songs and slogans that they could not listen to it, and had to bring the police in to shut us up. And I must thank my jailed comrades who staged a hunger-strike in my support when I badly needed a

doctor, and whose spirited resistance helped to set me free.

OUR MILITANTS IN ISRAELI JAILS ARE SOLIDLY IN SUPPORT OF THE P.L.O. AND WANT AN INDEPENDENT NATIONAL AUTHORITY UNDER P.L.O. LEADERSHIP ON ANY INCH OF LIBERATED LAND, IN CONTINUATION OF OUR STRUGGLE. THEY ARE CONFIDENT IN THE INEVITABLE SUCCESS OF THE PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE WHICH DAILY INCREASES.

Resistance on the West Bank escalates daily. And inside Israeli society itself there is almost total breakdown, economic, social and political. Many Israelis are starting to support the Palestinians. My own release was forced on the Israeli authorities not only by widespread agitation throughout the West Bank, but also by the overwhelming pressure of world opinion, which the progressive Israeli lawyer Felicia Langer helped in mobilising.

Now that I am free, I am going to Geneva to testify before the Commission on Human Rights. Then I want to mobilise international pressure in support of our prisoners in Israeli jails. What is urgently needed is an international medical team to examine, treat and follow up the health of our prisoners and detainees.

Please, dear friends, can you do everything within your power to help us to obtain this, to do what you can to save our suffering prisoners?



Abdel-Jawad Saleh (au centre) entouré de militants palestiniens récemment expulsés des territoires occupés.

HUNGER STRIKES IN ISRAELI JAILS

The hunger strike is one form of the struggle waged by our compatriots detained in Israeli prisons — a struggle which challenges the forces of occupation and proves the detainees' inclusion in the ranks of the Palestinian Revolution, as well as protesting against the various tortures and the inhuman living-conditions which they have to suffer.

The most recent hunger-strike was launched on February 24th, and for a week 5,000 Palestinian detainees took part — among them 130 detained administratively' (i.e. without trial and with no charges having been made against them) for more than ten months. The central demand of the strike was for the release of all political detainees who have suffered this arbitrary form of arrest. Strikers also made the demands around which many actions have been taken in the jails since 1967: among them a halt to all torture, the bettering of living-conditions, proper medical care and the right to regular visits. These demands, made so many times already, are a sign of the occupation forces' cynical neglect for the most elementary human rights, and for the

Declaration of Human Rights and numerous international conventions on the same subject.

The hunger-strike had wide reverberations amongst Palestinian people, both inside and outside the occupied territories. Thus in Nablus a large group of citizens occupied the municipality buildings. In Jerusalem, more than 50 women occupied the International Red Cross Centre (February 28th), whilst in Ramallah detainees' families demonstrated and staged a 'sit-in' in front of the town's prisons. The Israeli government responded by sending security forces to break up these peaceful demonstrations with force.

In Amman, the Detainees' Defence Committee published a strong communiqué against Israel's oppressive measures, and launched an appeal that the strike be supported. It sent telegrams to this effect to the International Red Cross, the Commission on Human Rights, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to other international bodies. In many other Arab capitals a decision was taken to organise a large movement of strikes and demonstrations. In Israel itself, 50 Israeli

personalities published a communiqué calling for the release of political prisoners or their judging before a court of law.

But nothing could be further from the wishes of the occupation forces than to stop their campaign of mass arrests. Such arrests have multiplied these past few months, as a futile retaliation to the many successes won by the PLO, particularly in Rabat and at the United Nations, and to the growth of Palestinian military activity. The Israeli Government carries out these arrests under cover of the Emergency Regulations passed by the Government of the British Mandate in 1945, or under the Jordanian laws which prevailed before the occupation... the purpose of both being to suppress all political activity.

The records show that since 1967 more than 65,000 Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza have been arrested. This is a staggering percentage of the populations of these areas (which does not exceed 1,200,000 inhabitants): more than 5% of them — women and children included — have been imprisoned for a shorter or longer period.

