

Urgent appeal to all working people of the world

Free innocent HOSHINO Fumiaki from 37 years' imprisonment

Free Hoshino! National Coordinating Committee

(1) Who is brother HOSHINO Fumiaki and how he has been fighting



Brother HOSHINO Fumiaki, an innocent political prisoner, has spent 37 years in incarceration. He has been fighting an unflinching and uncompromising struggle against the state power, refusing every attempt to convert him. Brother Hoshino puts the principle of his

struggle as follows: "Hoshino struggle is one and same as the struggle of working class for emancipation" He is a revolutionary who is fighting for the emancipation of working class from capitalism in death agony of the global economic crisis.

He was born on April 27, 1946 in Sapporo, Hokkaido and now 63 years old.

In the great Okinawa struggle on November 14, 1971, as a student of Takasaki City University of Economics,

he assumed a leading role in the Okinawa struggle. During violent clashes between demonstrators and police, 313 demonstrators were injured, an education worker of Osaka, was killed and a riot police was killed. On November 19, Okinawa struggle spread to the whole country with over 1900 demonstrators.

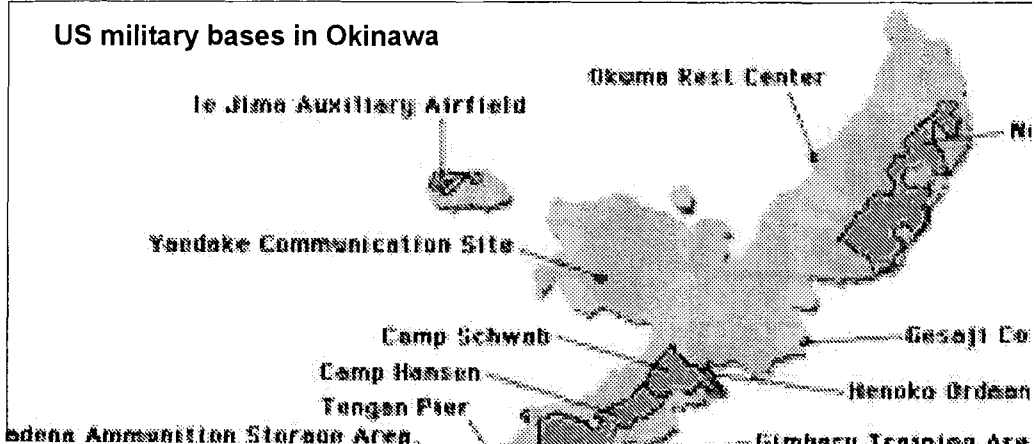
As an apparent retaliation for the development of Okinawa struggle, the state incriminated brother Hoshino at the forefront of the battle with the slogan of killing a policeman. He was sentenced to imprisonment and is in prison. He has made a second application for retrial.

(2) Okinawa struggle and the history of Okinawa

Okinawa was put under direct rule of the United States in 1609 and has since been a victim of discrimination and oppression by the US government. In World War II, Okinawa intensified strife among imperialism and the Great Depression in 1929, Okinawa was brutally victimized.

After World War II, Okinawa was placed under the control of interests of US and Japan.

US military bases in Okinawa





Koza Uprising (December 20, 1970)

finally was delivered to US military administration by Emperor Hirohito who proposed, by his letter to the US, to offer Okinawa instead of his life. Thus Okinawa was forced to live under US military domination for 27 years. The life in Okinawa during these years was full of humiliation, deprived of sovereignty, human pride and also lands to live on and sometimes even lives were threatened.

Furious at this situation, people in Okinawa vigorously fought against US oppression, demanding, "return to Japan". The US military base in Okinawa was seriously shaken by the insistent struggle comprising the whole population of Okinawa.

Faced with this mounting anger of people of Okinawa, Japanese and US governments decided, in 1971, to return administrative right to Japan only to maintain the present situation of Okinawa as "island of US bases" forever, averting the demand of the inhabitants of Okinawa. People of Okinawa responded to the deceptive return of Okinawa to Japan by a general strike of whole Okinawa on November 10, 1971.

Japanese government, firmly determined to ratify the Okinawa Return Agreement in the Diet, prohibited all rallies and demonstrations in Tokyo to suppress protest actions against the Okinawa policy. On

that it would develop Japan-US Security Agreement retaliation by charging the prominent leaders the allegation of killing a very well that he was i

The state power demanded this attempt was crushed by action by wide range of After court proceedings which the state power retaliate brother Hoshino imprisonment was determined political attempt of people.

(3) Brother Hoshino
Brother Fumiaki Hoshino insisting upon his innocence

his arrest. This is the strongest

Only evidence of guilt was the six witnesses who participated demonstration, including the physical evidence to prove his in the trial that their affidavits pressure of the interrogators long duration and that their documents.

