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## **Arabic Books of Prison Literature During (1948-2020): An Analytical Bibliometric Study**

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### **Abstract**

This study aims to monitor the Arab intellectual production of books on the subject of "prison literature" through a bibliographic list of (149) books, written by (121) authors, based on both bibliometric and content analysis Method. The study concludes with a set of results, most notably of which is that the male authors came in the first place (86.77%). Responsibility for "introducing" (57.64%) came first among the joint responsibilities in writing prison literature books. Egyptian books on prison literature ranked first (28.8%), while Palestinian ones came first in terms of the number of authors (29.7%). Zakaria Bou Gharara ranked first (4.7%) in terms of the volume of authorship, followed by Sayed Qutb (3.4%), and Mustafa Amin (2.7%). Palestine ranked first (34.28%) in terms of the number of books it published abroad. Dar Al-Shorouk in Egypt ranked first among the publishing houses that published books on prison literature. The publication of prison literature books in the period (2011-2015) ranked first with a rate of (26.84%). The titles of the books on the subject of prison literature were formulated using words indicative of their semiotic content, such as the names of some prisons, such as "Tadmor" prison in Syria, and further titles such as "The Humpback Sparrow", and some expressive words such as "prison" and "cell". Some key words were also borrowed from the verses of the Noble Qur'an to formulate the titles of books on prison literature, such as a book titled "O My Fellow Prisoners." The covers of prison literature books were designed in an expressive manner, for the most part, such as the book "The Black Gate" and "The Dungeon". The study concludes with a set of recommendations, most notably of which is the necessity of allocating a classification number to the subject of prison literature in Dewey's Arabized and Modified Classification due to its rich and varied Arabic literature content.

### **keywords**

Prison literature, prison books, Captive literature, bibliographic studies.

### **Introduction**

The political events that the Arab world experienced have positively affected the content of various literary forms such as autobiographies, novels, and further forms, especially after the defeat or the stages of defeat. Its structure has changed as a result of successive historical events such as the Palestine War in

1948, as well as the war of June 1967. Writers unanimously agreed that these two difficult periods in Arab history constituted a new qualitative leap for the Arab novel, which was characterized by its boldness in dealing with difficult issues and topics. Many of the hopes of the Arab peoples have evaporated after a bitter struggle against colonialism to achieve independence. (Mansoori, 2008). There were many literary texts that dealt with the prison experience, until it imposed itself on various global literatures regardless of their different cultural, political and religious contexts, and it has always been a rich material for creativity throughout human history (Muhammad, 2018). Arabic literature included many experiences written in prisons. In Egypt, examples include the experience of Mustafa Amin in his famous books (First Year in Prison, Second Year in Prison, and Third Year in Prison), as well as the experience of Sonaalah Ibrahim which reflected the period of his imprisonment in Egypt from 1959 to 1964 in his novel "Diaries of Oases", in which he recounted the experience of the Egyptian communists in prisons after the events of the 23 July 1952 Revolution.

The researcher has noticed a great interest in prison literature writings in scholar forums and seminars at the Arab level. The phenomenon of Palestinian prison literature, for example, represented an important tributary in the subject of Arab prison literature, and perhaps the reason for this was the establishment of the Ministry of Prisoners and Ex-Prisoners' Affairs, which contributed with the Palestinian Ministry of Culture in publishing prisoners' books during or after the prison period. In April 2019, the two ministries published a literary series entitled "Prison Literature", written by a number of prisoners inside the prisons of the Israeli occupation. In addition, the Arab Spring revolutions since 2011 have prompted the re-publishing of some novels that dealt with prisons, such as "Farag" by Radwa Ashour, which was reprinted more than once after 2011, the last of which was in 2017, after its first edition was issued in 2008.

The study attempts to answer the following questions:

1. What is meant by prison literature and what are the motives for its emergence?
2. What are the numerical and qualitative characteristics of books in prison literature according to the limitation of the study?
3. What is the relationship between the volume of authorship and the period of imprisonment?
4. How were the titles of prison literature books written and their covers designed? Did each express their content?

This study aims to determine the trends of intellectual responsibility and publishing trends in prison literature, then clarify the relationship between the volume of authorship and the period of imprisonment, as well as the number of

authors, in addition to verifying the semiotics (significance) of prison book titles, as well as the design of its cover image and their relationship to its content.

### **Prison Literature**

There are many expressive names for prison literature according to many works that dealt with its concept. There are those who called it “prison literature”, “Captive literature”, or “realism literature”. Each of these names has its justifications that go back mainly to the nature of prison. In Palestinian literature, the prisoner is called "Captor", and consequently this was reflected in the term "Prison literature" here and in some cases turned into “imprisonment literature” or “resistance literature” because the prisoner was not under a fair trial, and in fact the State of Palestine is still under Israeli occupation, which makes the word “captive” the most expressive of the suffering of the Palestinian prisoners. Therefore, it applies to what was written in the Israeli prisons including all creative literary experience by the Palestinian prisoners, some of whom expressed it after their liberation, and many of them did not do so after that. For this reason, it remains a creative literary experience in prison within the general Palestinian literary scene, like many experiences classified under the umbrella of Palestinian literature.

Prison literature is also known as “works and writings written inside the prison or after leaving it. It is considered one of the sincerest writings in the level of prose or poetry or some writings because it is based on a live sincere experience, and based on the fact that suffering is the essence of creativity. The prisoner’s memoirs alone are sufficient for both enjoyment and studying. This is because the narrative character has been added to such works and turned them from being just an autobiography to an event narrated in prison bars or, rather, outside the walls of life” (Youssef, 1995).

Therefore, prison literature is what a prisoner writes in prison and fulfills the minimum requirements. As for what is written about prisons and prisoners outside prison by those who are not imprisoned, it is not considered prison literature, and we can call it “prison-related literature”.

Hereunder the main reasons that led to the emergence of prison literature:

1. Psychological Reasons: Literary works are nothing but the embodiment of experiences and a lot of feelings that take over the mind of its writer. They are works in which he expresses his own stored energies. Hence, psychological reasons are the main reason for the emergence of prison literature, whether it is a biography, story, novel or poetry.
2. Experience: Poets sometimes compose their poems and writers write down their prose under the influence of the experience they went through, and their desire to record, express and communicate widely. This experience cannot be left behind without attention, as it represents a very

- rich material for him and becomes part of his experiences and conscience, which by turn motivates the writer to exploit all of this in his literary production, so that his works join the list of prison literature works.
3. **Chronicling:** Some prison literature has emerged for the purpose of chronicling an era or event. The prison experience that a poet or writer is exposed to is usually the result of political disturbances in his country, and during his imprisonment or after his release, he composes poetry or writes literature that is not to express the prison experience in and of itself, rather, he takes this experience only as a ground for building his literary work that belongs to prison literature, meaning it is closer to the testimony that the writer records for history and for subsequent generations.
  4. **Opposition and Rejection:** If the prisoner has a whip, the writer has a pen and paper. Resistance can be considered one of the reasons for the emergence of prison literature, where the writer uses his poetry or his articles as a weapon against the political regime, then he addresses the masses and shows the truth to them as he sees and witnesses. He declares his discontent with the prevailing political conditions in his homeland, and shows intentionally or unintentionally his intellectual and political affiliations clearly.
  5. **Abstraction and Consideration of the Nature of Matters:** The prison period provides the prisoner with a space of time in which he is stripped of the pressures of external life, and coincides himself with the ideas in which he sees life outside the prison, and from here his creativity crosses the prison walls to life outside its chains and shackles.

### **Materials and Methodology**

The study relies on both bibliometric research method the content analysis research method. The researcher finds that these Two Methods are suitable for studying this subject, as it is based on preparing a bibliographical list of prison-related books and reviewing their content.

### **Data Collection**

The researcher relies on a bibliographic list (Appendix 1) prepared relying on some Arab publishers' websites, such as Dar Al Shorouk in Egypt and Dar Al Saqi in Lebanon, in addition to the websites of Arab national libraries such as King Fahd National Library, personal blogs, as well as YouTube, which includes many videos that deal with the biographies of some authors, especially Syrians and Palestinians ones, most notably the (Ya Hurriya series, 2021) in addition to some other websites such as (Goodreads,2021) and (Google Books,20121)

## **Review of Literature**

A research process was conducted to reach out for the intellectual productions relevant to the current study using the keywords "prison literature", "prisons", "political prisons", "authorship in prisons", "authors inside prisons", "prison books", "books written by prisoners", "books authored by prisoners", "political prisoners", "political aristman", "detained political", "prisoners as authors", "prisons literature" in the following data observatories: Emerald, Springer, Wiley online Library, Science direct, IET Digital Library, Springer Journals, and Bibliographic guide to Arab intellectual production in the field of libraries and information in its various editions (Abdul-Hadi, 1988-2014 ) in addition to the database of (Dar Al-Mandumah,2021) and the (Unified index of the Egyptian university libraries on the Internet, 2021).

The researcher finds no study concerned with counting the intellectual production of prisoners from the point of view of library and information science. However, there are Four studies related to the subject of the study, such as the study made by (Hearman 2016), in which she studied a group of letters written by the former leader of the Indonesian Communist Party, Jatot Listario, before his execution in 1985, and how he played a prominent role in defending the rights of political prisoners The researcher also examines the influence of this leader on the development of a long-term community network advocating for political prisoners in Indonesia. As for the second study made by (Metcalf 2020), it deals with the life in Abu Ghraib prison, including cultural life, where Metcalf referred to more than nine novels written behind bars, which is famous for the most severe types of torture. The writer considered these nine novels extraordinary that were composed in prisons, especially Abu Ghraib prison, which had a special nature. The Third study made by (Benigni, 2008) who studied the description of prisons in literature in all its forms, especially political prisons. Prison has become a recurring theme in all biographies and novels. The author concludes that most of the political prison books written in the Arab world are derived from Egypt. Prisoners produced it during the reign of Abdel Nasser and Sadat. The Fourth study made by (Morgan,1999), who provides a critical introduction to studying the biographies of prisoners. Two groups of authors were identified in a sample of post-war British biographies. Several major themes have been identified and it is said that although problematic, the biographies of prisoners should receive more attention. The writer concluded that the prison rules have created a mute barrier against any dissenting voice, meaning that they have established prisons inside prisons.

