



New Afrikan Freedom Fighter

"...Ours is a struggle for freedom. Ours must be deeds, not words.
Then let us away to the scene of the action."

NAT TURNER

Vol. 2 No. 1

March, 1983

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Enemies of the People!



Death to all Traitors!

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All out on April 4th
RICO Trial Starts in Manhattan

**They thought they killed you,
but I saw you yesterday.**

Assata Shakur, Youngblood



HOW TO BECOME INVOLVED!

****Invite a speaker from The National Committee to speak in your area.**

****Send Donations.**

****Call or write to learn how to start a Chapter of the Committee in your City.**

****Distribute the New Afrikan Freedom Fighter newspaper and other literature.**

****Write the Freedom Fighters & Grand Jury Resisters.**

Struggle

PRINCIPLES OF UNITY -

1. The Black Nation in North America (Republic of New Afrika) has the right to exist.
2. Black people have the right to defend themselves against fascism and terrorism by the United States government, white civilian armies, Ku Klux Klan, and other white supremacist forces.
3. Black people in North America have the right to preserve and protect their human rights for self-determination as articulated by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (adopted December 10, 1948 by the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization).
4. We recognize that all Black Freedom Fighters (Combatants) taken prisoner as a result of the United States war against the New Afrikan (Black) Nation in North America are Prisoners of War.
5. Non-collaboration with enemy forces (eg. the F.B.I., C.I.A. Secret service and other police and law enforcement agencies both public and private, the grand jury, etc.).
6. We support UN Resolution 33/24 General Assembly which on December 8, 1978 stated "The General Assembly reaffirms legitimacy of the struggle of people for independence, territorial integrity, national unity, and liberation from colonial domination and foreign occupation by all means available, particularly armed struggle."
7. We support the Black Liberation Army and the Revolutionary Armed Task Force as legitimate forces in the struggle for human rights, land, independence, and national liberation for New Afrikans.

Purpose -

- ★ To educate, organize and mobilize the Black Nation and its allies in an international campaign against the violation of New Afrikan (Black) Peoples Human Rights.
- ★ To build national and international support for New Afrikan Freedom Fighters, and Prisoners of War.
- ★ To educate the Black Nation and organize support against the "RICO" Racketeering Influence and Corrupt Organizations Grand Jury and expose the government tactics of criminalizing political dissent, entrapment, and Cointelpro conspiracy against the New Afrikan Independence Movement.
- ★ To organize a legal defense fund in support of the New Afrikan Prisoners of War and the anti-imperialist allies who have been captured and linked to the attempted Nyack Brinks expropriation.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND NEW AFRIKAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS

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Revolutionary Nationalists' Vigilance Against Traitors and Treason:

New Afrikan Freedom Fighter, p.3

The lesson Samuel (Solomon) Brown, Yvonne Thomas, Peter Middleton and Tryon Rison

In New Afrikans' revolutionary struggle one of the most sensitive and devastating problems that has caused irreparable damage to the movement is the informer. Recent events have made it crucial to examine the psychology and role of the informer in destabilizing clandestine and mass public infrastructures and to put forth the tactic revolutionary organizations should take in dealing with this major contradiction.

The subject is often made super-sensitive by the element of surprise in finding that a trusted comrade has turned state or federal informer.

Collaboration by a comrade with the fascist state can be very distressing, politically embarrassing and sometimes compromising to the cell leader who recruited the revolutionary turned traitor. This is the subjective factor. Objectively, the damage to the organization, the infrastructure and the movement is much more serious. This problem demands resolute denunciation, purging and liquidation of all traitors and weak-willed individuals.

We will analyze the role of two types of informers - stool pigeons and turncoats. Stool pigeons are individuals who are paid by the F.B.I., C.I.A., Joint Terrorist Task Force or local police to join organizations specifically for the purpose of obtaining intelligence. The other type, turncoats, are revolutionaries who are captured and for their own selfish ends collaborate with the enemy against his or her people. Politically, both of these types of informers are major contradictions and enemies to the movement and must be resolutely dealt with according to their characteristics.

The Black Nation is at war with the imperialist, racist, fascist state. The imperialist understands fully what war means and how it must be fought. War for the enemy means death and destruction without mercy, guilt or vacillation. This mentality is manifested in the behavior that they act out when dealing with captured revolutionaries and organization they infiltrate, gather intelligence in an attempt to crush. Revolutionaries in Amerika have failed to comprehend and respond to the fact that in war their enemy, the U.S. imperialist, are veterans in killing, destruction and genocide against their adversaries. Vacillation on principle has resulted in some comrades being indecisive in dealing with the informers in our ranks.

When the first Black slave was taken off the slave ship, chained and shackled, the white slave masters implemented the tactic of overkill and dehumanization against rebellion in the captive colonial Black Nation. When the first insurrection was organized by the same captive Afrikan slaves the enemy clearly understood the value of the informer. Without informers, the enemy was unable to obtain intelligence on guerrilla's identities, organizational structure and maneuvers. The role of the informer then and now was counterrevolutionary and treacherous to the liberation of colonial captive

New Afrikans. Revolutionaries cannot have any mercy when dealing with those who inform and collaborate with the intelligence arm, courts and Grand Juries of the U.S. government. Accountability must be demanded to continue to hold high the virtues and honor of revolutionary struggle.

To date, the enemy's primary source of intelligence on revolutionaries and their work is electronic surveillance, including wiretaps on telephones, and human intelligence. The most reliable source of intelligence is human beings in the form of stool pigeons and traitors. Their function is to supply the enemy with invaluable information that is used to sabotage revolutionary movements, destroy revolutionary infrastructures, capture more comrades on the streets and psychologically propagate an atmosphere of hopelessness and impotence among revolutionaries and the masses. This is a critical aspect of the enemy's psychological warfare. The objective is to neutralize and suppress our peoples' will to win.

This is the context and perspective from which stool pigeons and turncoats must be viewed. As long as there is a revolutionary struggle against the racist, imperialist, capitalist state, there will be a concerted effort by the enemy to destabilize revolutionary organizations.

The cases of traitors Solomon Brown and Tryon Rison, who were captured after the attempted Nyack expropriation on Oct. 20, 1981, and that of Peter Middleton, who was summoned to the RICO Grand Jury are critical lessons that the movement must learn and grow from. The most significant factor is that all of them were functionaries whose politics were philosophically lumpen oriented. From day one of their capture they began to play into the enemy's trap by talking with them. Because of backward and corrupt politics there were no principles that provided the strength to make them steadfast like Sekou Odinga and Kuwasi Balagoon.

They immediately became vulnerable to the pressure tactics of the FBI and Prison Guards. Lacking firm conviction in political principles they chose to juggle and bargain with the enemy. There is sufficient evidence to confirm that these traitors collaborated with the FBI under their own volition and not because of intimidation or torture. As a result, they provided the FBI with critical intelligence on comrades and their whereabouts and linked them to the Nyack expropriation.

Revolutionaries must attack the problem of informers from a dialectical and scientific analysis of what the objective and subjective conditions are that give rise to informers. Self-criticism and political education are mandatory to purge bourgeois bandit mentality. The enemy will use everything at his disposal to exploit the psychological weaknesses of turncoats and stool pigeons in the New Afrikan

revolution for land and independence. Once a revolutionary is captured objective reality is manipulated by the enemy's subjective view of revolutionaries. They are the number one threat to the imperialist empire and must be destroyed. The enemy attempts to mesmerize the captured soldier with the illusion that control over life and death is in the hands and guns of the enemy. A two edge sword of pain and pleasure is used as a psychological weapon to control the behavioral responses of the captured soldier. The offering of bribes, shorter prison sentences and glamorous vacations to hook the fish are common traps. For the stronger willed, intimidation, threats to the family and physical torture, drugs in food, electric shock, lobotomies and punitive isolation are used. The enemy's objective is to break the captured soldier's will to fight and escape. Committed revolutionaries understand these realities and their behavior is qualitatively different.

People are not born informers; material conditions produce them. Informers are often psychological misfits who slip or sneak into the movement or are unconsciously recruited into revolutionary infrastructures. They join or are drafted due to subjective factors into the ranks with basic weaknesses in their personalities that make them acutely vulnerable to captivity, isolation and intimidation by what they perceive as a superior force. Such is the case of Yvonne Thomas.

Her relationship to a revolutionary structure was due to her being the wife of Mtayari Shabaka Sundiatta, which allowed her access to information she should've never been privy to, given her unstable mental condition. This is a clear reflection of Politics not being in command.

Revolutionary organizations have a responsibility to investigate the particular circumstances of traitors, engage in self-criticism and hold fast to the line. They must immediately educate the masses and the movement of all the concrete facts and of the identity of the traitors to put in check the state's effort to destroy the movement. This principle must not be compromised to save face politically or to protect the identity of former comrades whose commitment to revolutionary struggle has been compromised by greed, leniency, jail or dope. This is essential to reinforce the correct position of total non-collaboration with the enemy and to keep the ranks and the line pure.

Revolution is a professional business and revolutionaries must take seriously every threat that potentially or overtly attacks their work. All informers are enemies to the revolution and each one must be dealt with resolutely according to the specific circumstances involved. There can be no exception or wavering on this principle.

An analysis of these contradictions must begin with the history of how these traitors were recruited into the movement. Revolutionary in-

frastructures and leaders make subjective decisions of who will be recruited and how. In New Afrikans' advanced struggle for land and independence a common error is to recruit on the strict basis of ability to rumble or fight or loyalty to a personality. Political theory and politics is subordinated because it is considered an intellectual tool and not essential to winning armed struggle. This view has been a fundamental characteristic of revolutionary nationalists' struggle for the last ten years.

