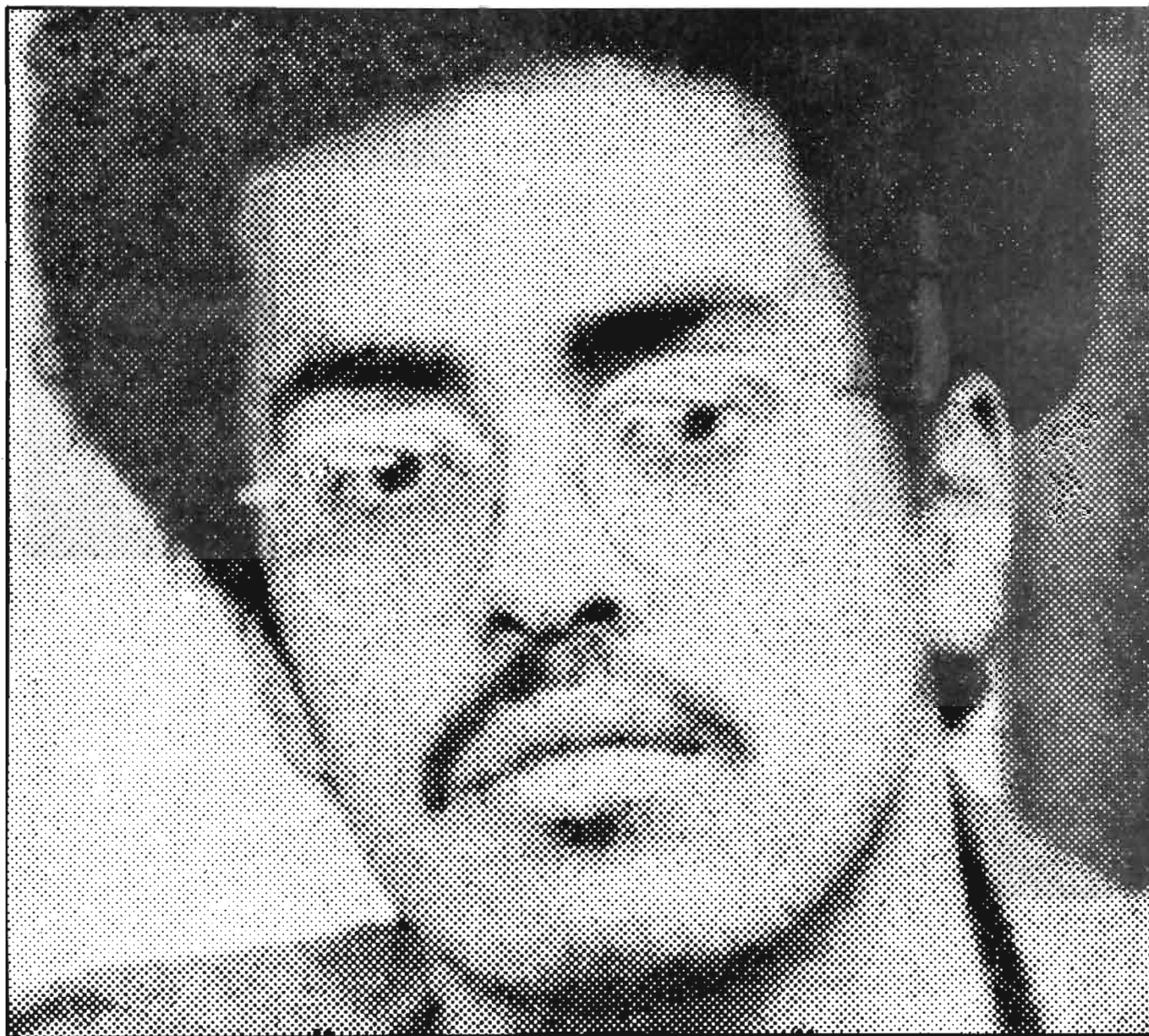


THE INSURGENT

Newsletter of the Committee to Fight Repression Vol. 4 No. 2 Summer 1988

William Guillermo Morales



Free in Cuba!

In This Issue:

Lexington HSU Ruled Unconstitutional by Federal Judge
7 Anti-Imperialists Indicted in Washington, D.C.
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On page 10 there appears a drawing sent to us by Laurie Kilgore, a prisoner at the Maine Correctional Center. The drawing accompanied a beautiful letter about our International Women's Day issue. We want to thank Laurie for her appreciation, and for her contribution to The Insurgent.

Committee to Fight Repression: Who We Are

The Committee to Fight Repression is an anti-imperialist organization that analyzes, exposes, and confronts political repression. We believe that in order to build effective resistance movements we need to understand the u.s. imperialist state and the dialectic between REPRESSION and RESISTANCE. People don't automatically resist government repression. We need to learn what we're up against and learn how to resist--from each other and from movements all over the world who are fighting the same enemy.

In any movement, political prisoners are living examples that political struggle requires courage and sacrifice. We believe that creating strong bonds with political prisoners can help to strengthen and mature political movements. Who would dare to struggle if their movement did not protect and defend those who were captured? We believe that we must consistently try to break through the state's isolation of political prisoners, so that we can learn from people who went before and who currently are in a high level of confrontation with the state.

For the last four years, our collective has actively worked to support political prisoners and POW's - from bringing support to political trials, to participating in campaigns to fight human rights abuses, to put-

ting out the Insurgent. We believe that support for political prisoners and POW's -- from the national liberation movements, the northamerican anti-imperialist movement, the Plowshares, Sanctuary and peace movements -- is a critical aspect of all current activities for human rights and social justice in this country.

The over 100 political/social activists and revolutionaries in u.s. prisons today are in jail for their activities and actions, their commitments and beliefs, their politics and their refusal to back down. Many of them have led struggles and organizations. Some were captured trying to build revolutionary organizations that were armed and clandestine. Some of the Black POW's and political prisoners have been imprisoned since the 1960's, targets of u.s. COINTELPRO.

From behind the walls, they each share our visions and concerns. They daily re-affirm their commitment, sharpened by the sacrifices they have made, and the abuse, isolation and degradation they experience at the hands of guards and prison officials.

As the imperialists develop their strategies to repress resistance inside prison walls and outside, our resistance, too, must grow. DARE TO STRUGGLE! DARE TO WIN!
 FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS AND POW'S!

Victory!

Guillermo Morales Esta Libre en Cuba!

Puerto Rican freedom fighter Guillermo Morales was released on June 24 from a Mexican jail to travel to Cuba, where he has been granted political asylum. The Mexican government released Morales despite intense pressure from the U.S. government for his extradition to the U.S. to return to prison. Guillermo Morales was serving a sentence of over 100 years when, in April, 1979 he escaped from the closely-guarded prison ward of New York City's Bellevue Hospital -- a feat made all the more remarkable by the fact that he had lost most of both hands in an explosion.

Morales was accompanied on this historic journey by former Puerto Rican Nationalist political prisoner Rafael Cancel Miranda and former political prisoner Pablo Marcano Garcia.

The Mexican government made its decision after years of agitation by the Puerto Rican independence movement and progressive Mexican forces. They determined that Morales is a "political fighter for the independence of Puerto Rico," and as such cannot be sent back to the United States. The U.S.-Mexican extradition treaty contains a "political offense exception" which prohibits either country from delivering to the other political prisoners. In addition, Mexican Foreign Min-

ister Bernardo Sepulveda Amor said that Morales would be subject to "political persecution if he were to be returned to the U.S. The U.S. recalled its ambassador to Mexico, calling the action an "inexplicable affront."

In May, 1988, Morales was given the Roque Dalton Medal for 1988 by the Council of Cooperation with Culture and Science in El Salvador, an organization of Salvadorans in Mexico. The medal is given every year to the person who most exemplifies the humanistic values, combativeness and commitment without frontiers of the Salvadoran revolutionary poet Roque Dalton.

Mexico's action was precedent-setting in many ways. It has established that Puerto Ricans born in the United States as Morales was, are Puerto Ricans and not "Americans." It has established that there are Puerto Rican political prisoners and Prisoners of War captured while fighting for the independence of Puerto Rico inside the borders of the U.S. It means that Mexico has concluded that political prisoners captured within the U.S. are subject to the principles of international law, no matter what the U.S. government says. And it means that after years in prison, Guillermo Morales will finally get the medical attention and artificial hands that he has been denied for so long.

**All Out
to the
U.N.!**



Government Warns Resistance Movement with Indictment of 7 Anti-Imperialists

On May 25, 1988 the U.S. government charged seven Northamerican anti-imperialists with conspiracy to "oppose, obstruct or change the foreign and domestic policies of the U.S. government through violent or illegal means." This brings to three the number of major political trials against activists and revolutionaries that are in progress in the last days of the Reagan regime: the trial of the Puerto Rico/Hartford 15 in Connecticut, the trial of the Ohio 7 in Springfield, Massachusetts, and now the Washington, D.C. conspiracy case.

