

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM
PALESTINE TO VIETNAM
MOSHE DAYAN WITH AMERICAN MARINE



TROOPS IN VIETNAM

Palestine 80

SOLIDARITY 94

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ZIONISM AND ANTI SEMITISM

The Zionist postulates prescribed a definite attitude towards anti semitism, Jews who fought it, as well as those who assimilated it. It prescribed immigration to Palestine as the only answer to anti semitism. It criticized and rejected any struggle for emancipation, civil rights legislation, etc.

It found itself in one camp with those anti semites who said to the local Jewish communities "Go to Palestine".

Typically, the initiative in the Jewish struggle against Nazism during the 1930's never came from the Zionist organization. It was the non Zionist Jewish individuals and organizations who took the initiative and burden of that struggle on themselves. The fiercer that struggle became the further apart did the Zionist organizations stand away from the rest of Jewry. The underlying considerations are spelled out in a letter written by Ben-Gurion to the Zionist executive on December 17th. 1938.

"The Jewish problem now is not what it used to be, the fate of the Jews in Germany is not an end but a beginning. Other anti semetic states will learn from Hitler. Millions of Jews face annihilation of world-wide proportions and urgency. Britain trying to separate the issue of the refugees from that of Palestine. It is assisted by anti Zionist Jews. The dimensions of the refugee problem demand an immediate, territorial solution; if Palestine will not absorb them another territory will. Zionism is endangered. All other territorial solutions, certain to fail, will demand enormous sums of money. If Jews will have to choose between the refugees, saving Jews from concentration camps, and assisting a national museum in Palestine, mercy will have the upper hand, and the whole energy of the people will be channelled into saving Jews from various countries. Zionism will be struck off the agenda not only in world public opinion, in Britain and U.S.A., but elsewhere in Jewish public opinion, if we allow a separation between the refugee problem and the Palestine problem. We are risking the existence of Zionism."

The saving of Jewish lives from Hitler is considered here as a potential threat to Zionism, unless they are brought to Palestine. When Zionism had to choose between the Jewish people and the Jewish state it unhesitatingly preferred the latter.

Zionism accepts anti semitism as the natural, normal attitude of the non Jewish world towards the Jews.

The Zionist assumption, created a political "matter of fact" approach of Zionism to anti semitism. Thus Herzl (the founder of political Zionism) negotiated with Plehve, the notorious anti semetic Tsarist minister of Interior, who in 1903 granted him a letter stating that the Zionist movement could count on the Tsarist government's "moral and material assistance with respect to the measures taken by the Zionist movement which would lead to diminution of the Jewish population in Russia." (Herzl's Diaries, Gollancz p.398)

A similar arrangement was negotiated between Arlossorof, Secretary of the Histadruth (Zionist Trade Union) and the Nazis in 1934. Most infamous of all such negotiations were probably those carried out between R.Kastner, secretary of the Zionist committee in Budapest and Adolf Eichmann (the transportation of Jews man of the S.S.) in Budapest in 1944. Having won Kastner's

co-operation Eichmann allowed a thousand of the wealthiest Jews to escape to Switzerland, and used Kastner to coax 800,000 reluctant Hungarian Jews to board the trains to the "Labour camps" of Aushwitz.

The mutual understanding existing between Zionism and anti semitism is shared by both sides on the political as well as the personal level. A typical example is the following excerpt from the diaries of R.Meinartzhagen, Allenby's Political Officer, 1919-21. "My inclination towards Jews in general is governed by anti semetic instinct which is invariably modified by personal contact. My views on Zionism are those of an ardent Zicnist." ('Middle East Diary' London 1959, Crescent Press p.49.)

THE NEW IMAGE OF ISRAEL

It became a fashion for any 'respectable' politician accused of racialism in his own country to arrange an official visit to Israel to improve his image.

This applies to Jacques Soustelle, the French extremist nationalist, to Franz-Joseph Strauss, the German extremist nationalist, as well as to Enoch Powell, the British conservative extremist. Powell created a scandal when he made a racialist speech in Wolverhampton in April 1968. Six weeks later he decided to accept a standing Israeli invitation and visited Israel in an official capacity.

