

THE INSURGENT

Newsletter of the Committee to Fight Repression Vol. 2 No. 3 Winter 1986

Lexington Control Unit Opens

SHUT IT DOWN!



IN THIS ISSUE: COMMUNIQUE FROM PUERTO RICO
INTERVIEW WITH SANCTUARY POLITICAL PRISONER
TOM MANNING AND RICHARD WILLIAMS ON TRIAL
BLACK PANTHER PARTY FOUNDATION FORMED
and more. . .

WRITE TO THE PRISONERS OF WAR AND POLITICAL PRISONERS:

PUERTO RICAN PRISONERS OF WAR

Edwin Cortes #92153-024
Alberto Rodriguez #92150-024
Ricardo Jimenez #88967-024
P.O. Box 1000
Lewisburg, PA 17837

Elizam Escobar #88969-024
FCI
Box 1000
Oxford, WI 53952

Oscar Lopez #88765-024
MCC
71 W. Van Buren
Chicago, IL 60605

Adolfo Matos #88968-024
P.O. Box 1000
Lompoc, CA 93438

William Guillermo Morales
Apto. 20-853
Col. San Angel
Mexico 20-D.F.

Dylcia Pagan #88971-024
Lucy Rodriguez #88973-024
Haydee Torres #88462-024
Carmen Valentin #88974-024
FCI Pleasanton
5701 8th St.
Camp Parks
Dublin, CA 94568

Alicia Rodriguez #NO7157
PO Box C
Dwight, IL 60420

Luis Rosa #NO2743
Box 711
Menard, IL 60434

Alejandrina Torres #92052-024
HSU Lexington
P.O. Box 2000
Lexington, KY 40512

Carlos Alberto Torres #88976-024
FCI
902 Renfro
Talladega, AL 35160

PUERTO RICAN POLITICAL PRISONERS

Julio Veras y Delgadillo #00799-069-E3
FCI
Petersburg, VA 23803

Luz Maria Bernios Bernios
Ivonne Melendez Carrion #03170-069
Orlando Claudio Gonzalez #03173-069
Carlos M. Ayes Suarez #03176-069
Isaac Camacho Negron #03174-069
Filiberto Ojeda Rios #03167-069
Hilton Fernandez Diamante #03168-069
Elias Samuel Castro #03169-069
Luis Alfredo Colon Osorio #03172-069
MCC
150 Park Row
NY, NY 10007

NEW AFRIKAN/BLACK PRISONERS OF WAR AND POLITICAL PRISONERS

Kalima Aswad s/n Robert Duren #B24120
Duell Correctional Facility
P.O. Box 600
Tracy, CA 95376

Kuwasi Balagoon #83-A-6216
Auburn Cor. Facility
135 State Street
Auburn, NY 13024-9000

Jah s/n Teddy Heath #75-A-0139
Attica Cor. Facility
P.O. Box 149
Attica, NY 14011

Herman Bell #79-C-262
Basheer Hameed #82-A-6313
Box 51
Comstock, NY 12821

Cecilio Chui Ferguson
FCI, P.O. Box 1000
Lewisburg, PA 17837

Mohaman Geuka Koti #80-A-808
Richard Dhoruba Moore
P.O. Box B
Dannemora, NY 12969

Mark Cook #20025-148K
3901 Klein Boulevard
Lompoc, CA 93438

Haki Malik Abdullah
s/n Michael Green #C-56123
Ruchell Cinque Magee #A92051
Hugo Pinell #A88401
Folsom Prison
Represa, CA 95671

Albert Nuh Washington #77-A-1528
Robert Seth Hayes #74-A-2280
Abdul Majid #82-A-483
Jalil Muntaqin
Greenhaven Prison
Drawer B
Stormville, NY 12582

Kojo s/n Grailing Brown
MCC
71 W. Van Buren
Chicago, IL 60605

Watani Tyehimba
FCI Terminal Island
P.O. Box 7
San Pedro, CA 90731

Sundiata Acoll s/n Clark Squire #39794-066
Sekou Odinga #05228-054
Richard Thompson-EI
P.O. Box 1000
Marion, IL 62959

Geronimo Pratt #B-40319
Charles Scott #C-19320
San Quentin Prison
Tamal, CA 94976

Mutul Shukur
MCC
150 Park Row
NY, NY 10007

Chris King
Walpole State Prison
S. Walpole, MA 02071

Richard Mafundi Lake #79972
100 Warrior Lane
Bessemer, AL 35023

Comrade Rikke Green #84244
Oklahoma State Penitentiary
P.O. Box 97
McAlester, OK 74501

MOVE Prisoners

William Phillips Africa #4986
Edward Goodman Africa #4974
P.O. Box 200
Camp Hill, PA 17011

Debbie Sims Africa #6307
Consusuela Dotson Africa
Ramona Johnson Africa
Alberta Wicker Africa
Sue Savino Africa
Janine Phillips Africa
Merle Austin Africa
Janet Holloway Africa
P.O. Box 180
Muncy, PA 17756

Charles Sims Africa #M4972
Delbert Orr Africa #M4985
Carlos Perez Africa
Drawer K
Dallas, PA 18612

Michael Africa
Drawer R
Huntington, PA 16652

Mumia Abu Jamal
Holmesburg Prison
8215 Torresdale Rd.
Philadelphia, PA 19135

NATIVE AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR AND POLITICAL PRISONERS

Dennis Banks #22103
SCR P.O. Box 369
Crawford Hall 211E
Springfield, SD 57062

Dick Marshall
P.O. Box 55
Sioux Falls, SD 57655

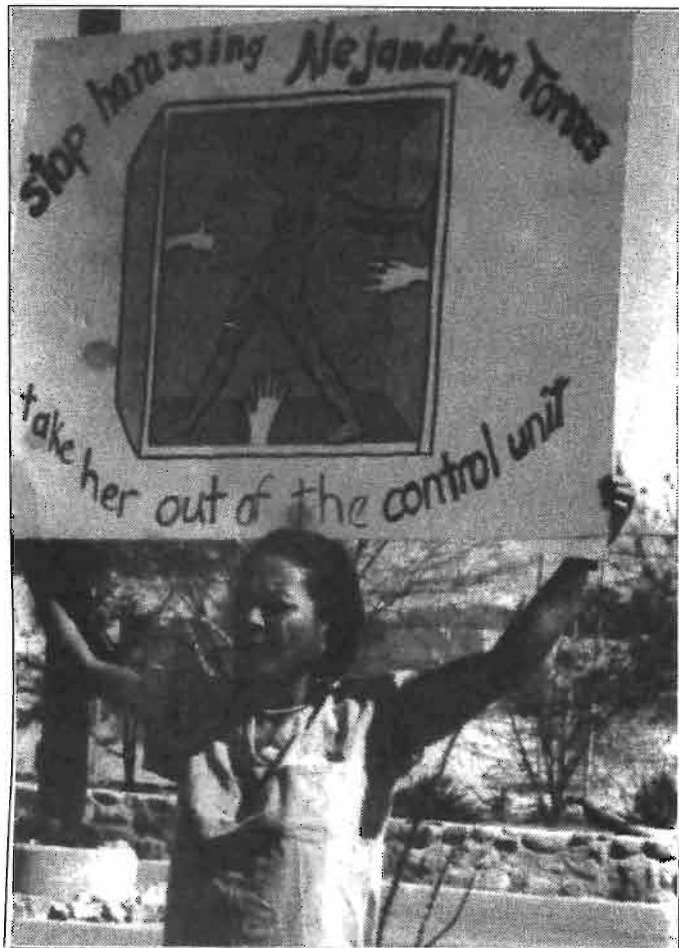
Rita Silk Nauni
Box 11492
Mable Bassett Cor. Inst.
Oklahoma City, OK 73136

Leonard Peltier #89637-132
P.O. Box 1000
Leavenworth, KS 66048

Standing Deer s/n Robert Wilson
McAlister State Prison
P.O. Box 97
McAlester, OK 74502

Editorial:

Political Prison for Women Opens in Lexington



SHUT IT DOWN!

On Thursday, October 30, the control unit for women prisoners was opened in a specially-constructed basement area at the federal prison at Lexington, Kentucky. Puerto Rican Prisoner of War Alejandrina Torres and Northamerican anti-imperialist political prisoner Susan Rosenberg were both transferred to the unit on that day. They are the first and only prisoners now held in the unit. The conditions they face include:

- complete isolation from all other prisoners in the institution.
- no social visits with anyone other than their immediate family.
- strip searches every time they leave their cells for recreation in the yard.
- denial of access to any of the educational and recreation programs available to other prisoners.
- both family visitors and attorneys pho-

- tographed before they are allowed to visit.
- correspondents limited to 15 people who must be investigated and approved before Susan or Alejandrina can send or receive any mail.
- constant video surveillance and surveillance by the guards, who have been instructed not to converse with Alejandrina or Susan.
- constant changes in the rules, which do not appear in print anywhere.

Alejandrina and Susan have been told that the Lexington Control Unit was designed for women prisoners where there is a threat that "external forces" might aid in an escape. They were told that they were placed in the unit because of their "political associations." Carol Manning of the Ohio 7 has already been designated to Lexington after her trial in Boston next year; we also believe that political prisoner

Judy Clark will likely be transferred there by New York State authorities. The control unit is a prison explicitly for political prisoners -- it is the Robben Island, Stammheim, H-Block of the United States of America.

The opening of the control unit poses an urgent challenge to our movements of resistance. It is a showcase for counterinsurgency techniques that have been studied and perfected behind the prison walls. Its goal is to use isolation and psychological warfare to break the spirit and will to resist of women POWs and political prisoners; and to destroy their very political identities. We are joining with many others to call for an offensive to IMMEDIATELY end the specific abuses now in practice, while building our capacity to SHUT DOWN LEXINGTON, MARION AND ALL OTHER CONTROL UNITS.

The Lexington Control Unit did not fall from the sky. Its structure and program reflect the lessons that the Bureau of Prisons has learned from years of experimentation with behavior modification units and special housing units. Marion federal penitentiary in Illinois is the recent prototype -- not only for Lexington, but for the notorious political prisons in the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) as well. For over three years, Marion has been in a total lock-down situation. The BOP has used Marion as an experiment in the control of prisoners -- dominantly Third World prisoners -- and especially those who are either political prisoners or outspoken resisters within the prison system. The threat of a transfer to Marion is a threat hanging over the heads of all men federal prisoners.

The goal of the control units is exactly that -- control. They are designed not only to isolate political prisoners from the prison population, the community and the movements they are part of, but to destroy their political identities. In a 1982 meeting in Washington, D.C. between social scientists and prison wardens, Dr. Edward Schein presented an address called "Man Against Man: Brainwashing." He advised placing individuals "into new and ambiguous situations for which the standards are kept deliberately unclear, and then pressuring to conform to what is desired in order to win favor and a reprieve from the pressure." This is exactly what is being implemented at Lexington, where rules change from hour to hour. Nazi documents captured after WW II show that this is the way they administered the concentration/extermination camps. Schein also recommended "physical removal of prisoners from those they respect (to) break or seriously weaken close emotional ties" and "using techniques of character invalidation, i.e. humiliations, revile-



Susan Rosenberg

ments and shoutings to induce feelings of guilt, fear and suggestibility, coupled with sleeplessness and exacting prison regimen and periodic interrogational interviews."

Every aspect of the conditions at Lexington is designed so that prisoners have no power over their lives. Their movements, what they read (they are only allowed books from the unit's library), what they wear (all personal clothing has been replaced by institutional clothing) and who they can talk to are all regulated. Susan and Alejandrina were told that they can be transferred out of the unit if the conditions that resulted in their designation no longer exist -- in other words, if they renounce their politics.

When women political prisoners are targeted by the government, attacks often come down through sexual abuse. Before Alejandrina and Susan were transferred to the unit from the prison at Tucson, Arizona, they were subjected to forcible rectal and vaginal searches by a male medical technician while being held down by guards. This is nothing less than rape, with the same violent and degrading purpose as rape of any other kind.

The U.S. government, while denying that there are any political prisoners in its jails, knows very well that these comrades are a threat to a repressive system not



Alejandrina
Torres

only in society at large, but within the prison population. Political prisoners stand up for their civil and human rights and for those of other prisoners. They fight to direct people's anger and frustration into focused resistance. The prison administrators do not want political prisoners in the general population, and one goal of the control units is isolation. In the meantime, many have been put into isolation on trumped-up disciplinary charges. Over the past year, many Black political prisoners and POWs in New York State -- including Richard Dhoruba Moore and Basheer Hameed -- as well as Northamerican political prisoner Judy Clark have received long sentences in segregation.

