



[WWW.eit-alger2017.org](http://WWW.eit-alger2017.org)

Information note n° 15

4 October 2019

## INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR THE LIBERATION OF LOUISA HANOUNE AGAINST HER CONDEMNATION TO 15 YEARS OF HARD PRISON BY THE TRIBUNAL OF BLIDA

### Published in the Algerian press

*El Watan*, 1 October 2019

**According to Louisa Hanoune's collective of lawyers:  
"The conspiracy against the state does not exist"**

**For over two hours, the lawyers of Louisa Hanoune, the general secretary of the Workers' Party (PT), condemned to fifteen years of prison by the by the military tribunal of Blida, broke their silence, yesterday, to talk about a trial that was "political, expeditious, of the regime against the regime, of vengeance, of settling scores" which, in addition, "was neither fair, nor public, nor transparent". The defence collective went over "the tribunal's refusal of the right of access to the documents of so-called proof", "the rejection" of hearing the former president, Liamine Zeroual, author of the letter that served as the actuation of the justice system.**

**I**t was in order to "enlighten" public opinion and "restore the deformed truth" that the lawyers of Louisa Hanoune, general secretary of the Workers' Party, hosted a press conference, yesterday, in the presence of Zohra Drif, a great figure of the War of National Liberation, and Zoubida Assoul, president of the

Union for Change and Progress (UCP), as well as university professor Mohand-Arezki Ferrad and numerous party officials.

For Maître Mokrane Aït Larbi, "Louisa Hanoune's trial was political. This is not new. Since independence, there has been that of the late Hocine Aït Ahmed, tried before the revolutionary

tribunal, Mohamed Chabani, judged by the military tribunal in two hours' time, and two hours later, he was executed, and today, it is Louisa Hanoune's turn."

He affirms that Mrs Hanoune was summoned as a witness by the leadership of domestic security. "She expressed her political position, which she had the habit

of making public through the press. 9 May, she was summoned by the military tribunal. Upon arrival, she was filmed like the other accused.

Who filmed her in military area, where I myself, as a lawyer, found difficulties in gaining access? After having been heard by the judge, he asked her to wait ten minutes before he released her. But two hours later, he announced: 'I am putting you in prison.'

The lawyer considers that the trial "was neither fair nor respectful" of the provisions of the Code of military justice. The tribunal, adds Maître Aït Larbi, "violated" article 132 of this Code "by refusing" to give the defence a copy of the file.

He contests the public character, given by the communiqué from the military tribunal to the trial, explaining: "Each defendant only had the right to one family member at the hearing. The rest of those present were all gendarmes. They did not want Mrs Hanoune to be able to address herself to the Algerian people."

The lawyer denied having asked for the postponement of the trial

due to Hanoune's health, before declaring that she "remained coherent in her remarks from the beginning to the end". Going back over the day of 27 March, Maître Aït Larbi reminded that Mrs Hanoune only took part in "a single encounter, not a meeting of an hour" with the brother and adviser of the president then in office, specifying that "it was he who had contacted her to meet with her.

We have read that there are recordings of this encounter that show the conspiracy. However, they do not exist. We hear her voice nowhere. There is neither a recording, nor witnesses, nor declarations against her.

This is a proof that the conspiracy against the army does not exist." Maître Aït Larbi reminded that, 27 March, Mrs Hanoune "was MP and could not be prosecuted for her acts or declarations. The things for which she was accused happened when she benefitted from parliamentary immunity." And, in conclusion: "Louisa Hanoune is a political prisoner. She is in prison for her political fight."

Maître Fatiha Chelouche also denounced that the lawyers were

ordered to take notes in pen and ink on the content of 10 kilograms of documents, following the tribunal's refusal to make a photocopier available to them. Maître Seddik Mouhous evoked the "difficult conditions" in which the defence worked and specified that the three medical experts brought by the military tribunal, well before the opening of the hearing, gave their conclusion on the spot and affirmed that the defendants were able to respond to the questions. Going back over the content of the recording, he affirmed that the witnesses, officers in the technical service, justified this deficiency by a technical problem. "In this sort of situation, the officers are punished. However, this was not the case."