Though all affidavits of the state invalid in the trial, the Tokyo brother Hoshino to life imprisonment unusual and outrageous decisions authorities. An appeal for brother Hoshino was dismissed on the Supreme Court with an implausible completely illogical.

To overturn this, brother Hoshino council for the retrial filed an appeal the second time on November evidences including 27 items.

The statement of the second clarifies that the sentence of brother Hoshino is a human frame up by the security agencies

The new evidences consist of three points: a) A photo taken by police during the demonstration shows that the iron pipe which brother Hoshino carried after the “incident” had no trace of damage (he is accused of beating the policeman by the iron pipe); b) Another photo of brother Hoshino standing at crossroad long away from the “spot” of the incident, c) the third photo, showing a demonstrator wearing biscuit clothes, that coincides with the deposition of one of the witnesses that “One of the demonstrators who beat the policeman wore biscuit clothes” (brother Hoshino wore “sky blue” clothes on that day, which even the Supreme Court was compelled to recognize)

(4) Development of Free Hoshino Movement since 2009

(i) Hand in hand with class struggle labor movement

The National General Meeting of the Hoshino Defense Committee held in June 2009 established its general policy: “Get back Brother Hoshino with the power of the working class.” Since then our movement has greatly advanced as follows:2

In February 2010, TOMURA Hiromi, one of the co-coordinators of the Hoshino Defense Committee, spoke at the General Assembly of the National Coordinating Center of Labor Unions and the NCCLU passed the special resolution to “get back Brother Hoshino Fumiaki.” Next year, Sister Hoshino Akiko

gave a speech at the GA of N similar resolution. After that labor organizations including Coordinating Centers of LA Hoshino resolutions.

In August 2010, Koyo-Daiic Hiroshima held a Hoshino members distributed flyers on and the August 6 Hiroshi anniversary of atomic bomb mobilization of communities

August 26, municipal wo country went to the Tokushio to Brother Hoshino.

The Hoshino Defense Comm to promote class struggle participating in every annual labor solidarity Rally held by unions. Last year, Hoshino speakers of it.

(ii) Development of Broad

The Hoshino Defense Cor with highly visible “Free H by Hoshino Shuzo, younger many anti-war actions and



country.

We never miss annual rallies and actions in Okinawa in May, because it is the Okinawa struggle that Brother Hoshino has been devoting his life.

August 6 Hiroshima Action is also indispensable for us. Brother Hoshino read about atomic bombing of Hiroshima on a magazine when he was a child; he developed his social consciousness since then.

We are also learning from the struggle by the framed up defendants of Matsukawa case and of their supporters who won a great victory, overcoming tremendous ordeal by organizing a strong network of labor unions and a broad coalition around it.

Hoshino Fumiaki's Art Shows play a key role in organizing vast Free Hoshino struggle. Recently we have been holding Joint Art Shows of Hoshino Fumiaki's drawings and Akiko's poems.

International Solidarity

Working class has been fighting for their own emancipation without national borders, and distinctions of nationalities and races. Consciousness of international solidarity makes them astonishingly strong.

Aids for political prisoners is inseparable from emancipation of working class.

The Hoshino Defense Committee is strengthening solidarity with Korean and US workers, which will substantially advance the movement.

The second application of retrial

November 27, 2009, Brother Hoshino's attorneys filed the application for his retrial to the 11th Criminal Division of the Tokyo High Court.

Although the Supreme Court denied Hoshino's retrial in 2008, it was forced to admit an decisive error in the statement of Mr K, which had been the pivotal evidence of Hoshino's "guilt." This accomplishment was reinforced by 27 newly discovered evidences in the second application of retrial, which clarified Hoshino's innocence far more than enough.

We discovered a conclusive evi

(ii) Submission of supplementary expert's opinions

In April 2010, Professor Itsu psychological experiment, in participated.

The conditions of the experime to retain memory than the the on November 14, 1971. Each s her ability to recall memory th competition of balloon breakin

The result was astonishing e Even the best student can repr 300 characters. It scientific statements used by the prosec of pumping by the prosecuti statements were written wit characters three months after th

We got also an expert opinion

Based on these expert op Supplementary Document 1 o and Supplementary Document

Struggle Against Repress Prison

(i) Attack against Hoshino I
Scared by the application movement to free Hoshino, t Tokushima Prison escalated re Hoshino.

In April 2010, the Tokushim: disciplinary measure twice in sit in the room without movi position except sleeping tir reduced to two times a month

In April 2011 his prisoner using petty "miscondu frequency was reduced a month.

obstruction since she had begun her correspondence with Fumiaki.

