

THE FIRM OF THOMAS RUFFIN, JR.

155 GALVESTON PLACES W # 4
WASHINGTON, DC 20002

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Thursday, October 24, 1996

Pierre Sane, Secretary General
Amnesty International
International Secretariat
1 Easton Street
London WC1X 2DJ
United Kingdom

Re: REVISED LETTER ABOUT TORTURE OF POLITICAL PRISONER--
JALIL A. MUNTAQUIM (a.k.a. Anthony L. Bottom)

Dear Mr. Sane:

I am the lawyer for Jalil Muntaquim, a political prisoner held in custody at a state prison in the United States. On October 11, 1996, I addressed a letter to your office about the torture of my client, Mr. Muntaquim. I would like now to revise that letter by replacing it with this one. I do this because of some mistakes in my first letter to your office.

Of late, Jalil Muntaquim has been imprisoned in the Eastern Correctional Facility in Napanoch, New York. My client asserts his human rights as established in a variety of international laws and treaties, all of which have been violated in this case because of Jalil's alleged affiliation with the Black Panther Party and the Black Liberation Army, both of which fought against racist and class-biased oppression of black people living in the United States. These violations of Jalil Muntaquim's human rights have been committed by the state governments of California and New York, as well as by the federal government of the United States.

As the lawyer for Jalil Muntaquim, I ask that you investigate and condemn the different acts of torture and illegitimate humiliation which my client has had to suffer at the hands of the United States government. These acts of mistreatment began in August, 1971, when California police arrested him in San Francisco and charged him with acts of insurgency against the local police. His petition focuses on the injustices directed against him in prison, as well as on those which impaired his right to a fair trial after his arrest in 1971. However, while he complains about the injustices committed in the courtroom during and since his trial, he clearly wants Amnesty International to begin its inquiry (if it chooses to conduct one) with the inhumane treatment directed against him while in prison in the United

States. With that introduction, I begin my summary of the incidents of torture which violated my client's human rights under international law.

Acts of Torture

Upon his arrest in August, 1971, the police beat Jalil Muntaquim severely and, in doing so, caused him tremendous injury to his physical well-being. During the course of this police violence, the California and federal police tried to compel my client to disclose information about the political operations of the Black Panther Party and the Black Liberation Army. Since he had been associated with both, the police beat him while questioning him in *communicado*.

When they did this, they hoped to further the aims of a federal police strategy of counterintelligence (or "Cointelpro" as fashioned by the Federal Bureau of Investigation) against black nationalist or civil rights groups working for the upliftment of the poor in the United States. This Cointelpro campaign worked fiercely to kill, to imprison, to intimidate, or otherwise to persecute so-called "political enemies" of the United States government. Also, one objective of Cointelpro was to manufacture false evidence against members or supporters of the Black Panther Party and the Black Liberation Army.

In fact, before Mr. Muntaquim's trial in New York City, two black women whom the government forced to testify against Jalil were imprisoned at Riker's Island state prison in New York and held there until they agreed to testify against Jalil before the grand jury. For most of the time they stayed in prison, the two ladies consistently claimed not to know anything about the murders charged against Mr. Muntaquim and his codefendants. However, when the two women agreed to give false testimony for the prosecution, the government released them from prison. Soon after, the women fled, but were captured and imprisoned again.

The prosecutor immediately threatened their safety and freedom unless they helped to convict my client and the others charged in this case. Also, while imprisoned, the women were forcibly separated from their children whom the government placed in foster care. Hence, the police relied on this act of official "kidnapping" of the ladies in order to compel their testimony before a grand jury. When the women agreed again to testify against Muntaquim, the government rewarded them with furnished apartments and a monthly stipend. However, newly discovered evidence confirms that these women perjured themselves when they testified both before the grand jury and at trial. The information about their perjury was concealed in prosecution records which a federal court ordered the government to

disclose to my client and to others similarly persecuted by the government.