The public relations mechanism of these visits is based on the fact that western public opinion has been conditioned to accept the Israeli government as the spokesman of the Jewish conscience, "The voice of the six million Jews massacred by the Nazis." Therefore, it expects the Israeli government to expose and denounce any racialist if Soustelle, Strauss, Powell and their like are officially invited to Israel and meet no hostile demonstrations there. How could they be racialist?

The latter gentlemen accept, tacitly, that in return for the image varnishing granted by Israel they reciprocate by direct and indirect support. It is rather the old mutual understanding between Zionism and anti semitism in a new official garb.

Western civilization by accepting the Zionist state as the "conscience of the west", has perpetuated the reluctance of public opinion in the west from criticizing, exposing and denouncing Zionism, but those who put up with this state of affairs ought at least to be aware that they accept, tacitly, the basic assumptions of racialism.

ZIONIST PROPAGANDA AND THE SOVIET JEWS

Daily Telegraph January 1973

SOVIET JEWS BEG TO GO HOME AFTER LEAVING ISRAEL

More than a hundred Jews who have emigrated from the Soviet Union to Israel in the course of the past two years are now stranded in Vienna, waiting for the Soviet authorities to relent and permit them to return home.

After appealing unsuccessfully to Mr. Brezhnev, they are now striving to interest the United Nations in their plight. The majority are living in appallingly insanitary conditions in a tumbledown dwelling in a Viennese back street.

Many are in a state of desperation.

Roman Katsobashvili, 38, a Georgian chef from Tiflis, told me he would commit suicide if he were not allowed to return home, where he left his wife and family. He is the latest arrival from Israel, where he spent only two months.

"I knew as soon as I set foot in Israel that I had made a mistake and wanted to return," he said. Working as a chef in a first class Tel Aviv Hotel, he quickly earned enough money for the return trip, only to find himself stranded in Vienna.

20 FAMILIES

There are 93 disappointed emigrants living in eight flats in the house. Thirty eight of them are Georgians, made up of nine families and four single people. The others come from various parts of the Soviet Union - the Baltic States, the Ukraine, Moldavia.

There are about 20 families of four or five members and a few single individuals, making a total of perhaps 25 separate "cases" of disillusionment. In statistical terms, compared with the total of 40,000 emigrants of the last year, they are insignificant.

In human terms, however, they present a heartbreaking picture. They are stateless, almost moneyless and apparently friendless. They lost their Soviet citizenship on leaving Russia; they do not have Israeli citizenship; and they do not wish to acquire citizenship in Austria, where they have been granted temporary residence.

They have sold most of the possessions they brought out of Russia with them, to pay their taxes and fares back home. They earn a meagre living by taking casual work in Vienna.

They maintain contact with the Soviet Consulate in Vienna, whose officials do not promise any speedy solution of their plight. "You left of your own free will. You'll have to wait," they are told.

The local Communist Press and Soviet journalists are glad to give publicity to the disappointed emigrants' denunciations of life in Israel and the policy of the Israeli Government. Four emigrants who received much publicity in the Soviet Press in November were among 12 who were allowed to return to Russia in December.

The remainder have taken the hint and are careful not to offend Soviet sensibilities. From their statements, life in Russia sounds as idyllic as life in Israel apparently appeared to them before they emigrated.

The Israeli and Jewish agencies have no contact with the group. But any of them who wishes to return to Israel is free to do so, and all could have waited in Israel for permission to re-enter Russia.

So far the Soviet authorities have not allowed a single Georgian family to return home. Some Georgian families have been in Vienna 18 months. In two cases, the wife is expecting another child.

PLEA FOR CHILDREN

The group have appealed to the Soviet authorities at least to allow the children to return to Russia, so that they can be cared for and continue their education.

The reasons for disillusionment with life in Israel are various. The most frequent explanation is that "a person brought up in the Soviet Union cannot easily adapt to the capitalist system in Israel".

There are complaints of the commercialism of life in Israel, the lack of accommodation, the difficulty of finding employment in the right profession, the prevailing "permissiveness," the lack of medical care, and the difficulty of learning Hebrew.

Mrs. Lara Kraiss, a nurse and the wife of a lorrydriver, said: "I found on my third or fourth day in Israel that, not knowing the language and unable to read or write in Hebrew, we were cut off from everything. There's nothing worse than that."

FOUR MONTHS

The Kraiss family stayed only four months in Israel. "We didn't leave because we couldn't earn a living there. My husband and I could have had everything we needed. But we soon realised that our real home is where we and our children were born," she said.

