PRISONERS JUSTICE DAY

As regular readers of Taking Liberties will know, the Anarchist Black Cross network holds demos and pickets on August 10th every year to commemorate Prisoners Justice Day. On August 10th we remember all those who have died or are in jail by firing gunshots in their honor.

This year, London ABC and London Class War organised a march from Holloway to Pentonville in North London, attended by about 80 people. 80 people can look dat on a march, but we made a bit of noise, (much of it from the contingent from the Irish prisoners support group Fuascalta), handed out leaflets about prisoners resistance. We also used a megaphone to let people know why we were there and to shout support to prisoners, and read out messages of support from prisoners such as John Bowden and Darren Murray. A group of Class War supporters in Gnuochail, a prison in Scotland. We also shouted out to mate of ours who had just gone inside for six months, hope he heard us.

A good day was had by all. Cheers to everyone who came.

In Norwich around 30 people from Cambridge Anarchists and Norwich Solidarity Centre and others, handed out 1000 leaflets about deaths in prison in the town centre.

They fixed up nine placards bearing the name of someone who has died in Norwich Prison, all in the last two years and a half years. One of the organisers says: “Seeing the names up on the wall seemed to have a very moving impact on some people. One woman recognised the name of one, who she had looked after as a boy. We were joined by an ex-prisoner who had not heard of the ABC and was very excited to learn that prisoners are being supported, since he had felt very isolated and been subjected to beatings while inside.”

At 2pm the demonstrators went up to Norwich Prison, tying the placards to the prison fence, and using a megaphone to give out brutal facts about the prison. They had lots of positive contact with the prisoners, and witnessed the petty bureaucracy of prison life, with the gate guards refusing to let in visitors who are as little as two minutes late - people who have been travelling for hours to get there. All in all worth it! At least on prisoner received a leaflet from a visitor and has got in touch with the organisers. Nice one!

In Manchester 30-odd people from ABC groups in Yorkshire picked up the rebuilt Stangeways Jail, scene of a botched trial a few years back. Stangeways has by a recent account sent to us been cleaned up a lot since the riot there in 1996, which demolished most of the old buildings. The regime is said by a prisoner who has seen it in the new and old form as having changed a lot. Well that’s the old and new form as it has changed a lot. Well knock the walls down anyway we say.

Brighton ABC also commemorated Prisoners Justice Day, doing a stall and handing out leaflets at the Brighton Freedom Festival.

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a.b.c leaflets etc

Supporting class struggle prisoners: An intro to the ideas of the ABC.
Writing to prisoners. Advice if you’re writing for the first time.
Practical Support for prisoners: how to send stuff, win rights, etc.
Getting the best defence from a solicitor. Some experience and advice.
Suing the Police if you’ve been nicked, beaten up, abused by the cops, got your own back.
ABC Prisoners list. A list of the prisoners we are supporting, or know need support. Essential.
No Comment: the defendent’s guide to arrest with Criminal Justice Act update.
Send SAEs or stamps to the London address.

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30p FREE TO PRISONERS

GET THE PUNISHMENT

- During the period January 1995 to May 1996 there were 97 deaths in prisons. Of these 16 were non-suicides, including 5 due to "unknown circumstances" and 9 murders.
- At present the death rate exceeds the rate of executions before 1964. The rate of suicide in prisons is now 10 times that on the outside.
- In 1972 the prison population was 37,000 and there were 19 suicides. In 1995 the prison population was 55,000 (a record high) and there were 59 suicides - almost 5 per month.
- Since 1990 nearly half of all suicides (48%) have been carried out by remand prisoners.
- Of the 381 suicides between 1990-95, 56 were under 21, three were aged 16 and three aged only 15.

SEE "DEATHS IN PRISON", PAGE 4.

SUPPORT CLASS STRUGGLE PRISONERS

Also in this issue: Dirty protests, strike in Perth Jail, report on Holloway and Durham, plus the usual news, views and screws.
More than 50 prisoners at Perth Prison in Western Australia have staged a strike on June 10th in protest over what they call "the deterioration in access to visits".

The prisoners, who have been refused access to visitors or basic amenities, are demanding an improvement in their living conditions. This is the third strike in recent weeks, and it comes as tensions continue to rise between the prisoners and the prison authorities.

