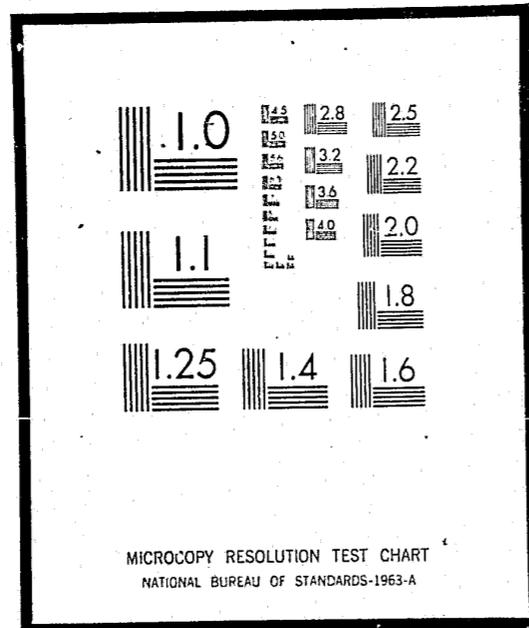


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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

Date filmed

5/20/76



ISRAEL PRISON SERVICE

ENGLISH SUMMARY OF 1970-71 ANNUAL REPORT, 1970-71

English Summary

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His Excellency,

The Minister of Police,

Jerusalem.

Your Excellency,

I have the honor to submit hereby the Prison Service Annual Report for the year 1970-71.

This year has been devoted, apart from the regular routine of the Service, to clarifying several aspects of our work, which I wish to note below:

A. By adhering to the law, we could merely keep our prisoners behind bars, treating them according to the provisions of the law, and thus do our duty. However, the present atmosphere within the prison walls is uneasy, and we can no longer be content with the existing conditions.

We feel a constant sense of frustration at not having found the appropriate way of dealing with the prisoner, by means of which we could prevent his return to the life of crime, and moreover — guide him towards the moral standards and understanding which would remove his need for crime as a solution to his essentially personal problems.

B. In executing the sentence passed by the Court, our main concern is not merely with the term the prisoner has to serve in prison under our custody, but more so with our aim to turn this period of penalty into a time of constructive work. We do not regard this period as time wasted, but rather as an opportunity to benefit both the prisoner and the general public by attempting to uproot criminal elements from its midst.

C. Our aim and purpose is the rehabilitation of the prisoner. This man, an outcast from society, or rather a person who was not able to live in it with equal rights and duties, sheds all cover during his stay in prison. Living in a narrow confined world, he can hardly conceal his physical and emotional deficiencies; his isolating toughness and outer shell must disappear if he is to survive in prison — he must adapt himself to the new environment, he must give and not merely take, and this way integrate into the community in which he is to live.

I wish to note the variety of activities we conduct:

1. *Inmates living quarters:*

None of our prisons had been originally constructed for this purpose, and much has already been said about the difficulties such a situation entails.

This time, however, I would like to emphasize our activities and achievements, and note our plans and hopes for the future. We are continually extending inmates' quarters in order to allocate adequate living space for each prisoner, which would also enable for an extra locker and perhaps even a table and chairs for each prisoner in the cell.

We are endeavoring to build separate cells for prisoners, an arrangement that has proved invaluable in all countries. A prisoner who is constantly surrounded by other inmates would welcome a corner of his own where he can be with himself, relax, read or study undisturbed. Such an arrangement would also solve many security problems, since it contributes to a peaceful atmosphere, and prevents conflicts among prisoners whose nature makes it difficult for them to live with others.

This project is bound to take several years, but we should make every effort to hasten the work, since separate cells would be of great help in dealing with drug addiction, homosexuality, etc.

2. *Occupation and Vocational Training.*

The majority of the physically and emotionally fit prisoners capable of work is employed. We have utilized every available space to put up workshops and bring in equipment with the co-operation of the Vocational Training Department at the Ministry of Labor. We plan to fully occupy all prisoners and teach them a trade by putting up centers of vocational training in all units and remodelling the existing workshops.

Vocational training is one of the most important factors in our rehabilitation efforts. It also indirectly affects the public by contributing to the elimination of crime and by helping to re-adjust ex-criminals into the ranks of useful citizens.

We are also concerned about prisons accommodating inmates from the Territories under Israeli Administration and hope to put up there adequate workshops.

3. *Education and Culture*

We receive in this field the full assistance and co-operation of the Ministry of Education and other public and government bodies. The majority of prisoners, in particular the young ones, reaches prison in a state of frustration, neglect and ignorance. Notwithstanding the Israeli Law of Compulsory Education, many young inmates lack elementary school education, and need the guidance and attention of the prison staff in order to complete if possible their elementary schooling while serving their term.

The Ministry of Education has provided teachers and instructors who perform their work with devotion and understanding.

We made every effort to fight ignorance and try to enable those whose education had been interrupted to continue their studies in prison. In spite of all our efforts, we are still unhappy with the lack of adequate rooms and homogeneous classes, as well as the constant lack of funds.

Yet, our educational activities induce and stimulate the prisoner to begin or continue his schooling, which is, no doubt, a desirable effect.

More should also be done in the various cultural and sports activities, and discussion groups should be held more frequently to keep the prisoners occupied during their leisure time. Such meetings are held at present only for smaller groups, due to the lack of appropriate facilities. In the field of inmate treatment we experimented with group therapy under the guidance of either a social worker or a qualified instructor. This method has been found to be successful in preparing the prisoner towards his re-integration into society, and we would like to expand its activity in the future, depending on the availability of qualified instructors and an adequate budget.

In conclusion, I should like to say that were it not for the basic elementary education and cultural values imparted to the inmate during his stay in prison, he would have never had access to any teaching, and remained in his ignorance with all the consequences that this entails.

4. *Rehabilitation of prisoners*

To rehabilitate a man lost in society is not an easy task, and numerous problems must be overcome — social, physical and emotional.

The Prison Service operates on several levels of rehabilitation, mainly within the prison itself:

- a. A considerable section of the prison population is physically and emotionally sick. We always pay close attention to the prisoner's condition, and whenever necessary as often is the case, he is treated by our medical staff — doctors, psychologists or psychiatrists.
- b. Ignorance is characteristic of the prison population, and our aim is to impart at least some elementary knowledge. We are quite satisfied when the adult prisoners pick up some reading, writing and arithmetic while under our custody; however, insofar as the younger inmate is concerned, we feel it is our prime duty to help him complete his elementary school education.
- c. Most inmates, especially the young ones, had never kept a steady job, and some never worked at all, living on the expense of others. We therefore believe we should make every intensive effort to help them acquire work habits and teach them some trade if possible.

d. We recognize that the prisoner is an outcast from society, in which he could not live as an equal member. We, therefore, do our best to form as many social groupings within the prison as we possibly can in order to help the inmate develop social habits of constructive activity and mutual assistance and co-operation.

We feel that should we prove successful in these four levels of rehabilitation, we would have the tools with which to guide the prisoner to a new life, provided society would extend its acceptance, understanding and resourcefulness at least during the initial period of the prisoner's release.

At present we are confronted with many difficulties. Even when we do succeed in the above-mentioned points, and the prisoner himself is co-operative, he alone is incapable of overcoming the problems that come his way, and therefore we must make every effort if we wish to meet with good results. The discharged prisoner cannot break away from his natural surrounding, and we must help him find his proper place in society.

Today there are several voluntary associations for the rehabilitation of the prisoner, which receive some financial aid from the Government and other public funds. These societies extend the vital initial help to the released prisoner, but, unfortunately, this assistance is insufficient. The prisoner, emerges from prison an isolated and condemned man and cannot withstand this pressure without constant guidance and assistance.

5. *Follow-up treatment*

We are doing in prison our very best toward the rehabilitation of the released prisoner, but the moment he leaves the prison gates he is cut off from the people who guided him and a protected environment conducive to social re-adjustment and rehabilitation.

I believe the best, and perhaps the only way to solve this problem is a "guiding follow-up treatment" which, in order to succeed, must be done by the therapist who began this work inside the prison.

I feel it is high time such an arrangement were established as a natural continuity to the work done in prison. We must do everything we can to accomplish this task for the absence of this link may almost undo the whole system.

WARDERS

1. *Manpower*

The nature of work in prisons, whose units are closed institutions, calls for exceptionally strenuous efforts, frequent confinement to the place of

work, and daily contact with a difficult element, who often regards the warder as a representative of the society which had cast him out, and on whom he may give vent to his accumulated bitterness. It is needless to say, therefore, that not every person may fit the requirements of a warder's task.

In addition, in almost all sectors of the Israeli economy today there is a serious shortage of manpower, which is also felt in the Prison Service.

2. *Recruitment and Resignations*

To clarify the problem of manpower, I would like to point out that since the end of the Six Day War we have managed to recruit over 1600 persons to the Service, whereas our manpower strength has increased during the said period only by approximately 700 due to frequent resignations. I should add that 65% of the resignations were effected during their first year of service by staff members who were not able to adjust to the nature of the work.

During the year under survey, the Prison Service was short of approximately 50 men a month.

Unless an appropriate and satisfactory solution is found to ease the warder's long and hard working hours, this grim situation will undoubtedly deteriorate with time.

One of the serious difficulties in this respect is the long distances staff members have to travel from home to work, especially those posted in the Administered Areas. This again is mainly due to the shortage of manpower in the center and southern regions of the country. We keep in constant touch with the Labor Exchange and other organizations for the recruitment of new personnel into our ranks. However, even so the majority of the applicants we have had have not satisfied the minimum requirements for such positions.

3. *Training*

During the current year, many and varied courses have been added to the training curriculum of all ranks of our staff.

Training and instruction in the Prison Service mainly takes the form of basic courses for officers, sergeants and warders, not later than six months after recruitment.

During the year under survey, intensive study courses were held for Prison Governors and Heads of Departments and Branches on administration, law, politics, security etc, as well as on subjects pertaining to the work in prison.

These courses and lectures were delivered by university graduates from outside, with the co-operation of the Institute of Productivity and the Cultural

Department of the Histadrut. Lectures were also given by high ranking senior officers of the Prison Service.

Some officers were encouraged to take part in external professional courses in order to raise the general educational standard of our commissioned men.

Various short courses were also held for paymasters, registrars, medical orderlies, cooks etc, in order to broaden their professional knowledge and grant them a leave from their routine work.



The Commissioner accompanying Judges of the Supreme Court at Ramleh Prison

SUMMARY

We plan to concentrate in future on developing and extending the prisons' training facilities for the warder, as well as improving his working conditions, because only under such circumstances can we hope to attract to our Service suitable and qualified young men.

In spite of the continuous shortage of trained staff, the warders, each in his own rank and position, have done their utmost to contribute to the success of our work. I feel their efforts have not been in vain.

In submitting this report, Your Excellency, I wish to conclude by saying that the Prison Service has performed its duties to the utmost, devotedly and

effectively. We have carried out, without mishap all tasks assigned to us this year, in spite of the increase in the number of inmates beyond 5,200.

We have won the esteem of many official visitors to our institutions, including the International Red Cross, professional men from abroad and local dignitaries.

I wish to end with an expression of hope that we should forge ahead with our work in the coming year.

Yours faithfully,

A. Nir

A. NIR
Commissioner of Prisons

THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE PRISON SERVICE

The Prison Service functions as an autonomous unit of the Ministry of Police. It is headed by the Commissioner appointed by the Minister to whom he is directly responsible.

The Commissioner controls the headquarters and the 15 prisons in the country, 9 of which are inside Israeli territory and 6 in the Territories under Israeli Administration. Each prison is headed by a Governor and his assistant, both appointed by the Commissioner.

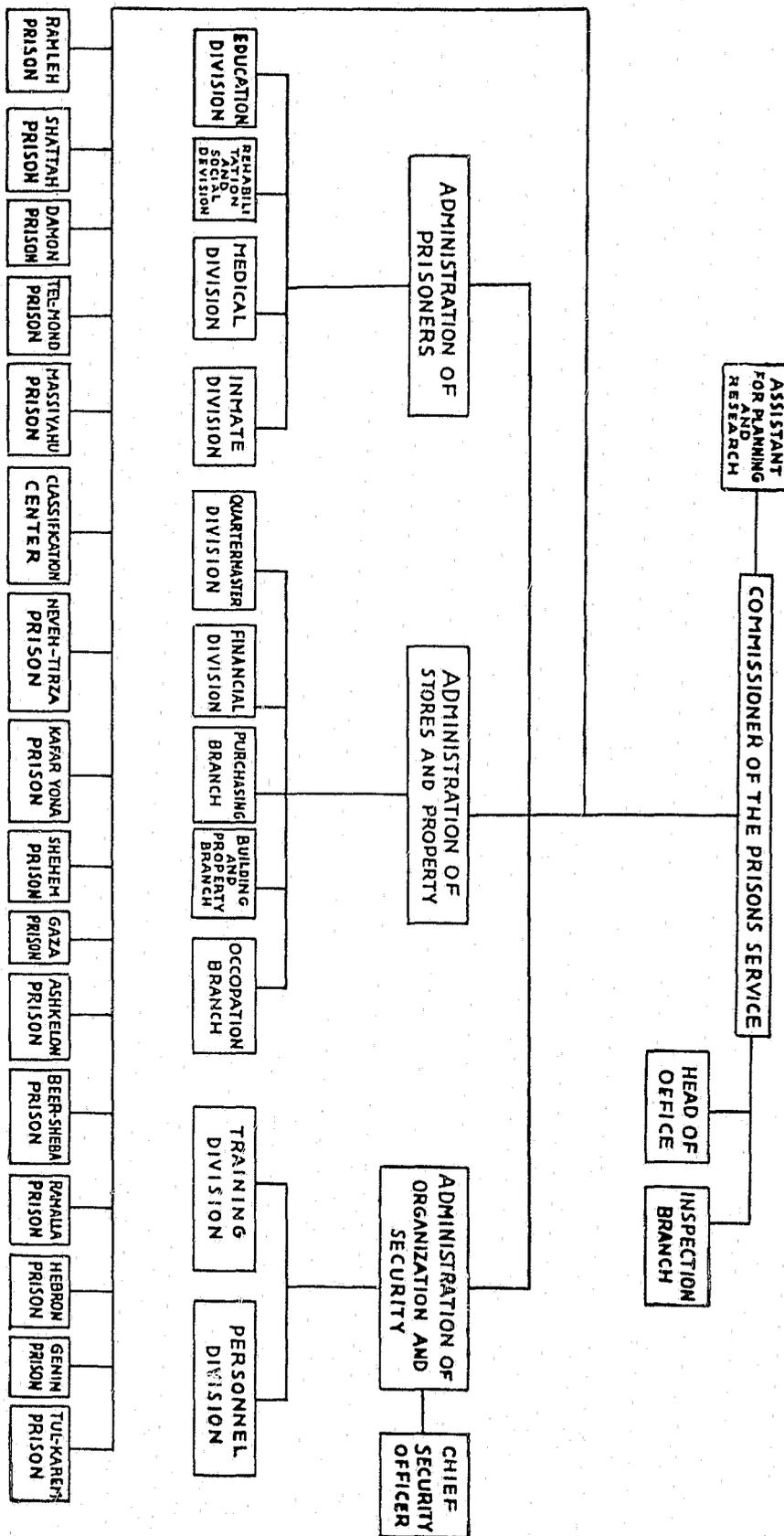
The daily average population of prisoners and detainees has reached 5,200 which includes both Israeli citizens (Jews and Arabs) and residents of the Administered Areas together with infiltrators from the hostile neighboring countries.

