

STOP THE GRAND JURY!

PUBLISHED BY THE JOHN BROWN ANTI-KLAN COMMITTEE P.O. BOX 406, NY, NY 10009

NOVEMBER, 1984



Christine Rico, Julie Nalibov, Steven Burke, Sandra Roland

DC Grand Jury Subpoenas 4 Anti-Klan Activists

Four anti-imperialists in the Washington area focusing on public supporters and relatives

Boston Grand Jury Part of FBI Sweep

A federal grand jury sitting in Boston, Mass., has subpoenaed long-time anti-imperialist activist Cameron Bishop, as part of what the government calls its "anti-terrorist" campaign. Cameron is a supporter of political fugitives being sought by the FBI; one fugitive is his brother-in-law. Like more than 25 other grand jury resisters in the past two years, Cameron is refusing to collaborate with this FBI-led witch hunt. He will go to jail rather than become an informer on the movement.

This grand jury is "phase two" (the FBI's words) of a government counter-insurgency plan that began with "Operation BOSLUC" (BOSton plus LUC, the middle name of one of the people being sought) and its component, "Operation Western Sweep."

BOSLUC was announced by the FBI at a June 4, 1984, press conference in Boston, where they announced they were on a major manhunt for 11 political fugitives.

The 11 are Mutulu Shakur, Nehanda Abiodun, Susan Rosenberg, Alan Berkman, Marilyn Buck and BLA freedom fighter Assata Shakur, said to be connected with the October, 1981, Brink's expropriation attempt in Nyack, New York; and Thomas Manning, Richard Williams, Jan Lamaan, Carol Manning, Pat Gross and Raymond

Sweep, part of the overall BOSLUC operation, included the systematic canvassing of parts of Maine, Vermont and all of western Massachusetts—hospitals, day care centers, schools, libraries, food co-ops—with photographs of the fugitives and the children. FBI agents went to grade school principals throughout western Mass. with pictures of the children in an effort to find the adults by tracking the children.

The FBI is spreading the completely unsubstantiated rumor that one of the children once said that he "wanted to be a bank robber, just like my daddy." And one of the photos used shows two children, one holding a toy rifle, implying that these children are armed and dangerous. (The original photo, taken at a Halloween party, showed the other child holding a banjo, but the banjo was blocked out by the FBI before the picture was distributed!)

The FBI hopes that by threatening the lives of the children they will get to the adults. This is not the first time the FBI has used parental concern in an effort to find political fugitives. In 1972, the FBI told Cameron Bishop's parents that he was dead in an attempt to get information on him from them.

Another critical element of the BOSLUC operation is the attempt to organize the

tion, DC area have been subpoenaed to a federal grand jury investigating the November, 1983, Capitol bombing (in response to the Grenada invasion) and other armed actions in solidarity with El Salvador and Nicaragua.

All four are refusing to testify or to cooperate in any way with the investigation, declaring that even though they know nothing, they will under no circumstances become informers on the movement for the FBI.

All are threatened with imprisonment even though there are no charges against them. "Talk or go to jail," says the FBI, which more and more is using political grand juries to jail activists on "contempt" charges when they refuse to name names, inform, give testimony or at least go through the motions of cooperating.

Steven Burke, Julie Nalibov, Christine Rico, and Sandra Roland are all members or former members of the John Brown Anti-Klan Committee (JBAKC), which has done anti-Nazi and anti-Klan organizing in the DC area. All are active supporters of liberation movements in Central America and Africa. JBAKC is a national political organization which has publicly expressed support for armed resistance and has published communiques from the underground in its newspaper, *Death to the Klan!*

In taking the stand of non-collaboration with this political witch hunt, Christine, Sandra, Julie and Steven join the ranks of more than 25 other grand jury resisters who have gone to jail in the past two years rather than collaborate with grand juries investigating the New Afrikan (Black) Liberation Movement and the Puerto Rican Independence Movement. They are acting in the spirit of the thousands who resisted the anti-communist witch hunts of the 1950s. They are acting on a fundamental (and often difficult) principle of political activism: they are refusing to become informers even when threatened with jail.

New Wave of Grand Jury Repression

The DC grand jury is one of several political grand juries convened in a new wave of FBI-directed repression aimed at revolutionary targets. A grand jury in Boston is

political fugitives (page 1, this issue). An Austin, Texas, grand jury has issued subpoenas in the search for a white woman, Marilyn Buck, a political fugitive alleged to be working with the Black Liberation Army. A Battle Creek, Michigan, grand jury is attacking a militant Black community organization fighting police brutality (see story, page 3).

All these investigations are part of the FBI's strategy of "criminalizing" political opposition. Ultimately, this repression will be used against every aspect of the movement that threatens US war aims and domestic tranquility. Grand juries have already been used against the Sanctuary movement, and the Justice Department is harassing organizations that sponsor trips to Cuba and individuals who travel to Nicaragua.

The government is using the cry of "terrorism" to beef up its repressive apparatus on every level, and political grand juries are part of that. But the FBI's "anti-terrorism" campaign is not just a trick to get rid of civil liberties. As the US imperialist military machine cranks up for war, it is seriously threatened by the possibility that armed resistance will develop from within; and it will stop at nothing to block this, even in its earliest stages.

The Capitol was bombed within a few weeks of the cowardly US invasion of Grenada. It was part of a worldwide wave of condemnation and outrage. Since then underground groups have hit other targets in Washington and New York: U.S., Israeli and South African military and government targets, and companies like IBM that trade with South Africa. All these targets are vulnerable because they are so hated by the people of the world.

In every case these groups have issued communiques explaining their actions but the press has refused to publish them. The fact that JBAKC and other groups publish and distribute these writings is not appreciated by the FBI. The fact that people speak out to support them is even worse.

Why John Brown Anti-Klan Committee?

JBAKC publicly supported (and still supports) the freedom fighters captured in the wake of the 1981 Brink's expropriation—

Luc Levasseur, alleged by the FBI to be connected with the Jonathan Jackson/Sam Melville Brigade, an anti-imperialist underground organization that claimed responsibility for several bombings in the New England area in the mid-1970s.

Threats to Children

The FBI also claims that these 11 people are traveling with 15 children. Western

and all captured freedom fighters. We have supported grand jury resisters. We build support among white people for New Afrika, the struggle for an independent Black Nation, which the FBI labels "subversive."

But there are also other, less obvious reasons for the subpoenas that apply not only to JBAKC but to all individuals and organizations working to build a progressive movement.

operation is an attempt to organize the public to aid the FBI in its manhunt. In addition to the house-to-house canvassing, the FBI has generated an intensive media hype that includes stories in local newspapers as well as news coverage on New England TV stations. At the June press conference Special Agent James Greenleaf, chief of the Boston FBI Field Office, said:

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When we see the KKK holding pro-war, pro-nuke demonstrations at Trident nuclear submarine launchings, or when we see Soldier of Fortune raising \$1.5 million in guns and aid for the murderous counter-revolutionary contras in Nicaragua and parading around Las Vegas (during their conference) with M-16's slung over their shoulders, we are witnessing the building of

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The Militant, 1952 comments on the FBI "investigation" of the KKK murder of a Florida NAACP leader in a struggle for equal pay for Black teachers.

DC Grand Jury,

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a super-patriotic, militaristic, racist, fascist movement. The US government actively promotes this movement because it is preparing for war and needs it to secure the home front.

When we oppose organized white supremacy, and organize against the Klan and the right's racist, anti-semitic, anti-woman and anti-gay campaigns, we are intervening in the growth of that super-patriotic base.

JBAKC mobilizes people to oppose the Klan, the Nazis and the racist right. In San Francisco, JBAKC and thousands of others confronted police in order to demonstrate against the Klan and the Moral Majority. In Austin, Texas, 2000 people fought the Klan in February, 1983. In Washington, DC, last fall, JBAKC organized a protest campaign against the Nazis who were holding a white power rally in a public high school.

Julie, Christine, Steven, and Sandra led the work against the Nazis in Washington.