The government used extreme measures of torture against another person, a black man named Rubin Scott, who also testified at trial against my client. In order to obtain Scott's testimony, the government burned his testicles with cattle prods; the same sick means used against political prisoners by the apartheid government which formerly governed South Africa. While holding Rubin Scott in custody, the police beat him for five days and locked him in a prison cell with a person suffering from schizophrenia. Scott's prison cell was lighted twenty-four hours daily as a means of sleep deprivation. Within a week, Mr. Rubin Scott agreed to testify for the government.

Yet, even then, the threats against this man did not end. Shortly before trial, Scott tried to inform the trial judge about the torture described earlier; the so-called "witness" wanted to recant his testimony. When the prosecutor learned of this, he threatened to return Mr. Scott to the police who beat him for five days. As a consequence, Rubin Scott agreed to give false testimony against Jalil Muntaquim and the others, and he did. (Years later, Scott described his ordeal in an affidavit and in a New York City television broadcast, but to no avail). The testimony from Scott and the two ladies undergirded the government's case against my client. However, the jury never learned about the extreme means of torture which generated this false testimony.

During the course of two trials, the defendants, including Jalil, became known as the "New York 3". The other defendants were Herman Bell and Albert "Nuh" Washington (two other defendants were acquitted during a first trial). These three, Bell, Washington, and Muntaquim, were convicted of the deaths of two police officers and sentenced to life in prison. After Muntaquim's conviction, the government of New York moved him to California where prison officials locked him in solitary confinement for two years. During this two-year period of forced isolation, the government allowed him merely one hour each day for relief from the dungeon where he lived in custody. He lived at the prison in San Quentin in the "Adjustment Center" at "Maximum B".

Later, the California government returned Jalil to New York. There, in New York state prisons, particularly in four different prisons in Attica, in Auburn, in Greenhaven, and in Comstock, New York, the government again locked him away in forced isolation for "months at time". Afterwards, the government moved him to the Elmira Correctional Facility in Elmira, New York. At this prison, during the winter and spring of 1995-1996, the government locked Jalil in solitary

confinement for about nine months before allowing him to live with other prisoners.

In other words, for much of the last twenty-five years, the state governments of California and New York have deliberately used solitary confinement as a means of mental torture in order to impair my client's emotional health. This government campaign uses filthy or otherwise unhealthy dungeons when it holds Mr. Muntaquim in forced isolation from other people. These methods clearly pose a danger to my client's emotional stability. Obviously, the government's deliberate aim has been to destroy his health by any means available.

The same can be said about the suffering imposed on the other two members of the New York 3. Also, other political prisoners affiliated with the Black Liberation Army or the Black Panther Party have experienced similar injustices. For example, Amnesty International should review the cases of Geronimo ji Jaga Pratt in the state prison at Ione, California, Sekou Odinga in the federal prison at Lompac, California, and Dr. Mutulu Shakur at the federal prison in Florence, Colorado. Amnesty should likewise be interested in other examples outside the Black Panther Party and the Black Liberation Army: such as Khalfani Khaldun and Shaka Shakur in the Maximum Control Facility in Westville, Indiana (where the Indiana government has often used forced isolation and violence to persecute black political prisoners); and the MOVE 9 in the state prisons in Pennsylvania (where these nine prisoners suffer from extensive emotional torture).

However, the torture my client has experienced includes more than solitary isolation in dungeons for months or years at a time. At the California prison in San Quentin, the government deliberately exposed him to the tuberculosis virus. He became terribly ill and had to be quarantined and treated for many months in a prison hospital. However, the government failed to correct or to thoroughly investigate this incident of deliberate exposure to the tuberculosis virus at a California state prison. Before leaving San Quentin, the prison administrators, on three different occasions, urged or plotted with white and Mexican prisoners to kill my client. In other words, they actually set Mr. Muntaquim up to be killed. This conspiracy has never been investigated or prosecuted by either the federal government or the California prison administration.