## **Results**

The current study has recorded 149 books written by 121 authors. They can be found on the bibliographic list (Appendix 1).

**Gender-Based Distribution of Books**

**Table No. (1) Number of book authors in prison literature by gender**

Gender	Total of Authors	%	Numbers of Books	%
Male	105	86.8	129	86.6
Female	16	13.2	20	13.4
Total	121	100%	149	100%

The previous table shows that the total number of prison book authors reached 121, with an average of 1.23% per author out of the total number of 149 books. Male authors accounted for the highest percentage in terms of number of books, reaching 86.8%, while female authors got the remaining percentage, which amounted to 13.2% of the total number of 121 authors. The percentage of books authored by males was very close to their number, reaching 86.6%, while the percentage of female books was 13.4%.

**Other Responsibilities Besides Authorship by Genre**

Other supporting responsibilities differ in writing a book. From the perspective of the bibliographic study, and besides the main author, there is presentation, co-authoring, translation, and review. The percentage of books in which these responsibilities are mentioned is 18.7% of the total books included in the bibliographic list, compared to 81.3% for individual authors. The following table shows these responsibilities:

**Table No. (2) Other responsibilities beside authorship associated with genre**

Other responsibilities besides authorship	Gender		Total	Percentage from 28
	Male	Female		
Introduction	12	4	16	57.14
Co-authors Amounted	4	4	8	28.57
Translation	3	-	3	10.74
Review	1	-	1	3.57
Total	20	8	28	100%
Percentage From the total of Books number (149)			28.7%	-

The previous table shows that the number of books that included other responsibilities besides authorship amounted to 28 books, or 18.7% of the total number of books authored, which amounted to 149 books. The responsibility of introduction ranked first with 16 books, or 57.14% of the total number of co-authored books, which amounted to 28 books. The number of co-authors amounted to eight, at a rate of 28.57% of the total number of 28 co-authored books. At the top of which are Haifaa Shibr, Salah Shibr, Nidaa Shibr, and Salwa

Shibr, who all participated in writing "A year and a Half Spent in Najaf Prisons" written by their sister "Halima Shuber", who spent a year and a half in Najaf prison in Iraq from 1984 until 1986. They show solidarity and faith in their sister's cause through their participation in writing the book. The number of translated books in co-authored books reached three, at a rate of 10.71%. As for the review books, they amounted to one book with a rate of 3.75% under the title of "A Thousand Days in Solitary Confinement Cell" by the famous prisoner Marwan Barghouti. It was reviewed and presented by Zahi Wehbe. The reason for the review process is that its author has been sentenced to more than one hundred years since 2004. Hence, this book came out part by part to be collected, arranged, revised and published in 2011.

**Religion-Based Distribution of Books**

**Table No. (3) Distribution of books according to the religion of their authors**

Religion	Gender	The Number	Total	%	Total of the Books	%
Islam	Male	95	110	90.9	137	92
		15				
Christianity	Female	7	8	6.6	9	6.0
		1				
Unknown		3	3	2.5	3	2.0
Total		121	121	100%	149	100%

The previous table shows that the total number of authors of books condemning Islam reached 110, or 90.9%, and they authored 137 books, representing 92% of the total books included in the bibliographic list. The number of males reached 95 of them, while the number of female authors reached 15. The total number of authors books condemning Christianity was eight, at a rate of 6.6%, and they authored nine books at a rate of 6.0% of the total number of books in the bibliographic list, including seven males and one female author. Examples of these Christian authors are the Syrian Mustafa Khalifa who was imprisoned for 13 years in "Tadmor" prison, as well as Sednaya prison, on charges of joining the Muslim Brotherhood. He wrote a book called "The Shell: Diary of a Voyeur", in which he tells his story from prison until his release.

**Nationality-Based Distribution of Authors and Books**

**Table No. (4) Books according to the nationalities of the authors of books in prison literature**

No.	Nationality	Number of the Authors	%	Number of the Books	%
1	Egypt	29	23.9	43	28.8
2	Palestine	36	29.7	39	26.1
3	Syria	21	17.3	24	16.1

No.	Nationality	Number of the Authors	%	Number of the Books	%
4	Morocco	10	20	16	10.7
5	Iraq	8	6.6	8	5.3
6	Jordan	4	3.3	4	2.6
7	Lebanon	3	2.4	4	2.6
8	Kuwait	2	1.6	2	1.3
9	Tunis	1	0.8	2	1.3
10	Sudan	1	0.8	1	0.6
11	Algeria	1	0.8	1	0.6
12	Saudi Arabia	1	0.8	1	0.6
13	Bahrain	1	0.8	1	0.6
14	Yemen	1	0.8	1	0.6
15	Libya	1	0.8	1	0.6
16	Mauritania	1	0.8	1	0.6
<b>Total</b>		<b>121</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>100%</b>

The previous table shows that Egyptian books in prison literature ranked first with 43 books out of the total books included in the bibliographic list with a rate of 28.8%, but the number of authors ranked second after Palestine with a total of 29 authors and a rate of 23.9%. Palestine ranked first in terms of the number of authors with 36 authors, while the number of books reached 39 books, and ranked second after Egypt. Many Palestinian prisoners were mentioned in the occupation prisons; the most prominent of them is Marwan Barghouti who was imprisoned in 2004, as he was sentenced for more than 100 years, as well as Ismail Al-Barghouti who was sentenced to 16 years in prison (2001-2017). This is in addition to many prisoners before them such as Ahmed Saadat who was imprisoned a long time from 1969 to 2003. Syria ranked third in terms of the number of authors with 21 books out of the total books included in the bibliographic list, with a rate of 17.3%, and also in terms of the number of books which amounted for 24 books, at a rate of 16.1%. Morocco ranked fourth came with ten authors, or 8.2%, while the number of books amounted to 16 or 10.7%. Iraq ranked fifth with eight authors, at a rate of 6.6%, while books accounted for 5.3%. Jordan ranked sixth with 3.3% of the total number of authors and 2.6% of the total number of books. They were followed by Lebanon with 2.4% of the total number of authors and 2.6% of the total number of books, and Kuwait with 1.6% of the total number of authors and 1.3% of the total number of books. In Jordan, Ayman Al-Atoum wrote his novel "O My Fellow Prisoners.". In Lebanon, Suha Fawaz Bishara wrote her book "I Dream of a Cherry Cell." In Kuwait, Muhammad Abdul Qader Al Jassem was imprisoned for 15 years in American prisons and wrote a book describing that period entitled "Behind the Barbed Wire: 15 years in American Prisons". Tunisia, Sudan, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Yemen,



Libya, and Mauritania ranked from the ninth to the sixteenth, respectively, with one author each (0.8%), and one book each (0.6%).

**Most Productive Authors of Prison Literature Books**

To identify the most productive authors in writing books in prison literature, the researcher included the following table:

**Table No. (5) The most productive authors of prison literature books**

No.	The Authors	Number of the Books	Total of the Books	The Percentage of each individual author to the total number of books
1	Zakaria Bou Gharara (Morocco)	7	7	4.7
2	Sayyid Qutb (Egypt)	5	5	3.4
3	Mustafa Amin (Egypt)	4	4	2.7
4	Abdul Halim Khafaji (Egypt)	3	3	2.0
5	13	2	26	17.4
6	104	1	104	69.8
Total	121	149		100%

The previous table shows that the Moroccan Zakaria Bou Gharara ranked first in terms of the number of books with 7 ones, representing 4.7% of the total books included in the bibliographic list. Bou Gharara spent a short period in prison from 2010 to 2013. However, he authored these books as an expression of his suffering in Moroccan prisons. His books are: "The Witness and the Witnessed: Reflections Under the Roof of the Dungeon", "The Labyrinth: The Forest of Death and Noise", "They are in Pain", and "Hot Conversations from the Depths of Prisons", "When the Moon Turned into Embers", "A Far Place: Reflections Under the Ceiling of a Dungeon", and finally "The Torn Palms". As for the second place, the Egyptian Sayyid Qutb came with five books, with a percentage of 3.4% of the total number of books in the bibliographic study. The Egyptian "Mustafa Amin" ranked third among the productive authors, with the number of books amounting to four and at a rate of 2.7%. Mustafa Amin is one of the famous journalists not only in Egypt but also in the Arab world. He spent 9 years (1966-1975) in prison, During this time he wrote four books about prison: "No" "First year in Prison", "Second Year in Prison," and "Third Year in Prison." The first of them turned into a drama series in 1994 with the same title as the novel, three years before Mustafa Amin's passing away after various years of journalistic and charitable work. Abdul Halim Khafaji ranked fourth with three

books and a rate of 2.0%. He was a member of the Muslim Brotherhood, and he had many advocacy activities inside and outside Egypt, which led to his arrest for 16 years (1955-1971) and he wrote three books about that period: "My Dialogue with the Communists: In the Basements of Prisons", "The King of the Prison: A True Story from Inside the Cell" and "When the Sun Sets: Memoirs of Prisons and Detention Centers". Thirteen authors wrote 26 books, two books for each author, at a rate of 17.4% of the total number of books, followed by 104 authors at the rate of one book for each of them (69.8%).