Returning to the point of origin of the contradiction is fundamental to taking the initiative from the enemy and his use of informers. Revolutionaries should not expect punitive and fascist conditions inside prisons of the bourgeois democratic police state to change. Revolutionaries' most effective weapon against police terror, violence and psychological warfare is to be armed with a correct and clear grasp of their political line, a decentralized intelligence system and staunch internal discipline to struggle, organize, resist and fight back against seemingly insurmountable odds.

After a soldier is captured it's too late to begin to build and develop these tools. Training and constant self-criticism continuously develop vigilance, discipline and a revolutionary world outlook must become the program of revolutionaries. Through constant training in revolutionary theory and practice, fighting skills are grounded in political principle. These principles must be internalized by all comrades and never compromised.

This is what is meant by politics taking command. There must be constant struggle for the correct political and military line to turn revolutionary mistakes and setbacks into victories for the people and the movement. This is the politics that guides how informers should be dealt with. Only from this practice can clandestine infrastructures purge weaknesses in the character of comrades. Making exceptions for particular situations will only put the individuals above the principles that all comrades are struggling for.

Mistakes must be admitted and struggle with in order that revolutionaries see their errors and advance the movement a qualitative leap forward.

The New Afrikan independence struggle for land, independence and socialism is a protracted people's struggle. Revolutionaries must view this dynamic from the context of opposing internal and subjective contradictions and external and objective contradictions that will manifest themselves in different forms. Struggling for revolutionary change, people's war and people's victory, revolutionaries must be armed with a scientific analysis and a revolutionary theory for armed struggle, land, independence and socialism.

Write to the Freedom Fighters

We urge New Afrikans to write to the imprisoned Freedom Fighters & Political Prisoners. Writing cuts through some of the isolation of being held in seclusion, and it is a major way of insuring that these heroic political prisoners and

prisoners of war can continue to participate in and provide leadership to the political struggles and the work.

Mail is a concrete expression of support, and gives them some leverage in dealing with the prison authorities.

**Sekou Odinga
Kuwasi Balagoon
Judy Clark
David Gilbert
New Hempstead Rd.
Rockland County Jail
New City, NY 10956**

**Shaheem Jabbar
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Editorial

"Tell no lies,
claim no easy victories"

On the Traitor's Fear and the "Greater Fear"

In the recent history of New Afrikan Peoples struggles, there has been at least two and maybe more traitorous collaborations with the enemies of our people. We must ask ourselves why. Is it for the money or from fear or maybe to keep from doing as much time as they might if they didn't collaborate? Whatever the stated reason the real reasons are fear, the lack of love and commitment to New Afrikan People and their struggle for liberation and self-determination. This we have to change.

We must organize our political and military structures in such a way that we can recognize in our cadre whether they have a real commitment and understanding for the arduous struggle that we are involved in. How can we know if a comrade has the necessary commitment? And if they do not, how can we build the kind of cadre that will have that commitment? Only through political education and political struggle will we be able to know and build the type of cadre that is necessary to carry out the struggle for self-determination for the New Afrikan Nation.

One of the things we must learn in political education is revolutionary history. We must learn how beastial and inhumane some of the physical and psychological tortures the pigs use are. We must accept the reality of how far this government will go to destroy the revolutionary forces who are threatening its very survival. Once we understand and face the reality of the nature of our enemy (the U.S. there is a real possibility that we could be captured and tortured, we will be able to better prepare ourselves mentally and psychologically to deal with being captured if it ever happens.

We must also discipline and police ourselves. Bunchy Carter (a leader of the B.P.P. murdered by the pigs in L.A. in 1969) used to talk about the "greater fear", meaning that we must be made to fear the righteous wrath of the people. We must be made to know that if we become traitors, that the revolutionary forces will carry out the universally accepted verdict for traitors - death. Traitors must be made to know that wherever they go and however long it takes, they will be given revolutionary justice. We must deal with our traitors as soon as it becomes clear that they have turned.

A very unhealthy trend has been allowed to develop in the Black community or should I say in fascist America in general, in recent years. That is that punks, rats and traitors have been allowed to do their tracherous thing (snitching) and then they are allowed and accepted back into the community without the people collecting righteous retribution from their hides. This trend must be brought to a halt immediately. The words snitch, rat, traitor, etc. must become hated words again because of the

deeds they represent. These pigs must find no friendship, peace or security in the community. They must be hated, hounded and killed wherever they go. That is the only way to instill the "greater fear". The job of getting rid of the traitors of the righteous oppressed people must be and is a revolutionary duty to all true revolutionaries. There is also a question of what is a traitor. Is a traitor anyone who collaborates with the enemy no matter what the circumstances? I think that we must make a distinction between the comrades that are tortured by the pigs and break under that torture and those who collaborate for some selfish gain.

Throughout the history of struggle it has been known and accepted that some revolutionaries will break under intense physical and psychological torture. These comrades should not be considered traitors if they die or are mentally destroyed by this torture. In either case, the pigs will not be able to continue to use them like they can use the traitor. These comrades become traitors only if after the torture they continue to allow themselves to be used by the enemy to infiltrate, inform on, to testify or denounce the revolutionary struggle and its forces. If after torture a comrade is still alive and of sound mind, he must denounce the pigs, admit that he or she broke under torture, refute any information given under the torture, and give a full and complete account of everything they said or did for the pigs to the revolutionary forces to the best of their ability. Then the revolutionary forces must give the comrade full support and understanding.

The only way to minimize the damage of traitors and people being broken through torture is to minimize what comrades know. A comrade should know no more than is necessary for them to do their work. What they don't know, they can't tell. This has to be done through organizational structure. We need the kind of organizational structure that will allow us to dismantle and move our operational centers (i.e. safe houses, training camps, logisticals depots, etc.) quickly. In most revolutionary struggles, a comrade is asked to try not to give up any information for a certain amount of time, usually about 12 to 24 hours, and some are asked to protect their comrades and the people by revolutionary suicide such as a cyanide tablet carried in the mouth in case of capture. That may seem extreme to some of us but we are dealing with an extremely beastial enemy. We must use any and all means to minimize our losses and maximize our victories.

**Revolutionary justice to all traitors
All Power to the righteous people
Free the Land!**

NAFF Growth Plans - With your Help!

The u.s. government is clearly at war with Black people, the oppressed New Afrikan nation. the u.s. government is intensifying the genocidal repression of the working and unemployed masses of New Afrikan people. The propaganda war is also escalating. We are struggling to meet the new terms of war and to make the New Afrikan Freedom Fighter a weapon of struggle that will propel forward our movement for national liberation and the struggle against u.s. imperialism world-wide. this is as much your paper as it is ours. Help it to grow.

We are projecting our next issue will appear in May. In this issue we will publish the biographical profiles of New Afrikan Freedom Fighters Abdul Majid and Basheer Hameed. Plus those of Grand Jury resisters Shaheem Jabbar and Eve Rosahn and RICO indietee, Silvia Baraldini.

We aim to publish six issues this year. In between editions, look out for free news bulletins containing updates on the trials, on our P.O.W.'s, Political Prisoners, and other information relevant to our peoples' movement.



Salute to the PG

Greetings Sisters & Brothers:

i would like to extend our heart felt and profound love to all of you. We wish deeply that we could be ther to participate in this great Black Nation Day Conference but, nonetheless, this short statement is to show our solidarity.

It is always inspirational when we can come together to iron out our differences and set a constructive direction to the fulfillment of our New Afrikan Nation. When you go your respective ways carry in your hearts the determination and dedication to organize and implement the strategies discussed here.

We the New Afrikan Freedom Fighters and other Political Prisoners only ask that you not forget us. Remember that we too have families and loved ones.

You may ask, "What can you do to support us?" You can organize transportation through fund-raising to visit New Afrikan Freedom fighters, at reduced cost to their families. You can write us a note, if it is no more than just a few lines to tell us what's up.

Communication is one of the most important factors involved, otherwise we become isolated and eventually eliminated. Remember Brothers and Sisters the enemy does not forget and are forever ready to eliminate the opposition. So we ask you to remember us if it is no more than a brief moment. This alone will strengthen and add to the ranks in that the men and women coming out will not have to initiate a reacquaintance but will, because of you, reimmerge with the support established during incarceration.

With the Greatest Respect we Salute You.

Shasha Malik Olugbala
New Afrikan Freedom Fighter
3/7/18 A.D.M.

Who we are...

This newspaper is a project of The New Afrikan Institute of Political Eduation and is the official voice of The National Committee to Defend New Afrikan Freedom Fighters. For more information, criticism and how your can help sell the NAFF, write us at P.O. Box 1184, Manhattanville Station, New York, NY 10027 or phone (212)367-3167 in Manhattan or 452-0388 in Brooklyn.

We invite your constructive criticism and your support.

Free the Land!

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on the armed front

Amilcar Cabral, during the Guinea Bissau revolution against Portuguese colonialism, put forth the analysis that every practice produces a theory and nobody has yet waged a successful revolution without a revolutionary theory. Mao Tse Tung stated that practice was the criterion for truth. Cabral and Mao were military strategists who successfully used the science of dialectics in the strategy of revolutionary warfare.

The principle of dialectics is a universal science that revolutionaries can use as a tool for planning and implementing military strategic offensives against the fascist state.

It is from this perspective that this work is written. It is not intended to be a complete analysis of how revolutionaries in Babylon should carry out escape and evasion tactics when involved in revolutionary actions against the fascist state. Rather, its purpose is to set forth some crucial principles that should be taken into consideration.

