

secutive day of mass demonstrations protesting the occupation and Amal's siege of the camps in Lebanon. There was a large demonstration in Ramallah, which the occupation troops tried to disperse by firing rubber bullets, real bullets and tear gas into the crowds. The demonstrators were also fired on by Zionist settlers. Meanwhile, Bir Zeit University students staged a hunger strike protesting Zionist repression.

In Nablus, Palestinian youth stoned a passing Israeli car, as people joined in demonstrations. The demonstrators clashed with the occupation troops, and a Palestinian boy was injured. Israeli troops continued to surround the cities and camps of the West Bank and Gaza Strip; there were widespread arrests.

In the Strip, a Palestinian youth was wounded by gunshot during a demonstration in Al Maghazi camp near Khan Yunis. A Zionist military spokesman said that the bullet that had hit the boy was - you guessed it- from an «unknown» source! Settlers' cars were stoned while passing the camp, and the settlers blocked the road leading to the camp. There were also demonstrations and stoning of enemy vehicles in Deir Al Balah camp, and in the West Bank camps of Jalazon, Al Amari, Qalandia and Balata.

## JERUSALEM RALLY

Hundreds of Palestinians gathered for a rally in Jerusalem on February 13th, in solidarity with the besieged Palestinians in Lebanon, and protesting Zionist oppression. (At the same time in Amman, Jordan, Palestinian women had gathered at the Red Cross office, to sit in protesting the starvation of the Palestinians in the camps of Lebanon).

On February 14th, demonstrations continued for the sixth day straight in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, as mass protests also broke out in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights.

In Ramallah, Nablus, Hebron, Bethlehem, Jerusalem and Gaza, there were large demonstrations. The people stoned the Zionist terror forces and clashed with them. The Zionist troops sprayed tear gas and real bullets at the demonstrators. A Zionist military spokesman reported the injury of an army officer by stones in Ramallah. He also announced the arrest of 18 demonstrators and 10 students at the Islamic College in Hebron, who had put up road blocks, burned tires and stoned the Israeli forces.

Students in Ramallah and Jerusalem boycotted school. In Nablus, the occupation forces arrested three demonstrators. Demonstrations also continued in Jalazon and Al Amari camps in the West Bank. As demonstrations continued in the Gaza Strip, families staged a sit-in at the International Red Cross office, protesting the continued siege of Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

Demonstrations continued on February 15th. Seven Zionist soldiers were injured when stones hit the bus they were riding in north of Jerusalem. There was a large demonstration in Nablus. In Gaza, molotov cocktails were thrown at an Israeli Egged bus. The next day, there were demonstrations in Ramallah, Jenin, Nablus, Bethlehem, Jerusalem and nearby Jalazon camp, and in the Gaza Strip. The university in Gaza was closed, bringing to three the number of universities closed in a week, not to mention colleges, and a number of secondary schools.

Also on February 15th, the Israeli authorities closed down the Alternative Information Office in Jerusalem, where progressive Israelis had issued bulletins about events in occupied Palestine. The pretext was that this office is purportedly supporting the PFLP, but the real reason is that the Zionists cannot tolerate that Israeli Jews reject Zionism and broadcast the truth about the Israeli occupation of Palestine.

On February 17th, demonstrations continued many places in the occupied territories for the ninth day in a row. A girl was wounded by Zionist gunshot in Gaza, while the occupation troops closed an elementary school there. Three Israelis were injured by stonethrowing. On February 19th, as demonstrations continued for the eleventh day straight, two Palestinians were wounded by the Zionist occupiers. One of them was a 12 year old girl.

## GOLAN DEMONSTRATIONS

February 14th marked the fifth anniversary of the Israeli annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, and broad demonstrations were staged in Majdal Shams and other towns. In many places, the Syrian flag was raised and the Israeli flag burned. Army and police reinforcements were dispatched to the Heights. Clashes ensued with the Golan residents in a number of places. Three Israeli soldiers were

wounded in a clash in Majdal Shams, while six policemen and border guards were injured in clashes with the residents of Masaada. According to the Palestinian Press Office in Jerusalem, two Israeli soldiers were wounded in Majdal Shams after they meddled with a girl from the town. The Israeli authorities imposed a curfew on Majdal Shams. They tore down the Syrian flags and closed down the hill where Golan Heights residents shout through megaphones to converse with their relatives in Syria.

On February 20th, Golan residents in Majdal Shams and Masaada again clashed with Israeli forces who had come to make arrests.

## PRISONERS' STRUGGLE

The Palestinian prisoners have not remained silent while their compatriots rose up. In mid-January, political prisoners at Kfar Yuna jail in 1948 occupied Palestine staged a hunger strike for basic demands to improve the deteriorating conditions, such as removal of the metal sheets over the windows, adequate ventilation and lighting, lot water, better food, visiting between cells and access to newspapers, etc. They were joined in solidarity by their comrades in Shatta jail.

In the same period, Ramleh prisoners staged a two-day hunger strike to protest the wardens' brutality, denial of medical treatment, and the transfer of political prisoners to criminal sections of the prison.

In Jnaid prison, near Nablus, the political prisoners include 40 Palestinians who are under six-month administrative detention orders. From the beginning of 1987, the prison authorities have computer-screened visitors, preventing the entry of those who had been sentenced for 'security' offenses in the past. This is no minor matter since over one-fourth of West Bank and Gaza Strip Palestinians have served a sentence in Israeli jails since the 1967 occupation. Scores of friends and relatives were turned away from Jnaid. The family of a 22 year old blind prisoner in solitary confinement, Mohammad Hussein Al Farrarjeh, from Duheisheh camp, have not been allowed to visit him since his arrest in December.

Conditions for the prisoners in Jnaid are generally deteriorating. This was highlighted in a letter sent to the Israeli prison authorities by the Prisoners'