



THE BAAATH MESSAGE

BAATH ARAB SOCIALIST PARTY - NATIONAL LEADERSHIP

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Tripartite Summit in Beirut A Fortification for the Lebanese National Reconciliation Process We Support Syria to Restore All the Rights

This exceptional tripartite summit between President Bashar Assad, King Abdullah Ben Abdullaziz, and President Michael Suleiman, was as a serious step to fortify the Arab scene in the face of the tension and dangers, and prevent Lebanon to be a conflict scene again, and this requires confronting the challenges and conspiracies, and consolidate with Lebanon to face the Israeli threats, to keep Lebanon safe and independent.



The unified Syrian – Saudi position toward the Arab issues is considered as an element of strength and stability, to enhance the Arab position and face the region challenges, and support the common Arab action.

President Assad and King Abdullah confirmed their support to Lebanon through this mutual visit in order to enhance the King Abdullah initiative in the Kuwait Economic Summit, and devote the Arab reconciliation to serve the Arab nation's interests.

The three leaders pointed to the positive developments in the Lebanese scene since Doha Agreement, and confirmed their support to the National Unity to prevent the foreign dangers.

The leaders declared their solidarity with Lebanon to face the Zionist threats and violations to Lebanon's independence and sovereignty, and confirmed the need to face the challenges represented by the Zionist occupation to the Arab territories, the criminal practices against the Palestinians, Gaza blockade, and the attempts to

judaize Jerusalem.

The leaders also confirmed the necessity to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region, based on the resolutions of the international legitimacy, the reference of Madrid's conference, and the Arab peace initiative.

During these exceptional circumstances, this summit is considered as an Arab solidarity message to Lebanon, to face the challenges, and enhance hope and confidence for the Lebanese parties, and promote Lebanon's position in the regional and international scene.

Comrade Alahmar to *Alsafir* Mauritanian Newspaper: Emphasis on The Restoration of Rights By Supporting The Culture of Resistance

During an interview with the Mauritanian newspaper «*Alsafir*», on 10 /7 / 2010, Comrade Abdullah Alahmar, Assistant Secretary General of the Baath Arab Socialist Party, emphasized Syria's Adherence to the just and comprehensive peace that restores the rights and the occupied Arab territories in the Golan, Palestine and Lebanon, and enables the Arab Palestinian People to establish an independent state with Jerusalem as its capital, and return of refugees to their homes, stressing the need to disseminate the culture of resistance and support it to restore the usurped rights and achieve balance with the Zionist enemy.



Comrade Alahmar said: Mauritania is part of the Arab world, and we are interested to develop the Arab - Arab relations, whether at the official level or at the popular level, so that each Arab country can develop itself to achieve the local development, to enhance its national unity, and develop its resources, which will be reflected positively on the lives of its people.

Comrade Alahmar added: Mauritania passed through various circumstances since the beginning of its independence, and had various regimes, but there was a distance between the people and their rulers .. and this problem was increased because of the relationships established by the former regime with the Zionist entity, but

were rejected by the Arab people of Mauritania since the beginning, where they stand against it by all means, because these relations created a distance between Mauritania and the Arab countries. The bold decision by President Mohamad Weld Abdel Aziz to break off relations with the government of the enemy, came to open the area of convergence between the people and government, as well as between Mauritania and other Arab countries, and established also strong relations between the Baath Arab Socialist Party and the «party of the Union for the Republic», and thus there were many activities in the framework of relations between our two parties, and we seek to exchange experiences and communications between the two parties, because they have an important and main role to strengthen the relations between the two brotherly countries.

Comrade Alahmar said that there were communications at the government level, which led to mutual visits and signing a number of conventions, which included cooperation agreements that covered several fields, such as the cultural field and re-opening the Syrian Arab cultural center in Nouakchott, indicating to the distinctive relationships and the political coordination between President Assad and President Weld Abdel Aziz, in order to develop and strengthen bilateral cooperation between the two brotherly countries.

Comrade Alahmar renewed Syria's support to the Mauritians, with all its potentials, expertise and competencies to help them building the new Mauritania through a process of constructive change.

Comrade Alahmar expressed optimism that the new Mauritanian leadership will continue the achievements, and urged the opposition and the loyalists to practice pluralism in the name of the general interest of the country, explaining the experience of the National Progressive Front and the leadership of the Baath Arab Socialist Party of the state and society in Syria.

Alahmar addressed the situation of the Arab, regional, and international scene, and Syria's efforts led by President Bashar Assad in order to enhance the common Arab action, stressing the necessity to activate the Arab action to serve the Arab causes and support the resistance, to regain all the rights and achieve the liberation of Arab lands in Palestine, Golan, Lebanon, and Iraq.