On November 1, several hundred people attended a conference in Chicago sponsored by the Committee to End the Marion Lock-down where speakers addressed the need for the community to support resistance inside the prisons. In a statement to the conference, anti-imperialist political prisoner Tim Blunk said:

"While many of us on the inside are doing what we can, at this juncture the burden of exposing Marion and the Control Units necessarily falls on those of you outside. You should know that all of your efforts on the prisoners' behalf are greatly appreciated. Your work directly empowers all of us fighting behind the walls. In a very real sense you are fighting for yourselves. Anyone willing to make sacrifices for social change in this country is a candidate for the concentration camps.

As in revolutionary movements around the

world and historically here in the U.S. empire, the prisons will become a significant front. . . The degree to which we can build effective organization now on the outside will largely shape the possibilities for this front when conditions change and contradictions ripen. The time will come when the prisoners will reciprocate with our own initiatives. One need only look at Ireland, the Federal Republic of Germany or El Salvador for recent examples."

The Committee to Fight Repression is participating, along with the National Committee to Free Puerto Rican POWs and other organizations, in a campaign to shut down Lexington, Marion and all the control units. This is a long-term fight which also demands that we be vigilant to specific abuses as they occur.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

We urge our readers to join with us in the campaign.

Write letters of protest to Warden R.L. Matthews, FCI Lexington, P.O. Box 2000, Lexington, KY 40512 and send a copy to Norman Carlson, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, 320 First St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Alejandrina and Susan are resisting the special regulations, so they have not supplied a list of correspondents to be investigated. That means they can't receive mail -- but it is important for the prison administration to know that they have support. Send a card to them -- their addresses are on our prisoner list -- understanding that it will be read by the prison and then returned to you.

Send the Committee to Fight Repression any ideas you have for the campaign -- and send us financial contributions!

If you are an artist, a reporter, a doctor, part of a religious community, a member of a political organization or an independent activist -- or if you know anyone who is -- get in touch with us.

Contact CFR to arrange speaking engagements about the Control Units and the campaign to SHUT THEM DOWN.

In the words of Alejandrina Torres:

"The purpose of the government's counterinsurgency strategy is to destroy the growth and support of our struggles for national liberation and social justice and to deter dissent and civil disobedience. . . We will continue because in order to achieve justice and peace for our people and other oppressed peoples, we must dare to struggle, dare to win."

Coming At'Cha: Black Panther Party Foundation Formed



Twenty years after the founding of the Black Panther Party, forces within the Black Liberation Struggle are coming together to commemorate it. The BPP, active in the late 60s and early 70s, was a mass revolutionary nationalist organization which fought for armed self-defense and human rights for Black people in the U.S. It had chapters in over 40 cities, with an active membership in the tens of thousands. The BPP was a primary target of the FBI's COINTELPRO (counterintelligence program), which led to over 400 police-BPP confrontations, over 1,000 arrests and frame-ups (many of whose victims are still in prison today), and the FBI/police assassination of at least 30 Black Panther Party members and leaders.

On October 18, 1986, a program was held in Harlem, New York to celebrate the legacy of the Black Panther Party. Hundreds of Black people attended the program, including over 50 former members of the Black Panther Party. Speakers included Afeni Shakur (of the New York Panther 21); Imari Obadele, President of the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika; Bobby Seale, one of the founders of the BPP; and Kathleen Cleaver, former Communications Secretary of the BPP.

At the conclusion of the program, as the many former Panther Party members present stood in salute to their fallen and imprisoned comrades, the principles and purpose of the Black Panther Foundation were presented. In solidarity with the Black Panther Party, and as the struggle continues, we present these principles in their entirety:

A people's survival can only occur with the assistance of many groups and associations. However, their growth into a self supporting entity, receiving both respect and recognition will depend upon their ability to establish self-supporting structures. A nation, a community, a neighborhood is only as viable as its constituencies' belief that their direct involvement for self-development is crucial to life itself. With this understanding, the proposal to establish a Black Panther

Foundation is announced to all progressive people.

As an historical extension of the Black Panther Party and the communities from which it emerged, the Black Panther Foundation (BPF) will address itself to a variety of critical needs which exist in and affect the African community in America. Foremost among these needs are:

1. Providing perpetual burial care for

those members of the Black Panther Party who were killed or died while rendering service to the African communities in America or in the African diaspora.

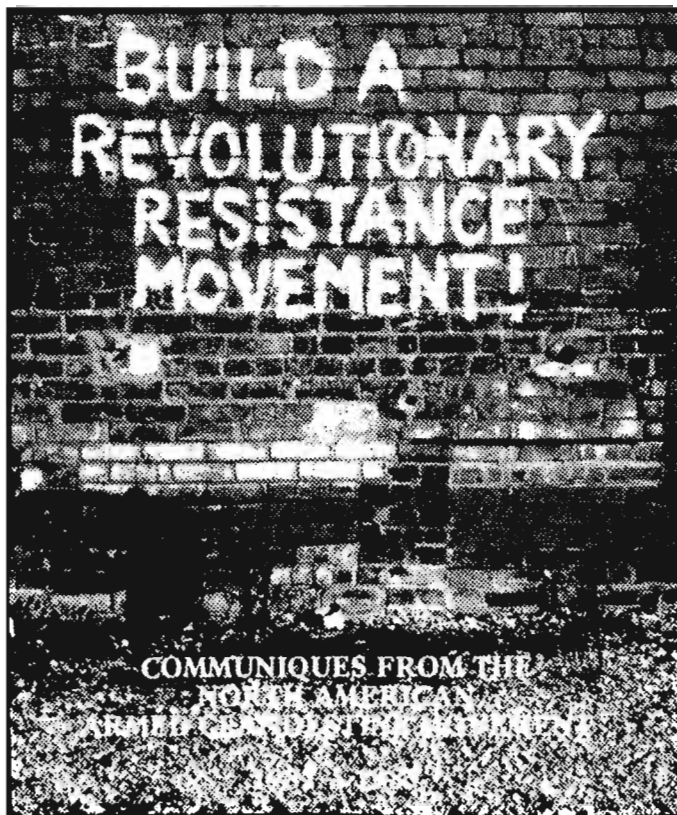
2. To establish an ongoing Political Prisoner Support Association which will address itself to issues affecting primarily African Political Prisoners and their families.
3. Establishment of a Black Panther Archive Center which will include ongoing historical material pertaining to the Black Panther Party and those political structures which affected its development.
4. Development of a Scholarship Fund which will provide financial support for the children of members of the Black Panther Party and those selected members of the African community in America (criteria to be established by the BPF).
5. Development of a Black Panther Foundation Outreach Program which will propagate the issues most directly affecting the African community in America, on both the National and International level.

At this particular moment, the African community in America is forced to accommodate a variety of new pressures from an ever increasing hostile social and political en-

vironment. Crucial to our communities' survival is our recognition that only through self-supporting structures can we ever achieve full status and respect as a people. Critical to this possibility is being able to confront past realities and present responsibilities, while recognizing that a duty to our succeeding generations must be adhered to . . . not symbolically, but in material accomplishments.

African self-respect cannot forever tolerate the unabated existence of crime, poor health facilities and police brutality -- to name but a few ills of colonialism on the community level, while then calling for solidarity on an international level! Solidarity begins on the local level and on the material level as we strive to coordinate our communities for self-sufficiency, regardless of class or occupational background. We must never forget that a people are defined by their goals and their ability to neutralize those divisions which divide and inhibit their growth.

Committee for the Establishment of the
BLACK PANTHER FOUNDATION
18 October 1986
c/o Black Community News Service (BCNS)
2087 Amsterdam Avenue
New York, NY 10032



BUILD A REVOLUTIONARY RESISTANCE MOVEMENT: Communiques from the Northamerican Armed Clandestine Movement, 1982-85

The Committee to Fight Repression has published this collection to make available the words of the organizations which have made a critical contribution to the development of anti-imperialist resistance. The 54-page book includes all communiques issued by the United Freedom Front, the Armed Resistance Unit, the Revolutionary Fighting Group and the Red Guerrilla Resistance, which accompanied armed actions. It also includes a foreward by political prisoner Dr. Alan Berkman.

\$2.50; discounts on bulk orders

Six Charged with Planning to Free Political Prisoners

As we reported in our last issue, the FBI celebrated July 4th with a grandiose press conference in Chicago at which they trumpeted that they had uncovered an "escape plot" to free Puerto Rican Prisoner of War Oscar Lopez and other political prisoners from Leavenworth Penitentiary. The liberation of political prisoners (a task recognized as critical by every serious movement around the world) was employed by the FBI to justify some major counterinsurgency goals.

Since then, the government has:

-- indicted POW Oscar Lopez; New Afrikan Prisoner of War Kojo (s/n Grailing Brown); Jaime Delgado, National Coordinator of the National Committee to Free Puerto Rican Prisoners of War; and two Northamericans, Claude Marks and Donna Wilmot (who remain free). They are charged with conspiring to "effect a prison escape;" Jaime, Claude and Donna are also charged with illegally transporting explosives and weapons.

-- transferred Oscar Lopez and Kojo to the Metropolitan Correctional Center in Chicago where they are being held in 23-hour-a-day lock-up in total isolation from the rest of the prison population. They are being subjected to videotaped strip-searches and to constant abuse from the guards.

-- revealed that the FBI surveilled supposedly confidential attorney-client conversations between Oscar and his attorneys while he was still at Leavenworth, including the use of microphones and of cameras placed so that legal documents could be read.

-- transferred anti-imperialist political prisoner Tim Blunk from Leavenworth to Marion Penitentiary after convicting him on a trumped up disciplinary charge of "conspiring to escape." Oscar and Kojo were first transferred to Marion before their indictment. Other political prisoners at Leavenworth are being harassed, or have been transferred.

-- launched a hunt for four Northamericans: Diana Block, Karen Danziger, Joan Soloway and Robert McBride -- whom the FBI claims were involved in the conspiracy -- and painting these anti-imperialist comrades as "terrorists" to intimidate any potential support.

The indictment, and the propaganda campaign which has gone along with it, represents a



Edward Peltier Oscar Lopez
 Larry Giddings
 Kojo
 Tim Blunk
 John Papineau
 Wesley Teka Harris Orlando Ashby

new level of the "denial system," to try and separate revolutionaries -- whether in prison or in the field -- from the people. The FBI and the Bureau of Prisons are attempting to paint a picture of "terrorist" conspiracy and organization that exists behind the prison walls to justify the isolation of political prisoners in control units like that at Marion and Lexington. They are laying the basis for the situation that exists in the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany), where the justification for the isolation torture of political prisoners is that they are members of the Red Army Fraction functioning in prison and through contacts with visitors. Any kind of political or personal support for German political prisoners can be prohibited on this basis -- and has been at various times.

Active resistance to the government offensive is being built. In Chicago, rallies, demonstrations and programs have been held by the Puerto Rican Independence Movement and its supporters. On December 6th, a demonstration in Chicago will target the inhumane conditions under which Oscar and Kojo are being held, and demand the closing of the control units.

A national letter writing campaign has been mounted to protest Oscar and Kojo's conditions and to demand that they be put into general population and afforded the rights of any other pre-trial prisoners. Write letters to Warden Jenkins, MCC, 71 W. VanBuren, Chicago, IL 60605.

From the Clandestine Movement in Puerto Rico: Armed Actions Target Yankee Imperialism

August 30, 1986

Today, August 30, 1986 - a year after one of the most brutal attacks ever committed by the North American imperialists against our people - we reaffirm our social commitment to struggle until victory or death for our national independence and the social liberation of our people.

Exactly a year ago, more than 300 FBI agents and members of the armed forces were deployed to Puerto Rico to carry out a military operation supported by helicopters and first rate bellicose equipment, innumerable raids on homes and to perpetuate the kidnapping and exile of a group of Puerto Rican patriots.

This exaggerated display of troops and weaponry and the hour chosen to effect the attacks and kidnappings merit some deep thought. We can surmise - and with good reason - that one of their objectives was to threaten and terrorize the people who sympathize with our struggle for freedom and true social justice. We can also deduce that this display of brute force constituted a type of warning in terms of what the yankee capitalists are capable of doing to keep peace in the colony while generating war in Central America. For them, our national territory is a springboard for war, a base of operations and headquarters for the deployment of troops in addition to a never-ending source of cannon fodder for their bellicose adventures.

