

Calendar Contributors

Thanks to all the folks who contributed to the calendar: many people gave us suggestions, artwork, writing, publicity, money, technical aid and inspiration! This calendar was a collaborative effort between outside organisers and political prisoners Robert Seth Hayes, Herman Bell and David Gilbert. Although we outside organisers often weren't organised enough to get full input from these three, the initial project was suggested by Herman and has been shaped throughout the process by all of their ideas and analysis.

David Gilbert is a long-time anti-imperialist. He became active around the civil rights movement in 1960, and later organised against the Vietnam war. He spent 10 years in the underground resistance to imperialism working as an anti-racist ally of the Black Liberation Army. In 1981, David and others were captured in connection with an attempted expropriation (theft for political reasons) of a Brink's truck in Nyack, NY. David was sentenced to 75 years to life and is currently being held in Attica prison. He is an AIDS activist and an advocate for prisoners. He is currently working with Solidarity Publishers in Montreal to publish a compilation of his writings in book form.



Robert Seth Hayes was captured and convicted in New York City in 1973 under a host of charges attributed to his membership in the Black Liberation Army. He was arrested on September 17, 1973 and charged with murder of a NYC Transit Police Officer. Seth has never denied his membership in the Black Liberation Army - he has been very clear that he is a soldier in the people's army struggling for the liberation of his people. He received a sentence of 25 years to life. Seth is being held at Clinton Correctional Facility in Dannemora, NY. In 1999, Seth was diagnosed with diabetes. Since that time, he has been struggling with prison administrations to get decent care for this disease. See Medical Neglect page (centre fold) for more info.



Herman Bell is a Black Liberation Army (BLA) Political Prisoner. He joined the Black Panther Party and was involved with political community work until 1971 when he went underground because of relentless FBI and police attacks on the Party. Herman was captured in 1973 and railroaded, along with two co-defendants Albert Nuh Washington and Jalil Muntaqim, to prison on charges of killing two police officers. There is little evidence connecting Herman to the death of the two officers but much evidence pointing to the fact that Herman was targeted for his acts on behalf of Black liberation. He is serving a life sentence and is being held in the Clinton Correctional Facility in Dannemora, NY. He is a core group member of The Victory Gardens project, a collaboration between inner city and rural community groups to promote community self-determination using food production as an organising tool.



Your Money's Going To:

All proceeds from this calendar will be divided equally among the following three groups -

THE ALBERT NUH WASHINGTON FUND

The Albert Nuh Washington Fund was created to honour the memory and continue the work of revolutionary Black Panther/Black Liberation Army member Albert Nuh Washington. The fund was put in place to offer a concrete form of financial support for political prisoners and prisoners of war who get released to the streets. After decades in prison, many pps/pows have very little access to money and resources for the basic necessities of life such as rent, medical insurance, food and clothing. A board of directors manages the fund and makes the money available to political prisoners and prisoners of war through the Jericho Movement Chapter in New York City. (for more info on the Jericho Movement, go to the "Jericho" page at the back of the calendar). Donations to the fund are sought, with tax receipts available. To donate money or for more information:

The Jericho Movement, Attn: Albert Nuh Washington Fund, Jericho Medical Project, P.O. Box 650 New York, NY 10009

THE VOICE OF CERRO HUECO

The Voice of Cerro Hueco is a prisoners' organization formed in July, 1996 to draw attention to the plight of indigenous prisoners who have been illegally detained by the Chiapan authorities. The majority are imprisoned in Cerro Hueco, a grim high security prison in the state capital, Tuxtla Gutierrez. The prisoners have been accused of a range of crimes including kidnapping, theft of property, rebellion, rape and murder. In all of the cases there are serious flaws in the procedures employed by Mexican officials in the prisoners' detention and trial. There is strong evidence to show that the crimes with which they have been linked have been either fabricated or committed by third parties. In many cases key prosecution witnesses have been threatened or paid to make false testimony against them. All of the prisoners are associated with groups such as the FZLN and the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD) that are in opposition to the ruling party (PRI) in Chiapas.

THE MALCOLM X GRASSROOTS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

The Malcolm X Grassroots Movement is an organized expression of New Afrikans who are fighting for self-determination of the oppressed Black Nation inside the United States. The Malcolm X Grassroots Movement will heighten the national consciousness of New Afrikans through political action and programmatic political education. The Malcolm X Grassroots Movement will involve itself in day-to-day struggles of the New Afrikan masses linking issues of human rights with the question of self-determination. Moreover, the Malcolm X Grassroots Movement will build a national network of patriotic freedom fighters, particularly in the New Afrikan national territory (Black Belt South). Malcolm X Grassroots Movement in New York state has been instrumental in creating a powerful campaign for clemency for political prisoners in New York state. They have also been very involved in the day-to-day support - including a medical support program - for our incarcerated freedom fighters. Proceeds from the calendar will be used for the NY clemency campaign and the medical support program.



IN MEMORY OF...

This calendar is dedicated to Albert Nuh Washington, Merle Africa, Kuwasi Balagoon, and Teddy Jah Heath, four freedom fighters who died in prison after spending, cumulatively, almost 100 years inside. They died because the torture that is prison wears down the body, even if it could not break their spirits and determination to struggle for a better world. They died because of the medical neglect that all prisoners face: where Merle could be declared in good health one day, and the next day, be dead; where Nuh could suffer severe back pains for a year and a half and believe the doctor's diagnoses that it was a pinched nerve, only to find out later that it was a cancerous tumour that would take his life within four months. We can honour their memories by listening to the words that they left behind, and by taking inspiration from their acts of bravery and kindness. We can honour their lives by never forgetting how they lived, nor how they died. We can honour their spirits by carrying on their work.



Albert Nuh Washington

"What can i say to you, Nuh? Words are inadequate to express my admiration and respect. During all these years, you have given selflessly, every bit of your time, your energy, your intelligence, and your spirit to the struggle to liberate our people. You have devoted your life to ending the oppression of African people not only in the United States, but also around the world. You have fought for the freedom of all oppressed people, no matter where they are suffering on this planet. And you have also fought to support, teach and to give spiritual guidance to those trapped within the prison system. What can i say to you, Nuh? It is impossible to express how much you mean to so many people. It is not enough to speak of your kindness. It is not enough to speak of your gentle strength. You have given so much to our struggle. The few material goods that you possessed in this world, you have shared with generous warmth. You have taught many people, and touched many more. You have served as a role model and an example for many young people, both inside the prisons and out on the streets. The U.S. government has made every effort to humiliate you, yet you have remained the embodiment of human dignity. The government has made every effort to demonize you, yet you have evolved as a respected moral and religious leader."

from a tribute by Assata Shakur, former BLA member living in exile in Cuba

"For almost 21 years, this beautiful courageous, principled soldier of the army of life, Merle Africa, endured the small minded, petty, political persecution in unjust incarceration in the hell holes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

On August 8, 1978, the City, the State and the Federal Government conspired to liquidate Merle and all other MOVE members in their West-Philly house. Today it appears they have finally accomplished this task. The strong, committed, resolute minister and disciple of John Africa suddenly, inexplicably died this morning.

Merle should have been home with their babies, well over twenty years ago. But she and the remaining 8 MOVE political prisoners remained entombed in state prisons, simply for the crime of "being MOVE members."

Let our loss spark a fire that fuels the engine of freedom for all of the remaining MOVE political prisoners. Let our hearts, spirits, voices and hands demand that they be freed from this unjust draconian political persecution.

Let us truly work to free all MOVE political prisoners right now.

Long live the spirit of Merle Africa."



Merle "China" Africa

by Mumia Abu-Jamal, Political Prisoner on Death Row

Kuwasi Balagoon



"Kuwasi Balagoon was a revolutionary, a rebel, a poet and he was faithful to his calling. Once he stepped upon the revolutionary path, he remained true to the struggle for the rest of his life, fighting the good fight, staying in shape, writing poetry, and helping fallen comrades at a moment's notice, never stopping to count the cost.

He was a natural rebel, couldn't stand conformity or authority, especially an illegitimate one. And he had the heart of a gun fighter, which he was - using all his tools in the service of Black people all his adult life.

If you ever read or heard his poem, 'I'm A Wild Man,' you knew him, because it described him to a T - and he was wild. He knew it, we knew it, and we loved him for it, because it was his nature...And the nature of the times, in the late '60s, when Black folk needed wild men; and still do today.

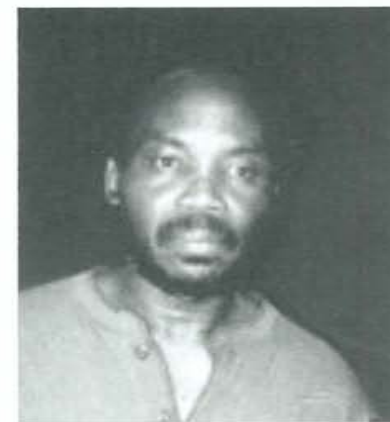
But now Kuwasi's gone, and the beat goes on, and we who knew and loved him can only eulogize him - and constantly scan the horizon wondering how long, how long will it be, before another giant such as he comes along again."

by Sundiata Acoli, BLA Political Prisoner 16/12/86

"Teddy Jah Heath died on January 21, 2001 in prison, after spending 27 years and being denied parole twice. A strong, steadfast brother who was a friend and comrade to all who knew him. A quiet unpretentious warrior. Teddy Jah Heath... i don't even have to close my eyes to see his quiet intensity, his humble demeanor, his caring heart, his brilliant intelligence. For me personally, what i most treasured about the time with Jah was the opportunity to discuss world events and developments with someone with such a keen interest and such a sharp, analytical mind. It's hard to accept that someone who was such a vital life force and such an inspiring example for me and many others is now gone, physically, but i know a lot of what he gave us lives on."

by David Gilbert, white anti-imperialist Political Prisoner 2/3/01

Teddy "Jah" Heath



IN HONOUR OF WARREN WELLS

"On June 29, 2001 Warren Wells died after having a "minor" surgery. He was imprisoned the past 17 years. After the surgery he went into cardiac arrest. Warren Wells was Sergeant of Arms of The Black Panther Party. He was there in the heat of the war the U.S. government fought against these young Panthers. Warren Wells was a soldier and deserves the highest of respect and honor. Warren Wells was one of the strongest, fearless and committed brothers I have ever known."

by Margeret Wells

...OUR FREEDOM FIGHTERS

People's Victories!

