

who are directly engaged in the revolution, and not even among certain cadres working in the information field.

Faith in the future of Palestine rests, in part, also on a knowledge of the facts in our cause.

At the time of the Balfour Declaration, in 1917, there were only 56,000 Jews living in Palestine and they did not represent more than ten percent of the population of Palestine.

How many of us know this?

And how many of us know that the Arabs at that time owned 97.5 percent of the land, while the Jews owned only 2.5 percent and that by 1947 the latter's ownership of the land had risen to only 6 percent?

I deliberately mention these figures to help every citizen and every cadre realize the whole truth, to help them counter the enemy's lies and arm them with strength and an invincible conviction as to the justice of their cause.

### *The Cultural Legacy as a Weapon*

A good knowledge of the cultural legacy, including its various components, is also an essential step. That is why the crystallization of these themes in simplified forms, so that citizens and cadres can easily master them, is among the basic tasks of information on the domestic, national scene. These include a number of areas :

#### *National Dress :*

A knowledge of the basic forms of our national dress whose development is linked with that of Palestinian society, its means of production and relations. In this way one can go back to the roots of Palestinian society.

#### *National Dance :*

A knowledge of the rudiments of the national dance (dabka) and a good mastery of it is also very significant, because through it one emphasizes the right of Palestinians to their country.

There are many other outstanding areas, like archaeological digs and historical finds, documenting the rights of Palestinians. A good knowledge of all these fields arms the Palestinian with an important weapon in the fight against attempts by the enemy to deny him his birthright and to alienate us from our heritage.

The Zionist enemy today uses venal claims and resorts to obvious robbery of Palestinian history and heritage. Palestinian dress is sold in West European states allegedly as «Israeli» dress, and Palestinian food is sold in Europe as «Israeli». One of the tasks of information is to fight against these lies.

What I am saying here is not a manifestation of local fanaticism or chauvinism; national culture and its development are an indivisible part of the confrontation with imperialism

which is trying to destroy and wipe out this culture.

Information activities in this regard are an inseparable part of national and patriotic efforts to revive a national legacy and to develop it.

## **2) National Mobilization**

The second basic task of Palestinian information is that of national mobilization. Workers of communication media are spokesmen of the political leadership, reflect its attitude and encourage the masses to rally round it. One should understand the word, attitude, in several ways: as we advance from the strategic level to the level of stages and then to tactics.

#### *a) Strategic :*

On the strategic level the aim of information is to uphold the preparedness of the Palestinian masses to fight for liberation and to maintain the firm conviction of the masses that their struggle will lead to final victory. This, naturally, is based on a just cause on the one hand, and on the other on the logical inevitability of victory of oppressed nations against imperialism if they conduct a long and tireless struggle. Such an awareness must be cultivated on the basis of the experience of our own people using the experience of the liberation movements of other nations in the past fifty years.

#### *b) Phased :*

It is absolutely clear that this process of strategic mobilization is based on the political and military strategy of the revolution and its planned phases.

As a rule, in such an instance the role of information workers becomes more difficult. Strategic mobilization is certainly easier since, during it, we do not come up against difficulties hidden in the concrete mechanism which the revolution outlined with the aim of liberating the homeland. «Establishment of an independent state on any part of the territory of the homeland that will be liberated, without any conditions» - such is the phased aim of the revolution. Among the tasks placed on the shoulders of information workers is to move with the national mobilization in this direction with all means they have at their disposal.

#### *c) Tactical :*

Combined with this phased task are the everyday tasks which information workers have to cope with so that the news reaches a citizen daily, so that it strengthens his will to struggle and makes him aware of the dangers threatening the revolution and of the disinformation put out by the enemy.

Fulfilling this task means providing political bread everyday for the masses and combining this daily information with the phased aim of the revolution and its strategic goals.