This permanent policy of arrests is part of the occupation forces' plan to empty the occupied territories of their population, and especially of their national leaders, of whom one group

was expelled to Lebanon on February 28th. And to punish Palestinian citizens they also have recourse to blowing up houses and seizing land. Since 1967,

thousands of houses have been dynamited, after being emptied of their inhabitants — most of whom were either arrested or expelled to Jordan. There are many recent examples of this explosive policy:

on February 26th, a house was blown up in Upper Galilee and its owner arrested; on the 26th and 27th, three other houses in the region of Ramallah. Meanwhile, great stretches of cultivated land to the West of the Dead Sea, as well as near Rafah in the Gaza District, have been seized by Israeli occupation forces — after their owners were expelled.

STRIKE WAVE IN ISRAEL

The deteriorating economic conditions in occupied Palestine, referred to in last month's issue of **Palestine Lives**, hit hardest at those of our people living under the occupation. But the poorest sections of the settler community are also feeling the pinch. Wages to many groups of workers have been stopped, and mass dismissals are being announced daily.

The workers' reaction to these attacks is escalating, and destroys the Zionist myth of the 'unity' of the settler community. Some recent examples, taken from the Wafa bulletin of 14th March, are:

*Israeli aviation industries announced on 11/3 that they are studying the possibility of dismissing between 2,000 and 3,000 workers from a total workforce of 16,000.

*On 13/3, the Haifa Workers' Council passed a number of resolutions, including a call for a general strike, and decided to take measures against the Haifa Port administration in reaction to the dismissal of 200 temporary dockers. An Israeli radio correspondent said that there are now 300 workers in the port idle because of the lack of work, and that Port operations are clearly decreasing.

*Inhabitants of the **Ibin Nahim** settlement in north Galilee went on strike on 13/3, protesting against the deteriorating economic situation of the settlement. The striking settlers displayed banners giving the reasons for their strike. Students did not go to school, and cars were prevented from entering the settlement.

*40 firemen in western Galilee struck on 13/3, over the non-payment of their wages at the end of February. They occupied the office of the official responsible for the Nazareth Fire Brigade.

*Akka municipality workers began a strike on 12/3, also over the non-payment of their wages.

Yet another worry for the Israeli authorities

GROWING CRIME SINCE THE OCTOBER WAR *

The period since the October War has seen a considerable increase in the signs of violence within Israeli society: murders, hold-ups, arson, protection rackets — all are becoming common.

Many university professors and writers have addressed themselves to this problem, trying to analyse the reasons for it. Their conclusions so far appear to be that it is due to these four main factors: 1) social differences between the classes, 2) cultural and social differences between the different ethnic groups (Western Jews, Oriental Jews) and their failure to integrate in the Israeli melting-pot, 3) the insecurity arising out

- FEDAYIN IN TEL AVIV
- DIPLOMATIC ISOLATION
- ECONOMIC CRISIS ----
- STRIKES, DEMONSTRATIONS



- INCREASING JEWISH
EMIGRATION
- GROWING CRIME
- ETC..... ETC.... ETC....
- ETC..... ETC..... ETC.... ETC....

of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and 4) the discrimination to which the Oriental communities are subject.

Among those who have studied the problem is Shlomo Hillel, Minister of the Police. In the Israeli daily *Yediot Aharonot* of 23rd February, Hillel tried to justify the police's failure to come to grips with the crime-wave, saying that the victims of blackmail and other crimes do not help the police to do its job. Regarding the causes of the crime-wave, Hillel stressed the effect of the present state of war between Israel and the Arabs: « We cannot hide the fact that since the Yom Kippur War there has been a growth of violent crime: this is a sign of aggressivity, of violence, and merits reflection... During the periods which follow a war, when there follows a feeling of failure and disillusion, these kinds of violent acts always increase. We must add to that, that we live under tension, as if we are on the brink of another war, and in a critical situation from the economic point of view. But in spite of all that there is no doubt that some of the crimes committed recently are inexcusable.»

Hillel also expressed the opinion that the possession of arms by the public is a difficult problem to resolve. « When a terrorist succeeds in an operation, everyone cries out and asks why nobody was armed. On the other hand, when there's a murder, you hear it said that there are more arms than there should be.»