Last October (1983), after unsuccessfully petitioning the school board to deny the Nazis use of the school, JBAKC called for a demonstration. 150 people protested in the pouring rain the night the Nazis invited the Klan to be their guests at an Arlington, Virginia, high school. The FBI knew all about this work. A few days before, they had sent Agent McMann to snoop around a press conference at which Julie was the main speaker. So it was no big surprise when a plainclothes cop jumped into the middle of the crowd and busted Julie at the demonstration.

Write to the judge—demand that the subpoenas be dropped:
Aubrey E. Robinson, Jr.
Chief Judge
United States District Court for the District of Columbia
U.S. Courthouse Washington, DC 20001

Non-Collaboration

The government doesn't want to see a militant movement build during the '80s in opposition to war and racism. They want to create similar conditions to those that existed during the '50s, when McCarthy, the FBI and Congress launched a broadside attack against all progressive people in the name of hunting down communists. Through the use of informers, a climate of fear was created, so that many people disassociated themselves from anything that hinted of progressive politics.

Christine, Sandra, Steven and Julie are willing to go to jail for the principle of non-collaboration. But that in itself is not enough. There must be a movement built that can support them and other grand jury resisters, that can expose repression and raise the political cost to the government so it can no longer quietly imprison opposition.

The US war machine wants to make the issue "terrorism" rather than collaboration. But who are the real terrorists? We must never lose sight of the fact that we are in opposition to an *internationally criminal* government that has invaded Grenada and is preparing to invade Nicaragua; that guns down Black people in the streets and gives the KKK license to kill; a government that has openly and unashamedly declared itself the enemy of every progressive and forward-looking movement, nation and individual on this planet.

We will never collaborate!

Grand Jury Resisters:

Cameron Bishop, 42, was a freedom rider and civil rights activist in the 1960s. He was a member of Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and later a national organizer for Students for a Democratic Society. Cameron was the first person listed on the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted" list for a political offense. The charge was sabotage and he was eventually acquitted. He has recently been an outspoken critic of Operation Western Sweep, an FBI manhunt to capture political fugitives alleged to be from the Sam Melville, Jonathan Jackson Brigade. Cameron currently lives in Dixmont, Maine, where he is an elected member of two school boards, as well as a member of the Affirmative Action Committee for the school district. He is a Little League coach, a 4-H leader, and the wrestling coach and chess coach for the junior high school. He is married with a son, 12 and a daughter, 11.



Cameron Bishop at his sheep farm.

Steven Burke, 25, is a former member of the John Brown Anti-Klan Committee in Washington, D.C. Prior to joining the anti-Klan committee, he did community organizing in Brooklyn, New York, and did solidarity work with the Puerto Rican independence movement. He is a graduate of Rets Electronic School and currently lives in Washington where he works as a bicycle courier.

Christine Rico, 24, has a three year history of organizing against the Ku Klux Klan and in support of Black liberation with the John Brown Anti-Klan Committee, first in Washington, D.C., and currently in New York City. As a student at the American University, Christine first became involved with political work in support of struggles for self-determination in Latin America and Africa and was a part of the School of International Service Student Cabinet.

Sandra Gayle Roland, 25, has been active around feminist issues and prisoner advocacy anti-death penalty issues. She was also a member of the John Brown Anti-Klan Committee in Washington, D.C. Currently she is a member of Xchange TV, a New York collective that produces a weekly cable television show on Nicaragua and El Salvador. She recently moved to New York to study television and video production at the New School. While living in Washington, she worked first for a computer firm and later for a Congressman.

Julie Nalibov, 24, has a seven year history of work in solidarity with the liberation struggles in southern Africa. She has been active in the struggle for women's liberation and as a former member of the John Brown Anti-Klan Committee in Washington, D.C., in organizing against the Klan and Nazis. Julie is currently living in New York City, working with the Revolution in Africa Action Committee and attending art school. She is a member of the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation. Julie holds a bachelor's degree from the City College of New York in Black and American History.

Boston Grand Jury

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"We thought this was a way of generating

gives every cop, FBI agent and bounty hunter the right and the excuse to murder them

Boston Grand Jury

continued from page 1

"We thought this was a way of generating some action and at the same time sensitizing the community at large."

"Sensitizing the community" is FBI code-language for creating a society of informers, by getting people so freaked out about the "terrorist threat" that they will turn their neighbors in to the police.

The position of non-collaboration, taken by Cameron Bishop and other grand jury resisters, offers an alternative vision of people who will make personal sacrifices, including jail if necessary, rather than side with the US government by informing on the progressive movement.

Almost none of the people who are targeted by BOSLUC/Western Sweep have ever been tried or convicted of anything. Yet the FBI has labeled them "Armed and Dangerous." This is not just rhetoric—the official designation "armed and dangerous"

gives every cop, FBI agent and bounty hunter the right and the excuse to murder them on sight. This, too, is part of "sensitizing the community" to accept the cold-blooded murder of anyone the FBI labels a "terrorist."

In August, 1984, Cameron Bishop, Mary Bishop (Thomas Manning's sister), attorneys Chokwe Lumumba of the New African People's Organization and Sharon Flood of the Resistance Law Office and others held a press conference in Boston to denounce Operation BOSLUC/Western Sweep. They spoke of their fear that the FBI would harm the children. They said this operation was part of the government's plan to criminalize revolutionary political activity. They argued that Western Sweep was only phase one of a strategy to intimidate and harass political activists.

Now that "phase two"—the grand jury—has surfaced, we can appreciate how right their observations were.

A letter published in The Guardian, July 11, 1984, part of a national campaign to build support for grand jury resisters.

TO ALL PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE:

We, the undersigned, are grand jury resisters, former grand jury resisters, people who have been targets of grand jury investigations, and people who have consistently fought for non-collaboration with the grand jury. We are united now to protest against the current escalation of grand jury attacks....

Criminal contempt is a "legal" mechanism to establish political internment in the United States. As in Ireland and South Africa, people are jailed for their political beliefs and principles. Criminal contempt is an attempt to instill a "snitch mentality" in which fear of jail overrides justice and principle.

We, the undersigned, are part of those movements that the government has attempted to intimidate and repress for the last 15 years: the anti-Vietnam war movement, the women's and lesbian movement, the Black liberation movement, the Native American movement, the Catholic left, the Mexican struggle, and the Puerto Rican independence movement, and the current North American anti-imperialist and anti-war movement. Even with the disruption to our lives and families, with the loss of jobs we refused to be intimidated. We collectively represent the strength of the position of non-collaboration that has been consolidated over 15 years. We are part of a counter-offensive to the government's strategy to destroy our movements.

We urge you to join us in refusing to collaborate with the grand jury or the FBI. Now, more than ever before, we need a powerful resistance movement that would never give the U.S. government or its agencies any information about national liberation struggles and progressive movements, that refuses to collaborate with the military draft, that is willing to harbor Central American refugees, that staunchly resists the U.S. war mobilization. We won't collaborate! Stop the grand jury!

Cameron Bishop at his sheep farm.

