

JUST REPORT JULY 14th, 2025

WITNESS



We held in our hearts and minds the [Palestinian children killed](#) whilst waiting for water on Sunday: Abdullah Rahman Ahmed, Badr al-Din Qaraman, Siraj Khaled Ibrahim, Ibrahim Ashraf Abu Urayban, Karam Ashraf al-Ghusein and Lana Ashraf al-Ghusein. [A further 10 children](#) were killed also waiting for water last Thursday. The IDF says a technical error was responsible as they seek to protect uninvolved civilians.

Updates

Killed in Gaza 610 + 120 in 24 hours 730...58,026 total 18,000 children.

Killed in WB cumulative 953 (190 children)

Settler attacks 2,391

[This website](#) has a daily and cumulative count.

Concentration Camp – Israel is going to build a [massive concentration camp in Rafah](#) where up to 600,000 people will be confined.

Game plan – Netanyahu has made it absolutely clear that the aim was always to seize the natural [gas reserves](#) off the Gaza coast

Doctor Abu Safiya, whom we have frequently featured on JUST is [now in a critical condition](#) after torture.

LEARN Two critical issues in focus this week

1. **Do we as individual citizens have a legal responsibility to prevent genocide?** This is a critical question to address because it gives us so much leverage. At present there is domestic law and international law, and when it comes to the Israel-Palestine conflict, the two are in conflict (for example the supply of components for Israeli F35 jets, and intelligence collaborations, are legal under domestic law but not under international law. See here for a [succinct explanation](#): the UK is a signatory to the Arms Trade Treaty and the Geneva Conventions, which oblige it to ensure weapons or intelligence it provides are not used for atrocities. Whilst we all recognise that international law is honoured more in the breach than the observance¹, nonetheless it provides a firm foundation for challenging the powerful and unaccountable. Jerry helpfully did some research on this, see for full report [Annex 1](#). I am grateful to Abbas Hussein who just as I was about to send this off, produced this masterful summary.

What is an Individual Obligation Under International Law to Prevent Genocide?

In short, it means a person (not just a state) can be held legally responsible if they had the capacity to act to stop a genocide, and failed to do so. This applies especially to leaders, politicians, military commanders, or even influential individuals.

¹ Thank you WS

- The Legal Backbone: The Genocide Convention (1948) and Customary International Law say: “States and individuals have a duty to prevent and punish genocide.”

But it's not just states. Since the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia (ICTY) and for Rwanda (ICTR), and the ICC came on the scene, individual criminal responsibility has been sharpened.

- So what Counts as an Individual Obligation?

You might be obligated if you are: A government official (e.g. Keir Starmer or David Lammy, if they enabled or remained wilfully blind to genocidal acts); a military commander or policymaker; Someone with effective power and influence over events or actors; a person in a position to alert, intervene, or disrupt genocidal actions (diplomats, UN staff, etc.)

- Key Elements:

1. *Knowledge or Constructive Knowledge*

They knew or should have known a genocide was underway or imminent.

2. *Capacity to Influence*

They were in a position to act (e.g. speak out, halt arms sales, apply sanctions, etc.)

3. *Failure to Act = Complicity or Omission*

If they did nothing, or worse, supported perpetrators — even by silence or policy — they may be liable.

- Not just doing – **but not doing** can be a crime

Under Article 25(3)(c) of the Rome Statute (ICC), an individual is criminally liable if they aided, abetted, or otherwise assisted in the commission of a crime — even by inaction, if they had a legal or moral duty to act. So, if a politician funds, arms, or legitimises a genocidal regime — or turns a blind eye when they have the power to intervene — they're on the hook.

- In Practice:

Think of Bosnia (Srebrenica) or Rwanda — officials who failed to act, even those from abroad, were later called to answer in courts or inquiries.

- Bottom Line:

If you're:

A powerful individual;

Aware of genocide or its signs;

In a position to act

You have an individual legal obligation to prevent it.

Failure can lead to prosecution for aiding and abetting, complicity, or even direct responsibility. Read more [here](#)

But what if it is just you and me???

Background There are 3 conventions to take note of.