The paper *Bamahneh*, quoting Dr Menahem Amir, Professor of Criminology at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, discussed on 12th February the acts of violence committed by people living on social security. « There is in the country a tradition of submission to threats and violence. Violence always achieves its objectives, and threats certainly help, a little more each time. The Israeli citizen thinks, rightly or wrongly, that legal means of protest are closed to him. He is then faced with the following alternatives – to put his problem to someone with influence, through his family connections, or to use violence...»

Yehousha Soboul, writing in the *Al-Hamichmar* supplement,

Hotam (28th February), insisted on the similarities between present-day Israeli society and American society after the signing of the Vietnam cease-fire agreement. « It seems that there have never been so many murders, thefts, settling of accounts by the use of explosives, as there have been in the period since the Kippur War. He who explains this fact only by the number of guns available, does not want to take the trouble to think deeper. One cannot help comparing our present situation with the wave of violence which swept American society after the Vietnam war, when the cumulative effect of the use of force in the exterior was more and more reflected in the interior.» The author also considered the insistence by the Israeli right-wing on the need to continue to fight against the Arabs and to kill them: « In truth, there are in Israel people who favour the continuation of the war. Consider what is written in a student magazine edited by the Likud group in the University of Haifa – 'It is necessary to continue to strike at the Arabs without pity' ... One must actually consider this declaration as the authentic and truthful expression of the wishes of the editors...»

Soboul believes that the training of the Israeli public to use violence against the exterior, that is against the Arabs, cannot but have its repercussions in the Interior. All the more so since a large section of Israelis are victims of social injustice and can find no other solution to their problems except by practising what they have been taught: « ... The amount of repressed violence which has accumulated over the years used to be discharged towards the exterior. Israeli society has not taken to heart that the continuing state of war sends the contagion of violence back into itself, and will result in poisoning our life.»

* All extracts used here are from the Institute of Palestine Studies March 16th survey of the Israeli press.

Russian Jews give their own answer

THE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

The sixth session of the World Jewish Congress' General Assembly was held in Jerusalem from February 3rd to 10th. This congress, which was founded in 1936, groups together representatives of the Jewish communities of 65 different countries. President Nahum Goldmann claims that it 'represents' between 7 and 8 million Jews.

The Assembly, although it was the first to be held for nine years and although it was the first ever to be held in occupied Palestine, did not have much effect inside the Zionist movement. Its main tasks were to discuss those issues considered as being of 'burning necessity' – the problems of the anti-Arab struggle and the anti-Soviet struggle. Various sessions were titled clearly enough: 'Arab terrorism and its repercussions'; 'The Arab campaign of economic blackmail'; and, 'The struggle of Jews in the Soviet Union and Arab countries'.

The Assembly, which showed a marked alignment with the positions of Israeli leaders and a decided sensitivity to the pressure of the higher ranks of the World Zionist Organisation, offered no surprises amongst its conclusions, which expressed: « The determination of the whole Jewish people (sic) to preserve the unity of Jerusalem... Capital of the State of Israel »; « Absolute opposition to the establishment of a secular Palestinian state »; « Support for the Israeli war against terrorism, by all possible means »; and « De-▶

► termination to support Soviet Jews ». Nothing could have been more Zionist, or more faithful to the ideals of Israeli leaders.

How ironic, then, that while all this was being discussed inside the hall, outside there was a demonstration of Soviet Jews (Russians and Georgians) protesting against their conditions during their integration into Israeli society. At this time, too, some thousands of immigrants were leaving Israel in disgust and were trying to move to Western Europe or the United States! Some of these people, moreover, were expressing in American newspapers their regret at ever having left the Soviet Union...

Another cloud hanging over the Assembly was the implication of some of its leaders, amongst them the Chief Treasurer Dr Rosenbaum, in the huge financial scandals which were recently exposed by the Israeli press.

Ignoring these concrete facts, the Assembly concentrated for a while on a discussion of the personality of its President since 1949, Nahum Goldmann. Goldmann has recently been critical of the « political myopia » of the Israeli leaders, whose bellicosity could prove, according to him, catastrophic for Israel itself. Having a more realistic interpretation — from the point of view of the true interests of Zionism — of a world « which is turning more and more against Israel », Goldmann advised the Israeli leaders to make some minimal concessions to the new balance of forces: concessions which are necessary, he says, to ensure the continuing existence of Israel.