Maître Saheb qualifies the trial as "an attack on citizen consciousness and on democracy; it is a criminalisation of political action". For him, "the trial was expeditious. It was a political hypocrisy. We do not even have the right to have access to the content of the committal order." He also went over "numerous violations of the law".

*Liberté*, 1 October 2019 (excerpts)

After the condemnation of Louisa Hanoune, her lawyers appeal  
**The defence points out "abuses of justice"**

**P**resented as being the "trial of the century", the sentencing of Louisa Hanoune, in the company of two former heads of the intelligence services, Mohamed Mediène, alias Toufik, and Athmane Tartag, was "expeditious" and stank of political motives, according to the unanimous opinion of her

lawyers. For two hours, yesterday, at the headquarters of the Workers' Party in Algiers, the collective of lawyers went over the events surrounding the trial, not without pointing out the infringements of the law and the "abuses" of justice.

"When Louisa Hanoune was summoned for the second time as

a witness, she was photographed (by whom?), like the other defendants, and was heard. The judge told her to wait ten minutes and 'I will give you back the documents'. After ten minutes had passed, he came back to her to say: 'Sorry, but you are going to prison'", told Mokrane Aït Larbi.

Contrary to what was announced by certain lawyers, an allusion to Maître Farouk Ksentini (Toufik's lawyer), Mokrane Aït Larbi indicated that they did not, at any moment, ask to postpone the trial. Concerning the famous "meeting" of 27 March, he told: "Louisa Hanoune is a prisoner of conscience. In fact, there was no meeting. There was an encounter in a villa apartment of the Defence Minister. And Louisa Hanoune, contacted by Saïd Bouteflika, wanted for it to be in an official residence. There is a difference between a meeting, attested by minutes, and an encounter. She went at 3:30 pm and gave her opinion and vision on the way out of the crisis. We demanded the recording of this encounter, but they responded that it was damaged. She said absolutely nothing to give credit to a conspiracy. She did not say a word about the army. And there was no witness. The two defendants said nothing concerning Louisa", further

relates the lawyer, who reminds that "there is no judgement without proof". According to him, his client's morale is "excellent": "her only concern is for a solution to the crisis and the future of Algeria.

She told the judge that her place is not in prison, but at the head of a party, because she believes in her positions and her ideas." In summary, Mokrane Aït Larbi argues that Louisa Hanoune "asked neither for pardon nor for a reduced sentence".

It is to be noted that, contrary to the other defendants, Louisa Hanoune was subject to a social inquiry. "They asked her how many bank accounts she had", slipped in a lawyer. "There is no fact of what is held against her. As an official, she has the right to contact who she wants. She called Saïd Bouteflika several times to tell him what she thinks of the situation, suggesting that his brother Abdelaziz must go", reported, for his part, Maître

Fatiha Chelouche. "During the trial, Louisa was brilliant.

This trial was neither public nor fair. It was expeditious. The conditions of the arrest and the proceedings are not in conformity with the Constitution and the law governing relations between the government and the Parliament. The things held against Louisa Hanoune go back to 27 March. However, at that moment, she benefitted from parliamentary immunity", observes, for his part, Maître Hakim Saheb. According to him, Louisa Hanoune was "condemned before the trial with regard to the repulsive charges." "The filmed images were an execution.

Her only wrong was to have proposed a way out of the crisis. This was a political trial. It was not the trial of the century; it was that of vengeance and settling scores", he further argues. As for Maître Aïssa Rahmoune, he indicates "a serious slide toward a military state".

*El Watan*, 2 October 2019

### **Her lawyers reveal: What Louisa Hanoune said to the judge...**

**Condemned by the military tribunal of Blida to fifteen years of imprisonment, along with the two former bosses of the secret services, Mohamed Mediène and Bachir Tartag, as well as Saïd Bouteflika, the brother and advisor of the deposed president, Louisa Hanoune, general secretary of the Workers' Party, is, according to her lawyers, "a political prisoner". After having pointed out numerous "violations of procedure" during the judicial investigation and the trial, they raise the veil on the details of the debates between her and the president of the military tribunal during the hearing of this past 24 September.**

**A**ccording to the collective of Louisa Hanoune's lawyers, her hearing by the military tribunal of Blida, in a trial held in less than 48 hours last week, "left no doubt" concerning the "inexistence" of the "conspiracy against the authority of the state and the army", for which she was condemned to fifteen years of prison. They revealed the details of the two hours of questions-responses of that afternoon of this

past 24 September. Interrogated about the encounter of 27 March at the Dar El Afia villa, she declared having "accepted the invitation" of the President's advisor, "because he affirmed to me" that his brother "had taken the decision to resign". Then, she specified: "22 February, I called the President's sister to ask her to tell her brother to resign before it's too late to avoid the worst in the country. I sent an SMS to his advisor-

brother with the same content to accelerate the departure of the President, but I did not ask for an encounter, which is formal for me.