1) [The UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide Convention 1948](#) obliges states and individuals working as public servants of the state to abide by the convention. Inaction may constitute a breach. This of course covers – teachers, health-workers as well as MPs.

2) [The Nuremberg Principles: Refusing Unlawful Orders, UN General Assembly 1950](#). Individuals acting under orders from their government have a duty to disobey unlawful state directives, even at personal risk. A foundational rule—Principle IV—means that government officials and soldiers have a duty to disobey unlawful state directives, and, by extension, may be compelled to resist or oppose criminal state action, even at personal risk.

3) [The UN Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms \(1998\)](#) recognises not just a right, but a responsibility to oppose human rights violations: “Everyone has the right, individually and in association with others, to promote and to strive for the protection and realization of human rights...”

Additionally, [The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court \(1998\)](#) extends liability not only to perpetrators, but to individuals who: Aid, abet or otherwise assist” in the commission of genocide, war crimes, or crimes against humanity. Hence individuals must exercise responsibility. Since this is

incorporated into UK domestic law, people seeking to prevent complicity and criminality through protest or disruption, could be said to be acting in defence of international law.

To conclude, it is not explicitly written into law that private citizens have a legal duty to enforce international law, and I can't find anything that suggests that [citizen arrest](#) under international law is possible. BUT – clearly anyone employed by the State (which could be said to include health professionals, teachers...) or acting for the State² does have responsibilities under international law, and could be held liable, AND arguably a private citizen can invoke international law as a defence. We really could do with some legal advice.

2. Civil liberties after the proscription of Palestine Action. Please read carefully in conjunction with Tony Greenstein's petition discussed under ACT below.

There was an illuminating discussion on Sunday's Crispin Flintoff Show with Craig Murray and former MP Alan Simpson. Watch [here](#). In summary: The counterterrorism legislation was brought in to rationalise the piecemeal statutes that had been brought in over the years of war in Northern Ireland, NOT to deal with an imminent terrorist threat. There were continual reassurances that the legislation would not be extended to designate as terrorists, protests that were dealt with under criminal law – for example Animal Rights activists and demonstrators at the Faslane nuclear site where huge numbers of people were arrested, but where courts dismissed the charges despite criminal damage.

What may be legitimate to address in context of criminal law had to remain. The argument was that you couldn't cross the line into terrorism, you couldn't do something that infringed democratic rights. If you erode the rights of citizens in society to the extent that you cannot control or coerce them, you must redefine them as threat to very existence of democratic society. You then start to sow the seeds of parliament's own demise. Huge danger for us because the UK's approach to policing is policing by consent. They must carry public support, they are not agents of the state. The security they offer is with consensus support.

The current process results from intense pressure from Mossad and the Israeli Government to ensure that all actions of Israel go unchallenged, and that outspoken opponents of genocide and apartheid are redefined as terrorists. What seem short-term gains in ensuring silence have long-term repercussions. With regard to the 80 arrests across the country at the weekend, nobody has as yet been charged, but this is because the reason that the 4th July appeal against the proscription was turned down by Justice Chamberlain at the High Court of Justice on the grounds that "I have concluded that the harm which would ensue if interim relief is refused but the claim later succeeds is insufficient to outweigh the strong public interest in maintaining the order in force." In other words, Chamberlain says that people will not be disproportionately charged, contradicting the claims of PA lawyers. Hence, they cannot charge people in this interim period before 21st July where their lawyers will put the case for a judicial review.

This judgement was clearly prepared before the hearing and was agreed between the Home office and judges to ensure that the next hearing fails. Police will arrest demonstrators and charge them with minor offences, meaning that judicial review will be refused and then everyone will be charged with terrorism. Note that although the Judge said it would not be illegal to call for the de-proscription of PA...this will be up to the relevant police force, and you could end up for a year on remand... waiting to prove that you were not "supporting PA" merely calling for de-proscription. We have seen that the [police have responded very differently](#) in different areas. "Express your opinion in Kendal or Derry and the police will leave you be. Do the same thing in Cardiff, the police will react as if your cardboard sign is a grave danger to the public, keeping you locked up while they break down your doors and raid your homes."