Unfortunately, this brutality did not end when Jalil Muntaquim left San Quentin. Afterwards, in a New York prison, on one occasion, six prison guards brutally beat my client. However, the prison officials assaulted Jalil on this occasion with impunity. As was the case in San Quentin, the prison administration never had to answer for

this grave injustice which violated my client's human rights under international law.

On a different date, New York prison officials filled his cell with toxic or poisonous fumes, but had to answer to no one when Mr. Muntaquim complained about the injustice. Similarly, New York officials assaulted him by spraying water from a high-pressured hose designed to extinguish fires. They used the water hose like the police in Birmingham, Alabama, used them in 1963 to knock over and to injure black people demonstrating against racial segregation in that city. When the prison guards assaulted Jalil Muntaquim with the high-pressured water from a fire hose, they not only injured him severely, but also damaged his legal papers and personal effects stored in his cell.

Another incident seems rather ironic in contrast. On that occasion, guards locked him in a "plexiglass cell" designed to maintain temperatures of more than 100 degrees Fahrenheit. So, on one occasion, prison administrators used high-pressured water from a fire hose to torture or to assault my client, but on a different date they locked him in a cell designed to obtain temperatures which endanger the health of a person locked in that particular environment.

All these instances of torture, from the beating by the six prison guards to the exposure of my client to tuberculosis, and from the use of a high-pressured fire hose to his confinement in a "plexiglass" human oven, had as their purpose the emotional and physical breakdown of my client, Jalil Muntaquim. The government performed these acts of injustice because of his persistent struggle for the human rights of black people and of other oppressed people living in the United States. To be clear, his struggle for human dignity has been waged even for those who happen to live in one of the state or federal prisons in the United States.

Impact of International Law

These incidents of forced isolation for six months, for two years, or for other long periods violated important principles of human rights as established in treaties and in other forms of international law. I have no doubt that the human rights protection afforded by the United Nations and several international treaties applies to my client, Jalil Muntaquim, just as it would to people who suffer in jails or prisons in other parts of the world. Therefore, severe beatings by prison guards, deliberate exposure to tuberculosis, confinement in a "plexiglass" human oven, the spraying of high-pressured water from a fire hose, and engaging someone to try to assassinate my client; when my client suffered these forms of abuse, the governments of California and New York, as well as that of the United

States, violated Mr. Jalil Muntaquim's human rights as recognized in our world society.

For example, **article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights** establishes that "no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment". Also, **article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights** restates this principle of law. Other parts of the **International Covenant** further supports the political or civil rights of those imprisoned against their will by the state. In **article 10**, the **International Covenant** adds that "all persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person". See **Int'l Cov. on Civil & Pol. Rights, article 10, section 1.**

As for those confined in prisons in the United States, the **International Covenant** limits the kind of treatment which may be used on them. In **article 10, section 3**, the legislation informs the United States that "the penitentiary system shall comprise treatment of prisoners the essential aim of which shall be their reformation and social rehabilitation", not any form of retribution against their person. See **Int'l Cov. on Civil & Pol. Rights, article 10, section 3** (emphasis mine). In this vein, international law requires that "each state ... take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other means to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction". **Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, article 2, section 1.** In **article 1** of the **Convention Against Torture**, the United Nations indicated that the "severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental", as inflicted on my client, Jalil Muntaquim, resulted from unacceptable violations of his human rights.

I would add that my client has often, during the twenty-five years he has been imprisoned, suffered violations of his rights under **article 19** of the **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights**. This legislation protects his right to "hold opinions without interference", to freely express himself, and to obtain information and to impart his ideas, however political, to others around him. **Int'l Covenant, article 19, section 1-2.** Also, **article 5** of the **International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination** similarly protects my client's right to "freedom of opinion and expression" and to "freedom of peaceful assembly and association", all of which the government has consistently denied him. **International Convention, article 5(d)(viii)-(ix).**

These rights form a unified body of principles which ought to govern the proper treatment of my client, even

while he lives in a United States prison. Amnesty International has to recognize that these principles clearly apply to Jalil Muntaquim, and have been violated by the governments of California and New York, if not as well by the United States. If these rules have not been transgressed in this case, then this body of legislation offers no protection, not even nominally, to anyone in our time or on our planet.

