

shape of Palestine, cradling a rifle in her arm.

There is no record of the number of artists who participated in the production of the PFLP's posters in that period except those who worked regularly for a period of time. Ghassan Kanafani did several of the Front's early posters, but there were other Palestinian and Arab artists who contributed, such as Shafiq Radwan, Rafiq Sharaf and others.

The seventies: Accumulating events and experience

This period of the revolution witnessed many dramatic events that came faster than they could be absorbed. There was the resistance's departure from Jordan to Lebanon. Then there was the October War, followed by disengagement agreements on the Arab fronts. Then came the Geneva conference, the PLO's interim program and the strengthening of the PLO's institutions. The PLO took its first solid steps towards asserting its representation of the Palestinian people, as was confirmed at the Rabat summit in 1974. In the mid-seventies, we witnessed the civil war in Lebanon and the massacre at Tel al Zaatar refugee camp. Then there was the Day of the Land uprising in the Galilee in 1976, then Sadat's 1977 visit to Jerusalem, Camp David and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1978...

In the midst of these events, the Palestinian resistance was sometimes in the position of reacting to events, at other times making events. It is beyond our purpose here to go into all the political headlines of this period. Rather we will examine how the Front presented political posters in this period, and what were the main characteristics of these posters.

First: It became a tradition to commemorate the anniversaries of special occasions for the PFLP, such as the anniversary of its foundation, the Day of the Martyr and Ghassan Kanafani's martyrdom, as well as general Palestinian national occasions. These occasions multiplied with the addition of new ones such as Women's Day, the Day of the Land, the Day of the Prisoner, May 1st, May 15th - the occupation of Palestine, Tel Al Zaatar, etc. Many posters were made as part of these commemorations.

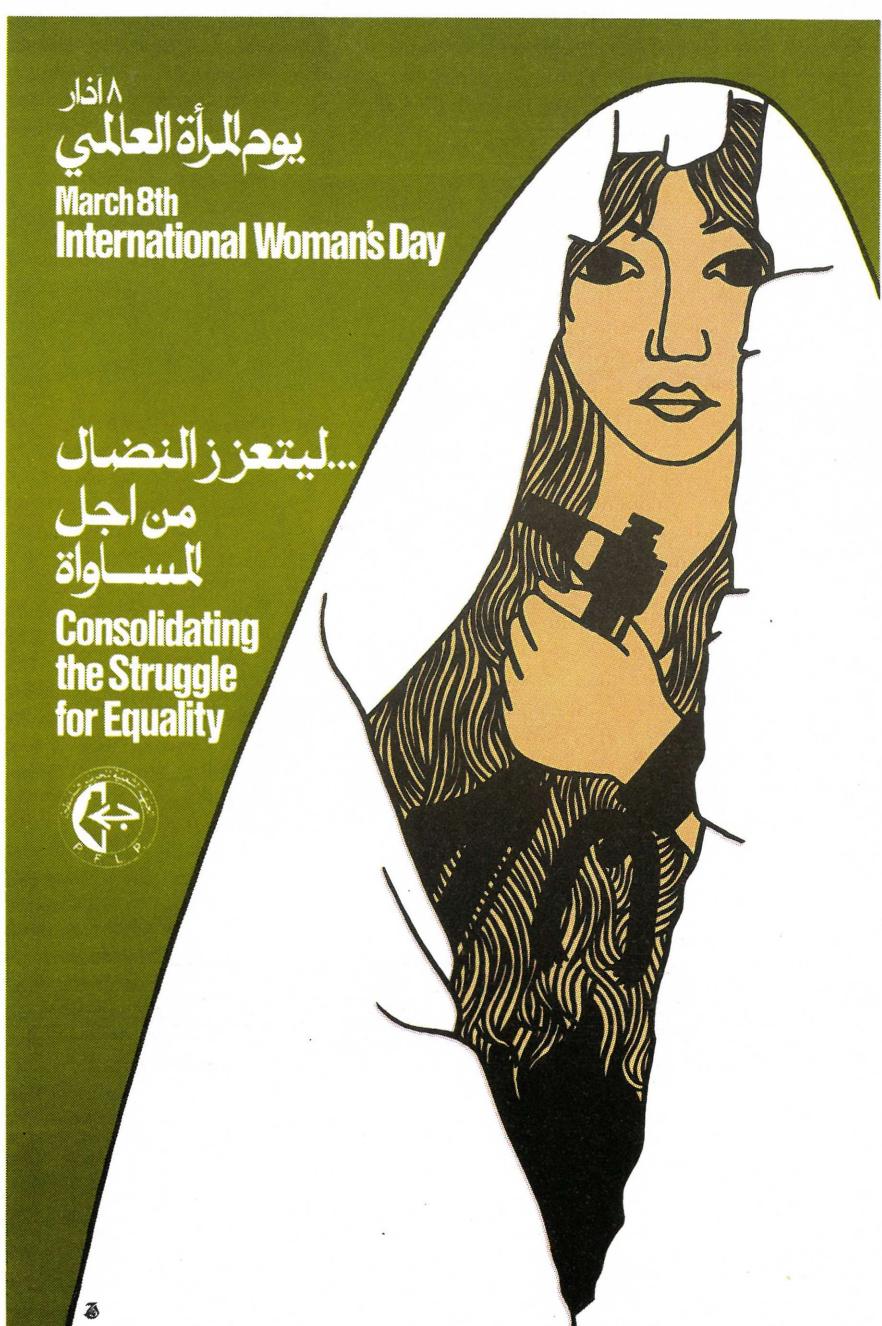
Second: Posters appeared reflecting the relations of solidarity between the Front and the Arab and other national liberation movements. One example was the poster issued by the

PFLP on the occasion of July 19th - The Day of Solidarity with the Sudanese People. It showed the repression suf-



tional Women's Day, the PFLP's Women's Bureau published a poster in solidarity with the struggle of women in the Sahara Arab Democratic Republic. It showed two women, one Palestinian and the other from the Sahara, facing one another, both holding weapons. A poster made in solidarity with Vietnam had the slogan: «This is the peace wanted by the US and Zionism in Vietnam and Palestine.» It showed one of the horrible US massacres in Vietnam.

Representing international solidarity between different peoples, the PFLP



ferred by the Sudanese masses and revolutionary vanguards at that time. One year, on the occasion of Interna-

issued a poster with a picture of the militant Patrick Arguella. In the background was a map of Palestine and the slogan: ►