**Table No. (6) Countries of books in prison literature according to the nationalities of their authors.**

Nationality of the Author	Jordan	Syria	Turkey	Palestine	Lebanon	Egypt	Tunis	[S.L.]	Iraq	Morocco	Saudi Arabia	Kuwait	Italy	Sudan	Libya	Total	The sum of books published outside the author's country	Percentage of all books published outside their countries of origin
Palestine	5	1	-	24	4	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	39	12	34.28
Syria	-	5	-	-	9	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	10	28.57
Egypt	-	-	-	2	39	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	43	4	11.42
Morocco	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	16	3	8.57
Jordan	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	5.71
Bahrain	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2.85
Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2.85
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2.85
Iraq	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	2.85
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Tunis	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Libya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Total books published outside the author's country	5	2	1	1	19	2	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	35	35	23.48
Percentage of the total (35 books) %	14.2	5.7	2.8	2.8	54.2	5.7	2.8	-	-	-	5.7	2.8	2.8	-	-	100	100%	
Total amount	6	7	1	25	23	41	3	18	6	13	2	2	1	1	1	149	100%	

**Distribution of Publishing Countries to the Nationalities of Authors of Prison Literature**

The previous table, as well as the analysis of the dates of publication of books on prisons, shows that the number of books that dealt with the subject of prison literature and published outside the countries of their authors amounted to 35 books, representing 23.48% of the total books included in the bibliographic list. Palestine ranked first in terms of the number of books published abroad, with 12 books, representing 34.28% of the total books published outside its countries. The authors of those books turned to publishing in some other Arab countries such as Jordan, which came on top with five books, then Lebanon with four. Examples of books published outside Palestine include "From Damascus to Haifa: 300 Days in Israeli Captivity" written by Khairy Al-Dhahabi and published in 2019 in Dar Almotawaset Publishing House, which is non-Arab located in Italy. As for Syria, it ranked second with 10 books with a rate of 28.57% in terms of the

number of books published outside it. Syrian authors went to Lebanon and published 9 books out of the total number of books published in prison literature. An example of those books published outside Syria is "Exit from the Cave: Diaries of Prison and Freedom" by Farag Bayrakdar, which was published by the "Arab Institute for Studies and Publishing" in Lebanon Syria is followed by Egypt which ranked third with 11.42%. Morocco ranked fourth with a rate of 8.57%, and Jordan ranked fifth with two books with a rate of 5.71, followed by Algeria, Bahrain, Mauritania, and Iraq in the sixth place with a book each, with a rate of 2.85%. In terms of countries that have published books by authors who do not hold their nationalities, Lebanon ranked first with a total of 19 books, or 54.2%, followed by Jordan with five books, at a rate of 14.2%, then Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia, with two books each, at a rate of 5.7%, and then Turkey, Palestine, Tunisia, Kuwait and Italy, with a book each, with a rate of 2.85%.

**Distribution of Prison Literature Books to Publishers:**

**Table No. (7) Distribution of books to publishers.**

No.	Number of Publishers	Number of the Books	Total of the Books	%
1	Dar Al-Shorouk in Egypt (Single Publisher)	8	8	5.36
2	3	3	9	6.04
3	5	5	25	16.77
4	11	2	22	14.76
5	70	1	70	46.97
6	[S.N.]	15	15	10.06
Total	90	149		100%

The previous table shows that Dar Al-Shorouk in Egypt ranked first among the publishing houses that published books on the subject of prison literature, as it published eight books alone, representing 5.36% of the total number of books included in the bibliographic list. It is noted that these books were published by Dar Al-Shorouk for authors who were imprisoned in periods of time widely far from the timing of the prison and in the case of the books of Sayyid Qutb who was arrested in the period (1954-1966) as one of his most important books was published in 2011, which is "In the Shadows of the Qur'an" In addition to his sister, Hamida Qutb, who was arrested in the period (1965-1971). and her two books "A Journey in the Forest of Night" in 1998 and "A Call to the Other Bank" in 2000, as well as Fathi Abdel Fattah who was arrested in the period (1959-1964) and the publication of his book "The Duality of Prison and Exile" in 1998. This confirms the delay in publishing books written in prison literature. Three publishing houses published 9 books, with a total of 6.4% of the total number of books. For example, The Modern Egyptian Office which published some books by Mustafa Amin, namely; "A Second Year in Prison" and "A Third Year in

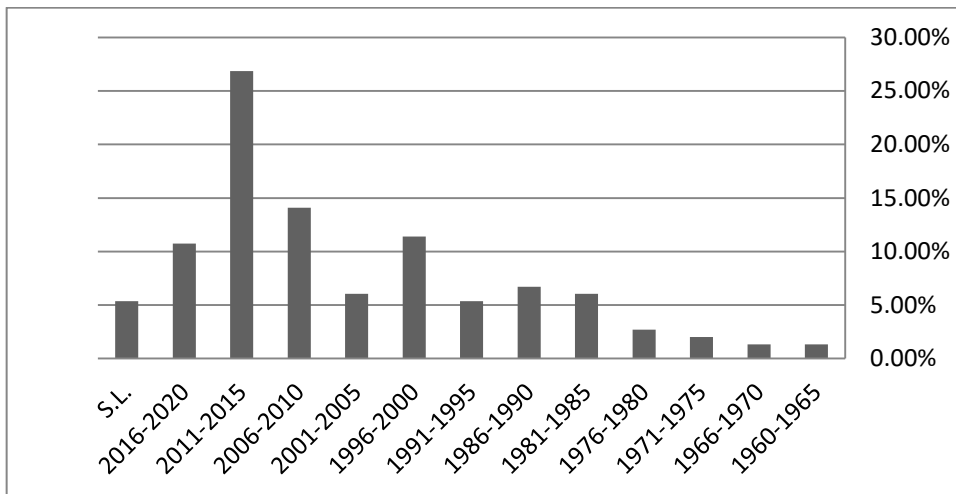
Prison". Five publishing houses published 25 books, with a total of 16.77% of the total number of books. For example, the Egyptian General Book Organization, which published some books such as "Letters from Life, Sadness, and Revolution" by Abdel Azim Anis.

The number of books published by 11 publishing houses reached 22 books, at a rate of 14.76%, with two books for each publishing house. An example is Dar Al-Farabi in Lebanon, which published two books, "Echo of Prison" by Ahmed Saadat, and "The Prison" by Nabil Suleiman. As for the number of books published by 70 publishing houses, it reached 70 books, representing 46.97% of the total number of books, with one book for each publishing house. There are a lot of examples on this such as "A Year and Half Spent in Najaf Prisons" by Halima Shibr published by Dar Al-Mhajjah Al-Bayda, Iraq in 2015.

**Chronological Distribution of Publication Dates for Books in Prison Literature**

**Table No. (8) chronological distribution of publication dates of books in prison literature according to the country of publication.**

Date of Publication	Libya	Jorden	Saudi Arabia	Iraq	Kuwait	Morocco	Italy	Turkey	Tunis	Syria	Egypt	Palestine	Lebanon	Sudan	[S.L.]	Total of the Books	%
1960-1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1.34
1966-1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1.34
1971-1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3	2.01
1976-1980	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	2.7
1981-1985	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	1	9	6.04
1986-1990	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	1	10	6.71
1991-1995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	2	8	5.37
1996-2000	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	2	-	1	17	11.41
2001-2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	-	1	9	6.04
2006-2010	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	3	4	4	1	-	21	14.09
2011-2015	1	2	-	2	1	6	-	-	1	2	5	9	9	-	2	40	26.84
2016-2020	-	1	-	2	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	4	1	-	3	16	10.74
[S.L.]	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	8	5.37
Total	1	6	2	6	2	13	1	1	3	7	41	25	23	1	17	149	100%



**Figure No. (1) The chronological distribution of publication dates OF books in prison literature**

The previous table and figure indicate that the publication of prison literature books in the period (2011-2015) ranked first with 40 books, or 26.84%. As for the time period (2006-2010), it ranked second with 21 books at a rate of 14.09%, followed by the period (1996-2000) in the third place with 17 books at a rate of 11.41%, and the period (2016-2018) in the fourth place in terms of publication Books on prison literature, 16 books, or 10.74%. The period (1986-1990) ranked fifth with a rate of 6.71%, then the two periods (1981-1985), while the period (2001-2005) ranked sixth with a rate of 6.04% for each, then the period (1991-1995) in the seventh place. Examples of published books during those periods include the book "Days of My Life" by the author Zainab Al-Ghazali Al-Jabaili published in 1987. Zainab was arrested from 1965-1971, and then her book was published on the subject of prison literature. Based on the previous table, there is an escalation in the pace of publication according to the time limits of the current study, it rose to more than two books in the two periods (1960-1965), and (1966-1970) to three in the period (1971-1975), then to four in the period (1976-1980).

**The Relationship between Years of Prison, Number of Authors and Volume of Authorship**

**Table No. (9) the number of years of imprisonment and its relationship to the number of authors and the volume of authorship**

Number of years in prison	Number of Authors	%	Number of Books	%
Less than a Year	6	4.95	7	4.69
1	8	6.6	9	6.04

Number of years in prison	Number of Authors	%	Number of Books	%
2	5	4.13	5	3.35
3	5	4.13	13	8.72
4	3	2.47	4	2.68
5	5	4.13	5	3.35
6	6	4.95	6	4.02
7	5	4.13	6	4.02
8	3	2.47	4	2.68
9	4	3.30	7	4.69
10	4	3.30	5	3.35
11	3	2.47	7	4.69
12	2	1.65	2	1.34
13	3	2.47	3	2.01
14	5	4.13	6	4.02
15	5	4.13	5	3.35
16	5	4.13	7	4.69
17	4	3.30	5	3.35
18	3	2.47	4	2.68
20	8	6.61	9	6.04
22	1	0.82	1	0.67
24	1	0.82	1	0.67
25	1	0.82	1	0.67
27	2	1.65	2	1.34
36	1	0.82	1	0.67
40	1	0.82	1	0.67
50	1	0.82	1	0.67
120	1	0.82	1	0.67
125	1	0.82	1	0.67
500	1	0.82	2	1.34
Unknown	18	14.87	18	12.08
Total	12	100%	149	100%

With regard to the number of years of imprisonment, the prison term has sometimes reached a large number of years, as observed in the Palestinian case. Abdullah Al-Barghouti came in first place with a total of 500-year sentences, which he started in 2003, and he has written two books "The Prince of Shadow: An Engineer on the Road" and "The Living Martyr: An Engineer on the Road 2". As for Marwan Barghouti, he was sentenced to a total of 125 years in prison, which he started in 2004, and he wrote one book, "A Thousand Days in the Cell of Solitary Confinement", in addition to Mahmoud Eissa who was sentenced to 120 years starting from 1993, and who wrote his only book "The Story of Saber". In addition, Moataz Al-Haymouni, who was sentenced to fifty years in the prisons of the Israeli occupation, authored one book; "Under the Eye of the Moon", followed by the Libyan Abdul Qadir Al-Fitouri, who was sentenced to 40 years, and wrote one book; "Memoirs of a Libyan Prisoner". He was followed by the Palestinian Wael Al-Jaghoub with a total of 36 years of imprisonment, which he is still spending so far. He also wrote one book; "Letters in the Arrest Experience". After that came the two Palestinians,

"Hossam Shaheen" and "Haitham Jaber", with one book each, and they were sentenced to 27 years in prison. The first authored the book "Zaghrouda Al-Fanjan/ A Ululation of a Cup" and the second wrote "The Prisoner 1578". They were followed by the Egyptian Fawzi Habashi, who was sentenced to 25 years in prison, and authored one book; "Detainee of All Ages: My Life in the Homeland". As for the Palestinian, "Saed Salama", he has been imprisoned since 2001, when he was sentenced to 24 years and wrote one Book: "Odor of the Will". Then came Shaaban Salim Hassouna, who was imprisoned for 22 years and authored one Book; "On the Wing of Blood". After that, the years of imprisonment ranged from less than one year to 20 years, and there are various examples on this in Arab countries.

