

Military Operations

In February, a series of military operations occurred in all different parts of occupied Palestine, complementing the ongoing mass uprising in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The continuation of Amal's dirty war against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon did not prevent Palestinian militants in the occupied homeland from continuing their heroic actions against the Zionist forces, to defeat the plans of annexation, confiscation and containment.

Thirty-seven military operations were conducted during the month of February, against military and other vital Zionist targets. The method of execution varied, but taken together they caused real disruption in the Israeli 'security' measures and concern to Zionist officials.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

In 1948 occupied Palestine, seven operations were conducted in the Galilee, Triangle and Negev (Naqab). Of these, three were in Tel Aviv, one in Haifa, one in Al Khudeireh, one in Bir Sheeba, and one in the Upper Galilee, which was carried out by Palestinian militants who crossed the border into Palestine.

In the occupied West Bank, there were 21 operations, of which 11 were in Jerusalem, four in Nablus, two in Hebron, three in Tulkarm and one in Jenin.

In the occupied Gaza Strip, nine operations occurred. Five of them were in Gaza and Al Shatti camp, one in Al Nusseirat, one in Khan Younis, one in Rafah and one in Dir Al Balah.

TYPE OF OPERATIONS

Molotov cocktails were extensively used in February. There were 21 molotov operations, as opposed to 18 in January. In addition, eight explosive charges were detonated in Zionist military targets or other vital installations. There were two stabbings of Zionists. A Zionist soldier was kidnapped; so far, his whereabouts are unknown to the Israeli authorities. A car was crashed into a Zionist military patrol. There was an attack from across the borders and the burning of a bank.



OUTSTANDING OPERATIONS

On February 1st, there were three operations of note: A Zionist soldier, Noah Shoro, 31 years of age, was stabbed near Bab Al Amoud in Jerusalem. A molotov cocktail attack targeted three military vehicles in Gaza. An explosive charge was set off in a bus parked in a station in Al Khudeireh, causing nine injuries, two of them serious, according to the Zionists. The Israeli radio reported that the bus was on its way to Jerusalem from Haifa, and that the charge had been put under the driver's seat or in the luggage compartment. The radio termed this the most dangerous operation since last February when a bomb exploded in a Tel Aviv neighborhood.

There was a molotov cocktail attack on a military bus in Hebron on February 4th, and on a military patrol in Gaza on February 10th. In mid-February, the house of a collaborator in Tulkarm was attacked twice with molotov cocktails. On February 11th, there was an explosion in Bir Sheeba, while five molotov cocktails were thrown at an Israeli bus in Qalandia, outside Jerusalem.

An outstanding operation, which planted fear in the hearts of the Zionists, occurred when a Palestinian taxi driver, Samih Ibrahim Kharrousheh, rammed his car into a gathering of Zionist soldiers near Askar camp on February 17th. Three of the soldiers were injured according to Israeli admission. Israeli officials spoke openly of their fear that this type of operation will spread in the occupied territories.

Another outstanding operation, which spread fear among the settler population, was the hand grenade attack on a group of border guards near Bab Al Amoud in Jerusalem, on February 21st. The Zionists reported that one soldier was killed and 17 others wounded, but one should bear in mind that they usually play down the casualties in their ranks.

On February 26th, there was an explosion in Bni Brak quarter of Tel Aviv, which is inhabited by Zionist extremists. On February 15th, there was a car bomb in Kfar Saba near Tel Aviv, and on February 20th, the Hapoalim bank in Jerusalem was burned.

LOSSES

According to the Israeli military spokesman, the operations in February caused the death of one and the injury of 23 Israelis. However, the number and quality of the operations carried out indicate that the official Israeli casualty figures do not tell the whole story. There was, moreover, extensive material damage caused by some of these operations.

Concerning the Palestinian revolution's losses, four militants were martyred in a clash with Zionist forces near a settlement in the Upper Galilee. The heroic taxi driver was also martyred when Zionist troops shot him near Askar camp.