The indictment charges the seven (Dr. Alan Berkman, Tim Blunk, Linda Evans, Susan Rosenberg and Laura Whitehorn; the seventh, Betty Ann Duke, is still free) with bombings of U.S. government and corporate targets. Along with the political motivations of the indictment itself, which the U.S. Attorney commented upon so eloquently in the words above, the persecution of the six is enacted through the atrocious and precedent-setting conditions they are being subjected to in the D.C. Detention Facility as they await trial. The government is using the buzzword "security" to justify horrendous living conditions, restrictions on access to attorneys and paralegals, isolation and harassment by guards. The conditions under which these comrades are being held are described in the statements reprinted below: that of the six defendants; and that of the Emergency Committee to Defend the Human and Legal Rights of Political Prisoners.

These women and men are accused of functioning underground as part of the Northamerican anti-imperialist clandestine resistance. All have been political activists for most of their adult lives. What is at issue in this case, and in the fight the six are waging for conditions that meet minimal standards of decency and that allow them to prepare for trial; is the right to resist a government bent on war and the destruction of human rights worldwide. Those arrested in the course of pursuing their convictions have been met with severe repression in the courts and in the prisons.

We urge you to offer your support to these political prisoners and continue to demand justice.

What You Can Do:

- Write to the prisoners; their addresses are on our inside back cover.
- If you are close by, send us your name, address and telephone number so that we can inform you about upcoming court dates.
- Send contributions to the Committee to Fight repression to build political support for these comrades.
- Ask us for literature, videos, speakers for your political organization or a group of friends.

Who They Are

Alan Berkman

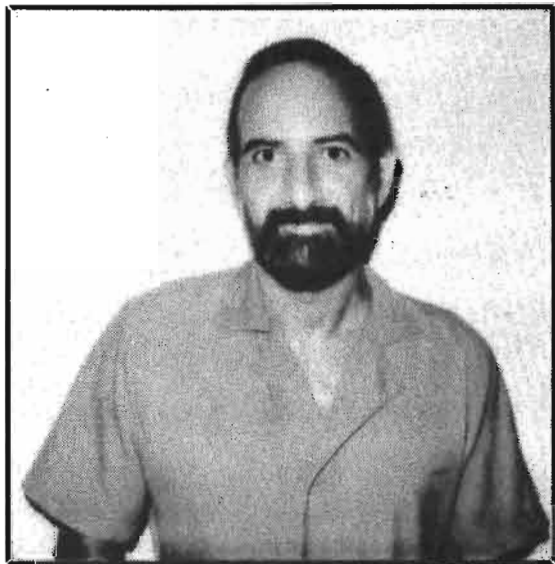
Born September 4, 1945, Middletown, N.Y. Physician. Married with two children. In 1960s active in the student anti-war movement and the civil rights movement. Used medical skills and political experience to build solidarity with the Black Liberation and Black Power movements and the Puerto Rican Independence Movement, as well as international liberation struggles such as those in southern Africa. As a physician, served in oppressed communities in New York, Alabama and Boston and visited numerous political prisoners to expose human rights abuses. Went to provide support and medical care during the Native American occupation of Wounded Knee in 1973.

1982 - Imprisoned for nine months as a grand jury resister for refusing to collaborate with an investigation of the Black liberation movement. Indicted for providing medical care clandestinely to a wounded revolutionary after a shoot-out with police. Went underground before the trial.

1985 - Captured by the FBI in Philadelphia. Accused by the FBI of acts claimed by the Armed Resistance Movement and the Red Guerrilla Resistance. Held in preventive detention for two years until trials in 1987, despite a newly diagnosed cancer requiring specialized care. Convicted of weapons possession, bail jumping and an expropriation and sentenced to a total of 12 years.

"Let this be a warning to those who seek to influence the policies of the United States through violence and terrorism that we will seek unrelentingly to bring them to justice."

Jay Stephens, U.S. Attorney



1988 - Designated to maximum security Marion Federal Penitentiary, despite meeting none of the Bureau of Prison's own criteria and despite the danger of a relapse of his cancer.

Tim Blunk

Born May 21, 1957. Grew up in New Jersey. Mother is a teacher/musician; father, a Presbyterian minister. Graduated Hampshire College. Student activist in Western Massachusetts during the late 70's, working in solidarity with Southern African, Palestinian and Black liberation movements and campus human rights struggles. 1979: traveled to Cuba and Central America. Organized resistance to Ku Klux Klan and white supremacist violence in the Northeast. In New York City, employed as a day care teacher; worked in solidarity with Puerto Rican independence movement. 1981: arrested and beaten by police in anti-apartheid direct action against South African Springbok rugby team's U.S. tour. Served one year. 1984: arrested with Susan Rosenberg. They took political position of captured members of anti-imperialist clandestine resistance, using "necessity defense" based upon international law; convicted of possession of weapons, explosives and false identification. Both received unprecedented sentences of 58 years. Began serving sentence at USP Leavenworth; started M.A. program in political economy through University of Kansas. 1986: sent to maximum security federal penitentiary at Marion when accused by FBI of escape conspiracy with Puerto Rican POW Oscar Lopez Rivera and New Afrikan POW Kojo Bomani Sababu. Active in organizing efforts to end Marion lockdown and close the Control Units. Working to encourage publication/exposure of artistic and cultural work by POWs and political prisoners in the U.S.



Marilyn Buck

Born December 13, 1947, Temple, Texas. Daughter of an Episcopalian minister. During 1960s - early 1970s active in Students for a Democratic Society, the movement to support the Vietnamese against the U.S. war of aggression, and the women's liberation movement. Worked in San Francisco Newsreel, a radical film and propaganda collective. Built solidarity and support for the Black Power Movement and the Black Panther Party. Was targeted by the FBI's COINTELPRO counterinsurgency program for that work. 1973: detained for buying two boxes of bullets with false identification. Convicted and sentenced to 10 years -- the longest sentence ever given for such an offense at



that time -- because the FBI accused her of membership in the Black Liberation Army. 1977: After three parole denials, given a prison furlough. Did not return to prison. 1985: Arrested with Linda Evans, northamerican anti-imperialist, outside of New York City by the FBI. The FBI alleges she was involved in anti-imperialist clandestine resistance organizations. Received five year sentence for 1977 prison escape and five years more for being in possession of a pistol. Now serving a 20 year sentence. Designated as a special high security prisoner by the U.S. government because of her political associations, and therefore subject to extraordinary measures in the name of security. 1987-88: Tried and convicted along with New Afrikan freedom fighter Dr. Mutulu Shakur for a 1983 RICO criminal conspiracy indictment in which they were charged with alleged actions of the Black Liberation Army, including expropriations (bank robberies) and the 1979 prison liberation of Assata Shakur.

Awaiting sentencing in August, 1988

Linda Evans



Born May 11, 1947 in Fort Dodge, Iowa. Regional organizer for Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) in Michigan against the U.S. war in Vietnam and to support the Black Liberation Movement. Political/cultural worker in guerrilla street theatre troupe, all-women's band and women's printing/graphics collective in Austin, Texas. Active in the women's liberation movement and in the lesbian community. Organized support for struggles led by Black and Chicano/Mexicano grassroots organizations against the Ku Klux Klan, forced sterilization and killer cops. Fought racism,

white supremacy and zionism as a member of the John Brown Anti-Klan Committee, Austin, Texas. Worked with Southern Africa, Palestinian and Central American solidarity organizations to raise material aid for national liberation movements and to oppose apartheid and U.S. intervention. Built support for New Afrikan, Puerto Rican and Native American Prisoners of War and political prisoners, and for the right of their nations to independence and self-determination. Began working to develop armed clandestine resistance as part of a revolutionary movement capable of fighting on every front. Arrested May 11, 1985; convicted of harboring a fugitive and using a false name to buy four guns; serving a total sentence of 45 years.

Susan Rosenberg



Susan has been one of the three women political prisoners imprisoned in the Lexington Small Group Isolation Unit, the first explicitly political prison in the U.S. She was born on October 5, 1955 in New York City. She has been an activist all of her adult life. While still in high school, she worked with and was greatly influenced by the Young Lords Party and the Black Panther Party. She was active in the anti-Vietnam war and women's movements. In 1976 she traveled to Cuba to build a day care center, as part of the Venceremos Brigade in solidarity with the Cuban revolution. She worked throughout the 1970s in solidarity with national liberation struggles -- the Puerto Rican Independence Movement, the Black Liberation Struggle and other worldwide movements for liberation. Susan is a Doctor of Acupuncture who studied with Black acupuncturists at the Black Acupuncture Advisory Association of North America (BAAANA), a community health center in Harlem, New York, dedicated to fighting the drug plague and providing health care through acupuncture and Chinese medicine.