However, the inquiry does not end with these basic principles in international law. I would add another body of law which the United States government refuses to apply to Jalil Muntaquim. Since he served as a member of the Black Panther Party and perhaps as a militant in the Black Liberation Army, he ought to be protected as a guerrilla warrior under the **Convention of July 27, 1929, Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War**. Specifically, portions of title 1 in that convention mandates the following:

Prisoners of war are in the power of the hostile Power, but not of the individual or corps who have captured them. *They must at all times be humanely treated and protected, particularly against acts of violence, insults and public curiosity. Measures of reprisal against them are prohibited.* Prisoners of war have the right to have their person and their honor respected.

Convention of July 27, 1929, Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, title 1, article 2-3 (emphasis mine).

As for the violent assault suffered by Mr. Muntaquim when the police arrested him in August, 1971, the convention establishes that

no coercion may be used on prisoners to secure information relative to the condition of their army or country. Prisoners who refuse to answer may not be threatened, insulted, or exposed to unpleasant or disadvantageous treatment of any kind whatever.

Convention of July 27, 1929, title 2, article 5.

In other words, whether my client is viewed as a combatant at war or as a political prisoner in the United States, his human rights have been grossly violated. I ask that the International Secretariat immediately assign investigators to examine these charges, and do so thoroughly and with great care. My client has a number of witnesses to these intrusions against his person, but he needs the

intervention of an impartial organization concerned about protecting human rights in all parts of the world. For that reason, I address this letter to your office.

I have attached a "Prisoner Data Questionnaire" which has been prepared by my client. He has answered the questions asked of him on that form and has added a biographical statement for more information. I would be happy to help your office with the investigation of this case, if necessary. Also, I shall share these documents with the National Conference of Black Lawyers, the New Afrikan Liberation Front, the Malcolm X Grassroots Movement, the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika, the Society of Black Lawyers in England and Wales, and the National Lawyers Guild. These organizations, both in the United States and in the United Kingdom, seem keenly interested in the problems raised in this case. I am sure that they would help with the investigation if asked to do so. In the meantime, they will watch with interest as you review this matter.

If you have any questions, please call me. I hope to hear from you about your receipt of this letter, and about your decision on whether to investigate these charges.

Sincerely,

Thomas Ruffin
Thomas Ruffin, Jr.

c: Jeff Edison, Cochair of Criminal Justice Section
National Conference of Black Lawyers

Munkunga Akinyele, Cochair
Malcolm X Grassroots Movement

Imari Obadele, Chair of Peoples' Council
Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika

Herman Ferguson, Administrator
New Afrikan Liberation Front

Peter Herbert, Chair
Society of Black Lawyers in England & Wales

National Lawyers Guild

NAME: ANTHONY L. BOTTOM/JALIL A. MUNTAQIM
Date of Birth: October 18, 1951
Nationality: New Afrikan
Incarcerated: Eastern Correctional Facility
Napanoch, New York 12458

I. BIOGRAPHY OF JALIL A. MUNTAQIM

Anthony Bottom/Jalil A. Muntaqim was born October 18, 1951 in Oakland, California, the first of four children in his family. His early years were spent in San Francisco. In his junior high school years he obtained a summer scholarship to attend an advanced high school math and science program; and while in high school he obtained a summer scholarship to attend an advanced college summer math and engineering program. During the civil rights movement, he participated in NAACP youth organizing and was one of many who engaged in streets riots against racism and police brutality in San Francisco. In high school, he became a leading member of the Black Student Union. Because of his ability to articulate the issues that confronted Black students, Jalil often toured San Jose in what was called "speakout" with the BSU Chairman of San Jose State and City College. He had become a member of the "House of Umoja," a cultural-nationalist affiliate of Ron Karenga's United Slaves organization.