Dr Goldmann, although he was under attack from extreme right-wingers in the Assembly and from Israeli leaders, was re-elected President of the Congress. His powers as President were however restricted by this Assembly, and he is in any case tied to following its many Zionist-inspired resolutions — so his role will be as marginal to mainstream Zionist policies as ever.

And so, having learnt nothing from all its past mistakes, Zionism continues its forced march... towards the precipice.

THE UNESCO AFFAIR

The decisions of last November's UNESCO General Conference were a further set-back to Zionist plans to colonise Jerusalem and the occupied territories. Already the Zionists were faced with growing international isolation — and now the highest cultural institution in the world dared to question their right to do as they wanted there.

The UNESCO decisions immediately put the Zionists on the defensive, and their reaction was swift. The picture of 'poor' little Israel being attacked by the greedy Arabs' was substituted for the true picture of sober decisions, by large majorities, made by the cultural centre of the world community.

These decisions were, according to UNESCO press releases of December 2nd:

a) On Jerusalem. Israel was condemned for altering the historical features of the city and for continuing excavations which endanger some of its monuments. These actions flouted eight previous UNESCO resolutions, so the Director-General was now invited to «withhold assistance from Israel in the fields of education, science and culture until such time as it scrupulously respects the afore-mentioned resolutions and decisions.»

Voting : For, 59. Against, 34. Abstained, 24.

b) On the occupied territories. After noting 'with anxiety' that the populations there were not enjoying their inalienable and inviolable rights to national education and cultural life, this resolution invited the Director-General «to exercise full supervision of the operation of educational and cultural institutions.» (UNESCO already participated with UNRWA in running 500 schools in the occupied territories, and has often been barred by the Israeli government from using approved text-books in these schools). Co-operation was urged with the Arab states involved, and with the P.L.O., to help the populations to preserve their national identity.

Voting : For, 51. Against, 5. Abstained, 22.

c) On regional grouping. An Israeli attempt to be included in the European Region was defeated. It



UNRWA/UNESCO school in the South Lebanese camp of Ain Helwi. The Zionist attack is not only ideological.

should be noted that any Member State of UNESCO can observe at regional discussions and activities, so the Israeli State has not been 'excluded' from anything — it is just not a natural part of any region of the world.

Voting: For, 33. Against, 48. Abstained, 31.

WESTERN PRESS REACTION

Some of our readers in the West may never have known these facts — because the 'big' press in these countries systematically ignored the official UNESCO version and put their own tame commentators onto the job of reporting what they called 'the UNESCO affair'. Here are just two examples:

«... And, taking into account what Israel has done to discover and preserve the archaeological treasures of the Holy Land, the UNESCO majority's action was neither scientific nor cultural.

«But it was educational, and it does reveal the wisdom of the course Western Europe is now adopting. Israel's own case is not without serious flaws, but to go to the other extreme — the PLO extreme — would mean a war to the death in the Middle East, which no one could win.»

Editorial,
The International Herald Tribune,
November 22nd, '74.

«In view of the Jewish people's contribution to science and the arts, sanctions against Israel by Unesco comes [sic] as a surprise. [As though the two groups of people mentioned are identical!]

«... [The conference] also revealed the determination of many governments to pursue national interests at the expense of those more intangible values expressed by an international cultural organisation...»

Richard Wigg,
The Times (London),
December 6th, '74.

While the Zionist propaganda machine was busy orchestrating all this, Israel's Information Minister Aharon Yariv was sitting at the heart of the controversy, in Jerusalem itself, and making clear exactly how many concessions to international opinion the Zionists were prepared to make. It was on November 24th that he announced the plans for a major new industrial centre on the occupied West Bank, and several smaller projects around the Eastern side of Jerusalem. One press report had this to tell:

«... The government seems determined to demonstrate that it will maintain its grip on the West Bank... 'In fact, the plans for the industrial center have been in the works for a couple of years,' a government official said privately tonight. 'But

- obviously the timing of the announcement is no accident. This is a case where actions speak louder than words.'... »

Terence Smith,
The International Herald Tribune,
November 25th, '74.

Letters campaign

In fact, action was taken by the Zionists on all fronts. One weapon they used was the 'open letter' or 'Letter to the Editor' — which is always one of their favourite means of misinforming the Western public.