"Was it a sin for us to want to go and see Israel?" asked Mrs. Ostrovskaya, wife of a piano tuner from Odessa. "Other people can travel in and out of their countries; why shouldn't we? I don't want to say anything bad about Israel; we lived well there. But we want to go home."

Grigori Raunstein, 47, who left his wife in Odessa, emigrated in June, 1971, spent a month in Israel and has been in Vienna for 18 months. He proudly displayed the rows of medals he had been awarded for his service in the Second World War. "Surely no one can doubt my loyalty to my country," he commented.

"I don't want to make any accusations against either side. I have only myself to blame. I didn't weigh up the situation properly, and I knew about Israel only from hearsay. It's very difficult to adapt oneself to a different political and social system."

CLOSED SYSTEM

To an outsider, the main cause of disillusionment seems to be the closed nature of the Soviet system. Jews in Russia have no opportunity of learning about the realities of life in Israel or of visiting Israel without cutting themselves off finally from the Soviet Union. There is no Israeli embassy or other centre in Russia to which would-be emigrants could turn for advice. Israeli officials do not attempt to disguise the difficulties encountered in absorbing the latest wave of emigrants from Russia. But they point out that

the percentage of people unwilling to remain in Israel is very much lower in the case of the Soviet Union than it is in the case of emigrants from America or Western Europe.

But, wherever the blame lies, the fact remains that the hundred wandering Jews in Vienna must be among the unhappiest and least fortunate people in Europe today. They are not Soviet, they are not Israelis, and they are not really very Jewish. They are nobody's concern.

WHO SENDS THE LETTER BOMBS

Firstly we would like the reader to note:-

1. The letters contained cards naming Black September as the sender which would be unlikely if the organization was hoping that the letter bombs would explode.
2. It is inconceivable that all Jews who received the deadly letters could have genuinely suspected them to be deadly letters, unless they were warned in advance.
3. Almost all of the letter bombs discovered in London and Glasgow had been in orange coloured envelopes, the standardisation of the envelopes of this colour might well be a way of warning against opening them.
4. Letter bombs have continued to arrive in Arab capitals addressed to prominent Palestinian resistance leaders:-
 - a) Beirut, October 25th. A letter bomb blew up in the hand of a postman of Beirut Central Post Office.
 - b) Tripoli, October 25th. The P.L.O. representative in Libya was blinded when a parcel bomb exploded in his face as he opened it, outside the Central Post Office. Two people to whom he was talking at the time were also injured.
 - c) Algiers, October 25th. A letter bomb exploded, seriously injuring the P.L.O. representative. He was taken to hospital.
 - d) Cairo, October 26th. An Egyptian explosives expert was seriously wounded at Cairo International Airport when a parcel bomb exploded. It was one of two parcels which had arrived from Yugoslavia.
 - e) Beirut, October 27th. A letter bomb to Al-Hadaf, news paper of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine was detected and defused. In July, Ghassan Kanafani, editor of the AL-Hadaf, and Palestinian writer, was assassinated. In August Bassam Sharif, who is the new editor of AL-Hadaf, was seriously injured and blinded after receiving a letter bomb.
5. Some experts reports are said to confirm that the explosive contained in the letters are of a known kind which is produced only in the United States which suggested involvement of either the C.I.A. or the Jewish Defence League.
6. In London and Europe Arab diplomats have been under constant threats to their lives. Four Arab embassy officials in Madrid reported receiving letters from a body named as "World Organization of Security of the Individual." The letter, posted in

Paris told the Arab diplomats to leave the country immediately for their own safety. In London similar letters have been recieved by Free Palestine Magazine, the Arab League; at the Egyptian Embassy two letter bombs have been recieved, one was a simple device based on a match stick principle, described in the British press as a hoax, the second was a more serious device.

ALL evidence above point to a Zionist campaign to discredit the Palestinian and re-establish fear amongst Jews living in Europe of anti semitism, on top of that of damaging the Palestinian cause, especially in the West.

The Israelis have used the letter bomb campaign as a pretext for bombing Lebanon and Syria in which a number of civilians have been killed or injured.

BRITAIN IN THE MIDDLE EAST

PALESTINE - SUEZ - ADEN - DHOFAR

When Britain first moved into the Middle East, it was to "protect" her routes to India and the East from the other imperialist powers. By the time Palestine was acquired, the motive was further compounded - OIL.