In the past, I have had to request to encounter the President's advisor several times. I see no problem in seeing a political official or advisor to the President of the Republic." The judge brought the accused back to the date of 27 March, and she responded that it was Saïd Bouteflika who "contacted (her), invited general Toufik and organised things. The encounter took place around 3:30 pm. It was not secret. It took place in an official residence".

The judge interrogated her on the accusation of conspiracy against the authority of the army. "I have no relation with the military institution. I am a political official. At no moment, in my presence, was it a question of undermining the stability of the army. The only thing that I myself evoked during this encounter was civilian policy: first, the resignation of the President, the dissolution of the two Houses of Parliament, the departure of the government and giving the say back to the people", explained Mrs Hanoune.

As for the other defendants present at the encounter (Saïd Bouteflika and Mohamed Mediène), "they informed me that they had proposed Liamine Zéroual to lead the transition period. I opposed this, saying that Liamine Zéroual had been the President of the Republic, that he would not accept being Prime Minister. I was against it, because I prefer and I militate for this post to be entrusted to a civilian rather than to someone in the military, as the people, furthermore, demand."

The president asked her: "Why did you accept to speak with this regime, rejected by the people?" Louisa Hanoune's response was: "The regime has not yet left. It is not a question of persons, but of the nature of the state institutions and the relations between them. It is the nature of the system, of the laws and practices. The first demand of the revolution is the departure of the 4B, but only two have left. Every Friday, the people demand the departure of the other two." The president: "Why was it only the PT that attended the encounter and not other political parties?" Louisa Hanoune: "Every party has its political strategy. There are parties that content themselves with denunciation and declarations, but the Workers' Party thinks that participation in political action means approaching with the state institutions to find solutions.

"My goal was to accelerate the President's resignation" If the parties no longer have this right to change the regime, this means that the multi-party system, even in form, no longer exists. I have militated since the 1970s for the departure of the single-party regime and to give the say back to the people. I have been incarcerated by the military tribunal for more serious charges than

those of today. I spent six months in prison before President Chadli Bendjedid pardoned me.

There have been times when, as the head of a political party, I have encountered former presidents, ministers, security officials, etc. I expressed my opinions, and I have proposed solutions, especially since my party does not address itself to foreign parties. In accepting Saïd Bouteflika's invitation, my goal was to accelerate the President's resignation and the handling of the people's demands.

I wanted to contribute to finding a positive solution to avoid the current situation for my country. Is this effort I made punishable by law? I have never been a part of those in power or a government. My activism and that of my party are well known. My positions and my fight have always been to defend the sovereignty of the nation and its reinforcement. I have always opposed any intervention of foreign parties."

Concerning the accusation of "undermining the authority of the state with the goal of changing the regime", punished by article 77 of the Penal Code, Louisa Hanoune explained that this question "was discussed at no moment" during the encounter with Saïd Bouteflika.

"We were not in an academic or political conference on the best presidential, parliamentary, etc. regime to speak of it", she said, specifying that the changing of the regime "is the right of all peoples and is enshrined by article 7 of the Algerian Constitution and that the people have demanded it since 22 February. I all his speeches, Abdelkader Bensalah declares that Algerians have the right to change the regime and to define its nature.

The people want the departure of the presidential regime, in which the President takes on all the missions. Would it be sensible for me to think of a non-peaceful operation to overthrow the regime, when I militate for the sovereignty of the people? Would it be wise for me to launch a call to this people to take up arms against their country? For me, 22 February was the most beautiful day of my life and the consecration of 43 years of activism for the restitution of the say to the people. We did not speak of the nature of the regime at this encounter.