Most notorious of the pro-Zionist letters on the UNESCO decisions was that which first appeared in *Le Monde* on November 6th, even before the Conference had made its decisions «... Under the cover of accusations which are clearly tendentious and without foundation,» this letter said of the proposed resolution on Jerusalem, «it attempts in reality to deprive the Jewish people of its historic memory by suggesting to the international community that the rebirth of the Jewish nation on its own land (!) is a monstrosity... » Among the signatories were Simone de Beauvoir, Eugene Ionesco, Beate Klarsfeld and Jean-Paul Sartre.

London's most influential paper, *The Times*, has a prestigious section for 'Letters to the Editor'. On December 5th it included a letter which said that «... The 'technical' nature of the resolution should not obscure their political intention, nor the implacable hostility to the state and people of Israel which animates them. They are a callous insult to a community whose intellectual and cultural achievements are as little to be questioned as those of any of the countries sponsoring the resolutions; ...» It went on to support the *Le Monde* letter and stated the writers' intention to join with the French letter-writers in boycotting UNESCO functions. Signatories included the late Julian Huxley, Lord Goodman (who heads the government-funded Arts Council), writers Graham Greene, Iris Murdoch and Stephen Spender, philosophers Stuart Hampshire and Karl Popper, sculptor Henry Moore, and Mortimer Wheeler, the archaeologist.

The Observer (London) of December 22nd carried a similar letter from some Oxford intellectuals. It included the curious statement that «It is not our purpose to enter into the difficult moral issues which surround the Middle East problem...». Could the writers possibly have been referring to the uprooting of three million Palestinians and the denial of their right to self-determination?

Reaction to this pro-Zionist campaign, of which we have quoted only a fraction was slower to mature. *Le Monde* carried as a paid advertisement, on January 19th, an open letter from some 200 people from all walks of life, who re-stated UNESCO's case, rejected the Zionist hysteria, and said among other things that «The undersigned declare that it is inadmissible to make the Arab people pay for the crimes of the Nazis, of which they were innocent, but which were the acts

of Europeans...» Writer Jean Genet, world-famous economists Pierre Jalée Jean-Pierre Vigier and Samir Amin, and other intellectual and political figures — including some anti-Zionist Jews — were among those who signed the letter.

ATTEMPTS TO BOYCOTT UNESCO

As the anti-UNESCO campaign grew, references to the reasons behind the decisions dropped out of sight altogether in news reports, which focused instead on the 'damage' the decisions had caused to UNESCO. (This damage, of course, was caused not by the decisions themselves but by the last-ditch attempts of the Zionists to maintain their international image.) Anyway, suddenly the boycott campaign became 'news'.

On December 30th, there were reports from New York of 44 intellectuals who refused any further co-operation with UNESCO. These included writers Saul Bellow, Arthur Miller, Irving Wallace and Philip Roth, and actors Walter Matthau, Paul Newman, Gregory Peck and Lee J. Cobb. The same day, 80 musicians including Leonard Bernstein, Isaac Stern and Pierre Boulez made a similar pledge.

The Swiss Government was persuaded to cut its UNESCO contribution by 10 %, and other governments started to follow suit. The U.S. Congress voted to withhold its \$ 19.5 million contribution (one quarter of UNESCO's entire budget). Reports came in that UNESCO was forced into seeking an interest-free loan from the Saudi government (*The Guardian*, London, December 23rd).

Meanwhile, what the *International Herald Tribune* of March 15th referred to as «leading Western intellectuals and public figures» were starting to really organise the pro-Zionists' ideological attack on the UNESCO position. Their efforts culminated in the March 15th conference in Paris of a group called «Encounter for the Universality of UNESCO». Organisers of the conference included Nobel Prizewinners Kenneth Arrow of the U.S., Gerhard Herzberg of Canada, Eyvind Johnson of Sweden and Andre Lwoff of France — as well as Britain's Lord Goodman.

These eminent personalities have been gravely misled by Zionism's constantly-propagated image of «tiny Israel threatened by the barbarian hordes». This image matches their fears and insecurity that the civilised West (of which Israel likes to consider itself a part) is losing its stranglehold in the international organisations to the growing power of the Third World.