At the age of 16-1/2, on April 4, 1968, the night Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated, the BSU Chair of S.J. State and City College, Jalil and a couple of high school students were arrested in a car and charged with possession of high powered rifles and molotov cocktails. Black high school students picketed and demonstrated in front of San Jose City Hall demanding their release from detention. After the assassination of Rev. King, Jalil began to believe a more militant response to national oppression and racism was necessary, and began to look towards the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense for leadership. He became affiliated with the Black Panther Party when he was 18 years old. Having moved back to San Francisco from San Jose, Jalil was recruited into the Black underground by elementary school friends who had since become Panthers. Less than two months before his twentieth birthday, Jalil was captured along with Albert 'Nuh' Washington on August 28, 1971, in a midnight shoot-out with San Francisco police. It was alleged Jalil and Nuh were attempting to assassinate a SF police sergeant in retaliation for the August 21, 1971, assassination of George L. Jackson. Subsequently, Jalil and Nuh were charged with a host of revolutionary activities, including the assassination of two New York city police officers, for which he is currently serving a life sentence. When he was arrested in 1971 he was a high school graduate and employed as a social worker for the California State employment office. Having been imprisoned since 1971, Nuh and Jalil are two of the ten longest held political prisoners in the

United States.

While imprisoned in San Quentin, Jalil was able to organize the first national prison petition campaign to the United Nations. He established the first revolutionary prisoners national newspaper called "Armed the Spirit," and organized the first Black August demonstration in front of San Quentin. From his prison cell, Jalil organized the first march to the United Nations calling for recognition of U.S. political prisoners, and with the assistance of Sundiata Acoli, they organized the first demonstration in front of Harlem State Office building calling for recognition of U.S. political prisoners. Also since being in New York State prisons, Jalil wrote and submitted a legislative bill for prisoners with life sentences to receive good time off their minimum sentence. This bill was introduced to the New York State Assembly Committee on Corrections. In addition, Jalil has filed numerous lawsuits on behalf of prisoners civil and human rights challenging the prison system's way of doing business.

Jalil has a daughter and a granddaughter, born December 12, 1989. Jalil states, "I came to prison an expectant father and will leave prison a grandfather." Jalil cannot go before the parole board in New York State until July 2002. Jalil also states: "The United States does not recognize the existence of political prisoners. To do so would give credence to the fact of the level of repression and oppression that People of Color face in this country...[O]ne would have to address and have to recognize the fact that people resist racist oppression in the U.S., and therefore, legitimize the existence of not only the individuals who are incarcerated or have been captured, but also legitimize those movements of which they are a part."

*** In 1976 while at San Quentin prison in California, Jalil initiated and conducted a national campaign to petition the United Nations on the existence of political prisoners in the United States. His petition was read to a special committee in Geneva, and recorded as the first official document recognized by an United Nation special committee directing international attention to the existence of political prisoners and human rights violations in U.S. prison system.

*** In 1978 while at Attica, he was an active member and became the Chairman of Legislative Action Committee seeking to lobby for the enactment of good time legislation.

*** In 1979-80 while at Greenhaven, he became the Executive Director of the Legislation Action Committee of a prisoner organization and head clerk of the Inmate Grievance Resolution Committee.

*** In 1980 while at Great Meadow Correctional Facility, he worked as the teachers aid for high school math students, and

received a commendation for assisting prison guards in quelling a disturbance between rival prisoners in the mess hall.

