

dispersed the crowds that were gathering. In Amman alone, 80 persons were wounded among those who gathered in front of the US embassy to protest. Students at Yarmouk University burnt the US flag on campus to express solidarity with Libya. Later, the US ambassador sent a 'secret' memorandum to Hussein, chiding him for allowing such a thing to happen.

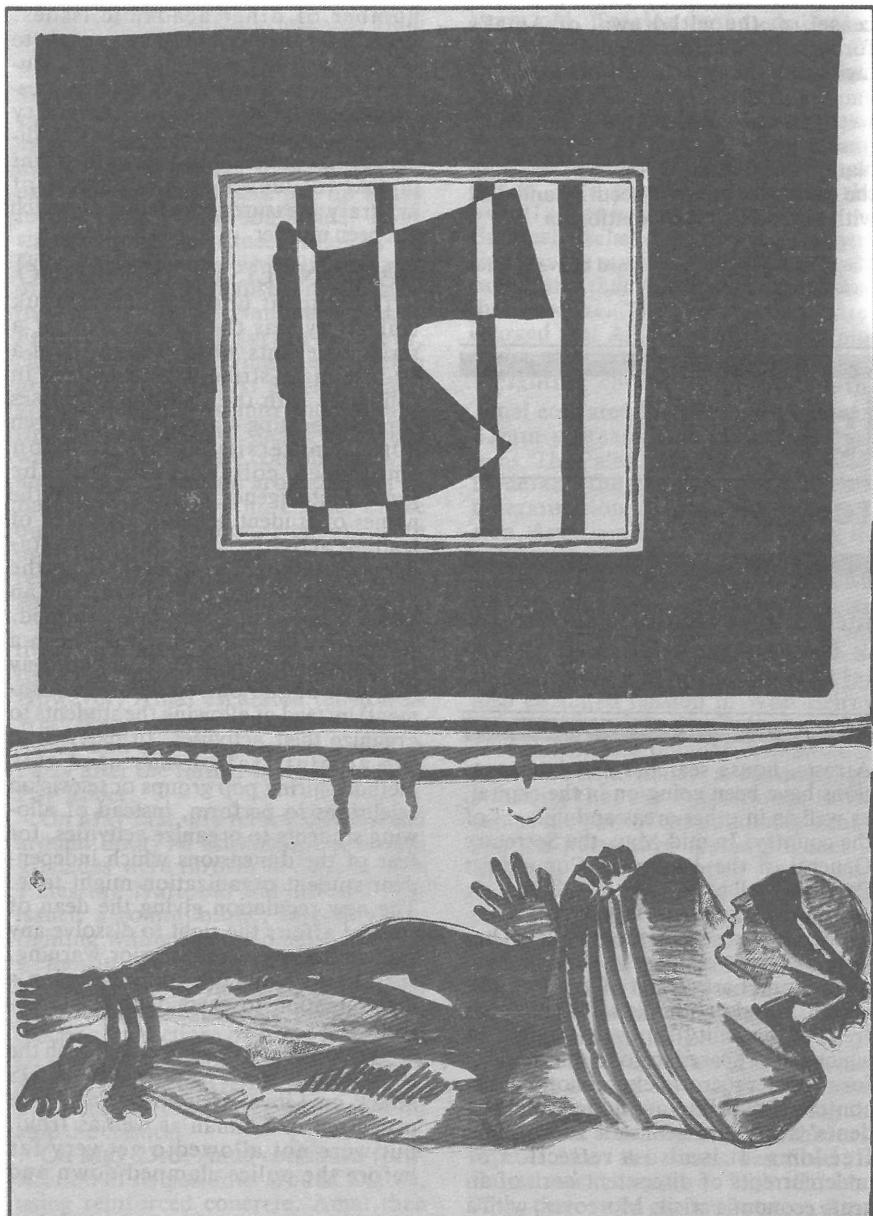
By May, the heat of nationalist feelings has not subsided. With the approach of the 38th anniversary of the Zionist occupation of Palestine, May 15th, the university administration began to dole out arbitrary measures against students. University employees, recruited by the central intelligence, were on the watch for the least activity. Hundreds of final warnings of expulsion were passed out to students without the usual preliminary notices.

By May 12th, tension ran so high that the university head called in the central

security forces to make a show of force and terrorize the students into submission. One Jordanian student, Ibrahim Ajlouni, member of the Economics Society, was dragged by his beard and handcuffed to intimidate other students, while security police, brandishing pistols, chased students into the university mosque. Other students, who escaped from the university campus, were chased into downtown Irbid. Many were taken in by families and hidden, thus escaping being beaten and arrested.

Contrary to the administration's expectations, this brutality only served to fan student opposition and determination to pursue their struggle. The fight was not just one of students against the administration, but of people against the regime. The direct involvement of the security police, units of the central intelligence and Hussein's special bedouin forces, clearly portrays the nature of the conflict, as does the popu-

Poster made by the Committees for the Defense of Democratic Freedoms in Jordan on the events at Yarmouk University



## STUDENT MARTYRS MURDERED BY THE JORDANIAN REGIME...

Below is some information about the three students whom the Jordanian regime was forced to admit were killed at Yarmouk University on May 14th:

**Martyr Maha Qassim:** She was killed inside the dormitory. Eyewitnesses disclosed that there were signs of brutality and torture on her body. The authorities refused to hand over her body to her family. The general intelligence buried her at a cemetery near the Aydoun military hospital. Her family was prevented from printing an obituary in the newspaper.

**Martyr Marwa Taher Al Sheikh Ahmed Murad:** She was a Circassian from Sweileh, and the cousin of Samih Bino, a well-placed official in the general intelligence. Her body was given to her family and she was buried in Sweileh.

**Martyr Ibrahim Hamdan:** He was from Qalandia, near Jerusalem. The Zionist authorities refused to allow his body to enter occupied Palestine, so he was buried under heavy guard in a cemetery near a military hospital in Jordan. His family was not notified until much later.

All other families of those martyred were prohibited from placing obituaries in the papers, to prevent general public outrage and cover up the number actually killed.

lation of Irbid giving refuge and support to the students. This shows that it was a conflict between the regime and the people.

The day before the anniversary of the establishment of the Zionist state, with the occupation of 70% of Palestine, was the day chosen by Hussein to demonstrate his loyalty as an imperialist patsy. On May 14th, which was supposed to be the first day of exams, there was a peaceful demonstration of about 2000 students (76% of the student body). Heavy rainfall did not hinder the marchers who headed towards the area of the girls' dormitories. Dormitory mothers wrapped chains around the entrances to prevent the girls from joining the protestors. Nevertheless, the girls threw blankets, sheets and umbrellas from the top windows to protect their fellow students. The mayor of Irbid, Dr. Abed Al Rassaq Dubeshat, and an Irbid member of parliament, Dr. Ahmed Al Kufani, were called in by demonstrators to witness the brutality of the administration-regime collaboration. (Dr. Kufani was to be injured during the ensuing clashes.)

At 10 p.m. the same night, the girls broke out of the dorms, while many professors and teachers joined the strike. At midnight, a student delegation was formed and met with the head of the university who promised to meet all the students' academic demands. The