Stemming from the 1979 prison liberation of Black Liberation leader Assata Shakur (Joanne Chesimard), a massive FBI Joint Terrorist Task Force investigation culminated in 1982 with the targetting of 37 activists in the Black liberation struggle and their supporters. Susan was targetted and later indicted on federal conspiracy charges. She went underground. These charges were later dropped by the government. On November 29, 1984 she was arrested with Tim Blunk, charged and convicted of possessing explosives, weapons and i.d. They were sentenced to 58 years in prison. The government's political motivation for this unjust sentence is Susan and Tim's association with the clandestine anti-imperialist resistance movement. They received sentences of unprecedented length despite the fact that they were convicted only of possession of materials and not use of them.

Susan's refusal to collaborate and change her political associations, beliefs and commitments were a stated reason for the court's refusal to lower the sentence on appeal. This refusal and her associations were the government's reasons for placing her in the Lexington isolation/control unit.

Laura Whitehorn



I grew up during the era of the rise and victory of national liberation struggles, so my own hatred of oppression, injustice, racism and sexism could be channeled into a productive direction: revolutionary anti-imperialism.

I've been involved in struggles for human rights for a little more than 20 years -- from the Civil Rights Movement to supporting the Black Panther Party, the Black Power movement and the New Afrikan Independence Movement, to fighting the KKK and organized white supremacy, supporting the struggle for independence for Puerto Rico, to struggling for the liberation of women and full democratic rights for gay people. For part of this time, I was a member of an anti-imperialist women's graphics collective.

A visit to Viet Nam in 1975 confirmed my belief that socialist revolution lays the basis to fulfill human needs and creativity -- including achieving peace and justice.

Over the past 20 years, the intransigence, corruption and aggression of the u.s. government has made sustained militant resistance necessary. I've struggled to be part of the resistance, because justice is worth fighting for and the real terrorism of u.s. imperialism needs to be defeated. I've been involved in clandestine resistance because the government does not allow resistance to flourish, but uses the full force of repression to destroy it.

Since my arrest in 1985, I've experienced this first-hand as a political prisoner: held in "preventive detention" without bail, kept in solitary confinement for much of the time, classified as a "special handling" prisoner, because of my political ideals and because I'm determined to live by them and fight for them.

From Behind the Walls:

We six are charged by the Justice Department with attempting to influence or obstruct U.S. domestic and international policies through "violent and illegal means." The fact that these policies, whether in Central America, Southern Africa or the Middle East, are themselves violent and illegal is pointedly not mentioned.

The FBI labels us terrorists, while Oliver North, John Poindexter and their cohorts are hailed as heroes by Ronald Reagan. It is exactly the kind of "big lie" we've come to expect from an administration that calls the contras "freedom fighters" and the African National Congress "terrorists." It is an insult to all those who have suffered and died in Central America and to all of us in the U.S. who have worked to stop the contra war that North and Poindexter are charged with "defrauding the government." The truth we all need to confront is that they led in the implementation of a governmental policy of state terrorism against the people of Nicaragua and El Salvador.

We are not terrorists or criminals; we are anti-imperialist political prisoners and we are guilty of no crimes. We have spent our

lives fighting for social justice and against racism and building support for liberation movements around the world. Our life's work has brought us into continuing conflict with the U.S. government. The politically motivated indictment against us is part of a program of repression against the most active elements of the resistance that has emerged in opposition to the U.S. government.

We will fight these charges but we will not allow ourselves to be part of a governmental show trial. Our current conditions make a mockery of the concept of a fair trial: we have almost no access to our lawyers or each other to discuss the case; we are each held in solitary confinement with no exercise or time outside; we are brought to court by SWAT teams escorted by helicopters. Perhaps the courtroom itself says it all: as in the political trials in South Africa, the public is walled off by bulletproof plexiglass partition while cameras surveil the public as well as the defendants.

We ask all people concerned with human rights and democratic freedoms to join us in demanding that this wall be torn down and our rights respected.

The Justice Department has said they want our trial to serve as a warning to those who protest and resist the government's actions, but as long as this government tramples on the rights, lives and dignity of women and men here or anywhere in the world, there will always be resistance.

Alan Berkman
Timothy Blunk
Marilyn Buck
Linda Evans
Susan Rosenberg
Laura Whitehorn

Emergency Committee Statement

We are here today to announce the formation of an Emergency Committee to Defend the Human and Legal Rights of Political Prisoners. We have just come from the U.S. District Courthouse where six long-standing political activists are charged with engaging in a conspiracy to resist foreign and domestic policies of the U.S. government. In the few short weeks since those charges were filed, the treatment accorded to these individuals dramatically exposes the contradictions between what this government says about human rights abuses elsewhere and what it does at home to those who advocate resistance to its policies.

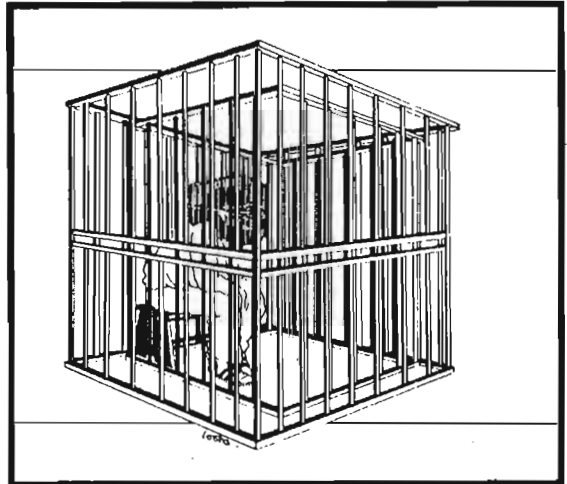
The Emergency Committee will speak out whenever needed to demand that individuals charged with or convicted of politically motivated acts be accorded internationally recognized standards of fair treatment and respect. We begin with the situation confronting these six defendants (U.S.A. v. Whitehorn et al.), because it is so stark an

example of our concerns:

- a politically motivated indictment targeting people identified for over 20 years with anti-imperialist and national liberation movements, which was conveniently timed to obscure the importance of charges against Oliver North, John Poindexter and other Reagan administration officials and aides whose policies have led to corruption, destruction and death throughout the world;
- while awaiting trial, the defendants are being held in solitary confinement, shackled and chained, denied basic needs and prevented from effectively preparing a defense;
- the government plans to conduct this trial with the defendants separated from the public by a plexiglass, bullet-proof wall, intended to create an image of guilt and a climate of fear, prejudging any possibility of a fair trial;
- the government has installed cameras in the courtroom which are trained on spectators, intended to intimidate and attack prospective supporters, counsel or observers of the legal proceedings, to deter those who might oppose governmental policies (or support those charged with doing so) by the "example" being made of these defendants, and to target families and friends as dangerous individuals.

No jury can fairly try a case where those charged are treated as a spectacle, or where those who want to be present for the trial are treated as people to be feared, monitored or constrained. The conditions facing these defendants remind us that the first barrier to understanding is fear. The government hopes that by using the weapon of fear it can isolate these defendants and cover up the issues raised by their case which involve the moral and political failure of the Reagan government. We cannot remain silent about this emergency or about the real issues raised by this case. Grave precedents are being set which further limit our rights and the rights of political prisoners in U.S. jails. We urge the court and the public to demand an end to these inhumane and unjust conditions.

(cont. p. 20)



Credit: The Marionette

Victory in Lexington Lawsuit!

A tremendous victory for human rights was won when, on July 15, federal Judge Barrington Parker ruled that prisoners may not be designated to the Lexington High Security Unit on the basis of their political beliefs or associations. He ordered that Silvia Baraldini and Susan Rosenberg be immediately transferred into general population prisons. (Susan Rosenberg is one of the defendants in the Washington, D.C. conspiracy case and is currently being held in the Washington D.C. Detention Facility.) Parker also prohibited the federal Bureau of Prisons from designating anyone to the new institution in Marianna, Florida for political reasons. (Our readers will recall that the Bureau of Prisons, when it announced in October, 1987 that the HSU would be closed, also announced the opening of a new high security facility in Florida to hold 100-200 women.)

Parker used strong language in his ruling on a law suit filed in May on behalf of Silvia Baraldini, Susan Rosenberg and Sylvia Brown who were housed in the HSU (Alejandrina Torres did not join the law suit because as a Puerto Rican Prisoner of war she does not recognize the jurisdiction of the U.S. Debra Brown, also housed in the unit, did not join in the suit.) He stated ". . . consigning anyone to a high security unit for past political associations they will never shed unless forced to renounce them is a dangerous mission for this country's prison system to continue. In light of the Bureau's statement that it intends to 'transfer the mission' of the high security unit to the new security unit at Marianna, Florida, this Court is afraid that the Marianna facility will automatically assume many of the problems haunting the Lexington Unit."

Parker did not rule on the women's claims that the HSU violated their constitutional right to be free "from cruel and unusual punishment" guaranteed in the 8th amendment of the U.S. Constitution because the Lexington HSU is closing imminently, but he made it clear that he was concerned about the psychological assaults on the women in the HSU. He said "at times the treatment of the plaintiffs has skirted elemental standards of human decency. The exaggerated security, small group isolation and staff harassment serve to constantly undermine the inmate's morale."