Who controlled the Middle East, controlled a very large proportion of the world's oil. Palestine, on the cross roads of the oil soaked sands, was the ideal place to secure squatters rights to the rest of the area. And so Zionism was established as British Government policy, to provide a population more amenable to such control than the increasingly nationalistic Arabs. Later vagueries of British policy were due primarily to second thoughts about whether feudal Arab sheiks, or capitalist Zionism would prove the better protection of British interests. In general Britain backed them both, against the Arab masses.

In Aden and the Gulf, what began as coaling stations etc. for the India trade, became military bases to keep the oil wells flowing - in the right direction.

By the end of the Second World War it became evident that it was not only from the Arab peoples that Britain's power in the area was threatened. U.S. imperialism began to squeeze Britain out, under the guise of 'helping with commitments,' etc.

The Zionists of Palestine, by the time of their putsch in 1948, were well and truly transferred from British to U.S. tutelage. By then even India was no longer so important. Britain had lost an empire but had found the oil. She was also getting pushed off the oil, but fought viciously against it, for 20 years, and is still fighting now.

In Aden the working class was now, 'thanks' to imperialism, well developed, with the biggest trade unions in the Arab world, and was politically conscious enough to expel by force of arms the British rulers. The latter had, however, retained its power in the Gulf, in Oman and its province Dhofar. Already influenced by Nasser's nationalist movement throughout the Arab world, and now encouraged and supported by the liberation of Aden, the people of Dhofar now rose in armed rebellion.

Their ruler, Sultan Saad Bin Taimour, was a British puppet, totally dependant on British support to maintain his throne and his anachronistic whims, designed to keep Dhofar in the Middle Ages - he had outlawed radios, hospitals, newspapers, schools, he kept in being and supported slavery, he had in his legal code mutilation etc. for minor offences. This impressive display of "progressive thinking" was maintained solely by courtesy of the British military aid, and the R.A.F. base at Masirah. Eventually, with the rebels not only controlling most of Dhofar, but having formed with others the Popular Front for the Liberation of the Occupied Arab Gulf, and accordingly extended their operations, the British decided that the old Sultan had to go. And so his son, Qabos, with the British led, officered and equipped army, engineered a coup - which was immediately - O wonder! recognised by the British. A few social superficial changes were made, and the war continued with increased British military involvement.

Now, the daily explosions of R.A.F. bombers attacking Dhofar is echoed by the deafening silence of the British Government, press and television.

DHOFAR IS BRITAIN'S VIETNAM

LIKE VIETNAM, IMPERIALISM MUST BE DEFEATED.

NEWS IN BRIEF

A reminder to the people who were moved by what was going on in East Bengal. In the Nagra Land where loyal villagers who support the underground movement and advocate regional autonomy have been active, there has been a wave of arrests and murders.

MONDAY. BLOODY MONDAY. on New Year's Day, Dacca police killed two students and injured six others in the course of a peaceful demonstration. In the 25 years of New Dehli interference in the region many hundreds of thousands have been made homeless, killed and wounded. The toll is rising daily.

Don't you think it is time to raise your voice in solidarity with the Nagrs?

According to the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) the guerrillas shot down four planes and helicopters, and killed about 200 Portuguese soldiers in the Tete province of Mozambique between August and November last year. One of the planes was a Rhodesian bomber.

There has been a new burst of activity around the river Zambezi. A landmine exploded killing two South African policemen and blowing up a soldier and lorry. Since this incident the Rhodesian army has been put on full alert fearing repeated attacks.

The new issue of "The Revolution", a bulletin issued by the Popular Front for the Liberation of the Occupied Arabian Gulf, has been published. This issue contains news of the new waves of guerrilla activities in Dhofar. Fighting is especially heavy around the capital Salalah where the masses of peasants are engaged against the combined forces of the British occupation army, the Sultan of Oman's army and mercenaries sent by Hussein.

NEWS IN BRIEF (continued)

There has been a series of arrests in Israel recently which included four young Jews. The Zionists are horrified that the true nature of Israeli society is becoming apparent. The real enemy of both the Jewish and the Palestinian people is clearly shown to be Zionism, backed by American imperialism. Those arrested were members of organizations which had condemned Zionism and declared that the only solution for Palestine lies in establishing a Socialist state for all the people.