In no way should this work be read as "how to do it" piece -- practice is the only criterion for truth. The principles put forth are an aid for discussion and analysis by revolutionary practitioners in war against the fascist, monopoly capitalist, imperialist Amerikkka.

The author fully realizes that the art of escape and evasion can only be perfected through practice. But equally important from the vantage point of military strategy is the study of Reconnaissance-Intelligence and Diversion. For revolutionaries the art and goal is to combine reconnaissance-intelligence diversion into a mathematical operation. This becomes a science of assessing and exploiting the enemy's strengths and weaknesses in a meticulous process that must be constantly scrutinized for mathematical errors (X factors).

The primary thesis of this work is that success of revolutionary actions, militarily and politically, is guided and constructed by someone's idea or theory of how it should be done. Revolution is a science which involves conscious military and political actions to destabilize the state financial, political and military strongholds.

Spontaneity or heroic feats are inadequate to destabilize the fascist state's machinery. Revolutionaries need well planned, well thought out military and political organizations of people and arms. This building and consolidation process involves a continuous sharpening of particular military and political tools and becoming skillful in their application.

The art of escape and evasion encompasses the following tools that are essential in carrying out military actions against the fascist state: 1) reconnaissance, 2) intelligence, 3) diversion, 4) change up's, 5) element of surprise, 6) split timing, 7) decoys, 8) familiarity with geography, road conditions, signal lights, major arteries to freeways, back roads to freeways, readiness of local police departments, distance between action target and escape routes to mazes, 9) practice runs, 10) excellent drivers and 11) mathematical logic.

Reconnaissance is the first phase or the ground work that is essential before carrying out a military action. Reconnaissance must be carried out incognito and handled very meticulously.

Reconnaissance must provide a detailed picture of every major aspect of the enemy's movements, timing, numbers, patterns and period of time they are most vulnerable to attack. Revolutionaries must be invisible and melt into the surroundings. After this data has been obtained by two or three different sources, it is taken back to the drawing board and critiqued and analyzed for the enemy's strengths and weaknesses.

Intelligence is essential to every military operation. The more intelligence revolutionaries gather and utilize, the greater their chances of exploiting the enemy's weaknesses. Intelligence gathering is the science of monitoring, retaining, discriminating and making spot analyses of human and technical data that is pertinent to the overall success of the operation. The objective is to evade the enemy in order to avoid a head on "O.K. corral battle" and to trap him in positions in which he is out-manuevered. Intelligence involves knowing how the enemy operates in a particular maneuver, who are the actors, what are their weapons. Specific information must be obtained on each variable (who, what, how and how many). Another aspect of intelligence is considering X factors (the unknown), anticipating what the enemy will do if he is surprised, and what he has in position that is not visible to the average eye.

Diversion is the art of deception, the neutralizing of the enemy's strengths, confusing the enemy and luring the enemy into mazes or traps. Diversions take on many different forms depending on the nature of the action and the surroundings. What is essential is that the diversion, human or technological, deters the enemy and impedes him from engaging in a head-on confrontation or from interfering with the flow and implementation of the revolutionary action. Creativity is important and should be utilized. The mathematics of diversion is to seize the time and escape without confrontation. The ideal set-up is to emasculate the enemy's strengths by slowing him

up through setting up obstacles and decoys and by employing the element of surprise.

The art of escape and evasion involves the integration and synthesis of reconnaissance, intelligence and diversion tactics into one unified fluid operation. This entails keeping what is essential and discarding what is not in the planning and execution of an operation. The proper mathematical balancing of these three variables is vital to the success of guerrilla warfare tactics.

Protection of the true identity of the guerrilla through change up's is essential to escape and evasion. The extent to which disguise is needed is determined by the environment of the operation and whether the soldier's day to day work is underground or above ground. Underground units must master the art of physical projections (modality of different personalities) and makeup. Above ground guerrillas (this includes guerrillas who have surfaced with new identities) must take greater care and creativity in disguising themselves or should only be involved in actions where they are minimally visible to the public. Change up's include changes of clothing, car and makeup. All of these change up's should be smooth and not "tacky".

Taking away the edge of superiority of the enemy's technology, firepower, communications requires perfecting the method of the element of surprise. This tactic is purely creative and fluid to each operation. It can be best applied when substantive intelligence has been obtained about the enemy's strengths and weaknesses. The principle is to overpower the enemy swiftly without detection and to neutralize all his initiative. Split timing -- within the hundredth of a second -- is paramount to the success of the element of surprise. Fifteen seconds lost can put an operation in a defensive posture and enable the enemy to regroup and neutralize guerrilla precision. All actions that require split timing precision should only be carried out by veterans or soldiers who are athletically adept.

Webster defines decoy as to lure (wild birds, animals, etc.) into a trap or within gunshot range. Human beings much like animals can be diverted from one direction to another and consequently trapped. In urban guerrilla maneuvers decoys should be simple and not time consuming.

The art of a good boxer is to combine speed, power and rhythm into one movement. These same principles apply to guerrilla operations. Split timing is absolutely mandatory for successful operations.

Escape and evasion routes require that all soldiers be familiar with the geography within a ten mile radius of the action and be prepared for change up's. This entails accurate information on road conditions, detours, one way streets, construction, congestion, timing of signal lights, backroads to freeways, major arteries to freeways, distance and routes between action and escape. Several practice runs should be made to smooth these maneuvers down to a fluid guerrilla precision. Drivers who remain excellent under pressure are essential to the escape and evasion operation. Familiarity with specific vehicles' performance, along with a sharp instinct for speedy driving around road obstacles are also important.

The success or failure of any guerrilla mission is predicated on the guerrilla having and keeping the initiative and element of surprise. Militarily, this dictates that every armed soldier must instinctively know when and when not to seize the time with this weapon. Under no circumstances can there be vacillation to fight or take total control of the enemy.

These are specific rules and guidelines that must be incorporated into the overall methodology of guerrilla operations against the fascist state. Perfection of these principles through constant training and practice will enable the urban guerrilla to deceive and confuse the enemy, and to overcome his technological superiority -- and ultimately to win. The art of guerrilla warfare comes only through engaging in revolutionary struggle.

*"Tell no lies, claim no easy victories
The struggle continues."
Straight Ahead*

Some Solutions: or Things to Do

by Sundiata Acoli

"This is the first of a brief series in response to Sister Althea's request for 'some solutions—or things to do for those not yet ready for guerrilla activities...' The solution to black people's problems lies in people's war for national liberation. There is no way around this fact. But a people's war is a process of development, stage by stage—until a whole people take part in it, then they almost always win their freedom. At each stage of the struggle, there are indeed many things that people can do, that are not necessarily guerrilla activities in themselves. But it must be firmly kept in mind that the ultimate purpose of all these activities is to contribute to the general mass movement toward people's war. As the old Afrikan proverb says: 'Small creeks, make a river.' The many non-guerrilla activities of the people act as small creeks, the resulting river—is people's war."

Proceeds from the sale of this pamphlet
provide concrete support
to the B.L.A. and all its P.O.W.s.



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A Chronology of Key

New Afrikan Freedom Fighter, p.6

Nov. 2, 1979: The heroic liberation of Sister Assata Shakur from Clinton State Prison in New Jersey just three days before the National Black Human Rights Coalition led 5,000 people to the United Nations under the banner of Self-Determination for the New Afrikan Nation.



Nov. 9, 1979: Bro. Sekou Hill kidnapped from his Brooklyn home by FBI-NY police (79th Precinct) & Jersey police/army on the trumped-up charge that he assisted in Assata Shakur's escape. Iron-clad alibis and growing community pressure forced the swine to release Bro. Sekou.

April 19, 1980: In a military style pre-dawn raid, heavily armed FBI agents break down doors and illegally enter the apartments of Black families on 92 Morningside Ave. Supporter of Black Freedom Fighter Assata Shakur, Sister Ebun Adelona is dragged out into the dark corridor with flashlights beaming in her face and machine guns pointing at her and her five year old daughter. Federal agents forced her to raise up her night gown so that they can examine her legs for marks that would identify her as Sister Assata.

May 14, 1980: At the recommendation of NY Chief of Police Robert McGuire, the Joint Terrorist Task Force is formed. The JTTF is set up as a 20-member coalition of the New York Police Department's Anti-Terrorist Red Squad and special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

April 16, 1981: Gun battle in the Queens borough of New York City. Soldier/cop Scarangella is mortally wounded. His partner (Rainey) is wounded.

June 2, 1981: Expropriation of a Brink's armored car in the Bronx. (This has never been claimed.)

July 18, 1981: New Afrikan Freedom Fighters Day celebrated in Harlem in honor of the Black Liberation Army and Sis. Assata Shakur on her birthday.

Sept. 29, 1981: The BLA takes credit for the bombing of the Eastern Union Rugby co. in Schenectady, NY. This action was a righteous indication of the indestructible blood-ties and anti-imperialist solidarity between our liberation struggle here and the struggle in Azania and Namibia for land and independence.

Oct. 20, 1981: Attempted expropriation in Nanuet, New York and shoot-out with police at a road-block in Nyack, New York. Kathy Boudin, Samuel Brown, Judy Clark and David Gilbert are captured and confined at Rockland County jail. The torture of Samuel Brown begins to the point that he suffered a broken neck. He was denied medical attention for three months.

Oct. 23, 1981: The Joint Terrorist Task Force unleash a direct attack on New Afrikan Freedom Fighters Sekou Odinga and Mtayari Shabaka Sundiata. Killer soldier/cop Irwin Jacobsen murders Mtayari in cold blood. Sekou is captured after a fierce gun battle.