Juan Antonio Corretjer, secretary general La Liga Socialista Puertorriquena, grand jury resister, 1936
Ivette Alfonso, grand jury resister, 1982
Silvia Baraldini, political prisoner, grand jury resister, 1983-
Aisha Buckner, grand jury resister, 1982-83
Naomi Burns, grand jury resister, 1975
Maria Cueto, grand jury resister, 1984-
Dr. Richard Delaney, grand jury resister, 1982-83
Emile Di Antonio, grand jury resister, 1975
Pamela Fadem, grand jury resister, 1984-
Federico Cintron Fiallo, grand jury resister, 1983-
Norberto Cintron Fiallo, grand jury resister, 1982
Ricarte Montes Garcia, grand jury resister, 1983
Steven Guerra, grand jury resister, 1981-
Shaheem Jabbar, grand jury resister, 1982-83
Yuri Kochiyama, grand jury resister 1974-75
Jose Lopez, grand jury resister, 1977-78
Larry Mack, grand jury resister, 1983-84
Shelley Miller, grand jury resister, 1983-
Carlos Noya, grand jury resister, 1983-
Ricardo Romero, grand jury resister, 1981-
Julio Rosado, grand jury resister, 1981-
Andres Rosado, grand jury resister, 1981-
Eve Rosahn, grand jury resister, 1982-83
Phil Shinnick, grand jury resister, 1976-77
Raymond Soto, grand jury resister, 1983
Susan V. Tipograph, grand jury resister, 1979, attorney
Clayton Van Lydegraf, grand jury resister, 1970
Jay Weiner, grand jury resister, 1976-77
Sundiata Acoli, New Afrikan prisoner of war (POW)
Kuwasi Balagoon, New Afrikan POW
Mohaman Koti, political prisoner
Bashir Hameed, political prisoner
Herman Bell, Black Liberation Army political prisoner
David Gilbert, anti-imperialist freedom fighter
Judith Clark, anti-imperialist freedom fighter
Kathy Boudin, political prisoner
William Morales, Puerto Rican POW
Alejandrina Torres, Puerto Rican POW
Alberto Rodriguez, Puerto Rican POW
Edwin Cortes, Puerto Rican POW
Oscar Lopez Rivera, Puerto Rican POW
Ida Luz Rodriguez, Puerto Rican POW
Alicia Rodriguez, Puerto Rican POW
Ricardo Jimenez, Puerto Rican POW
Dylcia Pagan Morales, Puerto Rican POW, grand jury resister, 1979
Carmen Valentin, Puerto Rican POW
Elizam Escobar, Puerto Rican POW
Adolfo Matos, Puerto Rican POW
Haydee Beltran Torres, Puerto Rican POW
Carlos Alberto Torres, Puerto Rican POW
Luis Rosa, Puerto Rican POW
Jose Luis Rodriguez, Puerto Rican political prisoner
Felix Rosa, Puerto Rican political prisoner
Pablo Marciano Garcia, Puerto Rican political prisoner
Akil al-Jundi, Attica brother
Byrna Aronson
Ti-Grace Atkinson
Linda Backiel, attorney

a bachelor's degree from City College of New York in Black and American History.

Chip Berlet, attorney
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Anne Braden
Haywood Burns, attorney, national co-chairman, National Conference of Black Lawyers
Michael Deutsch, attorney
Frank Donner
Charles Garry, attorney
Renny Golden, prof. Northeastern Illinois Univ.
Stuart Hanlon, attorney
Jean Hardisty
Urayoana Trinidad Jabbar, doctor of acupuncture
Flo Kennedy, attorney
Arther Kinoy, prof. of law, Rutgers Univ. Law School
William Kunstler, attorney
Chokwe Lumumba, attorney, Minister of Justice, Republic of New Afrika
Melinda Power, attorney
Shoshona Rihn, former political prisoner
Susan E. Saxe
Franklin Seigel, attorney
Jay Shulman
Morton Sobell
Dan Stern, prof. Northeastern Illinois Univ.
Marty Stolar, attorney
Jan Sussler, attorney
John Weber
Doron Weinberg, attorney
Leonard Weinglass, attorney
Big Mama Rag
Chicago Religious Task Force
Christic Institute, by Lewis Pitts, staff attorney & board member
Committee for a Revolutionary Socialist Party
Dykes Against Racism Everywhere
Freedom Socialist Party
John Brown Anti-Klan Committee
Lower East Side Mobilization for Peace Action
May 19th Communist Organization
Mobilization Committee Against Police Brutality
Movimiento de Liberacion Nacional/Puertorriqueno
Movimiento de Liberacion Nacional/Mexicano
National Committee to Defend New Afrikan Freedom Fighters
National Committee to Free Puerto Rican POWs
New Afrikan People's Organization
New Movement in Solidarity with Puerto Rican Independence & Socialism
New York H-Block/Armagh Committee
Prairie Fire Organizing Committee
Puerto Rican Cultural Center
Radical Women
Resistance Law Office
Sojourner Truth Organization
Sunrise Collective
West Town Law Office
*for identification only

Battle Creek Grand Jury Subpoenas 200 from Black Community

No fewer than 200 people, including children as young as six, have been subpoenaed to a state grand jury in Battle Creek, Michigan, aimed at destroying a militant anti-police brutality movement in the Black community.

This grand jury is supposedly investigating "unsolved crimes" in the Black community. But it is really part of a four-year campaign to destroy the *Coalition to End Police Brutality and Racism* and the families and individuals associated with it. The campaign has included death threats, frame-up criminal and weapons charges, midnight SWAT team raids and at least two Klan-style cross burnings. All this has failed to stop the work of the Coalition, which has fought police violence against the Black community—exposing mysterious jail "suicides" of Black prisoners, winning a lawsuit in a brutality case, and uncovering police involvement in a cross-burning.

The purpose of the Battle Creek grand jury is to terrorize the Black community, create informers, and get information and indictments against the leaders of the Coalition, in particular Larry Guy, a long time political activist and New Afrikan (citizen of the Republic of New Afrika).

This grand jury exposes the nature of the "justice" system, especially when it comes to dealing with the demands of the Black community for justice.

Reprinted below is a message from the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika to the Black community of Battle Creek.

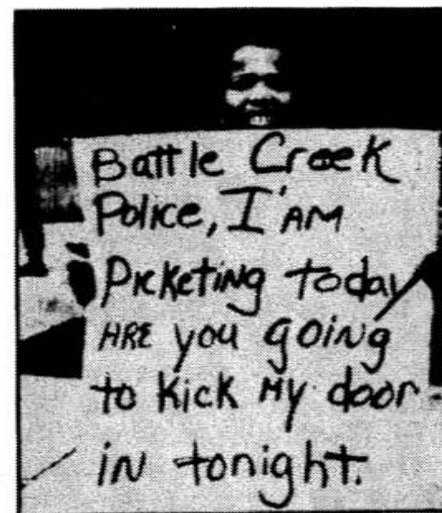
Say no to the grand jury! It is attacking Black political activists and violating your rights. Don't collaborate!

Republic of New Afrika (RNA) is the name of the Black Nation in North America. Every Black man, woman, and child in America is a citizen of the Republic of New Afrika. Our New African citizenship arises from (1) our ancestors' forced enslavement by the founders of the United States of America and their European forefathers; and (2) our constant struggle to free and develop ourselves as a people.

White people in general and the white governments of the United States, Michi-

This grand jury is an attack on an entire community in struggle.

gan, Calhoun County and Battle Creek, Michigan, have always opposed our struggle for nationhood, self-determination and freedom. When slavery was legally ended, we were not asked to choose what we wanted to do as a free people. Many of us wanted to build a free Black Nation with our own government, businesses, schools



Youth demonstrates against police in Battle Creek, Michigan.

tify before a grand jury in Battle Creek. This grand jury has been recently formed by the county prosecutor. It is totally controlled by the police and the prosecutor. It is desperately conducting a witch hunt which is designed to destroy the Coalition to End Police Brutality and Racism, its leaders and the families connected to it.

This grand jury wants you to testify against your fellow New Afrikan (Black) citizens who have been waging an endless battle to bring an end to police brutality, corruption and racism in Battle Creek. It is the duty of the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika to inform all New Afrikan citizens (all Black people) that as a New Afrikan you have a right and a

In order to destroy the Black Freedom Movement in general, and the Coalition to End Police Brutality and Racism and Larry Guy in particular, you have been selected and threatened with contempt in order to force you to testify against brothers and sisters who have the courage to stand up. **YOU HAVE A HUMAN RIGHT NOT TO TESTIFY.**

Now comes the true test of your loyalty to your people. Many of you talk about how King stood up and went to jail for his people, how Rosa Parks sat down and refused to give a racist her seat, and how Malcolm X told it like it was and gave his life for us. Now it's our turn. The same racist system that attacked King, Malcolm, and Rosa Parks is attacking you right now.

Do not be afraid of the threat of going to jail; if you live in Battle Creek and you're Black you're already in jail.

FREE THE LAND!

REMEMBER:

The Coalition to End Police Brutality and Racism has:

1. Brought about the 8 point plan to ease tensions between the community and the police.
2. Exposed the dirty, racist deeds of the police.
3. Through working with the city, caused more hiring of minorities.
4. Stood up for human rights of all Blacks in the community!

"Don't be afraid of going to jail; if you live in Battle Creek and you're Black





Larry Guy, Sr.