Parker went on to defend in no uncertain terms the right of prisoners to hold political beliefs that are unpopular with the U.S. government, or to belong to revolutionary organizations. "Because the assignment criteria specifically scrutinize the content of Baraldini and Rosenberg's expressions, the

regulations abridge First Amendment freedoms retained' by prison inmates."

The implications of this decision are great for every political prisoner in the U.S. First of all, it states that there are political prisoners in the U.S., despite the government's denials. Secondly, it prohibits the Bureau of Prisons (and other prison authorities) from labelling certain prisoners as "high security" simply because they hold revolutionary political views. Thirdly, it specifically prevents prisoners from being designated to Marianna because of their political beliefs.

As we go to press, the government has not yet indicated if they will appeal Judge Parker's decision. If they appeal, they also have the right to ask the higher court to stay the decision until the appeal is decided. In any event, the "mission" of the Bureau of Prisons -- to isolate and ultimately destroy political prisoners and their will to resist -- will not be stopped by a court decision. It can only be stopped by the kind of consistent resistance that brought about this legal victory: by the prisoners themselves, and by broad-based sectors of people of conscience. Ongoing vigilance, particularly when the new facility at Marianna is opened, is necessary.

The Washington, D.C. conspiracy defendants have already attached Parker's decision to their motion to be housed in humane conditions which will allow them to prepare for trial, since they are being held as "special handling cases" in the D.C. Detention Facility because they are political prisoners.

Silvia Baraldini has been transferred to the federal medical center in Rochester, Minnesota for a hysterectomy. She had been complaining of pelvic pain for many months. As of this writing, she is designated to the Metropolitan Correctional Center in New York City.

The Insurgent sends its congratulations to the attorneys on the suit -- Jan Susler of the People's Law Office; Mary O'Melveny; Elizabeth Fink; the American Civil Liberties Union National Prison Project; and the Center for Constitutional Rights -- and to all of us who have worked so hard to SHUT IT DOWN!



Puerto Rico Closes Ranks to Close HSU

Throughout Puerto Rico, support for Alejandrina Torres and the campaign to close down the Lexington Control Unit has been growing. On Sunday, June 26th, 3000 people marched through the streets of San Juan in support of the demand to close the unit and in support of Alejandrina. This followed a tour throughout the island of the play "Golpes de Rejas" by Roberto Ramos Perea, a renowned Puerto Rican playwright. The play depicts the life of Alejandrina Torres and, in particular, the psychological and physical torture she has suffered since her capture.

In an unprecedented move, the House of Representatives of the colonial legislature of Puerto Rico voted unanimously to call for the transfer to general population of Alejandrina and the other women held in the Control Unit. The resolution was presented by Zaida "Casusa" Hernandez from the Partido Nueva Popular (which supports statehood) and David Noriega of the Puerto Rican Independence Party -- indicating the breadth of support. A similar resolution has been passed by the Puerto Rican Senate.

In June, Dr. Manny Rosenberg, father of Northamerican anti-imperialist political prisoner Susan Rosenberg, Dr. Corey Weinstein of the Prisoners' Rights Union and a member of the Advisory Board of the National Campaign to Shut Down the Lexington Control Unit and attorney Jan Susler were greeted enthusiastically when they addressed the Puerto Rican Bar Association about the conditions of the women held in Lexington. The Puerto Rican Bar Association (El Colegio de Abogados) is by law a semi-legislative semi-judicial body to which every attorney in Puerto Rico must belong. It has the power to confer Puerto Rican citizenship (which even under U.S. colonial rule exists side-by-side with U.S. citizenship.) During the June activity, the Bar Association conferred Puerto Rican citizenship on Alejandrina Torres, Susan Rosenberg and Silvia Baraldini. The text of the resolution follows.

Silvia Baraldini, Susan Rosenberg and Alejandrina Torres are three prisoners who are compelled to serve out their sentences in the Control Unit of the prison at Lexington, Kentucky.

The Control Unit is fascistic in its origins. It tries to force the prisoners to renounce their political convictions through sensory deprivation and self-abasement or, failing this, to drive them to commit suicide.

Silvia Baraldini is an Italian citizen who comes from a family that is distinguished for its opposition to fascism and assistance to the clandestine forces who fought it in

her country. She has been a supporter of anti-imperialist organizations in the U.S. Her love for freedom and opposition to oppression of the people constitute her fundamental principles for upholding the right of Puerto Rico to independence and self-determination. There is no doubt that her support for the Puerto Rican struggle is one of the reasons that she is suffering psychological torture in the Lexington Control Unit.

Susan Rosenberg is a Northamerican who has stood out in the anti-imperialist struggle in the U.S. She is outstanding in her defense of the oppressed sectors of her country. She was one of the founders of the northamerican citizen's committee in solidarity with the independence of Puerto Rico. We are sure that this continued support for the liberation of Puerto Rico is one of the elements which has caused her to suffer psychological torture in the Lexington Control Unit.

Alejandrina Torres is a Puerto Rican from San Lorenzo residing in Chicago who believes Puerto Rico's right to be free. Likewise, she is a firm believer in the international right that guarantees all colonized peoples the right to use all means at their disposal, including armed struggle, in the pursuit of liberation. . . Her continued torture in the Control Unit of Lexington is an effort by the oppressor to break her spirit and to frighten those who believe as she does.

These three compañeras represent, in the most noble form possible, the common struggle for liberation. They embody the courage and sacrifice that the defense of liberty demands. In their valiant patriotic conduct they join other women in our history who with indomitable spirit took the path of the struggle for liberation. One of these figures from our history was the exalted revolutionary Marianna Bracetti. She boldly embraced the struggle for Puerto Rico's liberation without thinking of personal considerations. She was a member of the secret society Centro Bravo #2 in Lares. The qualities of this woman who with love and passion made the flag of the Lares revolution repeat themselves in these three prisoners who today are savagely abused in the Lexington Control Unit.

In view of the preceding and of the great significance that Silvia, Susan and Alejandrina have in this period for the struggle for independence and against fascism, the nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, the Unitary Committee Against Repression (CUCRE); the Committee to Support the Prisoners of War and the League for the Rights and Liberation of the People agree:

1. To extend to Silvia Baraldini and Susan Rosenberg Puerto Rican citizenship for their

Puerto Rican Patriot Jailed for Grand Jury Resistance

On June 15, Nelson Ramirez joined the ranks of Puerto Rican patriots who have gone to jail rather than collaborate with the grand jury. Nelson's imprisonment came as part of a wave of FBI harassment of independentistas on the East Coast. Nelson, a community activist who was once President of the Puerto Rican Student Union at Hunter College (part of the City University of New York) and later was active in the National Committee to Free Puerto Rican Prisoners of War, was subpoenaed to give fingerprints and voice samples to the grand jury investigating the FALN (Fuerzas Armadas de Liberacion Nacional, an armed underground independence organization.

Nelson surrendered himself to federal marshals at the U.S. Courthouse in Brooklyn, as about 50 supporters joined him in chanting "Se siente, se siente, Corretjer esta presente!" (You can feel it, you can feel it, Corretjer is here, referring to Don Juan Antonio Corretjer, an independentista and revolutionary leader who died in 1984).

In the days before Nelson was subpoenaed, FBI agents had gone to the hospital bedside of his friend Sammy Sanchez, who lay in a near-coma. They asked him to give information; when he refused to talk with them, they told him "you have nothing to lose, you're going to die anyway." Nelson believes that the government is trying to exploit his concerns about his friend and for Nelson's wife who is seven months into a high-risk pregnancy, hoping that he will collaborate with the investigation. Once again, the U.S. government has underestimated the strength and will of the Puerto Rican independence movement -- Nelson will never collaborate!

Show your support by writing to Nelson Ramirez, MCC/NY, 150 Park Row, New York, New York 10007.



earnest efforts on behalf of Puerto Rico's independence and their continued solidarity with those valiant Puerto Ricans who are fighting to achieve this patriotic ideal. Also, it is necessary to articulate that the contributions of both, together with their heroic resistance to psychological torture, motivate great feelings in us of appreciation and admiration.

2. To institute the Order of Marianna Bracetti as a public and revolutionary standard for women who struggle with courageous and ennobling sacrifice for the freedom of Puerto Rico.

3. To award the Order of Marianna Bracetti to Silvia Baraldini, Susan Rosenberg and Alejandrina Torres in consideration of their efforts towards the independence of Puerto Rico and as an expression of national repu-

diation of the brutal and savage treatment they receive for said position.

4. To communicate to the freedom-loving and peace-loving world the patriotic recognition that is extended to these compañeras and to invite all those who consciously love freedom to unite in their homage and in our protest to stop the Northamerican regime through the Bureau of Prisons from continuing its evil intention of assassinating the compañeras.