Preliminary hearings are held in Nyack on Oct. 20th Brink expropriation attempt.

Oct. 27, 1981: Vice-Chairperson of the Peoples' Center Council of the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika, Sis. Fulani Sunni-Ali, is captured. In the overkill arrest the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) came with Federal S.W.A.T. teams, 200 heavily armed troops, four tanks, three helicopters and other WAR-time weapons and surrounded a small farmhouse in Byrdtown, Miss. at 6:30 a.m. The pre-dawn raid resulted in no casualties and the 12 children, one elder New Afrikan citizen and Sis. Jerri Gains, all captured during the raid, are all released.

White anti-imperialist Eve Rosahn is arrested in New York on the state of the criminal facilitation in the Brink's expropriation attempt.

Nov. 5, 1981: Charges against Sis. Fulani are dropped and she is released. Sis. Fulani is also served a subpoena to testify before the Racketeering Influence and Corruption Organizations (RICO) Grand Jury.

A Black Liberation Army Communique appears.

Nov. 9, 1981: Minister of Justice of the Republic of New Afrika and renowned attorney Chokwe Lumumba, is barred from representing Sis. Fulani by Federal Judge Irving Cooper.

Eve Rosahn is subpoenaed to the RICO Grand Jury.

Nov. 19, 1981: Rockland Grand Jury indicts Sekou Odinga, Abdul Majid, Kathy Boudin, Samuel poenaed to the RICO Grand Jury for testimony and for physical evidence.

Nov. 23, 1981: Expropriation of Navy Federal Credit Union in Arlington, Virginia. (Unclaimed.)

Nov. 25, 1981: Sis. Jerry Gains subpoenaed to the Grand Jury for testimony and for physical evidence.

Nov. 30, 1981: Sis. Fulani refused to collaborate (testify) before the RICO Grand Jury.

Dec. 2, 1981: Sis. Yassmyn Fula is jailed for contempt of the RICO Grand Jury.

Dec. 10, 1981: Bro. Sekou Odinga is arraigned in Queens Supreme Court on charges arising from the October 23rd gun battle in Queens, N.Y.

Dec. 14, 1981: A decision to bar Minister of Justice, Attorney Chokwe Lumumba, from representing Sis. Fulani is reversed.

Dec. 16, 1981: Electronic surveillance (wiretaps, bugs, etc.) of the Black Acupuncture Advisory Association of North America (BAAANA) is officially court-approved.

Dec. 17, 1981: A subpoena is issued for Ivette Alfonse of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP). She is believed to have worked with Marilyn Buck at a daycare facility in New Ark, New Jersey.

Dec. 18, 1981: Sis. Fulani is freed from the civil contempt rap and is again subpoenaed.

Dec. 21, 1981: An Expropriation of a bank in Georgia. (Unclaimed).

Dec. 30, 1981: Eve Rosahn is released from jail on bail lowered from \$250,000 to \$2,500, pending appeal of her civil contempt case.

Jan. 7, 1982: Kathy Boudin and Judy Clark both locked down at the Metropolitan Correctional Center (MCC) in New York City and David Gilbert, locked down in Otisville, New York, are all transferred to Woodbourne Prison for men. Judge Duffy replies to Kathy Boudin's writ concerning her solitary confinement and conditions at MCC that as such they constituted cruel and unusual punishment and were "unconstitutional".

Jan. 9, 1982: Bro. Abdul Majid is captured and beaten by Philadelphia police regiment.

Jan. 12, 1982: Bro. Abdul is arraigned in Rockland County.

Jan. 19, 1982: Samuel Brown is operated on at Westchester County Medical Center for the broken neck suffered in the course of enemy torture.

Jan. 20, 1982: Comrade-Bro. Kuwesi Balagoon is captured in the Bronx by the Joint Terrorist Task Force. He had been indicted by Rockland Grand Jury on Jan. 15th.



Jan. 27, 1982: Sis. Yassmyn Fula is released on bail pending appeal of her civil contempt case.

Jan. 28, 1982: State charges of criminal facilitation against Eve Rosahn are dismissed.

Feb. 5, 1982: Eve Rosahn is again jailed for contempt of the RICO Grand Jury.

March 1, 1982: Jerry Gains is jailed for contempt.

Electronic surveillance of Barrow Street and public telephones is granted official court approval.

March 9, 1982: Yassmyn Fula is again jailed for contempt.

March 26, 1982: Pre-dawn raid of BAAANA by heavily armed units of the Joint Terrorist Task Force.

Much of the clinic's medical equipment and files is destroyed in the terroristic search and seizure mission. Blank subpoenas are filled out for everyone at BAAANA at the time of the raid. James Wilson, Richard Delaney, Makini Shakur and Peter Middleton received illegal subpoenas to the RICO Grand Jury.

TRAITOR

Middleton (f/k/a: Kamau Bayete) begins his wretched collaboration with enemy agents.

Elsewhere, Chui Ferguson-El and Jamal Joseph are captured. Nakawe Cuebas Ferguson-El (Chui's wife) and Kumbha Joseph (Jamal's wife) are also served blank subpoenas.



April 21, 1982: First federal grand jury indictment naming Chui Ferguson, Jamal Joseph and Dr. Mutulu Shakur for participation in the October 20th expropriation attempt.

Asha Sundiata, Committee to Honor New Afrikan Freedom Fighters is arrested while awaiting a bus with two small children. Asha is served a material witness warrant to the Grand Jury and her bail is set at \$25,000. She refuses to collaborate and is incarcerated.

April 27, 1982: All the bogus subpoenas written for BAAANA are withdrawn.

May 7, 1982: Dr. Alan Berkman is subpoenaed to the RICO Grand Jury.

Events, 1979 - 1982

New Afrikan Freedom Fighter, p.7

May 14, 1982: Shaheem Jabbar subpoenaed to the RICO Grand Jury.

May 15, 1982: Sekou Odinga resists line-up in Rockland County.

May 17, 1982: Bernadine Dohrn refuses to cooperate (testify) with the RICO Grand Jury.

May 19, 1982: Judy Clark resists line-up in Rockland County.

May 26, 1982: Dr. Alan Berkman is jailed for refusal to collaborate with the RICO Grand Jury.

June 2, 1982: Shaheem Jabbar, member of the Committee to Honor New Afrikan Freedom Fighters is jailed for refusal to collaborate with the RICO Grand Jury.

June 21, 1982: Abdul Majid and Basheer Hameed's trial starts in Queens.

June 30, 1982: Shaheem Jabbar is called down to the Lieutenant's office at MCC and encounters two members of the Joint Terrorist Task Force and Peter Middleton, the traitor.

July 2, 1982: Iliana Robinson is subpoenaed to the RICO Grand Jury.

July 30, 1982: Sekou Odinga is transferred to segregation at Riker's Island after inmates peacefully protest conditions at the Brooklyn House of Detention. Sekou and other inmates are beaten up by the Correction Emergency Response Teams (CERT).

Aug. 9, 1982: The jury in the case of Abdul Majid and Basheer Hameed returned a conviction of attempted murder of enemy soldier/cop Rainey and the jury is hung on the first degree murder charge of soldier/cop Scarangella.

Aug. 19, 1982: Hair samples are forcibly taken from Judy Clark and David Gilbert in Rockland County.

Aug. 21, 1982: New Afrikan Freedom Fighters Day. Mass demonstrations are held on both the East and West coast.

Revolutionary Armed Task Force (RATF) issues a communique.



Sept. 7, 1982: The Rockland County charges against Abdul Majid are dismissed on the District Attorney's motion.

Sept. 8, 1982: Iliana Robinson is held in contempt of the RICO Grand Jury.*

Sept. 13, 1982: Pre-trial hearings in Rockland County begin. Kuwasi Balagoon, Judy Clark and David Gilbert state that they do not recognize the legitimacy of the imperialist courts to judge them and refuse to participate in court proceedings.

Aisha Buckner is held in contempt of the RICO Grand Jury. A major demonstration is held in support of the Freedom Fighters in New City.



Sept. 20, 1982: Sekou Odinga announced in Rockland County that he is a New Afrikan Freedom Fighter and as a prisoner of a war for national liberation he is outside the legitimate jurisdiction of the U.S. imperialist courts.

New Federal RICO indictments are issued adding Sekou Odinga, Nehanda Abiodun and Susan Rosenberg as defendants.

Sept. 28, 1982: Sekou Odinga, Kuwasi Balagoon, Judy Clark and David Gilbert withdraw all their pre-trial motions.

Nov. 9, 1982: Silvia Baraldini, a public spokesperson for the May 19th communist Organization, and an active supporter of Afrikan liberation movements, is arrested and held on \$300,000 bail.

Nov. 11, 1982: Silvia Baraldini is served a RICO Grand jury subpoena seeking her passports plus hair, voice and handwriting samples.

Nov. 15, 1982: Judge Weinfeld excuses himself from the RICO case.

Nov. 17, 1982: The second RICO indictment is returned. Silvia Baraldini, Dr. Alan Berkman, Iliana Robinson and Nilse Cobeo are added.

Bilal Sunni-Ali is captured in Belize (Central America).