For us - in addition to the aforementioned - this display of forces so disproportionate to the objectives that they seek reveals something important about the enemy's mentality and psyche: **THEY ARE COWARDS AND ARE VERY FEARFUL OF US!**

The imperialists know what we Puerto Ricans and workers are capable of doing when it comes to defending our country and our class. Their ears are still ringing from the liberating detonations from the 1930's and 1950's in Puerto Rico, at Blair House and the very US Congress. Our operations in Sabana Seca, Base Muniz and the many other actions of the various guerilla groups are vivid examples of our will to struggle. If the objective of the repression unleashed on August 30, 1985 and the subsequent arrests of Patriots in Puerto Rico, as well as the US, had as their objective the terrorization of our people, then the US can go to hell with their terrorist actions! Each arrest, kidnapping, aggression, assassination, abuse and act of repression will represent another grave in

their cemetery, because each attack will be a new reason for us to continue struggling. Our indignation will be transformed into new forms of struggle, our rage will translate into a better strategy, our pain will lead to more effective organization, better aim, stronger political-military actions.

The enemy has cause to worry. Let them sweat, let them tremble, wait and suffer. We shall be the ones who determine the why, when and how of our actions. They have tried to provoke us. The bourgeois press has practically challenged us to respond - and they will have their response! But only when we and not they, decide to act. Today more than ever, we reaffirm our sacred commitment to struggle for our freedom with the last drop of our blood and until final victory.

To our beloved people we say: **DO NOT FEAR- THEY HAVE NOT EVEN DENTED US!** The struggle continues strong and organized because every Puerto Rican of dignity and patriotic conscience, every decent Puerto Rican, every poor and exploited man and woman in our land is or eventually will be a Machetero! We are here with you! We are with the people because we are part of the people - **EVERY PUERTO RICAN A MACHETERO!**

October 27, 1986

On the night of October 27, the Puerto Rican People's Army-Macheteros, together with brigades of the Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution and the Armed Forces of Popular Resistance attacked a whole series of enemy military targets throughout the length and breadth of our occupied homeland and within the very belly of the monster: the United States.

This is the response of the revolutionary movement to the Northamerican imperialists and their repressive, military and governmental agencies for the attacks and abuses they have committed against the patriotic Puerto Rican movement and for the robbery and pillage to which they subject our beloved people every day.

We have already said in our message to the people distributed last August 30th that when the time came the Puerto Rican People's Army-Macheteros would respond to the wave of repression unleashed by the terrorists of the FBI since August 30, 1985.

The yankees actually thought that the death of our unforgettable Commandante Juan Antonio Corretjer and the arrest, kidnapping and prison-exile of teachers, trade unionists, lawyers and patriotic workers on August 30th of last year were going to frighten and disband the revolutionary, patriotic movement in Puerto Rico.

After the arrests the U.S. used the commercial press, radio and television to mount a vicious campaign of defamation and lies against those arrested people and against the Puerto Rican People's Army-Macheteros, trying to confuse our people and make them believe that the arrest of these patriots had destroyed the revolutionary movement.

While doing this, their government agencies continue preparations to intensify the repression they implement every day. We have taken note of all those plans. The most dramatic is the plan to destroy Yunque forest preserve, the mountain that constitutes a living symbol of our nation and our strength. We warn them: our people unambiguously repudiate this inconceivable attack. We will not let them cut a single tree, and if they do so, it will be at the risk of their own lives. Our sacred commitment is to defend and protect our people. Every abuse by the yankees will encounter the response it deserves. No matter how much they attack, arrest, torture or assassinate, they will never be able to silence our voices. Our forces remain intact and our struggle will end only when our people take the reins of destiny into their own hands and construct a system that guarantees true social justice for all. Every lie, abuse, repressive act will meet the reply of our will and our arms. The people in struggle know how to move towards liberty. We are committed to the defense of our people at every level, and we know how to protect them and ourselves from the enemy because, in the final analysis: we are with the people because we are the people!

WE WON'T CEASE IN OUR STRUGGLE UNTIL REACHING
OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND TRUE SOCIAL
JUSTICE FOR ALL!
NO TO REPRESSION! NO TO EXPLOITATION!
DON'T CUT A SINGLE TREE OF OUR YUNQUE!
LONG LIVE THE HEROES AND MARTYRS OF
OCTOBER 30, 1950!
EVERY PUERTO RICAN A MACHETERO!

November 4, 1986

At dawn today, a commando of our organization placed an explosive in one of the air conditioning ducts at the headquarters of the yankee "National Guard," located at Puerto de Tierra (near San Juan). We showed the foolishness of the security measures that have been established there and in other U.S. government agencies in our homeland. We acted to let them know that no matter how vigilant their security, the com-

batants of the Puerto Rican People's Army-Macheteros have access to more sites than the government and the FBI can imagine.

This explosive can be dismantled without complications if they do so BEFORE 12:00 midnight, the time when it is set to explode.

The police should not be afraid; neither this bomb nor any of the bombs our commandos placed last Monday were designed as "booby traps." The day we do that, they will NOT be able to dismantle them. Our aim is not to cause unnecessary injury or death, not even to the police. Our enemy is U.S. imperialism, which deceives us and exploits everyone -- including the Puerto Rican policemen, sons of workers and of our soil.

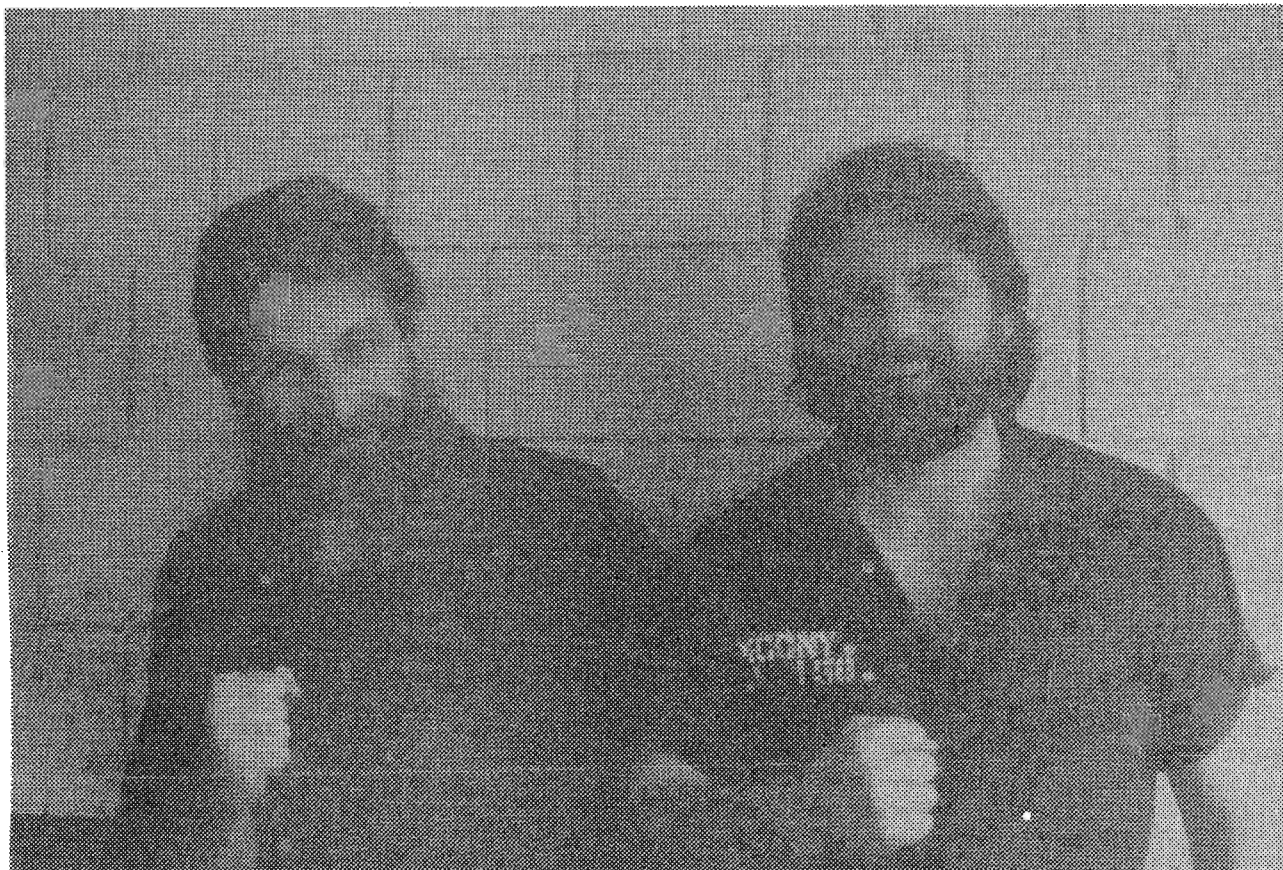
The only occasion on which action by the Puerto Rican People's Army-Macheteros has resulted in the death of a policeman was in the case of agent Julio Roman Rodriguez on August 25, 1978 in Naguabo. This was not done as an "act of revenge" for the murders committed by the agents of the Intelligence Division at Cerro Maravilla. The death of that policeman occurred in a gun battle where he -fired first against our combatants, and they were forced to repel his attack. Our nation sees it clearly: our principal enemy is U.S. imperialism, but our combatants have to defend themselves in any situation where they are attacked.

On the other hand, we wish to emphasize the accuracy of our action last Monday. Less than 24 hours after the explosions, officials of imperialism publicly declared that trees would not be cut in El Yunque and the Nicaraguan "contras" would not be trained on our soil. However, our only guarantee that they will not carry out these or other atrocities would be the organization, the will, and the arms of the Puerto Rican working people.

We want to say to Rafael Ocasio Figueroa, the worker who was unfortunately wounded lightly as a result of the explosion at the U.S. Armed Forces recruiting center in Fajardo, that our organization is very sorry for the injuries he received. Our actions are always directed against the oppressors of our people and we try to take measures to avoid hurting our brothers. The Puerto Rican People's Army-Macheteros is ready to recompense our com-patriot Rafael Ocasio Figueroa for the damages sustained by himself and his vehicle, if he will let us know his address through the commercial press.

NO CONTRA TRAINING IN PUERTO RICO!
THEY WILL NOT CUT A SINGLE TREE IN
EL YUNQUE!
WE ARE WITH THE PEOPLE BECAUSE WE ARE
THE PEOPLE!
EVERY PUERTO RICAN A MACHETERO!

Tom Manning & Richard Williams: *Self Defense Shakes New Jersey Trial*



Tom Manning

Richard Williams

The trial of anti-imperialists Richard Williams and Tom Manning opened on November 10 in the New Jersey town of Somerville, which has been turned into an armed camp by the New Jersey authorities. Tom and Richard are charged with the December 21, 1981 killing of a New Jersey State Trooper, Philip Lamonaco. Tom has said that he shot Lamonaco in self-defense; when his car was pulled over by the trooper, Lamonaco recognized Tom, and attempted to murder him. Lynne Stewart, attorney for Richard Williams, stated in her opening remarks that Richard was not in the car. "This is guilt by association. We reject the guilt, and we embrace the association."

At the time of the shooting, Richard and Tom were part of the revolutionary clandestine movement. Tom was on the FBI's Ten Most Wanted List. In this same period, the FBI, state and local police

agencies throughout the Northeast had begun to carry out one of the largest fugitive hunts in U.S. history, later titled BOSLUC/Western Sweep (BOS for Boston, headquarters of the investigation; LUC for Raymond Luc Levasseur, one of the targets; Western Sweep because it concentrated on western Massachusetts and Connecticut.) Also targeted were Barbara Curzi-Laaman, Jaan Laaman, Patricia Gros and Carol Manning, who along with Tom, Richard and Black community activist Chris King face charges in Boston of seditious conspiracy and racketeering (see, *Insurgent*, Vol. 2, No. 2). The other targets of BOSLUC were New Afrikan Freedom Fighters Mutulu Shakur (captured February, 1986), Assata Shakur (remains free) and Nehanda Abiodun (also free); and anti-imperialists Alan Berkman (captured May, 1985), Marilyn Buck (captured May, 1985) and Susan Rosenberg (captured November, 1984). BOSLUC saturated the Northeast with

wanted posters labeling these revolutionaries as "armed and extremely dangerous," giving any police agent an open invitation to kill them, if and when they were captured.

Richard and Tom's trial has been marked by blatant police antagonism towards the comrades on trial, their attorneys and their supporters. Outlandish security procedures are designed to intimidate the public, the jury and spectators and supporters. The Courthouse and the surrounding neighborhood is filled with heavily armed state police, including sharpshooters on roofs. Anyone attending the trial must present identification with a photograph, as well as give officers at the front door Social Security numbers and home addresses, all of which are logged in a book. Richard and Tom are flanked by uniformed guards while court is in session and have to get the Judge's permission to leave the defense table to view articles in evidence.