[Editor's Note: This version is a combination of translations we received from Northamerican political prisoners Marilyn Buck and Susan Rosenberg. Our thanks to both.]

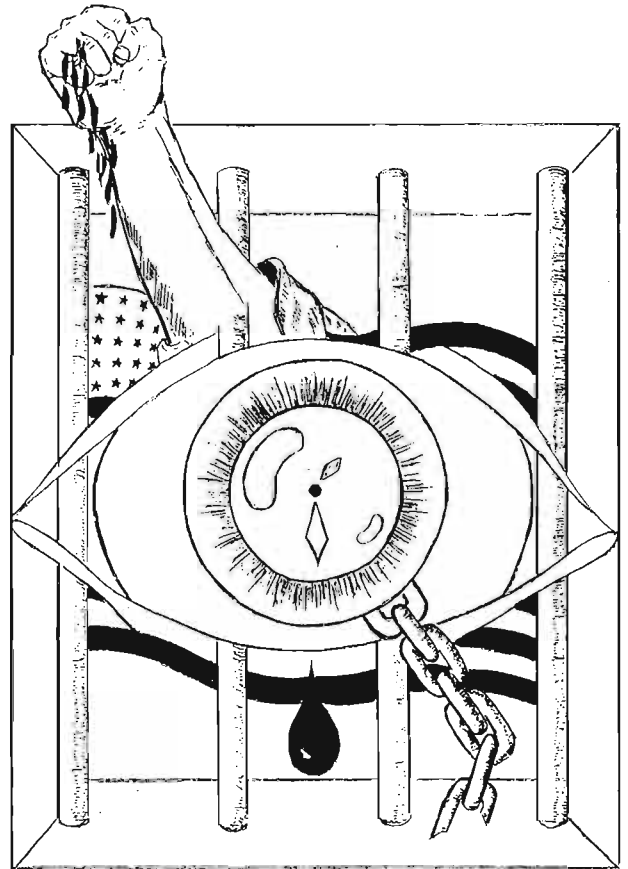
3 Year Preventive Detention Ends: Filiberto Ojeda Rios Now Detained by Bail Conditions

Filiberto Ojeda Rios, distinguished Puerto Rican patriot, was freed from preventive detention on May 20, after being held for nearly three years. He was the last of the Puerto Rican Independence 15 defendants to be released after years of litigation and political campaigns. After his bail motion was denied by the federal judge in Hartford, it was appealed to the Second Circuit.

Meanwhile Ojeda's health deteriorated with increasingly severe episodes of chest pain. Fortunately, in early March, he was joined in the Hartford Federal Detention Center by one of the northamerican anti-imperialist political prisoners, Alan Berkman, who is also a physician. Alan was transferred there from Marion Federal Prison on an outstanding indictment. Together they were able to discuss the seriousness of his medical situation and fight for a prompt and ultimately life-saving course of action. Ojeda demanded immediate tests for the chest pain. He had a stress electrocardiogram on April 6 and cardiac catheterization and coronary angiography on April 8th. The coronary artery blockages that were revealed by these tests required emergency coronary artery bypass surgery. The operation was done at Hartford Hospital after an emergency campaign to ensure optimal conditions for surgery was taken up. His legal team demanded immediate bail and a medical furlough so that he could recover with dietary and nutritional necessities and minimal stress.

The federal appeals court ruled in Ojeda's favor in May. However, the Justice Department continued to try to overturn the entire concept of bail and the presumption of innocence unless proven guilty by demanding extremely harsh bail conditions. Ojeda's bail conditions are a different form of detention-- house arrest and a high-tech wall of electronic surveillance.

After his family put up a 1 million dollar bond, Ojeda was released to the custody of his attorney. He must stay in his attorney's apartment from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. He may not leave the city of Hartford -- all requests for travel have been denied. He must wear an electronic transmitter around his ankle, which transmits a steady electronic impulse to the terminal sitting in the apartment. If the transmission is broken, the terminal instantaneously dials the FBI central computer with this information. Contact is broken if he leaves the vicinity of the apartment, which alerts the FBI surveillance teams that encircle the apartment, or if he removes the electronic shackle or even pulls it inadvertently too far from skin contact.



credit: Laurie Kilgore
Maine Correctional Center

This high-tech confinement is a weapon in the arsenal of the political police, which has clearly been accepted by the courts as an advance. It has vast implications for police state technology and needs to be of deep concern to human rights activists.

Fortunately, Filiberto Ojeda Rios reports that his health improves steadily and that he feels vigorous and strong. His spirit has never flagged and he anticipates the upcoming trial this fall with the will to win that has so often inspired us from the women and men of the Puerto Rican Independence Movement.

For more information contact:

Filiberto Ojeda Rios
c/o Richard Harvey
107 Franklin Ave
Hartford, CT 06114

Communique from the EPB-Macheteros

May 1, 1988

International Worker's Day

Today, the Ejercito Popular Boricua-Macheteros, heir of the struggles of Betances, Albizu and Corretjer, raises its voice, conscious of our duty to the Puerto Rican working class.

Through the local media, we have learned of our organization's alleged support for the Puerto Rican independence Party's electoral campaign. It is our duty to clarify to our people that the Ejercito Popular Boricua-Macheteros has not assumed any public position regarding the electoral process in Puerto Rico nor have we announced our support for any electoral party.

Conscious of the nature of the electoral process as a mechanism of domination in our capitalist-colonial society, our organization has immersed itself in an intense process of serious and profound analysis to assume a public position regarding the colonial elections. Through this analysis -- soon to be published -- we will determine whether in the current juncture extraordinary conditions exist to justify a position of support for an electoral party, or if on the contrary it is justifiable to adopt a position of rejecting the colonial electoral process.

We understand that the public information regarding our organization's supposed electoral support for the PIP stems from a confusion surrounding the Ejercito Popular Boricuas-Macheteros and an organization called the PRTP. For this reason, we wish to clarify that the Ejercito Popular Boricua-Macheteros is not linked in any way to the aforementioned organization.

We recognize the PIP as a patriotic organization that struggles through electoral means for the national independence of Puerto Rico. As such, the PIP deserves our support in those aspects of the struggle that we believe advance the strategic objective of the Puerto Rican working class: independence and socialism for Puerto Rico. At the same time we hope they will know how to respond to the popular struggles and its organizations. Our solidarity, though, does not imply that it must manifest itself by supporting the PIP's electoral campaign, especially if we conclude that participating in the colonial electoral process does not advance the aforementioned strategic objective.

To our people, we reaffirm our solemn and proven commitment to develop and support those methods of struggle that advance our liberating objective. We renew our determination to develop to the fullest the possibilities of people's war against North American imperialism, discarding those methods imposed by the enemy that confuse, alienate and deter our people from their struggle.

We will not cease our anti-colonial struggle. The Ejercito Popular Boricua-Macheteros will never lay down our weapons until the people have taken the reins of power and constructed a free, democratic, socialist and revolutionary homeland.

Only People's War Can Save the People!
Every Puerto Rican a Machetero!

(Editor's note: The elections have been a topic of debate for many years within the Puerto Rican independence movement. This communique is a contribution to that debate.)

ALL OUT TO THE U.N.!

August 3 - August 31 "Huellas," an Art Show of Puerto Rican artists from the island and the U.S. La Galeria en el Bohio, 605 E. 9 St., New York, New York. Thursday - Saturday 12 p.m. - 6 p.m.

August 13 Forum on Internationalization of the Case of Puerto Rico, Human Rights, Popular Struggle and International Solidarity. 5 - 7 p.m. Hunter College (68th St. and

Lexington Ave., N.Y.C.), Rm. 114, West Building. Speakers include José Lopez, Movimiento de Liberación Nacional; Carlos Gallisa, Puerto Rican Socialist Party; Rita Zengotita, CUCRE (Unitary Committee Against Repression); Dr. Luis Nieves Falcon.

August 15 March to the United Nations. Meet at 116th Street and Lexington Avenue (New York City) 11 a.m. March to the United Nations. rally 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Trial of Mutulu Shakur and Marilyn Buck Ends in Convictions

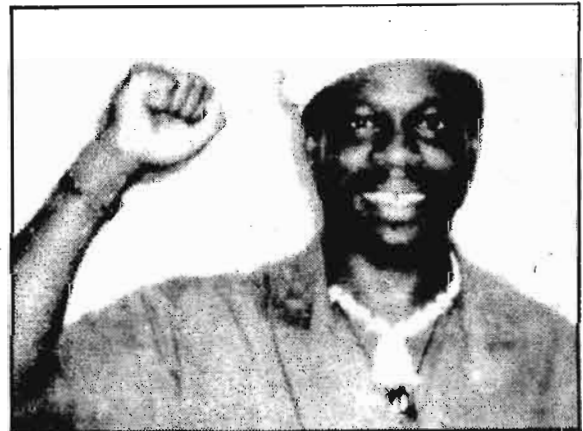
The verdict was guilty on all counts for Dr. Mutulu Shakur and Marilyn Buck after their hard-fought six month trial. The defense team and supporters in the packed courtroom were stunned when the jury delivered its verdict, which flew in the face of a two-month presentation of the defense case, which had focussed on the FBI's counterintelligence program (COINTELPRO). Witness after witness had outlined that program's attempts to destroy and discredit the Black Liberation Movement from the sixties to the present. The jury apparently rested its verdict on the largely unsupported testimony of Tyrone Rison, a traitor who himself admitted to murdering an unarmed Brink's guard lying face down on the ground. In return for his testimony, Rison received almost \$120,000 from the government and five years in prison. Dr. Shakur and Ms. Buck now face up to life imprisonment.