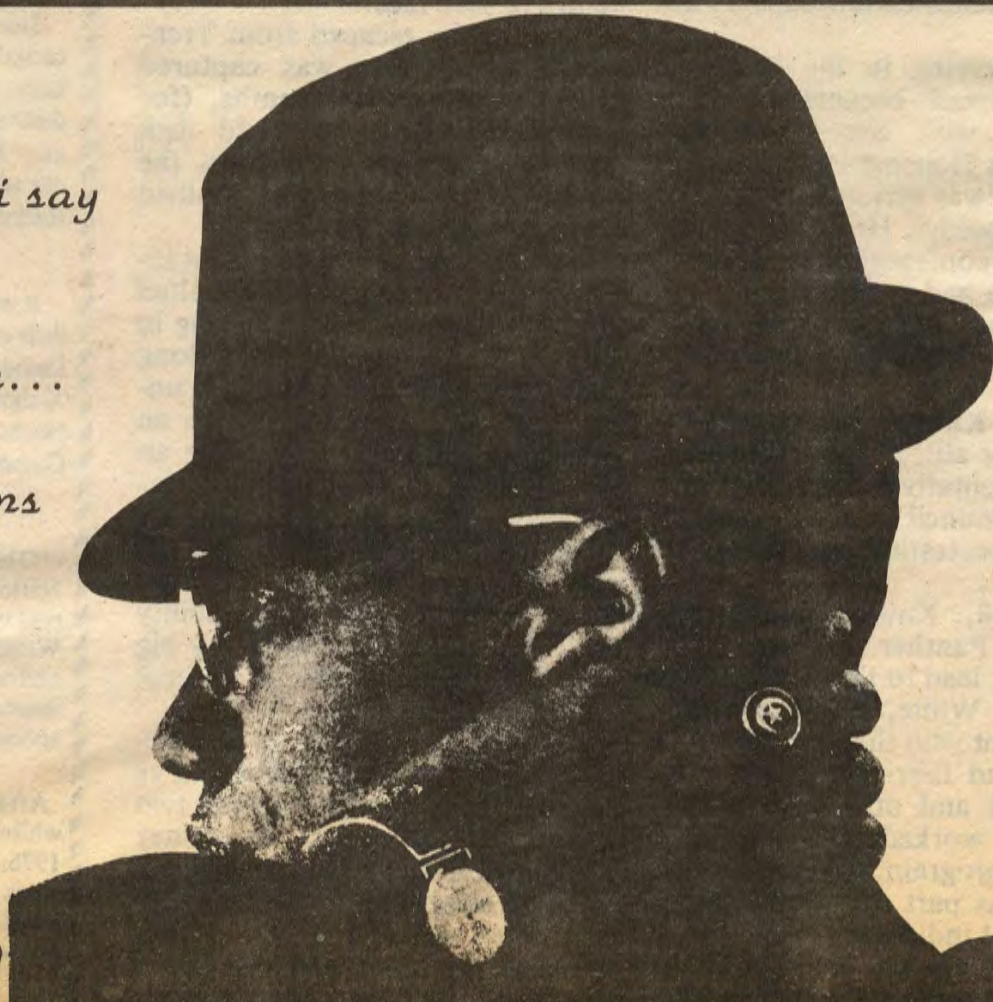
Nov. 18, 1982: Iliana Robinson is arrested and jailed.

NOTE: Many significant events have taken place since the beginning of 1983. In our next issue we will make a full report on these. Two of the most important I deserve mention here. One, the appearance of Samuel Brown adds to the credibility of evidence obtained from him by FBI Agents. He invoked the 5th Amendment and refused to answer any of Sekou's questions or any other Defense Attorney at the Pre-trial Hearing in the RICO Case. The second, was the 6 week extension given to Sister Fulari Sunni-Ali before having to go to jail for "Contempt of the Grand Jury". She has refused to collaborate in any way. On the 18th of April she is due to be taken away from her children, which includes a newborn.



"...Don't be shocked when i say
i was in prison,
You're STILL in prison...
That's what Amerika means
-- Prison!"

Malik Shabazz (Malcolm X)



Sekou Odinga

Sekou Odinga is a New Afrikan Freedom Fighter, a Muslim, a citizen of the Republic of New Afrika. After an arrest in 1961, Sekou spent 2 years at Comstock, Great Meadows Prison. While he was there, the New Afrikans rioted inside the prison to protest racist conditions and segregated service and sports facilities. The head sargeant's picture appeared in the paper with the k.k.k. Following the riot, the prison was integrated. It was during his time at Comstock that Sekou first read the political writings of Malcolm X. After being paroled, Sekou joined the organization founded by Malcolm, the Organization of Afro-American Unity.

In 1965, after the assassination of Malcolm X, Sekou founded the Grassroots Advisory Council, a self-help program to raise the educational level of Black people and increase community control over poverty program funds. Two years of this work left Sekou frustrated, and he organized people's militia to demand community control of poverty funds since few grass roots people were getting jobs.

In 1967 Sekou first learned of the Black Panther Party. One year later, he met Bobby Seale, Chairman of the BPP, and helped organize the New York City Panther chapter. 1969 began the F.B.I. COINTELPRO conspiracy against the New York Panthers. In January, the N.Y.P.D. framed Sekou for several shootings and he went underground. he became a consistent target for police harassment and conspiracy. In April came the fabricated Panther 21 indictment and the city-wide sweep of the Panther Party leader-

ship. Revolutionaries from Harlem, the Bronx and Brooklyn were jailed. Sekou fled and went underground. A short time later, an informer tipped the NYPD and FBI as to Sekou's whereabouts. He was able to escape from a police raid on a Brooklyn apartment and was forced further underground, surfacing in the summer of 1970 in Algiers with the Black Panther Party International Section.

Through the International Section, the Black Panther Party achieved the status of a Liberation Movement and developed relations with Afrikan Liberation Movements - MPLA, SWAPO, FRELIMO, and others -- as well as with North Korea, Vietnam, and Eastern European Socialist Bloc countries.

In the mid-1970s, Sekou returned to the U.S. to organize and work with revolutionary forces here, and to help build the Black Liberation Army.

On October 23, 1981, Sekou and Mtayari Shabaka Sundiata were ambushed in a shoot-out with a Queens police task force of the NYPD and FBI. Mtayari was assassinated; Sekou was captured and severely tortured.

Since his arrest, Sekou has maintained a stand of a New Afrikan Prisoner of War, refusing to collaborate in any way with the U.S. government "investigation" of and attack on the New Afrikan Independence Movement. In February, he refused to enter a plea at his arraignment or to cooperate with the judicial proceedings. This is the position he continues to hold now in refusing to participate in the pretrial hearings in Rockland County.

Kuwasi Balagoon

"My name is Kuwasi Balagoon, a/k/a Donald Gregory Weems when captured by the state. When i am on the street, i am whoever my identification says i am, and when i have no identification papers i am armed."

After serving in the "wrong" army, Kuwasi became a tenant organizer with the Community council on Housing in Harlem. In 1967, he "was arrested and placed in the Brooklyn House of Detention for confronting a colonial super who had stopped the boiler from being fixed in a particular building." He was charged with menacing with a machete. The same year Kuwasi was arrested for a "free for all" in the U.S. House of Representatives after the Community Council began a demonstration protesting the defeat of the rat bill.

In 1968, Kuwasi joined the Black Panther Party in Brooklyn, lead to the first meeting by Ralph White, a police undercover agent who then proceeded to spy on and fabricate information on myself and others for over a year. He worked in the Panther Housing program. In April, he was arrested as part of the fabricated Panther 21 indictment. After being held in county jail for a while, he was sentenced to four years conditional release to run concurrent

with a 8 to 10 year sentence in New Jersey, for an armed robbery of a saving and loan association and assault on some cops. This "was arranged by th N.Y.D.A. in an attempt to save face."

in 1974, he escaped from Trenton State Prison, was captured within a couple of months, (for aiding another escape) and then escaped again in 1978 from the Rahway State Prison. He remained free until January 26, 1982.

"i am a revolutionary anarchist involved in a war against the United States ruling class and believing in self-determination, will fight along with Nationalists and Marxists until i can play an active role in an anarchist formation. i became an anarchist after reviewing my experience while in prison in the early '70s and had been at war against this government before then...without freedom (the ability to live in total) there isn't any big deal in living, since to accept fascism is to forfeit life."

"In all, without taking into account pending indictments, i've had 83 felony charges. All but two against police, jailers or money changers; of those two, one was a colonial super and a colonial subject who was acting like a pig, mistaken for a pig, and shot like a pig. If this isn't war, it's the best i can do."

Profiles of Struggles

Presented here are the biographies of New Afrikan Freedom Fighters: Kuwasi Balagoon & Sekou Odinga & white Anti-Imperialists Freedom Fighters: Judy Clark & David Gilbert. They are charged with the attempted expropriation of a Brinks' truck in Nanuet, NY and a shootout with police in Nyack. Sekou and Kuwasi are not criminals, they are New Afrikan Prisoners of War and this is the political stand they have taken before the u.s. imperialist courts. We support them. Also, Judy and David have refused to participate in any way with the u.s. imperialist court following the examples set by the New Afrikan comrades and out of their commitment to the struggle against u.s. imperialism. We support them, too.

**LONG LIVE THE DETERMINATION AND COURAGE OF OUR COMRADES!!
VICTORY TO NEW AFRIKAN PEOPLE'S WAR!!**

Judy Clark

Judy Clark grew up in New York City and has been in the anti-imperialist struggle for over 15 years. "As a young high school student...I grew to consciousness through participating in the civil rights movement, particularly in the militant struggles waged by the Black community against the racist education system." From that starting point, Judy became active in the anti-Vietnam war movement, joining the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and building an anti-imperialist women's group at the University of Chicago.

"By the early 1970s, u.s. imperialism faced imminent defeat in Vietnam, while Third World movements led in revolutionizing and broadening the struggle here initiated organized armed struggle. U.S. imperialism escalated its counter-insurgency warfare. The murders and imprisonment of Black and Puerto Rican revolutionaries pushed us to confront the terms of war in america. I went underground as part of the Weather Underground Organization. In so doing, i was part of a movement of thousands of people who waged armed attacks against u.s. imperialism from within the empire. By 1971 I was arrested and jailed.