My only proposal was the resignation of the President and the nature of the political decisions to take: the departure of the government, the dissolution of the two Houses, before giving the say to the people through a Constituent Assembly. If article 77 evokes resorting to violence and to arms to depose Abdelaziz Bouteflika, this is illogical, because he had decided to resign".

Concerning the charge tied to article 284 of the military code, "undermining the authority of the army", Louisa Hanoune reminded of the slogan "*Djeich, chaab, khawa khawa*" (the People and army are brothers), used during the popular Friday marches, saying: "The

ANP protects the country and its borders against any aggression, wherever it comes from, and is nothing but the continuation of the Army of National Liberation.

This allows me to speak of the difference that distinguishes it from the Egyptian army, financed by the American Treasury and which was obliged to sign the Camp David accords. The Algerian army is financed by the Algerian Treasury, through taxes and oil income, which guarantees its national sovereignty.

The only case where I would have to call on my activists and Algerians to take up arms would be when my country is attacked by a foreign country.” Louisa Hanoune specified that the regime she fights “was at the origin of the birth of the oligarchy, the *harga*, insecurity and all the social ills and created ruthless ambition. It constitutes a threat for the nation’s security”. She reminded of her positions on the events in Kabylia, the referendum on Tamazight, as well as on the Ghardaïa crisis before specifying: “My participation in the encounter with Saïd Bouteflika had but one goal: to avoid, for my country, the slip ups following the infiltration of the marches by *baltaguo* (delinquents). In Syria, the demonstrations began peacefully before foreign intervention began. The same thing in Libya, and I refuse for us to live out the same scenario.

This is why I have done everything possible to reach a solution to the crisis. I met with the sitting President’s advisor. If he had no legitimacy, as was written in the indictment, then all the nominations since 1999 are illegitimate. My only concern was to help my country come out of the crisis unharmed. Is this a crime? If you respond with a yes, this trial is political.”

Louisa Hanoune revealed she had encountered the President of the Republic several times, with whom she

had addressed economic issues, questions of freedom and of rights. “Throughout 2018, I insisted to confirm that there would be no intention for a 5<sup>th</sup> term, and the response to this question was categorical.

But when the position changed and the signs of his candidacy began to appear, I cut off all my relations with him. I even asked the president of the Constitutional Convention, following the announcement of his candidacy, to apply the law and declare impeachment. The 22 February marches settled the question.”

When the president of the tribunal asked Louisa Hanoune for her closing statement, she began by denouncing the remarks from the representative of the prosecution that “attacked” her person and her reputation “as a woman” and underlined, concerning the accusations, that they were based on nothing proven.

“My place is in the street with the revolution. I am innocent. There is no material proof that proves the existence of any conspiracy whatsoever against the military institution. Quite the contrary, the question concerns legitimate political activity. Thus, your ruling will be determining.” The accused was the last to be heard before the prosecution called for 15 years in prison for the four defendants in detention and 20 years for the others who found themselves abroad, Khaled Nezzar, former Defence Minister, his son Lotfi and Farid Benhamdine, president of the SAP (Société algérienne de la pharmacie). The PT general secretary’s collective of lawyers appealed the ruling the same day it was handed down. The hearing is to be scheduled in 30 to 45 days.

---

TSA, 2 October 2019

### **Committal order confirmed for Karim Tabbou on the basis of new legal proceedings**

**T**he Karim Tabbou’s committal order has been confirmed, this Wednesday 2 October, by the courts. The political activist was placed in provisional detention in the Koléa detention centre, indicated his lawyer, Maître Aïssa Rahmoune.

“It concerns publications on a Facebook page he does not even manage, as well as the call launched by seven personalities to demonstrate this past 5 July”, declared Maître Rahmoune in a declaration to TSA, specifying that it was a question of new proceedings added to those already existing against Karim Tabbou.

“As a lawyer, I consider that there is an overlap between the political and the judicial. The measures of the penal code, in the chapters devoted to attacks against the sovereignty and power of the state, directly strike the opponents of the established order. But in reality, when one consults the file, the mechanisms of the penal code are not found to be applicable to the file”, affirmed the lawyer.