The defense case presented a moving and detailed history of the Black Movement of the 60s and 70s and a political portrait of the two revolutionaries on trial. Dara Abubakari, past president of the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika, testified about the New Bethel Incident in Detroit in 1969, when police fired hundreds of rounds into a church where the RNA was meeting. Fulani Sunni-Ali testified about her arrest at a farmhouse in Byrdtown, Mississippi on October 27, 1981 -- a week following the attempted expropriation of a Brink's truck in Nyack, New York, one of the actions for which Marilyn and Mutulu were convicted -- by an army of 200 flak-jacketed FBI agents. Afeni Shakur, who worked with Dr. Mutulu Shakur in the National Task Force for COINTELPRO Litigation and Research, testified about the counterintelligence program and Dr. Shakur's years of work to expose and combat it. Besides these individuals, many other activists and revolutionary heroes testified in Mutulu and Marilyn's defense.

Witnesses also testified to Marilyn Buck's longstanding commitment to solidarity with the Black Liberation Struggle. Black Prisoner of War Geronimo jiJaga Pratt testified about her work in support of the Black Panther Party in California in the late 60s. Kathleen Cleaver, former Minister of Information of the BPP testified that Marilyn traveled to the Headquarters of the International Section of the Black Panther Party in Algiers. Other witnesses testified to her in Students for a Democratic Society against the war in Vietnam.

Before the trial began, Dr. Shakur had presented a motion to the court challenging its right to try him based on the grounds that, under international law, he was a Prisoner of

War in a legitimate national liberation struggle; and that the liberation of Black POW Assata Shakur (one of the acts charged) was a purely political offense as defined by the law of extradition. (Many countries include in their extradition treaties with other countries a stipulation that they will not send individuals charged with purely political crimes back to be tried and/or jailed.) While the defense case was being presented, an additional brief was prepared by Dr. Shakur, Marilyn Buck and others who were brought to New York City to consult on the defense case: Geronimo jiJaga Pratt, New Afrikan POWs Sekou Abdullah Odinga and Cecilio Chui Ferguson-El; Black political prisoner Albert Nuh Washington; and anti-imperialist political prisoners Susan Rosenberg and David Gilbert. Their brief argued that international law recognizes a distinction between criminal and political offenses; and that the actions charged in the trial were both political in nature and also carried out by a legitimate national liberation movement whose combatants should be judged according to the Laws of War, not U.S. criminal laws.



In mid-July, Judge Haight ruled against the POW motion and the political offense exception motion in a 29 page decision. Although sentencing is scheduled for early August, the defense has moved for a mistrial based on evidence of jury misconduct. Hearings on this motions are in process.



Black Political Prisoner Continues Fight against COINTELPRO: Dhoruba al-Mujahid Bin-Wahad Determined to Overturn Frame-Up

Dhoruba al-Mujahid Bin-Wahad, Black political prisoner, has filed an action in New York State court to overturn his 1974 conviction for the attempted murder of two New York City policemen. The action is based on NYPD and FBI documents released to Dhoruba as a result of a massive federal law suit which show how the government's counterintelligence program (COINTELPRO) framed Dhoruba for an action he did not commit. It can now be proved that testimony and physical evidence was falsified and other evidence withheld as part of the government's conspiracy to smash the Black Liberation Movement and jail leaders like Dhoruba. And all fingers point to the prosecutor John Keenan, now a federal judge, as a prime architect of the government conspiracy.

Dhoruba was convicted in 1974 for the machine gunning of two policemen, Curry and Binetti, on May 19, 1971. The Black Liberation Army had claimed the attack, which took place on the birthday of Malcolm X. Curry and Binetti were attacked while standing guard at the home of Manhattan District Attorney Frank Hogan who had prosecuted Dhoruba and twelve other members of the Black Panther Party in the Panther 21 trial. In that trial, which began in September, 1969, 21 BPP members were charged in a massive conspiracy case which included sniper attacks on police and firebombing crowded department stores. After a two-year trial, every single one of the defendants was acquitted.

The Panther 21 trial was only one assault in the ongoing COINTELPRO attack on the Black Movement. Tactics of surveillance, false arrests and assassination (like that of Chicago BPP leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark in December, 1969) continued. They were to escalate sharply after the Black Liberation Army launched its offensive with the shootings of Curry and Binetti, followed two days later by the killings of policemen Jones and Piagentini in Harlem, New York. A week later, President Nixon convened a meeting with high FBI and Justice Department officials to plot a strategy to get the BLA. Thus began the FBI "NEWKILL" investigation, which was to provide the excuse for the killings of a number of suspected BLA members in New York City and elsewhere.

On June 5, 1971 Dhoruba was arrested along with Jamal Josephs (another BPP 21 defendant), Irving Mason and Augustus Qualls. He and Jamal were soon to be charged with the May 19 shooting, and after three trials, Dhoruba was convicted.

One major piece of evidence against him was a fingerprint found on a newspaper used to

wrap license plates from the getaway car. The plates accompanied a BLA communique claiming credit for the Curry/Binetti shooting. At trial, the print was identified as Dhoruba's. NYPD fingerprint reports, obtained through the federal suit, show that tests actually indicated that the fingerprint could not be identified as Dhoruba's!

Two witnesses gave testimony that was damning to Dhoruba: Pauline Josephs and Augustus Qualls. Pauline Josephs, an acquaintance of Dhoruba's, was hidden in the D.A.'s custody for two years prior to giving her testimony. At trial, the prosecutor said that she had given no statements to them in all that time. (By law, the prosecution is supposed to give to the defense all previous statements made by witnesses.) NYPD files obtained by Dhoruba show that she gave no fewer than 25 statements that were kept secret from the defense!

Augustus Qualls was arrested with Dhoruba and testified at all three trials. He has signed a statement saying that the FBI and the police threatened him with the arrest of his mother if he did not cooperate with them. There were also numerous interviews with Qualls by the police that were not given to the defense and have only surfaced through the federal law suit.

The man who prosecuted Dhoruba and who is responsible for the withholding and fabrication of evidence is John Keenan -- now a federal judge sitting in New York City!



Meese Intervenes to Deport IRA Freedom Fighter

Joe Doherty has not made repression easy for the U.S. government. With Irish humor and I.R.A. resolve, he has fought U.S./British attempts to extradite him to Britain since he was arrested by the FBI in 1983. He was one of Britain's most-wanted I.R.A. fugitives. In the latest legal acrobatics by the Justice Department, Attorney General Edwin Meese III was empowered to have final review of Joe's case. Just weeks before his resignation, Meese ordered Joe Doherty to be deported to Britain. Joe's response has been to immediately escalate the political/legal offensive that had prevented this dangerous outcome for five years.

In this offensive, Joe Doherty (pronounced Dockery in Irish brogue) has broken some important ground. By applying extradition law to his case, he was able to win recognition from federal judges as a political prisoner. Other political prisoners here have studied his legal victories to figure out how they might apply to their cases as well.

The facts are that Joe was a fugitive Irish Republican Army (I.R.A.) soldier when he was arrested in this country. He had accomplished a daring escape from the maximum-security Crumlin Road Jail in Belfast, Northern Ireland, in 1981. He had been imprisoned after being captured during a Belfast gunfight between I.R.A. and British soldiers that left one British officer dead. Joe had joined the I.R.A. in his teens and was in and out of jail for I.R.A.-related activities for most of his youth. In 1980, British Intelligence uncovered an I.R.A. plan to ambush a British Army patrol in Belfast. The British Army counter-ambushed the I.R.A. fighters and the gunfight in which Joe was captured ensued. Joe, along with the others arrested that night, was charged with the "murder" of the soldier.

As soon as Joe Doherty was captured in the U.S., Great Britain moved for his extradition. Joe contended that his offenses were political and not criminal according to well-established international criteria, and that therefore, he is immune from extradition to the country with which he is at war. He argued that Ireland has resisted British colonial occupation for 800 years. In that unresolved conflict, he is an I.R.A. soldier who was charged with killing an enemy soldier in the line of duty. "It is a war, and this was a military action," Joe commented to a reporter recently.

With his attorney, Mary Pike of Somerstein and Pike firm in N.Y.C., Joe presented his case before federal judge John Sprizzo.