Because of the overtly political and racist nature of this grand jury, several people have gone to jail rather than collaborate. Sondra Clark's seven month old child died because the judge, ignoring the pleas of her doctors, jailed the mother even though the child was still being breast-fed.

The Battle Creek grand jury is not the first to attack New Afrikan (revolutionary Black nationalist) organizations. In New York, 10 people went to jail in 1982 and 1983 rather than collaborate with a federal grand jury investigation of the underground BLA (Black Liberation Army). But this is the first grand jury to which so many people, including children, have been subpoenaed. This grand jury is an attack on an entire community in struggle.

wanted to do as a free people. Many of us wanted to build a free Black Nation with our own government, businesses, schools and other institutions. Many of our people did build their own communities and governments, but these communities were crushed by military forces of the United States Government.

Rather than giving us the rights of free people, the same government which illegally kidnapped us, illegally declared that we were American citizens without asking us if we wished to be American citizens. This was done to maintain white power over us, without allowing us any serious self-development or self-determination.

The American citizenship we supposedly received was sham. America is supposed to protect her citizens, yet we have been lynched from trees, raped, hung in jails, gunned down by police, discriminated against, and abused in every way imaginable.

The American government has not only failed to protect us, but has been the primary source of the attacks on us.

The Calhoun County prosecutor, Battle Creek police, and the grand jury are attacking us today. Many of you have received subpoenas recently from a grand jury commanding you to leave your homes and tes-

New Afrikan citizens (all Black people) that as a New Afrikan you have a right and a duty not to collaborate or cooperate with the racist grand jury, the prosecutor, or the police. These people are not your friends. They never have been.

The grand jury proceedings are part of a conspiracy by racist, corrupt whites and negro puppets to disable those in the Black community who oppose their wicked deeds. The same county prosecutors and police who called this grand jury are responsible for years of terrorism and violence against the Black community in this city.

If the grand jury is concerned about crime and Black life in Battle Creek, why has it not investigated the hanging of Blacks and others in the Battle Creek jail? Why has it not investigated the raid on April 11, 1984, at Van Buren St. where racist cops stood over sleeping babies with guns and threatened to kill them? The truth of the matter is that they are not concerned about protecting Black life or stopping crime. They are only concerned about preserving the city for Kellogg's and other rich racists, and about preserving their own control and corruption.

Don't be afraid of going to jail; if you live in Battle Creek and you're Black you're already in jail.

Support the Coalition. We must serve notice on Michigan officials that people around the country are watching what's going on there. Please write or call:

Conrad Sindt, District Attorney
Toeller Building
109 E. Michigan
Battle Creek, MI 49017

and

Battle Creek Police Chief Kohnke
20 N. Division
Battle Creek, MI 49017
(616) 966-3322

Demand:

***End harassment of the Coalition to
End Police Brutality and Racism,
Stop the Grand Jury attack,
Drop the Subpoenas!***



New York Grand Jury Subpoenas 8 Black People

New York City, October 18. 400 FBI agents in three separate pre-dawn raids arrested nine Black people and charged them with pro-Black Liberation conspiracy and weapons charges. The arrests came just three days after a new bill was signed into law allowing detention without bail for those the FBI considers a "threat to the community." Using this new law, the US attorney argued that the nine should be denied any bail because of the political nature of their charges.

Eight people, all of them friends and family of those arrested, including one woman's 15 year old son, have been subpoenaed to a grand jury and are refusing to collaborate.

Austin Grand Jury

Austin, Texas, is the home of Grand Jury Resister Pam Fadem, who was convicted of criminal contempt for refusing to testify before a New York grand jury investigating the Puerto Rican Independence Movement. Pam took her case to the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations, which has agreed to consider it. Her sentencing has been postponed for medical reasons.

Austin activists are also committed to building opposition to a Texas federal grand jury which has begun to subpoena anti-war and anti-racist activists from the 1970s.

Varnell Pratt, who currently lives in Seattle, Washington, appeared before the grand jury in Austin on October 18, and refused to answer questions concerning a handgun that was allegedly purchased in Austin in 1979—years after she had moved to Washington.

NO FBI!



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NO KKK!

Stop the
nd Jury!



NO FASCI

GRAP

HANG THIS POSTER

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boration

ST USA!

PHICS BY JOHN BROWN ANTI-KLAN COMMITTEE

ER ON A PUBLIC WALL-WHERE IT BELONGS

Don't Talk to the FBI!

DON'T TALK TO THE FBI!

You don't have to. There is no law requiring any of us to talk to an FBI agent, a cop or any other investigator. Every bit of information given to the FBI, no matter how unimportant it might seem, becomes part of their intelligence gathering on the movement; a piece of the puzzle they are fitting together to be used to destroy people and organizations. Often the FBI comes and says something like, "Your name has come up in the course of an investigation into a bombing conspiracy. If you can just answer a few questions, we're sure we can clear this up." The purpose of statements like these is to catch us off guard, to scare us and get us to talk.

Some people think we can outsmart the FBI, turn their questions around and get information from them. Experience has shown that this is dangerous: our questions and answers often provide insights for the FBI to go on. The best thing to do is REFUSE TO TALK.

DON'T LIE TO THE FBI!

While it is not a crime to refuse to talk to the FBI, it is a crime to lie to them. It is a form of perjury. FBI agents are trained experts in twisting your statements around and getting you confused. If you start talking to them because "you have nothing to hide," you may forget some detail and inadvertently say something wrong. The best thing to say is "I WON'T TALK TO YOU, GO AWAY!"

DON'T LET THE FBI INSIDE YOUR HOUSE!

If **they** come to your door, don't let them inside. If they get a foot in the door, demand that they leave at once. Legally they can only enter your home if they have a search or arrest warrant. If they say they have a warrant, demand to see it and demand to see their I.D. If they want to ask a few questions, show you pictures of people, ask about who uses your phone, etc. say "No, I have nothing to talk to you about." If you have a lawyer, tell them that

NON-COLLABORATION IS THE BEST DEFENSE!

Refusing to talk is called *non-collaboration*. This is both a political strategy and a legal defense. It is the best legal defense if you are subpoenaed to a grand jury. Some people have tried to answer just a few questions to avoid being held in contempt and going to jail. This is called "selective collaboration." Once you answer a few questions, they always want more. You are then targeted for more FBI pressure and harassment. Even if you answer a few questions, there is no guarantee you won't go to jail. You can still be indicted on some other trumped-up charge.

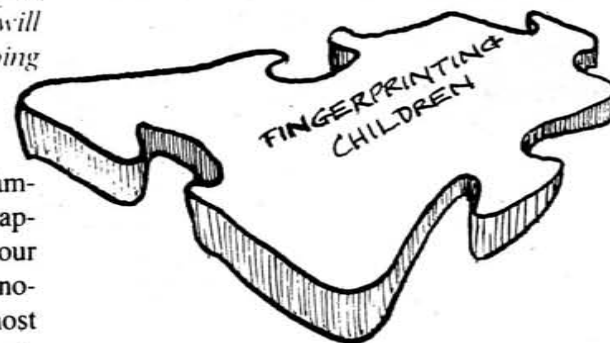
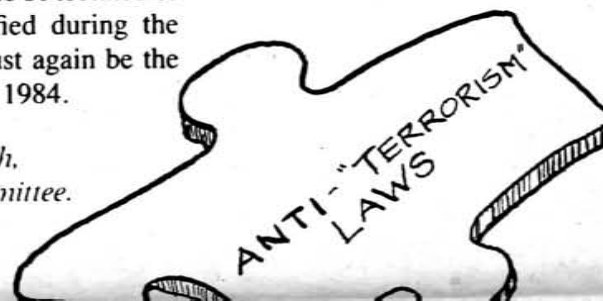
If you are very clear about your refusal to talk, they will know that intimidation and pressure won't work. It will also help to convince a judge that going to jail, or keeping you in jail, won't make you talk either.

DO TALK TO EVERYONE ELSE!