“Karim Tabbou has been punished for his positions. He must be considered as a political detainee”, indicated Maître Rahmoune, specifying that Mr Tabbou is being prosecuted under articles 77, 78 and 79 of the Penal Code.

Article 77 of the Penal Code notably stipulates that “an attack whose goal was to destroy or change the regime, be it by inciting the citizens or inhabitants to arm themselves against the authority of the state or to arm themselves against each other, or by undermining the integrity of the national territory, is punishable by death”, adding that “the execution or attempt alone constitute the attack”.

“Conspiracy with the goal of the crimes mentioned in article 77, if followed by an act committed or began to prepare its execution, is punishable by a prison term of ten to twenty years. If the conspiracy was not followed by an act committed or began to prepare its execution, the punishment is that of a prison term of five to ten years”, stipulates article 78 of the Penal Code, specifying that “there is a conspiracy as soon as the resolution to act is agreed on and settled between two or several persons”.

“Whoever, outside the cases foreseen in articles 77 and 78, has undertaken, by whatever means, to undermine the integrity of the national territory, is punished with a prison term of one to ten years and a fine of 3,000 to 70, 000 DA”, stipulates article 79 of the Penal Code.

\* \* \* \* \*

## **The campaign for the liberation of Louisa Hanoune and all the political prisoners Gatherings in front of the Algerian embassy and consulates in France**

**Fifteen years of prison! Following the condemnation, 25 September, of the general secretary of the Workers' Party, Louisa Hanoune, by the military tribunal of Blida, in Algeria, several gatherings took place in Paris, near the Algerian embassy, and in front of several consulates in other cities, 25 and 26 September.**

▪ **In Paris**, near the Algerian embassy, a gathering brought together nearly five hundred people. A broad gathering, called by the CGT departmental union (UD) of Paris, the federal union of unions of the state (UFSE) of the CGT, the healthcare federation of the CGT, the VRP federation of the CGT. The confederation CGT, the FO departmental union of Paris, the group Democratic and Social Left (Gérard Filoche's movement), La France Insoumise, the POI and Free Thought were also represented. Speakers: Benoît Martin, general secretary of the UD CGT of Paris, Christian Gourdet, representative of the Democratic and Social Left (GDS), and Jérôme Legavre, from the editorial staff of *Informations ouvrières*. The MP from La France Insoumise, Alexis Corbière, sent a message, as well as Jean-Pierre Chevènement.

### **“Alongside the Algerian people and Louisa Hanoune”**

Speech by **Christian Gourdet** (Democratic and Social Left)

The Democratic and Social Left, firmly attached to the defence of workers and democracy throughout the world, could not be present this evening to defend comrade Louisa Hanoune.

Louisa Hanoune has just been sentenced to fifteen years in prison following a parody of a trial. We all know quite well that if Louisa Hanoune is condemned, it is because she, with her party, fights for the rights of workers, for democracy and freedom in Algeria, like other activists that are also imprisoned.

They “struck” Louisa Hanoune. When they strike one of us, they strike all of us! I am satisfied with the gathering this evening, which is significant and diverse: many CGT and FO activists and officials are here. I do not doubt for an instant that the mobilisation will continue, increase, that those who are not here this evening – and they are wrong, because those absent are always wrong – will be there the next time.

As far as we are concerned, we always respond “present”.

Always present alongside the Algerian people, who fight for their freedom and for their rights alongside Louisa Hanoune until victory!

Long live the international solidarity of the workers and peoples!

Long live the struggle of the Algerian people!

### **“A political trial”**

Speech by **Jérôme Legavre** (*Informations ouvrières*)

It was a military tribunal that judged and condemned Louisa Hanoune (...), an expeditious trial and a political trial (...).

At all costs, the regime had to make an amalgam and give credit to the idea that Louisa Hanoune was part of the Bouteflika clan and the system. There are the methods of a regime that seeks, today, to force its way through against an entire people. And then there are the facts.

The Algerian newspaper *El Watan* reminds that Louisa Hanoune “has always fought the single-party system”, and that every time she has spoken, she has evoked “the irreversible course of the system and the need for it to be gone”. She has “always denounced the austerity policies that overburden the broad masses and enrich a handful of men” (...).