Over bitter objections from U.S. attorneys, Sprizzo denied Britain's request for extradition in 1984, by upholding the "political offense exception" which was part of the existing treaty between Britain and the U.S. Judge Sprizzo stated that the acts for which Joe's extradition was being sought were not common crimes but rather offenses of a political character. His decision was upheld by another federal judge, Charles S. Haight, Jr. and by the U.S. Court of Appeals in the Second Circuit.

The Reagan administration is determined to punish revolutionaries (who it calls terrorists) as part of its global counterinsurgency strategy. It responded to Joe's legal victories by blatantly manipulating U.S. deportation law.

From his arrest until now, Joe Doherty has been held by the U.S. on a deportation warrant without bail and has served five years without even being charged with a crime in the U.S. After his extradition was denied to Britain he had the right to deportation to a country of his choice. In 1986, an immigration judge ordered Joe's deportation to

the Republic of Ireland (southern Ireland). The INS immediately appealed this, contending that deportation to any location other than Britain would be "prejudicial to the national interest." This was the first time that the infamous "national security interest" argument (used so often domestically and internationally as a cover for gross U.S. human rights violations) has been used to block an individual's deportation to a country of his choice and force a deportee to a country that unsuccessfully sought to extradite him.

In response, the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) ruled against the INS, claiming that there was insufficient evidence to support the national security issue claim. The INS again moved to reopen the case and present further evidence and again the BIA ruled in favor of Joe Doherty. But within those days of appeal and counterappeal, the Acting Commissioner of the INS pulled another trick out of the bag. In deportation law the alien is to be deported to the country designated by the alien "unless the Attorney General, in his discretion, concludes that deportation to such country would be prejudicial to the interests of the United States." The Commission referred to case to Meese for review of the BIA decision! This was in March, 1987. Meese stalled the deportation proceedings in the legal mire of reviewing the case,

The stalling was well-planned because the U.S. and Britain and Ireland and Britain were negotiating new extradition treaties in this period. The delay meant that after Dec. 1, 1987, if Joe was deported to Ireland, Ireland would have to deport him to Britain under the new treaty. Doherty's lawyers immediately withdrew their request for deportation and moved for a redesignation.

The latest move was Meese's. On June, 14 he ordered Joe Doherty deported to the United Kingdom. The blatant ideological justification was "It is the policy of the U.S. that those who commit terrorist offenses should not escape punishment through international flight....it would be prejudicial to our interests to be perceived as aiding a person who has committed murder to escape punishment."

Joe Doherty has developed significant support during this long struggle and incarceration. He receives bundles of letters each day from around the world and has received support from wide sectors of people here. Congressional representatives, clergy, people from the Irish national struggle and many progressive movements have visited him. He was elected Honorary Grand Marshal of the 1988 Philadelphia St. Patrick's day parade. We join these forces in urging people to mobilize resistance to Meese's decision. Joe Doherty is asking supporters to write to their congressional representatives to urge them to express their concern about the Meese ruling in the Congressional Record.

For more information write to:

Stephen A. Somerstein & Mary Boresz Pike
401 Broadway, 27th Floor
New York, New York 10013
(212) 925-3232

Joseph Patrick Doherty
#07792054
9 South
Metropolitan Correctional Center
150 Park Row South
New York, New York 10007



Ohio 7: Pat Gros-Levasseur Free on Bail

In early March, Patricia Gros-Levasseur, one of the Ohio 7, was released on bail. Pat had completed an earlier sentence imposed in Cleveland, Ohio for harboring a fugitive (her husband, Raymond Luc Levasseur, also one of the Ohio 7) and immediately applied for bail over the vigorous objections of the government, who wanted her to be held in preventive detention. Bail was granted, but stringent conditions were imposed: Pat is released to the custody of her attorney, and has an 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. curfew. her travel is restricted to the federal courthouse in Springfield, Massachusetts where the trial is taking place; the Federal Detention Center in Hartford, Connecticut where her co-defendants are housed; and the home where her children are in another state. She is not allowed to be alone with her three children unaccompanied by her lawyer.

Meanwhile, jury selection has entered its fourth month and is expected to take until fall to complete. Jurors must be people who can afford to leave their jobs (they are guaranteed their jobs back at the end of the trial) and be paid \$30 a day for the year that the trial is expected to last. Since there are only 12 trial days a month, this adds up to the grand total of \$360 a month, meaning in essence that all jurors must have another way to support themselves. The jurors are chosen from the lists of registered voters in the surrounding counties; in the first group of 90 jurors, this selection process meant that none were Black, Latin or Asian. In spite of these facts, the judge denied the Ohio 7's request to have the jury pool list supplemented by lists of holders of driver's licenses and those on welfare and unemployment.

An additional obstacle to the selection of an unprejudiced jury is the fact that Western Massachusetts was a center of BOSLUC (computer code for Boston and Luc, referring to Raymond Luc Levasseur) and Operation Western Sweep, which blanketed the area with newspaper stories and wanted flyers in the early 80s when these comrades were being hunted. Numerous potential jurors have been dismissed because the extensive prejudicial publicity made it impossible for them to be open minded.

In another legal victory, federal Judge Young finally ruled on two pre-trial motions. The first was a motion challenging the arrest of Jaan Laaman and Barbara Curzi-Laaman at their home in Cleveland, Ohio in November, 1984. They were arrested by three heavily-armed SWAT teams utilizing an armored vehicle and backed up by about 70 other police officers. After arresting Jaan and Barbara, the police ransacked their home

and seized books and papers, political magazines, children's report cards and homework, bills and receipts, as well as guns, clothes, photos, record albums and tapes.

Judge Young ruled that the search and seizure, which was done without a search warrant, was unconstitutional. This means that all of the evidence seized in the house cannot be used against Jaan and Barbara. (It can, however, be used against their co-defendants, which is the law in conspiracy cases.) The government's case depended heavily on their ability to introduce at the trial many items seized in the house. In particular, they would have used several notebooks which they allege show that the Ohio 7 were responsible for bombings claimed by the United Freedom Front. Besides the notebooks and other writings, there is little evidence, e.g., eyewitnesses, fingerprints etc. that back up the government's accusations. The suppression of this search is a defeat for the government's legal strategy. Judge Young, after issuing his ruling, invited the government to appeal it to a higher court.

Young also ruled on motions calling on him to censure the government for the detention and interrogation of the children of the 7. There are nine children among the defendants, ranging in age from 2 to 11 when they were seized by the government. The three daughters of Patricia Gros-Levasseur and Ray Levasseur were held for two weeks; the Curzi-Laaman children were held for six weeks, and Carol and Thomas Manning's three children were held for eight weeks. All the children were interrogated and pressured to give evidence against their parents. Carol and Thomas' son was questioned for as long as 7 hours a day, without a lawyer or family member present.

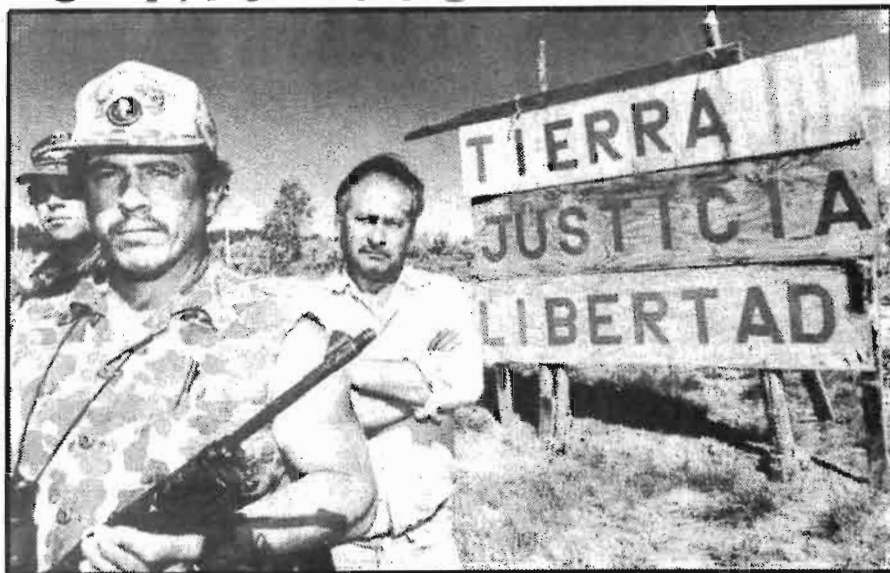
The 7 were asking that Judge Young reprimand the government and suppress the statements made by the children under these conditions. Although Young expressed disapproval and even shock at the actions of the government, he relied on a technicality to deny the motions.

To support these comrades and to find out continuing information about their trial, write to The Sedition Committee:

P.O. Box 4690
Springfield, Massachusetts 01101
(413) 733-0565

P.O. Box 1418
Cathedral Station
New York, New York 10025
(212) 969-0448

Tierra o Muerte



Defending Tierra Amarilla: Felipe Suazo, Pedro Archuleta, and Amador Flores.