Prisoners from the Administered Areas are accommodated in separate institutions classified as maximum security prisons. Israeli prisoners are relegated to the various prisons according to age, sex, character and term of imprisonment.

There are three different types of prisons in Israel. The maximum security outlets house the long-term dangerous elements. The medium security prison keeps custody of medium-term inmates, and the semi-open camp accommodates non-dangerous elements.

Headquarters deals with the organization and management of prisons, treatment of inmates and future planning. The headquarters keeps close contact with government and public bodies as well as penal institutions abroad. The headquarters functions by means of 2 administrative bodies: one dealing with organization and security, the other with treatment and rehabilitation of inmates.

The prisons' manpower reaches 1,500; 5% operate at headquarters; 95% work in the various prisons mainly as security officers, while others function in administration.



ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

The department is responsible for recruiting, administration and training of manpower.

It deals with:

Planning of organizational structure.

Definition of functions and procedure for all units and the supervision of their implementation.

Issue of guidelines for the recruitment and management of manpower.

Planning of staff training.

Representing the Service on any of the above subjects before government and other bodies.

MANPOWER BRANCH

There has been a serious shortage of manpower during the past few years. The unproportional increase of prisons caused an overload of work at headquarters and in the units.

The quota of manpower approved is inadequate, but even this quota cannot be filled, as there has been a poor response for these positions, apparently because of the hard working conditions in the Service as well as the fact that the local labor market offers higher wages for better opportunities.

Last year there was a shortage of about 70 personnel. Since the nature of this work does not permit reduction of staff occupied in security positions, these posts had to be manned by the remaining members, which meant longer working hours and frequent cancellation of leave.

In recent years the staff turnover has been very high; since the Six Day War of 1967 1,600 were recruited, but in fact, due to the high rate of resignation the staff increased only by 700 members. This has affected regular routine work as the new recruit had to undergo basic training and adapt himself to the unit's conditions.

Most of the resigning staff comprises new warders in their first year of service. The main reasons prompting their resignation are the difficulty in adjusting to the nature of this work and to the disciplinary framework, as

well as the inadequate salary for long working hours which include week-ends and holidays.

We are particularly anxious about the resignation of veteran employees who were unable to cope with the burden of work and the long shifts required of them. We are doing our best to reduce the rate of resignation within the existing conditions and try to ease the situation by creating an atmosphere of mutual consideration, paying personal attention to employees and sending them to various extended training courses.

When new prisons were opened, we were in a position to promote veteran personnel by granting them administrative and commanding posts in the new units.

New employees who overcome the difficulties of the first year, join in most cases the permanent staff.

In the coming year, we are planning to extend our courses in order to raise the standard of our staff and create for them possibilities of promotion.

We hope that the improved working conditions would reduce the rate of resignation and attract new candidates to the Service.

Training facilities

The department does its utmost to train all personnel, and indeed many courses were held for this purpose this year. Extended study courses were held for the senior officers at the Hebrew University and other institutions on subjects of organization, management and communication.

Recruitment

One of the difficult problems the Service faces today is the shortage of manpower and the urgent need of replacing warders, who for one reason or another have left the Service.

Due to the limited number of applicants, the department is compelled to approve the appointment of persons who do not quite fulfill the necessary requirements.

There are three recruiting offices in the three large cities — Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Beer Sheva. Particular efforts are made to attract candidates by advertising in the daily papers, by applying to the Labor Exchange and to the Discharged Soldiers Employment Office. We also try to recruit men among the neighboring settlements and among the personnel's relatives and acquaintances.

A candidate is required to be in good health, have elementary education and a record of previous army service.

TRAINING BRANCH

In order to raise the general operational standard of the recruited personnel and to train a reserve of skilled officers, the Prison Service invests much in the training and instruction of its staff. Tireless efforts are made to further the education of the recruited personnel the majority of whom had never reached beyond elementary school standard.

The Prison Service provides training to its recruited personnel as follows:

- a. Basic courses for the new recruits
- b. Basic courses for commissioned & non-commissioned officers
- c. Supplementary advanced courses for senior officers of the Service
- d. Courses for personnel in administrative and secretarial work, for paymasters, registration clerks, medical orderlies, cooks, etc.

It should be noted that apart from the training given by the Prison Service, staff members also participate in courses offered by outside institutions.



Officers course at training base

Training Center of the Service

This center has a capacity of 70 recruits and includes living quarters, meeting halls and a sports ground.

Most courses held in the center are run under boarding school conditions.

The center is managed by a staff of 8 members: the commander, 2 general instructors, first aid instructor, sports instructor, disciplinary officer, a secretary and a cook.

These are assisted from time to time by senior officers of the Service and lecturers from outside institutions.

During the current year the following courses were held in the training center:

1. 5-week basic courses for warders in which 270 members participated and were trained in their basic duties as well as given general information about prison laws, regulations and security.
2. A 10-week course for non-commissioned officers in which 26 sergeants took part.
3. A 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -month course for officers, in which 24 veteran members were registered, commenced in December 1970. The study program was intensive and diversified. Apart from regular studies pertaining to the prison work, lectures were delivered in sociology, psychology, psychiatry, law, current politics, security & economic affairs as well as advanced study of the Hebrew language. These lectures were given by speakers from the various government departments, universities and senior officers of the Prison Service.
4. Supplementary courses of 3 weeks duration were held for staff members in their various functions.
5. 3 one-week courses on administration, human relations, political economy, law, etc. were held for senior members of the staff.
6. Examinations were conducted by the training center on prison work and general political subjects with special awards to staff members who passed them successfully.
7. Apart from the various courses held at the training center, regular lectures sponsored by this center were delivered in the respective units. Our aim is to extend these courses by adding more subjects to the curriculum, allowing more time for practical work and encouraging initiative.

SECURITY DEPARTMENT

This department deals with security matters and is responsible for:

1. Planning and supervision of the security system and measures in prisons.
2. Planning of security measures to be taken at times of emergency.
3. Supervision of the issue of local standing orders on matters of security.
4. Supervision of the transfer of inmates from outside institutions and from one prison to another.

Due to the political situation in this region during the past few years and the hostile character of the population in the prisons today, we have been compelled to introduce severe security measures and be constantly on the alert. This being the case, we continually improve the security system in the various prisons, and instruct the staff to maintain constant watch.

The security department regularly inspects these measures in the prisons and notes if any changes are required.

The Ministry of Police has appointed a committee, whose members represent different security bodies, to inquire into security aspects of the guarding system, maintenance of arms, transfer of prisoners, etc.

The Prison Service is considering employing electronic means to increase security measures in its institutions. New arms, a modern internal communication system and regular training for emergencies have been introduced.

The security department is always consulted regarding security aspects when new buildings are erected or existing structures are renovated in the prisons.

STORES AND PROPERTY DEPARTMENT

This department takes care of the economic, technical and financial needs of the Service, performing its functions through its sub-departments of Finance, Stores, Housing and Property and Vocational Training.

The main functions of this department, which are numerous and varied, deal with the following:

Assessment and planning of the Service budget, accounts, purchase, storage and allocation of equipment and its supply to the various units, maintenance work, construction of new buildings and the renovation of existing ones, as well as planning for future expansion.

A sum of IL. 11,485,500 has been allotted to the Service for the year 1969/1970, which includes IL. 385,000 for development purposes. A separate sum of IL. 10,000,000 has been appropriated for the maintenance of prisons accommodating population from the Administered Areas.

59% of the general expenditure was spent on salaries of the staff who numbered almost 1500 this year; 15.7% on current expenses; 8.5% on administration; 6.8% on special expenses, and 9.1% on development.

The department employs 42 members of staff most of whom are professionals.

Summary

The Stores and Property Department is responsible for the regular supply of commodities and services, and for the maintenance of buildings and equipment.

Some needs, such as clothing, shoes and furniture, are produced by the prisoners themselves in workshops, which are provided and supervised by the Occupation and Vocational Training section of this department.

OCCUPATION & VOCATIONAL TRAINING BRANCH

This branch is responsible for the provision of employment for prisoners in all units.

Prisoners are employed in production work, masonry, agriculture and services; about 20% participate in vocational courses.

Work in prison is compulsory to all inmates except detainees and those exempted for medical reasons. Inmates receive wages for their work which they may either save or spend in the local canteen. In addition, compulsory saving is deducted from their wages, which the inmates get back upon their discharge.

The majority of inmates are unskilled with no working habits. It is our aim to guide them towards organized work and teach the more capable among them some trade.

The attitude of the inmates towards work is a major factor in the assessment of their conduct in the institution and it is taken into account when any recommendation to alleviate their sentence is being forwarded.

Every effort is made to provide occupation for all inmates despite the present overcrowded conditions in the prisons which limit our possibilities.

Building

Much of the construction and renovation work in the units is done by the inmates themselves.

Services

All service work in the units — cooking, laundry, cleaning and gardening is performed by the inmates.

Production Work

With the aid of government offices and private firms, the occupation branch provides for all prisoners employment such as printing, sewing of mail bags, cloth weaving, construction frames, etc. The workshops serve the units by supplying some of its furniture, clothing, shoes, etc. Any income from these is transferred to the Ministry of Finance.

Vocational Courses

All prisons in the country in which Israeli prisoners are confined, run diverse vocational courses for their inmates.

These courses are conducted with the co-operation of the Vocational Guidance Department at the Ministry of Labor which sets up workshops, supplies equipment and provides instructors to direct the courses and supervise the work.

Examinations are held at the end of each course and successful inmates receive an official certificate which does not mention where the exams had taken place. Inmates who complete the course before their term is up may continue their training in the workshops. Participation in the courses is open to inmates sentenced to one year or more who are interested in acquiring a useful trade.

Prisons in the Territories under Israeli Administration

We have organized different branches of employment for the many prisoners in these units but our work is limited in several respects:

- a. The units are overcrowded so that the lack of adequate space prevents the setting up of workshops.
- b. Suppliers are not prepared to deal with these areas.
- c. For reasons of security, many jobs are not available to these prisoners.

INMATE BRANCH

This branch deals with all administrative matters and statistical data concerning prisoners or detainees in Israeli prisons as well as in prisons in the Administered Areas.

The branch keeps in close contact with heads of prisons and with the various units especially the social, medical and psychiatric departments.

It collects and prepares material on every prisoner which includes his arrest warrant, verdict, social medical and psychiatric reports, as well as information received from various bodies and organizations outside which had dealt with the inmate prior to his imprisonment.

Any matter concerning decisions or recommendations regarding the inmate is transferred by the commander of prison to the branch; this includes a written report of the prisoner's conduct and adaptability to prison life.

All material concerning the inmate is collected in individual files kept at the branch offices. This facilitates the dealing with the inmate's many problems including applications for leave, transfer, medical care, early release, etc.

All opinions, views and remarks pertaining to the inmate are forwarded to the Commissioner of Prisons or the Minister of Police who use this material to form their final decisions.

Research institutes, university departments and government offices may obtain from this branch the required information and data for research projects.

Records

The inmate branch keeps a card-index of all prisoners and ex-prisoners since the establishment of the State.

The individual card contains the prisoner's personal and legal data, place of arrest, movements, transfers, etc. This information is obtained from the daily reports sent to the branch by all prisons, which include a detailed daily census of population, a list of names of all admitted and discharged prisoners, inmate movement and any other changes. Every prisoner receives a number which is quoted in all his files and is used in any repeated imprisonment. The central card-index enables a quick placement of every inmate and facilitates the furnishing of information, especially for statistical purposes. A separate card-index is kept for prisoners and detainees from the Administered Areas.

The branch maintains a teleprinter communication service directly connected with the police stations and the prison units for the transmission of urgent information.

Reports

Monthly reports of prisoners' movements and discharges, especially of security offenders, are forwarded to several government departments such as the Ministry of Police, Defence Ministry, Military Authorities, etc.

Release Board

The inmate branch collects material for meetings of the release board appointed by the Minister of Justice to discuss the early discharge of recommended prisoners who had served two thirds of their sentence. The board holds weekly meetings in which the material is presented by a staff member of this branch.

Special Leave

The branch deals with requests made by prisoners for special leave not exceeding 96 hours, which must be approved by the Commissioner of Prisons.

Summary

The increase in prison population — both as a result of the Six Day War, and due to the growth in the number of Israeli prisoners and their changing character — stands in no proportion to the manpower at the inmate branch numbering 13 only.

We endeavor to overcome this situation by a re-organization of the staff and the division of labor and by introducing new methods to further efficiency.

However, in spite of the many difficulties encountered, we were able to cope with our work satisfactorily.

MEDICAL BRANCH

Every new prisoner undergoes a thorough medical examination by this branch which extends all medical facilities to the prisoner from the day of his admission until his discharge. It also provides medical care for the personnel as far as their work in the Service is concerned.

The medical branch runs the central hospital located at Ramleh prison as well as its laboratory, pharmacy and the electro-cardiography units; it is also responsible for the out-patient clinics and the sick quarters in the various prisons.



Inmates in the prison hospital

The Hospital

The hospital at the Ramleh prison disposes of 28 beds, accommodating all prisoners including those from the Territories under Israeli Administration. An exceptionally burdensome issue has been created by the wounded Arab infiltrators who are brought to us after initial medical treatment to occupy our beds for long periods.

