

| 論文の英文要旨 | |
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| 論文題目 | Discourse on Prison, Captivity, and Anti-Colonial Liberation Struggle in Palestine |
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| <p>The objective of the thesis is to examine the Palestinian experiences of imprisonment and captivity, the articulation of resistance practices and narratives particularly in the post-Oslo Accord Palestinian discourse. It records and discusses the discursive formation of Palestinian resistance and liberation struggle through the issue of imprisonment and its effects on lives beyond prison. Together, it discussed the content of their experiences and its meanings, shifts, recurrences and acts of reclamation as Palestinian communities, both local and in exile, live and engage in the everyday under Israel's settler colonial occupation and the apartheid racial violence.</p> <p>The thesis contextualizes the historical dispossession of Palestinians within Israel's ongoing settler colonial control over land and people, and their resistance to such domination as an anti-colonial liberation struggle. Using the framework of settler colonialism, this thesis situates prisons and the military judicial systems as the one of the central components of Israel's apartheid systems and mechanism of control over the native Palestinian populations.</p> <p>Chapter 1 (The Military Judicial System) first discussed the material and discursive dimensions of Israel's military rule over the occupied territories and the functions of military courts and orders. The military judicial system is one of the pillars of Israel's apartheid legal framework, "racially" categorizing Palestinians as the colonial subject. The prosecution of Palestinians is justified through the "security" discourse in Israeli public, making indigenous Palestinians as "the dangerous other". On the other hand, in the Palestinian national discourse, criminalization of resistance and incarceration are seen</p> | |

as part of the anti-colonial struggle. Hence, political imprisonment is closer to the meaning of political captivity.

Yet this blanket categorization of Palestinians as threats and the dangerous other makes no distinction of legal age group. In the next Chapter 2 (Child Arrest in Occupied Jerusalem), the focus was on the intensifying targeting of child and youth in East Jerusalem. It tried to highlight the ways children are being targeted by the police and military is closely linked to a wider context of Judaizing the city. Jerusalemite children experience detention and arrests while the family and community face threats of losing residency rights, expulsion, and constant surveillance.

The state and racial violence the children are exposed to was conceptualized as the term “unchildling” (Shalhoub-Kevorkian, 2019). “Unchilding” unpacks the settler colonial logic embedded in the practice of violence, where it denies not only the childhood, but also the very idea of the future generation of the native population. Thus, the invasive nature of violence against children targets dismemberment of the basic social infrastructure of the Palestinian community, including family relationship. One such example was the practice of house arrest, where the system of colonial control was imposed on parents as the guards and a child as the detainee. These take place against the backdrop of Jerusalem’s deepening isolation from the rest of Palestinian communities, particularly since the Oslo agreement.

The third chapter (Hunger Strikes and Collective Movement) then aimed to examine the resistance practice and discourse in the context of the post-Oslo political change since the 1990s. It focused on the recent emergence and development of hunger strikes by the Palestinian political prisoners in Israeli jails since around 2012. Hunger strike has been one of the prominent resistance tactics historically used by Palestinian prisoners collectively. The recent hunger strike, either in the form of individual or collective, demands the end of administrative detention, the practice of detention without trials.

Prisoners’ hunger strike grew concomitantly with the gradual revitalization of

collective movement outside prison, which had been largely silenced by the structural violence of the post-Oslo political reality. This included political, geographical, social and class divides in Palestinian society, but one of the most detrimental factors had been the security cooperation between the Palestinian Authority and the Israeli occupation forces. The Oslo accords thus further entrenched the colonial-colonized relationship under the guise of security reform and peacebuilding, funded by the international donors. The prisoners' hunger strike movement and the emerging youth collectives helped and sought to locate the cause of a renewed collective movement.

Chapter 4 (Language and Narrations of Imprisonment) explored the recent practice of narrating the imprisonment experience and attempts to recreate the memories through literary expressions and other creative means. This also included chants, slogans, and other cultural lexicons of resistance with historical references. These expressions not only represented the embedded recurring discourse of national struggle since the Nakba, but also the ongoing engagement to form a dialogue around the topics that have remained unspoken in public.

For instance, there are growing means of expression that convey women's imprisonment experiences through films and writings. The details of life in prison described in them enrich the historiography of collective Palestinian resistance struggle, and at the same time serve as a means of articulating them in one's own words. Likewise, such creative approaches to imprisonment experience allows former prisoners to articulate their own personal narrative that may not be captured in the popular and mainstream language of heroism and confrontation.

In the final chapter (Palestine in the Global Carceral System), the thesis discussed the global dimension of political detention in Palestine. Specifically, the recent Palestinian-led campaigns and global youth movements and their practices draw the links between the issue of political detention in Palestine and the working of the global security corporations

in supplying their surveillance equipment to Israeli prison facilities. With the rise of global trade in mass surveillance technology, the issue of corporate complicity extends beyond prison surveillance to maintaining the overall architecture of Israel's apartheid system under settler colonialism.