It is a very attack against the very bond of their marriage.

(iii) Visitation by friends

In May 2010, the Prison resumed their refusal of visitations by friends.

Five visitations in a row, seven visitors in total were denied. This was an outrageous attack against our struggle to break “separation walls of prison,” which had been advanced by 94 visitors since 2006. We are now mobilizing many workers and people to fight back and get back right to visit freely.

(iv) Attack against consultation with lawyers

May 16, 2011, the Prison denied the right to secretly communicate with lawyers; FUJITA Joji, a new defense council member, was imposed time limit of 30 minutes and a prison guard entered the visitation room and monitored the conversation.

The defense council is now fiercely fighting back this outrageous violation of the right.

Struggle under the situation after 3-11

(i) 3-11 Earth quake and nuclear disaster

March 11, 2011, the earthquake and the nuclear disaster have occurred. Over 25,000 people were dead or still missing and 80,000 in emergency shelters. This

A short biography

1945 April.27: Born in Sapporo City, Hokkaido

1965: Enters Takasaki City University of Economics, elected as vice-president of the Student Union. He fought against irregularity of the entrance examination

1971: Placed on the wanted list for the struggle in Sanrizuka against the Narita airport construction

1971 Nov.14: Joins the Struggle against ratification of the Agreement on the Reversion of Okinawa (Shibuya). One policeman burned to death during the clash with demonstrators.

1975: Arrested.

1979: Demanded death penalty. First trial. Sentenced to 20-year imprisonment

1982: Appeal Court. Sentenced to life imprisonment

is the result of the crime by the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant. The amount of radioactive substance

(ii) Struggle against nukes

More and more workers, especially in the nuclear industry, are now taking to streets to demand change the society that need nukes

June 11, hundreds of thousands of people participated in a demonstration against nukes in 200 locations

June 19, 1510 marched in Fukushima. Ever big demo in the contaminated area

(iii) fight for “release in two years”

During the visitation in June 2010, Akiko, “I am fighting to get released in two years.” He wrote in his letter, “I am fighting for real.”

Brother Hoshino felt in his heart the upsurge of workers’ and people’s

June 24, 2011, members of the Defense Council Committee from across the country angrily shouted in front of the Prison “open retrial now!”

In the National Meeting held in June 2011, the participants were moved to “fight to get released in two years” and “renewing our fight to free him

Appendix: New Evidences Clearly Show Hoshino's Innocence

New Evidence 1

His iron pipe has no trace of damage — Comrade Hoshino in front of the Tokyu Head Shop.

Figure 1 (Evidence for the Defense No. 16) is a macro photograph of Comrade Hoshino from a picture taken shortly after the demonstrators arrived in front of the Tokyu Head Shop, passing the site where the policeman in question was beaten. It clearly shows that the iron pipe carried by Comrade Hoshino has no trace of damage.

The iron pipe in the hand of Comrade Hoshino, was wrapped by a piece of paper. If this pipe had been used to beat the policeman, the paper should have been ripped or torn apart. The paper rolled on the iron pipe carried by him was not at all damaged — that means that it was never used to beat the policeman. The accusation that comrade Hoshino beat the policeman is a complete fabrication. It is evidently proved by this picture.

New Evidence 2

His statement of witnessing reflection of light on the windshields at Kamiyama East Crossing verified

Comrade Hoshino has maintained for 35 years that he was at Kamiyama East Crossing at the moment of question, but not at the site where the policeman was beaten. . . “When I looked up, at the crossing, toward the NHK building (standing at a certain distance from there)” he said, “I saw cars running

that particular crossing, on that particular day, at that particular time; it corresponds to what you call “revelation of secret.”

Figure 2 (Evidence for the Defense No. 7) was taken shortly before 3:23 p.m. on November 14 this year. On that day it was cloudy and light rainfall in the morning had just stopped; although it seemed to be cloudier than at the time of the incident, the defense was able to verify the “windshields of running cars were reflecting light” and took photographs of these facts.

He had to be at the crossing

Comrade Hoshino was the commander of about 200 demonstrators who got off at Yoyogi-Hachiman, a nearby railway station to Shibuya, the battlefield. After the first battle in front of Kamiyama Police Box, he was obliged to stay at the head of demonstrators in order to reorganize the ranks of demonstrators. He ran, and stopped when no other demonstrator was ahead of him— it was the Kamiyama East Crossing there.

To keep a lookout on every direction, watching the possible move of riot police attacking from any direction, and to wait for other demonstrators' arrival to continue the battle— that was the only concern of Comrade Hoshino at the crossing. He soon saw the riot police approaching from the direction of NHK building. Tension mounted, and the road was filled with demonstrators. “Move on!” he shouted, and left there.

New Evi

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