For the next several years, Judy worked in support of the prison struggle, defending political prisoners and Prisoners of War, and against COINTELPRO. Starting in 1978, as a member of May 19 Communist Organization, she struggled to build "revolutionary organization and practice", organizing "working class people to fight imperialism as our enemy, to struggle against the organized forces of white supremacy and to build solidarity with the struggles for national liberation and socialism..By March 8, 1980, on International Women's Day, we joined with forces from the

Continue on next page

David Gilbert

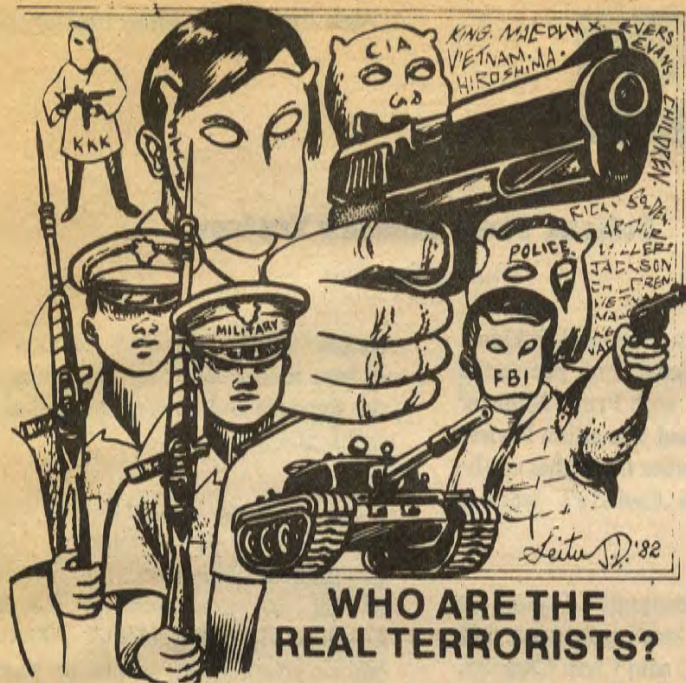
David Gilbert was raised in a Boston Suburb. "In 1960, at the age of 15, I became aware of the Civil Rights struggle. In the same period, I was upset to learn that 'my' government was feverishly producing weapons of nuclear destruction and that the u.s. supported (usually installed) every murderous dictator favorable to u.s. business interests in the Third World. The first thing I did when I got to college was to join the campus chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality."

It was the reality of the oppression of Black people, but more importantly of their culture and history of resistance that challenged the liberalism that defined David's politics. 1965 proved to be a critical turning point -- hearing Malcolm X shortly before he was assassinated, and responding to the u.s. bombing of North Vietnam. He became a founder of the Columbia University Vietnam Committee and Students for a Democratic Society.

"The TET offensive in Vietnam, the development of revolutionary Black Nationalist organizations and the Black urban uprising of 1968, brought reality crashing back into focus." After leaving Columbia he joined Weatherman "based on a politics that emphasized the leading role of national liberation within and without the current 'u.s.' borders and the importance of the white movement acting in militant solidarity. In the spring of 1970, many of us went underground."

After an extended process of political struggle to overturn an incorrect and white supremacist line, the Weather Underground Organization broke up in 1976. After 7 1/2 years underground, David returned to open political work in Denver, Colorado. There he had the opportunity to do solidarity work with the Chicano/Mexicano struggle and the Puerto Rican Independence Movement.

Continue on next page



March 7, 1983: U.S. attorney General French-Smith approves FBI director William Webster's request for official approval to escalate counter-intelligence operations against the Black Liberation Movement. Wiretapping houses, bugging phones, 24-hour surveillance, enemy infiltration of public organizations, etc. are now to be escalated against Black community organizations.



WE ARE AT WAR!

Unaligned Nations criticize U.S. Imperialism

New Delhi, India

The economic draft, which diplomats considered the most important achievement of the conference, was widely applauded as a polemic-free appeal for international action to stave off economic collapse. The Prime Minister Mahatir bin Mohammed of Malaysia called on Third World leaders to solve their economic problems by their "own resilience" and to "stop deluding" themselves about getting concessions from the industrialized countries. In brief, he said: "If we are poor, let us be frugal. Let us conserve every little strength and resource that we have so that our needs do not exceed our means."

A spokesman for the Palestinian Liberation Organization, Abdelhosen Abu Maize, voiced concern over the contacts between Mr. Mubarak of Egypt and other Arab leaders with the meeting with King Hussein of Jordan. P.L.O. also called for an international war crimes tribunal to try Israel for crimes committed against the Palestinian people. It criticized U.S. role in violating the security of Palestinian refugees, and "condemned U.S. support to Israeli entity in all fields."

The Latin American group compromised its position, and merely "urged U.S. to adopt a constructive stance which would contribute to the peaceful solution of problems in El Salvador; and to cease all hostile acts against Cuba."

Another criticism of U.S. came in the section on Southern Africa where the conference "categorically rejected the linkage or parallelism being drawn by the U.S. between the independence of Namibia and the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola."

One hundred and one Third World nations and organizations ended their 5-day parley with the issuing of declarations on topics that ranged from Latin America, Middle East, economic cooperation and appeals for disarmament, clashing United States 11 times on charges of interventions, militarization and violating commitments.



"David," cont.

He describes the politics that have guided his actions: "National liberation is the leading form of struggle transforming the world today. Their advances involve pushing forward the struggle against male supremacy and against all forms of class domination. The Black and other internal national liberation struggles--Puerto Rican, Chicano/Mexicano, Native American--will ultimately overthrow the U.S. empire, creating the conditions to build socialism. White revolutionaries must organize significant numbers of our working class to consciously act in full solidarity as the only route to a truly revolutionary movement. A critical task is the building of armed struggle, as a spearhead of mass participation in People's War while revolutionaries must take on the responsibility to contribute to the building of armed struggle, under the leadership of New Afrikan Freedom Fighters. From this perspective I welcomed the formation of the Revolutionary Armed Task Force."

*

Struggle



IMPERIALIST WAR BUILD-UP DECRIED

U.S.-Japan-South Korea Military Alliance Condemned--Paris, France--

An emergency international conference was held in Paris on February 25 and 26 under the auspices of the international Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea to halt the military alliance of the U.S., Japan and South Korea.

A Liaison Committee report stated: "Recent sudden worsening of the situation in the Korean peninsula and its vicinity is due to the fact that U.S., Japan and South Korea are dangerously bringing the situation to the brink of war."

The U.S., by forming a new military bloc, is trying to revive and rearm Japan, realize neocolonialist domination over Asian countries with Japan as a "shock force," utilizing

Japanese economic and military forces, while realizing hegemony on a world-wide scale.

At this very moment in the Korean peninsula, the tripartite forces are conducting a joint military exercise called "Team Spirit '83" involving 70,000 U.S. soldiers, marines, navy, and air force men, and 118,000 men from the South Korean puppet army.

The Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea (North Korea) has condemned the military maneuvers as war provocation, reckless endangerment, interventionist, intolerable brigandism and a criminal act against the world people's desire for peace. Already dozens of nations have sent strongly worded letters to international bodies also censoring "Team Spirit '83," the joint military exercise initiated by United States.



"Judy," cont.

New Afrikan liberation movement to celebrate the liberation of Assata (Shakur) and the victory of independence in Zimbabwe!"

"While the work of a public organization such as May 19th is critical, I had come to recognize the necessity for white revolutionaries to begin now to develop a scientific practice of waging armed struggle against imperialism under the leadership of the New Afrikan liberation struggle. In forging the Black Liberation Army, New Afrikan forces are establishing the kernel and precedent that can lead toward the strategy of People's War to win liberation for the New Afrikan nation. Their call to white anti-imperialists to build solidarity at the highest level meant redefining my own priorities.

The Revolutionary Armed Task Force is a positive development that provides an example to other white revolutionaries who recognize the bankruptcy of reform and empire, and the necessity to struggle as full allies of the national liberation struggles."

It is with this understanding that Judy has refused to collaborate in any way with the state since her capture on Oct. 20, 1981, and has now made the decision not to participate in this "trial".

The experiences of my work, along with a struggle for science makes me a revolutionary optimist."

International News....

THE SAGA OF DENNIS BANKS CONTINUES

AIM leader, Dennis Banks, in 1973 in Custer, So. Dakota was fraudulently charged with being armed during a riot eruption. Banks has changed from the state/Federal usual chase-and-arrest situation to one implicating two nations.

Dennis Banks is somewhere in the state of New York, but on land not under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Dennis Banks is being given asylum by the Onondaga Nation, a sovereign territory.

Hounded from place to place, Banks had to flee from South Dakota in 1975 to California where he was given temporary asylum by the then Governor Jerry Brown who refused to grant extradition. South Dakota's Governor William Janklow has persistently pursued for Banks' arrest. While taking sanctuary in California, a petition which circulated world-wide brought in 1.4 million signatures for Banks' support.

With the election last year of Deukmejian, the new conservative California governor, Banks' life became imminently endangered.

When the usual American avenues for asylum seemed closed, the Onondaga Nation quietly offered sanctuary and the Banks' family was clandestinely transported.

New York's Governor Cuomo has allowed Banks his limited freedom as long as Banks has stayed within the confines of the Onondaga Nation. Even the FBI have honored a long-standing agreement with local police that it will not enter the reservation to make an arrest.

