

vents them from mobilizing a counter-force to years of Zionist aggression. Thus, the Palestinian right-wing was truly defeated in Beirut, while the revolutionary forces in the Palestinian resistance joined Lebanese revolutionaries to show the way to engulf

the Zionist and imperialist plans in a crisis, by armed struggle and people's war. This is why we reject the right-wing leadership, and this is the reason for the formation of the Palestine National Salvation Front.

## Bethlehem Student Elections

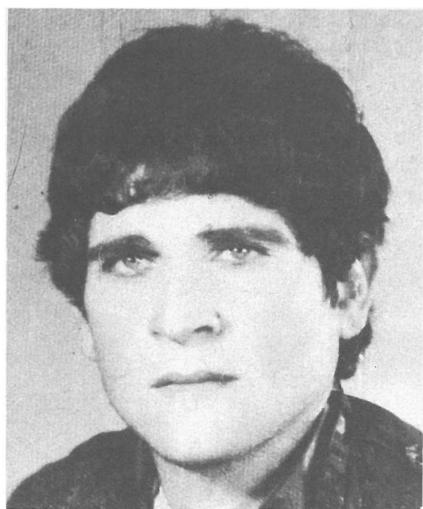
On May 8th, students at Bethlehem University in the occupied West Bank, elected a new Administrative Committee to head their Student Council. Coming at this critical time, the elections were a test of how much support the different political forces enjoy among Palestinian students.

Three lists of candidates contested the elections: (1) The Progressive Student Front, an election coalition between the Progressive Student Action Front which supports the political line of the PFLP, and Progressive Union of Students which supports the line of the Palestinian Communist Party. The Palestinian National Union, representing forces now included in the Palestine National Salvation Front, gave their votes to this list without themselves field-

ing candidates. (2) The Youth List representing the political line of Fatah's right-wing. Also joining this election coalition was the Students Union which adheres to the political line of the DFLP. (3) The Islamic List, contesting elections at Bethlehem University for the first time.

The elections gave an overwhelming mandate to the progressive forces. Candidates of the Progressive Student Front won six of nine seats in the Administrative Committee, including the chairmanship which was won by Ahmed Jeradat. Fatah's right wing gained two seats, while the Islamic List gained one. Clearly the students at Bethlehem say no to deviation and see the progressive forces as the key to advancing the Palestinian cause.

## Military Operations in Palestine



Martyred militant Fadi Gharbawi

On April 18, a PFLP unit, operating in occupied Palestine, attacked two Israeli soldiers in Gaza. One of the soldiers was shot and seriously injured, while the other shot and killed one of our freedom fighters. Our martyred comrade, Fadi Gharbawi, was born in Breij camp in the Gaza Strip. Since joining the PFLP in 1971, he had been imprisoned

five times. After the operation, the Israeli occupation forces blew up his home.

On April 25, a PFLP unit operating in occupied Palestine, detonated an explosion at Tel Aviv police headquarters, causing a number of casualties. Israeli Radio admitted only one policeman injured.

On April 28, a PFLP unit, named after the martyr Fadi Gharbawi, attacked an Israeli patrol in northern Palestine, near the Jordanian border. The unit destroyed an enemy tank with RPGs. Israeli forces besieged the area, while the Jordanian army tried, without success, to track down the freedom fighters.

In early May a settler was stabbed in Gaza. Israeli sources claimed him to be a civilian, but he was actually a Mossad agent, and for this reason selected as a target by Palestinian freedom fighters.

On May 6th, a PFLP unit operating in the occupied territories detonated by remote control an explosion near Qalqilia. The explosion targeted a Zionist convoy taking settlers to the West Bank, causing many casualties.

## Protecting Palestinian Rights in Lebanon

In early May, the PNSF sent a high-level delegation to Beirut. Through a series of meetings with the Palestinian masses and Lebanese nationalists, the delegation began an initiative to improve the situation for Palestinians in Lebanon, a task long neglected by the PLO due to its internal crisis and right-wing dominance.

The delegation held mass meetings in Sabra, Shatila, Bourj al Barajneh and Mar Elias camps, and spoke in detail with Palestinian mass organizations and unions on the people's problems, especially security and lack of work. This is the first step towards the PNSF forming committees in the camps to promote security, political activities, social welfare and job opportunities. Such committees will work in close coordination with the existing popular committees and do all in their power to avert any inter-Palestinian conflict due to PLO divisions.

The delegation met with the Lebanese National Democratic Front to discuss all aspects of Palestinian affairs in Lebanon. The NDF affirmed its commitment that Lebanon is an arena for all activities of the Palestinian revolution, but that this should not take the form it had prior to 1982. There was agreement that at least one top Palestinian official should be permanently stationed in Beirut to insure closest coordination of these matters.

A thorough discussion was held with Nabih Berri of the Amal movement, where he agreed on the Palestinians' political, social and organizing rights in the camps.

A positive meeting was held with Prime Minister Karami and Education Minister Hoss; both expressed willingness for the government to facilitate matters for Palestinians residing in Lebanon, such as passport renewal and repealing the law passed in 1983 which excluded Palestinians from most decent job opportunities.

In these and other meetings with Lebanese nationalists, the PNSF was accorded recognition as the party concerned with Palestinian affairs in Lebanon, and for strengthening Palestinian-Lebanese nationalist ties. For the PNSF, this is only the first step in a major effort to protect the rights of Palestinians in Lebanon and further the joint struggle with Lebanese revolutionaries.