*** In 1980-83 while at Auburn Correctional facility, he enrolled in college but prison administrators prevented him from attending for alleged security reasons. He filed a lawsuit to attend college, and his lawyer was told by the Superintendent at the time that Jalil was already too intelligent and didn't need to attend college, but would be permitted independent cell study using the facility general library. During his stay at Auburn he worked as the housing area block clerk.

*** In 1983-86 while at Clinton Correctional facility, he again attempted to enroll in college but once again was prevented from doing so by prison administrators, he was also denied the opportunity to be involved in prisoners organizations. He worked as a clothing shop clerk and later Honor Block head food server.

*** In 1986-90 while at Greenhaven Correctional Facility, Jalil continued his participation in prisoner organizations and programs. As the Executive Director of the Lifers Legislative Committee he conducted several seminars with outside representatives of penal reform groups and elected officials on the matter of good time legislation. In 1986, he drafted a legislative bill to amend Executive Law 259i, submitting the draft to 60 State Assembly representatives. The proposed bill was accepted by Assemblyman Arthur O. Eve and introduced as originally written. In 1988 he was permitted to enroll in Marist College at Greenhaven. He received another commendation for assisting prison guards in quelling a disturbance in the auditorium. Also, he received awards of appreciation from the Jaycee's, NAACP, and Project Build prison chapters for his active participation and leadership.

*** In 1991-94 at Shawangunk Correctional Facility, Jalil worked as the head clerk and office manager of the Inmate Grievance Resolution Committee. While at Shawangunk, in 1994, he graduated from SUNY-New Paltz with a BS in Psychology and a BA in Sociology. Also, at this facility he was a founding member of the first Men's Movement Council in a U.S. prison.

*** In 1994-95 at Attica, Jalil was elected the Imam of the Muslim community and drafted a lawsuit to have a masjid built in Attica. He worked as an instructor in the college computer lab. Also, he was instrumental in the development of the New Afrikan Liberation Front, and is one of its founding members.

*** In 1996 at Eastern Correctional Facility he works as the office manager of the computer lab, and teach a history and political science class in the masjid.

Presently he is litigating a lawsuit to win good time for

lifers and prisoners being allowed the right to vote. He has written a yet to be published novel and a teleplay, also he has compiled some of his many political essays and booklets into a single volume titled "We Are Our Own Liberators!"

II. LEGAL CASES

First Case: 3 counts of assault on a peace officer
1 count of weapons possession
Arrested for engaging in a gun battle with police in San Francisco on August 28, 1971

Jurisdiction: State of California

Disposition: Convicted on all 4 counts. Sentenced to 6 months to life -- 2 counts to run concurrently, 2 counts to run consecutively. "Paroled" to serve NY State sentence in 1977. (see second case)

Status: Due to disclosures concerning Cointelpro and "Newkill" there is an application for a writ of habeas corpus in U.S. District Court in NY City.

III. HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

1. Jalil A. Muntaqim was a target of the FBI's counterintelligence program (COINTELPRO)
2. Because of Mr. Muntaqim's affiliation with the Black Panther Party and the Black Liberation Army, his case was investigation from the Nixon White House under the file name of NEWKILL. Upon his arrest, Jalil was brutally beaten and held in comunicado.
3. Exculpatory evidence which included ballistic tests favorable to the defense was withheld from trial by the U.S. government. As a result, government witnesses perjured themselves.
4. Government torture of witnesses before the trial.
5. A defense motion for mistrial was improperly denied after a juror disclosed after the verdict that he had been secretly threatened and harassed during the last weeks of the trial to the point of having to hire bodyguards for his protection.
6. After sentencing in New York, Mr. Muntaqim was returned to San Quentin prison in California where he spent two years in the infamous Adjustment

Center, Max B, in 23-hour-a-day lock-in conditions.