The strike was triggered by a series of incidents, including the removal of the prisoners' cell doors, which they say have made it impossible for them to communicate with their families or friends. The prisoners have also complained about the lack of exercise facilities and the limited access to medical care.

The prison authorities have denied any responsibility for the incidents and have said that they are working to improve the situation. However, the prisoners say that they have lost faith in the prison system and that they will continue their protest until their demands are met.

JOHN BOWDEN BACK IN ENGLAND

John Bowden, a long-time prison officer, rebel, and former prison visitor, has been granted bail pending an appeal against his conviction for offenses related to prison reform. Bowden, who has been imprisoned for more than a decade, is known for his activism and his role in exposing the conditions inside the prison system.

The decision to grant bail was made by the judge in charge of the case, who said that Bowden's health was a consideration in the decision. Bowden's family and friends have welcomed the news and have expressed hope that he will be able to continue his work to improve the conditions inside the prison system.

FREE THE KINGS CROSS 2

Badrul Miah and Showkat Ali are appealing against convictions for murder and violent disorder which followed the stabbing to death of Richard Burton, on the 4th of June, in the city's Soho area.

Richardson's death, which took place at a time of national attention to racial tension in Glasgow communities in Soho, is clearly a tragedy and should never have happened. But there has been speculation that the murder was linked to the rise in racism and violence.

After the stabbing the police immediately said there was a possible "racial" motive to the murder, but this has not been substantiated and it was said a case of mistaken identity - the murderers had been looking for a white boy who was in the same place at the same time.

But it was too late; the media had jumped on the racist bandwagon, portraying young Asians as violent racists looking for Whites to attack. As usual, whipping up shit. The gaps that do exist between communities, encouraging the BNP to get active in the area. The murder was a result of the almost overwhelming specification in which 300 Bengal boys were questioned. Every Asian in Camden was under suspicion.

Some of the questions to the police were questioned by Richard's mum. Others were stopped in the street, taken to the police station, fingerprinted, searched, drugs tested, and kept in the custody of the police. Not only was the murder investigated "properly", but the media went berserk with speculation.

THE TRIAL

At the trial the Crown Prosecution Service ignored the police evidence (which was clear) and told the court that Richardson's death was a racist murder. They argued that Miah and Showkat were "racist white boys".

At the court they were accused of "murder, - and show their white faces in Soho any white boys". They did not even try to prove that the two had committed the murder, but accused them of being Bengalis. They were racist against whites, and so probably went out killing white boys anyway! Showkat Miah was born in Bangladesh, so wasn't eligible for trial under the order. Badal was given a lifetime sentence for "joint enterprise" in the murder - despite there being no evidence that he had anything to do with the killing. Joint enterprise means if you are part of a group or with someone else who commits a murder, you can be convicted of murder even if you did nothing. Being in their company, or being present, can leave you open to an equal sentence.

The judge and the CPS knew in court that this was so, but told him he was carrying the can for the others, and they were not in court on this occasion. The Joint Enterprise here is being a Bengal in Soho Town...

THE CAMPAIGN

The Free the Kings Cross 2 Campaign are fighting for the two lads' release. They say, "We want justice for all, black and white. We want to stop the violence. We want better facilities for the whole of the community. We don't want to see innocent people murdered, nor people locked up for crimes they did not commit". They are asking for people to support the campaign, and donations payable to the "Kings Cross Two Campaign".

A.B.C network

- Brighton ABC - c/o Priory House, 5 Tibbure Place, Brighton BN1 4DE
- Essex ABC - c/o Box 12, Rialto House, Shadwell, London E16 1BY
- Highlands ABC - PO Box 5754, Leigh on Sea, CM71 1LE
- Gloucester ABC - c/o Boat Basin, Cross Keys, Gloucester GL1 4AQ
- Huddersfield ABC - 17-21 Chapel St, Bradford BD1 5ST
- Leeds ABC - c/o LAG, 145-149 Cross Road, Leeds LS2 8HE
- London ABC - c/o the Salvation Army, 121 Hanover Road, London, SE24 0LR
- Manchester ABC - c/o Box 1, Newmarket, Piccadilly, Manchester, M1 5HE
- Newcastle ABC - c/o Box PO 10A, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 1TA
- Reading ABC - c/o Felder 19, Rising Sun Institute, 30 Silver St, Reading, RG1 2RT
- Sheffield ABC - c/o Box PO 446, Sheffield, S1 1NY
- Wolves ABC - c/o Box PO 399, Wolverhampton, WV1 1JH