The case has now reached a point of decision. South Dakota is demanding that New York extradite Banks who they consider a 10-year fugitive. The Onondaga Nation and the American Indian Movement, however, is still taking an unmitigating stance against Banks' removal from his present place of refuge. Dennis Banks' fate will be decided in the next few weeks. Whatever the outcome, all out support is being urged by the International Indian Treaty Council based at : 777 United Nation Plaza, 10th floor, New York, NY 10017, Phone: 986-6000



Indians Press Canada's Trudeau

Ottawa, Canada--

Indians, part-Indians and Eskimos of Canada's federal and provincial governments met with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and Canadian leaders to discuss and define the rights of the indigenous under Canada's year-old Constitution.

"We have thousands of years of history on this land; you have 200 years of history," said Clem Chartier, vice president of the Metis National Council, which represents bands of part-Indians in the Prairie provinces. "It all belonged to us, and we shared it," he concluded.

The Indians are asking that their "aboriginal title" to the land be accepted as a theoretical basis for agreements to be negotiated over the next decade. The stakes include land

claims which run into billions of dollars to increased self-government, the status of Indian women, and also, spiritual satisfaction.

The Indians welcomed Ottawa's endorsement of limited self-government. However, the premiers of all 10 provinces of Canada promised stumbling blocks. Quebec, whose government wants to secede from Canada, refused to vote on any matter concerning the new Constitution, which it has consistently refused to accept.

****Write to the Freedom Fighters****



CENTCOM EXPOSED

(Helsinki, Finland)

According to a report by Bahig Nassar in the February, 1983 Peace Courier, a new Central Command has been set up by the U.S. Pentagon in January to militarily oversee a considerable part of the Indian Ocean, including the Persian Gulf and Red Sea, and the territories of about 20 countries in the region.

Centcom is authorized to use at a moment's notice the Rapid Deployment Forces, military and naval bases in Diego Garcia, Somalia,

Oman and other countries in the area, as well as special aircraft carriers and other ships carrying nuclear weapons.

U.S. units stationed in Lebanon and Sinai are part of the U.S. rapid deployment force (250,000 troops) designed to intervene militarily in the Middle East and Gulf area.

This huge arms build-up is second only to the U.S. military presence in Western Europe and greatly contributes to high tension in this area which could ignite a world war.

Reparations Due Japanese Survivors of U.S. War Crimes

Forty one years after the fact, the internment of Japanese Americans and their parent's during World War II was finally officially decried in a Feb. 24th press conference by the 9 member panel of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC) in Washington, D.C. In short, the commission pronounced that the wartime detention of 120,000 Japanese Americans was unnecessary, Unjustified and prejudicial.

These findings are part of the first phase of a process which will be followed by recommendations to Congress by June. The long awaited decision may mark a historic milestone in the awarding of monetary compensation to all who were detained. A half million people of Japanese ancestry throughout the U.S. (which includes Hawaii) are eagerly watching. However, only 60,000 American born Japanese and their parent's (which is 50% of those who experienced the American concentration camps) are still alive to be the recipients of whatever redress will be forthcoming.

After an exhaustive review of facts and circumstances surrounding the Executive Order 9066 issued in 1942 by the then President Franklin Roosevelt which placed all peoples of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast in camps, the government commission concluded that: "a grave injustice was committed caused

by race prejudice, was hysteria and a failure of political leadership."

The Commission noted that the exclusion and removal were attacks on the ethnic Japanese which followed a long and ugly history of West Coast anti-Japanese agitation and legislation and observed that antipathy and hostility toward ethnic Japanese was a major factor of the public life of west coast states for more than forty years before Pearl Harbor.

The Commission exposed the widespread rumors which began with statements made by Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, that the Pearl Harbor attack had been aided by sabotage and fifth column activity by ethnic Japanese in Hawaii.

The report revealed: "Shortly after Pearl Harbor the government knew that this was not true, but took no effective measures to disabuse public belief that disloyalty had contributed to massive American losses on Dec. 7th, 1941. thus, the country was unfairly led to believe that both American citizens of Japanese descent and resident Japanese descent and resident Japanese aliens threatened American security."

Lt. General John L. DeWitt, Commanding General of the Western Defense command, who made many flagrant racist remarks, was one of the most instrumental in influencing Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson to evacuate the

Japanese from the West Coast on the ground that ethnicity determined loyalty.

However, those who had the most relevant intelligence information, the F.B.I., the Naval Intelligence, and the Army General Staff did not recommend Japanese removal.

The study commission capsulized the Japanese situation: "The history of the relocation camps and the assembly centers that preceded them, was one of suffering and deprivation visited on people against whom no charges were, or could have been, brought."

The Commission's report on the Aleutians, while giving strong, graphic description of the deplorable and unsanitary living conditions in abandoned gold mines and fish canneries, with epidemics raging through their stay, taking a 10% death toll, however, felt that evacuation was advisable because the islands were active theaters of war. There was, however, no mention of white Americans who lived there who did not undergo evacuation. Only the indigenous Aleutians were taken away. They lived in incredibly cruel conditions there: cramped make-shift quarters, where people slept in relays from lack of floor space; where people fell through rotten wooden floors; where one toilet on the beach accommodated 90% of the evacuees; where garbage cans were overflowing; where excreta was found next to

cabins; where the water supply was discolored and contaminated; and where filth and lack of medical supplies bred influenza, pneumonia and tuberculosis; and where 25 people died of illness within the first year. The U.S. government should award all Japanese people who suffered internment inside American concentration camps should receive both individual and community monetary compensations. U.S. War crimes, both present and past, must be exposed.

No effective measures were taken by President Roosevelt to calm the West Coast and refute the rumors of sabotage and fifth column activity at Pearl Harbor. Both Secretary Stimson and John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, failed to insist on a clear military justification for the measures DeWitt wished to undertake. Those representing the interests of civil rights and civil liberties in congress, the press, and other public forums were silent or supported exclusion. There was also no effective opposition or support for Japanese Americans by politicians, journalists, churches, religious bodies, unions, educators, schools, civic organizations, veterans groups, or social service formations ethnic or otherwise. Fear, intimidation and hysteria prevailed.

— Yuri Kochiyama

MLN 5 FACE SENTENCING ON APRIL 8th

After deliberating for a total of 16 hours, the jury in the M.L.N. 5 trial found grand jury resisters Ricardo Romero, Maria Cueto, Steven Guerra and Julio and Andres Rosado guilty of criminal contempt on Feb. 16. This charge, termed a "serious offense" by the jury, gives Federal Judge Charles F. Sifton a free hand to sentence the five to long prison terms. The federal prosecutors have already asked the judge to sentence the companeros to a minimum of 10 years each.

The significance of this ruling is that it sets a dangerous precedent needed by the U.S. government in order to subpoena and subsequently imprison other independentistas. The government intends to use the threat of "criminal contempt" and longer prison terms to intimidate and coerce them into cooperating.

Currently, as part of a major government repressive offensive aimed at liquidating the radical sectors of the Puerto Rican independence movement and intimidating the conservative sector, 9 people face the possibility of life imprisonment for their refusal to cooperate with the federal grand jury. In addition to the 5 companeros, North American anti-imperialists Silvia Baraldini and Shelly Miller and long time Puerto Rican independentists Carlos Noya and Federico Cintron-Fiallo have been subpoenaed to appear before the

now infamous Brooklyn Grand Jury.

Yet even though our companeros will be imprisoned, we must not lose sight of the fact that a significant victory has been won. the MLN 5 emerge victorious because what the government wanted was to make examples of them by obtaining a "speedy conviction." Instead the trial lasted 8 days - during which the 5 companeros exposed the true repressive nature of the investigation as that of a "witch-hunt" and attack against the revolutionary Puerto Rican independence movement. During the long and intense debate that followed, the "anonymous" jury was actually forced to ask the judge to define COINTELPRO. Prominent church and community leaders also testified, extolling the decent and principled characters of the 5, and there can be no doubt about the tremendous impact on the jury when the Episcopal Bishop of Michigan testified that under similar circumstances he too would refuse to cooperate with the investigation.

Although the judge denied the government's outrageous request to set bail at \$1,000,000 each, he did place them on "restrictive status", prohibiting them from traveling anywhere other than their place of residence. The MLN 5 were freed on an individual recognizance bond pending the sentencing on April 8.

On Fri., April 8, 1983, the Movimiento de Liberacion Nacional in conjunction with the National Committee to Free Puerto Rican Prisoners of War and the New Movement in Solidarity with the Puerto Rican and Mexican Revolutions, will sponsor international demonstrations in support of the M.L.N. 5. International pickets will be staged in front of federal buildings in Chicago, New York, San Francisco, Denver, Los Angeles, El Paso and in Puerto Rico and Mexico. We call upon all progressive forces to join us in repudiation of this latest government attack on the revolutionary Puerto Rican independence movement.

ALL OUT ON APRIL 8th!
DEMONSTRATE YOUR SUPPORT!
DON'T TALK TO THE FBI!
GRAND JURY, FBI, U.S. JUSTICE
IS A LIE!

*Reprinted from the Libertad Update
Feb. 19, 1983-Local Bulletin of the
Nat. Comm. to Free Puerto Rican
Prisoners of War*



WAR COMMNIQUE: FALN CENTRAL COMMAND

The Angel Rodriguez Cristobal Comman'do of the FALN assumes full responsibility for the coordinated armed attack against United States repressive agencies in New York City on December 31, 1982.

This is the response of the Puerto Rican people in exile to the fascist repressive actions of the FBI, U.S. courts and police against our people in Puerto Rico and the U.S.