Today, the regime condemns the political leader Louisa Hanoune because it wants to force its way through, because it wants to impose a presidential election at the very moment that the mass of the Algerian people demand in the demonstrations that the system be gone, that the whole system be gone, where they chant: “No election with the band!”

The regime wants to terrorise, so it condemns Louisa Hanoune to fifteen years in prison. It leaves in prison Lakhdar Bouregâa, hero of the Algerian revolution, as well as tens of political activists and young people whose crime is having brandished the Amazigh flag. The regime wants, today, to throw into prison two RAJ activists and Karim Tabbou, leader of the UDS, who, however, it had released two days ago!

The demand for the release of Louisa Hanoune and all the political prisoners is carried by a vast campaign in the international scale, in ninety-three countries, led on the initiative of the International Liaison Committee of workers and peoples, of which Louisa Hanoune is the co-coordinator.

This campaign, we will carry it through to the end!

### **“An inadmissible condemnation”**

Speech by **Benoît Martin**, general secretary of the CGT Paris

We are numerous here, union activists, political activists, from the Île-de-France region, gathered for a cause at once just and serious. I see many of my CGT comrades who have come, confederal officials, the general secretary of the healthcare federation, officials from the civil servants and others. It is important for us to be here with other activists from Force ouvrière. To say no to this condemnation of Louisa Hanoune to fifteen years of prison. It is totally inadmissible!

This repression that is happening in Algeria, we have felt it coming for some months against the popular movement that continues, each Friday, to peacefully demonstrate. But, today, people are arrested because they engage in politics! Because they demonstrate, because they express demands. This is no more acceptable in Algeria than in Brazil, than in China, than in Turkey, than in France, as well!

This is a universal unalienable right, to contest policies, to propose political projects, to demonstrate as unions. There is an increasingly universal aspiration to freedom and democracy that is expressed all over the world (...).

So, no to the repression (...)!

Today, it is the social war that exists and the oppression of a certain number of leaders, including Louisa Hanoune.

For the Paris departmental union, which I represent this evening, it is out of the question to let anything such thing go unchallenged: as soon as there is an attack on the right to demonstrate, on the right to express oneself, on the right to build political alternatives, you can count on us! International solidarity is not a vain word!

### **The message from Alexis Corbière, La France Insoumise MP**

"I knew Louisa Hanoune when I was a younger activist (...). She was, and remains, an engaged, courageous woman who has no business being before the military court.

Her condemnation is a serious attack on fundamental rights and an intolerable attack against democracy. It shows the weakness of a power rejected by its own people and which clings on by all possible means. And it proves, once again, that opposing can lead to being brought before the tribunal.

Throughout the world, political opponents are slandered, prosecuted, judged and condemned.

Fifteen years of prison: this is what the court reserves for a serious criminal offence. That of opposing, of criticising, of denouncing and presenting demands is not one."

▪ **Nantes:** More than a hundred people gathered in front of the Algerian consulate in Nantes, Thursday 26 September. This gathering was supported, beyond the political personalities that had signed the call, by the departmental unions CGT, CGT-FO FSU, Solidaires, by the political parties GDS, PG, POI and Ensemble!, as well as by the Human Rights League, Amnesty International and Free Thought.

Lyon: Nearly 150 people gathered near the Lyon consulate, 26 September, with the support of the Rhône federation of the Human Rights League (LDH), the Rhône federation of Free Thought, the Peace Movement, the Forum of Euro-Mediterranean Solidarity (Forsem), the Independent Workers' Party (POI 69), the Group of metropolitan reflection and action (GRAM), the Collective of Algerians of France (CAF), departmental union CGT of the Rhône, departmental union Force ouvrière (FO) of the Rhône, New Anti-capitalist Party (NPA 69), La France Insoumise Lyon 8<sup>th</sup> district, Europe Ecology the Greens (EELV 69), Association Tamurt, Association Jean-El Mouhoub-Amrouche, Ensemble! 69.

▪ **Saint-Etienne:** The gathering in front of the Algerian consulate in Saint-Etienne brought together over eighty people. Activists from the POI, Lutte ouvrière, unionists from Force ouvrière, CGT, FSU, and personalities from the Human Rights League, Free Thought, as well as La France Insoumise, were present. Activists from the Peace Movement excused themselves.

