

Council session in Algiers. Given the angry response of Arab reaction to the restoration of the PLO's national program, it is natural to assume that the Lebanese parliament's cancellation of the agreement is a complement to Arab reaction's policy. The cancellation comes in the context of accelerated political moves to strike at Palestinian presence in Lebanon, and at the Lebanese nationalist and progressive forces as well. It occurred on the backdrop of escalating Israeli aggression on Lebanon, aided by the Zionists' proxies in the South Lebanese Army (SLA).

The scope of the enemy alliance's plans and aggression demands a proportionate confrontation on the part of the nationalist and progressive forces. Steps should be accelerated to revitalise the Palestinian-Lebanese-Syrian nationalist alliance on a correct basis in order to seriously confront the Zionist-backed sectarian project in Lebanon,

and escalate the struggle against Zionist occupation. It should be clear to all that letting time pass by is not to the interests of the Palestinian-Lebanese-Syrian nationalist alliance. The cancellation of the Cairo agreement represents the start of new Zionist sectarian aggression. That it was followed by the assassination of Lebanon's prime minister, Rashid Karami, sends a clear message to all: No one is exempt from the fascist-Zionist plan. A misreading of this message could lead to the total destruction of the nationalist alliance and the Lebanese nationalist forces themselves.

In conclusion, the Palestinian people have a legitimate right to struggle, whether from Lebanon or from the other front-line states. This is a right so fundamental and just that it cannot be eliminated by this or that resolution in the Lebanese parliament or any other forum.

Hilweh, housing 100 people, was demolished. In the May 8th attack, about 40 residences were destroyed or damaged; one-quarter of those killed were children, and almost one third of the injured lost a limb. The Zionists justified their terror bombing as retaliation for a cross-border attempt to attack Naharia in occupied Palestine, hoping to discourage such attacks in the future. However, a young Palestinian whose leg was broken in the attack drew quite another conclusion, saying: «If I could walk, I would be the first to do a suicide operation against Israel.»

## TERRORIZING THE SOUTH

Besides portending more aggression against Palestinians, Shamron's statement had a hidden meaning. Ignoring the fact that Lebanese patriots are leading the struggle against Israeli occupation in South Lebanon, Shamron singles out the Palestinians to separate them from the Lebanese, aiming to curb the resistance of both. Attacks on the Israelis and SLA in the South continue to average over two a day despite reinforcements which brought the number of Israeli troops in the 'security zone' up to 3,000 earlier in the year. Zionist failure to eliminate the Palestinian revolution and control Lebanon, despite the application of massive force, is now compounded by the obvious failure of the 'security zone'. In late April, Zionist settlers close to Lebanon's borders were again sleeping in shelters due to the frequency of Katyusha rocket attacks which Begin vowed to eliminate in 1982.

In their desperate attempt to halt the joint Lebanese-Palestinian resistance, the Israelis have continued their hidden war against the southern Lebanese - storming and shelling villages, demolishing homes, strafing fields and peasants, etc. Zionist aggression also targeted Lebanon as such, with naval blockades of the southern coast, fre-

Southern villagers determined to stay



# Resurgence of the Zionist-Fascist Plan

As June 6th approached, marking five years since the 1982 invasion of Lebanon, there was a marked escalation of Israeli aggression. The Zionist leaders, still chaffing under their failure to realize the goals they set for the 1982 war, have refurbished their time-worn tactics of terror bombings and scorched earth, hoping to sow fear and desperation among the people and thereby create a separation between Palestinians and Lebanese, and between the masses and the freedom fighters. At the same time, the Zionists are banking on other developments, chiefly the cancellation of the Cairo agreement and the assassination of Prime Minister Karami, to revive their chances for keeping Lebanon weak and divided, thus more easily dominated.

## TARGETING PALESTINIAN CIVILIANS

Typical of the Zionist tactics was the May 3rd statement of the newly appointed Israeli army chief of staff, Dan Shamron (incidently leader of the Israeli raid on Entebbe in 1976, and thus a veteran of Zionist terror under

the guise of 'counterterrorism'). Speaking in Israeli television, he defined the Palestinians as the main enemy in Lebanon, rather than Lebanese resistance forces. Indeed the most prominent Zionist aggression was directed against the Palestinians in the Sidon area. Of twelve Israeli air raids in the first four months of this year, nine have targeted Ain Al Hilweh and Miyeh Miyeh camps or nearby Palestinian positions. Three of these bombings occurred in the last week of April as Palestinian national unity was being restored at the Algiers session of the PNC. Renewed Palestinian unity reinforced the Zionists' permanent fear of the resilience of the Palestinian armed revolution, and Israeli raids became more murderous in May.

Ain Al Hilweh is now crowded with 80,000 Palestinians, having been swelled by the arrival of persons displaced by Amal's war on the camps in Beirut and Tyre. These people and the residents of Miyeh Miyeh were the targets of four air raids in May, which killed about forty people and wounded over 120. In one of these attacks, on May 6th, a whole quarter of Ain Al