As the contradictions between the US and its capitalist partners increase as they greedily seek new markets, the value of Puerto Rico to the yanki imperialists once again becomes evident. Militarily it is a base of operations which will be used as a springboard to protect its interests in the Caribbean, Latin America and its shipping routes which bring petroleum from the Arab countries to the industrial eastern coast of the U.S.

Economically the rich mineral deposits of copper, nickel and other valuable minerals found in the central region of Puerto Rico are necessary for the war industry of the imperialists. Already the colonial puppet government and the yanki corporations have signed contracts and excavation will begin in 1985. This will entail the physical and cultural destruction of our country and people. This genocide we will oppose until victory or death.



In order to complete their military and economic plans the imperialists must beat our people into submission. This strategy of terror and repression is responsible for the assassination of Angel Rodriguez Cristobal, Cerro Marvilla, the beatings and burnings of the homes of the residents of Villa Sin Miedo and the use of the grand jury to incarcerate supporters and members of the revolutionary independence sectors.

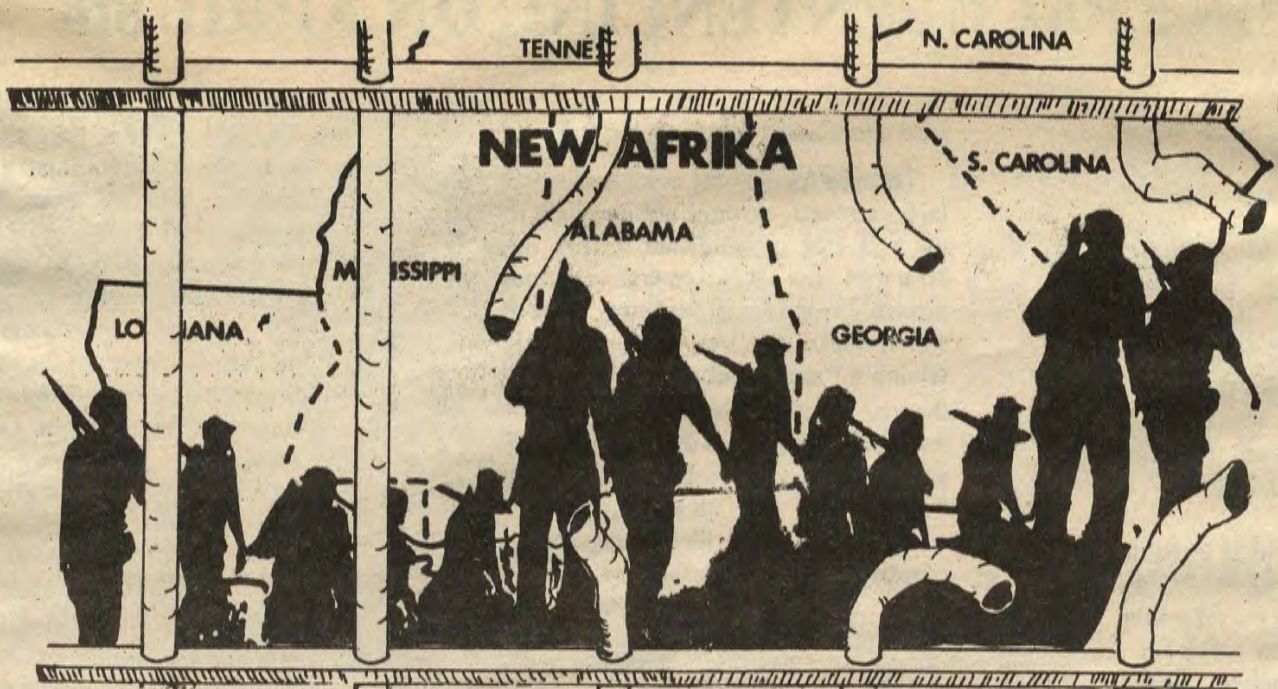
The destruction of the Puerto Rican communities in the U.S. through gentrification and the burning of buildings is an attempt to disperse our people and destroy our identity. It is a strategy aimed at eliminating a base of support for our struggle of independence and socialism for our homeland.



Again we wish to bring to the attention of people everywhere the case of the ELEVEN PUERTO RICAN PRISONERS OF WAR who are being treated inhumanely by their yanki jailers. Of particular concern is the treatment of Haydee Torres. The lack of proper medical attention for a viral infection puts her in danger of developing cancer. We will not tolerate any harm done to the ELEVEN. We demand proper and immediate medical care for Haydee and the immediate and unconditional release of the ELEVEN PUERTO RICAN PRISONERS OF WAR and all our POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The FBI, courts, police are our enemy and are responsible at the present moment for implementing the strategy of repression and terror against our people. Be prepared to accept the consequences.





Smash the Grand Jury! Our Principle is Non-Collaboration!

why the principle of non-collaboration is the only strategy to defeat the grand jury.

Non-collaboration is the strategic stance or refusing to talk to, make deals with or testify before the grand jury no matter what the personal consequences. Political activists who take this stance are called Grand Jury resisters. The principle of non-collaboration must be vigilantly upheld, now more than ever, so that the Grand Jury can be politically defeated. When the Grand Jury can't get information, the isms and schisms, and the demoralization of the movement that it wishes, then it has been defeated. When it threatens no one, frightens no one, coerces no one, this how the Grand Jury is rendered powerless as a counter-revolutionary weapon of the u.s. government. Non-collaboration is the only strategy that will stop the Grand Jury attacks on our movement.

**the grand jury does not
serve the people!**

Just in case you are under any illusion about the Grand Jury, be clear that it is not a neutral entity. When we look at institutions in this country we must look at why they were created and who they serve. The Grand Jury, has failed to indict a single amerikan soldier/cop despite the thousands of New Afrikan (Black), Puerto Rican, Mexicano people that have been the victims of carotid choke holds, pistol-whipping, flashlight batterings, back-stabbing, Russian roulette, etc. at the hands of the police. Clearly, the Grand Jury does not serve the interest of the people and is **not** at all for our protection. It is an instrument of repression. It serves the u.s. government and imperialist ruling class.

**why the community must support
those who resist the grand jury!**

Repression is not new to the Black Community and the Black Liberation Movement, but what we are witnessing is an escalation in the u.s. government's repression of political activists. The Black Community must and will not cower and desert it's activist who have supported our Freedom Fighters and now bravely face the enemy forces, particularly the Grand Jury. These Grand

Jury resisters, many of whom have been locked down over a year, set a principled example for us all. An example which says "to hell with your grand jury, to hell with your jails - I won't collaborate, I won't snitch on my people, I won't betray our movement - we're fighting for liberation and it's a fight to the death."

Since the **Black Liberation Army (BLA)** heroically liberated Black Freedom Fighter Assata Shakur from prison on Nov. 2, 1979, the revolutionary movement for New Afrikan (Black) national liberation has been in the process of rebuilding a consolidated center. To stop this process the u.s. government has recently turned to using the Grand Jury as a counter-insurgency weapon of political internment and preventative detention. The u.s. government believes it can exterminate the **BLA**. To do this has come with a double-edge attack. With incidental concern for the well-being and safety of the innocent, civilian New Afrikan (Black) population, the government has struck with pre-dawn raids, over-kill arrests, search and destroy missions and other such efforts to terrorize the Black Community in its genocidal drive to exterminate the **BLA**. The other edge is with its legalistic, democratic rhetoric. The tip of the dagger in this period is the Grand Jury, which the u.s. government has stabbed into the very heart of our people's movement.

Under the facade of boosha legality and psuedo-democracy it has set up the Racketeering Influence and Corrupt Organization or RICO Grand Jury. Thru the RICO Grand Jury, the government is kidnapping political activists from their homes and from their families. It gets them behind the walls, isolates them and applies pressure tactics to try and make them crack and become traitors. New Afrikan Grand Jury resister, Shaheem Jabbar summed up the deal in his statement to **New Afrikan Freedom Fighters Day, Aug. 21, 1982**: "The Grand Jury is used as a tool by the government to incarcerate, intimidate, isolate and try to get individuals to turn informants. This system is used as a means of illegal detention." Brother

Shaheem is one of seven New Afrikan Grand Jury resisters who along with one white anti-imperialist are doing time rather than to collaborate with this imperialist government that represses and supports the repression of Afrikan, Latin and Asian nation around the world.

For upholding the principle of non-collaboration the u.s. government is attempting to criminalize political activists of our independence movement. In the recent conviction of five activists of the Puerto Rican independence movement on charges of criminal contempt of the Grand Jury, we see that the u.s. government is continuing its attempts to criminalize our national liberation movements. It is clear that political internment is the order of the day, in that these comrades are facing sentences up to life in prison without ever having been charged with any "criminal act."

It is **war in amerika** and our Grand Jury resisters concretely demonstrate that there are two sides in this war - the u.s. government and ours. They demonstrate that the integrity of our side must be struggled for and must be defended. They demonstrate that our independence movement is not bloody game or a hoax, but is the product of given historical forces. The product of this white amerikan ruling class and its imperialist government which attempts to maintain the oppression and captivity of our nation.

We're calling on the community to come out and show their support for the Grand Jury resisters and for the political stance of non-collaboration that they uphold. Now more than ever before, our Grand Jury resisters must be supported. For the last five months we have been coming out on the 26th of every month at 6pm in front of the Metropolitan Correctional Center at 15 Park Row to let our comrades know that we love them and stand with them. **Join Us!**

**Free All Grand Jury Resister!
Non-Collaboration!
Smash the Grand Jury!**

**Long Live New Afrikan Freedom
Fighters!**