With regard to the volume of authorship and its relationship to years of imprisonment, the three-year prison term ranked first, in which 12 books were authored, representing 8.72% of the total volume of authorship compared to the years of imprisonment. Examples of these authors are Walid Al-Hodali, Zakaria Bou Gharara, and Najib Al-Kilani. The one-year imprisonment came in the second place, as well as the 20-year imprisonment, as the number of books written for each of these two periods was 9 books, at a rate of 6.04%. In the fourth place came the prison periods: (less than a year, 16 years, 9 years, 11 years), where the number of books in each of them was seven, representing 4.69% of the total books included in the bibliographic list.

Examples of authors in those time periods include Sayyid Qutb and Abdul Halim Khafaji and others. Prison periods came in fifth place: (6 years, 7 years, 14 years), where the number of books in each of them was six, representing 4.02% of the total books written on the subject of prison literature, and their examples are Abdul Khaliq Al-Shahawi and Fadil Ghazzawi and others. After that, the

number of written books ranged from one to five books in varying proportions, as well as varying prison periods as well. The interpretation of the data in the previous table confirms the researcher's view that it has absolutely nothing to do with the number of years of imprisonment, as well as the number of books.

## **Discussion**

The study derives its importance from the fact that it:

1. Shed light on books on prison literature as a source of information that has its own nature in terms of time and place of writing.
2. One of the few interdisciplinary studies that transcend the boundaries of specialization to link Arabic language literature and sciences with library and information sciences. The term "prison literature" is one of the original specialized terms in Arabic language sciences, and its implications extend to its product falling under the umbrella of library and information science.
3. It chronicles difficult periods in the lives of Arab countries at all levels, whether political, social, or cultural, because of the credibility they contain about what prisoners are exposed to.
4. It adequately conveys a non-traditional type of life, which is the life inside prisons at all levels.
5. It extends to include most of the Arab countries where some of their youth, writers and authors have been imprisoned as a result of their writings, opinions, and social activism.
6. It refers to many literary forms that were written inside prisons. Although the researcher includes all of them under the word book, it is not possible in any way to ignore the stories, novels, translations, poems and messages that were written and placed during or after the prison experience.

The study focused on discussing the numerical and qualitative trends of Arabic books that were written on the subject of prison literature, based on a bibliographic list of 149 books, written by 121 authors. The study found that:

Although many books and writings that dealt with prison literature in general did not refer to women prisoners of conscience directly, but with the contemporary political and cultural transformations that the relationship between the intellectual and the authority witnessed, feminist writings on prison increased after it was restricted to men only. Nawal El-Saadawi is considered one of the most prominent rebellious feminist intellectuals in Arabic literature, as her literary texts were associated with a very special experience such as the experience of "Memoirs in the Women's Prison" (Mohamed, 2018). Men are the most



vulnerable to imprisonment, and this is what human history always lists. However, in the modern era, this trend has changed a little, as women have become an active element in modern societies and have had an opinion and vision in many public matters and some private matters such as politics. This is in addition to the fact that men were often the reason for imprisoning women, whether they were their wives or they had a common factor such as a profession such as journalism, or a social party work. Examples include the journalist Safinaz Kazem, wife of poet Ahmed Fouad Negm, who wrote a book "On Prison and Freedom", As well as the journalist Farida Al-Naqash, the wife of the journalist Hussein Abdel-Razek, who wrote the two books "Prison - Al-Watan" and "Prison: Two Tears and a Rose". Marriage and work were not the reasons for imprisoning women, as kinship was also a reason, as Hamida Qutb was imprisoned after the imprisonment of her brother, Sayyid Qutb. She wrote two books; "A Journey in the Forest of Night" and "A Journey to the Other Bank". There are many examples on the same subject in the Arab prison literature.

There is a close relationship between the authors of the introductions to books in prison literature with their authors. The field of literature and journalism may be a common factor, as is noted in the book "Pictures from Life and Prison" written by Ahmed Fouad Negm, which preface was written by Souheir Qalamawi while he was still in prison. Specialization is common factor as well, as noted in "Memoirs of a Political Prisoner: A Page from the History of Egypt" by Al-Sayyid Youssef, which preface was written by Abdul-Azim Ramadan, who is considered one of the most prominent Arab historians. In the same approach, Omar Al-Telmisani wrote the preface of "My Dialogue with the Communists: In the Cellars of Prisons" by its author Abdul Halim Khafaji. Perhaps the advocacy work of the Islamic religion was a common factor. In addition to the above, some publishers have written some prefaces to some books, such as the publisher Ahmed Al-Tal who wrote the preface to "The Black Gate" by its author Ahmed Raif Negm. Fadwa Helmy and Yasser Al-Zaatara also wrote the preface to "The Prince of Shadow: An Engineer on the Road" by Abdullah Barghouti, both of whom are Palestinian - like the author - working in the field of scientific research and journalism and analysts of Palestinian political affairs. In a nutshell, it is safe and sound to say that there are many reasons that motivate them to write the introductions to these books, including the author's belief in the author's cause, or sympathizing with him or supporting him in his plight, and others.

Some books of prison literature have been translated into Arabic, and it could be suspicious somehow. Some may wonder how those books were translated into Arabic and are supposed to deal with prison and imprisonment in the Arab world? This mistrust becomes evident when it becomes clear that the authors of these books belong to countries in West Africa, namely; Algeria and Morocco. They wrote them in French and also published them in French publishing houses. Examples include "Letters from Prison" by the Algerian author Ahmed Talib Al-

Ibrahimi. He translated it from the French "Al-Sadiq Mazigh". This is in addition to "Darb Moulay Sharif: The Black Room" by its Moroccan author, Jawad Medidesh, and it was translated from the French by Abdel Rahim Hazal. Not to mention "Crazy Hope" by its Moroccan author "Abdullatif Al-Laabi", which was translated from the French by Ali Dzalkad. It is clear here that the nationalities of the authors of these books varied between Algerian and Moroccan, and it is one of the countries that speak French besides Arabic, and they published these books in French and republished translated into Arabic in Arab publishing houses.

There are many reasons that made the number of Muslims more than those of Christians in writing books on prison literature, perhaps the most important of which is that the Arab Muslims clearly outnumber the Arab Christians. There is no room enough to explain the reason behind this. Sometimes they advocate for the ruling authority in order to preserve their gains. Another reason is the emergence of Islamic groups and currents that adopt religious beliefs that do not correspond to society and its nature, such as the Muslim Brotherhood, some Salafi movements, and others. In addition to this, the political movement produced by many political movements that passed through the Arab world in most of the countries in the Eastern Arab world. This movement produced a number of political activists, the majority of whom were Muslims.

The fact that Egyptian books in prison literature ranked first in the Arab world is due to that Egypt witnessed many political fluctuations spanning for decades from the monarchy until the declaration of the republic and beyond. These events had a great impact in the emergence of many writings opposing authors.

As their opinion was not in the line with the vision of the government especially during wars and other decisions which was not agreed with their demands as Camp David agreement with was a reason of imprison a lot of them. Such wave included many male and female journalists such as Farida Al-Naqash and Safinaz Kazem. Additionally, some Islamic currents have been formed and influenced political work. Perhaps the Muslim Brotherhood is the best example. Hence, the socio-political movement had its victims from thinkers and writers of different categories and orientations. Major prisoners were Rifaat Al-Saeed, Salah Issa, and Abdul Halim Khafaji, etc. The prison was not limited only to that period, but extended across different periods. Examples include Safinaz Kazem who was imprisoned for separate periods from 1981 to 1990, in addition to Nada Muhammad Ali who was arrested for two years, from 2010 to 2011, only because she had a difference of opinion with a governor in Upper Egypt.

As for Palestine, which came after Egypt, there were many reasons that led to the development of the number of books in prison literature there, and they can be summarized as follows (Hamouda, 2016):

- The entry of books to prisons in 1972, and this represented a golden age at the cultural level for prisoners in the prisons of the Israeli occupation.

- The growing strength of the national movement, which led to curbing the ferocity of physical and intellectual oppression and easing the oppression practiced against families.
- The occupation's prison administrations were forced to allow television to be introduced into the prisoners' rooms, and the like, which caused a qualitative shift in the prisoners' writings, especially since they were aware of everything that was happening outside the prison walls, and then merged their bitter reality under the command of the occupation with the suffering of their peers and their families abroad.
- The magazines, pamphlets and newspapers that were issued by the prisoners, and their interest in publishing literary texts and poems in special literary magazines such as "Sada Nafha" and "Literary Resilience".
- Publishing the works of some prisoners outside the prison walls after smuggling them in different ways.

