

December and then the Zionists' fear of demonstrations for the January 1st anniversary of the Palestinian revolution. Following the Israeli response to the uprising, it becomes abundantly clear that the occupiers not only intend to punish students for expressing their Palestinian identity, but also to deprive them of an education altogether. As if to drive this point to the extreme, a few days later the Zionist authorities closed an elementary school in the Gaza Strip.

Unnerved by the mounting mass resistance all around them, the Zionist forces stormed a house in Shu'fat near Jerusalem. According to Israeli radio, this was because it housed a secret cable-television which was sending out pro-PLO transmissions. However, if the Zionists had imagined to destroy the communications network prompting the demonstrations, they were

disappointed. In the ensuing days, the Palestinian masses showed that they need no prompting other than their own determination to resist the occupation of their homeland.

Demonstrations on February 10th were even more widespread, protesting the occupation and Amal's massacres against the Palestinians in Lebanon. In demonstrations in Nablus, Ramallah, Hebron, Khan Younis and Bureij refugee camp (Gaza Strip), Palestinian flags were waved and stones thrown against Israeli military patrols. Shops in Nablus closed down in solidarity with the demonstrators. Students in West Bank schools went on strike. The occupation army besieged the Islamic College in Hebron and clashed with the students, opening fire on the demonstration and causing numerous casualties. Vast areas of the northern

West Bank were besieged as well, while the siege imposed on Balata continued.

On February 11th, the uprising continued with demonstrations in many towns, camps and villages. In Qalandia camp, north of Jerusalem, Palestinian militants threw five molotov cocktails at Israeli military vehicles. The occupation forces opened fire on the camp residents. In Hebron, Palestinians confronted the Zionist forces with stones, while the army opened fire on the demonstrators, injuring several people. A curfew was imposed on the city. At the Islamic College, students staged a sit-in, declaring they would not leave until the occupation forces left the premises. The Zionists' first response was spraying tear gas on the students. The students asked the Red Cross to observe the situation and later left the college after the occupation authorities pledged not to interfere.

In Nablus, the occupation forces closed down Al Rawda college after a student demonstration and the stoning of Israeli vehicles. The occupation authorities arrested 20 male students and 60 female students. Women seemed to have been singled out for wearing their national dress. They continued singing nationalist songs, and calling for intensified struggle against the occupation, as they were pushed into military vehicles and driven away.

The siege of Balata continued, the camp having been declared a 'military zone'. Foreign journalists were forbidden to enter and all the camp's schools were closed down. Associated Press reported that hundreds of youth were seen stoning the occupation forces who in turn fired on the youth. The women of the camp gathered in a protest rally and headed towards Nablus, where they staged a sit-in protesting the arrest of 50 camp residents the previous day. The occupation authorities said that nine of those detained would be held in accordance with the infamous Emergency Regulation, which the Zionists adopted from the British colonial mandate. These regulations allow for six months of detention without trial. The nine were charged with organizing resistance operations against the occupation.

On the same day, there were also demonstrations in the town of Anabta and in Al Ain camp near Nablus, where the residents stoned passing cars carrying Zionist settlers.

February 13th was the fourth con-

Three Israeli security agents attack a Palestinian youth in Ramallah, while making arrests during a demonstration.