Moreover, a video from [Thanet for Palestine on Instagram](#) reveals that a protestor in Canterbury on Monday 14 was told she would be arrested for supporting a terrorist group if she continued to: hold a Palestinian flag and placards saying "Free Palestine", and "Israel is committing genocide". [Judge Sainsbury has already ruled the police action unlawful](#) – unsurprisingly because it undermines the whole

² For example Jonathan Hall, the Counter Terrorism "Expert" with whom Jonathan has been in correspondence

case for proscription. There are reports on WhatsApp today of raids in 4-5 cities of houses displaying Palestinian flags.

To learn more about the Defend our Juries actions, sign up here for briefings and online meetings.

<https://actionnetwork.org/forms/get-involved-in-july-2025-onwards-local-action>

https://actionnetwork.org/forms/interested-in-the-campaign/?clear_id=true

ACT 4 actions for you this week

1. **We discussed whether to adopt Tony Greenstein's petition (Annex 2)** in support of a proscribed group. Tony wanted to force the issue by weight of numbers and get at least 121 signatures of people prepared to risk arrest. However, he eventually withdrew it as only 94 of his 4,000 subscribers would sign, and he was under enormous pressure from authorities causing [his bank accounts to be closed down](#). Jonathan has suggested we “resurrect” it as an action for JUST – individual choices obviously. Please read Annex 2 and send your thoughts to him jcoulter287@gmail.com) and me actionhourcampaign@gmail.com).

We would take the petition further by contacting the original signatories to confirm willingness to sign and adding more. Renaming it *Why we oppose the proscription of Palestine Action* might reduce our vulnerability but given the way authorities are clamping down, we could still risk detention. Please write back as soon as possible to tell us if we should:

- a) **adopt the petition for circulation for individual actions as it is**
- b) **change the wording so it is explicitly about supporting de-proscription**
- c) **no, we shouldn't circulate a petition of this nature.**

2. Sign this [petition](#) to **nominate Francesca Albanese for the Nobel Prize**
3. **Write to your MP** and forward the [Instagram video](#) (above) of the threatened arrest of the protestor in Canterbury. Ask if they agree that this is a correct interpretation of the law, and whether this was their intention when they voted for proscription. State that you will be displaying similar signs on protest and is it their view that you would be a legitimate target for police? Ask how your MP will protect your civil liberties (you can also register your concern directly with Kent police [here](#)). NB Quaker Parliamentary colleagues want to know what responses are from MPs – forward responses to politics@quaker.org.uk
4. **Undertake to talk with or inform at least ONE friend or family member** about how they can prevent genocide. This is urgent. Unless many more people speak up, there is a real risk that Palestine will cease to exist. Craig Mokhibar is an international human rights lawyer and former director of the New York Office of the United Nation's High Commissioner for Human Rights; he resigned in protest at the inaction in the face of Israel's genocide. He says it is not governments who will bring this to an end, because there are too many vested interests. It is civil action by individuals and groups that counts. [Listen here](#). See **Annex 3** for a list of simple actions that you can share.

SHARE

- Avi Shlaim and Gwyn Daniels *Fast for Gaza* concluded on Monday 14th. 100 of us took part, with 2-4 people fasting outside Parliament from 9am to 7pm every day, in front of a scroll with the names of 131 people killed in Gaza on a single day. They handed a letter for David Lammy to the FCO (who refused to take it as you must prewarn them, although there is no info anywhere about this!). Letter posted. See [here](#)
- Jonathan, Sharen and Sue Cook protested at the Anglican General Synod in York where there no debate had been allowed on Palestine. Bishops were friendly, a tiny sign of progress. [Good letter](#) from 3 bishops in the Guardian.