Minor operations, which do not require a hospital theater, are performed at Ramleh; all others are carried out in outside larger and better equipped hospitals.

Patients requiring specific treatment, which cannot be obtained in this hospital, are transferred to outside clinics.

The following 3 departments function in this hospital:

1. Internal ward of 22 beds which also accommodates pre and post operation patients.
2. T.B. ward of 6 beds.
3. Psychiatric unit of 53 beds.

Unfortunately, the overcrowded condition in the hospital gradually increases, and we have already reached a stage where we cannot meet the demand.

Dental Treatment

Dental clinics in Israeli prisons are quite adequately equipped, some with modern X-ray facilities.

Approximately 10,000 dental cases have been treated in the various units throughout the current year.

The X-ray Department

Since the majority of the prison population is backward and neglected, the medical authorities pay special attention to lung diseases and gastric disturbances such as ulcers, which require constant medical care. A modern X-ray department has been established at the Ramleh hospital for this purpose and is supplemented by other facilities in several of the prisons.

Classification of new Prisoners

The new prisoner arriving at the classification center, undergoes a thorough medical and dental examination; he also goes through laboratory tests and a chest X-ray. Inmates requiring hospitalization or further tests are transferred to the Ramleh hospital. Psychiatric cases are referred to the prisons' psychiatrist.

Clinics

Every prison unit has its own clinic attended by a medical orderly during the day and assistant orderlies in evening or night shifts. Attached is a dental clinic and in most cases a sick room. The prison physician makes regular visits and examines every prisoner who seeks his help. Arrangements have been made to extend immediate treatment in urgent emergency cases.

Sanitation

The general sanitary conditions in prisons are quite satisfactory. It should be noted that the prison units are located in old shabby buildings where sanitation facilities are mostly inadequate.

All sanitation work is headed by an inspector from the Sanitation Department in the Ministry of Health.

Strict measures have been introduced to avoid spreading the cholera epidemic in prisons; these steps proved satisfactory, despite constant movement from infected areas, as not one single case of cholera was reported among the prison population. In addition, regular chemical and bacteriological water tests are made in every prison, every new inmate in the Administered Areas is treated for lice and insecticides are always used in kitchens and living quarters.

Industrial Medical Care

According to the provisions of the law, all prisoners employed in workshops are under constant medical care.

Those employed in weaving undergo special hearing tests before admission. Any defect in hearing immediately disqualifies a prisoner from this employment.

Printing press workers undergo regular medical check-ups to avoid lead-poisoning.

Incidence of Disease

Chronic diseases such as heart and chest, blood pressure, diabetes, drug addiction, etc. are quite prevalent among the diverse prison population. Many others suffer from psychosomatic diseases such as asthma and ulcers. All such patients are under constant medical attention; in specific cases, however, outside specialists are consulted. Particular attention is paid to the treatment of invalids in order to facilitate their rehabilitation.

Medical Care in Prisons of the Administered Areas

Every prison in these areas has its own clinic attended by regular orderlies. Dental facilities have also been installed in most of them during the current year.

Israeli doctors and dentists pay regular calls, but we do encounter difficulties when making these arrangements due to the long distances the doctors are required to travel.

There are many cases of diseases such as T.B. in these prisons which constitute a threat to our staff there. The prisons in these areas are ill equipped with no X-ray facilities for such purposes. However, arrangements have been made with the Ministry of Health for regular check-ups and treatment. Cases requiring hospitalization are transferred to the Ramleh medical center.

Suicide

A single case of suicide of an inmate who was on home leave was registered this year.

Attempted Suicide

9 suicide attempts were made this year, all of a demonstrative nature.

Death

There were 7 cases of death as follows:

3 Israeli prisoners died of heart attack

1 Israeli prisoner committed suicide while on home leave

1 prisoner from Gaza died of pneumonia

1 prisoner from Nablus of sudden heart failure

1 prisoner from Nablus was murdered in his cell by fellow inmates.

Hunger Strikes

The medical authorities are immediately notified whenever any prisoner declares a hunger strike.

Artificial nutrition is always given not later than the fourth day of the strike and the prisoner is medically examined and weighed daily to determine the care he needs. The medical branch reports on the inmate's condition to the prison authorities.

Doctor/Inmate Relations

The medical care of the inmate constitutes an important element of the entire treatment he receives within the prison framework. Experience has shown that a prisoner seeking doctor's advice needs attention, not only physically, but emotionally, and the doctor's interest in his problems contributes to his peace of mind and reduces the general tension in the unit.

Summary

The medical branch does its utmost to give the prisoner efficient treatment and is assisted, whenever necessary, by government and public institutions.

We have encountered many difficulties in carrying out these services.

The hospital is inadequate to accommodate all prisoners properly and there is vital need to improve conditions in the psychiatric unit; we need more doctors as well as male nurses of a professional standard; we also need more funds for additional and modern equipment.

PSYCHIATRIC UNIT

The prisons' psychiatric unit deals mainly with cases of grave emotional disturbances and with inmates who seem to find it exceptionally difficult to adjust to the prison framework.

This unit also plays an active role in resolving routine problems connected to the various other branches of the Prison Service.

Following the general increase in the number of inmates in recent years and the considerable rate of drug addicts among them, the understaffed situation of the unit hardly matches the amount of work involved.

This unit is headed by a psychiatrist who is assisted by a staff of another 2 psychiatrists, a psychologist, a social worker and 3 male nurses all of whom are employed by the Ministry of Health. Some 9 additional medical orderlies are employed by the Prison Service. Psychiatric treatment is given to prisoners both at the Psychiatric Department located in Ramleh and at the respective prisons.

The Psychiatric Department

This department accommodates an average of 40 inmates a day.

Prisoners are transferred to this department from the Classification Center or the various units upon the recommendation of the management, doctors or social workers.

The department treats the following cases:

1. Prisoners who cannot be accommodated in the usual framework due to psychotic or extremely disturbed behavior.
2. Drug addicts who on entering prison are deprived of their regular supply and as a result undergo a serious withdrawal crisis.
3. Mental cases requiring hospitalization.
4. Retarded cases who are unable to adjust to the regulations and routine of the prison and who require protection and guidance.
5. Psychotic detainees.
6. Cases brought to the department for observation to determine their treatment within the prison.

Psychiatric Therapy in Prisons

Our purpose is to expand the psychiatric treatment in the separate units in order to help solve the inmate's emotional problems under regular prison conditions.

At this stage, psychiatric therapy is given at the Classification Center and in the prisons of Ramleh, Massiyahu, Neveh Tirza, Tel-Mond and Damon where our staff calls regularly to deal with:

- a. Psychiatric and psychological tests for cases referred by the social workers.
- b. Follow-up of discharged cases transferred to the units.
- c. As there is no special ward for women in our department, women-inmates who require hospitalization are unfortunately accommodated with other inmates, under regular prison conditions, at Neveh Tirza.

This, needless to say, disrupts the order in the unit, and may cause further harm to the women who need therapy.

A committee of enquiry has been appointed to examine the needs of prison psychiatric therapy and will soon present its recommendations.

Contact with Universities

Psychology and Criminology students often visit the prison's psychiatric unit to attend discussions of various cases.

Three criminology students have worked this year on their final papers under the guidance of the unit's head psychiatrist.

Summary

The scope of psychiatric work in prisons has expanded in the past few years, however, it is incapable yet of fulfilling the requirements of a growing prison population. We are in constant need of better equipment and a larger number of skilled personnel.

SOCIAL WORK BRANCH

The branch numbers 17 qualified social workers approximately half of whom are university graduates. They are assigned to the 6 prisons accommodating Israeli residents, both Jewish and of the Minorities.

The great majority of the social workers have acquired experience and seniority in dealing with the specific problems of the respective prisons and acquainted themselves with the inmates' needs.

The social worker is integrated in the institution's life and works in close cooperation with the rest of the staff. He also maintains contact with the prisoner's family as well as all welfare organizations that take an interest in the prisoner and contribute to the process of his rehabilitation.

The social worker follows the inmate from his very first day in prison in order to observe the stages of his adjustment and deal with his personal and rehabilitation problems. He participates in meetings concerning the treatment of prisoners and acquaints other members of the staff with the inmate's personal and emotional state.

The reports submitted by the social worker are always attached to other informative material regarding the prisoner which is passed on to various bodies in or outside the Prison Service, such as the Ministry of Justice or the President of the State on questions of amnesty.



Social worker discussing personal problems with an inmate

Individual Therapy of Inmates

The intensity of individual social treatment is determined in accordance with the inmate's needs and his willingness to cooperate.

Group Therapy

In recent years, some prisons have established group therapy for inmates under the guidance of the social worker. Each group numbers 8-12 inmates who join voluntarily. They meet once a week for a 90-minute session in which open discussion is encouraged, so that the inmate may express freely his views and feelings regarding his imprisonment, rehabilitation and general family and social difficulties.

The experience of group therapy in prisons has shown that enabling self expression in company of others with similar problems, helps the prisoner reduce his tension, gives him a deeper understanding of his own behavior and creates a general atmosphere of mutual assistance and friendliness. The social workers guiding these groups meet once a week to discuss issues pertaining to their work.

Following is a brief description of the nature of social work in the various units:

Classification Stage

The social worker interviews every prisoner and if necessary his family, and writes a report which includes his personal, family, social and criminal background. Further information is also obtained from other institutions which had previously dealt with the inmate. This report thus gives a full account of the inmate's past and present history and serves as background material to the various bodies dealing with the prisoner.

Tel Mond Prison

As this is an institution for juvenile delinquents, particular importance is attached to the education and rehabilitation of the young inmates, and the social work in this unit is also geared to this purpose.

Tireless efforts are made to form an intensive contact with every young inmate and thus gain his confidence. This is a difficult process, since many of the young delinquents arrive with a hostile attitude as a result of their disappointment in past experience with welfare organizations. The social worker also keeps in close touch with the inmate's family to prepare their acceptance of the youth after his release. The inmate's behavior in the institution, whether at work, school or in the living quarters, is closely observed by the social worker, who extends every assistance to help him adapt to his new environment and integrate in its various activities. As there are usually no follow-up possibilities after release, contact between the social worker and the prisoner sometimes continues after the latter is discharged.

Massiyahu Camp

The social worker adjusts his activities to the specific character of prisoners in this camp. Only few of the white collar inmates of this unit seek the worker's help, although some do approach him for guidance and assistance in their personal and family problems. In most cases, rehabilitation of these inmates does not constitute great difficulty as the majority of them have a profession and a home awaiting their return.

In the case of prisoners sentenced for minor criminal offences and those transferred to this unit to complete their term, treatment concentrates on their emotional and practical preparation towards release.

Damon Prison

In addition to the usual social therapy extended to inmates, social workers in this prison prepare reports of new prisoners who did not go through the classification center but were transferred directly to this unit.

In most cases, non-Jewish prisoners return upon release to their villages and families with whom the social worker had been in touch. However, the process of rehabilitation for Jewish prisoners is far more complex. The social worker keeps in touch with the various institutions in order to find some favorable arrangements for the ex-prisoner.

Shattah Prison

The majority of this unit's inmates are recidivists with previous convictions, many of them alcoholics, drug addicts and mentally disturbed. Most of these had lived in the margin of society, kept no stable jobs and ignored all social and family obligations. The social workers guide these prisoners in their personal and family problems and help them adapt to the prison framework.

In view of their nature and their past life, rehabilitation of these prisoners involves many difficulties. The majority have no contact with their families, no home and no financial means.

The Association for the Rehabilitation of the Prisoner refuses in many instances to extend its assistance to the ex-prisoner after all its previous attempts to do so had failed. The social workers try to help these men by applying to local welfare offices, volunteer organizations or the kibbutzim in the area.

Ramleh Prison

This prison houses inmates who committed serious offences and were convicted to long terms.

The unit's social work deals with:

1. Holding talks with prisoners who, because of their long sentences, are prone to depressions and mental breakdowns.
2. Helping the inmate to fit into prison life; to adopt a positive attitude towards the unit's personnel and to occupy his free time with various activities.
3. Bridging between the prisoner and his family. The social worker plays an active role in helping the family by placing children in proper institutions, finding work for the wife and obtaining some financial support for her.

4. Rehabilitation — It is a very difficult task to assist men, who had lived for years in a cut-off and protected environment, to adapt themselves to society; it involves both the emotional preparation of the inmate and his family and finding a solution to practical problems such as work, lodgings and loans.
5. Group Treatment — The social workers guide two teams of prisoners in group therapy to which family and relatives are invited at regular intervals. Experience has shown that such therapy relaxes tension both among the prisoners themselves and in their relationship with the staff.

Neveh Tirza Prison (for women)

Although the number of inmates in this prison is small, their social problems are grave and many. Among them are unmarried pregnant young girls, women who had left behind babies with no adequate attendance, others whose babies are in prison with them, as well as mentally disturbed women needing treatment, women in the process of divorce, drug addicts etc.

These problematic cases require serious individual treatment by the social worker who must also deal with the inmate's problems out of prison such as making arrangements for her children; giving babies away for adoption; hospitalizing the mentally sick inmates etc.

The social worker also takes care of the rehabilitation process of the discharged woman by contacting the various welfare organizations, women's leagues and the like. This is a difficult task and for some cases no adequate solution is ever found.

Courses of Extended Study

Social workers meet several times a year to discuss problems pertaining to their work. They also participate in lectures, courses and study-days sponsored by the Social Workers Association.

Summary

The social worker does his utmost to alleviate tension in many prisoners by dealing with their social and family problems and by lending an ear to their difficulties in prison. They attempt to improve relations between the prisoner and staff and help the inmate adapt to the institution's many activities.

The shortage of social workers in prisons today renders it impossible to give the inmate all the extensive therapy he needs. We hope to gradually increase their number thus enable them to do a better job and perhaps even devote more time to the prisoner after his release.

EDUCATION CULTURE & WELFARE BRANCH

The Education Branch deals with the following subjects:

1. *Education, Culture and Entertainment for the Prison Service Personnel.*

The Education Branch aims at raising the educational and cultural standard of the Service personnel. For this purpose we organized for Prison Officers several courses and study-days this year on general information and specific subjects dealing with their work. Members of staff are encouraged to continue their studies in the evenings or by correspondence, with the financial participation of the Service.

