



Women show pictures of missing relatives

of persons alive and still being held in government torture centers. All the names were neatly categorized with criminal charges beside each one: drug related offenses, murder, theft, rape, sexual molestation, etc. The Lebanese Communist Party newspaper *Al Nida* commented on August 12 that one gleaned from the commission report that Lebanon had a completely depraved society. Missing from the report were thousands of Palestinians and Syrians abducted by the government and the Phalange because of their religion, political beliefs, nationality or by whim. The Committee of the Families of the Disap-

peared charged that the list did not account for at least 100 of the Lebanese missing. With the report, the Gemayel government is now contending that it is holding no political prisoners and is defending continued detention of those on the list as common criminals. Worst of all, the government is using the report to stop any further investigation of the disappeared. *Al Nida*, for one, was expecting general outrage at the continuation of this masive crime.

* On July 14, the publisher and editor-in-chief of *Al Safir*, Talal Salman, was the target of an assassination attempt. He was shot in the neck and jaw, but fortunately survived. ●



Israel Out of Lebanon!

By far the most decisive Arab response to the Israeli elections was the Lebanese National Resistance Front's (LNR) escalation of military operations in the occupied South. Two weeks prior to the Israeli elections, the LNR escalated attacks against the Israeli occupation troops at an unprecedented level. Radio Israel reported on August 6 that there had been 250 resistance attacks in the South between April and July.

Israeli desperation over the military attacks led to a new policy in July where three Lebanese religious leaders were expelled across the occupation lines. The most high-ranking of these was Saida's Shiite Islamic judge who was abducted from his home in the middle of the night by Lahad's South Lebanon Army. He was taken to the occupation

lines, where the Israeli forces expelled him from the South. Protesting against the Israeli deportation policy, a general strike closed down West Beirut along with southern towns and villages on July 18th.

In the first five days of August, there were 20 resistance attacks. On August 5, an Israeli armored personnel carrier was blown up by a land mine in the Beqaa valley, killing one Israeli soldier and wounding two others. Many of the attacks in August have been concentrated far to the south, in the Sour area. In one of these attacks on August 6, Lebanese fighters triggered a remote-controlled explosive device as an Israeli patrol was passing, wounding three.

Also in the first week of August, Israeli military positions in the Sour area

were hit twice by Katyusha rockets. The expressed purpose of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon to begin with, was to rid the south of Katyusha rockets. The Lebanese Resistance has demonstrated that it still has the ability to target Israeli settlements in the northern Galilee. Since the war began in June 1982, the Israelis have admitted that 589 of their soldiers have been killed and over 3,000 wounded in Lebanon.

Radio Israel has blamed the upsurge in attacks on Shiite religious leaders in the Sour area and said that they have called for a holy war. With this as a pretext, the Israeli army in the first week of August laid siege to several villages in the Sour area, and Adloun near Saida. Residents have been prevented from receiving food and medical supplies. Despite these forms of collective punishment, the Lebanese resistance attacks are continuing at a rate of 4-5 per day. ●