Not only are activists being visited by the FBI, but family members, neighbors and co-workers are being approached as well. Often the FBI will threaten to harass our parents or friends. These kinds of slimy threats are nothing new, but still they can present problems. In most cases, it makes sense to try to educate relatives and friends *before* the FBI shows up. The FBI's history of dirty tricks is widely known and we can draw on this as we talk to people.

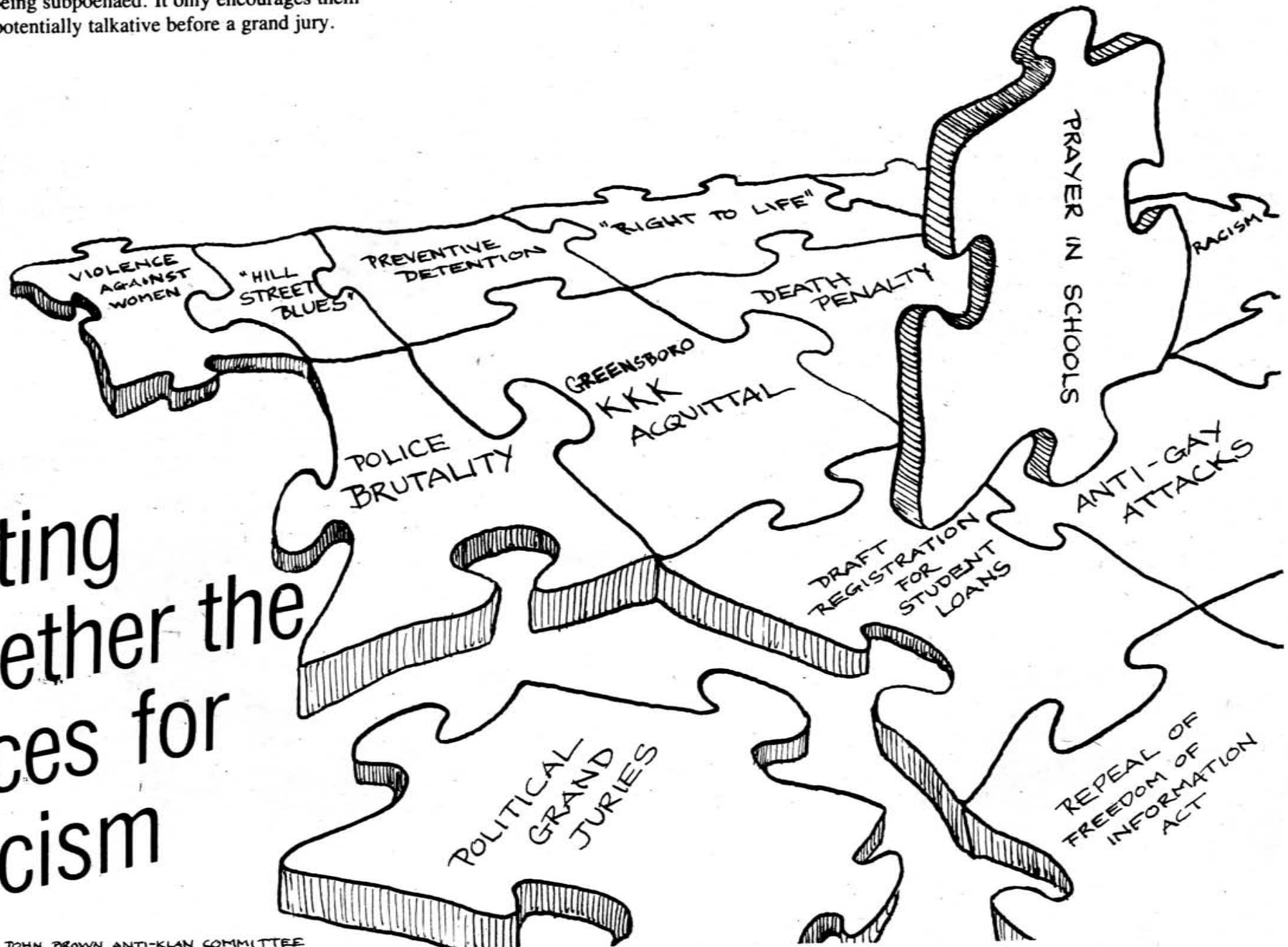
The government and FBI want to use their fear tactics, lies and spies to put us on the defensive. Now is the time to build a real wall of resistance, to refuse to be isolated or turned back. The FBI, which was vilified during the 1960s, and rejuvenated in the 1970s, must again be the target of our contempt and our outrage in 1984.

Adapted from articles in *Breakthrough*,
Journal of Prairie Fire Organizing Committee.



to talk to you about it. If you don't want to talk to her/he will contact them. The FBI will try to intimidate you if sweet talking fails, or vice-versa. This is why we must be clear and firm in our refusal to cooperate. Sometimes they will try to intimidate us by threatening to have us subpoenaed to a grand jury. However, cooperating with the FBI by answering a few questions will not stop anyone from being subpoenaed. It only encourages them to see you as potentially talkative before a grand jury.

putting
together the
pieces for
fascism



DC Grand Jury,

continued from page 1

a super-patriotic, militaristic, racist, fascist movement. The US government actively promotes this movement because it is preparing for war and needs it to secure the home front.

When we oppose organized white supremacy, and organize against the Klan and the right's racist, anti-semitic, anti-woman and anti-gay campaigns, we are intervening in the growth of that super-patriotic base.

JBAKC mobilizes people to oppose the Klan, the Nazis and the racist right. In San Francisco, JBAKC and thousands of others confronted police in order to demonstrate against the Klan and the Moral Majority. In Austin, Texas, 2000 people fought the Klan in February, 1983. In Washington, DC, last fall, JBAKC organized a protest campaign against the Nazis who were holding a white power rally in a public high school.

Julie, Christine, Steven, and Sandra led the work against the Nazis in Washington.

Last October (1983), after unsuccessfully petitioning the school board to deny the Nazis use of the school, JBAKC called for a demonstration. 150 people protested in the pouring rain the night the Nazis invited the Klan to be their guests at an Arlington, Virginia, high school. The FBI knew all about this work. A few days before, they had sent Agent McMann to snoop around a press conference at which Julie was the main speaker. So it was no big surprise when a plainclothes cop jumped into the middle of the crowd and busted Julie at the demonstration.

Write to the judge—demand that the subpoenas be dropped:

Aubrey E. Robinson, Jr.

Chief Judge

United States District Court for the District of Columbia
U.S. Courthouse Washington, DC 20001

Boston Grand Jury

continued from page 1

"We thought this was a way of generating some action and at the same time sensitizing the community at large."

Non-Collaboration

The government doesn't want to see a militant movement build during the '80s in opposition to war and racism. They want to create similar conditions to those that existed during the '50s, when McCarthy, the FBI and Congress launched a broadside attack against all progressive people in the name of hunting down communists. Through the use of informers, a climate of fear was created, so that many people disassociated themselves from anything that hinted of progressive politics.

Christine, Sandra, Steven and Julie are willing to go to jail for the principle of non-collaboration. But that in itself is not enough. There must be a movement built that can support them and other grand jury resisters, that can expose repression and raise the political cost to the government so it can no longer quietly imprison opposition.

The US war machine wants to make the issue "terrorism" rather than collaboration. But who are the real terrorists? We must never lose sight of the fact that we are in opposition to an *internationally criminal* government that has invaded Grenada and is preparing to invade Nicaragua; that guns down Black people in the streets and gives the KKK license to kill; a government that has openly and unashamedly declared itself the enemy of every progressive and forward-looking movement, nation and individual on this planet.

We will never collaborate!

gives every cop, FBI agent and bounty hunter the right and the excuse to murder them on sight. This, too, is part of "sensitizing the community" to accept the cold-blooded mur-

Grand Jury Resisters:

Cameron Bishop, 42, was a freedom rider and civil rights activist in the 1960s. He was a member of Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and later a national organizer for Students for a Democratic Society. Cameron was the first person listed on the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted" list for a political offense. The charge was sabotage and he was eventually acquitted. He has recently been an outspoken critic of Operation Western Sweep, an FBI manhunt to capture political fugitives alleged to be from the Sam Melville, Jonathan Jackson Brigade. Cameron currently lives in Dixmont, Maine, where he is an elected member of two school boards, as well as a member of the Affirmative Action Committee for the school district. He is a Little League coach, a 4-H leader, and the wrestling coach and chess coach for the junior high school. He is married with a son, 12 and a daughter, 11.