Over the years, many political prisoners have left prison to rejoin their friends and families on the outside. In some cases, prisoners were released because of the ingenious work of their legal counsel or because their sentences had simply expired. A few have been liberated from prison because of the bravery of their comrades and are now living in exile. More often, it has been because of strong national and international movements that have demanded their release and have refused to stop struggling until these freedom fighters are no longer behind bars! Below are some freedom fighters who have made it out of prisons in the U.S. and Canada.

	William Jones	Jihad Abdul Mumit	
	"Wolverine" Ignace	Guillermo Morales	
		Linda Evans	
		Adolfo Matos	
		Lorenzo Kom'boa Ervin	
		Alejandrina Torres	
	Laura Whitehorn	bo (rita d. brown)	
		Edwin Cortes	
		Dhoruba Bin-Wahad	
		James "OJ" Pitawanakwat	
	Assata Shakur	Ricardo Jimenez	
		Geronimo ji-Jaga Pratt	
		Ed Mead	
		Safiya Bukhari	
		Nehanda Abiodun	
	Alberto Rodriguez	Luis Rosa	
		Elisam Escobar	
		Kazi Toure	
	Alicia and Ida Luz Rodriguez	Susan Rosenberg	

*a campaign succeeded in forcing the U.S. to return Baraldini to Italy to finish her term in an Italian jail. She is now under house arrest. For more info: www.justice-for-silvia.org/silvia.html

DEATH ROW PRISONERS

Mumia Abu-Jamal



"America is home to roughly 5% of the world's population. It is also the place where about 25% of all the world's prisoners are engaged. I call it the 'prison house of nations.' Hidden in this world are moments of brutality, of loneliness, of alienation, and pervasive stupidity. This world is the true face of American democracy. Hidden torture chambers designed to demolish the mind and unhinge the spirit...Prisons are places of unfreedom and the aura of terror that dwells in such places reaches into national consciousness and eventually into everyday life. There are certain neighborhoods in America that may be likened to minimum-security prisons for the poor, where they live under the state's ever present and unblinking gaze, where truly one's poverty is their crime."

--Mumia Abu-Jamal speaking for the Occidental College Baccalaureate graduation ceremony, May 20, 2001.

"They don't just want my death, they want my silence."

Mumia Abu-Jamal is an African-American journalist who was known as "the voice of the voiceless" during the years of the infamous racist Philadelphia mayor, Frank Rizzo. Mumia exposed police and prosecutorial wrongdoing in the police attack on MOVE and the subsequent prosecution of MOVE members. He was a founding member of the Black Panther Party in Philadelphia and the BPP Minister of Information. His

political activities caused the FBI to maintain surveillance of him since he was 16 years of age. Convicted of first degree murder for the shooting and killing of a white police officer on Dec. 9, 1981, Abu-Jamal was sentenced to death after a thoroughly rigged trial. The politics behind the frame-up were made clear when the prosecutor argued for the death penalty by reading revolutionary quotations from an interview with Mumia from ten years earlier - the message was clearly: this is a dangerous Black revolutionary. Mumia has been on death row in Pennsylvania for 19 years, locked alone in a cell 23 hours a day, and denied contact visits with his family. Mumia's situation is critical! All who support political prisoners and fight for freedom should renew our commitment to securing his release, keeping updated on his case, mobilising and doing all that we can to support him. For updates see: <www.mumia.org> and <www.freemumia.org>

of prisoners on death row in 2001:
3711
of prisoners on death row in 1976:
420
of executions since 1976
725

% of population that are
people of color: 28.1
% of death row inmates that are
people of color: 54
% of those executed* that are
people of color: 44

*since 1976



ZOLO AGONA AZANIA

Azania is a New Afrikan political prisoner who is awaiting execution in Indiana. Arrested in 1981, he was actively involved in the movement for self-determination of New Afrikan people. His belief in the liberation and independence of Black people in the U.S.A. directly influenced the way the police, prosecution and courts denied him a fair trial and fanned the flames of racism to obtain the death penalty.

His trial was fraught with injustice: there was witness coercion, destruction of evidence, and 70% of potential Black jurors at the time of his retrial were absent, supposedly due to a computer error. He is a talented artist and writer.

"I firmly support any cause that works in earnest with poor people regardless of race or religion, in their struggle against hunger, disease, exploitation and poverty. We need economic self-reliance, local community control and development free of corruption." - Zolo Agona Azania

WE MUST STOP THESE EXECUTIONS!

6 political prisoners from la Voz de Cerro Hueco initiated a hunger strike in July 2001 in spite of property damage, threats and physical assault by prison authorities. This action was taken by prisoners in Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas and Tabasco in demand of the unconditional liberation of the remaining 9 Zapatista prisoners as well as the fulfilment of the San Andres Accords and complete military withdrawal from Chiapas.

ZAPATISTA POLITICAL PRISONERS

"Many of us should be given an absolute release, with dignity and unconditionally. We wish to be clear, at no point will we be willing to sign anything! Nor even less, to negotiate... We are also demanding unconditional and immediate and dignified liberty for all Mexican men and women." - 07/01 statement from hungerstrikers

FREE ALVERO LUNA HERNANDEZ

Alvaro is a Chicano-Mexicano Prisoner of War born of the anti-colonial, anti-imperialist struggles of the Chicano movement of the 1960's and 1970's. He was the director of the National Movement of La Raza and a Barrio leader. Alvaro fights for the liberation of his militarily annexed Mexicano Homeland (present day South West U.S.A./Texas) and for socialism. Alvaro was sentenced in June '97 to 50 years for defending himself against police terror. Trial evidence clearly showed Alvaro was a victim of "witch hunts" and a police-orchestrated conspiracy to frame or eliminate him. He was charged with two counts of aggravated assault - one count for disarming the sheriff and one count for a wound suffered by Sgt. Curtis Hines from a ricocheting police bullet.



Criminalisation of Resistance in Mexico

From April 1999 to February 2000, students at the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) held a general strike against a tuition increase, privatisation and the undermining of public education and social services as well as for administrative reform of the university. The strike completely shut down the institution of 270 000 students. After 9 months of student occupation, military police eventually took over the campus and many strikers were arrested.



During the strike, students stood in solidarity with the Zapatistas and political prisoner Erika Zamora, a 19 year old Mexican university student who was falsely accused of being tied to the guerilla group ERPI. She has been in prison since June 1998. Before her arrest, Erika was a literacy teacher in the state of Guerrero.

"The government's purpose is to imprison, kill and disappear those who are not willing to keep tolerating more injustice and inequality. It seems that in Mexico, it is a crime to care about starting productive programs to end illiteracy in marginalized areas that are independent from official institutions. You could even lose your life."

-E. Zamora

One of those arrested during the strike was Jose Roberto Espinosa Rojas (a.k.a. El Rocco). Rocco, who was kidnapped from the University by the PRD government on Dec. 29th, 1999, was charged with provoking a riot during a demonstration in Mexico City. The demo was in support of Mumia Abu-Jamal and the anti-globalisation protests in Seattle, WA. Rocco recently received a 7 year sentence, with other charges pending.