- Steph shared the excellent work she has been doing on personal disinvestment from pension funds that are complicit in Israel's actions. This is fantastically helpful as it is a minefield – as anyone who has tried to navigate it will testify! Guide [here](#); Webinar [here](#).
- Linda has sent some great information, she can't always make it to meetings. She is looking for an organisation (apart from us we are a bit small) to send her research to. Any ideas welcomed to Nicola at actionhourcampaign@gmail.com. (She has tried JVL). She is hugely frustrated by the lack of information on the [Quaker website](#) (aren't we all?).
- Speaking of Quakers, Quaker Palestine Action is now **Quaker Palestine Solidarity** with over 200 signed up to the WhatsApp chat group. Very lively and well informed, if you need the link email Nicola.
- Pamela shared the image of the [335 exhibition](#) in Cambridge commemorating the murder of Hind Rajab. It is an artwork of part of the car riddled with 335 bullet holes. Donate to the [Hind Rajab Foundation](#) - now a target of legal action by Israel and currently pursuing Portugal for harbouring a war criminal
- Mike Rosen poem Sorry Gaza in [Annex 4](#).

Small wins (with thanks to Linda W. who sends fantastic info each week)

- Brent Council has been under the most appalling attacks for voting to continue twinning with Nablus. If you are a Brent resident, PLEASE write to them to support. I am not including any links because **every single link is** about the massive outcry that this is sectarian behaviour – including of course, the BBC.
- Spain opens [war crimes probe](#) into Netanyahu.
- [A group of Israeli lawyers](#) have written to Israel's Ministry of Defence arguing that the plan to establish a concentration camp in Rafah is manifestly illegal, and if carried out would amount to a series of grave international crimes. They call upon the recipients to renounce it and ensure that it is not implemented. This is a first, people!
- New flotilla Handala to Gaza [has set sail](#) and is nearing Gaza.

UP AND COMING

Apologies I don't have time to scan for all the events of interest, so mentioning only these:-

Saturday 19th July Embankment Tube 12.00 start.

[National March for Palestine July](#)

Quaker Palestine Solidarity are holding Meeting for Worship 11.30am at Westminster Meeting House 52 St Martins Lane. Come to side entrance 8 Hop Gardens WC2N 4EH, to right of Cote Brasserie. Please enter silently as Buddhists are meeting at that time. 11.30. All welcome. If you prefer to come after MfW, we will be leaving to join the march at 12.30.

Saturday 19th July Edinburgh Rally at Mound 13.00h

Monday 21st July 7pm *No Palantir in the NHS* meeting. Clashes with JUST but do go!! Sign up

Share sign up here: <https://www.medact.org/event/welcome-call-join-the-no-palantir-in-the-nhs-campaign/>

To find out about Palantir which manages all the programmes that facilitate the targeting of Palestinians, and has the contract for managing all our NHS data, look at the PowerPoint [here](#).

Big Ride for Palestine starts this week organised by the Amos Trust with different dates all over the UK—details [here](#)

ANNEX 1: is there a Legal Duty to Oppose Genocide? International Law Says Yes

In recent months, the UK Government has moved to designate Palestine Action—a protest group targeting British complicity in Israeli arms exports—as a terrorist organisation. This raises serious questions not only about freedom of protest, but about whether international law requires individuals to act in the face of war crimes and genocide. A review of international legal frameworks makes clear: citizens, officials, and organisations not only have the right, but in some cases the obligation, to oppose atrocity crimes.

1. The Genocide Convention: A Duty to Prevent

The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948) obliges states: “To prevent and to punish” genocide.¹

In *Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Serbia and Montenegro*, the International Court of Justice ruled: “A State’s obligation to prevent [genocide] is one of conduct and not of result; it is an obligation not to remain passive.”²

Though primarily directed at states, this obligation extends to public servants and institutions acting on behalf of the state. Inaction in the face of credible evidence of genocide—particularly by those with policymaking or enforcement power—may itself be a breach of law.

2. The Rome Statute: Criminal Responsibility for Complicity

The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (1998) extends liability not only to perpetrators, but to individuals who: “Aid, abet or otherwise assist” in the commission of genocide, war crimes, or crimes against humanity.³

It holds that even non-combatant enablers—such as arms suppliers, financiers, and officials—can be prosecuted where their actions contribute materially to these crimes. The preamble reaffirms that: “It is the duty of every State to exercise its criminal jurisdiction over those responsible for international crimes.”⁴

3. The Nuremberg Principles: Refusing Unlawful Orders

Affirmed by the UN General Assembly in 1950, the Nuremberg Principles hold that:

“The fact that a person acted pursuant to order of his Government or of a superior does not relieve him from responsibility under international law...”⁵

This foundational rule—Principle IV—means that government officials and soldiers have a duty to disobey unlawful state directives, and, by extension, may be compelled to resist or oppose criminal state action, even at personal risk.

4. UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

The UN Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (1998) recognises not just a right, but a responsibility to oppose human rights violations: “Everyone has the right, individually and in association with others, to promote and to strive for the protection and realization of human rights...”⁶ It also affirms:

“Individuals, groups, institutions and non-governmental organizations have an important role and responsibility in contributing... to the promotion of... rights and freedoms...”⁷

This framework clearly protects civil society actions—including protest, advocacy, and even direct action—when used to prevent or expose international crimes.

5. UK Law: Domestic Implementation

The International Criminal Court Act 2001 implements the Rome Statute into UK law. It criminalises not only the commission of genocide or war crimes, but also:

“Assisting, encouraging, or attempting to commit” such crimes.⁸

This means UK nationals and residents may be criminally liable if they knowingly facilitate or profit from activities contributing to war crimes (e.g. arms manufacturing or export).

Furthermore, those seeking to prevent such complicity through protest or disruption may be acting in defence of international law—not against it.

Conclusion

The cumulative weight of international law affirms:

- Genocide and war crimes impose duties on both states and individuals;
- Failure to act in the face of atrocity may constitute legal complicity;
- Direct action and civil disobedience may be protected, even necessary, in preventing international crimes.

To prosecute those disrupting arms supplies to alleged war criminals, while shielding those supplying the weapons, inverts the rule of law. It risks criminalising the very opposition that international law is designed to protect.

Why We Support Palestine Action and its Campaign Against Genocide in Gaza

Dear Friends,

In the wake of the proscription of Palestine Action we are asking intellectuals, academic, writers, and activists to sign the statement below. If at least 121 people sign the statement we will publish it for all to see and dare the State and its Police to arrest us all. Freedom of Speech is not for Keir Starmer or Yvette Cooper to take away.

Will the Police arrest and prosecute the signatories? If so it will prove, beyond any doubt, that the proscription is not about terrorism but about freedom of speech.

We intend to publish it both in the UK and the United States which still, just about, has First Amendment protection for political speech. Be aware that on 5th July 29 people were arrested in Central London for saying that they support Palestine Action.

The Manifesto of the 121

The "[Manifesto of the 121](#)" (also known as the "Declaration on the Right to Insubordination in the Algerian War") was a French document published in 1960. It was a public declaration by intellectuals and artists supporting the struggle for Algerian independence and the right of French citizens to refuse to participate in the war. The document was a response to the ongoing Algerian War and the French government's repressive actions against those who condemned its brutality, torture, and mass murder.

Just like the supporters of Palestine Action, those who signed the Manifesto were denounced as law-breakers, criminals, and terrorists.

Of the journals in which the Manifesto was to appear, one was seized, and the other, Jean-Paul Sartre's *Les Temps Modernes*, came out with two blank pages in its place, the result of government censorship. The signatories were also subject to State persecution.

Yvette Cooper, the Home Secretary, has proscribed Palestine Action as a terrorist organisation by bringing it within the ambit of the [Terrorism Act 2000](#). For any politician, let alone Labour politician, to behave in this way is a profoundly regressive move and a dangerous assault on civil liberties.

[Palestine Action](#) was a pro-Palestinian organisation, primarily of young people, who were driven by compassion, humanity, and a sense of right and wrong. They felt that words are not enough because the government does not listen and they had the courage to disrupt the arms industry in the United Kingdom by taking direct action. A key target has been British factories of Israeli weapons manufacturer Elbit Systems.

By conflating protest with terrorism, the British government has crossed a red line. Terrorism is the use of force against civilians for political purposes. Israel's relentless and horrific use of force against the defenceless civilians in Gaza is thus an act of state terrorism. Israel is also guilty of the crime of crimes – genocide but our politicians play with words in order to avoid culpability under sections 51-53 of the [International Criminal Court Act 2001](#).