During pre-trial proceedings, Judge Imbriani signed an order permitting the government to use "necessary force" to take a sample of Tom Manning's blood. The sample was to be compared to dry blood stains found in the car -- a test whose reliability is under serious criticism by experts. Tom refused to give the sample voluntarily because he and all of his comrades have refused to collaborate in any way with the government's investigations. In his order, Imbriani specified that, if all other measures failed, New Jersey State Troopers would be allowed to restrain Tom and take the blood -- the same troopers who had been hunting Tom, Richard and their comrades with shoot-to-kill orders and "unofficial" death squads for almost five years! A small but effective demonstration was held outside Trenton State Prison, and diligent press work helped prevent a serious assault on Tom.

The trial is about more than the killing of a cop -- in the state's eyes, that is the most serious crime, but trials for cop killings do go on without this level of hysteria and repression. More important, it is the government's view that Lamonaco was killed by an armed revolutionary in an unanticipated military encounter. These same revolutionaries not only eluded capture, some for as long as ten years, but it is the state's contention that these comrades bested them several times in combat -- and, in the final analysis, were willing to fight rather than be captured.

The government has not done very well in presenting its case to date. Every government witness has either failed to identify either Richard or Tom as having been at the

scene of the shooting, or has grossly contradicted their previous testimony. Tom is being represented by William Kunstler and Ron Kuby; Richard by Lynne Stewart; all attorneys are working for no fees. As the government's case has faltered, the State Troopers guarding the courtroom have become more provocative.

The ability of Tom, Richard and the other members of the Ohio 7 to remain free necessitated vigilance and combativity. They have continued to demonstrate these qualities since their capture; their tenacity under some of the worst conditions has not wavered when at many points it would have been "easier" to back down from what they know to be true and righteous. Their strength is a challenge to our movement, whatever our particular work may be. These comrades are an example of fighting to win, and should be defended and supported.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD WILLIAMS AND
TOM MANNING TO THEIR SUPPORTERS ON
THE OPENING OF THE NEW JERSEY TRIAL
November 10, 1986

We would like to extend our warmest greetings and revolutionary love to all our people who came today to witness the beginning of this show trial and demonstration of police state terrorism.

Just like the Attica uprising of 1971 where 100's of our Brothers rose up in resistance to state repression, and the state police reacted with lies and false propaganda, declaring that the prisoners castrated guards and cut their throats, to create an atmosphere that would justify the murderous institutionalized violence that followed.

We face the same lies and false propaganda now. Their statements declare that Lamonaco was brutally gunned down, when the facts are he died with a smoking pistol in his hand; and their attempt to frame another freedom fighter by making it a two-on-one attack, when the truth is that their supertrooper got bested in a one-on-one confrontation. The armed forces you see surrounding this building now are the same instruments of oppression that surrounded D Yard on September 13, and are the same forces that are mobilized whenever the resistance of the people challenges the forces of the state. What we will show during these coming weeks will be the necessity and the right of self-defense and the building of a revolutionary resistance movement in North America. We dedicate this trial to Zayd Malik Shakur, who gave his life on a New Jersey highway in the war of liberation. We send love and solidarity to freedom fighters everywhere, in the prisons and in the fields. VENCEREMOS!

THE NEW UNDERGROUND RAILROAD:

Interview with Sanctuary Worker Lorry Thomas



Kanjobal Guatemalan Indian mother and child

The federal trial of 11 Sanctuary workers ended in Tucson, Arizona last July 3 with the convictions of eight of the activists. The 11 faced charges of "transporting and aiding illegal aliens" -- read: political refugees from the U.S.-backed war in Central America. The indictment, and the refusal of the judge to allow the 11 to present a political defense, are part of a broader attack on the growing Sanctuary movement. These attacks include FBI harassment and surveillance, infiltration of church and synagogue congregations, anti-"terrorist" propaganda, and such classic FBI tactics as trying to create divisions and mistrust by sending phony letters, slanderous in content and falsely signed, to Sanctuary workers. The Sanctuary movement views this as merely an extension of the U.S.-backed war in Central America. Their commitment to aiding refugees from El Salvador and Guatemala to come to this country and speak out about the U.S. role in Central America is a growing threat to the U.S. government's goal of a pro-war consensus.

Despite the attacks, the Sanctuary movement is growing steadily. There are now 380 churches and synagogues that are Sanctuary congregations; 22 cities and three states have also declared themselves to be sanctuaries. Tens of thousands of people are standing up together against U.S. law to provide sanctuary from the terror in Central America.

The following interview is with Lorry Thomas, a Sanctuary Worker who was arrested on Mother's Day, 1985 for trying to take some refugees across the "Second Border". The interview was edited for length. It was conducted by Shelley Miller, political prisoner and grand jury resister, who is serving a three-year sentence for criminal contempt of a federal grand jury investigation of the FALN (Fuerzas Armadas de Liberacion Nacional) and the entire Puerto Rican Independence Movement. Both Shelley and Lorry are currently at the Federal Correctional Institution at Alderson, West Virginia.

In 1984, Lorry Thomas went to Nicaragua for two months and directly experienced the Contra attacks. In May of 1984 she began working at Casa Romero, a refugee center in San Benito near Brownsville, Texas. She took over responsibility for Casa Romero after Stacy Merkt and Jack Elder were arrested (see Chronology). Lorry is serving a two-year sentence and will be released in mid-December, 1986.

SM: Lorry, would you begin by defining Sanctuary?

LT: First, let me say what it's not. It's not charity-not rice and beans and shoes. While we must provide those things, Sanctuary goes deeper. The dictionary defines Sanctuary as a holy place of refuge or protection. For us this holy place has been a response to the conditions of Central America's refugees, the

victims of a violent, life-denying structure. A structure rooted in the corporate-military complex based in the US. Anything short of active resistance to that structure is to put bandaids on terminal cancer. When I was in Nicaragua ... we lived with peasants, picked cotton and tried to share life. That was enough to make us targets of my own government's bullets. I had never experienced war before. The whole area had become a

Contra target ... During that time we experienced the deaths of 4 children - killed in one way or another with my government's blessing. ...

We understand that we can't be safe and in solidarity at the same time. For instance, if I put my body in front of my hunted-down sister to give her protection, I might take the bullet intended for her, or we might both take the bullet, or we might luck out and both escape the bullet-especially if lots of others join in the response. But somehow those possible outcomes are not the issue. It's through our actions that we commit ourselves to dig out the root of the suffering. That's Sanctuary.

SM: In order to be effective, to actually accomplish its goals, Sanctuary work is, by its nature, secret and clandestine. Could you talk some about this?

LT: That's an ironic thing to talk about... we lived in a shelter close to the First Border in the Rio Grande Valley. I say "First Border" because actually there are 2: the second being 60 miles from the first, where the more intense checkpoints and detector nets are. An unaided refugee doesn't make it through without a miracle nowadays. With help, it's still real hard. I made personal decisions to take people through checkpoints. If people don't get out of the Valley, they will be apprehended, imprisoned and deported. ... There has never been an asylum granted to a Central American refugee in our INS district. Never. (And, some nights, there are as many as 200 to 250 refugees a night that come through to Casa Romero.) So, what choice do we have but clandestinity in the fleeing? I believe there are other aspects of the resistance that must be open-like confronting the lies and the complicity of the US's role in the unjust structures-loudly!

SM: What's your understanding of how repression has come down against the Sanctuary Movement?

LT: Well, first let me say that knowing what I do about what the people of Central America are enduring, I cannot speak of repression. It would be like comparing a headache to decapitation. I can say that my government's a full partner in the decapitation of my brothers and sisters. I don't think they consider us in the Sanctuary Movement threatening enough to their partnership to strike out at us with the same vengeance. But, when you hold hands and start walking with the targeted, you start risking the same fate. Of course! Because you also become a threat! That's OK, we'll take the risk. It's the only thing a human being can do.

SM: Could you talk about the Tucson trial?

LT: The trial showed the unprecedented infiltration of religious services with spies and secret tapes which is a clear denial of our first amendment right to practice our religion. The trial was a sham. The judge, with stockholdings in a company with a Salvadoran subsidiary, refused to remove himself for conflict of interest. It was admitted that INS makes deals with growers that allow them to use undocumented persons for their own profit without fear of arrest. That same INS district prosecuted Sanctuary workers for their acts of compassion. But, the issue of selective prosecution was struck from the record, and no other evidence for the defense was allowed. I suppose the value of experiencing this sham is that the people know now just how closed-repressive-the system really is when the powers-that-be feel even a little threatened.

Since the Tucson indictments, there've been at least 40 unusual break-ins of Church/Central America organizations, and at least one Sanctuary activist, Sarah Murray of Detroit, has received death threats and has had Sanctuary files disappeared. On a massive scale, in April, 1984, Reagan signed a highly classified National Security Directive (NSDD) to be used in the event of direct US military intervention in Central America. According to Daniel Sheehan, Christic Institute lawyer, the Federal Emergency Management Agency and all National Guard units will arrest all undocumented Central Americans as well as all US citizens named on a classified "Administrative Index" kept by the FBI.

SM: What do you think your impact has been?

LT: ... Since the Tucson indictments, the number of Sanctuary churches, communities has risen ... I actually best measure our collective witness by the letters I receive here in prison. Today, I heard from an eleven year old Minnesota girl, a refugee family and an eighty year-old woman who has been marching for peace most of her life. And I got a letter from my youngest daughter. She spoke of car trouble, and wild flowers, her job, the baby, and then she said, "Mom, I understand why you have to be in prison."

SM: Just one last short question - is there any place you would suggest people send contributions?

LT: In November of last year a new refugee camp was opened south of Harlingen, Texas. This bold, new refugee assistance project is: Refugio del Rio Grande
Box 3566
Harlingen, Texas 78551

CHRONOLOGY OF SANCTUARY CASES:

1. Stacy Merkt was convicted in May, 1984 on charges of transporting refugees. Sentence: 2 years probation. This conviction was overturned, and dismissed by the government on the basis that the judge had given the jury "faulty instructions."
2. Jack Elder, director of Casa Romero, was arrested in April, 1984 and charged with transportation of refugees for driving refugees three miles from Casa to a bus station. The jury acquitted him in February, 1985.
3. Stacy Merkt and Jack Elder were jointly reindicted in December, 1984 and charged with 6 counts each of landing refugees in the country, conspiring to transport and other offenses. Stacy Merkt was actually framed by the government in their eagerness to get her in prison: she was in New York at the time the alleged transportation took place. The apprehended refugees were

interrogated, separated from their children, and threatened into false confessions to indict Stacy. This was all exposed in court. In February, 1985 Jack was convicted on all six counts and Stacy on three counts. Jack Elder received a six month jail term; Stacy also received six months but has been out on bail pending appeal.

4. Lorry Thomas was arrested in May, 1985 while she tried to drive a refugee through a border checkpoint. The refugee was interrogated for many hours until he signed a confession, though from the first minute he asked to see a lawyer and said he did not want to answer questions. He was at first jailed as a material witness, and later moved to an immigration jail to await deportation. Lorry Thomas was sentenced to two years in jail.

5. The Tucson Eleven trial ends with the conviction of eight people and the acquittal of three.

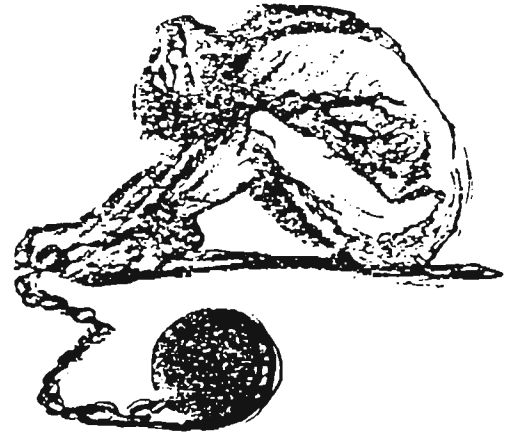


Captured U.S. mercenary Eugene Hasenfus

credit: Barricada

Repression at Lucasville

FREE POLITICAL PRISONERS



The Southern Ohio Correctional Facility at Lucasville is Ohio's only maximum security unit. Years of repression at this capitalist horror house have resulted in recent actions such as guards wearing ku klux klan sheets over their heads and spraying prisoners with mace; prisoners being beaten while on hunger strikes and in shackles; one prisoner being killed by guards in 1984; prisoner-activists being cut off from visits with supporters and their parents; an attempted hostage-taking and a successful hostage-taking at nearby Riverside Hospital by prisoners; and charges being brought against the most successful jail-house lawyer for illegally practicing law.

The Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) which has nine of the most militant prisoners at Lucasville as members, is actively doing support work for these fellow workers in prison by sending out press releases, getting petitions signed, sending in radical books and developing deep personal contact with people on the outside.

"Guard-on-prisoner brutality is a fact of life at S.O.C.F.," said prison organizer and chief target John Perotti. "In 1984, ten prison guards brutally beat fellow prisoner Jimmy Haynes to death, in retaliation for a mentally disturbed prisoner who killed a shop supervisor a month before. This set the scenario for a string of events to follow. Eight guards, one wielding a pocket knife, attempted to assassinate me in J1 cell block. I disarmed and stabbed the guard. In the next two months, two guards were stabbed by fellow prisoners and my brother Maddog (Paul Brumfield) used a paper mache gun to disarm guards while on a medical trip at Riverside Hospital in Columbus, Ohio. He then held hostages for 13 hours during

which he detailed the brutality and inhumane conditions prevalent at S.O.C.F. In October, 1985, four brothers in J1 cell block seized control of two guards and held them hostage for 15 hours until their grievances were publicly aired over a local radio station. Every prisoner who is beaten by guards, myself on more than 15 occasions, is handcuffed and sometimes leg-shackled, then beaten by 6-10 members of the goon squad (guards who are over 6' and 220 lbs.)"

Another organizer and target of the guards' abuse, Dennis Wolfel, won \$25,000 against the prison in 1984 for the beatings he withstood. The money is currently being held up pending appeal. John Perotti has three suits regarding brutality coming up, and successfully raised \$1,000 from supporters to pay for some decent lawyers.

The most recent fascist tactics of the prison administration, affectionately known as the "Gestapo" to the prisoners, was to prevent two outside supporters from visiting prisoners Perotti and John Steward in late August. The same prison that lets guards in KKK robes mace prisoners and shout "You niggers shut up, we run Lucasville" has said people who do prison support work are a "disruptive influence." Administrator George Alexander, who said that previous visiting applications had "disappeared into thin air" cited the prison supporters for organizing a letter-writing campaign when the prison illegally cut off John Perotti's parents' visiting rights. According to the logic of the prison, those who protest the illegal and immoral cut-off of visitation rights are cut off themselves.

Those interested in learning more about Lucasville should write to: John Perotti, #167-712, P.O. Box 45699, Lucasville, OH 45699-0001.

WHEN YOU STRIKE A WOMAN, YOU'VE STRUCK A ROCK!



Sexual Harrassment of Women Political Prisoners

By Susan Rosenberg
HSU Lexington

In the U.S. today there are over 100 Prisoners of War and political prisoners. We all have in common our active resistance to the US government in its war crimes and war machine, in the colonization and attacks against nations struggling for self-determination and independence; in its racist and unjust system based on white supremacy and bourgeois rule; in its violence and domination of women. Some are Prisoners of War captured in the course of struggling for the national liberation of their nations-- Puerto Rico, New Afrika, and Native American nations. We are classified as "violent, extremist, and terrorist" by the Federal and state prison systems to justify all treatment at the hands of the prison authorities.

The purpose of this classification is to cement the process of criminalization. The prisons need to deny our existence to mask the reality that there is revolutionary resistance from within. The prisons as part of the Justice Department believe that by destroying POW's and political prisoners they will destroy and demoralize the movements and social forces that we represent. The patterns of violent counterinsurgency used by imperialism

around the world are institutionalized in the prisons today.

The physical and psychological attacks on women POW's and political prisoners have grown more violent and systematic as the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP)/US Marshal service (arms of the Justice Department) have become less and less concerned with maintaining the appearance of due process. The anti-terrorist conference in Puerto Rico in 1978 laid out guidelines for repression against revolutionary movements, particularly the Puerto Rican Independence movement. They state that because revolutionary individuals cannot be rehabilitated, they must be sentenced to lengthy sentences; they must be isolated; they cannot be allowed to become martyrs. In other words, revolutionaries must be neutralized. In the field this means death; in the prisons it means political and physical destruction. The intent is to drive political prisoners crazy, to alienate prisoners, to set up prisoners, to kill prisoners. The justification is "maximum security status", and the classification is "terrorist". The prisons, while publicly denying our existence, understand full well that political prisoners represent a special threat to the

system and are not the same as other prisoners. Within these walls everything is done to intensify that difference.

The use of sexual violence is part of the program. It has always been a particular weapon used against women, but in the prisons, it is policy against women political prisoners and POW's. Isolation, physical brutality, psychological torture, sexual threats and intimidation are used to destroy our spirit of resistance. The hole, the box, segregation, mental wards in prison hospitals, holding women prisoners in men's prisons, and control units--the names of these conditions change, but the repressive measures serve the same function. Women POW's and political prisoners are being used in experimental techniques by the federal BOP and the state prisons all over the country. Judy Clark is in her second year in the box at Bedford Hill's (NY) women's facility (the longest sentence given to a woman to serve in the hole). Carol Manning had been in segregation in Framingham (MA) women's prison where she was singled out, brutalized and sexually violated by male guards in forced cavity searches. Puerto Rican POW Alejandrina Torres and political prisoner Susan Rosenberg had been in a control unit for women at Tucson Federal Correctional Institute (FCI). We have just been transferred to the new high security women's control unit at Lexington (KY) FCI.

The development of the control unit as a model for repression against political prisoners and POW's, as well as the most militant prisoners has been in the making since the 1960's. The attacks on women involved in the liberation struggles of their people and the Northamerican women

who have participated in revolutionary activity, has existed since the 1950's:

- ** Lolita Lebron, Puerto Rican nationalist and political prisoner for 25 years, spent a year in isolation and then 9 months in the prison mental hospital at Lexington, KY FCI.
- ** Assata Shakur, New Afrikan Freedom Fighter who was liberated from prison in 1979 by the Black Liberation Army, spent a year in the hole in Davis Hall, the segregation unit in Alderson womens prison. She was in a "behavior modification" program. She also spent a year in the basement segregation unit of a men's state prison in New Jersey.
- ** Marilyn Buck, Northamerican political prisoner, spent 18 months in isolation in Davis Hall, in a behavior modification program.
- ** Rita Brown, Northamerican political prisoner spent many months in Davis Hall and 2 years living in a prison detention center designed for pre-trial prisoners; she spent years in a men's state prison in Nevada.
- ** Haydee Torres and Ida Luz Rodriguez, Puerto Rican Prisoners of War, spent 10 and 8 months each in the Cardinal Unit isolation cells in Davis Hall, the first "control unit" for women in federal BOP.
- ** Alejandrina Torres, Puerto Rican POW, spent 3 months in the men's segregation unit at Chicago Metropolitan Correctional Center (MCC) and was sexually assaulted twice by BOP guards and a Lieutenant. She was transferred the day after her sentencing to Tucson, and she had been there a year.

Sexual threats and sexism as a weapon are rampant in the prisons as a whole. It is an underpinning of the institutional policies of the BOP. It is encouraged and applauded by the administration and by the guards. One regulation says that male guards can pat search a woman prisoner at any time. In an "emergency" situation, a male guard can strip search a woman prisoner. Defining an emergency situation is left up to the individual discretion of the guard. In every case where sexually abusive contact on the part of guards against us has happened, it is the prisoner's word against the guard's. Strip searches are conducted regularly after any contact with non-BOP personnel. A strip search is exactly that. You are made to strip naked and every part of you is inspected. You must bend over and spread your behind; your ears, mouth and hair are inspected. (The policy of strip searches has been resisted by Irish women political prisoners--they have said

FEMINISM.
**we've got it
 in writing**

OOB

Subscribe
TODAY!

NAME _____ Return to:
 ADDRESS _____ **OFF OUR BACKS**
 CITY _____ **1841 Columbia Rd. NW, Suite 212**
 STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____ **Washington, DC 20009**

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Individual \$11 Contributing \$15 Institution \$20

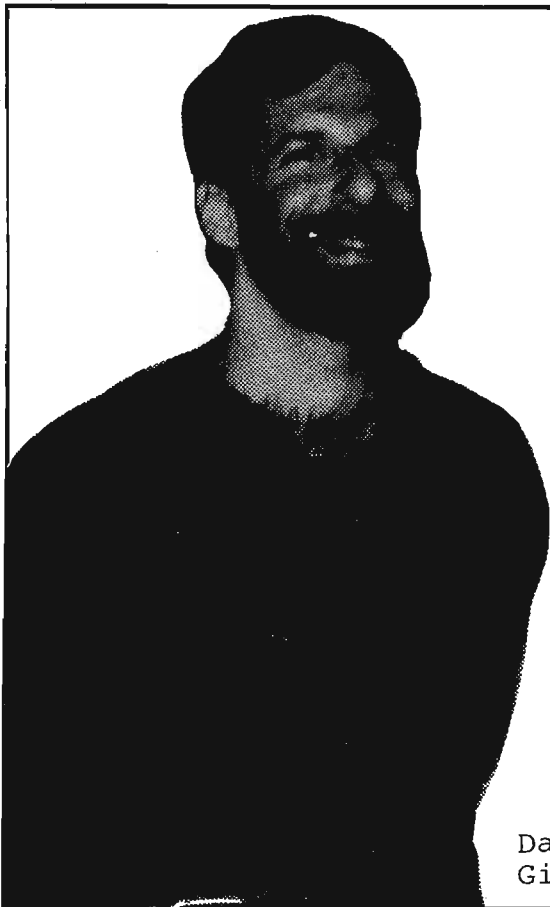
it is one of the most dehumanizing and degrading attacks on them carried out by the British and Irish authorities). Strip searches in US prisons are standard and violate our very dignity as human beings.

Healthcare is also used as a weapon. There are almost never women healthcare workers, and there are no provisions for the special medical needs of women. Our security classifications are used to either deny us decent medical care, or used to turn serious medical problems into physically tortuous situations. Drugs, depressants, tranquilizers are regularly dispensed; when they are refused they are put in our food.

The Cardinal Unit was a sensory deprivation control unit in the segregation unit within Davis Hall at Alderson FCI. A political campaign against it was led by the Puerto Rican Independence Movement and specifically the National Committee to Free Puerto Rican POW's. It was closed as a result of that campaign and Haydee Torres and Ida Luz Rodriguez (who were there) were transferred into general population at Pleasanton (CA)

FCI. The BOP then created the women's control unit in Tucson FCI. Norman Carlson, director of the BOP, designated Tucson as a temporary unit for maximum security women prisoners until the new high security control unit at Lexington was finished (see Editorial, this issue).

The Lexington control unit opened on Thursday, October 30. The first two and only women sent there are Alejandrina Torres and Susan Rosenberg. The Lexington unit is the first complete control unit for women. The BOP has taken 25 years of experimentation in "behavior", in control, in their counterinsurgency studies and practices, and from that, created Lexington. It is designed to prevent "external terrorist attacks", which includes in its design, its location in the basement of the larger Lexington FCI. All women POW's and political prisoners will go to Lexington at some time or another. If they are not designated there, then it will be used as a threat, or resulting from set-ups, women will be sent there. The conditions that we face need to be exposed and fought. The existence of Lexington as a special prison for political prisoners itself shreds the lie that there are no political prisoners in this country.



David
Gilbert

The Committee to Fight Repression extends our deepest sympathy to David Gilbert and his mother Bea on the death of David's father, Sam on 9/20/86. The following is a poem that David wrote for his father's funeral:

In Memory of Sam Gilbert
(7/31/04--9/20/86)

For a man of value,
For a man of values,
A man who taught me how to build
Campfires and how
To listen for the chickadee's song.
A man who worked with youth his whole
life through,
Who taught and practiced respect
For people, and who reveled
In the festive colors of the varied
cultures
Of the world.

When one has lived so richly,
When one has achieved so fully,
When so much of him lives on in what
he has given
To others,
Death may appear anything but tragic...

... and yet we miss him so!



Silo Plowshares sentenced

A High Price for Bearing Witness

On September 15, 1986, the five Silo Plowshares entered federal prisons to begin serving 7 to 8 year sentences for their disarmament action at two Minuteman II missile silos in Western Missouri at sunrise on Good Friday, March 28, 1986. Each one was also sentenced to five years probation and payment of their respective share of the \$5,000 in damages to the silos, which they said that in conscience they could not pay. As a result, Jean Gump, 59, mother of twelve and a grandmother said that she expects to be in prison for up to 13 years.