Today we close the university so tomorrow it will be open to everyone

January

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
December 2001 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31		1 1959 - Cuban revolution victorious 1994 - Zapatista (EZLN) uprising begins in Chiapas, Mexico	2	3	4	5
6 1 Last Quarter 1970 - The final house in Africville, NS, the oldest Black community in Canada, is bulldozed after the entire community is displaced and destroyed 3 Kings Day	7	8 1912 - South Africa: ANC founded 1974 - Trial of American Indian Movement leadership begins	9	10	11 1975 - CIA murders Puerto Rican Independence activists Eddie Ramos, Chavonier and a 6 year old child and injures 10 civilians	12 1934 - Founding of Puerto Rican Workers' Association
13 2 New Moon 1970 - California: W.L. Nolen, C. Edwards and J. Miller murdered by Soledad prison guards	14	15 1983 - BPP member Lorenzo Kom'boa Ervin released from prison after an international campaign wins his freedom Martin Luther King Jr. Day	16 1991 - U.S., Canada, and other U.N. forces attack Iraq	17 1969 - New York: Panthers Bunchy Carter and John Huggins murdered	18	19
20 1983 - Arrest of 2 women and 3 men charged with offenses related to actions claimed by "Direct Action" and "Wimmin's Fire Brigade" 2000 - Final settlement reached in civil suit against state of NY for the torture of prisoners after the Attica prison massacre 2001 - Linda Evans and Susan Rosenberg released	21 3 First Quarter	22 1980 - California: Bob Garcia sentenced for aiding Leonard Peltier's attempted escape from prison	23	24	25	26
27	28 4 Full Moon	29 1993 - Connecticut: Puerto Rican activist Luis Colon Osorio sentenced in Federal Court in Bridgeport	30 1933 - Nazis shut down fledgling gay press in Germany as part of widespread persecution	31		



From the Black Studies Centre, Montreal, Quebec

Slavery officially existed in Canada from 1628 to 1834. Many know of the existence of the underground railroad as a passageway for slaves from the U.S. escaping to Canada. Fewer realise that the railroad was first established by slaves in Canada who were trying to escape to the northern U.S. states. Marie-Joseph Angelique, above, was held in slavery by a wealthy Montreal merchant. She carried out one of the most dramatic acts of resistance on April 17, 1734: after learning she was going to be sold, Marie-Joseph set fire to her owner's house in order to cover her escape. The fire engulfed and destroyed 46 buildings including the Hôtel-Dieu. (info. from the work of Dorothy Williams, Black historian in Montreal)

Canada: Slavery, Internment, Martial Law

In 1942 - during World War II - 22 000 Japanese Canadians were forcibly removed from their homes in Vancouver and placed in camps in the interior of B.C. where they performed forced labour. The reason given for their evacuation was the racist assumption that their Japanese ancestry meant they "could" be aiding Japan in the war effort. From as early as 1941, all Japanese Canadians were forced to carry identification cards (pictured right). Families were split up and property was confiscated and sold. Those who resisted the injustice were placed in internment camps as prisoners of war. By the end of WWII, 758 were so imprisoned. Threatened with the separation of their families, in May of 1942, a group of 103 Japanese Canadians refused to leave Vancouver until they were given information on the whereabouts of their family members. They were quickly interned without a trial, but the outcry from the Japanese-Canadian community forced the government to change its policies on separating families. At the end of the war, many of these Canadians were deported to Japan.



FLQ outlawed under War Measures Act

234 ARRESTED RAIDS GO ON

By KUSLEV MERRY and GARY RALPH
Toronto Staff Reporters

The Front de Libération du Québec was an armed Québécois movement struggling for a socialist society and national self-determination for the Québécois. In October of 1970, after two FLQ kidnappings, the Canadian government declared martial law. Hundreds of people were arbitrarily arrested and detained in Québec, and many homes were raided and searched.

February

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
January S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	March S M T W T F S 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31				1	2
3	4 Last Quarter	5	6 1976 - Canada: Leonard Peltier captured by police 2000 - After 9 months, Mexican army goes in to end the student strike at UNAM (the biggest university in the Americas)	7 1997 - California: after 19 years in prison for a murder she did not commit, Native American Norma Jean Croy is released!	8	9
10	11	12 New Moon Chinese New Year	13	14 1990 - North Carolina: Eddie Hatcher receives 18-year sentence for the take-over of the offices of <i>The Robesonian</i> newspaper	15	16 1996 - San Andres accords signed between the Mexican government and the Zapatistas
17	18	19 1942 - 120 000 Japanese-Americans abducted and sent to internment camps	20 First Quarter	21 1965 - New York: Malcolm X murdered Waqfatul - Arafat	22	23 Eid-al-Adha
24 1976 - South Dakota: the body of American Indian Movement activist Anna Mae Aquash found	25	26 Chinese Lantern Festival	27 Full Moon 1973 - Oglala Sioux and American Indian Movement seize the town of Wounded Knee	28		

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES. 2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE. 3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALISTS OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES. 4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS. 5. WE WANT THE ABOLITION OF THE EXISTING SYSTEM OF THIS COUNTRY. 6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE. 7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES. 8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION AND ALL VIOLENCE. 9. WE WANT ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY AND ALL CITY PRISONS AND JAILS TO BE TRIED BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY. 10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

The Black Panther Party: Defend the Chetto



“By organizing and implementing the desires of the masses, the BPP organized community programs ranging from free breakfast for children, to free health clinics, to rent strikes resulting in tenant ownership of their buildings, to Liberation School for grade-schoolers, to free clothing drives, to campaigns for community control of schools, community control over police, and campaigns to stop drugs, crime, and police murder and brutality in the various Black colonies across America. For these reasons, and others, the influence of the BPP spread far beyond its actual membership. Not only did the BPP programs teach self-reliance, but years later the government established similar programs such as free school lunch, expanded medicare and daycare facilities, and liberalized court procedures for tenant takeovers of poorly maintained housing, partly if not primarily in order to snuff out the memory of previous similar BPP programs and the principle of self-reliance.”



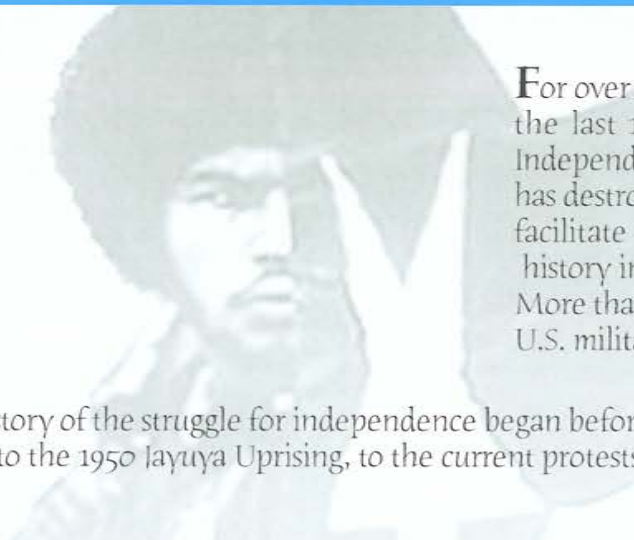
BY SUNDIATA ACOLI, former BPP member and current Political Prisoner

The Black Panther Party (BPP) was started in Oakland, California in 1966 by Huey Newton & Bobby Seale as response to the death of Malcolm X and the living conditions within the Black ghettos of the United States. At its peak, the BPP had chapters in every major American city, a nationally distributed newspaper and a breakfast programme that fed more Black children each day than the American government. It was so successful in promoting self-reliance within the Black community that the U.S. government considered the BPP its number 1 threat to internal security. The F.B.I. set out to destroy the party systematically, with an operation called COINTELPRO. Planting drugs, employing infiltrators, divide and conquer tactics, as well as murder and imprisonment of those at the forefront of organising the Black Panther Party, the U.S. government had more or less succeeded in its mission by the early seventies. Many members of the Panthers were forced underground, others moved on to different organisations. The BPP remains one of the most influential organisations of the last century. Many former Black Panther Party members, victims of COINTELPRO, remain in prison to this day.

March

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
February S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	April S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30				1 1993 - Leslie Feinberg's "Stone Butch Blues" published 1954 - Puerto Rican Nationalists attack U.S. congress	2
3 International Sex Workers' Rights Day	4	5 1973 - California: Cinque Mtume escapes Soledad Prison	6 ● Last Quarter 1970 - New York: 3 members of the Weather Underground die in an accidental explosion	7	8 1908 - International Women's Day established 1971- FBI office raided, Counter Intelligence Program known as COINTELPRO exposed.	9
10 1913 - Death of Harriet Tubman 1976 - Washington: George Jackson Brigade member John Sherman is liberated	11	12 1976 - Washington: George Jackson Brigade member Mark Cook captured	13	14 ● New Moon	15 1974 - New Jersey: BLA member Sundiata Acoli sentenced to life + 30 years International Day Against Police Brutality	16 1st Muharram
17 1992 - Escaped Puerto Rican political prisoner Luis Colon Osorio is recaptured	18 1936 - Nationalisation of oil in Mexico	19	20 Vernal Equinox	21	22 ● First Quarter 1990 - Dhoruba Bin Wahad, ex-Black Panther Party member, released from prison	23
24	25 1977 - Assata Shakur found guilty of murder and sentenced to life + 33 years in prison Day of Ashurah	26 2002 - Tear Down the Walls Conference in Havana, Cuba (March 26-March 30)	27 1998 - Jericho March on the White House in support of U.S. Political Prisoners	28 ○ Full Moon 1959 - National Railway workers strike in Mexico Passover begins	29	30

THE PUERTO RICAN STRUGGLE AGAINST COLONIALISM



For over 500 years, Puerto Rico has been a colony, first of Spain, then of the United States. During the last 103 years, since Puerto Rico was illegally handed over to the U.S., Puerto Rican Independentistas have been fighting for the independence of their homeland. Yankee Imperialism has destroyed the Puerto Rican economy, imposed American citizenship on Puerto Rican people to facilitate drafting its men to fight in U.S. wars, imposed the teaching of English and American history in the school system, sterilized Puerto Rican women, and polluted the air, land, and water. More than 20 military bases have been installed on the island and on Vieques where to this day, the U.S. military continues to drop its bombs.

The history of the struggle for independence began before Puerto Rico became a colony of the U.S., and continues today. From the Ponce Massacre in 1937, to the 1950 Jayuya Uprising, to the current protests and arrests on Vieques, Puerto Ricans remain strong in their struggle for self-determination.

