



spot in the mountains east of Beirut, where Palestinian revolutionary forces have a joint position with the Progressive Socialist Party, facing the fascist forces. There were two martyrs and 12 wounded in the air raid, mostly civilians. Colonel Abu Ahmed Fuad, PFLP Politbureau member in charge of the military forces, said that this raid failed to accomplish its aims, because the area targeted had been evacuated. He added: «We shall reply to this raid at the suitable time and place.»

HONORING THE MARTYRS

Several hundred people attended a gathering convened by the PFLP in Yarmouk camp, outside Damascus, to celebrate the operation and honor the martyrs. The father of Khalil Khattab

spoke on behalf of the families of the four martyrs. He congratulated the PFLP on the operation and pointed out that it demonstrated the Palestinian people's adherence to the armed struggle, and was a concrete response to the deviating policy of the right wing. Comrade Abu Ahmed Fuad also addressed the gathering, stressing the importance of the armed struggle. A videotape was shown of the martyrs in training before the operation and their last testimony. Their words indicated that they were prepared for death if this meant contributing to the continuation of the cause of liberation. The ceremony ended with Comrade Abu Ahmed Fuad presenting medals of heroism for the martyrs, to members of their family. ●

Military Operations in Occupied Palestine

The Palestinian people, regardless of the deviation of the right-wing PLO leadership, display clarity of action in the ongoing anti-occupation struggle. Palestinian vanguards in the occupied homeland continue to intensify armed resistance against the Zionist state. Below is an account of operations in occupied Palestine, carried out between June 10th and July 10th, and admitted by the Zionist authorities.

In the occupied Gaza Strip, there were nine firebomb attacks on Zionist vehicles. A Palestinian militant attacked and wounded a Zionist settler.

In the occupied West Bank, activities were more intense. In Jerusalem alone, there were eleven firebombs and a hand grenade directed against Zionist targets. There was an explosion in a hotel in West Jerusalem. In these attacks, the Zionist state admitted the injury of one settler. In Nablus, two firebombs were thrown at Zionist military vehicles. A land mine exploded when a Zionist vehicle passed near Bethlehem. A mili-

tary communications station, between Ramallah and Jerusalem, was attacked by Palestinian guerrillas. The biggest operation occurred on June 16th, when explosives were planted on an Israeli military bus in the Jordan Valley, causing its total destruction. The Zionist authorities admitted the death of three soldiers and the injury of 21, but claimed that the bus went out of control and had an accident because of brake malfunction. The occupation authorities banned distribution of the Jerusalem daily *Al Fajr* for three days, for reporting that the bus was destroyed

by an explosion. *Al Fajr* was accused of incitement!

Because of the greater concentration of Zionist settlers in the part of Palestine occupied in 1948, Palestinian militants planned many of their operations there. The Tel Aviv area was particularly targeted: five explosives were detonated in hotels, cinemas, shopping centers and crowded streets. Israeli sources admitted the injury of eight. In one booby-trapped car, five settlers were injured. In Lydda, a Zionist was injured when fired upon by a Palestinian from a passing car. In Ashdod, an explosive charge went off in the post office, injuring one according to Israeli sources. In Jaffa, there was an explosion in a busy street. 'Israel' admitted the injury of one. In the cemetery of Beisan, in the Galilee, a Zionist soldier was found executed. A phosphorous grenade was thrown into a schoolyard in Natanya.

In a total of 38 operations, the Zionists admitted the death of four and the injury of 32. Three of these deaths and 29 of the injuries occurred in only two attacks. One wonders how there could have been so few casualties in the remaining operations, while on the other hand Israeli casualties in road accidents are always rising. It would seem the Zionists are supermen in withstanding explosives and grenades, but when it comes to road accidents, the most mobile army in the world does not bother to have the brakes of its vehicles repaired! ●

FIGHTING OCCUPATION IN LEBANON

This summer the Lebanese National Resistance Front, aided by the Palestinian revolution, increased its armed resistance to the Zionist occupation forces and their lackeys, Lahd's renegade South Lebanon Army (SLA). From the first of June up until the 14th of July, there were 47 artillery attacks on the Zionist army and the SLA, and 77 commando attacks on their positions. 'Israel' admitted the death of two of their soldiers and the injury of eleven. There were additional casualties in the ranks of the SLA. In the same period, there were four Katyusha rocket attacks against Zionist settlements in North Palestine.

CUMULATIVE CASUALTIES

Zionist military sources released statistics for 1985, after their withdrawal to the so-called security zone, indicating that there were 1165 military operations against the SLA and Israeli army in South Lebanon. According to their admission, six Israeli soldiers died, two were kidnapped, and ten were injured in settlements in the North of Palestine (*Al Destour*, Amman, June 17th).