OTHER CONTACTS

- Conviction - c/o Box 522, Sheffield, S1 3FF (Supports former prisoners)
- Class War Prisoners Group - CW Federation's work: PO Box 467, London, E14
- Personal Needs - NHS 111
- St George's - PO Box 467, London, E14

Let us know if you can help in any way.

This sort of protest we think is going to be happening more and more. As the Home Office pressures the prison service to crack down on and tighten up prison conditions, cons will be forced more to make action to protest what they see as unlivable conditions and the ground being lost. It's vital we stick by them on the outside.

If you come to the lads at Perth, we hope they stick to gether and build on these powerful actions.

John Bowden
HMP Woodhill
Canterbury
Milton Keynes
MK4 4DA

Playing it dirty

Playing it dirty, Ray. You take prisoners away from their families and no one can do anything about it. It's an outrage.

But they are the only people who can stop the government from pushing through these laws. The prisoners are the only ones who can stop the government from pushing through these laws.

Everyone who is opposed to the government's policies should support the prisoners. They are fighting for their freedom, and they are fighting for our freedom. We must stand with them, and we must support them. This is a fight for all of us.

Ray, you are not playing it dirty. You are playing it smart. You are playing it for the future.
VICTORY IN LONG LANTIN

After a week long hunger strike at the end of June, harassment of Kenny Carter and other prisoners has continued in the Segregation Unit at Long Lantin Jail. During July, prisoner contact was delayed and tampered with by screws, which is a major issue to the prisoners there. One prisoner has threatened to start the 'Control and Restraint (MUTP) Squad, for refusing to go on the basis. He requested the screws to stop and immediately went on hunger strike. On Friday 2 August, 6 prisoners: Kenny Carter, Matty Wainwright, Bill O'Flaherty, Mo Lewis, Ian Davies, and Gordon Tapen, having taken enough shit off the screws, demanded to be released. They agreed to commence a dirty protest within the Unit and no one was going to bring down their demands. The screws did not consider the prisoners being moved to a different prison, that they received all their entitled personal belongings and clothes back, and that the brutality in the Unit was investigated by an outside body. During the 13 days of the protest they had been denied mail, proper food, and were not allowed to exercise at all, plus all the usual petty harassment meted out by the screws. All six were in fact down the road on Good Order and Discipline, which in itself should have meant that not only being on punishment alone did not extend to the same personal items and clothes etc as if they were on normal location. They were denied all the above.

The prisoners lasted until August 15th, when Mr Yeomans, the Governor of Long Lantin, came into the unit and gave in to their protest, offering to meet their demands! So far as we know this has happened... MORE INFO FROM NEWCASTLE ABC (see ABC article list page 2)

GOOD NEWS FOR KENNY

Kenny Carter was moved out to Belmont Prison and so far has received no harassment from screws there; he has been moved up outside the Segregation Unit after only a few months in the Segregation Unit at Long Lantin. Upon arriving at Belmont he received some great news from his solicitor. His solicitor, Charles Armstrong, has asked them to formally buy of Dr Bernard Knight, a leading pathologist and specialist in hanging deaths to investigate ev
ek Kenny's death. It looks like Kenny is doing life for 'murder' after his cellmate hung himself in Belmont Jail in 1982. This is a clear case of police abuse of authority. The screws were in the wrong from the start.

VOLUNTEERS

Oly Williams

Glyn is an ex-Strangeways prisoner, one of the last to be taken off the roof of that building. Now he is back on the outside, he recently had his release date put back a few months to May 1997, due to being stuck up for other offenses. Clearly the prison authori
ties were trying to get him off the outside. This is a serious matter and he has some real hopes of being able to leave the prison system behind after taking part in the longest collective protest in British prison history. Glyn has refused to work within prison since the protest in 1995.