Lectures are also held from time to time for the staff in the various units.

Since the Prison personnel is often confined to the institution, as a result of the shift work involved, the Service does its utmost to supply cultural and entertainment activities inside the unit. Almost all prisons in Israel and in the Administered Areas have warders' clubs equipped with T.V., radio, games, books and papers. The branch organizes study tours of a day's or more du-



Officers' course

ration to places of interest in the country, in which all staff members and their families are invited to participate.

Parties are also held annually for staff and their children, which is always met with an enthusiastic participation.

2. *Personnel problems of housing and welfare*

Staff members, whose number reaches almost 1500, have various family and social problems, with which the Prison Service tries to deal as best it can.

The branch contacts welfare organizations to arrange any necessary hospitalization or placement in a suitable institution for an employee or his family, and arranges loans for housing or other purposes.

Service personnel enjoy numerous benefits and discounts, which include assistance in illness, holidays at rest houses, tertiary education scholarships for children, low-priced canteens, and discounts in municipal taxes, high-school fees, public transport and theater tickets. The branch also arranges a life-insurance policy for every member of staff.

All these benefits are enjoyed in full by Service pensioners as well.

3. *Education, culture, sport and entertainment activities organized for the inmates in all prisons.*

These activities form an integral part of the daily routine in all prisons. The Education Branch tries to vary them as much as possible in order to occupy the inmates after working hours, and help them relieve tension and relax.

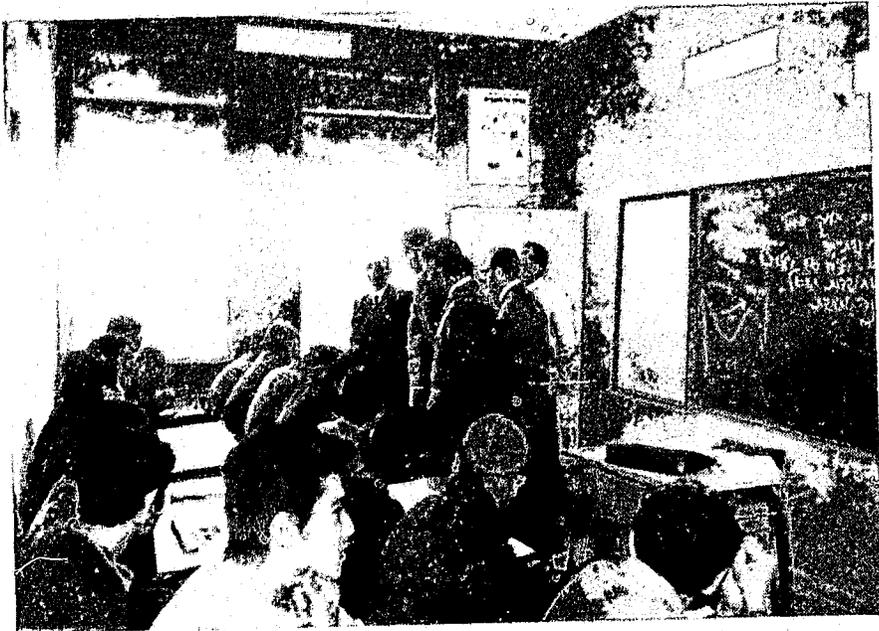
We are assisted in this purpose by the Ministry of Education and other public and municipal organizations.

Every unit has a recreation room equipped with a T.V., radio, books, magazines and papers, as well as a sports ground.

Inmates may join any activity of their own choice.

Classes are conducted in the subjects of Hebrew and Arab languages, arithmetic and others, with special classes for illiterates. Unfortunately, in spite of all encouragement to join these classes, not all prisoners show an interest. A special note should be made of illiterate inmates sentenced to long terms, who learned to read and write fluently while in prison.

We enable all interested inmates to study by correspondence. At Tel Mond, the prison for juvenile delinquents, the Ministry of Education conducts regular classes four times a week for all young inmates, on 14 levels. Here



The Minister of Police attending a lesson at the juvenile prison

classes are compulsory. In every unit there is a choice of hobby circles, including dramatic clubs which meet with enthusiastic response.

A Bible Quiz was held this year with the participation of representatives from all prisons, all of whom studied in preparation for the quiz and were quite knowledgeable on the subject.

The sport activities draw the keen interest of most inmates, and there are regular competitions, including the annual Sport Day at the Ramleh Prison.

Lectures on subjects of general interest are delivered occasionally, and there are regular film shows, as well as entertainment evenings for the prisoners.

Summary

Most inmates are of a low educational and cultural standard, and reveal little interest in the cultural activities of the prison. We do our best to encourage them to join these activities, in order to occupy them in their free time, and broaden their mind. It should be noted that on the whole we meet with a favorable response.

RELIGION

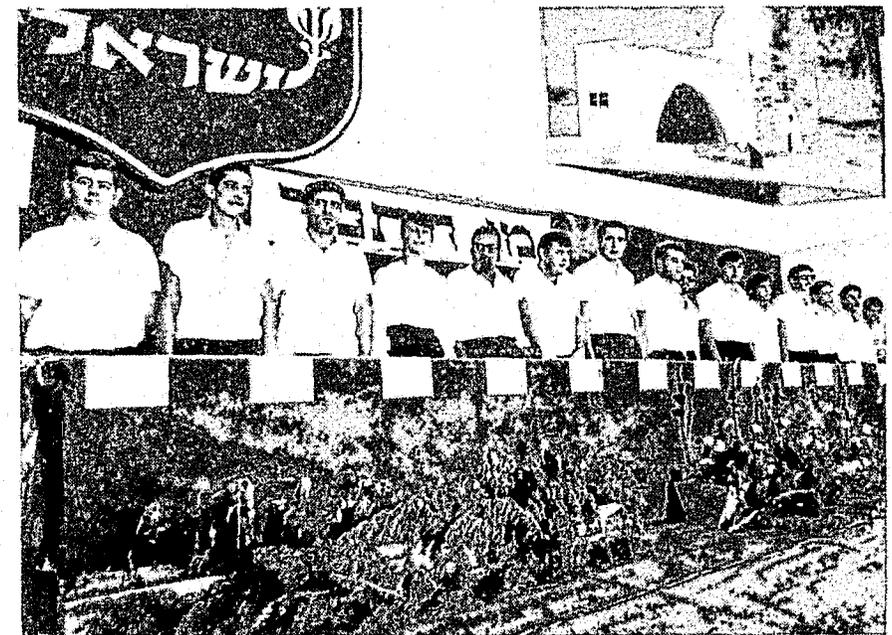
The Chaplain of the Prison Service attends to the religious matters of all inmates — Jews, Moslems, and Christians.

Every prison has its special prayer rooms where the inmate may seclude himself in quiet meditation according to his faith.

Prayer books and the various traditional religious articles are supplied by the Ministry of Religion to enable each religious group observe its rites. Inmates from the Minority Groups are given prayer books according to their religious sects. On holidays, Moslem and Christian religious leaders visit the respective inmates in prisons.

Special attention is paid to the maintenance of the Jewish dietary laws (Kosher) in the prison kitchens.

The Chaplain also attends to some of the inmates' matrimonial affairs such as marriages, divorces, family reconciliations, etc.



Representatives of the various prisons Participating in Bible Quiz at Ramleh Prison



The Synagogue at Massiyahu Prison

Lectures on matters of religious interest were delivered at Shattah, Massiyahu and Ramleh prisons. In future, we propose to engage lecturers and speakers from the department of religious affairs at the Ministry of Education.

INSPECTION UNIT

This unit is appointed by and directly responsible to the Commissioner of the Prison Service. It inspects all operations in the Service and examines whether the various units function in conformity with the rules and regulations.

By keeping in close contact with and controlling all the branches, the unit is in a position to point out, suggest or recommend any changes it may deem necessary in order to increase the efficiency of the Service.

Reports drawn up by the inspection unit are first submitted to the Commissioner who, after reading them and making his remarks, forwards them to the unit concerned, which acts upon the recommendations.

The inspection unit creates a welcome atmosphere of constructive criticism and its assistance and advice are often sought by other units of the Service.

RESEARCH UNIT

This unit is directly responsible to the Commissioner and acts upon his directives and guidelines.

The unit collects all statistical data concerning the prison population, takes a keen interest in the treatment of the inmate and gathers information of prison administration systems abroad with a view to introduce some of the progressive methods into our institutions. It prepares various surveys and carries out research projects on these specific subjects.

All statistical data of inmates who entered prison during the current year, with regard to the types of offences, recidivism, ethnical groups, occupation, age, family status and background, etc. is compared with those of the previous years and analysed in respect to their varied factors and changes.

The unit cooperates with and furnishes information to psychology and criminology students, to research bodies and individuals who apply for its assistance on the subject of prison population.

Research Work

1. A research project has been completed, investigating the causes of warders' resignation, taking into account personal background and working conditions.
2. A survey on the subject of warders' absence from work for medical reasons is in progress. Questionnaires for this work include details of warders' background, their attitude towards work, their social standing in the unit and a sum total of days of absence since 1965.
3. A research is made on a group of 30 inmates convicted for sex offences toward minors.

Publications

1. The Annual Prison Service Report in Hebrew and English was published.
2. Papers were distributed to various organizations on subjects of: Follow-up Treatment, Social Work in Prisons, etc.
3. Foreign publications dealing with the custody of inmates in prisons abroad were reviewed by the unit, summarized and translated.

Summary

The Research Unit is involved in the many operations of headquarters and the prisons. Its functions are to assist the Commissioner and his staff in a thorough examination of problems encountered in the Service, and to collect information on penal systems abroad,

STATISTICAL DATA

The following tables are offering detailed information about detainees and convicted citizens of Israel (Jews and non-Jews).

Description of Tables

1. The population appearing in the table of "Inmates committed" includes both prisoners and detainees, and refers to the number of times each entered prison, i.e. — if a person was imprisoned three times during the same year, he is counted three times.
2. The population appearing in the "admitted" table includes persons entering prison during the year, without referring to the number of their imprisonments. This table does not include detainees.
3. The tables refer to Israeli residents only (Jews and non-Jews), and do not include the population of the Administered Areas.
Tables are separate for Jews and non-Jews.

N.B. : Tables for 1971 will be published as a supplement in April 1972.

TABLE No. 1
TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES PRESENT 31 DECEMBER 1970
ACCORDING TO TYPE OF OFFENCE AND PERIOD OF IMPRISONMENT
(JEWS)

Type of Offence	Total	Detainees	1-6 months	7 months to 3 years	4 to 10 years	over 10 years	Life Imprisonment	Unlimited
Against Public Order National security, defence, illegal border crossing	13	—	—	2	7	4	—	—
Against administration of lawful authority	83	5	24	49	3	—	—	2
Total	96	5	24	51	10	4	—	2
Personal Injury Murder, manslaughter, attempted murder	100	23	2	10	18	15	32	—
Assault	69	12	17	30	8	1	—	1
Narcotics, Others	71	13	6	49	3	—	—	—
Total	240	48	25	89	29	16	32	1
Against Morality Rape, offences toward minors	39	12	—	13	11	3	—	—
Maintaining brothels, indecent Acts	28	2	5	17	4	—	—	—
Others	38	7	—	25	6	—	—	—
Total	105	21	5	55	21	3	—	—
Against Property Robbery & attempted robbery, theft by agent, housebreaking & entering, others	656	98	25	422	106	5	—	—
Total	656	98	25	422	106	5	—	—
Fraud & Forgery Fraud by deceit, extortion, forgery of documents and money	92	11	4	52	25	—	—	—
Total	92	11	4	52	25	—	—	—
Fiscal Economic, fiscal, management	13	2	2	9	—	—	—	—
Total	13	2	2	9	—	—	—	—
Traffic	23	4	9	10	—	—	—	—
Total	23	4	9	10	—	—	—	—
Non-Payments Debts	39	—	29	10	—	—	—	—
Maintenance	24	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
Total	63	—	53	10	—	—	—	—
Total	1288	189	147	698	191	28	32	3
B/F TOTAL (non Jews)	697	98	42	240	195	64	58	—
TOTAL (Jews, non-Jews)	1985	287	189	938	386	92	90	3

TABLE No. 2
TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES (MINORITIES PRESENT 31 DECEMBER 1970
ACCORDING TO TYPE OF OFFENCE AND PERIOD OF IMPRISONMENT
(NON-JEWS)

Type of offence	Total	Detainees	1-6 months	7 months to 3 years	4 to 10 years	Above 10 years	Life Imprisonment	Unlimited
Against Public Order								
National Security, Defence, Illegal Border Crossing	341	45	3	79	140	42	32	—
Against Administration of Lawful Authority	18	—	3	8	6	—	1	—
Total	359	45	6	87	146	42	33	—
Personal Injury								
Premeditated and Unpremeditated Murder, Manslaughter, Attempted Murder	88	21	1	1	18	22	25	—
Assault	13	4	1	8	—	—	—	—
Narcotics, Others	36	5	3	22	6	—	—	—
Total	137	30	5	31	24	22	25	—
Against Morality								
Rape, Offences toward Minors	14	4	1	5	4	—	—	—
Maintaining Brothels, Indecredite Acts, Others	7	1	1	5	—	—	—	—
Total	21	5	2	10	4	—	—	—
Against Property								
Robbery and Attempted Robbery, Theft by Agent, Breaking and Entering, Others	135	18	7	92	18	—	—	—
Fraud & Forgery								
Fraud by Deceit, Extortion, Forgery of Documents and Money	13	—	2	9	2	—	—	—
Fiscal								
Economic, Fiscal, Management	7	—	3	3	1	—	—	—
Traffic	10	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Non-Payments								
Debts	13	—	6	7	—	—	—	—
Maintainance	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	14	—	6	8	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	697	98	42	240	195	64	58	—

TABLE No. 3
TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES COMMITTED DURING 1970
ACCORDING TO TYPE OF OFFENCE AND PERIOD OF IMPRISONMENT
(JEWS)