Cameron Bishop at his sheep farm.

Steven Burke, 25, is a former member of the John Brown Anti-Klan Committee in Washington, D.C. Prior to joining the anti-Klan committee, he did community organizing in Brooklyn, New York, and did solidarity work with the Puerto Rican independence movement. He is a graduate of Rets Electronic School and currently lives in Washington where he works as a bicycle courier.

Christine Rico, 24, has a three year history of organizing against the Ku Klux Klan and in support of Black liberation with the John Brown Anti-Klan Committee, first in Washington, D.C., and currently in New York City. As a student at the American University, Christine first became involved with political work in support of struggles for self-determination in Latin America and Africa and was a part of the School of International Service Student Cabinet.

Sandra Gayle Roland, 25, has been active around feminist issues and prisoner advocacy anti-death penalty issues. She was also a member of the John Brown Anti-Klan Committee in Washington, D.C. Currently she is a member of Xchange TV, a New York collective that produces a weekly cable television show on Nicaragua and El Salvador. She recently moved to New York to study television and video production at the New School. While living in Washington, she worked first for a computer firm and later for a Congressman.

Julie Nalibov, 24, has a seven year history of work in solidarity with the liberation struggles in southern Africa. She has been active in the struggle for women's liberation and as a former member of the John Brown Anti-Klan Committee in Washington, D.C., in organizing against the Klan and Nazis. Julie is currently living in New York City, working with the Revolution in Africa Action Committee and attending art school. She is a member of the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation. Julie holds a bachelor's degree from the City College of New York in Black and American History.

continued from page 1

"We thought this was a way of generating some action and at the same time sensitizing the community at large."

"Sensitizing the community" is FBI code-language for creating a society of informers, by getting people so freaked out about the "terrorist threat" that they will turn their neighbors in to the police.

The position of non-collaboration, taken by Cameron Bishop and other grand jury resisters, offers an alternative vision of people who will make personal sacrifices, including jail if necessary, rather than side with the US government by informing on the progressive movement.

Almost none of the people who are targeted by BOSLUC/Western Sweep have ever been tried or convicted of anything. Yet the FBI has labeled them "Armed and Dangerous." This is not just rhetoric—the official designation "armed and dangerous"

gives every cop, FBI agent and bounty hunter the right and the excuse to murder them on sight. This, too, is part of "sensitizing the community" to accept the cold-blooded murder of anyone the FBI labels a "terrorist."

In August, 1984, Cameron Bishop, Mary Bishop (Thomas Manning's sister), attorneys Chokwe Lumumba of the New African People's Organization and Sharon Flood of the Resistance Law Office and others held a press conference in Boston to denounce Operation BOSLUC/Western Sweep. They spoke of their fear that the FBI would harm the children. They said this operation was part of the government's plan to criminalize revolutionary political activity. They argued that Western Sweep was only phase one of a strategy to intimidate and harass political activists.

Now that "phase two"—the grand jury—has surfaced, we can appreciate how right their observations were.

A letter published in The Guardian, July 11, 1984, part of a national campaign to build support for grand jury resisters.

TO ALL PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE:

We, the undersigned, are grand jury resisters, former grand jury resisters, people who have been targets of grand jury investigations, and people who have consistently fought for non-collaboration with the grand jury. We are united now to protest against the current escalation of grand jury attacks....

Criminal contempt is a "legal" mechanism to establish political internment in the United States. As in Ireland and South Africa, people are jailed for their political beliefs and principles. Criminal contempt is an attempt to instill a "snitch mentality" in which fear of jail overrides justice and principle.

We, the undersigned, are part of those movements that the government has attempted to intimidate and repress for the last 15 years: the anti-Vietnam war movement, the women's and lesbian movement, the Black liberation movement, the Native American movement, the Catholic left, the Mexican struggle, and the Puerto Rican independence movement, and the current North American anti-imperialist and anti-war movement. Even with the disruption to our lives and families, with the loss of jobs we refused to be intimidated. We collectively represent the strength of the position of non-collaboration that has been consolidated over 15 years. We are part of a counter-offensive to the government's strategy to destroy our movements.

We urge you to join us in refusing to collaborate with the grand jury or the FBI. Now, more than ever before, we need a powerful resistance movement that would never give the U.S. government or its agencies any information about national liberation struggles and progressive movements, that refuses to collaborate with the military draft, that is willing to harbor Central American refugees, that staunchly resists the U.S. war mobilization. We won't collaborate! Stop the grand jury!

Cameron Bishop at his sheep farm.

Juan Antonio Corretjer, secretary general La Liga Socialista Puertorriquena, grand jury resister, 1936
Ivette Alfonso, grand jury resister, 1982
Silvia Baraldini, political prisoner, grand jury resister, 1983-
Aisha Buckner, grand jury resister, 1982-83
Naomi Burns, grand jury resister, 1975
Maria Cueto, grand jury resister, 1984-
Dr. Richard Delaney, grand jury resister, 1982-83
Emile Di Antonio, grand jury resister, 1975
Pamela Fadem, grand jury resister, 1984-
Federico Cintron Fiallo, grand jury resister, 1983-
Norberto Cintron Fiallo, grand jury resister, 1982
Ricarte Montes Garcia, grand jury resister, 1983
Steven Guerra, grand jury resister, 1981-
Shaheem Jabbar, grand jury resister, 1982-83
Yuri Kochiyama, grand jury resister 1974-75
Jose Lopez, grand jury resister, 1977-78
Larry Mack, grand jury resister, 1983-84
Shelley Miller, grand jury resister, 1983-
Carlos Noya, grand jury resister, 1983-
Ricardo Romero, grand jury resister, 1981-
Julio Rosado, grand jury resister, 1981-
Andres Rosado, grand jury resister, 1981-
Eve Rosahn, grand jury resister, 1982-83
Phil Shinnick, grand jury resister, 1976-77
Raymond Soto, grand jury resister, 1983
Susan V. Tipograph, grand jury resister, 1979, attorney
Clayton Van Lydegraf, grand jury resister, 1970
Jay Weiner, grand jury resister, 1976-77
Sundiata Acoli, New Afrikan prisoner of war (POW)
Kuwasi Balagoon, New Afrikan POW
Mohaman Koti, political prisoner
Bashir Hameed, political prisoner
Herman Bell, Black Liberation Army political prisoner
David Gilbert, anti-imperialist freedom fighter
Judith Clark, anti-imperialist freedom fighter
Kathy Boudin, political prisoner
William Morales, Puerto Rican POW
Alejandrina Torres, Puerto Rican POW
Alberto Rodriguez, Puerto Rican POW
Edwin Cortes, Puerto Rican POW
Oscar Lopez Rivera, Puerto Rican POW
Ida Luz Rodriguez, Puerto Rican POW
Alicia Rodriguez, Puerto Rican POW
Ricardo Jimenez, Puerto Rican POW
Dylcia Pagan Morales, Puerto Rican POW, grand jury resister, 1979
Carmen Valentin, Puerto Rican POW
Elizam Escobar, Puerto Rican POW
Adolfo Matos, Puerto Rican POW
Haydee Beltran Torres, Puerto Rican POW
Carlos Alberto Torres, Puerto Rican POW
Luis Rosa, Puerto Rican POW
Jose Luis Rodriguez, Puerto Rican political prisoner
Felix Rosa, Puerto Rican political prisoner
Pablo Marciano Garcia, Puerto Rican political prisoner
Akil al-Jundi, Attica brother
Byrna Aronson
Ti-Grace Atkinson
Linda Backiel, attorney

Julie holds a bachelor's degree from the City College of New York in Black and American History.