In 1954, the Puerto Rican struggle for independence gained national headlines in the U.S. when nationalists, led by Lolita Lebron, opened fire on the ceiling and floor on the U.S. House of Representatives, shouting "Free Puerto Rico." They became known as the Puerto Rican 4, and spent 25 years in prison as Political Prisoners until they were pardoned in 1979. In 1980, 11 people accused of being members of the Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN) were arrested and given sentences from 35-90 years for acting or conspiring to act in favor of independence of Puerto Rico. These 11 immediately declared themselves Prisoners of War, as combatants in the struggle to liberate their homeland. Four years later, 14 people were arrested and charged by the FBI as members of the clandestine organization "Los Macheteros". They received sentences ranging from 5 to 55 years.

The majority of these Independentistas received sentences 19 times longer than the average sentence given at that time, despite the fact that none of them had a prior criminal record when arrested. Furthermore, throughout their sentences, they have been subjected to cruel, inhumane, and degrading prison conditions, shuffled between maximum security prisons, sexually assaulted, denied medical care, or been buried in solitary confinement or underground prisons designed to destroy them physically, psychologically, and politically.

For information about the 5 Puerto Rican political prisoners still inside, see "The Independentistas" page at the back of the calendar.



The Puerto Rican 4, in 1954-Irving Flores, Rafael Cancel Miranda, Lolita Lebron, and Andres Figueroa Cordero.

April

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																	
	1 April Fools' Day	2	3	4 Last Quarter 1968 - Martin Luther King murdered 1980 - 11 FALN members captured in Chicago Passover ends	5	6																																																	
7 1968 - BPP member Bobby Hutton murdered by police	8	9 1943 - Warsaw ghetto uprising	10 1919 - Mexican revolutionary Zapata assassinated	11	12 New Moon 1988 - Japanese American anti-imperialist Yu Kikumura captured	13																																																	
14	15	16	17	18 1977 - Leonard Peltier found guilty of killing 2 FBI agents	19 1981 - Sekou Odinga is sentenced to life imprisonment in connection with the Brinks robbery 2001 - Quebec City: militant anti-globalisation protesters succeed in delaying the opening of the Summit of Americas	20 First Quarter 1999 - The general students' strike starts in the UNAM (University in Mexico City) Holocaust Memorial Day																																																	
21	22 Earth Day	23	24	25 Secretaries' Day	26	27 Full Moon																																																	
28 2000 - Albert Nuh Washington dies of cancer in prison	29	30 Children's Day (Mexico)				March <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>31</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	S	M	T	W	T	F	S						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S																																																	
					1	2																																																	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9																																																	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16																																																	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23																																																	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30																																																	
31																																																							
						May <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>31</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	S	M	T	W	T	F	S						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S																																																	
					1	2																																																	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9																																																	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16																																																	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23																																																	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30																																																	
31																																																							

WHITE ANTI-IMPERIALIST PRISONERS: WORKING IN SOLIDARITY WITH LIBERATION STRUGGLES OF PEOPLE OF COLOUR WITHIN AND BEYOND THE UNITED STATES

The United Freedom Front was a clandestine revolutionary group that claimed responsibility for the bombings



T. Manning R. Levasseur Y. Laaman

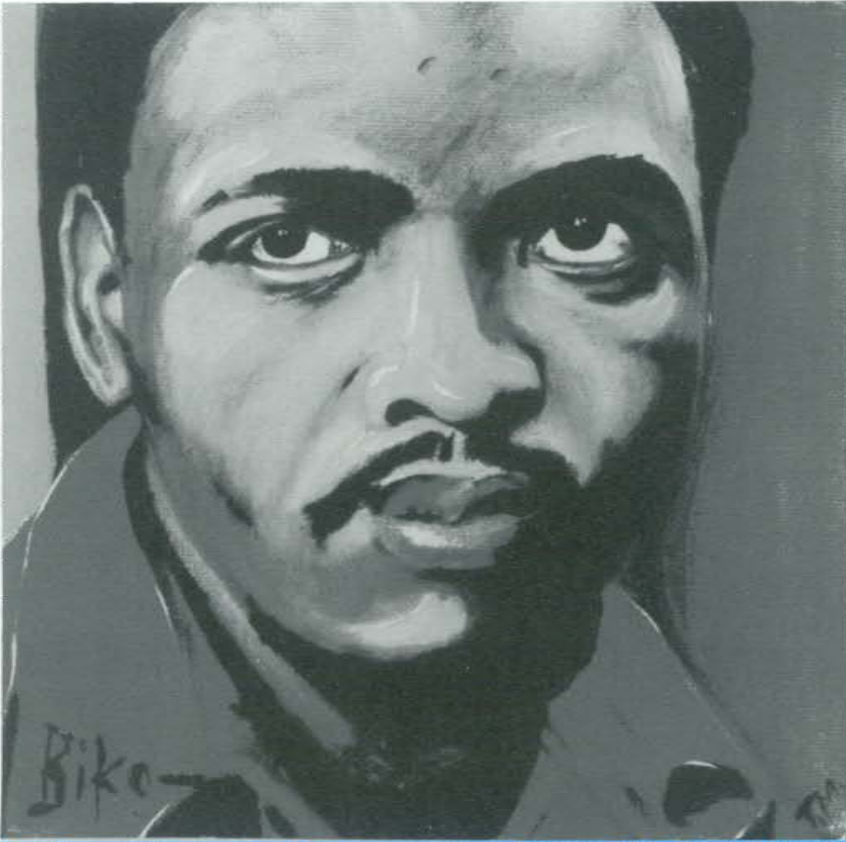
of corporations supporting the fascist Apartheid regime in South Africa, major arms developers for the illegal U.S. war

in Central America and U.S. military installations. During the 1980's, Jaan Laaman, Richard Williams, Barbara Curzi-Laaman, Carol Manning, Tom Manning, Pat Gros-Levasseur, and Ray Luc Levasseur made up the group known at the Ohio 7. They were a group of white working class people who worked above-ground and under-ground to organise unions, to work against poverty, to fight against the Ku Klux Klan, and to support both the New Afrikan and Puerto Rican Independence Movements. Pat Gros-Levasseur, Carol Manning and Barbara Curzi-Laaman are no longer in prison.

David Gilbert is a long-time anti-racist activist who began organising in 1960, in support of the civil rights movement. For more information on David and his case, check out the 1st page of the calendar.



David Gilbert



This painting by Tom Manning portrays Steven Biko, South African freedom fighter murdered by police.



Marilyn Buck

Marilyn Buck began doing anti-imperialist work in the sixties, supporting struggles for national liberation, women's liberation and social/economic justice. Because of her commitment these struggles, she was targeted by the F.B.I., who accused her in 1973 of being a member of the Black Liberation Army. She was sent to prison for 10 years for buying two boxes of handgun ammunition. After four years in prison she was released on a furlough and didn't return. In 1979, she became a suspect in the escape of BLA prisoner Assata Shakur, and managed to remain underground until 1985, when she was arrested along with BLA prisoner Dr. Mutulu Shakur, found guilty of participating in the escape of Assata Shakur among other things, and sentenced to a total of 80 years in prison.



Larry Giddings Bill Dunne

GREETINGS TO THE SISTAS AND
BROTHAS WITH A SPECIAL NOTE
TO WHITE YOUTH RAP LOVERS

hip hop rippin rap
voices scream loud
to stay alive in a shooting gallery
where Black life is so strong
that blue jacket thugs rush
to snap brass jacket slugs into
hearts of the generations

white youth love rap
the look of African exile culture
fightin' to present
hold on to life
young white kids like to act Black
hang Black leisure Black
but don't have to be Black
jacked up in prison camps
slapped back by guardians of hatred
white can go home
go anywhere at all, for free

love for Black for Tupac
and the hip hop nation
isn't about appropriatin'
that's fakin'
why not reciprocate
stand up to white racist haters
put your feet in the street
stop cops & politicians from slammin'
sistas & brothas into prison cells
refuse to participate in the masterplan
of genocide & extinction
rap for justice & liberation

POEM BY MARILYN BUCK

Anti-Authoritarian prisoners
Bill Dunne and Larry Giddings
have been in prison since 1979
for participating in the libera-
tion of a comrade from jail, as
well as expropriations.

May

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
April S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	June S M T W T F S 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30		1 1886 - International Workers' Day (May Day) founded.	2 1973 - BLA member Zayd Shakur killed by police, Assata Shakur captured.	3	4 1970 - Four students murdered by National Guard at Kent State University (protesting Nixon's U.S. invasion of Cambodia). 1973 - BLA member Sundiata Acoli captured. ● Last Quarter
5 Cinco de Mayo - Mexico defeats French Imperialists John Brown's birthday	6	7	8	9	10	11
12 ● New Moon Mothers' Day	13 1971 - Panther 21 acquitted 1985 - Philadelphia police drop bomb on MOVE home, killing 11 people	14	15 1970 - Mississippi: two Black college students killed and 12 wounded when police open fire on unarmed protesters at Jackson college.	16	17 1954 - U.S. Supreme Court declares school segregation illegal	18 1981 - First mention of AIDS appears in the newspaper "New York Native"
19 ● First Quarter 1890 - Ho Chi Minh's birthday 1925 - Malcolm X's birthday 1984 - New Afrikan people's Organisation founded	20 1996 - Abdul Haqq released from prison	21	22	23	24 2001 - Eddie Hatcher sentenced to life without parole (see October for more info)	25 1822 - Denmark Vesey slave revolt plans uncovered Milad-un-Nabi (12th Rabi-al-Awwal)
26 ○ Full Moon	27	28	29	30	31 1982 - Canada: BC Hydro sub-station bombing on Vancouver Island, claimed by Direct Action (\$4.5 million damage)	

The MOVE Family

MOVE'S work is to stop industry from poisoning the air, the water, the soil, and to put an end to the enslavement of life—people, animals, ANY FORM OF LIFE.



