

PALESTINIAN PRISONERS: The Struggle for Freedom

WHO ARE THE PALESTINIAN PRISONERS?

There are approximately 7,000 Palestinian political prisoners inside Israeli jails. Palestinians, living under occupation and oppression for nearly 70 years, have been targeted for mass imprisonment and detention by the Israeli occupation. Nearly every Palestinian family has been touched by political imprisonment - a father, mother, son, daughter, sister, brother, cousin, uncle, aunt. Since the occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in 1967, over 800,000 Palestinians from those areas have been held as political prisoners - one out of every four Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza. Forty percent of Palestinian men in the West Bank, including Jerusalem, have spent some time in occupation jails.



Palestinian political prisoners are not only from the West Bank and Gaza. Palestinians from 1948 occupied Palestine (Palestinian citizens of Israel) are also held as political prisoners, subject to an apartheid legal system that allows the use of secret

evidence, torture evidence and gag orders against Palestinian 'security prisoners' despite their citizenship. There are currently 75 Palestinian political prisoners who are also citizens of Israel. It should also be noted that Palestinian political prisoners and prisoners for Palestine (like Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, Ramea Odeh and the Holy Land Five) are also held and persecuted in US and other international jails.

Palestinian political prisoners are men and women, elderly and children. There are hundreds of child prisoners, including over 100 under the age of 16. Child prisoners are regularly subject to torture, solitary confinement, and other harsh and inhumane conditions, alongside their adult fellow prisoners.

Palestinian political prisoners are also political leaders. 12 members of the Palestinian Legislative Council, including Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Secretary Ahmad Sa'adat, prominent leader in al-Khalil Samira Halaiqa, and Fateh leader Marwan Barghouthi, are held in Israeli prisons. Ameer Makhoul, one of the Palestinian prisoners who is also a citizen of Israel, was general director of Ittijah - The Union of Arab Community-Based Associations.

Writers, scholars, journalists, students and artists are also Palestinian political prisoners. Palestinian students are frequently arrested and criminalized for participation in student politics - student election blocs are labeled as supporters of "prohibited organizations," which include most Palestinian political parties. There are 22 imprisoned Palestinian journalists.

Many Palestinian prisoners have engaged in hunger strikes over the past year, demanding freedom and justice. They continue to put their bodies, health, and lives on the line daily in direct confrontation with an occupation from behind bars.

NO CHARGE? NO TRIAL? NO JUSTICE!

Approximately 600 Palestinians are currently held under administrative detention, including 6 members of the Palestinian Legislative Council. Administrative detention is a procedure that allows the Israeli military to hold prisoners indefinitely on secret evidence without charging them or allowing them to stand trial. It is renewable indefinitely for repeated periods of up to six months. Palestinians held under administrative detention are not charged with any crime, nor are they brought to trial even before the Israeli occupation's rigged military courts.

Palestinians have been subjected to administrative detention since the beginning of the Israeli occupation and before that time, under the British Mandate. Many of the Palestinian hunger strikers whose cases have attracted much recent attention, such as Khader Adnan, Bilal Kayed, and Mohammed al-Qeeq, were held under administrative detention.

MILITARY INJUSTICE: THE MILITARY COURT SYSTEM

Palestinian prisoners from the West Bank face a military justice system that is entirely separate from that for Jewish Israelis, including settlers, who are instead part of the Israeli civil justice system. This military justice system for Palestinian political prisoners includes systematic and arbitrary detention without charge, the acceptance of torture, an almost complete lack of due process, vague charges, very low standards of evidence including the use of secret evidence, and widely disparate and harsher sentencing than the civil justice system. Palestinian defendants facing trial are convicted in over 99 percent of cases before the military courts. Proceedings are conducted in Hebrew, which few Palestinians speak.

Military trials are overseen by three military judges, two of which are not required to be trained in law. The Israeli military retains for itself the right to declare any Palestinian organization 'illegal' and thus prosecute membership or association with that organization. Most Palestinian political parties, as well as countless labour unions, student groups, women's organizations, and other sectoral groups, fall squarely into the category of 'illegal organizations' and a large number of Palestinian political prisoners who have been "charged and tried," are serving sentences for 'membership in an illegal organization,' 'support for a hostile organization' and similar charges.

SECRET EVIDENCE

Secret evidence is routinely used in military trials, 'security trials' of Palestinian citizens of Israel, and reviews of administrative detention. Palestinian prisoners - and their lawyers - are not permitted to see this secret evidence, whose secrecy is deemed necessary for the "security of the state."