As for the Syrian experience, it is safe to say that since the declaration of the Republic in 1941, there has been a great similarity with the Egyptian situation in all details, especially after 1958 in which the United Arab Republic was declared until the coup of 1963. "Tadmor" prison is the most famous Syrian prison ever, as it was a common factor among some authors of Syrian prison literature. It was a witness to the suffering of many prisoners, perhaps the most prominent of them is Ali Abu Dehn, a Lebanese citizen who was arrested in Syria on charges of collaborating with Israel and then imprisoned for 13 years (1987-2000) and authored "Returned from Hell: Memories of "Tadmor" ", in which he explained many of the tragedies that detainees were subjected to, especially in 1989, this year which witnessed the death of many of his prison companions as a result of systematic torture inside "Tadmor" prison. There is also Hassiba Abd al-Rahman, Muhammad al-Maghout, Mustafa Khalifa, Heba al-Dabbagh and others.

In Morocco, the early seventies of the twentieth century experienced the texts and writings of some prisoners who carried out the two military coups that took place in the early seventies during a period called "the years of lead in Morocco", namely the Skhirat coup attempt in 1971 and the Oufkir coup attempt in 1972. Many of the soldiers who participated in the two attempts were imprisoned, as well as opponents of the monarchy from those with opinions from the left, and as a result, in August 1973, the secret "Tazmamart" prison was established in the heart of the desert, which was called the "death center" to be a place for these prisoners and many authors who described its ugliness, such as in "Tazmamart: Dungeon No. 10" by Ahmed Al-Marzouqi who was imprisoned for 18 years (1971-1989). He excelled in describing all the cruelty that was going on with the prisoners in it. The book "The Prisoner" was written by Malika Oufkir, whose father was involved in the coup against King Hassan II and after whom the

coup was named. After Malika managed to escape from detention after 20 years of imprisonment, she wrote about the various types of torture she was subjected to in her novel "The Prisoner", which is a bitter experience by all standards, especially since the prisoner is a female. This is in addition to her sister Sakina Oufkir in her book "Life in My Hands: A Childhood in the Prisons of Hassan II", as well as many other prisoners such as Abdulkarim Ghallab, Abdulaziz Benin, Zakaria Bou Gharara, and others.

In Iraq, prison literature abounded as a result of the suffering that prisoners suffered during the period of Baath rule, especially in its beginnings that came with the coup of 1963, and the subsequent increase in the number of prisoners of all sects of society, especially the military, as well as writers and intellectuals, the most prominent of which in this regard is the book "The Fifth Castle" For its author Fadil Al-Ghazawi, where he was imprisoned for seven years (1963-1970), and there are also Halima Shibr, Ghassan Zakaria and others.

The composition of prisoners was not limited to conveying their experiences inside prisons only and describing them, but also went beyond that to what some may see as an influential sign in some sciences, especially Islamic sciences, as well as Arabic language sciences and literature, as is noted in the book "In the Shadows of the Qur'an" by Sayyid Qutb, who composed most of its parts in prison, as it included thirty parts, twelve of which were written in prison, and revised the other eighteen parts that he wrote before entering prison. Poetry was also a witness to the literary expression of prison as in "Al-Fajumi" by its author Ahmed Fouad Negm, who is one of the prominent figures in the history of modern colloquial Arabic poetry.

Although some book authors resorted to publish their books outside their countries, some governments in some Arab countries allowed the publication of books that refer to a political period that preceded the existence of their government, such as Egypt. There were many reasons for publishing outside the author's country, and they can be summarized in the following points:

- In the Palestinian case, the security restrictions on publishers by the occupation authorities were a major reason, in addition to the lack of modern printing tools and machines, and others.
- Publishers do not accept publishing books that criticize the state's general policy for fear of repression by the security services or restrictions on the publishing house.
- The quality of printing books for which Lebanon was famous, and which was a destination for many publishers from other countries.
- Authors' need for high distribution rates for their books.

- The existence of a direct relationship between the author and the publishing house outside his country, such as friendship or kinship relations, or the closeness of scientific disciplines between them, and others.

The period (2011-2015) witnessed rapid political transformations in some Arab countries in what was known as the Arab Spring revolutions, which included Tunisia, Egypt, and Libya. These transformations contributed to a qualitative shift in the concept of freedom. These fluctuations had an indirect impact on most of the Arab countries in which the space for freedom expanded, in order not to reproduce those experiences in their countries, and perhaps the best example of that freedom was the great cooperation that took place between authors and publishing houses, this cooperation that resulted in publishing a set of books that carry with it many personal experiences describing Arab prisons, and the viewer of that time period will find that Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco and Palestine acquired most of the published books. Examples of publishing houses in that period include "Dar Al-Shorouk" in Egypt, and the "Palestine Foundation for Culture" and "Dar Noun for Publishing and Distribution" in Syria.

The period (2006-2010) was a prelude to what came in the first period (2011-2015), as it immediately preceded it. The fundamental shifts and political turnings need a starting point, which has been bountiful in the pre-Arab Spring period. Egypt was one of the countries that experienced the Arab Spring, and Syria is still suffering so far as a result of the attempt to get rid of the existing regime, and Lebanon is also rife with economic and political problems. As for Palestine, it is a unique case in which the oppression and provisions that the Palestinians suffer from are indescribable, which may sometimes 500 years of imprisonment. Examples of publishing houses in this period of time include "Mamdouh Adwan Publishing House" in Syria, and "Ministry of Prisoners and Ex-Prisoners' Affairs" in Palestine.

Looking at the books published in the period (1996-2000), it is shown that their authors were imprisoned in previous years, such as "Just Memories" by Refaat Al-Saeed, who was imprisoned before the eighties, and his book was published by the "Egyptian General Book Authority" in Egypt in 1999. In addition, Sayyid Qutb was considered an opponent of the ruling regimes in Egypt before and after his execution, while his book "The Characteristics of Islamic Sufism and Its Constituents" was republished in "Dar Al-Shorouk" in 1997.

Palestine acquired the largest share in the period (2016-2018) with 4 books. The Palestinian experience in writing and publishing has a special nature. The continuation of the resistance against Israel, as well as the continuation of the uprisings one after another, and the presence of a special ministry for the affairs of prisoners and ex-prisoners, contributed to encouraging prisoners to write their biography and their experience in the prisons of to encourage the Palestinian

people to continue the resistance. Examples of books published in that period include Hafez Abu Abaya's book "The Monument" which was published by the Ministry of Prisoners and Ex-Prisoners Affairs in 2018.

It is noted that the pace of publication increased according to the time limits of the study for several reasons, including:

1. The political changes taking place in the Arab countries over the years and the political events that took place in them cast a shadow over both writers and opinion holders, as well as those with authority and influence. As it is observed in Egypt during the end of the era of the queen and the declaration of the republic, and as also happened in Syria, as well as Iraq, Morocco, and other Arab countries.
2. The Arab-Israeli conflict which led to the imprisonment of many Palestinians since the Jerusalem crisis through the successive Palestinian uprisings, the first of which began in 1987 and ended with the Jerusalem Intifada in 2015. Such movement produced many life experiences and biographies that Palestinian publishing houses dealt with as mentioned before by the researcher.
3. The regime change may allow what was forbidden before. This is evident in the bibliographic study, as some government publishing houses, especially in Egypt, published some literary works that were written in previous times, such as "Mere memories" by Refaat Al-Saeed, which was arrested before the eighties, and was published by the Egyptian General Book Authority in Egypt. 1999.
4. Circulating the use of the term "prison literature" and considering it one of the branches of modern literary disciplines.
5. The development of the number of publishing houses, as well as the development and diversity of printing techniques.
6. Readers' continuous interest in knowing the secrets of prisons from real experiences expressed by their authors with sufficient credibility, which has contributed to the spread of this type of books clearly in recent years.

There was no direct relationship between the number of years of imprisonment and the number of books authored, and this relationship did not appear in the bibliographic study. It is possible for a certain writer to be imprisoned for one year but authored more than one book, while one prisoner may be imprisoned for ten years and author only one book.

Some language dictionaries have indicated that semiotics is the sign or symbol denoting an intended meaning to create a link. As for idiomatic meaning of semiotics, it has been defined as "the study of the history of signs within social

life, and it is said that it is training the eye on the implicit and parallel capture of the image, not just the content of the text. It can also be known as the study of signs and codes that help in understanding events as signs that carry meaning, as well as It is the game of clues, i.e. the ability to establish a real plurality of things in the same language (Al-Zayyat, 2016), and accordingly the titles of books written in prison literature were formulated using many words indicative of its subject semiotically.

This applies to the names of some prisons in the Arab countries, such as "Tadmor" Prison in Syria, Al-Qal'a in Egypt, and Tezmamat in Morocco, and others, such as "A year and Half in Najaf Prisons" by the Iraqi Halima Shibr, and "Al-Maskobiya" by the Palestinian Osama Al-Issa in which he lists the terrors of that prison in Jerusalem. The authors of books in prison literature also used many semiotic phrases in an attempt to express their content, such as "The Humpback Sparrow", in which he likened the political prisoner to the bird. The word "humpback" is because the author was imprisoned in a low-rise prison, so prisoners started walking in it with their heads low as a kind of humiliation that led them, with the length of the years of imprisonment, to a bend in their backs as a result of walking with their heads low. The titles of most books on the subject of prison literature were also formulated using some words expressing their content, as the word prison - and its derivatives - were repeated in 50 titles, such as the book "Letters from Prison" by its Algerian author Ahmed Talib Al-Ibrahimi.

The same applies to the word "prisoner", as stated in the title of the book "Papers from a Prisoner's Notebook" by its Palestinian author Asaad Abdel Rahman. The word "dungeon" - and its derivatives - was repeated in 14 titles, such as the book "Dungeon No. 704: The Experience of a Prisoner of the Palestinian Revolution Between a Breath and Ajnid" written by the Palestinian Gabriel Rajoub. As well as "The Witness and the Witnessee: Reflections Under the Roof of the Dungeon" written by the Moroccan Zakaria Bou Gharara, as well as "I dream of a Dungeon of Cherry" written by the Lebanese Suha Fawaz Bishara. The word "detain" - and its derivatives - was repeated in 8 titles, such as "Prison and Detainees between Resilience and Confession" by the Palestinian author Hussam Khader, and the word "bars" was repeated in six titles, such as the book "A Journalist behind Bars" by its Egyptian author Nada Muhammad Ali. The word "captivity" was also used in 3 titles, including the book "From Damascus to Haifa: 300 Days in Israeli Captivity" by the Palestinian Khairy Al-Dhahabi.