He also stressed that the Arab nation's circumstances require the mobilization of energies and possibilities, which are massive and diverse, and can meet the challenges that surround the Arabs, and hinder the development towards the desired future.

NATIONAL LEADERSHIP HOLDS A SYMPOSIUM ENTITLED: WHO IS THE ARAB?

The National Leadership of the Baath Arab Socialist Party held a symposium entitled Who is the Arab? Mr. Abdul-Rahim Murad, head of the Lebanese Union and Tunisian national thinker Dr. Mohamed Masoud Al-Shabi. The symposium was introduced by Ambassador Dr. Turki Saqr who emphasized that



its importance lies in the fact that it reinforces our commitment to our identity and belonging, and bring us to discover ourselves through a deep understanding of the meaning of who we are, i.e who is the Arab?

Dr. Saqr added: we have the right to be proud of the resistance that broke the fork of US-Israeli scheme, with infinite support from Syria and its leader, Mr. Bashar Al-Assad and made it retreat regionally and internationally. Resistance has an Arab face and tongue and it is the national pulse and conscience, it has emerged from the heart of Arabism and its lofty values in combating injustice, aggression over different periods of history .

The symposium focused on the definition of Arab identity in this crucial stage of our nation's history.

Abdul-Rahim Murad said in his lecture: The search, which seeks to determine who is now the Arab is not about the characteristics or attributes of anthropological formal or ethnic origins, but on the characteristics of nationalism, he said, adding that in light of the specialized studies in this area there is no more accurate than the standard system of values and national beliefs to shape the components of the Arab and how he has evolved through time and space.

Abdul-Rahim stressed on the importance of belief in the principle of economic nationalism and the need to invest the wealth of this nation.

Murad viewed some significant milestones in the history of Arab countries, especially at the beginning and the middle of the last century, which formed the

basic foundation of independence, noting that the Arab shares the suffering of his nation and its causes, chiefly the issue of Palestine. The Arab is working to liberate the occupied Arab territories, and is also struggling to prevent interference in Arab affairs.

Murad added that the main forces that played a pivotal role in changing the parameters and components of the Arab are represented in Islam and the West, oil, revolution and resistance.

Murad said: The origins of the Arab identity have been strengthened and developed by the migration and interaction, and then embarked on a new destination with the advent of Islam and its spread, giving rise to the organic link between Arabism and Islam.

Murad pointed that the setback in 67 was the major turning point in perpetuating division and fragmentation, which paralyzed the national ideology and Arab unified movement, and did not leave it until the rise of the Corrective Movement led by the historic leader, Hafez Assad and the victory of October liberalization which brought back self-confidence of the Arab man.

Dr. Murad asked at the end of his lecture who is the Arab now? He replied:

The Arab is the one who firmly believes that the solution to the Arab nation is unifying it. He seeks to regulate membership of pan-Arabism as a gathering of the nation, and the sectarian, regional, tribal, they rupture and dispersion. The Arab contributes to building the continental Arab state that has Great cultural and religious depths.

French thinker Dr. Mohamed Masoud Al-Shabi pointed in his lecture to the importance of building an Arab strategy to face the difficulties and problems presenting an overview of patterns of strategy pursued by the Nation-State and the State on a global scale.

The Arab nation must have a clear strategy and intellectual elite implement this strategy and clarify for the delivery of Voice of the Arabs to the world, pointing out that the Arab nation without these means would not reach its goals.

Al-Shabi pointed to the necessity of a unified Arab move from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf that could be a turning point in thought and action to address the challenges facing the Arab nation, particularly the liberation of occupied Palestinian territories and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital and the return of refugees to their homes.

The symposium was followed by many interventions, which reflected the

importance of the subject and focused on the need for a comprehensive critical review of the concept of political and organizational Arab action and to move the Arab nationalism from theoretical ideology to actual strategy. The symposium was attended by comrades members of the national leadership of the Party, comrade Altijani Mustafa Regional Secretary of the Baath Party in Sudan, and the Secretary-General of the Socialist Movement and a large number of concerned people.

Dalal Al-mughrabi Arab Palestine Martyr

Dalal Al-mughrabi, a young Palestinian woman who was born in 1958 in one of Beirut camps to a family from Jaffa city, but sought refuge in Lebanon after 1948 Calamity.

She learned in Ya'boud School for her primary education, then in Haifa school for her preparatory education. Both schools were subsidiary to the Palestinian Refugee Relief



Agency in Beirut. After that she joined the Palestinian Fedayee Movement, thereupon she attended several military courses and trained on all types of weapons and guerilla warfare. She was very courageous and known of her revolutionary and national enthusiasm.