Oly Williams, HMP Garth, Leyland, Preston, Lancs. Tel: 051 326 5945

In the wake of the Woodcock and Learmont Reports, requests for help have become more urgent. The new deal is now only slowly transforming into the austere, punitive regime which Michael Howard envisaged. All the reforms proposed by the Sealy Commission have been effectively precluded. The prison system is a certain political and 'dangerous' prisoners had too much power in the system. This has been used by the screws to beat down on all prisoners rather than targeting those who do not possess a threat to security. Tapped in the middle of Home Office and media offices, women are now being subjected to pressure and threats. At Durham Prison, increased security has meant the women have seen the facilities offered cut in half. Access to the gym has been reduced from three hours a day to one hour a day. Education classes have been cut to a maximum of five sessions per week and all open learning facilities have been withdrawn. There are 75 to 100 women at Durham, who have access to full time education, apart from when they have to go off for canteen, let change etc. This is a stellar discricution of the right of the women to a full and proper education. The backing of the Equal Opportunities Commission. All the weekend classes and one evening class have also been cut on the female side, that the screws have been successful. Learmont said that many aspects of the prison regime were repressive and boring and he advocated that more interest work, particularly focussing on education, should be offered. However, the money has been taken away from education to pay for the prisoners' wages. The screws are also concerned about the dangers of subsection to relieve mundanity are ever present. He recommended that less women should be employed in the prison, that the prison should be built to cater especially for their needs, but this has also been ignored.

Every woman at Durham is a long term inmate and half are still in, yet they do not enjoy the same conditions as male prisoners. Since it has only been opened 6 days a day to 5 to make way for another officer in the room, yet 3 officers for 5 visitors is extremely excessive. There are no facilities to take pictures of visitors

as most readers of this probably know, are jealousy that her 5-year sentence for painting graffiti on Sheffield buildings, was acquitted. The 3rd partner, Councillor Jameson of Sheffield Council, the press, prosecution etc accused 'famous' graffiti was accused of 'monotonously every week in the public trade unions. A good crowd of around 50 picketed the Appeal Court, publicised the Public Order Act by making it an illegal event. The screws knocked the sentence down to 2 years. This should have meant Simon's freedom immediately. The feeling was brilliant! Victory Everyone was in

Sista freed (almost)

MUSICAL UNTRUTHS

Meanwhile a benefit planned for Simon's cam
paign was dropped from a venue in Doncaster by the local council, who said it was 'too political' and the band organising (G'Oh! Hotties) had 'deceived them' by not telling them what it was all about. Aaahh! The gig will now take place in Sheffield in October.

Another prisoners benefit has caused a scene in Reading, meanwhile. Reading ABC put on a benefit gig at a local arts centre in March. Two o

ROCHESTER

On Thursday 17th (Nov) notices were put up in D Wing and the news that all detainees would be locked in their cells for 24 hours on Sunday 18th. Screws on the Thursday evening, the asylum seekers refused to go back into their cells. There was a protest outside of the office, but no news about any arrests. At 1am the authorities asked them again to go back to their cells, they refused and half an hour later, riot police stormed D Wing, smashed furni

ture and forcibly put all the detainees into their cells. Some detainees offered passive resistance, refusing to go into cells. 30 of them barricaded themselves into a cell. Many received minor injuries. This is all the information we have, apart from the fact that the National Coalition of Anti-Deportation Campaigns rang the jail to ask if they had heard anything. They were told that the governor had 'gone on holiday'. Apparently his holidays often coincide with trouble at the jail. Suspicious 'we'd say'

PRIVILEGE OR PUNISHMENT?

John Hughes

John Hughes started a 14 year sentence in 1990 and was in the Segregation Unit at Strangeways when the massive riot took place. Although he was not convicted for the riot, he has received loads of shit since. He has been moved 19 times around the country since 1993, makes it difficult to maintain contact with family, has been denied a phone, has been denied visiting rights and has been denied playing his ukulele in the cell.

John Hughes, AK2374, HMP Frankland, Durham, DH1 4YD.

