

and the director, Mohammad Omeirah, was detained on charges of having contact to Fatah. According to Palestinian sources, his wife was also detained.

Nearly five months ago, the Israeli army encircled Duheisheh refugee camp, near Bethlehem, with a fifteen-foot high fence, to prevent stonethrowing against Israeli vehicles. In the current round of uprising, a curfew was slapped on the camp on October 13th. However, these measures proved ineffective as Duheisheh residents continued their acts of resistance. On October 26th, Israeli forces raided the camp and conducted house-to-house searches, rounding up several hundred for identity checks and arresting eighteen of them. The next day, ten others were arrested. Col. Zeev, an Israeli commander in the West Bank, told the army radio, «They (Palestinians) were coming around the fences and throwing stones. We can't put a soldier for every meter». The curfew on the camp was extended

KAFR QASEM REMEMBERED

October 29th was the anniversary of the 1956 massacre at Kafr Qasem, where 49 Palestinian civilians were shot dead upon returning to their village from the fields at dusk, not having been informed that a curfew had been

imposed on that, the first day of the 1956 aggression on Egypt.

On October 28th this year, Bethlehem University students demonstrated in memory of the 31st anniversary of this massacre. The Israeli forces opened fire. Issac Abu Srour, a 22 year old student, was shot in the head and hospitalized in critical condition. The university was ordered closed for three months.

In Gaza, students erected barricades and set tires ablaze on October 29th, as soldiers fired in the air to disperse them. Shops closed in the city to protest the demolition of four houses. A Palestinian reported that Israeli troops had imposed a curfew at about midnight, giving families thirty minutes to evacuate their belongings before the houses were destroyed (AP, October 30th). There were also demonstrations in the West Bank, and new military checkpoints were set up throughout the occupied territories. Reinforcements were sent to a number of towns and camps.

On October 30th, there was a general strike in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to commemorate the Kafr Qassem massacre. Issac Abu Srour died of the wounds he had suffered two days before. Residents of Aida camp, near Bethlehem, the martyr's home, demonstrated against his killing.

ASSESSMENT

The October uprising encompassed the 1967 occupied territories with few exceptions. In the Gaza Strip, the uprising spread to all towns, villages and camps, spurred on by the intensification of Zionist repression following the military operations in the Strip. In the West Bank, the uprising was concentrated in the Jerusalem and Ramallah area, based on the effectiveness of the national institutions and forces, especially in Ramallah, and due to the events at Al Aqsa. Besides the students' active role, various sectors of the Palestinian people participated in the uprising - shopkeepers, workers, women and some clergymen.

The scope and militancy of the uprising confirmed the strength of the PLO, especially in view of its reunification. The PLO's effectiveness was seen in the two-day general strike, and its warning to some Palestinian figures about the visit of George Schultz. The PLO's position against the visit, and the broad mass response contained the role of reactionary figures.

The uprising continued into November despite the broad repression exercised by the Zionist forces. During October, well over 600 Palestinians were arrested; 228 were detained in the Gaza Strip alone during the first four days of the uprising.

Palestinians rounded up after stonethrowing incident in Anabta camp.