The growth of this power is one of the main characteristics of the world of the seventies — although it has far to go to succeed in wiping out the injustices of the imperialist age. But already we can say that the Zionist campaign against UNESCO is the desperate reaction of a dying era.

INDIAN SOLIDARITY WITH THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

A delegation from the Indian Committee of Solidarity with the Palestinian People visited the institutions and bases of the Palestinian Revolution in March. Mr Shashi Boshan, the committee's President and a parliamentary deputy from the ruling Congress Party, declared that Indian recognition of the PLO should not come as a surprise to anyone. Indian recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people is nothing new because India has always since 1920 supported the Palestinian cause, as have Indian leaders Ghandi, Nehru, and Indira Ghandi.

PALESTINIAN DELEGATIONS VISIT BAGHDAD AND ALGIERS

A PLO delegation headed by Khaled Fakhour, the President of the Palestinian National

Council, arrived in Baghdad on March 4th.

Another delegation visited Algiers. It was headed by Farouk Kadoumi (head of the PLO Political Department), and included also Yasser Abed Rabbo, head of the Department of Information and National Guidance, and Sami Attari, secretary of the Central Council. The delegation carried a letter from Abu Ammar to Algerian President Houari Boumediene.

These visits followed the PLO Executive Committee's decision to send delegations to many Arab countries to decide together with their heads of state what measures are necessary to confront the current American peace policy in the Middle East.

SOLIDARITY OF SOUTH VIETNAMESE PEOPLE WITH THE PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE

In a cable sent by the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee in South Vietnam to Yasser Arafat on the occasion of the international week of solidarity with Palestinian people, the Committee praised the consecutive victories realized

by the P.L.O. and reaffirmed the solidarity of the Vietnamese people with the struggle of the Palestinian people to regain their rights.

The cable also said that Palestinian victories are a result of a 10 year struggle and that they represent victories for progressive peoples in the whole world. It added that the people of South Vietnam strongly condemn acts of terror and liquidation by the USA and the Israeli aggressors against occupied Arab territories and the South of Lebanon, and their preparation to wage a war against Arab countries.

The message ended by wishing the Palestinian struggle greater accomplishment and victories.
(Wafa 20/3)

FORMER FRENCH MINISTER'S COMMENTS ON THE TEL AVIV OPERATION

International reaction to the daring of Palestinian fighters who carried out the Tel Aviv operation, included the following comments from Louis Terrenoire, a former French Minister and President of the Franco-Arab Solidarity Commit-

tee :

« Any people deprived of their land and their homeland will find themselves forced to defend their future and their land, and will do as the Palestinians do, struggling for their lives and their rights to their land.

« Such an operation stresses the necessity of beginning real, serious negotiations for a settlement of the Middle East crisis which is in agreement with the aspirations of the Palestinian people, who were deprived of their land and their homeland. »

Zionist reprisals were not slow to follow. Almost immediately after Terrenoire had made this statement the offices of the Committee were broken into. Their contents were turned upside down, and the slogan 'Israel Will Win' was daubed on the walls.

P.L.O. OFFICE OPENS IN MALTA

Dom Mintoff, the Prime Minister of Malta, has agreed to the opening of a PLO office in the Maltese capital, Valetta.



Just a few of Dar el-Fata's books.

Dar el-fata el-arabi a revolution begins at 4

At the beginning of this year, a new publishing-house called Dar el-Fata el Arabi (House of Arab Youth) launched its first collection of books. All these books are by Arab writers and artists – but some children's stories have world-wide appeal, and Dar el-Fata have produced a special series of books of folkloric tales from all over the world.

Zein el-Abideen, Dar el-Fata's Chief Editor, explained the significance of their activities: « The important thing... is that this house is the first Arabic publishing house for children's books.» Some of the other publishers produce children's books alongside their collections for adults, but they have no specialised interest in the children's sector, so their approach is piecemeal – and anyway « ... we found that many books are translated from foreign languages, and this is not suitable for our children.»

THE P.L.O. CATALYST

It was with the aim of producing books specially suited to Arab youngsters that Dar el-Fata set up in business. The whole idea grew originally from discussions in the P.L.O. Planning Centre. These discussions had resulted, back in 1972, in a booklet which outlined « The Philosophy of Education for Palestinian Arabs.»