During sentencing, Judge Hunter had said that he would reduce their prison sentences by one-half if they would promise to try and pay damages. When they refused, he gave them the full 7 or 8 years and still included the damages as part of the sentence. During their five day trial, Hunter told the jury they could not consider evidence presented by expert witnesses, the military and the Five concerning the arms race. As a result, as one juror said, she had no option but to find them guilty.

Several people accompanied Jean to the gate of the prison (FCI Alderson), including her husband of 37 years, Joe. One individual carried a sign saying "Is Disarmament a Crime?", a main theme of the Silo Plowshares' action and trial. One of three individuals who came from Pittsburgh said that he had that day become a father and could think of no better way to celebrate the event.

Darla Bradley, 23, reported that the other women imprisoned with her were shocked and angered by the length of her sentence. Several asked her who she had murdered when she told them she received 8 years.

On the day before entering prison, John Volpe, 39, told his wife Margaret and three young children: "If all 5 of us could be in prison together, it would be no punishment for me at all. All of the punishment is the separation." Margaret said, "how well those in power know that."

John received the 7 year sentence because, as Hunter said, he has three young children. The five disarmed two Minuteman II silos by using sledge hammers to damage the silo cover tracks and other related equipment, pouring baby bottles of their own blood in the form of a cross on the silo covers, and hanging banners with pictures of children entitled "Disarmament Assures a Future for the Children," among others. Fifteen minutes later, they gathered to pray and await military authorities in order to take responsibility for their actions. At no time did their action threaten the nuclear warhead or any individual but themselves, since they had entered a "deadly force" area.

Mike Wallace and the "60 Minutes" camera crew filmed the action at one of the silos, having been alerted by an anonymous phone call. He said that at the time they were on assignment interviewing farmers upon whose land some of the 150 missiles are located. Wallace and crew were held and released after a short period. "60 Minutes" will use the footage and other related materials on one of its fall programs.

This is the 18th Plowshares-disarmament action since 1980, named such because the actors follow the spirit of the biblical mandate of Isaiah 2:4 "to beat swords into plowshares." It is the third action at the Missouri missile field. Plowshares' actors have served or are serving sentences ranging from 6 months probation to 18 years in prison.

Jean Gump is from Morton Grove, Illinois. Larry Morlan, 26; Ken Rippetoe, 24; Darla Bradley and John Volpe live and work at Catholic Worker houses in Rock Island, Illinois and Davenport, Iowa which provide hospitality to the poor and hungry. "The connection is simple," Darla said at trial. "These missiles are cared for better than the poor."

(Editor's Note: This article was taken from a 9/23/86 Plowshares press release. For more information, please contact Bob Bossie, 1020 S. Wabash, Chicago, Illinois 60605; (312) 427-4351.)

SWP Suit: FBI Loses

On August 25, federal Judge Thomas Griesa ruled in favor of the Socialist Workers Party in their suit against the FBI. Coming at the end of 13 years of court battles, the decision declared illegal the extensive use of infiltrators; burglaries to steal and copy papers or to plant bugs; and FBI disruption operations that occurred from 1946 to 1976. A total of \$264,000 in damages was awarded to the SWP.

Voluminous detail about the extent of FBI covert activities against the SWP was revealed in the course of the suit. Between 1960 and 1976, the FBI employed a total of 1,300 informants -- 300 of whom were actual members of the organization. The FBI paid these informants \$1,680,592! At various points, over 10% of the SWP's membership was composed of FBI agents. A number of the member-informants held leadership positions; 55 were members of the executive committee and national committee over the years. 193 "Black bag jobs" (break-ins) targeted the SWP as well as 57 disruptive operations to cause "internal mistrust and strife." The majority of these operations targeted Black SWP members in an effort to cause rifts between the SWP and the civil rights movement.

Unfortunately, the SWP suit shares some of the weaknesses of other anti-FBI law suits that have been "won" over the past

decade. Griesa's decision was heavily based on SWP members' testimony that the SWP denounces the use of revolutionary violence to achieve social change, and that they have never been involved in any illegal activity. Griesa wrote: "There was not one single prosecution of any member of the SWP or YSA for any terrorist or revolutionary act of any kind. No evidence was introduced at the trial that any SWP or YSA member ever carried on such activities. It is of interest to contrast this record with that of other groups which have committed numerous acts of violence and destruction in recent times in the United States... ." FBI guidelines issued in 1982 and still relied upon define investigations of political violence as "criminal investigations." The resolution of the SWP suit does nothing to protect organizations which the U.S. government chooses to define as "terrorist" from any FBI attacks.

In fact, arguments like those made by the SWP in its suit help the government divide and conquer, by aiding them in defining certain sectors of our movements as "legal" and others as "criminal." We need to use the opportunities for exposure created by the SWP suit, while at the same time building a resistance movement that fights counterinsurgency, 1980s style.

Prisoners-of-War and Political Prisoners

We have received a number of letters from prisoners asking that their names be included in our list of political prisoners and Prisoners of War. We want to clarify our definition of these terms, which we have adopted from the definitions developed by the New Afrikan Independence Movement and the Puerto Rican Independence Movement over the past decade. A Prisoner of War is a soldier of an anti-colonial war captured as a result of organized revolutionary violence against the U.S. government. A Political Prisoner is anyone jailed because of their self-conscious political actions against the government. We do believe that, first of all, all prisoners are "political" because the laws and the courts in this country are completely political and not at all "fair" -- terms like "captured colonials" and "political victims" have been used to refer to the mass of prisoners. We also recognize that many prisoners who may not be political prisoners when they are first incarcerated become politicized and become political prisoners -- George Jackson being one of the best examples.

We do, though, use the terms to make a political argument that amerika jails people because of their political activities -- and we would like to stick with these definitions. If you think your situation means that you should be listed, please write to us and we will respond.



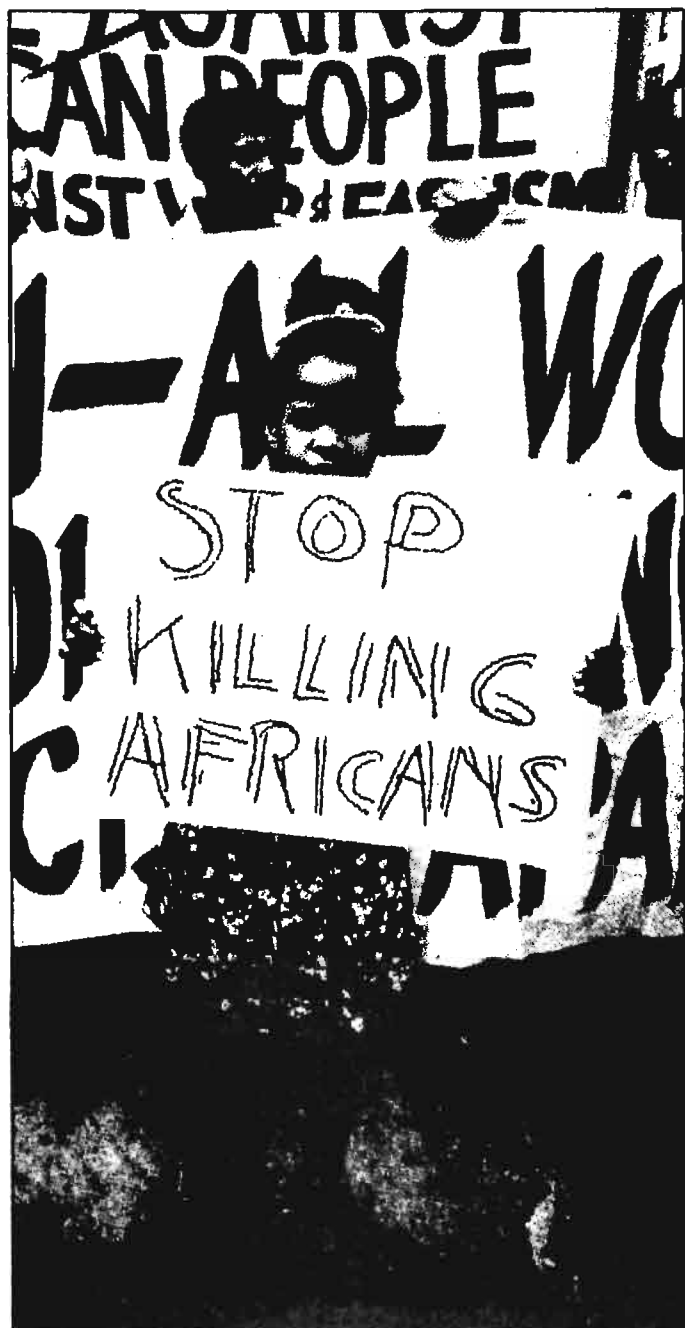
Samora Machel Assassinated: A Luta Continua

History's forward motion places unequal burdens on people aspiring to be free. After 400 years of suffering, this is -- at last -- the era of African liberation. In every region of the continent, Africa's daughters and sons have shed blood fighting European colonialism, white supremacy and the many faces of imperialism's aggression. Each battle has enriched Africa's collective wisdom and experience.

But we were once again reminded that imperialism exacts a staggering price from those who dare to defy it. On October 20th, the progressive world drew a slow breath of disbelief on hearing that Mozambican President Samora Machel and 34 close

and experienced cadre had died in a plane crash over South Africa. With the next breath, the Zimbabwean people has erupted in fury in front of the South African Always office -- reminding us that the only response is to gather our forces, resources and courage to fight South Africa and U.S. imperialism by any and all means necessary.

Since the people of Mozambique won their ten-year war of national liberation from Portuguese colonialism in 1975 under the leadership of FRELIMO, imperialism has not permitted them one day of peace. The counterrevolutionary war by the MNR (Movement of National Resistance) "contras,"



No Regrets

In Johannesburg, South Africa on November 3, 1986, Marion Sparg, a 28-year-old white woman, pleaded guilty to charges of treason against the racist South African regime. She defiantly admitted to fighting in solidarity with the national liberation movement. She said she was trained as a guerrilla by the African National Congress and had carried out several armed actions, including three bombings of police stations.

Marion Sparg was a journalist in Johannesburg. In 1981 she left the country to join the ANC. A letter that she had written to her parents before her arrest in April was read into the trial record. In it, she said "I do not regret the commitment I have made. The struggle to get this country free is my life now. My life has meaning now. I know where I'm going, and I know we'll reach there -- even if I don't personally make it. I've never felt more fulfilled. . . This war has to be fought to the bitter end." Marion Sparg was sentenced to 25 years in prison.

We extend our solidarity to Marion Sparg and our commitment to continue to build a movement here that takes her example to heart. She tied her fate, and the fate of white people in Azania/South Africa, to the future of African liberation and was willing to give her life to the fight to destroy the system of white supremacy and imperialism that enslaves the land and lives of African people.

directly organized by South Africa, has caused massive destruction and misery within Mozambique. Ten days before his death, Samora Machel exposed a South African plan to overthrow the Mozambican government, and to continue to infiltrate MNR forces into Mozambique to carry out sabotage operations.

We believe, along with the masses of progressive and socialist people in the world, that Samora Machel was murdered by the government of South Africa. South Africa has tried to block international investigation of the crash, but now the flight recorder of the plane will be examined by Soviet, Mozambican and South African technicians. Mozambique's new President,

Joaquim Chissano said "No one will forget that President Samora Machel died on South African soil while carrying out a mission of struggle against apartheid."

Samora Machel was murdered three years after the day of Maurice Bishop's murder and the invasion of Grenada. Imperialism's goals are the same in each situation. We join with the millions of people raising the slogan of the Mozambican people -- A LUTA CONTINUA! -- in this critical period.

Palestinian Women in Israeli Jails

On June 21st, Israeli television broadcast that a fight had broken out between Israeli criminals and Palestinian "security" (i.e. political) prisoners in Neve Tirza. Due to the incident, some of the "security" prisoners were moved to Abu Khabir prison in Jaffa. After extensive efforts, Charlie Biton, former Knesset member and head of the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality, was able to get permission from the authorities to visit the Palestinian women prisoners on June 26th. He spoke with seven of them. The following is based on what these prisoners told him, as it was printed in Al Mithaq (Palestinian newspaper published in occupied Jerusalem.)

Mariam Rajoub, who works in the prison kitchen, tells what happens on June 21st: "While I was busy taking food to the other prisoners, I saw five Israeli prisoners beating a 16 year old Palestinian prisoner. I and another Palestinian prisoner, who is 17 years old, screamed for help. The guards came and locked us in our cells. We saw the guards pulling the young girl by her hair, though the administration knows she suffers from severe headaches. She was forced into her cell, yet she continued to scream. The guards came back and carried her away by her hands and legs and locked her in solitary confinement.

