

ritories clashed with the occupation forces in Al Khalil. Zionist military spokesman reported that four Palestinians were killed in this clash. Other reports indicated that two Zionist soldiers were killed and seven wounded.

On October 7th, an explosion destroyed two storeys of a building in the Katamoun area of Jerusalem. According to an Israeli report, one was killed and 11 injured. Another report spoke of the death or injury of 20 persons linked to the Mossad. An Israeli police spokesman held Palestinian commandos responsible for the explosion. The mayor of Jerusalem, Teddy Kolleck visited the site of the explosion which occurred one day after 7 Zionist settlers were shot in the Sinai.

On October 8th, a bomb exploded in a restaurant opposite the military government's headquarters in Beit El near Ramallah. A military vehicle was attacked with machineguns on road between Jerusalem and Maaleh Adumim settlement. In Ramallah, an armed patrol car was attacked; 5 Zionists were wounded and the vehicle destroyed.

On October 9th, two army vehicles were attacked with molotovs in Gaza and Bethlehem. On October 10th in Jerusalem, a military transport station was destroyed with bombs, and a number of soldiers killed or wounded. The Zionists released no details of the explosion. On October 11th, an explosion destroyed a restaurant in Tel Aviv, which was frequented by Israeli soldiers. The restaurant was destroyed and nearby stores and vehicles damaged. The number of casualties was unknown. On October 13th, the house of a settler was destroyed near Nablus. In Khan Younis, in the Gaza Strip, a Zionist settler was stabbed.

On October 16th, military vehicles were attacked and damaged with fire bombs in two separate attacks, one east of Gaza and the other on the road between Jerusalem and Al Khalil. The next day a patrol car was attacked with explosives near Ramallah; one soldier was killed and several wounded. On October 18th, a fire bomb was thrown at a military vehicle near Yabat settlement. The next day there was an explosion in the Beer Sheeba market, and a Zionist settler was stabbed in Gaza.

On October 21st, the military governor's headquarters in Gaza was attacked with fire bombs. On October 23rd, two bombs exploded in the market of Afouleh in the West Bank, wounding four Israeli soldiers.

Confrontation in Al Khalil

The armed confrontation in Al Khalil, between the Zionist forces and five Palestinian revolutionaries, is evidence of the transformation of the nature and level of Palestinian armed resistance. According to Zionist military officials, these five were responsible for the killing of five Zionists and the wounding

of eighteen others in a series of attacks over a period of eighteen months preceding the confrontation. The Zionists also said that the fedayeen were heavily armed with stolen Israeli weapons and that they hid out in forests and rugged terrain surrounding Al Khalil, Bethlehem and Ramallah.

Of the five revolutionaries, the four who were martyred were Mohammad Hussein Ghunaymat, Mohammad Ahmed Mustafa Ghunaymat, Mohammad Ahmed Hamid and Mohammad Ahmed Adnan. The fifth, Ali Mohammad Khalayleh, was captured. The family homes of all five were dynamited by the occupation forces who also embarked on a large-scale, house-to-house search for stolen Israeli weapons in all areas of Palestine. Eight hundred Israeli soldiers, in addition to the police and border patrol, took part in this search. The size of this force and the vicious methods used reflect the enemy's deep-seated fear of our masses and their determination to resist occupation. ●

The five Palestinian militants