TORTURE AND ABUSE

Palestinians may be detained for up to twelve days without being informed of the reason for their arrests or being brought before a judge. During this period of detention, Palestinians may be interrogated constantly; following this period, prisoners may be brought before a military judge and charged, sent to administrative detention or released. A Palestinian detainee may go through 180 days of initial interrogation; for the first 60 of those days, he or she may not be seen by a lawyer.

The use of so-called “moderate physical pressure” in Israeli interrogations is accepted, legal and common. Legalized torture in Israeli jails includes the use of shortshackling, “stress positions” - painful positions in which a person is shackled for periods of time, beatings and squeezing of handcuffs, as well as sleep deprivation, exposure to temperature extremes for extended periods of time, the use of noise and loud sounds, humiliation and threats, and many other documented tactics of abuse. The Palestinian Prisoners’ Society has estimated that 90% of Palestinian detainees were tortured in Israeli custody, and confessions and other information extracted through torture may be used in military courts, ‘security trials’ and as part of secret evidence dossiers.



SOLITARY CONFINEMENT AND ISOLATION

Isolation and solitary confinement are frequently used against Palestinian political prisoners, including hunger strikers, political leaders, and other influential prisoners. Ad-dameer reports that Palestinian prisoners are held in both solitary confinement and isolation. Solitary confinement and isolation have been deemed to be forms of torture by the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture.

Detainees and prisoners held in solitary confinement are completely cut off from the world 24 hours a day. They are held in an empty cell containing only a mattress and a blanket. Prisoners held in isolation are held in a cell alone or with one other prisoner for 23 hours a day. They are allowed to leave their cell for a daily one hour solitary walk; on the way to their walk, the prisoners’ hands and feet are typically shackled.

Isolation cells in the various Israeli prisons are similar in size – typically from 1.5 by 2 meters to 3 by 3.5 meters. Each cell usually has one small window which in most cases does not allow in sufficient light or air from the outside. The cell usually has an iron door, which includes an opening at its lower part, through which guards insert food trays. Prisoners held in these cells are thus prevented from having any eye contact with other prisoners in the isolation wing or even with guards.

THE PALESTINIAN PRISONERS’ MOVEMENT

Despite the harsh conditions of imprisonment, the frequent use of isolation, ransacking of cells, confiscation of media, and denial of access to education among Palestinian prisoners, the Palestinian prisoners’ movement is central to the Palestinian struggle for freedom and liberation. Palestinian prisoners are not only victims of an unjust and oppressive legal/military structure - they are part of an entire people seeking their freedom and liberation, including the end of occupation, the right of return of Palestinian refugees, and full rights for all Palestinians.

Hunger strikes demanding prisoners’ rights and freedoms have galvanized the Palestinian and solidarity movements for decades. Palestinian Prisoners’ Day is commemorated annually on April 17 to support prisoners’ struggle for freedom. In 2012, Palestinian Prisoners’ Day marked the launch of the Karameh hunger strike, in which thousands of Palestinian prisoners struck for an end to solitary confinement and isolation, allowing family visits for prisoners from Gaza, and an end to policies of humiliation and collective punishment. In 2017, again, Palestinian prisoners are planning a collective hunger strike beginning on April 17 to secure family visits and demand, once more, proper medical care and an end to isolation and solitary confinement.

Despite securing an agreement in which the Israeli prison administration acceded to many of the prisoners’ movement’s demands, that agreement has often gone unfulfilled. Dozens of Palestinians remain in solitary confinement and administrative detainees’ sentences have been repeatedly renewed. Palestinian Prisoners continue to struggle, and in their words, are “calling on free people across the world to do everything in their power to support them in their struggle for rights.”

TAKE ACTION!

International governments are complicit in Israel’s ongoing use of mass imprisonment against the Palestinian people when they refuse to speak out - or vocally support Israeli aggression. It is necessary for people of conscience to answer the call of Palestinian prisoners and take action:

INFORM OTHERS. Distribute this flyer and others like it (see organizations below) in your community, workplace, or school.

HOLD AN EVENT or organize an action or protest at Israeli consulates and embassies about political prisoners.

WRITE a letter or op-ed for your local newspaper, blog, or school publication, focusing on the stories of Palestinian prisoners.

CALL your government officials and demand they take action to sanction Israel for its abuses against Palestinian prisoners. Visit us at samidoun.net for detailed action alerts and contact information.

JOIN THE MOVEMENT for Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions against Apartheid Israel. BDS is a global movement to isolate Israel internationally in response to its violations of Palestinian rights. Some BDS targets focus on prisons, including: G4S, one of the world’s largest security companies, invests in an Israeli police training center; Hewlett Packard provides technology to run Israel’s security apparatus.

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