One of the main stated goals of the new initiative is the compulsory dishwashing, but this is still prevalent on the wings at Holloway. One single girl is responsible for most of the trouble and has intimidated and threatened several girls, some in full view of officers yet they do absolutely nothing to stop her. She basically has a free run of the prison, everyone else is locked up.

No-one else is permitted this privilege, it makes a mockery of the system. Of course the power of this girl is too much and too scared. All officers have their favourites and it is those who are placed on enhanced rather than those who perhaps need it.

Assessment panels are supposed to regularly review the level people are on, but these tend to have a similar set up to a kangaroo court. It is not uncommon for independent member present, from the Board of Visitors or psychology for the screws to somehow contrive to remove the independent member to be acknowledged. The women who have put in complaints about members of staff are automatically pushed on basic even though their behaviour may not warrant it.

In conclusion, the regimes at Durham and Holloway have suffered from the implementation of the Woodcock and Learmont reports. It appears that much is written and implemented specifically to deal with the women. Yet the women are often pushed more into the background. The Home Office should learn to treat women separately when it comes to recommendations and perhaps a separate set up be locked into the implementation of the new privilege scheme to review its fairness and effectiveness.

CLARE BARSTOW

HM PRISON DURHAM,
OLD ELVET,
DURHAM, DH1 3HU.

Page 3
SUICIDES

Many prisoners are desperate for proper psychiatric help. Indeed for many this is the reason that they are in prison. Being locked up for 23 hours a day is not the best therapy that they could be receiving. In 1991 the Institute of Psychiatry estimated that 1,000 prisoners were in need of mental health treatment and another 15,000 were at risk of developing mental health problems. Imagine where these figures must stand now, with 5 years extra care in the community and a record prison population.

Claire Bosley - A Typical Example

Claire Bosley died within an hour of being inside Holloway. This April the inquest into the death of a 29 year old prisoner after a day and a half of bouts of depression and mental health problems, Claire Bosley confessed to stabbing her husband to death. Claire was taken from police custody to Holloway by a WPQ, along with a POL 1 form. These forms are used by the police to describe prisoners who are at all exceptional risk for the benefit of the receiving prison officer. Claire had already tried to kill herself 3 times in 24 hours with the help of Pauline Martin decided to kill herself by stuffing toilet tissue into her airways. The inquest returned a verdict of "suicide contributed to by neglect". In her defence Martin stated that nearly half of all prisoners coming on POL 1 forms as if that makes everything OK, and it certainly says something about the mental state of many people receiving "care" of the Prison Service.

On 1st March, Claire was transferred to Westport, a hospital in Holloway. In protest at the infestation of rats, cockroaches and lice and the "catastrophic security in the past". There also followed a damaging report by the Board of Visitors telling of a complete breakdown of management, and highlighting their concerns over the "degrading treatment" of the inmates. The BoV also said that despite Mrs Bosley's death and that of another inmate earlier in the year, training remained totally inadequate.

With so many prison "suicides" there is almost always a string of failures, oversights (some deliberate) and apathy that put inmates under unbearable conditions. So without help and support they do the only thing left open to them. This is nothing short of execution of the most vulnerable, through the back door.

NON SUICIDES

Afro-Caribbeans seem to have been involved in a high number of deaths following violent incidents, pointing to a whole culture of ingrained and institutionalised racism. Moreover the police and prison service carry a stereotypical view of black men as having superhuman strength, and therefore need a massive amount of restraint before they can be controlled. This restraint speaks for itself. Since the Crowning of the Inspector of Prisoners took the unprecedented step of walking out of his inspection of Holloway in protest at the infestation of rats, cockroaches and lice and the "catastrophic security in the past". There also followed a damaging report by the Board of Visitors telling of a complete breakdown of management, and highlighting their concerns over the "degrading treatment" of the inmates. The BoV also said that despite Mrs Bosley's death and that of another inmate earlier in the year, training remained totally inadequate.

The Case of Alton Manning

Alton died in Brixton prison on 8 December 1995. Unusually the answers were given as to the circumstances of his death. It is claimed that seven screens were seen beating him. One inmate says he seen Mr Manning being beaten for three hours and he died. The same screen tells Manning "that he was hanging out of his cell behind his right ear". Alton had been complaining of harassment and violence from police and prison staff for many years. He told Alton that this was "the time to go". Alton told his mother only hours before his death that he thought he was going to die very soon.