Type of Offence	Total	Detainees	1-6 months	7 months to 3 years	4 to 10 years	Above 10 years	Life Imprisonment	Unlimited
Against Public Order								
National Security, Defence, Illegal Border Crossing	17	3	—	2	7	5	—	—
Against Administration of Lawful Authority	299	29	171	94	3	—	—	2
Total	316	32	171	96	10	5	—	2
Personal Injury								
Premeditated and Unpremeditated Murder, Manslaughter, Attempted Murder	123	34	6	16	19	15	33	—
Assault	223	30	121	61	9	1	—	1
Narcotics, Others	178	43	41	90	4	—	—	—
Total	524	107	168	167	32	16	33	1
Against Morality								
Rape, Offences toward Minors	63	28	—	21	11	3	—	—
Maintaining Brothels, Indecredite Acts, Others	128	30	26	62	10	—	—	—
Total	191	58	26	83	21	3	—	—
Against Property								
Robbery and Attempted Robbery, Theft by Agent, Breaking and Entering, Others	1199	297	225	565	107	5	—	—
Fraud & Forgery								
Fraud by Deceit, Extortion, Forgery of Documents and Money	152	37	21	69	25	—	—	—
Fiscal								
Economic, Fiscal, Management	93	7	58	28	—	—	—	—
Traffic	142	6	105	31	—	—	—	—
Non-Payments								
Debts	666	—	610	56	—	—	—	—
Maintainance	333	—	330	3	—	—	—	—
Total	999	—	940	59	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3615	543	1714	1098	195	29	33	3
B/F Total (non-Jews)	1339	245	383	394	195	64	58	—
Total (Jews & non-Jews)	4954	788	2097	1492	390	93	91	3

TABLE No. 4
TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES COMMITTED DURING 1970
ACCORDING TO TYPE OF OFFENCE AND PERIOD OF IMPRISONMENT
(NON-JEWS)

Type of Offence	Total	Detainees	1-6 months	7 months to 3 years	4 to 10 years	Above 10 years	Life Imprisonment	Unlimited
Against Public Order National Security, Defence, Illegal Border Crossing	466	126	22	104	140	42	32	—
Against Administration of Lawful Authority	71	2	45	17	6	—	1	—
Total	537	128	67	121	146	42	33	—
Personal Injury Premeditated and Un- Premeditated Murder	99	25	3	6	18	22	25	—
Manslaughter, Attempted Murder	39	7	19	13	—	—	—	—
Assault	100	23	28	43	6	—	—	—
Narcotics, Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	238	55	50	62	24	22	25	—
Against Morality Rape, Offences toward Minors	24	7	2	11	4	—	—	—
Maintaining Brothels, In- desecrate Acts, Others	40	2	10	28	—	—	—	—
Total	64	9	12	39	4	—	—	—
Against Property Robbery and Attempted Robbery, Theft by Agent, Breaking and Entering, Others	274	48	80	128	18	—	—	—
Fraud & Forgery Fraud by Deceit, Extortion, Forgery of Documents and Money	28	2	7	17	2	—	—	—
Fiscal Economic, Fiscal, Management	35	2	24	8	1	—	—	—
Traffic	39	1	26	12	—	—	—	—
Non-Payments Debts	107	—	102	5	—	—	—	—
Maintainance	17	—	15	2	—	—	—	—
Total	124	—	117	7	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1339	245	383	394	195	64	58	—

TABLE No. 5
TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING 1970
ACCORDING TO TYPE OF OFFENCE, AGE GROUP (MEN/WOMEN)
(JEWS)

Type of Offence	Total	From Age 14 to 15	From Age 16 to 21	From Age 22 to 39	From Age 40 to 50 & Upwards	Men	Women
Against Public Order National Security, Defence, Illegal Border Crossing	13	—	3	9	1	13	—
Against Administration of Lawful Authority	248	8	91	110	39	216	32
Total	261	8	94	119	40	229	32
Personal Injury Premeditated and Un- Premeditated Murder, Manslaughter, Attempted Murder	89	2	10	57	20	88	1
Assault	178	2	48	101	27	169	9
Narcotics, Others	126	1	38	76	11	121	5
Total	393	5	96	234	58	378	15
Against Morality Rape, Offences toward Minors	35	—	9	24	2	35	—
Maintaining Brothels, In- desecrate Acts, Others	92	—	26	50	16	77	15
Total	127	—	35	74	18	112	15
Against Property Robbery and Attempted Robbery, Theft by Agent, Breaking and Entering, Others	870	19	499	285	67	849	21
Fraud & Forgery Fraud by Deceit, Extortion, Forgery of Documents and Money	113	—	10	72	31	110	3
Fiscal Economic, Fiscal, Management	82	—	9	26	47	78	4
Traffic	127	—	57	64	6	126	1
Non-Payments Debts	594	1	32	319	242	547	47
Maintainance	265	—	5	138	122	263	2
Total	859	1	37	457	364	810	49
TOTAL	2832	33	837	1331	631	2692	140
B/F Total (non Jews)	1054	11	318	602	123	1037	17
Total (Jews & non Jews)	3886	44	1155	1933	754	3729	157

TABLE No. 6
TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING 1970
ACCORDING TO TYPE OF OFFENCE, AGE GROUP (MEN/WOMEN)
(NON-JEWS)

Type of Offence	Total	From Age 14 to 15	From Age 16 to 21	From Age 22 to 29	From Age 40 to 50 & Upwards	Men	Women
Against Public Order							
National Security, Defence,	339	3	111	193	32	337	2
Illegal Border, Crossing							
Against Administration of	64	—	25	34	5	62	2
Lawful Authority							
Total	403	3	136	227	37	399	4
Personal Injury							
Premeditated and Un-	73	—	12	53	8	72	1
Premeditated Murder,	30	—	14	16	—	30	—
Man-slaughter, Attempted							
Murder	74	1	15	51	7	67	7
Assault							
Narcotics, Others							
Total	177	1	41	120	15	169	8
Against Morality							
Rape, Offences toward	17	1	4	12	—	17	—
Minors							
Maintaining Brothels, In-	37	—	6	22	9	35	2
desecrate Acts, Others							
Total	54	1	10	34	9	52	2
Against Property							
Robbery and Attempted							
Robbery, Theft by	216	6	99	99	12	215	1
Agent, Breaking and							
Entering, Others							
Fraud & Forgery							
Fraud by Deceit, Extortion,	26	—	5	16	5	26	—
Forgery of Documents							
and Money							
Fiscal							
Economic, Fiscal,	32	—	12	12	8	31	1
Management							
Traffic	33	—	11	20	2	33	—
Non-Payments							
Debts	98	—	3	62	33	97	1
Maintainance	15	—	1	12	2	15	—
Total	113	—	4	74	35	112	1
TOTAL	1054	11	318	602	123	1037	17

TABLE No. 7
TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES COMMITTED IN 1970
ACCORDING TO TYPE OF OFFENCE AND PERIOD OF IMPRISONMENT
(WOMEN)

Type of Offence	Total	Detainees	1-3 months	4-11 months	1-3 years	4-10 years	Over 10 years	Life Imprisonment
Against Public Order								
National Security, Defence								
Against Administration	31	8	5	10	7	—	1	—
of Lawful Authority								
Assault on Policemen &	29	10	7	10	2	—	—	—
Others								
Total	60	18	12	20	9	—	1	—
Personal Injury								
Premeditated and Un-	4	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
premeditated Murder,								
attempted murder								
Assault	11	1	6	4	—	—	—	—
Narcotics & others	26	14	2	4	6	—	—	—
Total	41	18	7	8	6	1	—	—
Against Morality								
Rape etc.	19	1	7	8	3	—	—	—
Against Property								
Robbery etc.	29	7	5	10	7	—	—	—
Fraud & Forgery								
Fraud by Deceit, Extortion								
Forgery of Documents	4	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
and Money								
Fiscal								
Economic, Fiscal,	6	—	1	4	1	—	—	—
Management								
Traffic	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Non-Payments								
Debts and Maintainance	52	—	24	28	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	212	45	57	80	28	1	1	—

TABLE No. 8
TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES COMMITTED IN 1970
ACCORDING TO TYPE OF OFFENCE AND PERIOD OF IMPRISONMENT
(JUVENILES UP TO 21)

Type of Offence	Total	Detainees	1-3 months	4-11 months	1-3 years	4-10 years	Over 10 years	Life Imprisonment	Unlimited
Against Public Order									
National Security, Defence, Illegal Border Crossing	42	1	15	17	7	2	--	--	--
Against Administration of Lawful Authority	86	17	16	36	16	--	--	--	1
Total	128	18	31	53	23	2	--	--	1
Personal Injury									
Premeditated and Unpremeditated Murder, Manslaughter, Attempted Murder	18	8	--	--	2	5	2	1	--
Assault	70	15	19	29	5	1	--	--	1
Narcotics and Others	56	15	6	24	11	--	--	--	--
Total	144	38	25	53	18	6	2	1	1
Against Morality									
Rape, Offences toward Minors	24	15	--	--	8	1	--	--	--
Maintaining Brothels, and Others	39	11	2	10	14	2	--	--	--
Total	63	26	2	10	22	3	--	--	--
Against Property									
Robbery and Attempted Robbery, Theft by Agent, Breaking and Entering, Others	736	213	71	143	270	39	--	--	--
Fraud & Forgery									
Fraud by Deceit, Extortion, Forgery of Documents and Money	14	4	--	4	5	1	--	--	--
Fiscal									
Economic, Fiscal, Management	10	1	7	1	1	--	--	--	--
Traffic	63	4	30	21	8	--	--	--	--
Non-Payments									
Debts and Maintenance	39	--	28	11	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	1197	304	194	296	347	51	2	1	2

OBSERVATION AND CLASSIFICATION CENTER

Every new prisoner undergoes observation and tests at the Classification Center from which he is transferred to his assigned prison. Since 1962 the Center has been affiliated to Massiyahu prison camp which provides its manpower, administrative services, supplies and equipment.

The Center is accommodated in a concrete structure of 48 bunks, surrounded by barbed wire and a guard post.

Population

Owing to the limited number of beds in the Center and to its security shortcomings, many new inmates are transferred directly to the units where they undergo regular classification procedure.

The following groups of prisoners are transferred directly to the various units:

1. Prisoners sentenced to terms of up to 3 months are sent to Massiyahu or Damon prisons.
2. Prisoners sentenced to terms of 5 years or more are transferred directly to Ramleh prison for security reasons.
3. Juveniles between the ages of 14-20 are sent either to Tel-Mond (Jewish) or to Damon prison (the Minorities).
4. Women prisoners are sent to Neveh Tirza prison.

Classification Procedure

The prisoners remain in the Center from two to four weeks. During this period they undergo medical and social examinations and if necessary psychological and psychiatric tests. Also, their conduct and adaptability to prison life is constantly observed. Every inmate is interviewed by the Center's social worker who assesses him in writing. The report refers to the prisoner's family and social background; his previous employment, criminal record, personal and emotional problems as well as suggested rehabilitation after release. For further information, the social worker applies to the probation and welfare officers or others who had treated the inmate in the past. A detailed report is made for recidivist prisoners concerning their conduct in between their prison terms.

RAMLEH PRISON

A prisoner whose behavior indicates emotional disturbances, is directed to a psychologist or a psychiatrist. In certain cases he may be hospitalized in the psychiatric ward for further observation. Upon completion of all tests, the prisoner appears before a Classification Board consisting of the Governor of Massiyahu prison who acts as chairman, a general physician, a psychiatrist and the Director and social workers of the Center.

The Board's recommendations are based on the material submitted as well as on the general impression made by the prisoner in person. In recommending the prisoner to a specific unit, the Board takes into consideration the prisoner's criminal past, his personality and individual problems. After the Board's findings and recommendations are approved by the Commissioner, the prisoner is then transferred with his files to his respective unit.

Summary

Since the accommodation capacity of the Center is limited, and since it is not possible for security reasons to keep prisoners there for long periods, not all new prisoners go through the Center after being sentenced. In future we plan to establish a large enough Classification Center which will absorb all new prisoners and will be equipped for better observation.

We hope to increase the number of trained staff in the Center with additional social workers, a vocational counsellor and a psychologist.

The prison ranks as a maximum security institution intended for long-term prisoners, lifers and dangerous offenders against national security.

The prison regime is very strict and constant supervision is kept over all inmates at all hours.

This unit houses the Central Hospital and the Psychiatric ward which serve all prisons in the country.

Security System

The prison's security measures are at present inadequate in that the unit is fenced off by barbed wire only with no surrounding fortified wall; the building itself does not meet security requirements either. At this stage, the place is surrounded by fortified watchtowers manned by armed guards. Strict watch is also kept within the building. These shortcomings demand constant maximum alertness. It should be noted, however, that an appropriate fund has already been approved for a fortified concrete wall, the erection of which will commence in 1971.

At times of emergency, the Police Force and Army Units are always ready to extend their cooperation and assistance.



Living quarters at Ramleh prison

Population

The prison accommodates an average of 600 inmates per day. Their different ethnic groups and social and family backgrounds account for the diverse nature of their offences.

Prisoners are grouped as follows:

1. Prisoners convicted to long terms and life sentences for murder, manslaughter and offences against national security.
2. Prisoners convicted to terms of 5 years and more for lesser criminal offences such as robbery, burglary, rape and personal injuries.
3. Prisoners from other units transferred to Ramleh for short periods to undergo medical treatment or tests in the local hospital or those summoned to appear in court.
(Ramleh prison serves as central camp to prisoners of all units who are to report for court procedure).
4. Detainees up to the age of 20 awaiting court procedure.
5. Infiltrators and Arab minorities guilty of security offences.
6. Prisoners hospitalized or assigned to the Psychiatric ward located at Ramleh.

Each of these groups is separately housed to allow minimum contact with other prisoners.

Tireless efforts are made by the management to provide adequate housing facilities for long-term prisoners. It should be noted that the number of prisoners in the unit exceeds its capacity which results in highly crowded quarters.

Treatment of Inmates

New arrivals report before a Reception Board. Once every fortnight the Prison Governor interviews all inmates; in exceptional cases however, he would consent to see prisoners more frequently.

Prisoners sentenced to long terms generally reach the prison camp in a state of high emotional tension and mental depression. In such cases the staff shows maximum understanding in order to facilitate their adjustment to the prison's regulations.

Personal individual treatment is given to every inmate by the resident social worker who also serves as contact between him and his family.

The social workers conduct 4 teams for group therapy. The teams meet once a week; inmates' families are at times encouraged to attend such meetings.

Prisoners' Rights

Visits: Inmates may receive a family visit once a fortnight; such visits are always under a warder's supervision.

Correspondence: Inmates are entitled to receive and send two letters a month.