But the project grew from that catalyst, and more and more people became involved — writers, artists, teachers and pedagogical experts from all the Arab countries. So the scope of the project was widened to become a pan-Arab publishing house, though the special role of the Palestinians in it is marked today by the production of one series of books of stories from occupied Palestine.

The people in the project were determined to produce a global approach to children's books. Their researches continued for 2 1/2 years — examining international trends in children's literature, and then going into the details of presentation. Finally in January of this year they released their first collection — a staggering total of 67 books, in seven different series, covering all ages between 4 and 15 years. By a happy chance that month was also the 10th birthday of the Palestinian resistance movement, so the publication of these books came as a very special birthday present for Palestinian children!

STARTING AT AGE 4

There are two series of books for kids between four and eight years old. The first is the large-format (22 X 22 cms) « Little Stars » series. Each of these books has eight pages of pictures, with a separate text. The idea is that the children's mothers, or older brothers and sisters, will discuss the pictures with the child and later introduce some of the text.

The « Rainbow » series of pocket books (9 X cms) has text and picture united on the same page. The stories are longer, with 24 pages. One of the books in this series, « Home », has also been produced in Spanish, French and English.

Zein el-Abideen explained what the « Rainbow » series books are about: « We write on the cover of these books 'This is life, let us discover it'. The heroes of these books are perhaps children, perhaps animals, birds, or even stones. » These stories help the child to learn to make order of the world.

There is one story about a king who never smiles. He asks why the kids are all smiling and they reply that it is because the sky is blue (with this page all blue), and the trees are green (big green trees), and so on. This a simple way to remember the names of colours. Anyway, the king is a cruel person and orders the kids to stop smiling — but they refuse to obey.

Are all the kings bad in Dar el-Fata's stories? « Well » said Zein « we have a little princess who is good, but she is not a real princess anyway, as you discover from the story... But in general we try to make the books so the children learn the facts about our Arab problems. »

Which seemed to bear out what the Planning Centre's 1972 booklet says, that it is important to view education « as a dimension of life, not merely a preparation for it. »

A PAN-ARAB EFFORT

The books are all outstanding for the professional

quality of their design, illustrations and production. Zein described some of the people who had worked on them.

Chief designer was el-Labad, whose illustrations can be seen in the « Home » story. Under him he had many artists from all over the Arab world: Hejazi from Egypt, Nowal Aboud from Lebanon, Muna Saudi from Palestine, artists from Syria and Iraq, and other Arab artists from all over the world.

The writers included Zein himself, who was once a journalist in Gaza. There was the Poet Moeen Besaiso, and the famous Iranian writer Samad Baharangi — the only non-Arab contributor. One of the books had been written and illustrated by the Palestinian writer Ghassan Kanafani, who was assassinated by Israeli agents in July 1972.

BETWEEN 8 AND 12

For children in this age-range there is the series « The Future is for Children » and the series « New Horizon ». The first of these has original stories about birds and children and animals, all with very beautiful illustrations. Each has twelve pages in a 15 X 15 cms format. The « New Horizon » series has at present only four books, but they are all very special.

One of these is Ghassan Kanafani's book, which he had made to give to his niece Lamees for her birthday. Lamees was killed with him in the savage assassination, but her book can now live on in the hearts of millions of Arab children.

Another is a tale about the palm-trees of Deir el-Balah, a village in Southern Palestine. The dates of these trees are famous for their red colour, and this story tells why this is so. As Zein told it: « Once upon a time the dates were yellow, and the people of Deir el-Balah lived in peace. But then the Israeli invaders came, and the boys of the village sought refuge in the palm-trees. But even there they were not safe, and it was their blood which has permanently stained the dates bright red. »

In all these books the text is an important part of the whole book. But the Arabic language is spoken over a very wide area, and the regional dialects are often mutually unintelligible. There is always classical Arabic, of course, but this is no longer a living language. Zein described how they had overcome this language problem. « We use very simple language — not the language of the streets, but what you find in newspapers. Children from Morocco to the Gulf can understand it. We use no local words. We want to help the children to feel they have something in common with children from all Arab countries. If they are all reading the same stories, in the same language, then they are sharing a common experience. »