At the time of his death, the Home Office issued a statement which said that "Mr Manning had to be restrained during a violent struggle. While he was being moved to the segregation unit he became unwell and lost consciousness."

This does not quite match the pathologist post mortem report which says that death was caused by asphyxia, and that this was likely to have been caused by the way in which Mr Manning was being held by prison officers. In the 10 years prior to Manning and his family and friends after months of waiting are pleased that finally criminal charges are being considered by the Crown Prosecution Service. However, they are very concerned that the violence against them is being dealt with as normal and will have access to potential witnesses at all times. Prison staff suspected of murder should also be suspended under such circumstances! A decision from the CPS is still being awaited.

The Case of Alton Manning

Denis Stevens

Denis a 29 year old Afro-Caribbean was found dead in a body bell in Dartmoor prison on 16.6.96. He was held in 24 hours. The initial post mortem showed "acute kidney failure caused by muscle necrosis". After the death of Joy Gardner in 1993, the police use of body belts was stopped.

Detroy McKnight

He died in Wandsworth prison in 1991. Diagnosed at Highpoint prison as an acute schizophrenia, and placed on regular doses of lurasidone, he was transferred to Wandsworth for medical reasons, although the screws and medicine are treated "curiously". His body was placed in a refrigerated cell and was locked in a normal shared cell for 23 hours per day.

At the inquest, Delroy's cell mate stated that he never moved from his bed, to stop out, preferring to sit in his own shit and continuously read the bible. One month after being in Wandsworth, Delroy cut his hands with a piece of Noverpass paper in the window. His cell mate raised the alarm. However, he stated that he took out 15 minutes for the screws to arrive. Once again the verdict was death "contributed to by lack of care"

DEATHS IN PRISON

Errol Commock

Mr Commock a 24 year old Afro-Caribbean took his own life in HM Prison Winson Green on 3 July 1992. At the inquest the report of the visiting psychiatrist was heard, it stated Mr Commock was developing a serious psychotic illness and that he may have to be transferred to an outside hospital if his condition worsened. Despite this occurring outside help was never sought. A further two visiting psychiatrists and other prison doctors saw him, but there was a serious lack of communication between them. One senior prison doctor allowed the psychiatrist to interview the prisoner alone. Dr. Commock told the psychiatrist he killed himself. However, this statement was never questioned as the coroner did not call the psychiatrist as a witness. The coroner also did not call the pathologist as a witness. The coroner's report was a "standard" report by Judge Turbin about the "plausible relief for the mentally ill", and the "unecessary arrangements" whereby mentally ill inmates were locked away by discipline officers in C. The Commock family believe the death was caused by the suicide verdict and the coroner who warned the jury against bringing a "lack of care verdict.

The disturbing number of deaths continues to raise serious questions about standards of physical and mental care and treatment available in prisons. There are many deaths of prisoners with severe mental health or other medical problems which highlight the failure of the prison service to care for its inmates. There is also serious failings by medical staff when prescribing and psychiatric medication (especially drugs such as lurasidone) at "time for years" four years before his death. In turn, Gordon told his mother only hours before his death that he thought he was going to die very soon.

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This does not quite match the pathologist post mortem report which says that death was caused by asphyxia, and that this was likely to have been caused by the way in which Mr Manning was being held by prison officers. In the 10 years prior to Manning and his family and friends after months of waiting are pleased that finally criminal charges are being considered by the Crown Prosecution Service. However, they are very concerned that the violence against them is being dealt with as normal and will have access to potential witnesses at all times. Prison staff suspected of murder should also be suspended under such circumstances! A decision from the CPS is still being awaited. It is sad, but the co-ordinator of the campaign said "We all know how quickly the CPS operates when a black man dies, so we are not holding our breaths!"
Repression in Italy

An ongoing attempt by the police and judiciary to criminalize and intimidate a whole section of the Italian anarchists and their activities is underway. This is taking place in the context of the ongoing surveillance and repression of car bombings, as well as armed robbery and even murder for some of these individuals. The jail cells are packed with anarchists who have received sentences for armed robbery in 1994 (Jean Weir, Antonio Badini, Carlo Tersassi). Many of those imprisoned are part of the crust of the anarchist movement which was targeted by the government's attack on May 16, 1994. The support of the police in the case of the imprisonment of the anarchists has been critical. The Italian government has used the legal system to suppress the anarchist movement.

