

On Jan. 9, in a Tel Aviv suburb, ex-chief of the Mossad, Yitzhaq Huvi, was critically wounded after being shot in the neck and hip with a machine gun.

On Jan. 11, two Zionist soldiers were attacked by Palestinian militants in the center of Nablus. While one of them was in a store, the other was hit by machine gun fire in the car. The first was shot when he rushed out at the sound of fire. Zionist police opened fire indiscriminately at Palestinian civilians, injuring two women and three men, one of them seriously. The wounded Zionist soldiers were taken to hospital by helicopter, and one of them died. A curfew was clamped on the city. Visitors arriving from Jordan were sent back over the bridge. Students were not allowed to sit for their examinations. Members of the ultra-Zionist Tehiya Party demanded that families living near the site of the operation be evicted from their homes. Many Palestinian citizens were gathered in the city square and abused and humiliated. True to form, the newly appointed pro-Jordanian 'mayor' of Nablus, Thafer al Masri, played stooge to the occupiers. Anxious to prove his loyalty, he apologized for the shooting of the enemy soldiers.

Missiles hit Kiryat Shmoneh settlement, destroying three cars.

On Jan. 12, an Israeli taxi driver was stabbed several times near Ramleh. In Jerusalem, a 13 year old girl was arrested for throwing a rock at an Egged bus.

On Jan. 13, explosives went off in a terminal for Israeli army trucks in Ramat Gan, east of Tel Aviv. A Mossad

informer was shot through the head near Lydda.

On Jan. 15, a bomb exploded in Kiryat Taboun settlement, east of Haifa.

On Jan. 17, Zionist army camps in the Upper Galilee were hit by Katyusha rockets. Many casualties and extensive damage were reported.

On Jan. 21, timed explosives set by Palestinian guerrillas went off at a cafeteria visited by Israeli army officers in Afoula. This is the eighth explosion in Afoula in the last three months. After the explosion, the Zionist police enacted a broad arrest campaign against Palestinians in the city. According to Israeli radio, the explosion caused the death of one Israeli and material damage to the nearby Egged bus station.

On Jan. 22, a bomb exploded at a military base in Afoula. A border patrol car was attacked with hand grenades on the road between Absan and Beni Suheila in the Gaza Strip.

On Jan. 27, in Paris Square of Haifa, a bomb exploded. In Jerusalem, a bomb exploded in a restaurant frequented by Zionist officers.

On Jan. 30, a Zionist intelligence officer, Avraham Bayazi, 30 years old, was shot dead while driving near Bab Al Khalil in Jerusalem. Two other Israelis were injured by the fire that came from a passing car.

On Jan. 31, a bomb was thrown at an Israeli car carrying employees of the Israeli 'civil' administration in the occupied Gaza Strip. The Zionist authorities imposed a curfew on the city and arrested a number of Palestinians.

World War II deportation of Jews from all over Europe to death camps in Poland and Germany.

«I find the parallels between the Israeli treatment of Palestinians in the occupied territories and South Africa's treatment of Black people to be absolutely frightening,» Joseph said. «For example, West Bank Palestinians must carry passbooks which limit their freedom of movement just as Black people must in South Africa.»

«A Palestinian from the West Bank may sweep the streets of Tel Aviv by day, but he must be back on the West Bank by midnight,» Joseph said. «Collective punishment, house and town arrest and the dynamiting and bulldozing of Arab homes is routine practice. Administrative detention is common. Incidences of torture were related to us on our trip by a number of Palestinians.»

Joseph and Smith emphasized their concern about the impending Israeli deportation of four Palestinians - Dr. Azmi Shuaibi, elected member of the former city council of Al Bireh, which was dissolved by the Israelis; Ali Abu Hillal, founder of the Workers' Unity Bloc, a federation of 52 legal trade unions; Hassan Abdul Jawad Fararga, journalist, owner of the Bethlehem Press Service and leader in the Dhesieh refugee camp, and Zaki Abu Statieh, Palestinian political prisoner released in May.

Smith told the gathered reporters, «While in Israel, we met with US Ambassador Thomas Pickering on the deportations and asked for US government intervention both on legal and humanitarian grounds. He reiterated the US position that the deportations violate the 4th Geneva Convention and indicated it was likely he would be able to bring this issue up with the Israelis.

«Renato Jarach, the government prosecutor, said the charge against the four is that they have been active in setting up what he called 'a pre-state formation.' This is an Israeli pre-emptive move. If these men can be deported simply for their associations, many others could be deported as well.»

Joseph pointed out that the Israelis are using the slightest excuse to arrest people they suspect of having Palestinian national feelings.

«Zaki Abu Statieh was married just after his recent release from prison. He was arrested for singing Palestinian songs at his wedding,» Joseph said, and now he and three others face deportation from their homeland.

Zionism Parallels Apartheid

The following article appeared in «Daily World», the newspaper of the Communist Party - USA, on December 20th, 1985.

Representatives of a group of US lawyers this week condemned Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territories as violations of international law. They compared them to South African apartheid.

The lawyers, just returned from a fact-finding mission to Israel and the occupied territories, met at UN headquarters in New York with a representative of Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and with General Assembly President Jaime de Pinies (Spain). They expressed their deep concern about the impending Israeli deportation from the

West Bank of four prominent Palestinians.

At a news conference, Wilhelm Joseph, co-chairman of the National Conference of Black Lawyers, and Michael Smith, editor of the national newsletter of the National Lawyers' Guild, said that deportations from occupied territories are expressly prohibited in Article 49 of the 1949 Geneva Convention.

They drew attention to the fact that this article was included in the Geneva Convention largely because of world revulsion and horror at Nazi Germany's