



In Movement

SEPTEMBER 2026 | ANALYSIS & UPDATES FROM THE INTERNATIONAL PEOPLES' ASSEMBLY

Seventeen Years in the Cellblock: The Making and Unmaking of Palestine's Prisoner Movement

Dear comrades, Internationalist greetings! Welcome to this edition of the **In Movement Newsletter** from the [International Peoples' Assembly](#) (IPA).

Throughout 1987, the Zionist forces intensified its brutal military campaign in Lebanon, conducting relentless air strikes and artillery bombardments against civilian population centers in the south. Zionist forces targeted Lebanese villages and towns indiscriminately, killing hundreds of civilians including women, children, and elderly people who had no connection to any armed conflict. These weren't isolated incidents, they were systematic operations that destroyed homes, schools, hospitals, and entire neighborhoods. Villages were reduced to rubble, and survivors were left to navigate destroyed landscapes without adequate shelter, food, or medical care. The occupation and military presence turned southern Lebanon into a war zone where ordinary people lived in constant fear of bombardment. 1987 represents another year in a long history of foreign military aggression and occupation that has caused immeasurable suffering to civilian populations.

In the same year, on the western slopes of Mount Hermon, a young fighter with the Lebanese National Resistance Front was wounded, encircled and captured after a battle that killed several Israeli officers and soldiers who had descended on his position by helicopter. What followed was 100 days of interrogation and torture at a military intelligence centre between Lod and Ramla, 6 months of pre-trial detention, and a 30 year sentence handed down by a military court he refused, from the first session, to stand for.

That fighter is Anwar Yassine, now a member of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party. He spent the next 17 years inside Zionist prisons, first Ramla, then Ashkelon, and became part of the organisational core of the

Palestinian prisoners' movement: the hunger strikes, the unified factional leadership, the collective discipline that turned some of Zionist harshest goals into what he calls political schools.



In this wide-ranging conversation, Yassine traces that arc from the inside. He describes how a movement built inside cellblocks inherited from British Mandate emergency law learned to force concessions; university study, secondary-school exams, better food, more television channels; out of a jailer through an 18 days hunger strike and years of accumulated discipline. He describes the six years bridging the First Intifada as the strongest in the movement's history. And he describes how the 1993 Oslo Accords split that movement down the same line that split the Palestinian political scene as a whole, between those who bet on negotiation and those who saw in it a concession machine with no floor. He recalls, too, the veterans who carried that discipline forward: prisoners like the martyr Omar al-Qasem, held since 1968 and killed by medical neglect after 21 years inside, whose experience passed to the young fighters the Intifada sent into the cells after him.

That fracture, Yassine argues, is the real story behind what looks like a recent escalation. The torture, the isolation of leaders such as Ahmad Sa'adat, Marwan Barghouti and Abbas al-Sayed, the death-penalty legislation occupation has ratified since 7 October 2023, the 'unlawful combatant' designation invented for detainees from Gaza, none of it, in his reading, is new. It is the consequence, not the cause, of a prisoners' movement whose collective will fragmented once the movement outside the walls fragmented first.

"If the prisoners' movement is united, or conversely if the Palestinian street is united, then naturally the national prisoners' movement will be united," he says. "But the division in the Palestinian street ... reflected itself as division inside the prisoners' movement."

Along the way, Yassine describes the small, deliberate ways a jailer wears down a population, the degrading searches of visiting families, the ordinary cruelty of an officer's mood deciding what gets brought into a cell, and the arithmetic of a sentence. He expected, by his own reckoning, something close to 500 years for the officers and soldiers killed in the battle that led to his capture; a legal technicality about where exactly he was captured reduced it to thirty.

He is equally direct about what he sees as a deliberate confusion in how the world is asked to understand Palestinian prisoners at all, as a humanitarian caseload rather than a political one. Figures like Barghouti and Sa'adat, he argues, are targeted precisely because they are political leaders capable of sustaining a national project, and the same logic follows released prisoners into exile, where host governments make their silence on Palestinian politics a condition of their freedom.