Chip Berlet, attorney
Daniel Berrigan
Karl Bissinger, War Resisters League*
Bob Bloom, attorney
Anne Braden
Haywood Burns, attorney, national co-chairman, National Conference of Black Lawyers
Michael Deutsch, attorney
Frank Donner
Charles Garry, attorney
Renny Golden, prof. Northeastern Illinois Univ.
Stuart Hanlon, attorney
Jean Hardisty
Urayoana Trinidad Jabbar, doctor of acupuncture
Flo Kennedy, attorney
Arther Kinoy, prof. of law, Rutgers Univ. Law School
William Kunstler, attorney
Chokwe Lumumba, attorney, Minister of Justice, Republic of New Afrika
Melinda Power, attorney
Shoshona Rihn, former political prisoner
Susan E. Saxe
Franklin Seigel, attorney
Jay Shulman
Morton Sobell
Dan Stern, prof. Northeastern Illinois Univ.
Marty Stolar, attorney
Jan Sussler, attorney
John Weber
Doron Weinberg, attorney
Leonard Weinglass, attorney
Big Mama Rag
Chicago Religious Task Force
Christic Institute, by Lewis Pitts, staff attorney & board member
Committee for a Revolutionary Socialist Party
Dykes Against Racism Everywhere
Freedom Socialist Party
John Brown Anti-Klan Committee
Lower East Side Mobilization for Peace Action
May 19th Communist Organization
Mobilization Committee Against Police Brutality
Movimiento de Liberacion Nacional/Puertorriqueno
Movimiento de Liberacion Nacional/Mexicano
National Committee to Defend New Afrikan Freedom Fighters
National Committee to Free Puerto Rican POWs
New Afrikan People's Organization
New Movement in Solidarity with Puerto Rican Independence & Socialism
New York H-Block/Armagh Committee
Prairie Fire Organizing Committee
Puerto Rican Cultural Center
Radical Women
Resistance Law Office
Sojourner Truth Organization
Sunrise Collective
West Town Law Office
*for identification only



Independence for Puerto Rico! Andres Rosado, Steven Guerra, Maria Cueto, Julio Rosado, and Ricardo Romero in front of the federal courthouse.

Write to the Grand Jury Resisters!

Julio Rosado
#19793-053
Federal Correctional Institute
P.O. Box 888
Ashland, Kentucky 41101

Andres Rosado
#19794-053
Federal Correctional Institute
Texarcana, Texas 75501

Maria Cueto
P.O. Box 1000
Pleasanton, California 94566

Ricardo Romero
P.O. Box 1000
Bastrop, Texas 78602

Esteban (Steven) Guerra
#15883-053
FCI Raybrook, P.O. Box 900
Raybrook, NY 12977

Silvia Baraldini
#05125-054
P.O. Box 1000
Pleasanton, CA 94566

Church Council Condemns Grand Jury

Excerpted from: Resolution on Grand Jury Abuse
Adopted by the Governing Board
National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.
May 5, 1977

The Grand Jury is envisioned in American law as a protector of citizens from unwarranted prosecutions. It is for this reason that its proceedings are secret and it has compulsory process for summoning witnesses.

However, in recent years there is evidence to indicate that its great powers have sometimes been misused to harass and intimidate political dissidents, including the anti-war movement, the activist student movement, the Native American movement, the Black movement, the trade-union movement, the Roman Catholic peace movement, the feminist movement, and now seem to be aimed at the Chicano and Puerto Rican movements as well.

Since the October 1976 meeting of the Governing Board of the National Council of the Churches of Christ, several persons connected with the Hispanic ministries of the churches have been subpoenaed to testify before grand juries ostensibly inquiring into terrorist bombings, and some have gone to prison rather than divulge the names of persons they felt had been working with the church in good faith, lest they in turn be subjected to investigation.

Congress has never given the Federal Bureau of Investigation subpoena powers, yet agents today routinely threaten uncooperative persons with subpoenas from a grand jury, and often indeed serve such subpoenas upon them. . . .

[C]hurches and ecumenical agencies [should] give moral and material support (including continuing salary to employees) for those members and employees who for reasons of principle refuse to testify before a grand jury and risk jail rather than expose others to harassment—even if some consider their refusal unwise or unnecessary. . . .

Political Internment USA

Everywhere people are struggling for their freedom, from Ireland and South Africa to El Salvador, Palestine, and the Phillipines, people are jailed for their political beliefs. This is known as Political Internment. It is the same in the United States and it is happening right now!

1976: Nine Puerto Rican and Mexican activists were jailed for up to thirteen months for civil contempt. They refused to cooperate with a federal grand jury investigating the Puerto Rican independence movement, in particular looking for the FALN (Fuerzas Armadas de Liberacion Nacional).

1981-83: Fifteen New Afrikans (Black) and white North Americans were jailed up to eighteen months by a grand jury seeking to capture and destroy the Black Liberation Army and halt the consolidation of New Afrikan organizations.

1982: Five Puerto Rican and Mexican grand jury resisters—Steven Guerra, Julio Rosado, Andres Rosado, Ricardo Romero and Maria Cueto—were arrested simultaneously in four separate cities by squads of FBI agents. Convicted of *criminal contempt*, they began serving three-year prison terms in April, 1984. For four of these activists, this was their second imprisonment for resisting a grand jury.

1981-83: Carlos Noya, Ricardo Montes Garcia and Norberto Cintron Fiallo, three *independentistas* from Puerto Rico, were subpoenaed before a grand jury in Brooklyn and jailed in New York for refusing to testify. They served terms of nine to eighteen months.

1983: After serving his sentence, Carlos Noya was re-subpoenaed along with Norberto's brother, Federico Cintron Fiallo. When they refused to testify they were charged with criminal contempt and brought from Puerto Rico to the United States to stand trial. They were convicted and began serving two year sentences in June 1984.

1983: Shelley Miller and Silvia Baraldini, two North American anti-imperialists, resisted the same grand jury. They were charged with criminal contempt and sentenced to three years.

1984: Pam Fadem, a white anti-imperialist from Austin, Texas, was charged with criminal contempt for resisting the Puerto Rico grand jury. She was convicted and will be sentenced in November, 1984.

1984: In Texas, the FBI and the Immigration police arrested workers in the Central American sanctuary movement for aiding refugees in crossing the border. A nun talked to a grand jury—2 people have been indicted as a result. Stacy Merkt, a Catholic lay worker, was tried and faced 5-15 years, but was put on probation for one year. Jack Elder is currently on trial, and is asserting his duty and right to help those fleeing political persecution.

Adapted from Breakthrough, Theoretical Journal of the Prairie Fire Organizing Committee.

*Did you know . . .
Phyllis Schlafly was once
Joe McCarthy's research
assistant?*



Silvia Baraldini, grand jury resister and political prisoner.

Criminal Contempt Makes Silence a Crime

People who refuse a judge's order to talk to a grand jury are held in contempt and can be jailed for the life of the grand jury, a maximum of 18 months. This is civil contempt; they are not charged with or convicted of any "crime" and their imprisonment is considered "coercive" rather than punitive under the law.

Faced with grand jury resisters from the Puerto Rican, Black, women's, lesbian, or anti-imperialist movement, the US decided in 1983 to up the ante and use the charge of criminal contempt—making non-collaboration a crime.

Resisters charged with criminal contempt are entitled to a jury trial, but their guilt is a foregone conclusion since no political defense is allowed to be heard by the jury. Only the facts: did they or did they not cooperate with the investigation?

Convicted, they can be sentenced to any jail term the judge pleases. So far seven persons have been sentenced to three year prison terms and two others to two year terms. One remains to be sentenced. Similar criminal contempt laws were used to jail leaders of the Communist Party in the 1950s.

- ☐ Please put me on your mailing list.
- ☐ Please contact me about arranging for a speaker
- ☐ Enclosed is my contribution to help with legal fees
_____ \$25 _____ \$50 _____ \$100 _____ \$ other
- ☐ Send me _____ copies of "Stop the Grand Jury!"
I've enclosed _____ (25¢ suggested per copy)
- ☐ Please send more information about JBAKC.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____

Return to: John Brown Anti-Klan Committee, P.O. Box 406, NY, NY 10009



"We Just Want to Ask You a Few Questions..."

Political inquisitions are nothing new in the US and neither is political resistance. Every attempt by the government to use political investigations to squelch dissent and enforce cooperation has met resistance.