Suddenly she stopped screaming. We were worried about her and demanded to meet with the prison director, but our demands were denied. The guards came and sprayed our cells heavily with tear gas, even though the administration knows that one prisoner in our cell suffers from asthma. She was suffocating and would have died if it hadn't been for the help of a fellow prisoner, a nurse, who gave her mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Later we were allowed to find out what had happened to the young prisoner: she stopped screaming suddenly because she was injected with valium."

The Palestinian political prisoners told us about their conditions in detail, and exposed the inhuman practices used against them by the prison administration and the Israeli criminal prisoners.

At Neve Tirza, the 30 political prisoners are kept in two wards. Ward A is designated for detainees, whereas Ward B is for those who are sentenced. "But this division was only made for publicity and the media," said one prisoner. "I was sentenced and will soon be released, but I spent my sentence in the detainees' ward."

The Palestinian political prisoners demand to be separated from the Israeli common prisoners. In Neve Tirza, the Israeli prisoners are mainly those sentenced for offenses against public morals, such as prostitution and drug dealing. Their behavior is often very disgraceful and they are constantly harassing the political prisoners, with the encouragement and protection of the prison administration. In May, as soon as some of the political prisoners were released from solitary confinement, the Israeli prisoners poured boiling water on them, causing severe burns. In another case, the Israeli prisoners threw garbage on Palestinian prisoners. In neither case did the prison administration or guards move to stop them.

The prison administration gives priority to the Israeli prisoners in a number of matters in the daily life at the prison. The Israeli prisoners go first at the lunch break. The Palestinian prisoners always have to eat standing up, because by the time they are allowed to go eat, all the seats are taken. The Israeli prisoners also have priority at the prison



canteen. When the Palestinian prisoners are finally allowed to buy things, it is usually empty except for leftovers.

Palestinian prisoners don't get decent medical treatment. Another form of discrimination occurs through language. Hebrew is not the only official language in the prison, but it is the only language used by the administration. The Palestinian prisoners boycott the prison meetings because the administration had rejected their demands to have the proceedings translated into Arabic. All announcements and bulletins are in Hebrew. Thus, it can take months for the Palestinian prisoners to find out their contents which deal with their daily life in prison.

There are no Arabic newspapers in the prison. Palestinian prisoners have found Arabic newspapers in the garbage, which means the administration receives them but does not distribute them to prisoners. Although each prisoner is entitled to have a small radio, there are only three radios among the thirty Palestinian prisoners. The administration does not allow the prisoners' families to bring them radios. However, months pass before the canteen has radios for sale. Moreover, the administration confiscates the Palestinian prisoners' radios for months at a time, as a form of repression.

The Palestinian prisoners do not receive the aid given them by the Red Cross and Red Crescent, such as clothes and games. The administration has kept the basketball given by the Red Cross on the pretext that they decide the time for recreation. Furthermore, the administration prevented Palestinian prisoners who have Israeli i.d.'s (i.e., residents of occupied Jerusalem) from receiving any form of aid from the Red Cross.

The administration gives the Palestinian prisoners the break to which they are entitled at midday, when it is extremely hot. The prisoners come out of dark rooms into a yard where there is no shade at all. As a result, the prisoners have boycotted the breaks for months.

In the face of constant repression, the Palestinian women at Neve Tirza have developed a high degree of internal solidarity and collective action. Recently, they demanded that the administration move a psychologically disturbed prisoner to a room where she could receive special help; they offered to take care of her. The administration, however, moved the disturbed prisoner into a cell with three Palestinian teenagers, putting them in solitary confinement. The rest of the political prisoners protested by going on a four-day hunger strike, June 9-12th (1986). They demanded the immediate re-

lease of the three young girls from solitary confinement.

A Jewish holiday came one day before the Muslim holiday at the end of Ramadan. The prison administration designated one day only for the prisoners' families to bring sweets and holiday gifts. This one day 'happened' to be on the Jewish holiday, which meant that it fell on the last day of the Muslim fasting, not the holiday. Thus, the Muslim prisoners were forbidden to see their families on their holiday or receive gifts.

(This article was reprinted from the August, 1986 issue of Democratic Palestine. Sample copies are available from Jacobin Books, P.O. Box 416, Van Brunt Station, Brooklyn, New York 11215 for \$1; 80¢ to prisoners.)

REVOLUTIONARY BOOKS BY MAIL

JACOBIN is a new service offering anti-imperialist English-language books, pamphlets and periodicals from Africa, the Caribbean, Ireland, England and the US. We are partisan and non-sectarian; devoted to all those in struggle for national liberation and socialism; and particularly those who have taken up the road of armed struggle. Send \$1 for JACOBIN REVIEW & CATALOG and to be on our mailing list. Catalog free to prisoners.



Jacobin Books

PO Box 416, Van Brunt Sta.
Brooklyn, NY 11215

Letter to the Editor

Dear friends:

For a while now, I've been feeling a need for a collective form in which to air my concern about and criticisms of some of the recent armed actions by anti-imperialist, and, specifically, anti-zionist groups.

Among those I am referring to are those claimed by two established Palestinian groups: the hijacking of the Achille Lauro and the coordinated attacks against El Al at various European airports. Certainly the attempted bombing of the El Al jetliner at London Airport, whether or not done with direct Syrian involvement, is one. I assume these actions are done as part of a campaign to isolate 'Israel' from tourism and international commerce.

There are other attacks that I am equally critical of, but I'm not as clear about who is responsible for them: the bombing of an in-flight TWA jet near Italy this past year and the recent spate of bombings of civilian targets in France. I'm sure we will all agree with the fairly universal condemnation of the reactionary and overtly anti-semitic attacks on synagogues in Turkey and in some European countries.

Let me make my criticism explicit. I think these attacks are terrorism: the intentional killing of civilian populations for political purposes. I do not support them. I would not be surprised if many of us do not. More importantly, though, I think that our movement needs to discuss them, not so we can self-righteously criticize others but so that we deepen our own understanding of revolutionary morality and its application to issues of violence. And, in the process, I think we will be conveying our concern to those Third World comrades whose political goals we support.

I want to make some brief but sincere disclaimers: I am aware of the wholesale terrorism of the imperialist powers and am committed to resisting it. I believe imperialism's violence will only be stopped by the organized violence of the oppressed. I know that organizations such as the PFLP (Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine), DFLP (Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine) and the PFLP-GC (Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine - General Command) have not done such actions and that discussions may be taking place among Palestinian nationalist forces. I do not believe much of what I read in the Western press and less of what comes out of Reagan's and Thatcher's mouths.

Since most of the actions are related to the struggle in the Middle East, I'd also like to clarify my general political perspective: I wholeheartedly support the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. Reciprocally, I consider 'Israel' a settler colony and an outpost of Western imperialism. I support Syria's aid to the Palestinians and progressive Lebanese and its right to reclaim its national territory occupied by 'Israel'. I generally consider religious fundamentalism of any type a reactionary force, although it may sometimes give rise to anti-imperialist struggle.

Aware of the lack of support for the Palestinians in this country and the hypocrisy of Reagan's 'anti-terrorism' campaign, I vacillated between trying to convince myself that the actions weren't what they seemed to be and a tactical decision that it was not the right time or place to air such criticisms. I think this was wrong. Questions of morality cannot be subordinated to the "larger issues;" it was just such a stance that led much of the world communist movement to uncritically accept Stalinism in both its original and derivative forms. And, I believe part of our movement's ideological underdevelopment is a practice of



New People's Army guerrilla, the Philippines

basically accepting the bourgeoisie's view of a polarized good/evil world and then assuming the mirror image position of that of the imperialists. I think we need to mature and realize that life and politics just ain't that simple.

For a while, I articulated my criticisms as: "these actions play into Reagan's anti-terrorism campaign." I think the deeper question is: do these actions validate some of the charges concerning terrorism? This is much more ideologically threatening. Let me immediately clarify that I in no way mean to imply that the political goals or the strategic nature of that campaign is validated.

More specifically, let me pose two questions using two specific examples: 1. Is there any qualitative difference between the moral bankruptcy of using a pregnant woman to destroy herself and 320 other people, and the moral bankruptcy of the 'Israeli' bombing of refugee camps under the guise of attacking guerrilla bases? 2. Doesn't the murder of a 60-year-old wheelchair bound Jewish man on the Achille Lauro, and the subsequent attempted denial, smack of anti-

semitism of the worst sort and not of anti-zionism at all?

I am aware of who has initiated the violence. I am aware of the difference in scale. I am aware of the difference in political goals. Yet, I cannot help but believe that there is a revolutionary way to conduct a war and a reactionary way. That the ends do not justify the means but rather must shape them, and that the means employed will ultimately shape the achieved ends.

I do not believe that these actions constitute more than a small part of the practice of some anti-imperialist and anti-zionist groups; yet I fear that without explanation they become a defining part. To remain silent implies acceptance, if not agreement.

That is why I could no longer remain silent.

I welcome replies and discussion.

Alan Berkman
#86-01514
Holmesburg Prison
Philadelphia, PA 19136

WELCOME SHELLEY MILLER ON HER RELEASE FROM JAIL!

Solidarity with the Puerto Rican Independence Movement!

Shelley is an anti-imperialist and a member of the New Movement in Solidarity with Puerto Rican Independence and Socialism. She has been serving a three-year prison sentence for refusing to collaborate with a grand jury investigation of the Puerto Rican Independence Movement.

SATURDAY, JAN. 31
Earl Hall, Columbia Univ. (N.Y.C.)
(116th & B'way.)
Donation for dinner and event

7:00 p.m.
Dodge Room

Sponsored by: the New Movement in Solidarity with Puerto Rican Independence and Socialism
For information: 212-243-0202



UPDATES

The RICO (racketeering) trial of New Afrikan POW Mutulu Shakur and anti-imperialist political prisoner Marilyn Buck is still scheduled to begin in January, 1987. However, the government has encountered some legal obstacles which may delay the opening of the trial. Marilyn Buck and her attorneys Judy Holmes and Jill Elijah successfully exposed illegalities in the police search of an East Orange, N.J. apartment which took place hours after the October 20, 1981 attempted expropriation of a Brink's truck in Nyack, N.Y. (an action with which both Marilyn and Mutulu are charged.) Federal Judge Charles Haight threw out all of the evidence seized in that search, and his decision may extend to other evidence and other locations as well. The government is trying to change the decision, which may be a long and, we hope, unsuccessful process.

On November 21, over 80 people attended a program in New York City entitled "A Generation of Struggle: 60s to the 80s" to build support for Mutulu and Marilyn. It was co-sponsored by the Committee to Fight Repression, the John Brown Anti-Klan Committee and Friends. Speakers included Safiyah Bukhari, former Communications Secretary of the Black Panther Party and for 8 years a Black Liberation Army POW; Jeff Segal, former National Secretary of Students for a Democratic Society in 1965 and a draft resister who did time in jail; Yuri Kochiyama, community activist who has worked in support of political prisoners and POWs for almost 20 years; and Chokwe Lumumba, Chairman of the New Afrikan People's Organization and attorney for Mutulu Shakur. The program was moderated by Eve Rosahn of CFR, a grand jury resister who served time in jail for refusing to collaborate with a 1981-83 federal grand jury investigating the Black Liberation Army and its supporters. The speakers helped to place Marilyn and Mutulu in the continuum of the history of the movements they are a part of; and analyzed the ongoing political impact of the Black Liberation Struggle on progressive movements of white people. It was a militant and mobilizing expression of support for these two comrades.

As Insurgent goes to press, we have learned of an important legal victory against the Bail Reform Act in the case of the Puerto Rico Independence 16. During the week of November 17, a ruling on the bail hearing (held 2 months earlier) was handed down by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. This higher court ruled that the 10 defendants still being held on preventive detention must be sent back in front of trial Judge

Clarie for the setting of bail. Though this ruling sets serious limitations on the Bail Reform Act, the Government may still appeal this Second Circuit decision to the US Supreme Court. Also, it is possible that back in Judge Clarie's hands, he may set prohibitively high bail. Still the higher court decision essentially states that preventive detention has to have a time limit, cannot go on indefinitely, and that the Government is responsible for the unreasonable delay in this case going to trial. The demand for bail in front of the Second Circuit was brought by lawyers for two of the companeros, Isaac Camacho and Orlando Claudio.

The Second Circuit Court of Appeals had earlier overturned the Bail Reform Act provision that says someone can be held in preventive detention on the grounds that they are a "danger to the community". After that decision, Judge Clarie turned right around and said, he was then ordering them held because there is a "risk of flight"--despite the fact that six of the 16 have been out on bail for over a year and have not fled. Lawyers for Camacho and Claudio took this issue to the higher court.