The conversation closes on Gaza since 7 October 2023, the piecemeal 'battles' for the north, the centre and the south of the Strip that Yassine reads as one continuous war rather than three separate ones, and the settlement expansion in the West Bank that, in his account, answers Netanyahu's public rejection of Palestinian statehood with facts on the ground. "If a policy like this ... succeeds across the whole of the Palestinian homeland", he says, "it will not stop there, it will spread to other places".

What emerges is less a single interview than a compressed history of the Palestinian national movement as it has been lived and organised from inside an Israeli cell: the inheritance of colonial law, the discipline of collective struggle, the specific damage Oslo did, and an argument, made by someone who spent 17 years testing it, that the current wave of repression is not an aberration but a symptom. It is also, in its closing pages, a case for treating the prisoners' cause as inseparable from the wider question of Palestinian political life: not a humanitarian appeal to be settled quietly, but a front in the same struggle that runs from all Palestinian territory to Gaza.

[Read the full article here.](#)

Updates



Manifesto for the release of president Nicolás Maduro and representative Cilia Flores

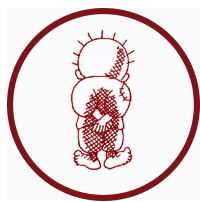
Nearly nine months after US forces entered Venezuela on 3 January 2026 and captured President Nicolás Maduro and First Lady Cilia Flores without extradition proceedings or Security Council authorisation, ALBA Movimientos and the IPA published a manifesto, signed by hundreds of individuals and organisations across the world, demanding their immediate release. The manifesto notes that the drug-trafficking charges against Maduro rest on the alleged 'Cartel de los Soles', an organisation the manifesto says the US government itself acknowledges does not exist, and argues the prosecution violates Article 2(4) of the UN Charter and head-of-state immunity. It quotes Trump as saying the goal of the operation 'was always to bring the Bolivarian government to its knees', and calls for an end to the judicial proceedings, full respect for Venezuelan sovereignty, rejection by states and organisations of

extraterritorial jurisdiction, and an end to the 'war on drugs' as pretext for intervention in Latin America. [Read more](#)



The 2026 Brazilian elections: Imperialist threat and an internationalist warning

Ahead of Brazil's 4 October and 25 October elections, a technical tie between Lula's democratic alliance and far-right candidate Flávio Bolsonaro, among more than 158 million eligible voters, the IPA and ALBA Movements warn of reported attempts by Trump administration officials to cast doubt on the integrity of the vote, including tariff relief conditioned on the participation of favoured 'political dissidents'. The statement calls on grassroots organisations to monitor the process, denounce imperialist interference, and support Brazilian popular organisations against threats to democratic sovereignty. [Read more](#)



Against the escalation of normalisation with Israel

Morocco's Democratic Workers' Path Party condemns the government's decision to escalate diplomatic relations with Israel to full ambassadorial exchange and the opening of embassies, describing it as a serious escalation of normalisation that institutionalises cooperation across diplomatic, economic, security, and technological domains and deepens Morocco's political and military dependency on Zionist and imperialist circles. The party draws a clear line between preserving Morocco's Jewish heritage and legitimising Israeli policy towards Palestinians, and demands the complete reversal of normalisation, the suspension of all political, security, technical, and economic arrangements with Israel, protection for the right to protest against it, and renewed support for Palestinian national rights, including the right of return and self-determination. [Read more](#)



Sudan's war economy deepens the economic Abyss

The Sudanese Communist Party's Economic Committee assesses the war as having driven the country into the gravest economic and social crisis in its modern history — a parallel economy where military and commercial interests intertwine with smuggling networks, compounding decades of structural failure: uneven development, a weakened productive sector, corruption, and dependence on rents and levies rather than production. Sudan lost a cumulative 43 per cent of its real output across 2023 and 2024 as economic activity ceased across large parts of the country;

by August and September 2026 the dollar had surpassed SDG 6,000 on the parallel market, and the Central Bureau of Statistics estimates 82.8 per cent of the population now lives below the poverty line, with food insecurity spreading in step. [Read more](#)