"On August 8, 1978, hundreds of Philadelphia cops, came out to the MOVE house with a bulldozer, crane and automatic weapons to arrest us on a bench warrant for a civil house code violation. When we justifiably refused to come out of our house, seeing all the weaponry and machines, firemen with deluge fire hoses, and feeling threatened, firemen started spraying water into the windows of the house, and the cops started shooting in on us. They ended up shooting their own cops and firemen, charged us with murder, and sentencing all 9 MOVE people to 30-100 years in prison.



Nine MOVE people convicted of shooting one cop, who was shot with one bullet, with one gun. The cop was standing up, facing MOVE's property, we were below ground level. The first report made by police commissioner O'Neil was that the cop was shot in the back of the neck and that the bullet travelled downward -- making it impossible for MOVE to have shot him.

Of course, reports have been changed since then to fit the cops' story and to convict MOVE. The MOVE 9 is innocent because we are committed to exposing and confronting this corrupt system. For being loyal to John Africa's teaching. To quote John Africa 'WHEN AN INNOCENT PERSON IS SENT TO PRISON LIKE GUILTY, THE PRINCIPLE OF INNOCENCE IS UNDER ATTACK, AND THE INNOCENCE OF ALL THE INNOCENT IS ASSAULTED, WHEN INNOCENCE IS JAILED IT AIN'T JUST JOHN BROWN THAT IS JAILED, FREEDOM IS JAILED BECAUSE FREEDOM DOES NOT STOP WITH JOHN BROWN NO MORE THAN INNOCENCE STOPS WITH JOHN BROWN'S MOTHER.'

**Long Live John Africa!
On the Move**

Debbie Simms Africa

Clockwise from top left: Debbie Africa, Edward Africa, Janet Africa, Merle Africa, Charles Africa, William Africa, Mumia Abu-Jamal, Janine Africa, Michael Africa, Delbert Africa. middle: John Africa.

June

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
May S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	July S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31					1 1995 - Mumia Abu-Jamal's death warrant signed by PA governor Tom Ridge
2	3 ☾ Last Quarter	4 1989 - AIDS activists take over International AIDS Conference in Montreal	5 1971 - Dhoruba Bin Wahad captured	6	7 1996 - Massacre in Charco, Guerrero 1998 - Enka Zamora, community organiser in Mexico arrested and accused of belonging to the ERPI	8
9	10 ☀ New Moon 1971 - Mexico City: Thousands killed in The March of Tianmen 1997 - Geronimo ji Jaga Pratt is released after 27 years in prison	11	12	13 1983 - Toronto: "Bulldozer" anti-prison/prison abolition journal raided by police using a search warrant listing offenses: listed including seditious libel and sabotage of Litton Systems	14 Chinese Boat Festival/ Double Fifth	15
16 Fathers' Day	17	18 ☾ First Quarter	19 1865 - Black Independence Day (Juneteenth) - the day the news of the Emancipation Proclamation reached slaves in America	20	21 1967 - Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) captured Summer Solstice	22
23	24 ☀ Full Moon 1541 - Indigenous rebellion in the west of Mexico, "the war of Mixton"	25	26	27 1969 - NY: Stonewall - led by queers of colour, drag kings and queens and working class lesbians and gays resist a police raid and fight back	28 1995 - Massacre in Aguas Blancas, Guerrero 1996 - The public appearance of ERPI in Aguas Blancas, Guerrero	29
30						

Our comrades in prison face the severe crisis in proper medical care that affects most prisoners the world over. Prisoners in the U.S., Canada and Mexico are subject daily to widespread medical neglect that may range anywhere from improper diets and inadequate medical care to incorrect medical diagnosis and even botched surgeries. The deaths of BLA POWs Albert Nuh Washington and Teddy Jah Heath - who both died of cancers that were only diagnosed weeks before their deaths - not to mention the suspicious circumstances around the deaths of Merle Africa and Warren Wells are horrible reminders of the deadliest results of this crisis. Many of our political prisoners have long-term health problems that require immediate and ongoing action. A large majority of the medical conditions affecting all prisoners are not being taken seriously or acted upon by prison officials. This medical neglect is used as a further punishment for PPs/POWs. In the United States, many of the political prisoners have been locked down for so long that they are becoming elders with medical problems that come with age as well as neglect. Some of the political prisoners whose medical situations warrant immediate action follow:

medical care crisis behind bars



TOM MANNING

Due to beatings by police and prison guards, anti-imperialist prisoner Tom Manning sustained injuries to his hip, shoulders and knee. It took many years and much public pressure to get his injuries cared for: "I was unable to get any medical attention for these injuries until recently. Since coming here (Medical Center in Springfield, Maryland) I've had a total hip replacement, left side, during which they made my left leg one inch too long which now requires me to wear a built up shoe on my right side to even me up. Now I am an inch taller. But that stretching has caused lots of muscle spasms in the hip area."

we can't let this go on!

ROBERT SETH HAYES

Robert Seth Hayes is a diabetic with Hepatitis C who has not been receiving adequate medical attention. There has been inadequate monitoring of his blood insulin levels and he has not been receiving a proper diet. Seth has experienced nerve damage due to lack of medical care. Long-term effects of improperly regulated diabetes can include amputation, blindness or even death. Seth states: "From the Hep. C, I now have sciatic nerve problems. Three weeks ago I began having problems with my left foot, heel, calf and thigh...This is a constant companion and is frightening to a hepatitis C - diabetes patient."



MOHAMAN GEUKA KOTI

Mohaman Geuka Koti is a 72 year old Black political prisoner who has been incarcerated in New York state since 1980. He is serving a 25 year to life sentence. He states: "For the last 3 weeks I have been sick with myasthenia gravis muscular. Was at St. Agnes Medical Hospital. My eyes are giving me some trouble and now the prostrate is acting up... I went to the bathroom 21 times in two hours. I have been very weak. I will be seeing the urologist... this week at an outside hospital, White Medical. At times I cannot see anything out of my right eye and it is not the Myasthenia gravis so I have to take some tests. New medications: immuran 2x a day and predisone 100mg a day for 330 days, then bring it down 100 mg every other day. Need your help."

You can help! Keep updated on prisoners' medical situations, write letters of support where needed, raise money for prison medical support projects. For updated info: <www.prisonactivist.org>, <www.thejerichomovement.com>, <www.mxqgm.com>



The Angola 3, of whom two remain in prison - Albert Woodfox and Herman Wallace - have been held in solitary confinement longer than almost any other prisoners in U.S. history: 28 continuous years. The Angola 3 were clearly placed in isolation in 1972 because they dared to take a stand for human rights at Angola, at a time when the prison was still racially segregated. To ensure that their organising skills would never again threaten the smooth operation of Louisiana's slave plantation-turned-prison, Angola's all-white officials convicted them on trumped-up charges, sentenced them to life without parole, and locked them up in permanent solitary confinement.

control unit torture

OJORE LUTALO has been in a control unit for 16 years

"We were born with blood in our eyes...It is because of this blood that i have been held in a sensory deprivation cage in the infamous Managment Control Unit at New Jersey State Prison...The people in power understand clearly that this blood in my eye represents a lifetime commitment for revolutionary change."

must be stopped!



The term "control unit" was first coined at United States Penitentiary (USP) at Marion, Illinois in 1972 and has come to designate a prison or part of a prison that operates under a "super-maximum security" regime. Control unit prisons may differ from each other in some details but all share certain defining features: 1. Prisoners in a control unit are kept in solitary confinement in tiny cells (six by eight feet is usual) for between twenty-two and twenty-three hours a day. There is no congregate dining, no congregate exercise, no work opportunities and no congregate religious services; 2. These conditions exist permanently (temporary lockdowns occur at almost every prison) and as official policy; 3. The conditions are officially justified not as punishment for prisoners but as an "administrative" measure. Prisoners are placed in control units in "administrative" moves and since there are no rules governing such moves (in contrast to "punitive" moves), prisoners are denied due process and prison officials can incarcerate any prisoner in a control unit for as long as they choose, without having to give any reason. (Info from the Committee To End The Marion Lockdown)



RUSSELL MAROON SHOATS has been imprisoned in a control unit for 19 years

At SCIG the Control Unit is totally separated from the rest of the prison by 18 foot walls. Each building is separated into 4 "Pods" of 24 cells each. Each Pod functions independently of the others. Within each 12x 6 cell there is a steel bed, steel eating surface and stool, steel toilet/sink/mirror and bedding. All meals are taken in the cell. A prisoner is only allowed out of his cell for 5 hours of outdoor exercise per week; and 3 ten minute showers. The exercise is taken "alone", in a razor-wire- topped fence, and no type of exercise equipment (balls, weights, etc.) is provided.

Oaxaca and Chiapas are the two poorest states in Mexico - the Indigenous Peoples of these states have been at the forefront of active opposition to genocidal colonizing forces since the first Europeans set foot on the continent. In Oaxaca, the Loxichas - Zapoteca Indigenous Peoples from the mountains of Sierra Sur - have worked to free their land from landowners and have fought for self-determination for centuries. Several decades ago, many of the Indigenous communities in the state, including the Loxichas, began to develop strong and effective popular movements to democratize control of their lives. In August, 1996 members of the EPR (Ejercito Popular Revolucionario) a left-wing guerilla group made attacks in 6 Mexican states. Federal and Oaxaca state governments used the EPR attacks as a justification to step up severe repression of the Loxichas, suggesting that Loxichas communities were bases of the EPR.