British Foreign Minister, Sir Alec Douglas Home, recently issued a statement saying that the government of Turkey deserves support against "a ruthless terrorist movement" as well as membership of N.A.T.O. Thus Turkey aids the imperialist powers in their attempts to draw their net of world domination ever tighter.

AN ANALOGY BETWEEN THE PALESTINIAN AND THE GULF
REVOLUTIONS

The Palestinian and the Arabian Gulf Revolutions are currently the two leading points of the Arab Revolution - i.e. they are at the forefront of the Arab people's struggle for national liberation and progress.

These two Revolutions, as well as having many similar characteristics and sharing many common aspects and objectives, they, however, have their own peculiarities distinct to each of them.

1. THE COMMON ASPECTS

The Palestinian Revolution (represented and led by the Fedayeen Movement) and the Gulf Revolution (represented and led by the armed fighters of the P.F.L.O.A.G.) are both national liberation movements - i.e. their immediate tasks are national and democratic ones. Moreover, they are also an integral part of the Arab, Middle Eastern and World liberation movements. Hence, both share common allies and enemies - locally, regionally, and above all internationally.

These two revolutions are taking place in two areas that are very close to each other. They belong to the same region (Arab Middle East). A region which is generally recognised as the wealthiest and most strategic in the world. (Oil and the geographic link between East and West.) For this very reason, the Palestinian and the Gulf Revolution are among the most sensitive and strategic both nationally and internationally. According to Nixon, the leader of the imperialist camp, the Middle East is, to him, is more strategically important than even Vietnam - as he stated a few months ago.

Besides being based mainly on the national anti imperialist, petit bourgeois layers in their respective societies (poor peasants, intellectuals, etc., besides the workers, of course) the leaderships of both Revolutions stemmed and originated from this same class. In the Gulf case (Dhofar in particular) the leadership originated (then separated) from what was known as the Arab National Movement.

Its later development and present set up, however, is a different matter which will be touched upon later. As for the Palestinian leadership, it originated mainly from the various (then existing) Arab nationalist and petit bourgeois movements, Nasserism, the Ba'ath, etc.

Both revolutions rely basically on armed struggle and long term people's war as their strategic means for victory and liberation. Hence all other means of struggle are supplementary.

On the international level, both revolutions see in the U.S. imperialism as not only their No. One enemy, but their principal enemy of all peoples of the world. As for the U.S.S.R. they both have -- in varying degrees -- some bitter experiences with the opportunists and revisionist leadership of that state -- a leadership which in principle does not support armed struggle and moreover collaborates with the imperialist enemy. As for the Peoples' Republic of China, they find in it the main international ally.

2. The SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS

While both revolutions are classified as national democratic, they nevertheless vary in the manner and the order of the immediate tasks facing them.

In Palestine, the immediate aim is for the Palestinian Arabs to regain their usurped land. Their struggle is one of a displaced people against a foreign coloniser (Zionism). While in the Gulf the aim is not for the people to go back to their land, but rather for the redistribution and ownership of the land on which they already live, fight and cultivate.

The enemy in the Gulf case is relatively small -- a tiny minority consisting of a puppet class of sheiks and sultans and a small support army with foreign officers and advisers (British). In Palestine, on the other hand, the enemy is a complete "country" with its leadership, state machinery, various public institutions, a large sophisticated army etc., all backed by the majority of the Jewish population.

This latter fact in turn explains how relatively more enormous and complex are the tasks facing the Palestine Revolution -- in an historic sense and perspective. The Palestinian Revolution, undoubtedly, will take longer time and a more bloody path to triumph.

As for the leadership of both revolutions, there exists in the Gulf one Front leading the struggle, namely the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf, while in Palestine there is more than one organization. This fact in turn makes the life and tasks of the Palestinian revolution bigger and harder still.

Despite the similar social and class origins of the leadership of both the Palestinian and the Gulf Revolutions, in the Gulf, however, the P.F.L.O.A.G. has gradually developed into a working class (Marxist-Leninist) leadership in both theory and practice. In Palestine, on the other hand, the leadership remained, in its majority, a non working class one. This latter fact in turn explains also the differences in the emphasis on the ways and means of struggle (within the framework of the strategy of peoples' war) in both cases, and the relative success in the Gulf, in spite of the differing conditions from those surrounding the Palestinian Revolution.