Leave: In cases of family events of extraordinary nature or for reasons of rehabilitation, the Governor would recommend before the Commissioner the grant of special home leave for periods of up to 96 hours. Most prisoners leave camp unguarded. Under exceptional circumstances even a prisoner guilty of offences against national security may be granted leave but in such a case it would be limited to a few hours and he would be closely watched while on parole.

Discipline

Despite the overcrowded conditions in the prison and the inmates' tense emotional state in view of their long term sentences, adequate disciplinary measures are successfully maintained in this unit.

Disciplinary offences are classified as follows:

1. Minor offences such as quarrels among inmates; single cases of work evasion; disobeying orders, etc.
2. Recurring offences such as assaults on other inmates; recurring cases of work evasion, etc.
3. Serious offences such as personal injuries to inmates; attempted assaults on personnel; smuggling in of drugs, etc.

25 such cases were reported this year; all offenders were brought before a local disciplinary court and punished accordingly.

Occupation and Vocational Training

Within our limited possibilities, we managed to provide occupation and training for all physically and mentally fit inmates. They are employed as follows:

Printing Press — a branch of the government printer in the prison employs 45 inmates who are trained in the printing trade as a prospective occupation after their release.

Some inmates are assigned to workshops in carpentry, shoemaking and tailoring all of which service the prisons, the police and the army units.

Others are employed in services such as laundry, cooking and cleaning.

Education, Culture, Entertainment and Sports

The prison's education officer conducts various activities within the prison and makes every effort to encourage in inmates, sentenced to long terms, the interest in specific fields such as music, finding a hobby, etc.

Voluntary teachers and instructors from outside extend their assistance to the schooling system within the prison teaching Hebrew, Arabic, English and Arithmetic.

Many inmates study on their own; some 15 of them by means of correspondence courses.

There are also groups for music, bible study, chess games etc. Feature films and documentaries are screened regularly. In addition, lectures on various subjects are delivered by external speakers.

The Prison's sports ground serves for physical training, football and volley-ball. An inter-prison sports event is held at Ramleh each year.

The unit's recreation room is well equipped with TV sets, radio and a variety of indoor games. The adjoining library contains books, periodicals and magazines.

Religion

The prison authority attends to all needs of the religiously observant inmate, Jew, Moslem or Christian.



An inmates' music band at the opening ceremony of the new recreation room



Representatives of the various prisons at a sports meeting

Staff

The prison numbers 438 employees. The management deals with the absorption of the employee in the unit, allocates him to an appropriate post and enables him to participate in extended study courses.

Most of the staff is employed in security positions, guard duties and supervision over prisoners. They work in 24 hour shifts on duty and 48 hours off. Their work is extremely strenuous as members must be on constant alert, yet show thoughtfulness and understanding to prisoners who are at times aggressive and embittered. It should be noted that many members of the staff reveal a sense of responsibility and conscientiousness in performing their duty thus contributing their share to the proper functioning of this institution.

Summary

Of all prisons in the country, Ramleh is a first degree maximum security prison. The most difficult and problematic prisoners are housed within its walls.

We are faced here with inadequate means and equipment to tend properly to the prisoner. The prison building is old and does not satisfy the requirements, either as a security institution or as living quarters for prisoners sentenced to

long terms. There is also a shortage of professional staff to tend to the welfare of the inmates.

In the course of the years, many of the prisoners who completed their long terms (ten or more years) have been released. Some acquired a more positive approach towards their families and society, and upon release they managed to rebuild their life successfully and integrate in the ranks of useful citizens.

IMPRESSIONS OF VISITORS TO THE RAMLEH PRISON

"Every visit to an Israeli prison proves to me once more how liberal can Jewish warders be in their treatment of those who come to kill them. This may be one of our secret powers of victory".

Z. Schiff
"Ha'aretz" newspaper
28.7.70

"Members of the legal unit of the Army Central Command were very much impressed by the exemplary order and cleanliness, the humane approach to inmates and the security system in the prison. They thank the Director and his staff for the opportunity to learn from their experience".

Dr. A. Shaham (Lt. Colonel)
13.11.70

A committee of Welfare Organizations, Women's League and the Arab Chamber of Commerce from East Jerusalem visited the administrative detainees in Ramleh Prison.

"We found the prisoners in sound health; the housing facilities on that day clean and the food satisfactory. We also saw many families visiting prisoners".

19.12.70

"After visiting the prison and inspecting arrangements there, as well as speaking to prisoners, I wish to stress once more the hard and responsible work done by the staff -- efficiently and devotedly, in spite of the difficult conditions".

B. Keshet
Deputy Knesset Speaker
1.12.70

SHATTAH PRISON

The Shattah Prison is a full security closed institution, accommodating recidivist offenders sentenced to terms of up to five years.

The prison is run under strict disciplinary measures.

Security System

The prison yard is surrounded by a concrete wall guarded by armed personnel, and additional unarmed guards are stationed inside the prison bounds to supervise order and security.

Population

The number of inmates housed in this unit has increased during the past year to 330 per day, the prisoners being recommended by the Classification Board. The population comprises mostly habitual offenders, both Jews and minority Arabs, imprisoned for minor criminal offences such as drugs, pimping and property felonies to terms of up to five years.

The prisoners are mostly a problematic low human element, living on the edge of society, and leading a dubious way of life. From time to time they are caught committing an offence, and are often imprisoned. A considerable percentage of them is addicted to drugs and diagnosed as psychopathic and mentally disturbed.

The management and personnel keep a close watch on the personal and social behaviour of the inmates, and those who reveal a homosexual tendency or appear quarrelsome are separated from the rest. It should be noted that there are tense and hostile relations amongst a certain section of the prisoners, arising from conflicts and informings in underground circles.

Discipline

The level of discipline is quite satisfactory. 96 inmates were found guilty during the past year of various disciplinary offences, including disobedience, evasion of work, uncleanness etc, and were punished accordingly.

Prisoners and their friends make repeated attempts to smuggle drugs into the prison, mainly into the workshop area, which is left unguarded at night. We are aware of this problem, and try to overcome it by conducting sudden searches, and by keeping a watch on suspected inmates. However, we are not always successful in discovering the drugs and the persons responsible for the smuggling. Inmates caught smuggling or using drugs are turned over to the Police, where a criminal file against them is opened.



A shoemaking course at Shattah Prison

Rights

The rights of inmates regarding leave, family visits and correspondence are similar to those maintained at the Ramleh Prison.

Occupation

All inmates are employed in one way or another. About 100 of them are occupied in workshops for weaving, shoemaking, carpentry, locksmithery, tailoring and crafts.

Others work in agriculture, building, services and production fields.

We wish to stress that although most inmates have no work habits, they do work regularly at the prison.

Education, Culture, Sport and Entertainment

The unit's education officer is assisted by volunteers from neighboring kibbutzim in organizing activities for the prisoners.

External teachers come to teach Hebrew and arithmetic.

External instructors conduct classes of bible study, drama, chess and table tennis. The unit's recreation room has a T.V. set and radio, with a library nearby.

Once a week there is a film show. Prisoners listen to the radio daily, and watch T.V. The Information Center conducts lectures on subjects of interest to the prison population.

Staff

The unit employs 96 personnel, according to the following division:

Command — 3

Security — 67

Administration — 24

Social Workers — 2

Members of staff were sent to special courses held by the training center of the Prison Service, and specific training was given by the unit itself.

Summary

The Shattah Prison accommodates habitual delinquents, a high percentage of whom comprises drug addicts, psychopaths and mentally disturbed.

The institution's personnel must be constantly on the alert in order to maintain order and discipline, and supervise inmates' conduct.

Rehabilitation of released prisoners of this institution is rather problematic, since most have no family, home or place of employment, and no financial means.

In view of their criminal past and their limitations, volunteer associations feel incompetent to deal with most of these prisoners. It is, therefore, up to the prison management and the social workers to do their utmost to help inmates find accommodation and some source of income after their release. However, the means available are limited, and, therefore, many prisoners remain without any rehabilitation arrangements upon discharge.

IMPRESSIONS OF VISITORS TO SHATTAH PRISON

"It is my first visit to this institution, and I am impressed with the serious and positive approach to all problems arising in prison. I hope to come again soon and broaden my acquaintance with the prison and its staff".

Gabriel Bach
State Attorney
7.12.70

DAMON PRISON

Damon Prison is a closed institution of medium security, intended for Jewish and Arab-minority prisoners sentenced to terms of medium length.

It is situated in the Carmel woods, near Kibbutz Beit Oren.

Security System

The prison yard is surrounded by a double barbed wire fence on three sides, and a concrete wall on the east, separating the prison from the main road. There are four manned watchtowers around the fence and wall, and the area is illuminated at night.

Population

The daily count in prison is approximately 325 inmates, composed of several varied groups:

1. Adult Jews and non-Jews sentenced for medium terms and transferred to this institution by the Classification Center. They were not sent to semi-open camps because of their criminal record or use of drugs.
2. Prisoners sentenced for short terms, mainly from the north region, transferred directly to this unit.
3. Young detainees and prisoners under 20, of the Arab minorities, sent directly to this prison for minor offences.
4. Prisoners guilty of drug usage -- mainly young foreigners from good homes -- transferred from the Classification Center.
5. Prisoners transferred from a semi-open camp.
6. Prisoners transferred from a closed institution.

The inmates are classified in prison according to their personality and background, and the various groups are housed in separate wings. The type of discipline, living quarters and security supervision varies from group to group, according to the nature of its population. Thus, prisoners who form a security or disciplinary problem are accommodated under closed-prison conditions, while others are not.

The young Arab inmates were transferred from Tel Mond due to overcrowding, and we hope to create for them soon conditions similar to those in the prison for juveniles.

Inmates' Rights

Inmates' rights regarding correspondence, family visits, home leaves, etc. correspond to the regulations of closed institutions.

Occupation

100 inmates are employed in a printing press and a book-binding shop working for the Service and other government offices. Other prisoners are employed in masonry, agriculture, production work and the services.

Education, Culture, Sport and Entertainment

External instructors conduct courses on various subjects, each with the participation of 15 inmates. There are weekly film shows, and occasional lectures.

Staff

The unit employs 102 personnel, 78 of them occupied in security.

A club and canteen were opened this year for the staff, but few can enjoy their facilities due to the load of work.



A carpentry course at Damon Prison

Summary

Since this institution accommodates prisoners of varied backgrounds, each group is kept under separate security conditions and receives different treatment. Most Arab prisoners return after release to their families and villages. The Jewish prisoners encounter graver rehabilitation problems, and we are assisted by outside organizations to help them overcome these difficulties.

IMPRESSIONS OF VISITORS TO DAMON PRISON

"I am most impressed with the positive spirit prevailing in this institution".

E. Rimalt, M.K.
14.1.70

MASSIYAHU PRISON CAMP

The prison ranks as a minimum security institution whose population enjoys liberal semi-open camp conditions and many privileges denied to other units of higher security ranking.

The unit is enclosed by a low barbed wire fence where the inmates enjoy a relative freedom of movement. Security and order are based on the inmate's self-discipline. Massiyahu camp admits only prisoners who pose no security problems and who are likely not to abuse the camp's liberal conditions.

Ever since its establishment in 1952, thousands of prisoners have been accommodated in this unit, but only singular cases could not adapt themselves to its character and had to be transferred to other prisons.

Population

Inmates are either assigned to this camp by the classification board or are transferred to it from other closed prisons after being recommended for good conduct. In both instances the Commissioner's approval is required.

The population of Massiyahu comprises the following groups:

- a. White collar prisoners convicted for fraud and embezzlement mostly for the first time; these differ from other prisoners by their higher education and social standing, who prior to their conviction, had led a normal and decent life. In view of their background, this involvement in crime and subsequent prison sentence, seriously affects their emotional state and their family and social positions. During the initial period of their imprisonment they suffer an emotional crisis and only gradually do they recover and begin to plan their future rehabilitation and return to society.
- b. Prisoners committed for assault and property offences mainly for the first time; most are on the verge of a criminal career, but while in custody take stock of themselves and when released, some succeed in quitting the life of crime.
- c. Prisoners convicted for murder, manslaughter or other grave felonies who were transferred from closed units and to whom the open camp conditions signify the last stages towards their release and rehabilitation.

Treatment

Inmates admitted to this camp are brought before a reception board comprising the management, social workers and instructors. The board

outlines a plan of therapy which deals with the prisoner's personal rehabilitation problems and keeps a close watch over his conduct during the period of his imprisonment.

All psychological and psychiatric cases are dealt with by the professional staff of the psychiatric department.

During the past year three group-therapy teams, conducted by a social worker, held weekly meetings to discuss the inmates' problems in and out of prison.

Inmates Rights

Family visits are permitted once a week in the unsupervised visitors' room.

Most of the inmates are granted home leave of 24-72 hours every few months.

Discipline

In view of this selective population whose conduct is fairly satisfactory, the atmosphere prevailing in the unit is pleasant and disciplined. In the last two years, however, several attempts of drug smuggling were made by prisoners aided by friends outside. These cases were severely punished and the prisoners concerned transferred to closed prisons.



Prisoners copying books in braille script.

Occupation

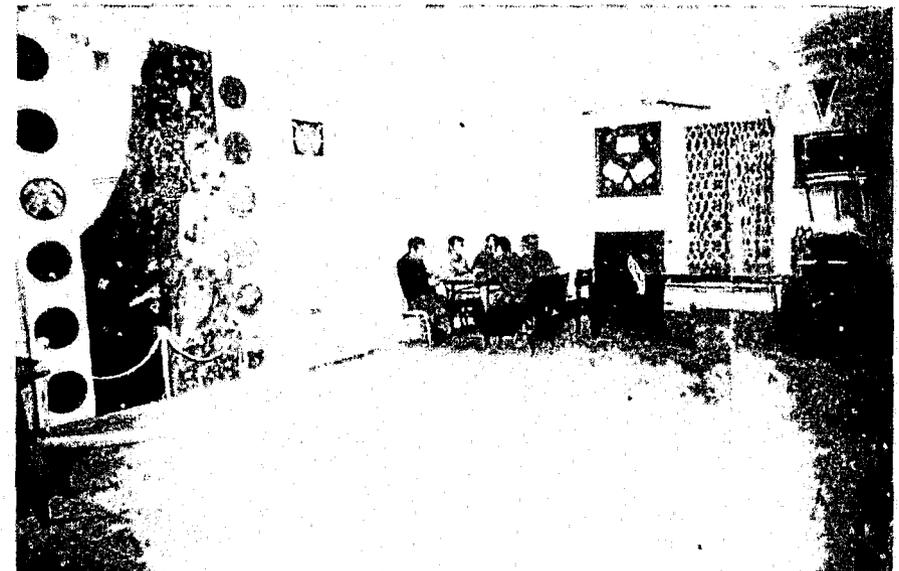
The Ministry of Labor conducts three training courses in carpentry, tailoring and hair-dressing. All other inmates are occupied in masonry, agriculture, copying books in braille script, sewing mail-bags, kitchen chores, laundry and cleaning.