ITALIAN ANARCHIST PRISONERS

Eduardo Massari, Casa Circolatrice, corso Vercelli 165, 10155 Torino, Italy. Serving a year and a half for membership in a terrorist organization. He is serving his sentence in a prison where he was convicted of membership in a terrorist organization.

Marco Caramelli, via Fossano 28, 10120 Torino, Italy. Serving 12 years in Italy for attempted murder (as a result of a shootout with police before his arrest). He is serving his sentence in a prison where he was convicted of membership in a terrorist organization.

Gino Carceri San Michele, via Fossano 28, 10120 Torino, Italy. Serving 12 years in Italy for attempted murder (as a result of a shootout with police before his arrest). He is serving his sentence in a prison where he was convicted of membership in a terrorist organization.

Horst Fantastici, c/o Carceri San Michele 15040 Alexandria. Prison activist. Accused of an altered process of registration, he has been in jail since 1990. Various times he has attempted to escape the prison and has been caught. He is currently facing charges of attempting to escape from prison. He is serving his sentence in a prison where he was convicted of membership in a terrorist organization.

Franco Florence, c/o Carceri San Michele (see above). A libertarian communist, he was arrested and imprisoned for organizing and participating in a hunger strike. He is currently facing charges of attempting to escape from prison. He is serving his sentence in a prison where he was convicted of membership in a terrorist organization.

Orlando Campo, via delle Macchie 9, 57100 Livorno, Italy. Anarchist activist. Orlando has been arrested on several occasions and is currently facing charges of membership in a terrorist organization. Orlando was sentenced to 22 years. Orlando and his co-defendants have always maintained their complete innocence of the charges. His sentence has been seen as the opening blow of the attempted fumigation of Italian anarchists.

ANTI-NUCLEAR PRISONERS

Bosco Boscovich and Maya Cats, PC. Popular Front activists, are currently inside for writing the French in the controversialCommunity, in France, that is being built in a nuclear plant. They were arrested in the summer. Bosco, who got 3 years, is eligible for parole, and Maya is serving a 4-year sentence. Bosco was arrested in the summer, and it doubled! Maya Cats, c/o 100 Middle Swan Road, Guildford, WA 6055, Australia.

FAIRLEY EXCITING

On 15th May, over a thousand people converged on Fairley Prison in Victoria to demand its closure. The prison was opened and used to protest against the institutionalisation of Aboriginal culture carried out by the federal government. It was an exciting day, however, because the activists were replaced with Victoria Police. The activists, who were in a non-violent mode (with powerful sound system and speakers), were attacked by the police. The police, who are armed and have been trained to deal with non-violent protests, used a water cannon and batons to control the crowd. The activists were able to hold their ground and the police were forced to retreat.

Yutaka prison in South Australia erupted when about 30 prisoners took 4 in a mass prison uprising on July 7. The prison was built to house nuclear workers, but was never used for this purpose. The prisoners, who are on trial for workers' rights, are now being held in the prison. The parole board has ruled that they should be held until the trial is over, but the activists are still being held. They are being held in conditions that are considered inhumane, and they are being denied access to legal representation.

LEE PEARCE

Lee Pearce has already served four and a half years of a six-year sentence in a Queensland prison. As a step towards the release of an individual who has been wrongly imprisoned, a legal challenge has been made. The challenge is based on the fact that the conviction was obtained through the use of torture and other forms of coercion. The challenge has been made by a lawyer who has been involved in similar cases and who has a strong track record of success. The challenge is being supported by a number of human rights groups and other organisations.

ANOTHER INTEGRATED KILLER

Vincent Crupi was killed after being hit by a train. He had been involved in a number of violent incidents in the past, including a murder attempt in 1995. His death is being investigated by the police, who are looking into his past and present activities.

Info taken from the Australian anarchist net news 230 on July 25.