The British government is guilty of almost unconditional support for Israel. It is not just complicit in Israel's multiple war crimes and in genocide. Diplomatic protection, the sharing

of intelligence, and the supply of arms, make it an active partner.

Banning Palestine Action sets a dangerous precedent. Acts of protest that damage property but are not intended to kill or injure people should not be treated as terrorism. Palestine Action disrupted the arms factories that supply Israel's genocidal war machine but at the same time it took great care not to hurt people. It poses absolutely no threat to the people of Britain or to the national security of Britain. Civil liberties are the bedrock of our democracy and they include the right to peaceful protest. The equation of peaceful protest with terrorism is the kind of action one would expect from a police state not a democratic state.

Even the manner of proscription was undemocratic and underhand. Parliament was forced to vote to proscribe Palestine Action alongside two white supremacist groups, the Murder Maniac Cult and the Russian Imperialist Movement. This made it more difficult for MPs to vote against the ban of an entirely legitimate protest group.

There is a long tradition in Britain whereby citizens disobey undemocratic laws from the Chartists to the Tolpuddle Martyrs, from the Suffragettes to those who defied Thatcher's Poll Tax. Ironically Yvette Cooper [supports](#) the Suffragettes who were [branded](#) terrorists at the time.

When a government legislates against civil rights and flouts democratic norms, citizens are entitled to disobey. In the [words](#) of Martin Luther King, "One has a moral responsibility to disobey unjust laws."

We consider the proscription of Palestine Action to be undemocratic, immoral, and unjust. Making it unlawful to support Palestine Action is a direct attack on freedom of speech and is contrary to Article 10 of the [European Convention of Human Rights](#).

We therefore urge the government to reverse its decision and to desist from designating Palestine Action as a terrorist organisation.

ANNEX 3: IDEAS FOR SHARING

ACT NOW OR WATCH PALESTINE DISAPPEAR

It is easy to feel helpless and inadequate in the face of the genocide taking place in Palestine – and indeed the many other appalling sites of conflict and poverty.

Our government, it is plain, will not act to stop the planned eradication of a people, the forced internment in a huge concentration camp, and the war crimes that deprive people of water, food and medical care.

However, we, the people of this country, are not in fact powerless. If everyone takes action, we can stop this now. But the situation is desperately urgent. Unless we do take action, Palestine will disappear before our very eyes. Craig Mokhibar is an international human rights lawyer and former director of the New York Office of the United Nation's High Commissioner for Human Rights; he resigned in protest at the inaction in the face of Israel's genocide. He says it is not governments who will bring this to an end, because there are too many vested interests. **It is civil action by individuals and groups that counts.** [Listen here.](#)

These are simple actions you can take that **WILL** make a difference.

1. **Email your MP.** Yes I know – but constant emails do have an impact, particularly in marginals. See [here](#) for information on constituent letters.

The 1 minute action: Sign up to [Red Line for Gaza](#) who will send you a template letter each week – you enter your email and address on the website form and click – voila another missile lands in their inbox. Automatic, easy

The 3 minute action: look at the letter, and the key stats. Send a personal version, copying in any links to reports or films that have particularly struck you. See here for [how to write to your MP](#), very useful
Long term. Ask for a meeting; join with others and show up at their local office. **MPs have a responsibility to abide by international law** under the [Genocide Convention](#) Hold them to account.

2. **Boycott products made in Israel –**

The 1 minute action: download and use one or both of the following apps

- **Boycat** is particularly useful because it has a tiered system linked to the strategic priorities of the Boycott Disinvestment and Sanctions campaign. Read about it [here](#). Download [here](#)
- **NoThanks** is another popular app which is easily found on the App store or [here](#)

The 3 minute action: Follow up – email the companies you are boycotting and tell them that you will no longer buy their product because of their links with Israeli occupation

Long term. Consider **personal disinvestment** by taking a deep ethical dive into your pension portfolio. Guide [here](#); Webinar [here](#). This will really make a difference.