The words "cave " and "well" were also used in only two titles. This is in addition to some other words that express the extent of the sadness, oppression and injustice of the political prisoner. Examples are: The word "death" was mentioned in the title of the book "What does Death Want from Us" by Ismail Al-Barghouti. Likewise, the word "chains" appeared in the title of the book "Echo of Chains" by Ahmed Saadat. In addition to the words "wall" and "darkness" which

were mentioned in the title of the book "A Wall Between Two Darknesses" by Bilqis Sharara. The words "embers" and "oppression" were mentioned in the title of the book "When Oppression Became Embers" by Zakaria Bougherara, as well as the word "massacre" where it was mentioned in the title of the book "Brotherhood Massacres in the Prisons of Abdel Nasser", written by the Egyptian Jaber Rizk. Parts of the Qur'anic verses were also used in the formulation of the titles: for example: "O My Fellow Prisoners" by its author Ayman Al-Atoum which is part of a verse in Surat Yusuf, as well as "A Far Place: Reflections Under the Ceiling of the Dungeon" by its Moroccan writer Zakaria Bou Gharara, who put two words from one of the verses in Surat "Maryam", as well as his book "They are in Pain", which put in its title two words from one of the verses of Surat Al-Nisa.

With regard to the semiotics of the cover design, it indicatively expressed their content (Appendix 2). Samples include "The Black Gate" by the Egyptian Ahmed Raef, for which he designed a black cover with a door with crossed iron windows and used the red color as the color of blood that expresses what the prisoner suffers from. Not to mention "The Cell" by the Egyptian Fathi Fadl, as the cover of the book was designed in the form of a cell door and a window with crossed iron bars, and closed with thick locks to increase the cold winter and the humidity of the air. In addition to "A Far Place" by the Moroccan Zakaria Bou Gharara, in which the cover is designed in black, showing the prison from the inside, unlike the previous three books, where the cover depicts a person sitting squatting alone in solitary confinement, and the light enters him from through a small window At the prison door. Finally, the book "For Salvation, Youth: 16 Years in Syrian Prisons" by the Syrian Yassin Al-Hajj Saleh which is designed in the form of iron bars that are caught by two hands with force and severity, as if the author wants to break these bars so that he can go out to the outside world, to the natural world.

### **Limitations of the Study**

The results of this study were restricted according to the time limits (1948 - 2020) due to the outbreak of the Palestine war, which came in response to the developments in the Palestine issue, starting with the statement issued by the United Nations General Assembly and passing through the British Mandate's policy aimed at Judaizing Palestine, in addition to implementing the resolutions of Balfour Promise in 1917, as well as the United Nations General Assembly resolution to partition Palestine in 1947, ending with the establishment of the state of the Zionist entity on 15 May 1948. Many Arab peoples have been liberated since the middle of the last century, as the Arab revolutions took place, such as the July 23, 1952 revolution in Egypt. In addition to the remarkable development in learning at its various stages, and the subsequent emergence of different generations in their specializations who mastered reading and writing. The results of this study were also restricted to the spatial limit that represented in all books that were written in the Arab world for Arab writers living in Arab



countries or for Arab writers living in other countries that do not speak Arabic, and the study was also restricted to the formal limit represented in books and biographies. Finally, there was a linguistic limit represented in Arabic books written and translated into Arabic.

## **Conclusion**

This study aims to describe the case of the Arab books, as a source of information, on the subject of "prison literature", depending on a selective bibliographic list of (n = 149 books) written by Arab authors (n = 121) in order to reveal the movement of publishing books and autobiographies in the Arab world during 1948-2020.

### **The study derives its importance from the following points:**

1. It shed light on books on prison literature as a source of information that has its own nature in terms of time and place of writing.
2. It is one of the few interdisciplinary studies that go beyond the boundaries of specialization to link Arabic language sciences and literature and library and information sciences. The term "prison literature" is one of the original specialized terms in Arabic language sciences, and its effects extend to falling under the umbrella of library and information science.
3. It chronicles difficult periods in the lives of Arab countries at all levels, whether political, social, or cultural, because of the credibility they contain about what prisoners are exposed to.
4. Completely conveys a non-traditional type of life, which is life inside prisons at all levels.
5. It extends to include most of the Arab countries where some of their youth, writers and authors have been imprisoned as a result of their writings, political opinions, and social activism against regimes and power trends.
6. It refers to many literary forms that were written inside prisons. Although the researcher included all of them under the word book, it is not possible in any way to ignore the stories, novels, translations, poems and messages that were written and placed during or after the political prison experience.
7. It clarifies the relationship between rulers and the ruled. Whoever follows the ruler's policy - sometimes flawed - whether it is internal or external, has become one of the lucky ones. As for the one who contradicts it and opposes it with a statement or hint, he may become a prison owner.

In light of the results of the current study, the following recommendations can be made:

1. Allocating a number to the subject of prison literature in Dewey's Arabized and Modified Classification, due to its rich and varied Arabic literature content.
2. Transforming the most prominent novels in prison literature into dramatic works, whether through theater or television, as happened in the novel "No" by Mustafa Amin, which was turned into an Egyptian television series.
3. Preparing scientific studies dealing with the following:
  - Studying foreign books on the subject of prison literature, as it is possible to come up with a rich study that would confirm that prisons, especially political prisons and detention camps, were not only original in the Arab world, but rather are a phenomenon and a situation that can be observed in most countries in the world.
  - Studying the physical features of prison literature books, as well as analyzing their content.
  - Studying the content of prison literature books in an extensive historical manner to determine the accuracy of the historical information contained in them. This is only limited to the specialists in history.

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Indonesian Political Prisoners: Gatot Lestario and his Legacy'. *Critical Asian Studies*, 48/2, 145–167.

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## Appendix (1)

### (Bibliography)

No	Authority	Title	Place Of Publication	Publisher	Date of Publishing	Pages
1	Abbas Abbas	Longing for Life: Prisoner Papers	Lebanon	Dar Al-Khayal for Publishing and Distribution	2015	254
2	Abdullah Elnajy	Bloodbaths in Tadmor prison	[S.L.]	[S.N.]	1992	80
3	Abdulazee m Anis	Messages of life, sadness and revolution	Egypt	Egyptian General Book Authority	2012	198
4	Abdulfattah Hamayel	Hymns from behind bars	Palestine	Dar Al-Awda for Studies and Publishing, in cooperation with the Palestinian Writers Union	1992	207
5	Abdulhakim Qasem	Fated the scary rooms	Egypt	Cairo publications	1982	160
6	Abdulhalim Khafagy; Presented By Omar Al-Telmesani	My Dialogue with the Communists: In the Basements of Prisons	Egypt	The Authors	1986	224
7	Abdulhalim Khafagy	When the Sun Set: A Memoir of Prisons and Detention Centers	Kuwait	Elfallah Library	1983	175
8	Abdulhalim Khafagy	Prison King: A True Story from Inside a Dungeon	Egypt	Dar Al-Salwa for Publishing and Distribution	1989	247
9	Abdulkader Elfaytory	Memoirs of a Libyan prisoner	Libya	Ministry of Culture and Civil Society	2013	511
10	Abdulkader Elshawy	Kan we Akhwateha "Was and her Sisters"	Morocco	Dar Al-Nashr Elmaghrebia	1986	471
11	Abdulkarim Ghallab	Seven Doors	Egypt	Dar Elmaaref	1965	108
12	Abdulkhale q Al-Shahawy	Dream, Prison and Siege: The Journey of an Egyptian Militant	Egypt	Alaraby for Publishing and Distribution	1999	222
13	Abdullatif Allaby; Translated by Ali	crazy hope	Syria	Ward for printing, publishing and distribution	2009	128

No	Authority	Title	Place Of Publication	Publisher	Date of Publishing	Pages
	Dezlekad; Presented by Elias Khory					
14	Abdulshah eed Al-Thour	He was in prison whenever he was; The novel of a prisoner from the womb of truth	Egypt	Dar Al-Safwa for Publishing and Distribution	2009	196
15	Abdullah Al-Barghothi	The Living Martyr: An Engineer on the Road 2	Jordan	Al Fursan Establishment for Publishing and Distribution	2016	200
16	Abdullah Al-Barghothi; Presented By Fadwa Helmy, Yaser Elzaatra	The Prince of Shadow: An Engineer on the Road	Palestine	Palestine Network for Dialogue	2012	120
17	Adel salem	A call from behind bars	[S.L.]	[S.N.]	1985	148
18	Adhowi Al-Saeb	Flying Inside the Cage: Memoirs of an Iraqi Prisoner in Iran	[S.L.]	Saad Al-Dossary Foundation for Culture and Creativity	2011	99
19	Ahmed Al-Marzoqi; Presented by Iñas Dal	Tezmamart: prison No. 10	Morocco	Dar Tarik For publishing	2009	202
20	Ahmed Fal Walad Eldin	Hosted by the Gaddafi Brigades: The story of the kidnapping of the Al Jazeera team in Libya	Lebanon	The Arab Research and Publishing Company	2012	96
21	Ahmed Fouad Nejm; Presented by Sohir Al-Qalamawi	Pictures from life and prison	Egypt	Daz Zeinab for distribution and publishing	2000	256
22	Ahmed Fouad Nejm	Memoirs of the poet Ahmed Fouad Nejm: Al-Fagoumi	Egypt	Dar Sphinx for printing, publishing and distribution	1993	360
23	Ahmed	Echo Constraint	Lebanon	Dar Al-Farabi	2017	748

