



Zionist soldiers guard Palestinian prisoners in Jerusalem, June 1967.

nian people's cause and rights which are neglected in this resolution. The Egyptian leadership said at the time that its acceptance was only a tactical step, aimed at gaining time to rebuild

Palestinian woman in Baqa camp, Jordan, after being evicted from her home in Jericho, 1967.



its armed forces. However, the danger of that acceptance was later unveiled with Sadat's capitulationist policies which he justified by referring to Nasser's acceptance of 242 and subsequently the Rogers plan.

The decline of the official Arab policies continued with the 1970 Rogers plan, named after the US secretary of state, to settle the Middle East conflict. This plan was initially welcomed by Egypt. In September 1970, King Hussein of Jordan and his army waged a vicious war against the Palestinian revolution in Jordan, resulting in the expulsion of Palestinian forces from Jordan and the start of a wave of attempts to curtail Palestinian activities in other countries.

In an interview with *Newsweek* magazine of February 15, 1971, Sadat declared his willingness to enter into a partial Egyptian-Israeli settlement as an «initial step towards Arab-Israeli peace.» He thereby actually outlined the results he desired from the October 1973 war. The US-sponsored disengagement agreements between Egypt and 'Israel' after the 1973 war paved the way for Sadat's journey to occupied Jerusalem in 1977, the 1978 Camp David accords and the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli 'peace' treaty.

In 1978, in response to the Camp David accords, the Baghdad Summit

was convened; resolutions for boycotting the Sadat regime were formally adopted. A few years later, these resolutions were only ink on paper as far as the majority of Arab states were concerned. Then came 1982, when the Arab states watched the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the besieging of an Arab capital with less interest than they watched the 1982 World Soccer Cup on television.

On May 17, 1983, the Lebanese regime headed by Amin Gemayel signed the infamous May 17th accord with the Israeli invaders, under US auspices. Not one Arab government broke diplomatic relations with the Lebanese government. (This excludes Syria which had no diplomatic relations with Lebanon since French colonialism divided the two countries.) The accord was later abrogated due to the heroic resistance of the Lebanese people and patriotic and progressive forces, supported by Palestinian revolutionaries and Syria. That resistance forced 'Israel' to withdraw from most of Lebanon, the first time since its creation the Zionist state has unconditionally withdrawn from occupied territory.

Concerning the other front-line states, Jordan for its part realized the danger of entering into a Sadat-type settlement with 'Israel', or a May 17th-