7. While in San Quentin, Mr. Muntaqim was set up by prison officials three times to be killed by White racist and Mexican prisoners.
8. While in San Quentin, Mr. Muntaqim was exposed to tuberculosis (pulmonary and spinal) and spent several months in the prison hospital.
9. Upon parole from San Quentin and entry into New York State prison system, Mr. Muntaqim was accused of organizing other prisoners in Attica, Auburn, Greenhaven and Comstock prisons and placed in special housing units for months at a time.
10. In New York prisons, Mr. Muntaqim was once beaten by six guards, once gassed in a cell, had high-pressure water hose turned on him in a cell, and was placed in a plexiglass cell in 110 degree fahrenheit temperature.
11. Mr. Muntaqim is designated as a Central Monitoring Case, which means he is identified for special security surveillance.
12. For six years, Mr. Muntaqim could not attend college courses in the prison under the pretense of being a security risk.
13. After 25 years in prison, his mail and visits continue to be periodically censored.

THE SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION WILL BE TREATED IN STRICTEST
CONFIDENCE

PRISONER DATA QUESTIONNAIRE

Note: Please do not be discouraged by the length and detail of the form. Some questions may not be applicable to a prisoner. You may not have the answers to some questions. Even partially completed forms will be useful. The completed form should be mailed to AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, 1 EASTON ST., LONDON WC1X 8DJ, UNITED KINGDOM.

FAX # 011 44 171 956 1157

Further inquiries regarding this questionnaire should be directed to the International Secretariat.

1. BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS

Name of prisoner: Anthony L. Bottom aka - Jahl Abdul Munzirim

(BLOCK CAPITALS; PLEASE UNDERLINE SURNAME OR FAMILY NAME)

Country where imprisoned: United States of America

Address before arrest: 242 Divisadero St., San Francisco, California, U.S.A.

Family details (i.e. whether married, how many children

dependents, etc.). Please give names and ages where possible.

NOT MARRIED - ONE daughter - AGE 24 - ONE Grand daughter - AGE 6
ANTONETTE E. Bottom SHACORI S. CHOICE

Date and place of birth, or approximate age: BORN October 18, 1951

in Oakland, California, U.S.A

Sex: MALE

Education (names of schools and universities attended):

Bachelor of Science in Psychology } STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
Bachelor of Arts in Sociology } SUNY-NEW PALTZ

Occupation(s) or profession prior to arrest: Social Worker

Past occupation(s): Student

Citizenship: NEW AFRICA

Minority ethnic group (if relevant): NEW Afrikan

Religion: Islam

ALLEGED MEMBER OF

Political affiliation/or the prisoner: FORMER member of Black Panther Party and Black Liberation Army

Membership/support of other organizations (e.g. trade unions, youth associations, etc.): FOUNDING member of NEW Afrikan Liberation Front

2. ARREST

Date and place of arrest: 8-28-71 San Francisco, California, U.S.A

Specific circumstances of arrest (arresting agency, arrest warrant, etc.): SAN FRANCISCO POLICE: Shoot-out with police officers

Related arrests: FEDERAL BANK ROBBERY - N.Y. POLICE ASSASSINATION.

Legislation under which held: CALIFORNIA AND NEW YORK STATE PENAL CODE

Has he/she appeared before a court judge? YES - JUDICIAL TRAILS AND CONVICTIONS - UNDER THE AUSPICES OF F.B.I AND WHITE HOUSE INVESTIGATION CODE NAMED "NEWSKILL" (ACRONYM) NEW YORK KILLING

If the prisoner has charged, cite relevant legislation (e.g. Article of penal Code) where, and give specific details of charges brought against the prisoner: PENAL CODE 125.25 MURDER IN 2ND DEGREE OF 2 N.Y.C. POLICE OFFICERS.