* * * * *

On another front in this fight, one of the 16, companero Luis Colon Osorio has been on a hunger fast since October 25 protesting the conditions in the New York Metropolitan Correctional Center (MCC) where they are being detained, the 15-month preventive detention, and demanding that the case be sent to Puerto Rico. Osorio is also protesting the brutal sexual assault of Alejandrina Torres and Susan Rosenberg as they were being transferred to the new Lexington unit in Kentucky (see Editorial, this issue). Letters in support of companero Osorio should be sent to both Judge Clarie, US Federal Court, Hartford, CT



and to the Warden of MCC, 150 Park Row,
NYC, NY 10-007.

* * * * *

Meanwhile, the government continues to
thrown up roadblocks to prevent the Puerto
Rican Independence 16 from preparing their
defense. Over 15 months after the Aug. 30
1985 arrests, the government just "found"
over 5,000 surveillance photos and 1,000
hours of surveillance videotapes which the
defense had never heard of. The govern-
ment says it has "truckloads" of evidence
in the case--and every time they are sup-
posed to complete the process of turning
over this pre-trial discovery, they "find"
more. This means that the defendants
don't even know what the case against
them will be, and so it is very hard to
figure out how to defend themselves!

DEMONSTRATE TO SUPPORT THE
PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE 16!

Saturday, Dec. 20 12 p.m.

Gather at Orchard St. & Houston St.
March to MCC/NY (New York City)

For more info: 212-286-0924
Sponsored by the Puerto Rican Comm.
Against Repression

The conspiracy trial of Alan Berkman was
postponed from October 14, 1986 to February
2 because the judge in the case suffered a
heart attack. This additional delay has
extended Alan's preventive detention with-
out trial to over 18 months. In September,
1986, Alan was held in contempt for refus-
ing to collaborate with the government's
subpoena for handwriting samples. All of
the time spent in prison under contempt
does not count towards any potential sen-
tence.

On September 13th, the Committee to Fight
Repression sponsored a program in Philadel-
phia to organize support for several fronts
of struggle against government repression.
Sonia Sanchez, Black poet and activist,
opened the evening with her poems of resis-
tance. Hiram Carmona, from the National
Congress for Puerto Rican Rights, spoke
about the case of Wilfredo Santiago, a
young Puerto Rican man who has been framed
by the police for the shooting death of a
cop. Victor Quintana, from the Puerto
Rican Committee Against Repression, de-
scribed the case of the Puerto Rican
Independence 16; and the history of the
Puerto Rican Independence Movement and

U.S. government attacks on it. Liz
McAlister, a Plowshares activist recently
released from prison, talked about the
anti-"terrorist" propaganda campaign and
called for unity among all sectors of the
progressive movements in the face of the
state's attacks. Eve Rosahn from CFR
focused on the government's counterinsurg-
ency strategy as it is applied to revolu-
tionary movements, and especially to the
armed clandestine forces.

The event also focused on the upcoming
trials of Alan Berkman and anti-imper-
ialists Tom Manning and Richard Williams.
All three sent statements to the event,
emphasizing that it was taking place on
the 15th anniversary of the Attica Rebel-
lion and the massacre by New York State
Police when they retook the prison. Tom
and Richard called for community support
for all prisoners fighting for human
rights.

Alan said in his statement: "This system
will impose on us -- and on the rest of
humanity -- as much injustice as we allow
it to. Frederick Douglass pointed that
out long ago. I believe we need to resist.
Sometimes our resistance will be moral,
sometimes physical, and increasingly both.
I think we can see in Attica that the vio-
lence of the oppressor and of the oppressed
are not the same. . . The future lies with
the oppressed, and the lessons of the past
can point the way. We owe it to our chil-
dren. Teach the children."

In early August, 1986, anti-imperialist
political prisoner Laura Whitehorn was
indicted in New York City for obtaining a
passport under a false name. On August 13
she was transferred to the Metropolitan
Correctional Center in New York City from an
isolation unit at Alderson federal prison.
As we reported in our last issue, Laura had
been held in total isolation at Alderson for
over four months--outrageous conditions for
any prisoner, but in Laura's case, also an
attempt by the government to set a precedent
of holding pre-trial prisoners in "high
security" conditions because they are poli-
tical prisoners.

The new indictment represents, in part, a
recognition by the government that their
case against Laura in Baltimore may be shaky
if the judge's ruling that an FBI search was
illegal holds up under appeal. They hoped
for a conviction in New York to make sure
that there is some way to hold Laura in
prison. In addition, we think the sudden
transfer was a response to a national post
card campaign targeting Warden Ron Burkhardt
of Alderson and Judge Ramsey in Baltimore
protesting Laura's conditions and demanding
that she receive the same treatment as any
other pre-trial detainee.

Since her arrival at MCC New York, Laura has been subjected to almost constant harassment by guards and prison personnel. In early September, she and political prisoner Marilyn Buck, along with several other women in their unit, were asked for urine samples on suspicion that they were using drugs. This was a blatant move on the prison's part because they are very much aware that it is against the principles of political prisoners, including these sisters, to use drugs. Both women refused and had to serve 30 days in solitary. On October 17, Laura was again asked for a urine sample--again on "suspicion", and again refused. This time, she was the only prisoner subjected to the test. She is now serving 45 days in solitary on this new charge.



Kiko
Martinez

The trial against Mexicano activist Francisco 'Kiko' Martinez was held in Tucson, Arizona federal court on Oct. 7, 1986. Kiko was charged with giving false information to immigration officials when he was originally arrested in 1980 while attempting to cross the border between Arizona and Mexico. Kiko was found innocent of two charges and guilty of one. This charge carries a maximum sentence of 5 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. He remains out on bail, pending appeal of this case, the ninth set of charges brought against him since 1973.

This latest trial was the culmination of a deliberate, 13-year campaign by the US government to unjustly imprison Kiko Martinez. The activist and lawyer was in forced exile in Mexico for 7 years, until his arrest on these latest charges in 1980. Over the years, the legend of Kiko Martinez grew in Denver's Mexican community. Despite the surveillance, harassment and personal trage-

dy (the death of his mother and his brother Reyes, who was also a lawyer), his family and supporters remained steadfast. For more info on the ongoing campaign to keep this fighter for the Mexican people free, contact the Francisco Martinez Defense Committee, P.O. Box 753, Alamosa, CO 81101.

The government has kept up the pressure on the Ohio 7 (Ray Levasseur, Pat Gros, Barbara Curzi-Laaman, Jaan Laaman, Tom Manning, Carol Manning and Richard Williams) since they, along with Black community activist Chris King, were charged in Boston last spring with seditious conspiracy and RICO (racketeering) violations, in an attempt to prevent them from preparing their defense and to break their fighting spirit. In mid-August, after Tom and Richard were moved to Trenton State Prison, their five comrades were shipped all over the country.

Carol Manning spent a month in total isolation at Alderson prison's Davis Hall, and then was transferred to Framingham prison in Massachusetts. She was kept in a segregation strip cell, and all of her legal papers and personal belongings were taken from her. She was shackled every time she left her cell, including for showers. Carol was strip-searched every time she left her cell, sometimes in the presence of as many as a dozen male guards and prison administrators! A national telegram campaign forced this sexual abuse to stop, but Carol -- and later Pat and Barbara when they were also transferred to Framingham -- remained in solitary confinement. Ray Levasseur and Jaan Laaman were held in the high-security 10 Block at Walpole State Prison in Massachusetts. All were finally returned to the Metropolitan Correctional Center in New York City after months of harassment and disruption.

Judge McNaught has refused to appoint the attorneys of the 7's choice to represent them. He has instead appointed lawyers who are all former prosecutors -- who worked for the state or federal government at the very same time that all the law enforcement agencies in the Northeast were engaged in a hunt for the 7. On December 5, Judge McNaught issued an order denying fully the 7's request for the attorneys they want. Jaan and Ray had already chosen to represent themselves. No trial date has yet been set.

**NORTH AMERICAN
POLITICAL PRISONERS**

Silvia Baraldini #05125-054
 FCI Pleasanton
 5701 8th St.
 Camp Parks
 Dublin, CA 94568

Alan Berkman #85-10404
 Holmesburg Prison
 8215 Torresdale Rd.
 Philadelphia, PA 19135

Tim Blunk #09429-050
 U.S.P. Marion
 P.O. Box 1000
 Marion, IL 62959

Kathy Boudin
 Judith Clark #83-G-313
 Bedford Hills Corr. Facility
 247 Harris Road
 Bedford Hills, NY 10507

David Gilbert #83-A-6158
 Auburn Cor. Facility
 135 State St.
 Auburn, NY 13024-9000

Shelley Miller #16205-053
 WFCI Alderson
 Box A
 Alderson, WV 24910

Richard Picariello #05812
 Walpole State Prison
 S. Walpole, MA 02071

Laura Whitehorn
 Marilyn Buck
 MCC
 150 Park Row
 NY, NY 10007

Susan Rosenberg #03684-016
 HSU Lexington
 P.O. Box 2000
 Lexington, KY 40512

Linda Evans #F-11337/5-11-47
 CCC
 2800 Gravier
 New Orleans, LA 70119

Larry Giddings
 USP Leavenworth
 P.O. Box 1000
 Leavenworth, KS 66048

Ohio 7

Ray Levasseur
 Pat Gros
 Barbara Curzi-Laaman
 Jaan Laaman
 Carol Manning
 MCC
 150 Park Row
 NY, NY 10007

Richard Williams #79372-SH
 Thomas Manning #202873-SH
 Box CN-861
 Trenton, NJ 08625

Piowshares Prisoners

Helen Woodson #0321-045
 Sr. Anne Montgomery #03827-018
 Jean Gump #03789-045
 WFCI, Box A
 Alderson, WV 24910

Richard Miller
 c/o Kindred House
 1337 6th Ave.
 Des Moines, IA 50314

Fr. Carl Kabat #03230-045
 FCI
 Box 1000
 Milan, MI 48160

Fr. Paul Kabat #03229-045
 FCI
 P.O. Box 1000
 Sandstone, MN 55072

Larry Cloud Morgan
 FCI
 Box 33
 Terre Haute, IN 47807

Tim Lletzke #03830-018
 FCI
 Petersburg, VA 23804

Karl Smith #01268-052
 FCI Allenwood
 Box 1000
 Montgomery, PA 17752

Patrick O'Neill
 c/o Mary Kulash
 303 Ridge Road
 Fern Park, FL 32730

(William Quinn was recently
 extradited under the new Reagan-
 Thatcher treaty.)

John Heid
 ACI
 Box 8249
 Cranston, RI 02920

Jean Holladay
 Suzanne Schmidt
 ACI Women's Division
 Box 8312
 Cranston, RI 02920

Jeff Leys
 Box 1024
 Hawyard, WI 54843

Darla Bradley #03790-045
 MB99
 3150 Horton Rd.
 Ft. Worth, TX 76119

Larry Morlan #03788-045
 Ken Rippetoe #03787-045
 John Volpe #03791-045
 Box 1000
 Duluth, MN 55814

Vancouver 4

Ann Hansen
 Prison for Women
 Box 515
 Kingston, Ont., Canada K7L 4W7

Gerry Hannah
 Matsqui Medium Institution
 Box 4000
 Abbotsford, BC, Canada V25 4P3

Doug Stewart
 Kent Prison
 P.O. Box 2000
 Agassiz, BC, Canada V0M 1A0

Brent Taylor
 Milhaven Maximum Institution
 Box 280
 Bath, Ont., Canada K0H 1G0

IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS

Joseph Doherty
 #07792-054 Unit 4
 Gabriel Negahey
 #04679-054
 FCI Otisville
 P.O. Box 1000
 Otisville, NY 10969

William Quinn
 HM Prison
 Wormwood Scrubs
 P.O. Box 757
 DuCane Road
 London W12 0AE
 England

Literature from the Committee to Fight Repression:

Sentencing Statements of Resistance Fighters Susan Rosenberg and Tim Blunk	\$.25
<i>Build a Revolutionary Resistance Movement—</i>	
<i>Communiques from the North American Armed Clandestine Movement 1982-1985</i>	2.50
Subscription to THE INSURGENT 6 issues/year (free to prisoners)	6.00
Foreign subscription	12.00

Committee to Fight Repression, P.O. Box 1435, Cathedral Station, New York, NY 10025.

CFR PUBLICATIONS SERVICE
P.O. Box 1435
Cathedral Station
New York, New York 10025

331-1919

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
NEW YORK, N.Y.
Permit No. 7302