A group of six inmates accompanied by a warder leaves every week for kibbutz Sha'ar Ha'golan to help mainly on the banana plantations; after working hours they may move freely in the kibbutz ground and participate in its cultural and entertainment activities. In view of this rather successful effort, we intend to extend further help to other kibbutzim next year.

Education, Culture, Sport and Entertainment

During the afternoon hours, various educational and cultural circles are held in the unit; these are partly conducted by teachers and lecturers from outside; some inmates study on their own by means of correspondence courses while others may watch television programs. The local library offers books in several languages, magazines and newspapers.

Fourteen lectures were delivered this year by the Information Ministry. Several entertainers from outside performed before the inmates in camp.



The Massiyahu Prison recreation hall

Camp "B"

An additional smaller unit is attached to Massiyahu prison and houses approximately 150 inmates sentenced to terms of up to 3 months, under conditions prevailing in closed prisons.

Summary

Experience has shown that a semi-open prison with relatively easy and liberal conditions, encourages inmates to prove their trustworthiness, and indeed, many discharged men have succeeded in their rehabilitation.

IMPRESSIONS OF VISITORS TO MASSIYAHU PRISON

"We were pleased to see the sincere efforts made towards the rehabilitation of an offender who went astray and was trapped by crime. We congratulate the Prison Governor and his staff who devote themselves to the recovery of the weak in society".

M. Surkis
Chairman, Knesset Internal Affairs
Committee
17.6.70

"One of the distinguishing marks of civilization is that society is able to treat criminals as human beings, in the hope and trust that they may return to this society. We have witnessed this trust during our visit here, and thank you very much for making this possible".

Group from "Hassneh" Company
30.8.70

"It was an outstanding experience for us to meet such a humane approach and witness the relatively free atmosphere in your institution".

Probation officers
6.2.69
Miriam Reich
Haya Delach
Dorit Yerushalmi
— Sasson

TEL MOND PRISON

The prison is designed for juvenile delinquents and keeps custody of youths between the age of 14 to 20.

As this unit is overcrowded, detainees from the minorities were transferred, towards the end of this year, to Damon prison where they are housed in a separate wing.

This being a prison for young inmates, its main purpose is education and rehabilitation. The aim of the institution is to impart to them basic moral standards and social habits, instruct them in elementary studies and teach them a trade to help them reform and adjust to society upon their release. Extensive outside assistance is given by the Ministries of Labor and Education. We also keep in close contact with the Association for the Rehabilitation of the Prisoner and other volunteer bodies.

Security

This unit ranks as a second degree security prison. Difficult prisoners and dangerous security offenders are confined within a surrounding concrete wall under full and constant supervision.

Non-dangerous elements with proven good behavior enjoy more freedom in a semi-open camp where supervision is less strict.

Others still are accommodated in a camp where emphasis is put on self discipline.

Inmates

The daily prisoners chart indicates 300 inmates. Approximately 85% were guilty of property offences, thefts and burglary; others were convicted for violence, sex offences, etc. These youths constitute a problematic and neglected human element. The overwhelming majority had committed offences in the past; some were on probation and many served terms in reform schools and institutions for juvenile delinquents.

These young inmates are sentenced to prison camps when all earlier endeavors of treatment had failed. In many cases they have the common background of primitive or broken homes lacking education or any guidance. They grew up on city sidewalks starting their criminal career of thefts, drug habits and homosexual practices while mere children.

Treatment

As a result of this way of life, these young criminals arrive at prison in a state of utter neglect, being unaccustomed to living within an organized framework and having no habits of work, learning or discipline.

Having failed in schools or other reform institutions, they acquired a hostile attitude toward society's representatives such as teachers, social workers or instructors. Thus, upon arrival they show complete apathy toward their new environment and still make attempts to continue their previous habits of drug taking, homosexuality and gambling.

Although this task is long and tedious, the staff shows maximum thoughtfulness and patience in order to lead these inmates to an organized and disciplined way of life.

During the initial stages in prison, all inmates are kept in close custody. They undergo the usual preliminary procedure of medical, social and psychiatric tests while their behavior is being observed. Then they are brought before a Classification Committee which determines according to the inmates' characters and personal problems, their placement in the prison, their social treatment and future rehabilitation. This Committee serves also to determine the prisoner's transfer to a more advanced-level group.

Prisoners whose conduct in the unit is satisfactory are transferred to a more advanced-level group and are housed in living quarters the conditions of which are similar to those prevailing in a youth camp. They themselves are responsible for the maintenance of order and discipline in these quarters. They enjoy privileges such as weekly visits, home leave granted every few months, and in most cases their release is recommended after serving 2/3 of their term.

An intensive social life is conducted in the unit; this comprises social activities, education, sports and entertainment. Being a member of the advanced group represents an important achievement which increases their self confidence and constitutes an important step toward their integration into society. It is our aim and purpose to encourage these youths to become part of the advanced group.

15% of inmates, however, remain throughout their confinement in the closed-in camps as they fail to satisfy the requirements. In certain instances inmates are returned to the lower groups for misconduct or disciplinary offences.

Boys between the ages of 14 to 16 are kept in separate custody to avoid contact with older inmates and to enable us to deal with them according to

their age and needs. Social workers treat each inmate individually and keep in close contact with their families and with the welfare officer who had taken care of them in the past and who will continue his assistance upon their release.

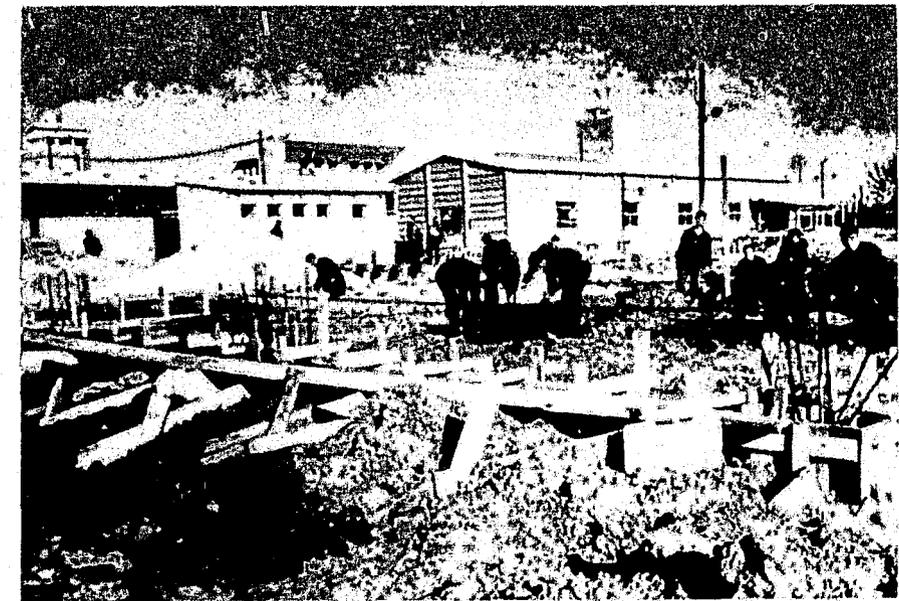
Discipline

Violations of discipline are frequent, some of which are grave due to the inmates' social background, deplorable habits and young age.

Offenders stand disciplinary trial and are punished accordingly. Cases of personal injuries or homosexual practices are dealt with by the Police.

Occupation and Vocational Training

Vocational guidance is conducted by the Ministry of Labor. Among the permanent courses in the unit are locksmithery, mechanics, carpentry, plumbing, cooking, tailoring, masonry and more. Over half of the inmates attend these vocational courses which last one year. At the end of the course, the inmate is examined in accordance with the Ministry of Labor's official requirements. Graduates receive certificates issued by the Ministry of Labor. If an inmate is released prior to the completion of his course, he may terminate his training under the Ministry of Labor's conducted courses outside the prison. Most inmates integrate well into these courses and manage to acquire a useful



Young inmates building new premises in the prison

trade. Those who do not participate due to their short sentences or emotional or physical inaptitude, are assigned to work in masonry, book-binding, maintenance, services, etc.

Schooling System

A 14-grade school at diverse levels functions at this prison with the co-operation of the Ministry of Education. 4 grades are exclusively maintained for illiterates. Attendance in the school which is held 4 times a week throughout the year, is compulsory.

Most inmates are at first indifferent to such studies and it rests entirely upon the teacher to encourage their interest. Those with satisfactory achievements receive the Elementary School Certificate of the Ministry of Education and may continue their studies in prison.

Educational Activities, Culture, Sports and Entertainment

Intensive activity is encouraged in these fields in order to keep the young inmates occupied during their time of leisure, to provide for them much needed social life and divert their stored-up energy to positive channels.

Basketball, volleyball and physical training are held in the unit's sports ground. Matches between inmates' groups and outside youth teams also take place in the unit.

Sports and GADNA (pre-military training groups) activities play an important part in the training of these young inmates towards discipline and social habits. The GADNA gives them a feeling of integration with the youth of the country and a sense of national identity.

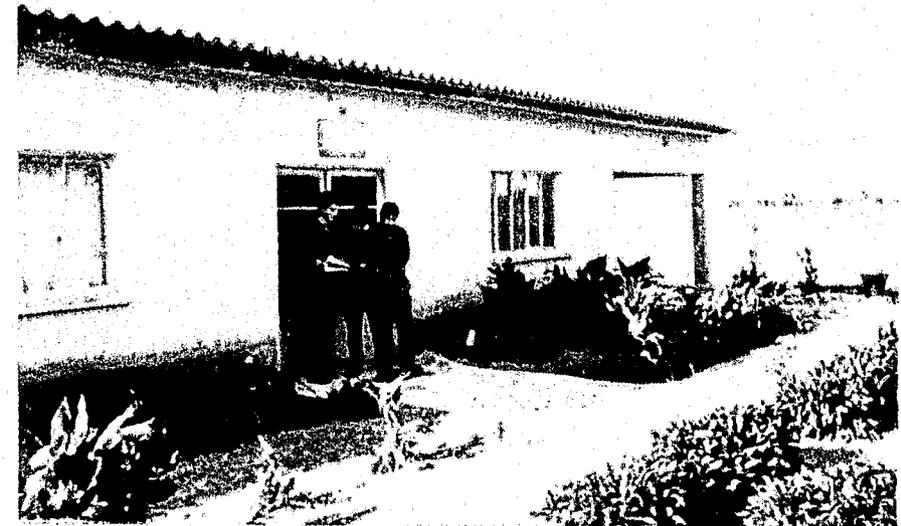
Various lectures on subjects of general interest were held for these young inmates throughout the year. They enjoy regular performances of volunteer entertainment groups, TV shows and weekly screening of films. Regular social gatherings are held in the unit for discussions, quiz games etc.

On Saturdays and holidays parties are organized to which youth groups from the immediate vicinity are invited in order to encourage contact between the prisoners and young boys from outside.

Inmates attending geography and history classes were taken on two guided trips to Jerusalem.

Staff

The staff consists of 136 members -- 114 belonging to the Prison Service, 11 of them are professional instructors sponsored by the Ministry of Labor and 11 teachers are from the Ministry of Education.



A recreation club at Tel-Mond

87 of the staff personnel hold security posts, while the others are assigned to rehabilitation, education, medical treatment, clerical work and the services. However, there is no clearly cut division between the functions of professional and security staff, since the latter would whenever necessary also assist in caring for the prisoner.

Once a month a general staff meeting is held to discuss problems of the institution's policy and the contact between staff and prisoner.

Summary

In directing a prison for juvenile delinquents, we encounter many difficulties which arise from the problematic character of the prisoner, as well as the inadequate means at our disposal as far as living quarters and the lack of manpower are concerned.

The educational character of this institution makes it necessary for the administration to provide special training for its staff members. The object of the training is to enable them to acquire an approach conforming with the institution's character and aim.

IMPRESSIONS OF VISITORS TO TEL MOND PRISON

"We are very impressed with the activity and preparation of inmates towards a life of work and production. We hope to co-operate with you and absorb these young people in the army, helping to accept them as creative citizens"

Col. H. Yaacobi
(for group of army officers)
14.6.70

"I was most impressed with my visit to Tel Mond Prison. The inmates seem to be very happy and will benefit from the many trades they can learn. The Woodwork Department was most impressive. Having been to many prisons in Europe and the U.S.A. and Japan I would say that Tel Mond Prison can be rather as a fine example to all other prisons I have visited. May progress continue".

Mr. Beljaans
Rotherwich, Hts.
England.
16.8.70

NEVEH TIRZA PRISON

This is the only penal institution for women in Israel. The unit absorbs all women prisoners and all women detainees awaiting trial.

The prison's population consists of women of all ages, from the age of 14, who have been sentenced for diverse offences to various terms of imprisonment.

The prison buildings comprise two one-storey houses each containing 35 beds, a classification center and an office.

Security

This prison ranks as a first degree security institution as among its inmates are offenders against national security as well as prisoners sentenced to long terms and life imprisonment.

The prison yard is enclosed by a concrete wall over which there is barbed wire. Three manned watchtowers keep constant watch over the unit. The adjoining Ramleh Prison is responsible for the security in the area and provides if necessary supplementary personnel.



Living quarters at the women's Prison

Inmates

The unit accommodates an average of 50 inmates a day which at times reaches 65.

The diverse nature of the prison population is as follows:

1. Young prisoners from the age of 14 to 20. Some sentenced for escaping from reform institutions and others for prostitution, vagrancy, theft and narcotics
2. Older prisoners who are over 20 years of age sentenced to various terms according to the gravity of their offences. This includes life imprisonment for murder and other felonies.
3. Security offenders from the Administered Areas guilty of sabotage against the State — 5 of them sentenced to life.
4. Prisoners of foreign nationality — Canadian, Swedish and American guilty of smuggling, using or trading in drugs.
5. Detainees awaiting trial.