Specify acts of which the prisoner is accused: CONVICTED OF PENAL CODE 125.25 MURDER IN 2ND DEGREE OF 2 N.Y.C. POLICE OFFICERS

If the prisoner has not been charged, what reasons have been given by the authorities for his/her arrest? NOT APPLICABLE

For what activities on the part of the prisoner do you believe he/she was detained? MEMBERSHIP IN BLACK PANTHER PARTY AND ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP IN BLACK LIBERATION ARMY

3. DEFENSE

What arrangements have been made for legal aid, if necessary? NOT APPLICABLE

Does the prisoner have a defense lawyer? NOT AT PRESENT

Has he/she seen a lawyer since arrest? YES

Name & address of his/her lawyer: NAME AVAILABLE AT MOMENT - IN THIS MATTER CONTACT: THOMAS RUFFIN, JR., ATTORNEY AT LAW 153 GULFVIEW PLACE, S.W. #4 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20032

4. TRIAL

Has he/she been tried? YES

If so, please give the following details:

Date & Place of trial: February - May 1975

Court N.Y. SUPREME COURT

(Please indicate: civilian court / military court / public trial / secret trial)

Sentence: 25 YEARS TO LIFE

Has he/she appealed against conviction? YES

Dates, places, and results of appeals:

Numerous Appeals - all upheld convictions - U.S. Supreme Court refused to review petition on appeal after lower U.S. District Court erroneously ruled "HARMLESS ERROR" after stating police experts committed perjury and prosecutor withheld exculpatory material relevant to the defense.

5. CONDITIONS OF IMPRISONMENT:

Is he/she in: (circle as appropriate) prison/detention camp/house arrest/restricted residence? YES

Or other place of detention? (please specify): PRISON

Name and address of current place of detention:

P.O. Box 338 (77A4283)

Wardens, New York 12458

Can one write directly to the prisoner or his/her family or friends inside the country without bringing them harm? YES

If so, please give appropriate addresses and languages to be used:

1. Prisoner's address: P.O. Box 338 (77A4283)

Wardens, New York 12458

2. Family's address: NOT AVAILABLE

3. Other addresses: NALF, P.O. Box 340084, Jamaica, New York 11434

Under what conditions is the prisoner being held? (e.g. solitary confinement, rights to correspondence and visits from family, lawyer?) Please be as specific as possible. BEEN IN SOLITARY

CONFINEMENT FOR MONTHS AT A TIME, PRESENTLY IN GENERAL CONFINEMENT.

Prisoner's state of health? Good - High Blood Pressure Medication

Other remarks, including any further information about this prisoner? _____

See Attached Report

PLEASE ATTACH A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PRISONER TO THIS QUESTIONNAIRE, IF AVAILABLE.

Other organizations informed:

- (i) national National Conference of Black Lawyers, New Afrikan Liberation Front, Malcolm X Grassroots Movement, the Republic of New Afrika, Society of Black Lawyers of England & Wales, and National Lawyers Guild
- (ii) international Society of Black Lawyers of England & Wales

We may wish to contact you further: please indicate how we may do this by giving, if possible, your name and address. THIS WILL BE KEPT STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

Name: Thomas Ruffin, Jr. Attorney at Law

Address: 153 Galveston Place, S.W. #4
Washington, D.C. 20037

Date completed: JUNE 9, 1996

Has the prisoner been tortured or subjected to ill-treatment? _____

Yes. SEE ATTACHED REPORT

If so, how did you know of this? _____

SEE ATTACHED REPORT

Does the prisoner require medical treatment? (Please specify if known): _____

RECEIVES MEDICATION FOR HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

6. PREVIOUS ARRESTS

Please give details of any previous arrests: _____

SEE ATTACHED REPORT

7. GENERAL:

Indicate the circumstances of the prisoner's family (spouse and children) with particular regard to any measures of persecution to which they may be subjected: _____

FAMILY MEMBERS HAD BEEN INTERROGATED BY THE FBI AND HELD UNDER SURVEILLANCE WHEN PRISONER WAS FIRST ARRESTED / CAPTURED.

How do you know of the prisoner? _____

SEE ATTACHED

What is your relationship or connection with him/her? _____

SEE ATTACHED

How recent is your knowledge of his/her circumstances? _____