No	Authority	Title	Place Of Publication	Publisher	Date of Publishing	Pages
	Saadat					
24	Ahmed Taleb Al-Ebrahimi; Translated by Al-Sadek Mazegh	Messages From Prison	Tunis	Al-Dar Al-Tunisia For Publishing	1969	242
25	Ahmed Zaef Negm; Presented by Ahmed Eltal	The Black Gate	Egypt	Al-Zahraa For Arabic Media	1986	255
26	Aisha Ouda	Dreams of freedom	Lebanon	The Arab Foundation for Studies and Publishing	2005	215
27	Ali Abou Dehn	Returning from Hell: Tadmor of Palmyra and its Sisters	Lebanon	Dar Al-Gadeed for publishing	2012	131
28	Ali Gradat	Land Sun	Palestine	Palestinian Writers Union	1999	240
29	Ali Greasha	In the dungeon	Egypt	Dar Al-Wafaa for publishing	1991	196
30	Alia Farid	Diary of a woman in Saudi prisons	[S.L.]	Dar Al-Safa	1989	350
31	Ameer Al-Din Gahaf	Journey behind bars	[S.L.]	[S.N.]	[S.D.]	118
32	Asaad Abdulrahman	Papers from a prisoner's notebook	Palestine	Palestine Liberation Organization: Research Center	1969	927
33	Ayman Al-Attom	O My Fellow Prisoners	Lebanon	The Arab Foundation for Studies and Publishing	2012	190
34	Aziz Benin	Tazmamout	Morocco	Dar Al-Aman	2011	192
35	Baraa Al-Sarrag	From Tadmor To Harvard	[S.L.]	[S.N.]	2011	319
36	Bashir Al-Makhlafi	Draqa Star obscures the truth	Tunis	Mayara for Publishing and Distribution	2015	351
37	Bashir Al-Makhlafi	April 9 prison notes	Tunis	Mayara for Publishing and Distribution	2018	236
38	Belqees Sharara; Refaa Al-Gadery	A wall between two darkness	Lebanon	Dar Al-Saqy	2003	303
39	Dergham Abdullah Dergham	Qamar Abu Ghraib.. He was sad: the facts of	Iraq	Dar Defaf Baghdad	2018	296

No	Authority	Title	Place Of Publication	Publisher	Date of Publishing	Pages
		Abu Ghraib prison, Special Provisions Section, 1987-2902				
40	Esmat Mansour	prison Is the prison	Palestine	Ministry of Culture	2011	175
41	Esmat Mansour	closed space	Palestine	Ugarit Cultural Center	2012	76
42	Ezzat Al-Ghezawy	Prisoner	Lebanon	The Arab Foundation for Studies and Publishing	1998	197
43	Fadel Al-Ghazzawy	The Fifth Castle	Iraq	Baghdad Library	2000	204
44	Fadel Younes	Dungeon number 7	Jordan	Dar Al-Jalil for Publishing and Distribution	1983	296
45	Farag Berekdar	Leaving the Cave: Diaries of Prison and Freedom	Lebanon	The Arab Foundation for Studies and Publishing	2013	undefined
46	Farag Berekdar	Betrayals of language and silence: my alienation in the prisons of the Syrian intelligence	Lebanon	Dar Al-Gadeed for publishing	2011	152
47	Farida Al-Nakash	prison - home	Lebanon	Dar Al-Kalema For Publishing	1983	502
48	Farida Al-Nakash	Prison: two tears and a rose	Egypt	Arab future house	1985	308
49	Fathy Abdulfattah	The Duality of Prison and Exile	Egypt	Dar Al-Shorouk	1998	182
50	Fathy Fadl	The Dungeon	Egypt	Nile office for printing and publishing	1993	101
51	Fawzy Hebeshy	Detainee of All Time: My Life at Home	Egypt	Egyptian General Book Authority	2011	undefined
52	Fouad Aoun	From Saddam's hospitality to Mezzeh prison	Lebanon	The Authors	2008	219
53	Gabbar Abboud Al-Mhoder; Presented	Bars don't make a prison	Iraq	Dar Sutoor for Publishing and Distribution	2018	172

No	Authority	Title	Place Of Publication	Publisher	Date of Publishing	Pages
	by Hassan Hakim					
54	Gaber Rizk	Brotherhood massacres in Nasser's prisons	Egypt	Dar Al-Eatesam	1977	223
55	Gawad Medadesh; Translated by Abdulrahim Hazal	Darb Mawlay Elshareif: The black room	Morocco	East Africa	2007	166
56	Gebreel Al-Rajjoub	Dungeon No. 704: The experience of a prisoner of the Palestinian revolution between Nafhat Ajneid	Palestine	Abu Arafa Press and Publishing Agency	1986	240
57	Ghassan Al-Gayaey	General coffee	Syria	Dar Noun for publishing and distribution	2014	290
58	Ghassan Zakaria	In the prisons of the Baath	Iraq	Ebla Printing and Publishing	1999	352
59	Hafez Abo Abaia; Muhamed Al-Bayroni	Memorial	Palestine	Ministry of Families Affairs	2018	346
60	Halima Shibr; Hayfaa Shibr, Salah Shibr, Nada Shibr, Salwa Shibr	A year and a half spent in Najaf prisons	Iraq	Dar Al-Mahaja Elbaydaa	2015	388
61	Hamida Qutb	Journey into the woods of the night	Egypt	Dar Al-Shorouk	1998	265
62	Hamida Qutb	A call to the other side	Egypt	Dar Al-Shorouk	2000	271
63	Hamza Younes	Escape from Ramla prison	Jordan	Dar Osama Publications	1999	360
64	Haseba Abdulrahman	ash-sharnaqatu (chrysalis)	[S.L.]	[S.N.]	1999	111
65	Haseba Abdulrahman	inadvertently fell	[S.L.]	[S.N.]	[S.D.]	249



No	Authority	Title	Place Of Publication	Publisher	Date of Publishing	Pages
	an					
66	Hashem Gharabia	The cat who taught me to fly	Jordan	Dar fadaat for publishing and distribution	2011	175
67	Hassan Mohammed Al-Tahan	Journey into the prisons of Tyrant	[S.L.]	[S.N.]	[S.D.]	421
68	Hatem Ismael	Five stars below zero	Palestine	Ministry of Culture	2010	186
69	Haytham Gaber	captive 1578	Palestine	popular library	2016	undefined
70	Heba Al-Dabagh; Presented by Zainab Al-Ghzaly	Just five minutes..Nine years in Syrian prisons	[S.L.]	[S.N.]	1995	213
71	Hosam Khedr	Arrest and detainees between steadfastness and confession	Palestine	Freedom Publications	2005	174
72	Hosam shahin	Zagroda of the cup	Jordan	Dar Al-Ahlia for Publishing and Distribution	2015	136
73	Hussin Abdulkader	Memories of a Guantanamo Detainee (Cuba)	Saudi Arabia	Obaycan Library	2009	351
74	Ismael Al-Barghouthi	What does death want from us	Palestine	Ministry of Culture	2016	127
75	Kefah Nasr Al-Din Tafesh	Prisoner's obsessions	Palestine	Dar Al-Jundi for Publishing and Distribution	2013	335
76	Khairy Al-Zahaby	From Damascus to Haifa: 300 days in Israeli captivity	Italy	Dar Al-Motawaset	2019	192
77	Loay Hussien	The Lose	Syria	Petra publishing and distribution house	2006	202
78	Mahmoud Isa	Saber's story	Syria	Palestine Foundation for Culture	2012	258
79	Mahmoud Saad	Naughty boy in prison	Egypt	Dar Akhbar Elyoum	1997	149
80	Malika Oufkir; Presented	Prisoner	Lebanon	Dar Al-Gadeed for publishing	1999	214

No	Authority	Title	Place Of Publication	Publisher	Date of Publishing	Pages
	by the Publisher					
81	Marawn Al-Barghothy; Presented and revised by Zahi Wahby	A thousand days in solitary confinement	Lebanon	Arab House of Sciences	2011	104
82	Moataz Muhamed Al-Hamayouni	Under the Moon Eye	Palestine	popular library	2014	167
83	Mofid Najm	suites in a dungeon	Lebanon	The Arab Foundation for Studies and Publishing	2015	160
84	Muhamed Abdulkader	In my way To Prison	Kuwait	Dar Qertas	2012	320
85	Muhamed Abdulsalam	Thoughts from the dungeon	[S.L.]	[S.N.]	2019	304
86	Muhamed anwar Sadat	In Search of Self: The Story of My Life	Egypt	Modern Egyptian Office for Printing and Publishing	1978	120
87	Muhamed anwar Sadat	Thirty months in prison	Egypt	[S.N.]	[S.N.]	114
88	Muhamed Bahar	The Bottom Of the well	Jordan	Al Aqsa Library	1980	104
89	Muhamed Al-Maghout	The Humpback Sparrow	Syria	Dar Mamdouh Adwan for publishing and distribution	2008	371
90	Muhamed Gamal Tahan	Something About Me: A Detainee's Diary	[S.L.]	[S.N.]	[S.D.]	225
91	Muhamed Kamal Al-labwany	Something Normal	[S.L.]	[S.N.]	2005	87
92	Muhamed Mosaddaq Khedr; Presented By Ahmed Wayhman	Tezmarah 243	Morocco	Moroccan publications for human rights	2011	294
93	Muhamed Salim Hammad	Tadmor: The Witness and the Witnessed	[S.L.]	[S.N.]	[S.D.]	149

No	Authority	Title	Place Of Publication	Publisher	Date of Publishing	Pages
94	Mohammed Khalil Alian	Pre-dawn hours	Palestine	Dar Al-Kateb for publishing	1985	279
95	Mosa Hussien	Me and my cell: in prison	turkey	Dar Al-Khair Islamic	2017	340
96	Musa Al-Shekh; Mohammed Elbayroni	The sun is born from the Beginning	Palestine	Abu Jihad Center for Prisoner Movement Affairs at Al-Quds University	2012	120
97	Mustafa Amin	First year in prison	Egypt	Dar Akhbar Elyoum	1974	166
98	Mustafa Amin	Second year in prison	Egypt	Modern Egyptian Office for Printing and Publishing	1989	48
99	Mustafa Amin	Third year in prison	Egypt	Modern Egyptian Office for Printing and Publishing	1975	166
100	Mustafa Amin	No	Egypt	modern era of publishing	1985	160
101	Mustafa Khalifa	The Shell: Diary of a Voyeur	Lebanon	Dar Elaadab for publishing and distribution	2008	496
102	Mustafa Taha Radwan	At the bottom: Two years in Tadmor Desert Prison	[S.L.]	[S.N.]	[S.D.]	167
103	Nabil Soliman	Prison	Lebanon	Dar Al-Faraby	1972	91
104	Nada Muhamed Ali	Journalist behind bars	Egypt	Dar Shahrazad for publishing and distribution	2014	22
105	Nadim Nagdi	The day the sun rose from the west	Lebanon	Dar Al-Saqy	2010	106
106	Najib Kilany	Journey to God: The Bloody Story of the Muslim Brotherhood	Egypt	The chosen book	2005	48
107	Najib Kilany	Night and bars	Egypt	Al-Risala Foundation	1999	86
108	Nawal Al-Sadawy	Memoirs in a women's prison	Lebanon	Dar Al-Aadab for publishing and distribution	1982	160
109	Nemr Shaaban; Mahmoud Al-Safady	Under the eighth sky	Palestine	The Authors	2004	80

