



Historical terrorist Shamir - still targeting the Palestinians

dership. Sometimes the Zionists claim that the reason for the discrimination is because a particular person heads the council. This aims to push the masses to dismiss that person and accept candidates more conciliatory to the Zionist authorities.

The Zionist authorities also seek to incite the Palestinian Arabs of the 1948 occupied area against their brothers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. There is also the policy of intensifying the iron fist against members of the Palestinian revolutionary organizations, or others who engage in military struggle, imposing long, tough jail sentences, to make an

Annual Day of the Land celebration in the Galilee



example of them and frighten off others from joining the militant struggle. The authorities also commit acts of terrorism against some Palestinian forces and then claim that these acts occurred as a result of internal Palestinian conflict. Such an incident occurred at the 11th annual festival for volunteer work in Nazareth, when a molotov cocktail was thrown into the crowd. The Zionists claimed that this happened due to internal differences among Palestinian Arab forces.

There are scores of other plots to disrupt the people's unity, which the Palestinians have succeeded in aborting. The growing alignment among the various nationalist forces in the 1948 occupied area provides a good example of the failure of the Zionist policies. There is good coordination, especially in the fields of social struggle, joint candidates for student council elections at universities, and coordination among local councils.

## FAILURE OF ZIONIST—ARAB COEXISTENCE

The long years of occupation and the great struggles fought by our people have heightened their sense of Palestinian and Arab nationalism. Armed struggle has also increased in the 1948 occupied areas. At the same time, the role of traditional forces attached to the Zionists by reason of their personal and class interests, has been diminished. Attempts at Arab-Zionist dialogue conducted by the Zionist government in the schools have failed, as have attempts to form an Arab lobby loyal to the Zionist government. Another consequence of our people's experience is the transformation of their struggle for demands concerning daily life, into struggle for political demands and national rights. All these developments provide evidence of the failure of the Zionist policy for assimilating the Arabs in the Zionist entity.

Conversely, they prove the Palestinian Arabs' insistence on adhering to their own identity, traditions and culture, as is seen every year on the Day of the Land and in folklore committees and festivals. This determination was also exhibited in this year's (1986) commemoration of the Kafr Kasem massacre of 1956, and the establishment of a memorial for the victims. There was also the 100th anniversary celebration for the Palestinian writer, May Zaida, the commemorations of Ghassan Kanafani's martyrdom and the call to establish a memorial for him in his hometown, Acca. There was the establishment of the *Al Hadaf* institute in Um Al Fahm, which has published the works of Kanafani. There was the production of the movie entitled *Roots*, showing the Palestinian Arab folklore and traditions, the attacks on holy sites and land confiscation. There have been poetry festivals, cultural evenings, theater, demonstrations, declarations of support for the national struggle, and the formation of committees against Zionism, racism and the iron fist. All these events prove the impossibility of Arab-Zionist coexistence, the purpose of which Ariel Sharon revealed at a conference for Palestinian Arab businessmen at the Hilton Hotel on January 15, 1986, when he said: «I see in you a direct bridge with Egypt and an indirect one with Jordan and the rest of the Arab countries... Peace with Egypt has opened new gateways for Israeli products, especially the ones from the Arab sector, for you speak their language. My office will spare no efforts in supporting you, and you can sell your products in Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states.»

This is how the Zionist leaders understand the concept about Arab-Zionist coexistence. To them, it means their invasion of the Arab markets and the exploitation of cheap Arab labor. The Egyptian people have proved the failure of this policy, as have the Lebanese nationalists, and even earlier the Palestinians in the 1948 occupied homeland. Despite 39 years of Zionist terror, they refuse to serve as a bridge for Zionist-Arab coexistence. This precious section of our Palestinian people have through daily steadfastness made a great contribution to the overall struggle resisting Zionism and its artificial state. The Palestinian revolution has a great duty towards these people to hasten the time when they will be free from Zionist occupation. Fulfilling this duty means escalating the struggle against Zionism, imperialism and Arab reaction, intensifying armed struggle in particular, and most importantly restoring Palestinian national unity opposed to imperialist settlements, allying with the Arab national liberation movement and with the socialist countries. This will push the struggle forward and hasten the day of our people's liberation.