

This is a summary of the most important Zionist statements about the escalation of military operations. Below we will review and evaluate this escalation based on our own information.

### The quality of operations

The quantitative increase of operations in Palestine is coupled with qualitative development and the introduction of new methods. We have already mentioned the use of remote-controlled explosions. During the first half of the current year, there were eight operations where Israeli soldiers were assassinated either by direct fire, or by abducting and later executing them. Six Israelis were thus executed. We believe that our militants in the occupied homeland began to devote special efforts to this kind of action in order to be able to exchange the kidnapped Israelis, at a later date, for Palestinian political prisoners. These operations seem yet to be in the early phase, as all have so far ended with the execution of the abducted Zionist. Table no. 1 shows the number and types of operations carried out in the first half of 1985 according to the data available to us.

*You may notice considerable discrepancy between the figures quoted from Zionist sources and those which appear in the second part of the article. This is not a mistake, but a real discrepancy. In the second part, we have only dealt with the operations about which we have reliable, confirmed facts; this is less than the number calculated by Zionist sources for whatever reason.*

### Table no.1

number	type of operation
25	setting off bombs or other explosions
31	throwing fire bombs molotovs
8	assassinating enemy soldiers
6	hand grenade attacks
4	attacks by rifles and grenades
2	rocket shelling (one by RPG)
4	stabbing Zionist soldiers or settlers
4	setting Zionist buses on fire
7	attempted operations which were foiled by weapons being seized or explosives discovered before detonation.

### Geographic distribution

Armed struggle mounted considerably in the 1948 occupied territories, including in a number of cities where Zionist security is presumed to be tops.

The 24 operations in this part of Palestine in the first half of 1985 were distributed as follows: Tel Aviv-10; Haifa-3; Askelon-3; Petah Tikva-2; Ashdod-1; Afuleh-1; Nazareth-1; Tiberius-1; Beersheba-1; and Kfar Kassem-1.

During the same period, 47 operations were carried out in the West Bank. Among these, 11 were in Jerusalem, 9 in Nablus, 2 in Qalqilia, 3 in Ramallah, 1 in Tulkarm, 2 in Dora, 1 in Beit Jala, and 2 in Jericho (Ariha).

In the occupied Gaza Strip, there were 17 operations in the first half of 1985. These were concentrated in Gaza

cally with 14 operations in February; by June, there were 26 operations in one month. This indicates the Palestinian revolution's great concern about escalating armed struggle in occupied Palestine. The PFLP played a prominent role in this escalation. Its fighters carried out a number of successful operations, dealing painful blows to the occupation troops and their agents. These operations included throwing hand grenades and opening fire on enemy soldiers and their agents. Table no.2 shows the most important operations carried out by the PFLP in the first half of 1985.

### Table no.2

#### PFLP operations

early Jan.	Throwing a grenade at a crowded Israeli bus near Qalqilia, injuring a number of enemy troops
early April	Shooting and killing Zionist soldier in Ramallah
April	Throwing explosive material on the agent Abu Auda in Ramallah and burning him
April 17	Attack on a restaurant crowded with enemy soldiers and intelligence officers in Gaza, killing and wounding a number of them. (The Zionists admitted one dead.) Our comrade Fadi Gharbawi was martyred.
April 25	Explosion in a police barracks in downtown Tel Aviv, causing casualties
April 28	B7 launched at a Zionist patrol at Al Tama, results unknown
May 6	Detonating an explosion against a passing settler transport truck near Qalqilia, causing a number of casualties
May 8	Shooting and killing the agent Hassan al Shamai in Ramallah
June 16-18	Placing explosives in Afuleh; casualties unknown Setting off explosions at Latrun, Jerusalem, not announced

City (6), but also occurred in other areas as follows: Khan Younis (3), Rafah (3), Jabalia (3) and Beit Lahia (2).

The number of operations launched from outside occupied Palestine in the period under study was four. This is a small number when compared to the overall number of operations in occupied Palestine. The main reason for this is the Arab regimes' continued refusal to allow Palestinian revolutionaries to utilize their territory for struggle against the Zionist enemy. Another reason is the Palestinian revolution's concentration on active participation in the struggle against the Zionist occupation and its agents in South Lebanon, alongside the Lebanese National Resistance.

The four operations carried out from outside include: one operation across the Jordanian-Syrian borders; one operation across the Jordanian border; and two operations from the sea.

### Monthly average

The lowest level of operations this year was in January when there were only three. Yet this soon rose dramati-

As a result of all the operations carried out in the first half of 1985, more than ten Zionists were killed and a number of soldiers wounded. Judging from the size of the operations, we can estimate about 200 enemy casualties. In addition are the many enemy vehicles destroyed and damage to installations.

The assassination of enemy soldiers has continued, especially in the areas of Ramallah and Al Bira. Such operations have a highly positive effect on our masses under occupation, showing that the enemy can be confronted successfully. The masses themselves have broadened and radicalized their confrontation with the occupation troops. Firebombs and stone throwing have proved to be effective, killing and injuring a number of Zionist settlers. These methods are conducive to broadening mass participation in the daily confrontation of the Zionist enemy. It is incumbent on the organizations of the Palestinian revolution to develop and promote such methods, and improvise new ones that can be utilized on a daily basis.