LOXICHAS: Indigenous Political Prisoners in Mexico

The U.S.-based Veterans for Peace has confirmed that the CIA and FBI have given military aid to Chiapas and Oaxaca, much like the aid the U.S. offered to the Contras in Nicaragua and the army in Colombia.

28 people disappeared, later to be found dead with evidence of torture wounds on their bodies (many of the tortured who lived to tell of their experiences have stated that agents wearing hats that said FBI were involved in the torture).

Since July 10, 1997 the Loxichas women have held a continuous occupation outside of the municipal palace in the city of Oaxaca. They are demanding justice for the almost 1000 political prisoners that are being held in Mexico - many of them imprisoned for the "crime" of having been poor, fighting for self-determination and dignity.

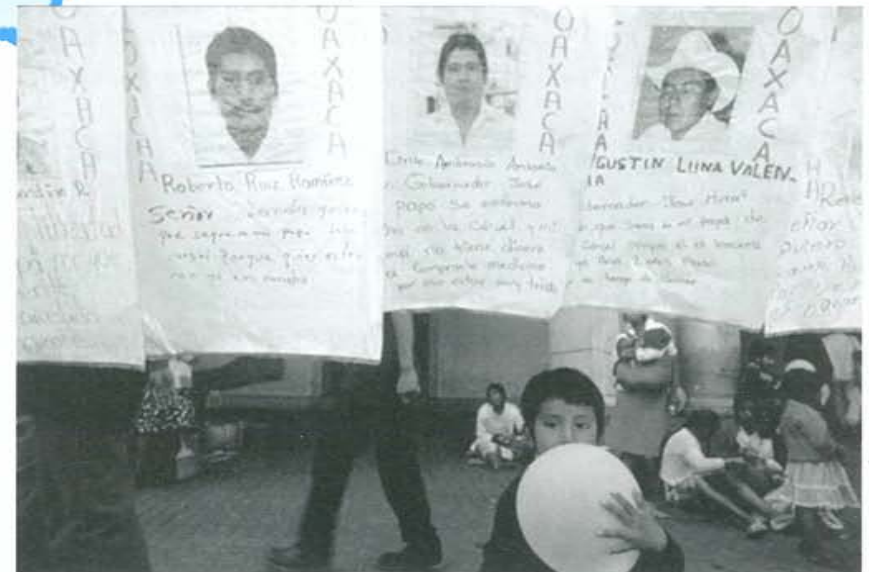


100 women and young girls have been raped

83 Loxichas were convicted of various falsified charges including sabotage, terrorism, inciting riots, illegal arms possession and many other very serious charges

Recently, 30 of the Political Prisoners were released due to a local amnesty law approved by Congress in Dec. 2000. 53 remain in prison, 27 who will likely never be released through amnesty because they have been charged with federal offenses.

Food, clothing and monetary donations can be sent to:
#1065254-3, Attn: Juan Leonel Valencia Rojas, Plaza Bancomer, Oaxaca, Oax., Mexico



Child plays beneath posters of imprisoned Loxichas at the municipal palace in Oaxaca

July

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																	
	1 1977 - South Dakota: Leonard Peltier receives 2 life sentences for the deaths of 2 FBI agents	2 Last Quarter	3 1982 - Mumia Abu-Jamal sentenced to death	4 1582 - First general strike in Mexico, demanding higher pay	5	6																																																	
7	8	9	10 New Moon 1978 - NY: Women at Bedford Hills prison hold a strike to protest beatings and harassment by guards and administration	11 1990 - 500 heavily armed police attack Mohawks in Kanehsatake (Quebec). The Mohawks had erected a road block in opposition to the expansion of a golf course further onto Mohawk territory	12 1972 - Ahmed Obafemi and Tanik Sonneyayatta arrested at the Democratic Convention	13																																																	
14	15	16 1981 - New Afrikan Freedom Fighter Day	17 First Quarter	18	19	20																																																	
21	22	23	24 Full Moon	25 1898 - U.S. colonization of Puerto Rico begins	26 1968 - Mexico City: beginning of a new wave of student and popular protest against repression and for the freedom of political prisoners	27																																																	
28	29	30	31			June <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td></tr> <tr><td>30</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	S	M	T	W	T	F	S							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S																																																	
						1																																																	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8																																																	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15																																																	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22																																																	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29																																																	
30																																																							
						August <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1 2 3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td></tr> </table>	S	M	T	W	T	F	S							1 2 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S																																																	
						1 2 3																																																	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10																																																	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17																																																	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24																																																	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31																																																	

BLACK FIGHTING FORMATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

"The Black Liberation Army fielded the most effective Black assault units since the Maroons*" - Russell Maroon Shoats, Political Prisoner

"The Black Liberation Army is a politico-military organization, whose primary objective is to fight for the independence and self-determination of Afrikan people in the United States. The political determination of the BLA evolved out of the now defunct Black Panther Party...By 1971, the Black underground was becoming rich in experience in the tactics of armed expropriations, sabotage and ambush-assault, and thereby had to maintain restraint in its military activity."

Jalil Muntaqim, from his pamphlet "On the BLA"

"If we are extremists we're not ashamed of it. In fact, the conditions that our people suffer are extreme and an extreme illness cannot be cured with a moderate medicine."

Paris, November 23, 1964
El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz

Abdul Majid, Assata Shakur (exiled), Russell Maroon Shoats, Robert Seth Hayes, Herman Bell, Dr. Mutulu Shakur, Sekou Odinga, Jalil Muntaqim, Sundiata Acoli, Albert Nuh Washington (ancestor), Safiya Bukhari (released), Maliki Shakur Latine, Bashir Hameed, Dhoruba Bin Wahid (released), Sekou Kambui, George Jackson (ancestor), Jamil Al-Amin, Ruchell McGee, Warren Wells (ancestor), Teddy Jah Heath (ancestor), Veronza Bowers Jr., Romaine Chip Fitzgerald, Hugo Daharidi Pinell, Herman Hooks Wallace, Albert Woodfox, Kuwasi Balagoon (ancestor), Ed Pointdexter, Sheba Habin, Nehanda Abiodun (exiled), Marshal Eddie Conway, Wopashitwe Mondo Eyen We Langa, Masai Mugmuk, Tayari Uhuru, Robert King Wilkerson (released), Mark Cook (released), Mohamman Geuka Koti, and many others...

"Black Panther Party offices and homes of Panthers were raided from coast to coast, police agents infiltrated their ranks and provoked deadly confrontations with local police, and instigated rivalries with other Black organizations...Panthers were dying in the streets, in raids and in prison (Soledad, San Quentin, Attica and Atmore - Holman to name but a few)...The Panthers were not the only Black fighting formation. There were other revolutionaries and "freeshooters" who were every bit as committed, armed, and involved in the Black Liberation struggle...Black Panther Party guerilla groups were raiding banks for funds, hijacking food to give to the community and acquiring sophisticated military weapons..."

Russell Maroon Shoats, from "Black Fighting Formations"

*the Maroons were societies of escaped slaves in North America, the Caribbean and South America

August

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
July S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	September S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30			1 Last Quarter	2	3
4	5 1985 - NY 8 acquitted 1997 - Indigenous National convention in Mexico	6 1945 - U.S. drops atomic bomb on Hiroshima 1990 - start of U.N. economic sanctions against Iraq 1999 - white anti-imperialist PP Laura Whitorn released	7 1970 - Jonathan Jackson, William Christmas and James McClain killed during a liberation attempt at Marin County	8 New Moon 1978 - Philadelphia police attack MOVE house, beating and arresting all inside.	9 1945 - U.S. bombing of Nagasaki	10 Prisoners Justice Day
11	12	13	14 2001 - 81 year old Puerto Rican militant Lolita Lebron sentenced to 4 months for Vieques demo. against U.S. navy (see April for info.)	15 First Quarter	16	17
18 1971 - Republic of New Afrika capital attacked by FBI and police	19	20	21 1971 - George Jackson assassinated by prison guards 1831 - Nat Turner slave rebellion begins	22 Full Moon 1989 - Black Panther Party founder Huey Newton killed	23	24
25	26	27	28 1971 - Jalil Muntaqim and Albert Nuh Washington captured	29	30 1800 - Gabriel Prosser's slave revolt plans are uncovered	31 Last Quarter

Defend The Territories Without Reservation

Some Recent Examples of Indigenous Resistance to Genocide and Colonization in Canada

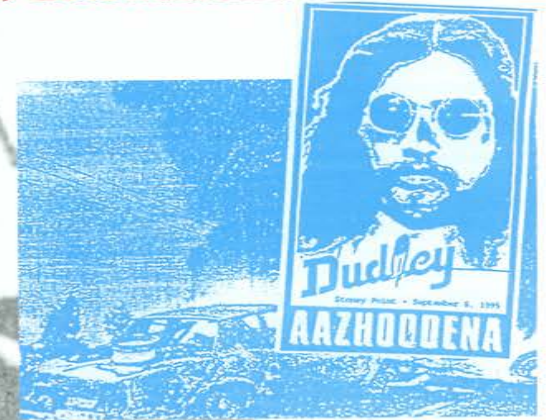
There will always be a part of the community that remain traditional, even if they are a minority within those communities, there will always be those people that maintain the ideal that my great-grandfather, my mother and father have always fought for. These things can't be wiped out. As long as it still beats in the hearts of a few people there is always hope that all is not lost." Joe David, Mohawk warrior

Oka - Kanehsatake

The Siege on Oka was a 77-day stand off sparked by a decision made by the Municipality of Oka and a golf club to extend a 9-hole golf course onto Mohawk land that included a Native cemetery and parts of a forest known as "the Pines". The Mohawks defended their territory by putting up barricades around their burial ground and occupying a large tract of land. On July 11, 1990, Québec police demanded that the Mohawks leave. When the Mohawks refused, the police erected their own barricades and stopped the free flow of people, food and medicine. After 2 months of confrontations, the Mohawks left because negotiations were going nowhere. Upon leaving the besieged area, 50 Mohawks were arrested, many were brutalised by the army and police. To date, no one remains in prison as a result of the Oka crisis, however, Joe David, a Mohawk involved in the struggle, was recently shot in the spine by the police in an incident that was exacerbated by his past political activities and his political beliefs. Police are now trying to charge Joe in relation to this incident.