In 1978, the Palestinian Revolution experienced several strikes and lost many military operations, as well as, its camps in Lebanon suffered some massacres, so there was an urgent need to carry out a qualitative and daring operation to strike the Zionist Entity in the heart of its capital. Therefore, Kamal Adwan operation took place.

Martyr Dalal

The plan of the operation was drawn by the Palestinian leader martyr Khalil Al-wazir (Abu Jihad) and was based on implementing a landing on the Palestinian beach then seizing a military bus and driving it to Tel Aviv

to attack the Knesset building.

The Palestinian youth, including Dalal Al-mughrabi who was 20, raced to participate in the operation. Dalal was chosen as the head of a group of ten commandos other than her. The mission of that group was to carry out the operation which was called "Kamal Adwan", a Palestinian leader who died as a martyr when a squad led by Ehud Barak crept into Beirut and killed three Palestinian revolution leaders in Alsadat street in the Lebanese capital.

In the morning of 11 March 1978, Dalal and her group disembarked a boat which was passing in front of the Palestinian coast and boarded two inflatable boats in order to reach the beach of an uninhabited area. They succeeded and were not discovered by the Israelis, who were not to expect that the Palestinian resistance would dare to perform a landing on the beach.

Dalal and her group reached the main street heading towards Tel Aviv, captured an Israeli military bus and held all its boarders as hostages. While the bus was heading towards Tel Aviv, Dalal and her group opened fire on all military vehicles that were passing by. This caused hundreds of casualties among Israeli soldiers, especially that the road was used by military vehicles to transport soldiers from the Jewish settlements in the suburbs to Tel Aviv.

After two hours of landing on the beach and due to the many casualties among the soldiers, the enemy government commissioned a special squad led by Barak to stop the bus, kill and arrest the Fedayeen.

Large units of tanks and helicopters headed by Barak, pursued the bus until it was stopped near the colony of Herzliya and there a real war between Dalal and the occupation forces broke out. Dalal blew up the bus killing all the soldiers on board. When Dalal and her group ran out of ammunition, Barack ordered the soldiers to open fire on the fedayeen.

The Martyr's Will

Dalal, whose photos were published in the media while Barack was drawing her from the hair and kicking her with his foot, left a will asking her comrades to continue the resistance until the liberation of all the Palestinian territories.



From the National Leadership to the Brotherly and Friendly Parties

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Syria and the Resistance are Inseparable Twins

His Excellency Mr. President Bashar Assad addressed the Armed Forces on the occasion of the Army Day on the first of August, saying: "Whatever the cost of steadfastness and resistance was, it would still be quite less than the cost of submission and surrender". This saying confirmed to everyone who justified surrender stands that he who did not read history, cannot look up to future.

The strategy of resistance and liberation proved its effectiveness and utility through the history of the Arab - Zionist struggle and showed that the struggle became in favor of Arab nation since October War led by the Eternal Leader Hafez Assad in 1973, the confrontation of the Zionist enemy in 1982 , the great achievement of liberating South Lebanon in May 2000, the eruption of the first and second Palestinian Intifada, defeating the Zionist enemy in July 2006 and the heroic steadfastness of Gaza people, despite the fire, destruction and siege.

Syria-Assad and the resistance are inseparable twins. This is what was confirmed by the course of events, as the Baath Arab Socialist Party intellect and practices have enhanced the role of the resistance in the Arab region and deeply rooted Pan-Arab invariables. Since the occupation of Palestine in 1948, the Baath has been at the forefront of the strugglers against the Zionist occupation , as he was the one who founded resistance culture and prompted it at all levels. The Baath has also stressed that wars against the Zionist enemy and American terrorism were not only military wars, but open battles on all levels in culture, intellect, diplomacy, science and development.

President Assad recognized two correlated inseparable facts on which he established his strategic intellect in resisting the Zionist project. The first one is: The critical awareness that any Arab country is threatened in its independence, sovereignty, economy wealth, development and dignity, whatever the nature of its political regime was, as long as "Israel" was not forced to retreat, withdraw and give up its expansionist aggressive racial Zionist project.

The second fact is : Building the conditions and capabilities and achieving the elements of the necessary power of confrontation, especially supporting Arab resistance in Palestine, Lebanon and Iraq; spreading resistance culture and enhancing it among the Masses of the nation and strengthening the position that supports the resistance on the Arab, regional and international arenas through finding a broad front of world public opinion which would result in exposing the Zionist enemy and its savage practices and thus isolating it internationally.

Arab Syria will stay the vanguard of Arab world and its forefront, sword and beating heart of life, resistance, pride and national dignity. And Damascus will remain the Center of supporting Arab resistance in Palestine, Lebanon, Iraq and the whole great Arab World.