AES at three: A call to action from Pan Africanism Today

Ahead of the third anniversary of the Alliance of Sahel States' formation on 16 September 2026, the Pan Africanism Today Secretariat issued a call to action. It frames the maturation of a defensive alliance into the Confederation of Sahel States, including withdrawal from ECOWAS, a Unified Force, an inaugurated Confederal Parliament, and the Confederal Bank for Investment and Development (BCID-AES), as the material infrastructure of genuine sovereignty rather than mere protest against neocolonialism. Citing a recent European Parliament resolution on Niger's internal affairs as 'the latest example of the neocolonial reflex', the Secretariat calls on organisations worldwide to issue solidarity statements, mobilise street actions and political-education events around the anniversary, and support the AES's stated commitments: end the CFA franc, annul the colonial-era treaties inherited from the Berlin Conference. The call extends the same solidarity to 'every people made to pay a price for its own struggle for liberation, from Palestine to the rest of Africa'. [Read more](#)



Solidarity on trial: ManiFiesta and the case for a revolutionary front

Seventeen thousand people gathered in Ostend from 12–13 September for ManiFiesta, the Workers' Party of Belgium's annual festival of politics, music, and debate, headlined by Manu Chao's band, and featuring health workers who used the platform to demand action against genocide and militarisation as a matter of professional duty. Days before it opened, Defence Minister Theo Francken [suggested](#) Belgium's new anti-terror law could apply to the festival's speakers, branding it on social media “the commie festival of Jew-hatred”; PVDA/PTB general secretary Peter Mertens accused him of trying to discredit a solidarity gathering rather than engage with it, while Francken denied calling for a ban. The attempt to criminalise the space where such gatherings happen only sharpens the argument [Manolo De Los Santos](#) makes: that imperialism, weak in many places yet growing more violent by the day, hungry for resources, domination, and the total exploitation of the Global South, can only be met by organising a revolutionary front that unites everyone opposed to its agenda of climate catastrophe, endless war,

and the far right. It must be waged “in the realm of ideas, but also in the streets.”



Mtetezi wa mkulima ni mkulima mwenyewe: the defender of the farmer is the farmer!

From 29 September to 1 October, 850 smallholder farmers from across Tanzania [met](#) in Morogoro for Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania (MVIWATA)'s National Smallholder Farmers' Conference & 31st Annual General Meeting, under the theme “Towards Food Sovereignty: Land Security, Agroecology & Economic Justice for Smallholder Farmers”. Farmers testified to land lost & lives lost in unresolved land conflicts; delegates from five regions described a marketing system that leaves the price in others' hands. The conference resolved to take members' land cases to government, document the flaws in crop markets, build a seedbank dedicated to indigenous seed, & open an inclusive forum on carbon trade. The Ambassadors of both Cuba & Palestine were present with smallholder farmers declaring solidarity with the people of Cuba & Palestine. The Pan Africanism Today Secretariat took part in the programme & delivered a message of solidarity.

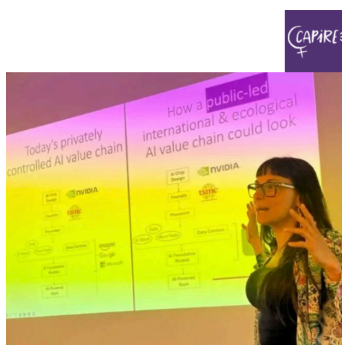
In Solidarity

Cuba is not a threat



As the US tightens its blockade and lays siege to Cuba's fuel supply, the world is witnessing a silent genocide in the island: blackouts that mean a delayed surgery, medicine that cannot reach the island, doctors and teachers working through the dark rather than close their doors. Behind this suffering, there is an arsenal of illegal treaties: the Helms-Burton Act and the 2019 activation of its Title III, Cuba's redesignation as a state sponsor of terrorism, the January 2026 national emergency, tariffs on countries supplying Cuba with oil, and May 2026's Executive Order 14404, which extends the blockade beyond US borders into outright fuel starvation. This is a pattern Washington has pursued for six decades to break a people that has never stopped sharing what little it has, including doctors sent to care for others around the world. With the UN General Assembly's 81st session set to vote again on the blockade on 27–28 October, the IPA calls on organisations everywhere to run informational campaigns against the false narrative of a 'Cuban threat', hold public actions around the vote, organise material aid, medicine, medical supplies, solar panels to offset the fuel crisis, and prepare their base to mobilise should the island face military attack.