Stoney Point - Aazhoodena

The Stoney Point Aazhoodenaang Enjibaaig Territory, in south west Ontario, was set aside by treaties in 1825 and 1827. But, in 1937, the province of Ontario bulldozed Indigenous people's burial grounds to create Ipperwash Provincial Park. In 1942, the Department of National Defense stole more land for use as a military base and the people were moved to a reserve and assured that their land would be returned at the end of the World War II. It wasn't, despite repeated requests. In 1993 the Aazhoodena people re-occupied their land and by 1995 they had forced the military to abandon the base. In Sept. 1995 with tension mounting, the people reclaimed their burial grounds. On September 6, 250 OPP (Ontario Provincial Police) made a heavily-armed assault, opening fire on the unarmed people. A 16-year-old youth was wounded and a Native demonstrator, Dudley George was killed. The OPP police officer who killed Dudley served no prison time. However, dozens of criminal charges were laid against demonstrators. Warren George was sentenced to six months in prison in relation to events of that day. The people of Stoney Point have remained on their territory, now live in the former military barracks and have control of both the former military base and the park.



Gustafsen Lake - T'sPeten

Gustafsen Lake is located in the Shuswap Nation - it is unceded Native territory as defined by international law. No treaties have ever been signed with the original occupants, therefore, the Canadian and provincial governments hold no jurisdiction over this land. The month long standoff at T'sPeten began when a rancher and the RCMP tried to evict traditionalists who were Sundancing on sacred land. When the Sundancers asserted their right to remain, the RCMP sealed off the area and sent in 450 heavily-armed officers. Army helicopters and high-flying aircraft, which filmed the ground 24 hours a day, were used. On September 12, 1995 police snipers opened fire, using 77 000 rounds of ammunition, including internationally banned hollow point bullets. It was, at the time, the largest and costliest RCMP operation in the history of Canada. After the siege, people were charged with mischief, trespassing and weapons offenses. One elder, William Jones Ignace, whose Shuswap name is Wolverine, was charged with attempted murder. He was later found not guilty but was held without bail for nearly two years before and during the trial. In July, 1997 the judge sentenced 13 of the defenders to prison terms ranging from six months to 8 years. Wolverine received the longest term. He was released on February 4, 1999. One of Wolverine's co-defendants, O.I. Pitawanakwat, was paroled after serving one year of a 4-year sentence. Upon release from prison to a half-way house, O.I. fled the country while still on parole. Canada requested his extradition, but was refused by an Oregon court.

September

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																																																				
1	2 1973 - Herman Bell captured	3 1983 - Sekou Odinga and Silvia Baraldini convicted of RICO (conspiracy) charges	4	5	6 1995 - Ontario, Canada: Ontario Provincial Police open fire on a peaceful occupation at Ipperwash Provincial Park by Stoney Point People. One Native man, Dudley George, is killed.	7 New Moon Rosh Hashanah																																																																																				
8	9 1971 - Attica Prison Rebellion begins	10	11 1973 - Coup in Chile against the socialist government of Salvador Allende	12 1997 - The arrival of 1111 Zapatistas to Mexico City demanding the fulfillment of the San Andres accords	13 First Quarter 1971 - Massacre at Attica Prison in NY state; 39 prisoners and 10 guards killed. 80 people injured.	14																																																																																				
15 1810 - Mexican Independence Day	16 Yom Kippur	17	18 1968 - Mexican army invades the UNAM university in response to protests	19	20	21 Full Moon Mid-Autumn Moon Festival																																																																																				
22 Autumnal Equinox	23 1868 - Grito de Lares; beginning of armed struggle in Puerto Rico	24	25 1999 - 11 Puerto Rican Political Prisoners granted clemency	26 1992 - Brian Mock and Hattie Mae Cohens, a gay man and Black lesbian, murdered by white supremacists in Salem, Oregon	27	28																																																																																				
29 Last Quarter	30 2000 - Jihad Abdul Mumit released from prison				August <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td></tr> </table>	S	M	T	W	T	F	S				1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	October <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td></td></tr> </table>	S	M	T	W	T	F	S				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
S	M	T	W	T	F	S																																																																																				
			1	2	3																																																																																					
4	5	6	7	8	9	10																																																																																				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17																																																																																				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24																																																																																				
25	26	27	28	29	30	31																																																																																				
S	M	T	W	T	F	S																																																																																				
			1	2	3	4																																																																																				
5	6	7	8	9	10	11																																																																																				
12	13	14	15	16	17	18																																																																																				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25																																																																																				
26	27	28	29	30	31																																																																																					

510 YEARS OF INDIGENOUS RESISTANCE



LEONARD
PELTIER

Leonard Peltier is an American Indian organiser who has been in prison since 1976 when he was wrongly convicted of killing two FBI agents. A member of the American Indian Movement during the 60's and 70's, he was present at the second historic siege on Wounded Knee in 1973. He was illegally extradited from Canada in 1976 and after a trial riddled with inconsistencies was convicted on murder charges. He is now serving two consecutive life sentences in Leavenworth prison. He was recently denied clemency by then U.S. president Bill Clinton. For more info check out <http://www.freepeltier.org>.

Eddie Hatcher is a Tuscarora Indian from Robeson County, North Carolina who has fought in active opposition to racism and corruption in his county for many years. Because of his political activism, Eddie has been targeted on many levels by the police and the American judicial system - in May 2001 he was sentenced to life

without the possibility of parole. In June, Thelma Clark, Eddie's mother, died of a heart attack while picking up mail for



EDDIE HATCHER

Eddie's defense committee. More info: www.eddiehatcher.org



STANDING DEER

In 1978 Standing Deer exposed a government plot to assassinate Leonard Peltier in Marion prison. He has spent over 24 years in prison for a bank robbery in which no one was injured. While in prison Standing Deer found his spirituality and has become a very important Elder Native prisoner activist, especially active in the struggle for freedom of religion for Native prisoners and the prison conditions for all prisoners. Standing Deer is now very elderly and encountering many health problems. For more info

contact SDDC, P.O. Box 368, Carrollton, GA 30117.

"Things will never be the same again and that is what the American Indian Movement is all about... They are the catalyst for Indian Sovereignty... AIM was born out of the dark violence of police brutality and the voiceless despair of Indian people in the courts of Minneapolis... AIM people have known the insides of jails; the long wait; the no appeal of the courts for Indians, because many of them were there... AIM succeeds because they have beliefs to act upon... The American Indian Movement is attempting to connect the realities of the past with the promise of tomorrow... They are people in a hurry, because they know that the dignity of a person can be snuffed by despair and a belt in a cell of a city jail... They know that the deepest hopes of the old people could die with them... They know that the Indian way is not tolerated in White America, because it is not acknowledged as a decent way to be... Sovereignty, Land and Culture cannot endure if a people is not left in peace... The American Indian Movement is then, the Warrior Class of this Century, who are bound to the bond of the Drum, who vote with their bodies instead of their mouths... THEIR BUSINESS IS HOPE."

Words and thoughts by Birgil
Kills Straight, Oglala Lakota

October

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
September S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	November S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1	2	3	4	5
6 New Moon 1984 - Doug Stewart of the Vancouver 5 begins hunger strike protesting involuntary transfers 1984 - New York 8 captured and charged with conspiring to commit prison breakouts and armed robberies	7	8	9 1968 - Tlatelolco massacre, thousands killed during a protest in Mexico City	10 Isra' Me'raj (Night After 26th Rajab)	11 1974 - founding of the Indigenous Congress in Chiapas	12 Anti-Colombus Day: 510 years of resistance Dia de la Raza
13 First Quarter 1970 - Angela Davis captured in connection with Jonathan Jackson's courthouse liberation attempt	14 1979 - Over 100 000 people take part in first March on Washington for Lesbian & Gay Rights	15 1966 - founding of Black Panther Party Dassehra	16	17	18 1969 - BPP member Walter Toure Pope murdered by LA police	19
20 1981 - members of the Revolutionary Armed Taskforce captured in Brinks appropriation attempt in Nyack, NY	21 Full Moon	22	23 1981 - BLA members Sekou Odinga captured and Mtayi Sundiata killed in gun battle with NY police during Brinks robbery	24	25	26 1915 - Zapatista Agrarian Law recognises the right of every Mexican person to own and work their own land
27	28 1967 - Huey Newton shot and arrested after altercation with two Oakland cops	29 Last Quarter	30	31 1984 - Doug Stewart's hunger strike successful after 27 days of striking Halloween		

the Asian Pacific Islander Experience

From the Red Guard, to Young Koreans United, to the struggle for land and power in Hawai'i, and the legacy of Yuri Kochiyama, API's have been working within their communities and in solidarity with others for generations.

