israel & palestine political report

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FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

PRESIDENT 1

O n May 5, 1971, Louis Marton and myself started working on I&P, Issue No. 1. One month later our first issue came out, and our long trek began. In the past fourteen years I have grown more knowledgeable about the whole Middle East scene. Yet I confess that I still gladly assume the role of destiny's fool: the one who does something nobody else wants to do, because there's no profit in it; but who does it still, because someone has to do the job.

To those of you who read I&P, both old-timers and new friends, I wish to send my deepest thanks, my real gratitude for your participation in this effort, in one form or another. I promise that I shall go on as long as I can — although, alas, by no means can I assure you that I&P will appear for as long as it is needed.

MAXIM GHILAN

To all of you I also promise that we will not keep silent when things must be said, however painful these things may be - and that we shall continue to fight for our goal, as defined by our masthead: ISRAEL AND PALESTINE.

WEITZMANN FILESIVE: AND POLICY MOSSAD

HOLOCAUST FOLLIES

t has been said that no child can learn to shave on the cheeks of his father. No generation learns from the mistakes of its elders. But Ronald Reagan, although he is fast entering his second childhood, is old enough to remember World War II and the Nazis. Old enough to remember this aberration which surpassed "usual" levels of human cruelty and greed. Yet by going to the Bitburg cemetery and saluting, among others, SS graves, Reagan demonstrated once more that all he cares about is his present crusade, and that he doesn't care about America's past.

Reagan is driven by one demon — anti-Sovietism and by a number of ruthless advisors and corrupt economic interests. The former include individuals drunk with the brutal use of everyday power. The latter include multinational enterprises which helped bankroll Hitler — as well as those which did not allow the bombing of deportation camps, because they wanted to preserve the Ruhr and other German industrial areas in which they held a percentage, while they lived in "Allied lands."

Yet, if one has to reopen the history books, it would be wrong to say that only the United States helped prominent Nazis to escape their fate. For every Gehlen who collaborated with US intelligence, one may find in Eastern Germany or in Moscow a German Nazi who helped the Soviet Union — and was honored for doing so.

Inversely, against the dark blot of the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact (which helped Stalin keep the Soviet Union out of the war with Hitler long enough to rebuild the Red Army, which Stalin's own paranoia had destroyed through recurrent purges), one must remind the new generations of the (Tum page)

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