Prisoners guilty of criminal offences mainly represent a low human element; they come from primitive or broken homes and at a young age reach the street acquiring habits of prostitution, use of drugs, etc. Many of them have a record of previous offences, several had been in reform schools or on probation and others sentenced to prison terms before.

As a result of this way of life, they reach the prison in deteriorated physical and emotional condition with a load of complex personal problems. Some of the women leave behind young children scattered in various institutions or foster homes. Others enter prison in their pregnancy, — in many cases out of wedlock, and some give birth while serving their terms. At times, we are confronted by nursing mothers who, because of lack of adequate quarters, are accommodated with other prisoners.

Many of the inmates are drug addicts who undergo a withdrawal crisis on entering prison.

The most difficult elements are the emotionally disturbed who suffer from depressions, impulsive outbreaks and at times attempt self injury. In many cases we are compelled to transfer these to mental institutions. Unfortunately, however, the process of such a transfer is slow and lengthy.

Treatment of Inmates

During the initial stages, the inmates are accommodated in the classification center where they undergo basic medical tests and social interviews. Anyone found to carry contagious diseases is isolated and treated accordingly.

The unit's social worker keeps a record of each woman to enable proper treatment of her emotional and other problems, while at the same time keeping close contact with welfare organizations in order to deal with her family problems outside the prison.

From the center they are transferred to their living quarters where they are expected to adjust to prison life, adhere to its regulations, take part in the unit's functions and keep personal cleanliness, discipline and self-restraint. To some of the women the process of adaptation is extremely difficult as it demands strict self-discipline and at times involves a drug-withdrawal crisis.

Most inmates manage to overcome the initial difficulties after which they adjust to prison life, perform their duties and accept disciplinary framework. Towards the end of their term, some are confronted with yet another crisis — the fear of facing society and its challenges.

Inmates Rights

Inmates are entitled to receive and send two letters a month.

Family and friends may visit prisoners once a fortnight. Close watch is kept on visitors of inmates convicted for prostitution. Admission is refused to pimps in order to prevent contact between them and their prostitutes.

Many of the prisoners receive no visitors at all as their families severed relations with them after their conviction. The resident social worker does her utmost to renew such relations and to encourage the much desired family visits.

Leave

Leave to prisoners is recommended only in exceptional cases of family events or for the purpose of future rehabilitation.

Discipline

It has been our policy to maintain a tranquil atmosphere in the unit so as to induce the inmates to disciplined behavior motivated by understanding rather than by compulsion. The management and staff are personally acquainted with each inmate and her problems; they assist her in adjusting to prison life and in her future integration into society.

It should be noted that although the staff makes every effort to be lenient with the inmates, there are cases of impulsive outbursts and violation of discipline which are taken care of accordingly.

Occupation

All inmates are required to work 8 hours a day in the following placements:

1. **Agriculture:** vegetable growing and gardening.
2. **Sewing:** a sewing course is conducted by a woman instructor from the Ministry of Labor.
3. **Services:** A relatively high number of inmates service the unit. They do kitchen work and general cleaning.
4. **Production work:** this branch produces plastic bags, office folders etc.

Education, Culture, Sports and Entertainment

The unit conducts various activities in these fields in order to raise the inmates' standards and cultivate their tastes.

The Ministry of Education cooperates by providing a full-time teacher and several instructors for the various activities.

Before attending school, inmates are classified according to their standards. A great many of them are illiterate and are assigned to preliminary classes. School is taught in the mornings. Each grade has a limited number of pupils,



Women inmates gardening

where progress is individual. Many cultural activities such as sports games, folk dancing and a dramatic circle are held in the afternoons. The plays put on by the dramatic group have drawn the interest of the inmates who find in them an opportunity for self expression.

In the evenings they may watch TV programs and listen to the radio. On holidays they may hold parties to which guests from the outside are invited. These visitors show much interest in the institution and its inmates and on many occasions give of their time to assist and advise the unit in many ways.

Staff

The staff numbers 40 personnel. Since this unit employs women, characteristic problems such as pregnancy, sick children, etc. must be taken into consideration when preparing the work-schedule. Regular staff meetings are held in the unit where daily work problems and the treatment of difficult cases are discussed.

Sometimes, lectures on subjects of general interest are delivered by the Services' senior staff members.

Summary

Administration of a prison for women poses specific problems characteristic to the particular needs of an institution of this nature.

The majority of this unit's population is made up of very difficult human material. The management and staff make sustained efforts to treat the woman prisoner with compassion and understanding, while at the same time adhering to the unit's disciplinary procedure.

Most prisoners improve their conduct and their physical and emotional condition during their stay in prison, acquire habits of cleanliness and work, and learn to read and write.

However, since upon discharge they face numerous problems which they cannot overcome alone, and since there is no actual follow-up treatment to assist their rehabilitation, many of the women do not stand the test and return to prison.

IMPRESSIONS OF VISITORS TO NEVEH TIRZA PRISON

"It is my pleasure, after a visit to this prison, to congratulate the Governor and her staff on their devoted efforts to help the inmates rehabilitate.

I was impressed by the positive attitude towards the security offenders, and hope and believe that these seeds of understanding will bear fruit".

S. Hillel
Minister of Police
5.3.70

"I visited the prison today without prior notice — the Governor gave me a full and comprehensive explanation and a tour of the unit. Cleanliness was most satisfactory, the food good, and the prisoners seemed on the whole satisfied in a pleasant atmosphere.

Dr. Zeltner
President of Tel Aviv District Court
10.11.70

"I made an official call today to the prison, and was favourably impressed by the many recent changes introduced — including new wings and spare-time hobby courses.

My impression from conversations with inmates is that their stay here had a good influence on them, and that they are decently treated.

I cannot but admire the "technical" achievements made since my last visit, and feel the Governor and her staff deserve any budgetary effort, as it is used well and wisely".

S. Sirota
Supervising Judge from the office
of the Attorney-General.
20.11.70

"I was very much impressed with the function of the prison and above all the philosophy and modern and up to date approach of the Director of the prison to the treatment and rehabilitation of the inmates".

Dr. A. D. Mylonas,
Montreal, Canada.

"I and my wife were so much pleased for visiting the Neve-Tirza prison. The wards of the prison are very clean, The food is good. In fact the five girls whom we visited (one of them was in a solitary confinement) are facing small

problems, which could be easily and simply solved. I think the headmistress is trying her best to make of this place a good prison. Thank you".

Zabdid Fowad
Mayor of Al-Birah.

"I visited Neveh-Tirza prison with Mr. Speirs from the Home Office, London today, and am most grateful to the governess for allowing us to see everything. We were favourably impressed by the conditions and treatment of all prisoners, irrespective of race or creed".

Lord Hunt
Chairman of Follow-up Dept.,
London.

PRISONS IN TERRITORIES UNDER ISRAELI ADMINISTRATION

Prisoners from the Administered Territories are accommodated partly locally and partly in Israeli penal institutions as shown in the table below:

as on 31 December 1970

Prison	Total	Prisoners	Detainees	Admin. Detainees	Women
Gaza	861	197	566	98	22
Shehem	441	240	156	45	23
Ramallah	158	19	88	51	—
Genn	126	37	70	19	—
Tul-Karem	103	37	62	4	—
Hebron	145	15	88	42	—
Kafar-Yona	326	66	96	164	—
Ashkelon	477	477	—	—	—
Beer-Sheva	516	414	47	55	—
Ramleh	53	24	23	6	—
Neveh-Tirza	11	9	—	2	11
Total	3217	1535	1196	486	56

The first six institutions accommodate detainees, administrative detainees and short-term prisoners.

Kafar-Yona: Prisoners up to 10 years and administrative detainees from Gaza, Judea and Samaria.

Ashkelon & Beer-Sheva: Long-term prisoners and detainees from Gaza, Sinai, Judea & Samaria.

Ramleh: A separate wing for prisoners from the Territories has been opened, in addition to prisoners from these Territories hospitalized here.

Neveh-Tirza: Women detainees and prisoners convicted to various terms from Judea, Samaria and Gaza.

The prisons in the Administered Areas are situated in the same premises which had served as penal institutions before the 6-Day War.

After the war, the Service sent out some of its administrative staff to investigate into these unfit and neglected quarters, and make all necessary sanitary, medical and security arrangements to convert the units into efficiently functioning bodies.

It should be noted that toilet facilities have been installed in each cell; also an adequate number of shower units with running hot water have been put up in these prisons.

By rebuilding the existing premises and by opening new quarters, we have been able to reduce considerably the prevailing crowded conditions.

Three additional units in Kafar-Yona, Ashkelon and Beer-Sheva in Israeli territory were opened to accommodate prisoners from these areas.

Security

The prisons in the Administered Territories rank as maximum security institutions. As most of their inmates present a constant danger, strict security measures and installations have been introduced.

Discipline

The prisoners' general conduct is quite satisfactory and there were no grave disciplinary problems throughout the year. Any cases of violations of order or discipline were punished accordingly. However, several attempts to violate prison regulations and order were made by long-term prisoners instigated and guided from the outside, but due to the alertness of the prison authorities, none were successful.

Population

The number of prisoners and detainees in the Territories under Israeli Administration has reached 3400 inmates. 90% of these have been convicted by military courts for offences against national security, some to long-terms including life imprisonment. The other 10% are criminals convicted by local courts in accordance with the prevailing law.

This prison population represents a characteristic cross-section of the mentality, education and customs of the Arabs in the Administered Areas. The majority is composed of poor farmers although some are of a higher educational standard.

Maintenance and Rights

All prisoners in these institutions are maintained under similar conditions and enjoy the same rights regarding family visits, letter writing, etc.

Strict attention is paid to general and personal cleanliness. A Prison Service Committee headed by the Medical Branch supervises the provision of an adequate and balanced diet.

Clothing, blankets, towels, soap, tooth paste and shaving cream are provided to all inmates.

Medical Care

Every prison has a clinic for medical and dental care. Medical orderlies attend the clinic regularly while a physician and a dentist make weekly calls. Specialists are called upon for any consultation deemed necessary.

Inmates undergo medical tests on entering prison and receive any necessary treatment while serving their term. Those requiring hospitalization are transferred to the central hospital of the Prison Service or else to government hospitals in the immediate vicinity.

Occupation

Our purpose is to provide employment to all prisoners, although at the moment, due to lack of facilities, only part of them are occupied in production



Prisoners from Territories Under Israel Administration
At their workshop



A class Room at Shehem Prison

work or services. However, we are in constant search of ways and means to install additional workshops in these institutions in order to create more jobs and thus raise the number of employed prisoners.

Studies

With the aid of the Red Cross, we provide study material to interested inmates. In some prisons we have conducted high-school classes under the guidance of teacher-prisoners and outside instructors. The course of studies in the prisons matches the curriculum in the areas from which these inmates come so as to enable them upon discharge to continue the work they had begun while serving their term. 135 young inmates from Shehem, Gaza and Neveh-Tirza sat for Matriculation examinations under the supervision of a UNESCO representative as well as inspectors from the local Ministry of Education.

Reading Material

Every prison has a lending library containing books in Arabic and English as well as daily Arab-language papers.

Radio Transmissions

News broadcasts in Arabic and other radio programs from the Voice of Israel are transmitted over the loud-speaker 5 times a day.

Visits

Families may visit inmates once a month for half an hour.

Two adults and two children may attend such visits.

Families may buy on the prison premises gift parcels for prisoners containing fruit, biscuits and cigarettes.

The Red Cross arranges transportation for the poorer families and distributes gift parcels to prisoners who have no visitors.

Letters

Every inmate is entitled to write six letters per month.

Letters to families in Arab neighboring countries are to be written on Red Cross stationery.

Legal Advice

Every detainee may consult a lawyer as well as correspond with various institutions regarding his detention.

Religion

Prisoners may conduct prayers and celebrate religious holidays.

Morning prayers are transmitted over the loud-speaker especially so on Fridays and holidays. Friday is their day of rest.

An adequate number of the Koran, Moslem prayer book, is provided by the Prison Authorities.

Red Cross

Red Cross representatives visit each unit at least once a month, at times for a few consecutive days as they may deem necessary. They may speak to inmates in private. Upon completion of their visit, they submit their remarks to the local Authorities, the Commissioner's office and the Red Cross Headquarters.

During the current year 114 such visits of the Red Cross were held in these prisons.

Other Visits

We have also enabled visits of local and foreign television and newspaper reporters, Arab notables from Israel and neighboring Arab countries as well as Israeli public figures.

Visitors were allowed to tour living quarters, prison yards and workshops and talked to groups and individual inmates.

They all expressed their favorable impressions of the conditions in the prisons and the humane approach towards the inmates.

Summary

Our duty is to hold these prisoners under reasonable security conditions and yet treat them as human beings.

We do our utmost to provide, within the prison conditions, their needs of medical care, cleanliness, food, family contacts, religious observance and study.

It should be noted that these prisoners, having been raised since childhood on hate and hostility towards Israel, usually arrive with fear of what they may expect in a Jewish prison and are pleasantly surprised at our humane approach. We sincerely hope this approach will yield its fruit in the future.

WE WOULD LIKE TO QUOTE A FEW OF THE MANY IMPRESSIONS OF VISITORS TO PRISONS IN THE TERRITORIES UNDER ISRAELI ADMINISTRATION

"We visited the prison today, and wish to note our full satisfaction of the exemplary order prevailing there. We congratulate the Governor and his staff on their devoted team work".

Josephtal Prize Competiton Committee
1970

"After serving time in 17 prisons in Europe as an underground man, it is an experience for me to see such a prison".

Vice President
Executive Council
French Revolutionary Movement
(Second World War)

"We visited the prison today and found exemplary cleanliness, order and discipline. We congratulate the Governor and his staff, and wish them further success".

Internal Affairs Knesset Committee

"As in other Israeli prisons the relationship between the staff and prisoner seems to be beyond reproach, as in all Israeli prisons cleanliness is exceptionally good. The administration is to be congratulated for their achievements. At the request of Amnesty International. I interviewed prisoner Al Bahash and my view is that Amnesty were somewhat hasty in coming to their conclusions".

Alfred Finer Esq. J. P.
23 Highview Gardens, Finchley,
London

END