3. **Witness.** [Recent polling suggests](#) 57% of Britons want an arms embargo; 50% think Israeli goods should be boycotted; 53% think Israel should be expelled from the UN. But frankly you wouldn't guess this from walking the streets. Small pins and badges and discreet merch are available from [Palestine Solidarity Campaign](#). You will be in the majority, and if you are brave enough to wear a badge, others will follow. Wearing a [keffiyah](#) is a stronger statement, and I cannot tell you how many times people have sidled up to me and thanked me for showing solidarity. Make sure you get one from a [reputable source..](#)
4. **Donate.** There are so many organisations to choose from but [Medical Aid for Palestine](#), [The Amos Trust](#), and the [Palestine Trauma Centre](#) have all proved reliable and sustainable. Even a tiny donation will help. Another way of donating is by shopping for Palestinian goods – never be short of gift ideas again! [Hadeel](#), [Zaytoun](#), [Handmade in Palestine](#).
5. **Keep yourself informed.** What Palestinians want and need is that we bear witness through understanding the truth of what is happening. It is very hard not to be overwhelmed, but looking away is not an option. Instead, look sparingly and regularly at trustworthy sources:
 - [+972](#) is an independent organisation of Palestinian and Israeli journalists.
 - [The Guardian](#) – is pretty good now, with some strong reporting.
 - [Ha'aretz](#), the liberal Israeli newspaper, does a far better job than most of our media (only read by 3% of Israelis).
 - Do not rely on the BBC for impartial coverage (for reasons, Owen Jones [here](#), independent report [here](#).) Channel 4 News is far better.
 - Do be clear about the events of October 7th 2023 and try to sift propaganda from fact. Richard Sanders film for Al Jazeera is [here](#), with footage from Hamas insurgent phones as well as Israeli footage. Watch Richard [in conversation](#) with Peter Osborne. If you can't face watching these, a short report here from [American Prospect](#) provides a summary. NOBODY is denying that war crimes happened that day.
 - A list of relevant human rights organisations providing eye-witness blogs is [here](#)
6. **Pray.** If you attend a church, insist on prayers for the Holy Land to be said every Sunday. Volunteer your services. Put up a prayer tree. The Church of England, with a very few wonderful exceptions, has remained silent on the fate of fellow Christians – and of course those of other faiths.
7. **PASS THIS ON.** Yes, it's uncomfortable to raise this with friends and family when you are not sure how they will react. Born in 1948 I grew up with the belief that the Holocaust would not happen again because we would stop it. It is terrible to realise that embarrassment, and fear of offending people are major obstacles for me that it has taken nearly 2 years to overcome. By all means protect yourself. Choose who to share with. But if everyone who gets this can persuade only one person to take action, we could change the world. If you need help thinking about a conversation, [this wonderful discussion](#) between a Palestinian woman and an Israeli woman is inspiring. However, this list is about **action** not **discussion**. If

people do not recognise or do not want to stop genocide, nothing you can say will persuade them, and you are better off keeping quiet.

- More one time actions, daily actions, 5 minute actions can be found here at [Protect Palestine](#). Note this is a US site.

Action Hours for Palestine.

- JUST is a weekly action hour of Witness, Learning, Action, Sharing 7.30pm Mondays, run by CAMPAIN. Register here to attend (no pressure) and to receive a weekly report.
- The American Friends Service Committee meets weekly on Friday at 4pm GMT (note will change to 5pm when clocks move) Link here for a really informative and inspiring hour.

Nicola Grove July 15th 2025

ANNEX 4. Gaza: This is the word, by Mike Rosen

Gaza

I'm sorry

This is the word.

This is the word that can't say.

This is the word that can't say what needs to be said.

This is the word that can't say what needs to be said about things that are done to people.

This is the word that can't say what needs to be said about things that are done.

This is the word that can't say what needs to be said.

This is the word that can't say.

This is the word.

This.

I'm sorry

Gaza.

References

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4. Rome Statute, Preamble.
5. United Nations General Assembly Resolution 177 (II), Formulation of the Nuremberg Principles, 1950. https://legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/draft_articles/7_1_1950.pdf
6. UN General Assembly, Declaration on Human Rights Defenders (A/RES/53/144), Article 1. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/declaration-right-and-responsibility-individuals-groups-and>
7. Ibid., Articles 18–19.
8. International Criminal Court Act 2001 (UK), Sections 52–55. <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2001/17/contents>