Bordeaux: Wednesday 25 September, beginning at 5:30 pm, a large gathering was held in front of the Algerian consulate in Bordeaux, under pouring rain, with tens of participants from the labour and democratic movements, young people, elected officials, CGT, FO and FSU unionists, activists from the POI, PG, Yellow Vests of Trélissac...

## **New positions taken at the international level**

**93 countries still participate in the campaign for the liberation of Louisa Hanoune and against her condemnation by the military tribunal of Blida to 15 years of hard prison.**

### **From Africa**

At the announcement of the condemnation of Louisa Hanoune to 15 years in prison, messages of protestation have come in:

From Burkina Faso, the general secretary of the CGT-B, from the president of the Democratic association of the Youth;

From Cap-Vert, the president of the Association of Women;

From Djibouti, the president of the National Fishing Federation;

From Gabon, a union official;

From Guinea (Conakry), the general secretary of the USTG, the general secretary of the UFSPE, from the leader of the COSATREG;  
From Guinea-Bissau, the leader of the COMAF;  
From Mauritania, the general secretary of the SNES;  
From Niger, the general secretary of the CGSL;  
From Senegal; the general secretary of the UDTS, the general secretary of the CSA, the general secretary of the CNTLS, the general secretary of the UFABWU;  
From Cameroon, the general secretary of the Union Confederation;  
From the Congo, the president of the UNTC, the leader of the Farmer Confederation.

### **From the Americas**

Brazil:

Around fifty people participated, 3 October, in a press conference organised at the headquarters of the PT parliamentary group in the state of São Paulo in the presence of PT and PCdoB MPs and different social and youth movements, etc.



United States:

Palmar Alvarez-Blanco, professor at Carleton College (Minnesota);  
Joel Weisberg, physics professor at Carleton College;  
Steven Torres, professor at the University of Nebraska.

Guadeloupe:

The LKP, l'UGTG, le Komité dlo Now Bastè, K-Dlo, Nou Vlé Bon Dlo, Doubout pou Dlo an nou, Kolètif Vyéou, Anka, ADIM, SPA, Mouvman Nonm, travayè é Pèyizan protested against the condemnation of Louisa Hanoune and demand her immediate release.

### **From Europe**

Germany:

The teachers' union GEW of Bade-Wurtemberg;  
The leadership of the Land of Hesse of the teachers' union (GEW);  
Anton Hofreiter, MP and leader of the parliamentary group of the Greens in the Bundestag, member of Ver.di;  
Katja Dörner, Greens MP in the Bundestag;  
Terry Reinke, Greens MP in the European Parliament, member of Ver.di;  
Dierk Hirschel, member of the SPD commission on fundamental values, Ver.di;  
Dietmar Bartsch, MP in the Bundestag and leader of the parliamentary group Die Linke, Ver.di;  
Jörg Cezanne, Die Linke MP in the Bundestag, Ver.di;  
Jürgen Bothner, Ver.di, in charge of the Land of Hesse.

The national congress of the federation Ver.di (services), one of the biggest federations of the DGB, adopted, by vote of its delegates, the following motion:

**Resolution by the Fifth Federal Congress of Ver.di**

Leipzig, 27 September 2019

The Fifth Federal Congress of Ver.di defends the world democratic movement and the broadest of union rights.

This is why Ver.di declares itself in solidarity with the Algerian people, who, since 22 February, have descended into the street every week, millions participating in mass demonstrations for the changing of the regime and for democracy.

Ver.di supports the fight of Algerian workers for the right to have independent unions, for the possibility to have free union and strike activity.

Ver.di expressly protests against the arrests and the political repression against the popular uprising and demands the immediate release:

- Of Louisa Hanoune, general secretary of the Algerian Workers' Party (PT);
- Of Lakhdar Bouregâa, 86-year-old hero of the Algerian war of independence and founding member of the Front of Socialist Forces (FFS);
- Of all the political prisoners in Algeria!

The Federal Congress of Ver.di addresses itself, in the name of its members and sections, with these demands, to the Algerian government and the Algerian embassy in Berlin."

Spain:

The Adelante (Podemos) group of the Andalusian Parliament;

The elected officials of the municipal council of Palleja (Catalonia).

France:

Olivier Faure, First Secretary of the Socialist Party.