DAR EL-FATA'S PHILOSOPHY

Going back to the original Planning Centre booklet, on which Dar el-Fata's work is based, to see what kind-of experience they think it is that the children should share, we find the following extracts particularly informative:

« A human being is part and parcel of the group of people he belongs to. His welfare is closely connected with that of his own people; his value is determined by his contribution to support the just causes of his people, country and humanity at large .» (p.4)

« The philosophy of education, by fulfilling the principles on which it is based, aims at producing a revolutionary human being in both the national and social spheres .» (p.5):

« Man... is capable of comprehending the world and of altering it. Resting on this premise, the philosophy of education rejects all ideas that question man's ability to comprehend and alter the state of affairs in the world; in addition it rejects defeatism and submission to the status quo.» (p.1):

For developing a militant spirit in the Palestinian Arabs (though it should be remembered that the scope of the project has since grown to include all Arabs) the booklet recommends, among other things :

« Strengthening the tie with the Palestinian land and country among the new generation which did not inhabit Palestine nor see it; spurring the imagination of this generation to imagine Palestine, to love it, and to long for it .» :

And « Accentuating the heroic role of the martyrs and the dimensions of their sacrifices; strengthening the spirit of loyalty to them and one's readiness to follow the footsteps of those martyrs .» (p.8):

DEVELOPING A MILITANT SPIRIT

One series of books which aims to do this is the « Sacrifice » series. These are longer stories (64 pages, of which only 6 are illustrated) for youngsters between 12 and 15 years. The stories are adventure stories about children facing all kinds of risk against the invader, the enemy. The children try, and often succeed, to frustrate the enemy's designs, using their straightforward logic and the simple objects which they find around them.

Another series for « developing a militant spirit » is especially for Palestinian children. This series is called « Stories about Home », and so far consists of six books in a simple yet striking two-colour production. Zein himself had written all these stories.

« These are true stories written in a new way – even the design is very special. They are about Palestine. Real stories about heroes we knew or had heard about. Some of them are not widely known, but our children – and indeed all our people – must know much about them, about these heroes inside our occupied territories.» :

One of these stories is about Khamis and his 17-year-old wife Soheila. They fight together against the occupier – and die in each other's arms. This



Khamis and Soheila, heroes of one of the 'Stories About Home'.

raises an important question. In the original Planning Centre Booklet only one short reference can be found to « male-female equality in education » But does Dar el-Fata's idea of sexual equality extend further than just education, do all the girls in Dar el-Fata's books play an active role as Soheila did ?

Zein explained that « we have chosen our stories to make clear that also the girl, or the woman, has her duties and she must share with the man in building our society » But he stressed too that books alone could not bring about equality of the sexes, with so many other influences on the developing child. Nevertheless, books can certainly help.

FULL OF PLANS

The last series of books – but by no means the least important – is called « Tales of the People of Different Countries .» Each book contains a genuine folkloric story, written in 16 pages. Only six of these stories come from Arab countries – the majority are gathered from the five continents.

These folkloric tales should fulfil the aim of helping the children to become aware of their responsibilities towards 'humanity at large'. The whole production, all 67 titles, is certainly faithful to the high aims set out in the P.L.O.'s Planning Centre's program. But after all the work towards their simultaneous publication, a really enormous task, perhaps Dar el-Fata was experiencing a bit of an anti-climax ?

Not at all. They are full of further plans. Zein listed some of them. « We are working on a children's atlas at the moment. Then we have plans for science books which start from the Arab child's knowledge of the world about him – the animals and flowers of our region to teach biology, our rivers and mountains to teach the principles of geography, and so on .»

This is the truly global approach, which only a publishing house devoted wholly to children can have. But with all these projects, Dar el-Fata is going to be busy for quite some time yet. 1975 is just the beginning.

THE CORRECT ADDRESS

A printer's error in the first issue of Palestine Lives! resulted in the wrong correspondence address being printed at the foot of the

back page. The correct address has been printed in the same position on issue No 2 and on this and following issues:

PALESTINE LIVES!, P.L.O. Information Department, P.O.Box 5383-11 Beirut, Lebanon.