TIERRA O MUERTE! LAND OR DEATH!

With these simple words, Amador Flores and his family are making history. Along with supporters from the Mexican community, they occupied 500 acres of land in Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico on April 11, 1988. This continues the long struggle of Mexican people for their homeland within U.S. borders. They are defying a court injunction to vacate the land, which the court says is owned by a Phoenix-based real estate developer Vista Del Brazos. Flores claims that he and his people have watched the land speculators and courts take Mexican land away for 100 years. He explains that Tierra Amarilla was part of a community land grant in Mexico that was supposed to be respected under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, when the U.S. conquered Mexico in 1848. But the U.S. Congress mistakenly approved a private land grant in 1860, which allowed a few Mexicans to sell the communal land. This was illegal. Flores claimed the land in 1968 and has paid taxes on it for 21 years. The real estate developers say they are the owners.

Pedro Archuleta, spokesman for Flores, said, " You've got to understand the whole history. Taking the land away from the Mexican people goes back to the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. And around here, yes, it's a way of life for people to fight for their land." Archuleta is a fourth generation resident of Tierra Amarilla and is one of the Mexican freedom fighters who are securing the land with military precision. Five bunkers guard a booby-trapped perimeter. Armed security guards patrol the liberated territory preparing for the SWAT team attack that they anticipate from the state police. The camp is a daily affirmation of Mexican resistance and culture. In the evenings, the "consejo" or council of elders, meets around the bonfire to discuss the issues of the day.

Pedro Archuleta is also a founding member

of the Mexicano Movimiento de Liberacion Nacional (MNLN) and is a long-time activist, who went to jail in 1976 for resisting a federal grand jury investigating Mexican solidarity with the Puerto Rican Independence Movement. Other leaders of the MNLN, Ricardo Romero and Priscilla Falcon, have been core organizers for material and political aid for the occupation. They have made a video available for national distribution and on July 4th organized a demonstration of 150 people in Tierra Amarilla. Romero, who also resisted the federal grand jury in 1976 and again in 1985 and spent a total of 33 months in jail, emphasized that this occupation is a first for the Mexican struggle within U.S. borders. "The situation in Tierra Amarilla is not based on romanticism. It's based on a deep historical and political situation that's evolved for over one hundred years with our people. The last bastions of the land struggle are in northern New Mexico and southern Colorado. The land of the Flores family is so important to us because it's communal grazing land of the Tierra Amarilla land grant. And because people have been able to retain the land longer in northern New Mexico, There's a much deeper consciousness of the land struggle."

On June 16, Amador Flores was arrested for contempt of the injunction and will be held in Tierra Amarilla jail until the land is vacated. He urged his family and supporters to continue the resistance without compromise. A national campaign has been organized to Release Mexican political prisoner Amador Flores and Give Back the Mexican Land, to Judge Bruce Kaufman, Santa Fe Judicial Complex, Santa Fe, NM 87501. Send contributions to The Coalition, 801 E. 22 Ave., Denver, CO 80205.

(cont. from p. 8)

We urge others to join our efforts to defend the legal and human rights of political prisoners and to speak out strongly to demand that the rights guaranteed to all peoples under international law and constitutional principles be made a reality in the courts and prisons of the United States.

Emergency Committee to Defend the Legal and Human Rights of Political Prisoners

Convening Members:

William Kunstler, Center for Constitutional Rights

Lennox S. Hinds, International Association of Democratic Lawyers

Adjoa A. Aiyetoro, National Conference of Black Lawyers

Margaret Randall, author

Peggy Halsey, General Board of Global Ministries, United Methodist Church*

Morton Sobell, Former political prisoner

Michael Deutsch, People's Law Office

Jonathan Smith, National Lawyers Guild, Washington, D.C. Chapter

Dr. Manny Rosenberg, Families and Friends Committee

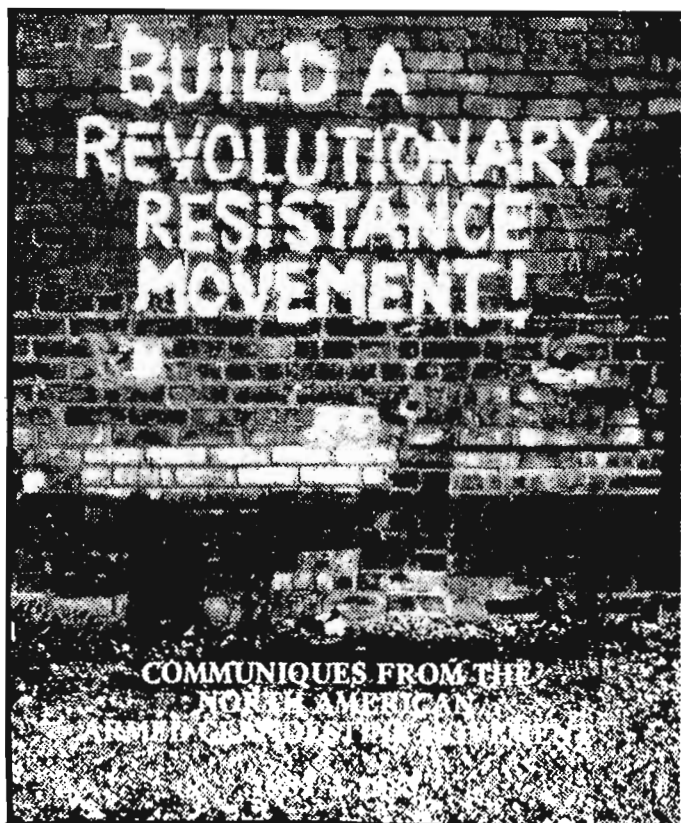
Elizabeth McAlister, peace activist

Haywood Burns, past President of the National Lawyers Guild*; Chair Emeritus, National Conference of Black Lawyers

*Organizations for identification purposes only



Gay Pride Day, 1988, New York City



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

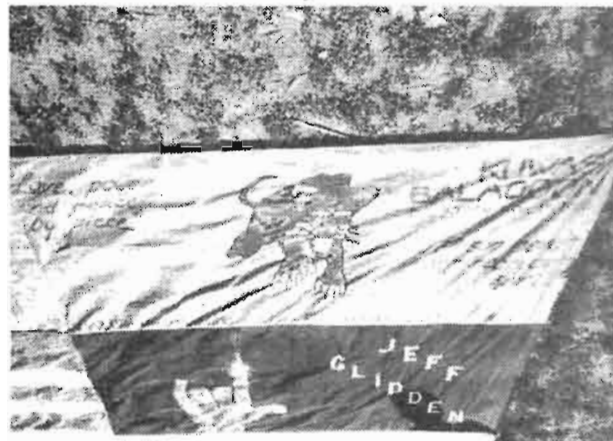
UPDATES

Political Prisoner Geronimo jiJaga Pratt has lost another round in court in an effort to overturn his 1968 frame-up conviction for murder. A San Francisco appeals court dismissed Geronimo's petition for a writ of habeas corpus on a technicality. (A writ of habeas corpus is a legal tactic that allows an imprisoned person to get a hearing before a court.) Geronimo and his attorneys have uncovered documents, including FBI reports, that can prove that the charges against Geronimo were an FBI fabrication and were part of the COINTELPRO (counterintelligence program) attack on the Black Panther Party and other Black organizations and leaders. Geronimo has refused to accept any offer of parole based on his admission of guilt, and so he has consistently been denied parole by California authorities.

Harold H. Thompson, incarcerated in Pikesville, TN, wrote to the Insurgent in early June to inform us that he would begin a water-only fast on June 23rd, for 30-40 days to protest: 1. The denial of visitation of his wife and child; 2. The denial by the U.S. government that it holds political prisoners (he names many by name and movement); 3. In solidarity with Nicaragua, El Salvador, Puerto Rico, all people fighting for self-determination, especially the ANC and the freedom fighters of Ireland, which is his heritage; 4.) The proclamation of Lt.Col. North as a national hero. 5.) The denial of his right to be a husband and father as revenge for an escape attempt, and a condemnation of human rights abuses in the Tenn. prison system.

We extend our solidarity. You can write to Harold Thompson at: #93992, S.T.S.R.C.F., Unit 1, Route 4, Box 600, Pikesville, TN 37367.

Paris - Three political prisoners were acquitted on attempted murder charges in the ongoing Action Directe trial after an 81-day hunger strike. Charges from 1982 against Action Directe members, Nathalie Menigon and Regis Schleicher, along with Jean-Francois Gailhac, were dismissed when the only survivor of the incident admitted that police had forged his signature on statements identifying the three. The three defendants are serving time on other charges so they remain imprisoned. Other members of Action Directe remain on trial for a series of expropriation in 1983.



New Afrikan Prisoner of War and soldier of the Black Liberation Army Kuwasi Balagoon died of AIDS in December, 1986. Two panels to commemorate him were part of the New York AIDS Quilt, displayed in Central Park in New York City in June.



Jacobin Books

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