No	Authority	Title	Place Of Publication	Publisher	Date of Publishing	Pages
110	Ra'fat Khalil Hamouda	Diaspora: Love, Resistance, Prison Freedom	Palestine	Mohaja Al-Quds Foundation	2015	248
111	Radwa Ashour	Farag	Egypt	Dar Al-Shorouk	2008	188
112	Refa't Elsaid	Just memories	Egypt	Egyptian General Book Authority	1999	165
113	Saad Zahran	Alawrdy: Memoirs of a Prisoner	Egypt	Egyptian General Book Authority	2012	307
114	Saeed salama	The fragrance of the will	Palestine	Dar Al-Raae' for Studies and Publishing - Cultural Bridges for Publishing and Distribution	2018	262
115	Safinaz Kazem	About prison and freedom	Egypt	Al-Zahra for Arab Media	1986	182
116	Sakina Oufkir	Life in My Hands: A Childhood in the Prisons of Hassan II	Morocco	Arab Cultural Center	2008	108
117	Salah Gawad Shibr	The days of my detention in American prisons	Iraq	The Authors	2013	175
118	Salah Isa	A joint statement against time	Egypt	Saina for Publishing	1992	240
119	Saleeb Ibrahim	From the diary of a political prisoner	Egypt	Brima Graphic	2008	159
120	Salim Abdulkader	what they don't see	Syria	Publishers Without Borders	2007	208
121	Salim Abdulkader	The end of Investigation	Syria	Publishers Without Borders	2006	undefined
122	Sonallah Ibrahim	Oasis Diaries	Egypt	Dar Al-Mostaqble Elarabi	2005	550
123	Sayed Yousouf; Presented by Abdulazim Raadan	Memoirs of a Political Detainee: A Page from the History of Egypt	Egypt	Egyptian General Book Authority	1999	103
124	Sayyid Qutb	Islam and the problems of civilization	Egypt	Dar Al-Shorouk	1995	383
12	Sayyid	Characteristics of	Egypt	Dar Al-Shorouk	1997	243

No	Authority	Title	Place Of Publication	Publisher	Date of Publishing	Pages
5	Qutb	the Islamic perception and its components				
12 6	Sayyid Qutb	In the Shadows of the Qur'an	Egypt	Dar Al-Shorouk	2011	310
12 7	Sayyid Qutb; Presented by Hesham ali, Hafez Muhamed	Why did they execute me?	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Media and Publishing Company	1990	undefined
12 8	Sayyid Qutb	Milestones on the Road	Egypt	Dar Al-Shorouk	1979	303
12 9	Shaaban Salim Hamouda	On the Wing of Blood	Palestine	Palestine Center for Studies and Research	2006	375
13 0	Soha Fawaz Besharah; Kozit Ibrahim	I Dream of a Cherry Cell	Lebanon	Dar Al-Saqy	2010	38
13 1	Soha Fawaz Besharah	Resistance	Lebanon	Dar Al-Saqy	2002	181
13 2	Soliman Abu Elkheer	The road to Tadmor: The desert cave	Palestine	Dar Al-Alam	2011	167
13 3	Soliman Al-Esa	A poet between the walls	Lebanon	Dar Al-Elm for Milions	1963	153
13 4	Usama Al-Esa	Elmaskobiah	Palestine	Dar Oghareet	2010	168
13 5	Wael Al-Gaghbob	Messages in the arrest experience	[S.L.]	[S.N.]	2019	32
13 6	Walid Al-Hawdaly	Blackout Darkness: Part Two	Palestine	Palestinian National Guidance Institute	2009	256
13 7	Walid Al-Hawdaly	Curtains of Darkness: Ninety Days of Incendiary Confrontation in the Cells of Zion	Palestine	Palestinian National Guidance Institute	2003	290
13 8	Walid Khal	The trail Of and martyr	Palestine	Palestine Foundation for Culture	2011	136

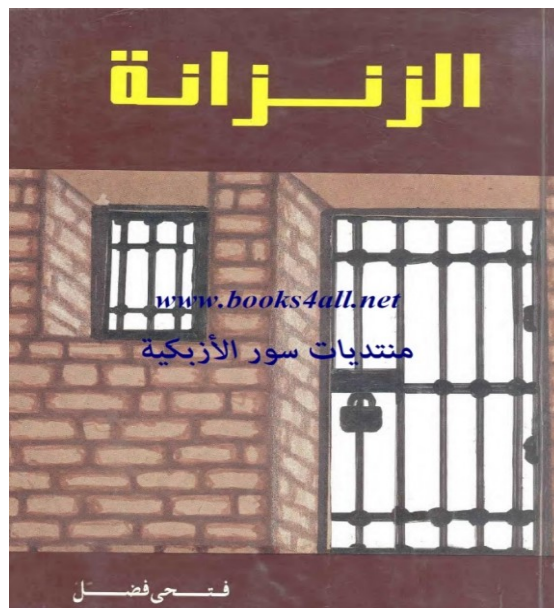
No	Authority	Title	Place Of Publication	Publisher	Date of Publishing	Pages
139	Walid Muhamed Hag	The massacre of the castle and the dungeons of Guantanamo	Sudan	Dar Al-Qamary	2009	Vol.1
140	Yaser Al-Bohairy	Behind the barbed wire: Kuwaiti 15 years in American prisons	[S.L.]	The Authors	2019	200
141	Yasin Al-Hag Saleh	For Salvation, Youth: 16 Years in Syrian Prisons	Lebanon	Dar Al-Saqy	2012	239
142	Zainab Al-Ghazaly Al-Gbeely	Days From my Life	Egypt	Islamic publishing and distribution house	1987	undefined
143	Zakaria Bou Gharara	A Far Place: Reflections Under a Dungeon Ceiling	Morocco	Wa Islamah Advertising Agency	2019	300
144	Zakaria Bou Gharara	The Torn Palms	Morocco	Wa Islamah Advertising Agency	[S.D.]	159
145	Zakaria Bou Gharara	Witness and the Witnessed: Reflections under the Cell Ceiling	Morocco	Al-Gharaba Media for Media	2014	245
146	Zakaria Bou Gharara	Labyrinth: Forest of Death and Noise	Morocco	Al-Gharaba Media for Media	2014	185
147	Zakaria Bou Gharara	They are in Pain	Morocco	Wa Islamah Advertising Agency	2014	98
148	Zakaria Bou Gharara	Hot Conversations from the Depths of Prisons	Morocco	Wa Islamah Advertising Agency	2014	168
149	Zakaria Bou Gharara	When the Moon Turned into Embers	Morocco	Wa Islamah Advertising Agency	2016	undefined

## Appendix (2)

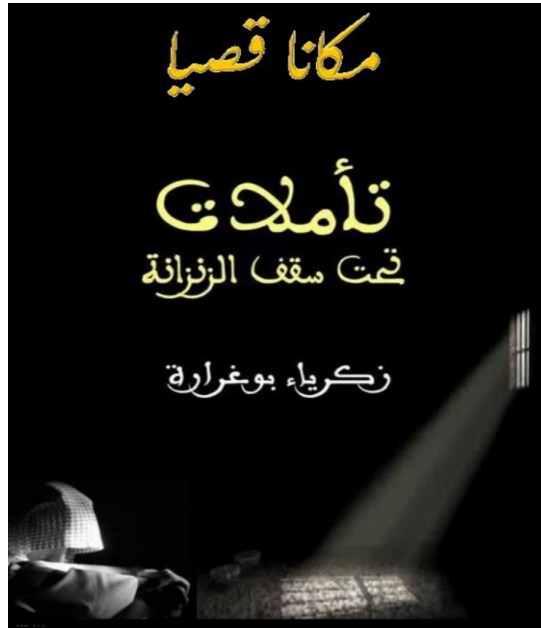
### Samples of designing prison literature book covers



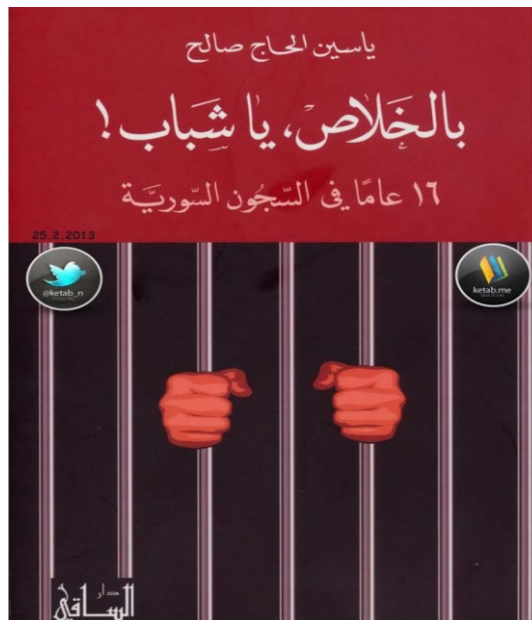
The Cover of the Book "The Black Gate" by its author Ahmed Raef



The cover of the book "The Dungeon" by Fathi Fadl



The cover of the book “A Far Place: Reflections Under a Dungeon Ceiling” by Zakaria Bou Gharrara



The cover of the book “For Salvation, Youth: 16 Years in Syrian Prisons by Yasin Elhag Saleh