News



Israeli authorities order total shutdown of West Bank

Israeli authorities ordered a total closure of every crossing into and out of the West Bank from 27 September to at least 3 October, stranding patients, the elderly, pregnant, and unaccompanied children at checkpoints for hours, even as more than 100 settlers stormed towns west of Ramallah unimpeded.

[Read more](#)

Cecilia Rikap: "Big tech companies are engaging in a new form of extractivism"

Argentine economist Cecilia Rikap argues that Big Tech practices 'knowledge extractivism', appropriating collectively produced data and science while controlling what knowledge gets developed.

[Read more](#)

Federal march in defence of public health in Argentina

More than 80 organisations mobilised from the Ministry of Health to Plaza de Mayo on 27 September, demanding the Milei government reverse cuts that have gutted national hospitals, worker salaries, medical supplies, and the agencies meant to sustain them.

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Morocco cracks down on activists as calls for election Boycott grow

As opposition to the 23 September elections hardens into calls for a boycott of what critics call undemocratic theatre, Moroccan authorities have moved against the activists organising it.

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Brazilian intelligence agency warns of 'critical' U.S. interference in Brazilian elections

Report indicates that Washington is seeking to reduce China's influence and expand its control over Latin America.

[Read more](#)



BRICS nations call for end of US blockade on Cuba, condemn Israeli and US violations in Iran

At the 18th BRICS summit in New Delhi, 11 member states demanded an immediate end to the tightening US blockade of Cuba and condemned 'deliberate attacks on civilian infrastructure and peaceful nuclear facilities' in Iran, while backing Palestinian statehood within 1967 borders.

[Read more](#)



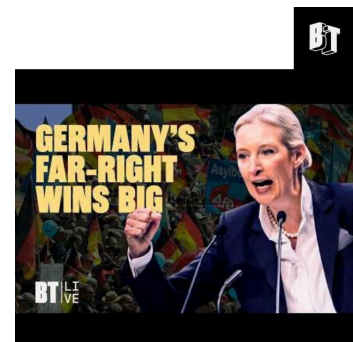
"We will fight and we will win": The Pan-Africanist pledge behind reparations

Three decades of Pan-Africanist organising for reparatory justice have produced real institutional



Nicolás Maduro is not guilty

Maduro faces drug-trafficking charges built around the alleged 'Cartel de los Soles' — an organisation the Associated Press itself describes as 'not a cartel per se' — while Venezuela



How the AfD is using Israel to rebrand Germany's far right

The AfD, a party founded by conservatives before neo-Nazi factions took it over, now brands itself 'Germany's most pro-Israel political force', a rebranding that,

gains: Ghana's UN recognition of enslavement as one of the worst crimes against humanity, CARICOM's ten-point reparations plan presented to Parliament in July 2026, a new university-based reparations centre in Jamaica.

[Read more](#)

produces a fraction of the cocaine trafficked by Colombia, Peru, or Bolivia. The case, this piece argues, sets a precedent for US courts to claim unlimited jurisdiction over foreign heads of state.

[Read more](#)

according to anti-fascist activist Phillipp Slanina, lets it claim immunity from the neo-Nazi label even while pushing some of the harshest crackdowns on pro-Palestinian speech in Europe.

[Read more](#)

Analysis and Alerts

Walking on two legs: The socialism of Chinese modernisation

Tracing China's development across three phases, laying foundations (1949–78), rapid industrialisation (1978–2013), and the pursuit of common prosperity with ecological sustainability (2013–present), this dossier argues that Chinese modernisation is socialist modernisation: market mechanisms directed toward collective welfare, not profit as an end in itself. [Read more](#)

BRICS in Delhi: Building a trading system free of western control

When Washington can freeze a nation's money at will, the answer emerging from the recent summit in India was not a rival currency but a quiet rewiring of how countries pay one another. [Read more](#)

The youth want a future

Youth uprisings from Kenya to Peru share a common root: 257 million young people worldwide are unemployed or outside education and training, a generation whose futures have been foreclosed by economic systems that prioritise capital over dignified work, education, and community. [Read more](#)

Of soil and blood: Lu Xun's revolutionary literature ninety years after his death

Through political essays and speeches from the final decade of his life, we revisit Lu Xun's reflections on language, despair, internationalism, and the cultural soil needed for social transformation. [Read more](#)



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