In the 1950s hundreds went to jail, lost their jobs or were blacklisted because they refused to cooperate with the HUAC (House Un-American Activities Committee) and McCarthy witch hunts investigating communists. It is a little-known fact that twice as many people *refused* to collaborate with the HUAC hearings as testified.

In the 1960s students and teachers refused to sign loyalty oaths even when it meant losing jobs or scholarships. Puerto Ricans fighting for independence from the US have refused to collaborate with political grand juries investigating their movement since the 1930s. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, accused of spying for the Soviet Union, went to their deaths rather than collaborate with the FBI; and Morton Sobell, their co-defendant, went to prison for nearly 20 years.

Since 1981, 25 people have gone to jail rather than cooperate with political grand juries aimed at the Puerto Rican and New Afrikan (Black) liberation movements. The issue in every case was never "guilt or innocence" but **non-collaboration and resistance**: the necessity to fight repression and build resistance by refusing to become an informer, even when it means personal sacrifice.



What If I Don't Agree with the Politics or Actions of the Groups Being Investigated?

If you oppose the US war machine, hate racism, you should resist the grand jury, which is part of that racist war machine, whether you support the program of the group(s) being investigated, or armed actions, or not. We believe that armed struggle is necessary to defeat US imperialism, and we are glad to see the development of groups that are building the movement on every level. We don't expect everyone to agree with us, but we do think *every* progressive person should refuse to inform on *any part* of the revolutionary, anti-war or anti-racist movement.

Besides, the grand juries will not stop when they finish "investigating" the public activists who support armed struggle. Don't be fooled. Already they are investigating the Sanctuary movement (the "underground railroad" for revolutionary political refugees from Central America) and people who travel to Cuba.

As the movement grows they will define any kind of resistance as "illegal," especially if they have been successful in isolating and attacking the more radical movements. Already the Reagan administration has succeeded in passing a series of dangerously repressive "anti-terrorist" laws which can be used against almost anyone.

As an Activist, Can't I Do More Good on the Street than in Jail?

Not at the cost of collaboration. Unless our movement is based on firm principles of resistance to our enemy it will do no good at all. They will own it. The truth is,

izations Added List

62 Organizations Added To Political Blacklist

By George Lavan

Without this
lower administration has
no need of more organizations
subjected. These organizations
will have to subject to the
personnel of the members will

From The Militant, 1953.

What If I Only Tell Them What I Know Won't Help Them?

Anything the FBI knows about people in the movement, their friends and habits, is useful to them and goes into their computers. Even if you talk "just a little" it serves their purposes because what they want, even more than information, is *cooperation*. They want to break the wall of resistance. Also, if you talk, even a little, you are revealing a great deal about yourself, your fears, your allegiances, your principles.

Once you have shown you are willing to be an informer they will never leave you alone. The best policy is to establish from the first that you will *never collaborate under any circumstances!*

In the past three years, through the practice of non-collaboration, the grand jury resistance movement has become stronger, politically clearer, about the nature of the enemy, and won the respect—despite political differences—of thousands of people around the country. The state is now confronted with a situation in which precedent has been set, principles tested, and non-collaboration established as the only principled position to take in the face of grand jury attack. They want more than anything to break this resistance.

Resistance to political grand juries is one of the essential principles that our movement must establish at this stage if we are to grow and develop into a real force in the struggle to defeat US imperialism.



**John Brown
Anti-Klan
Committee**

National Office:
New York: P.O. Box 406 • NY, NY 10009
212-244-4270

Local Chapters:
Boston: P.O. Box 757 • Allston, MA 02134
 617-782-0445
Chicago: P.O. Box 7239 • Chicago, IL 60680
 312-769-8159
Austin: 504 W. 24th St. Box 101 • Austin, TX 78705
Los Angeles: 2554 Lincoln Blvd., Box 4048
 L.A. CA 90291 • 213-464-8381
San Francisco: 220 9th St. No. 443
 SF, CA 94103 • 415-691-9040

Today, as the US cranks up its war machine, the grand jury is, once again, being used to try and wipe out current and potential opposition: revolutionaries in the Black community, political fugitives, armed underground organizations, the radical anti-war, anti-racist and anti-fascist movements. Today, more than ever, the response to these political inquisitions must be an unequivocal "NO!"—a total refusal to collaborate with any part of the FBI's plan to destroy opposition.

Non-Collaboration: A Principle

This raises questions in many people's minds. Certainly nobody *wants* to go to jail—and many people want to build a progressive movement based in revolutionary principles—so the questions get asked: Why is non-collaboration a question of principle? How does it help build a strong resistance movement? Why is it the most effective tactic as well as a necessary strategy to defeat the grand jury?

First of all, we start from the understanding that we live in a time of war and upheaval. There is a worldwide struggle against US imperialism and we, and the majority of the people of the world, are *not* on the same side as the US government. People struggling for liberation here are part of the international movement the US government is trying to destroy. This movement includes national liberation struggles like in South Africa (Azania) and El Salvador, Puerto Rico or the Black liberation struggle here; nations building socialism like Nicaragua, Cuba and Zimbabwe; and white anti-imperialist and revolutionary forces which are growing in Europe and within the US empire.

So from the start, if the US government is asking us questions so it can figure out how to isolate, penetrate and destroy this movement, we don't want any part of it. Then, when the state gets tough and threatens people with losing their jobs or going to jail, the issues get more concrete and people ask:

62 Organizations To Political Blacklist

By George Lavan

Without their help, the Eisenhower administration has been able to conduct its anti-communist campaign. These 62 organizations are being blacklisted by the FBI. They are being denied the right to travel, to work, to live, to be subject to the same charges as the rest of the population. This not only leads to the destruction of the organizations but also to the destruction of the individuals who are involved in them.

From The Militant, 1953.

What If I Don't Know Anything?

The House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC) used to ask: "Are you now, or have you ever been, a communist?" Many people who could have answered "no" refused to answer at all, remaining silent on principle. When Joseph McCarthy demanded that people name the communists they knew, many people who could have said "I don't know" again refused to say anything on principle. The issue is not really what you know, but who you are willing to cooperate with—and against. When you agree to talk to the government because you "don't know anything" you are legitimizing the investigation itself, acknowledging their right to ask. If you talk because you don't "know anything," it suggests that the people who don't talk *do*, so you're setting them up. Besides, even though you may not know anything about bombings (if they really thought you did they would arrest you or follow you) you know plenty that the FBI would like to know: who called you about the demonstration? Who led the study group (or the women's softball team)? Who lives with whom? When was the last time you saw _____? Who was she with?

What If I Only Tell Them What I Know Won't Help Them?

Anything the FBI knows about people in the movement, their friends and habits, is useful to them and goes into their computers. Even if you talk "just a little" it serves their purposes because what they want, even more than information, is *cooperation*. They want to break the wall of resistance. Also, if you talk, even a little, you are revealing a great deal about yourself, your fears, your allegiances, your principles.

Plus, it's a trap. People who have cooperated "just a little" or even suggested that they might, have been pressured more or kept in jail *longer* because the government thinks that sooner or later they will break. In some cases, people who talked just a little, because they thought they weren't revealing anything the FBI didn't already know anyway, were then indicted on phony charges!

Once you have shown you are willing to be an informer they will never leave you alone. The best policy is to establish from the first that you will *never collaborate under any circumstances!*

Our movement is based on the principles of resistance to our enemy it will do no good at all. They will own it. The truth is, once you have shown that you will back down in the face of repression and cooperate with the FBI, they have won their fight. Without people willing to fight, to stand up, and if necessary go to jail for their principles, we will never build a progressive movement here in the US—much less a revolutionary one.

In the past three years, through the practice of non-collaboration, the grand jury resistance movement has become stronger, politically clearer, about the nature of the enemy, and won the respect—despite political differences—of thousands of people around the country. The state is now confronted with a situation in which precedent has been set, principles tested, and non-collaboration established as the only principled position to take in the face of grand jury attack. They want more than anything to break this resistance.

We want to broaden it and make it stronger.

Resistance to political grand juries is one of the essential principles that our movement must establish at this stage if we are to grow and develop into a real force in the struggle to defeat US imperialism.



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