

May 26th, a street of the town was sealed off, after the throwing of a fire bomb against the Zionist forces. Also on May 26th, there were violent clashes in Gaza and Khan Younis, between Palestinian citizens and the Zionist KACH gangs. There was also a demonstration in Nazareth, protesting Zionist practices and in support of the people of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. At a Nablus demonstration, a Palestinian was killed by the Zionist troops' indiscriminate firing.

A highlight of the resistance struggle in May was the escape of six Palestinian prisoners from Gaza Central Prison. The Zionist forces were unable to catch them, despite imposing a lengthy siege on the area and conducting a relentless search. All roads in the area were closed and the siege continued. Palestinian fishermen were prevented from taking their boats out to fish, in an attempt to prevent the prisoners from escaping by sea.

## PROTESTING 20 YEARS OF OCCUPATION

The first week of June, massive demonstrations erupted throughout the occupied territories on the occasion of the 1967 Zionist aggression and occupation. Thousands participated in the protests despite the Zionists' extensive preemptive arrests whereby hundreds of Palestinians were rounded up in the last days of May. From the first days of June the Zionist authorities reinforced their military units in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights, in anticipation of demonstrations on June 5th, the start of the 1967 war.

On June 4th, the Palestinian shopkeepers in occupied Jerusalem began the strike protesting twenty years of occupation, while youth distributed leaflets calling on all to join the strike. Shopkeepers in Ramallah and Al Bireh also closed, while citizens began street demonstrations. The Zionist forces surrounded the Old City of Jerusalem, and other towns and camps, increasing street patrols and checkpoints. Citizens from other parts of Palestine were prevented from entering Jerusalem by car.

On June 5th, there were demonstrations throughout the towns and villages

of the occupied territories, as the general strike went into effect. Palestinian flags were raised high in many places. The Zionist forces were on high alert. In Nablus, they fired straight into a large demonstration, killing fifteen-year-old Azam Arandi, and injuring another Palestinian. There were many acts of resistance, and the Zionists called in more reinforcements. An Israeli bus was struck by a grenade, and in Hebron a Zionist patrol was attacked with a molotov cocktail. Curfew was imposed on the city after the people forcibly prevented the Zionists from entering the Ibrahimi mosque, leading to a large clash. Stones were thrown at an Israeli bus at nearby Al Zahrieh camp.

Demonstrations continued on June 6th. In Jerusalem, the Zionist forces opened fire on science faculty students at Abu Dis, near Jerusalem, who were demonstrating and throwing stones at Israeli soldiers and vehicles. Two students were injured and Abu Dis College was closed for two weeks. This event sparked more demonstrations in the West Bank, as in Hebron, where Islamic College students threw stones at a military patrol. A curfew was imposed on Nablus and other towns and camps, and arbitrary arrests continued. At least six Palestinian citizens were placed under administrative detention for three months.

On June 6th, settlers from Kiryat Arba and Hebron broke into Duheisheh camp, near Bethlehem, after a settler was injured by stones thrown at the vehicle she was riding in near the camp. Although the camp was surrounded by Israeli soldiers, the settlers broke through their lines and entered Duheisheh, firing wildly about and damaging property. The women of the camp organized a demonstration protesting the settlers' attack.

A few days later, a Palestinian youth was stabbed in the Bethlehem area. In the night of June 9th, the Israeli forces raided Duheisheh and were met by gunfire, although no injuries occurred. This is the first time the residents of the camp are reported to have used guns against the Israeli security forces. A curfew was imposed on the camp and scores of Palestinians were arrested. The Israeli forces searched for those who fired the shots, but they were faced

by strong resistance. Israeli soldiers were hit by stones and fired upon. The Israeli daily *Yediot Aharonot* carried the comments of the Israeli who led the search party into the camp. He said that the roads had been blockaded by the residents, with stones stored behind the barricades to be used against Israeli troops.

## PROTESTING DISCRIMINATION

In early June, the students of Al Ozeir Rummaneh elementary school, in the part of Palestine occupied in 1948, went on strike, protesting the failure to finish the building of a new school. The students warned the Israeli Education Ministry that their strike would continue until the building is finished. Last year, the people of this village announced a four month strike protesting the lack of classrooms in the school. The school has not been connected to the electricity or water network, and lacks playground space.

On June 12th, there were three demonstrations in the 1948 occupied land-in Nazareth, the western Galilee and the Triangle, protesting discrimination against Arab citizens in the Zionist state. Thousands participated in these demonstrations which were led by the Heads of Arab Councils and the Committee to Defend the Land. A number of Palestinians were arrested in Nazareth by the Israeli police, charged with possessing weapons stolen from the Israeli army, to be used in the resistance struggle.

Also in mid-June, a Palestinian flag was found to have been raised over the Meir paint factory in Petah Tikva, to the surprise of the management. Twenty-five Palestinians are employed at this factory, mainly citizens from the Triangle. Israeli police began an investigation into the matter. In the same period, the Palestinian flag was publicly raised in East Jerusalem by Palestinian youth who had burned the Israeli flag.

Palestinian prisoners in Nablus old prison resumed their strike in mid-June after it became apparent that the Zionist prison authorities were not going to fulfill the pledges they had made after the hunger strike in March.