1919/77
Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ōuana organized five occupations of the island of Kaho'olawe in Hawai'i to stop the U.S. Navy from using the island as a target for practice bombing.

Yuri Kochiyama joins members of the Puerto Rican Independence Movement in their takeover of the Statue of Liberty to demand freedom for Puerto Rican Political Prisoners.

David Wong is a Chinese national who came to the U.S. in the early 1980's. He was imprisoned in 1984 in NY for a minor crime of theft, his first and only criminal offense, and sentenced to up to 25 years. In 1986, while in prison, David was accused by a prison tower guard of stabbing and killing another inmate, Tyrone Julius. The guard was over 100 yards away from the incident and presumably recognized David from over 800 similarly dressed inmates. At the time, David spoke very little English, was unfamiliar with the legal system and did not know his rights. Furthermore, the State did not provide a skilled translator who spoke the same dialect as David, raising doubt as to the authenticity of the translated statements represented as evidence in his trial. No blood was found on David's clothing, even though the medical examiner testified that the wounds on Tyrone were so deep that blood would have soiled the attacker's clothing. In lieu of concrete evidence, the prosecutor used racial stereotyping, stating that the blow was so precise that the assailant must have been a martial art expert. David was subsequently sentenced by an all white jury to a sentence of 25 years to life for second degree murder. While in prison, David has become politicized about the criminal injustice system, and is a vocal supporter of other political prisoners.



Young Koreans United was founded in San Francisco and became the largest Korean American Organization to lead a fight for democratization and reunification of Korea.

22,000 Japanese Canadians, and 110,000 Japanese Americans are forcibly removed from their homes and put in internment camps in Canada and the U.S.

1842/52
Gold brings Chinese immigrants to west coast to mine gold. The bulk of the Chinese immigrants who come later are used as a source of cheap labor to work the railroads, mines, and other industries.

1923
A court decision declares Southeast Asians ineligible for naturalized citizenship in the U.S.

Yu Kikumura was born in a small village in Japan, in 1952. He became active in peace campaigns against the Vietnam War, and later on became involved in the day-labour movement and did support work for homeless people. He left Japan and traveled Europe, Asia, and Africa, studying the political, philosophical, and historical roots of struggles against imperialism. In 1986, he was arrested in New Jersey, for possession of a pipe bomb in his car trunk, which was seized illegally. He was charged with attempted murder, and for being an "international terrorist," and accused of being a member of the Japanese Red Army. Despite the fact that he was convicted of unlawful possession of firearms, which usually carries a sentence of 22 months, Yu was sentenced to 22 years imprisonment. During his years in prison, Yu has been refused publications in Japanese, and at times, has been confined to his cell for 22-23 hours a day.



November

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
October S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	December S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31				1 Day of the Dead	2 1979 - Assata Shakur liberated from Clinton Women's Prison
3	4 New Moon Diwali (Festival of Light)	5	6 1st Ramadan (fasting begins)	7	8	9
10	11 First Quarter 1831 - Virginia: Nat Turner hanged by the state	12	13	14	15	16
17 1983 - Mexico: The EZLN is born	18	19	20 Full Moon 1761 - Maya rebellion led by Jacinto Canek in the Yucatan Peninsula	21	22 1922 - Ricardo Flores Magon assassinated in Leavenworth prison, Kansas 1982 - Canada: Red Hot Video firebombing at 3 lower mainland video porn outlets - claimed by Wimmin's Fire Brigade	23
24	25 International Day Against Violence Against Women	26	27 Last Quarter	28 1911 - Plan of Ayala is signed in Mexico	29	30 1999 - Global Day of Action - actions and demonstrations take place around the world against imperialist globalisation and corporate tyranny 1st day of Hanukkah

the growing movement against imperialist globalisation

Since the demonstrations in Seattle, Washington against the WTO meeting in December, 1999, grassroots organizers and the corporate media alike have come to recognize what's become known as the Anti-globalization Movement. Massive public opposition to meetings of such bodies as the World Trade Organization, the G8, and the World Bank and International Monetary Fund find themselves being met with increasingly militant protests of tens of thousands of people.

While these demonstrations have undoubtedly mobilized participation from many sectors -- including unions along with Mumia supporters, environmentalists, the black bloc and students -- on a scale unseen for some decades in North America, the forces this movement opposes are certainly not new.

Both within and outside this emerging struggle, many have been quick to point out that "globalization" is but the latest phase of capitalist imperialism, which people have been resisting for centuries all over the world.

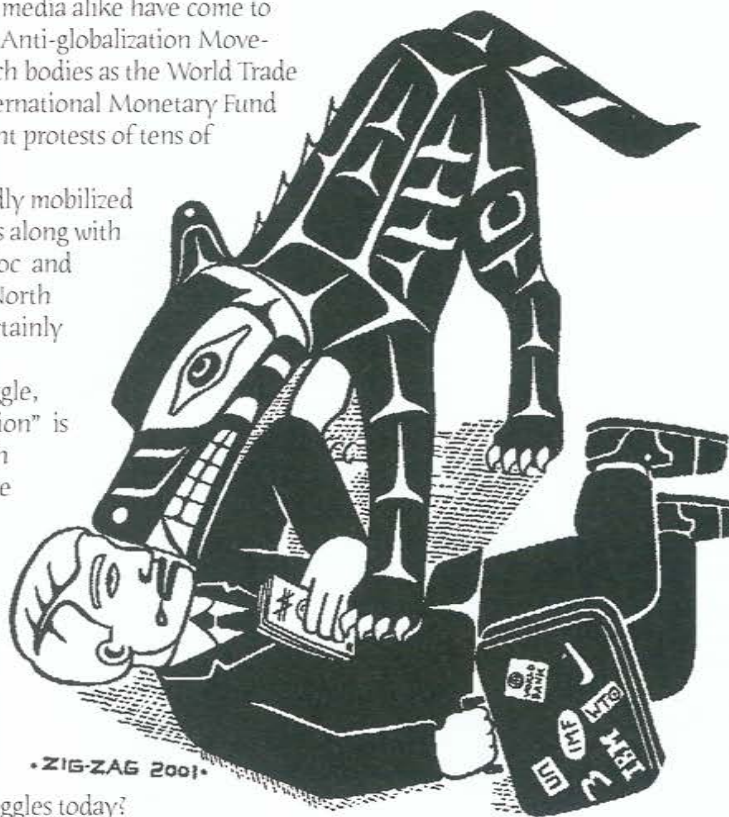
Contemporary struggles like those against repressive immigration policies or police brutality, and those for Indigenous liberation, access to housing and food security are therefore the natural allies of such a movement. The people's movements of the past are its forebearers, its history.

So what can this movement learn from the past, and how can it build solidarity with other struggles today?

Betita Martinez's article "Where was the color in Seattle?" was instrumental in pointing out the disproportionate whiteness of this and subsequent summit protests. Debate over who can afford (financially, legally, practically) to travel from one meeting of global capital to the next is raising important questions about who this type of action is relevant to, and how a sustained broad-based organizing effort can be built from this momentum. As these questions are worked out and connections are forged with existing grassroots movements against capitalism and colonialism, the collective analysis of this young struggle is maturing. One indication of this is a shift in identity to outright anti-capitalist from the more abstract anti-globalization, but many tough questions remain to be answered.

Of course, as the powers that be see this resistance taking shape, the state repression also increases: witness the shooting death of anarchist protester Carlo Giuliani at the G8 meeting in Genoa, Italy in July, 2001. As in the past, the repression is bound to get worse as the movement grows. An anti-globalization movement that knows its own history will not forget those freedom fighters still in captivity from the previous times that the state apparatus moved in to quell resistance. As such the struggle to free political prisoners and prisoners of war, and the struggle against capitalist globalization must be inseparable. In linking these areas of work we can at once stand by our comrades and open a practical dialogue on responding to the state violence that's bound to lie ahead.

Addressing these issues will help us build a vibrant people's movement against global capital that is grounded in its history and based on true international solidarity.



"With increased globalization comes increased resistance. Global corporate governments attempt to eliminate this resistance by taking people off the streets either thru murder or imprisonment. We have to stop this effort to destabilize our movement by fighting for the release of our political prisoners all over the world. Only then will Global-capitalism protestors feel confident that should they fall, others will not leave them behind. Through this essential support, our movement builds strength and continues to grow."

- former BLA member and political prisoner Herman Bell

"The FTAA is a continuation of the imperialism that began thousands of years ago in Europe with the domination of Indigenous Peoples whose self-subsisting land and way of life were taken away so that greedy feudalists could reign. Ever since, Indigenous Peoples have been forced into submission, if not obliteration, in the name of civilization and progress all over the globe... I do not need to explain the Earth's devastation, the overwhelming poverty, and the wars that have resulted from practices that put profit before the very survival of Mother Earth and the human race.

Advocates of the FTAA... will justify their actions in the name of "development" for the "poor" countries of Central and South America. Development? What the first peoples of the Americas need is "recovery" not development. Recovery from the very same colonization, domination, and genocide that multi-national corporations want to perpetuate for their own gains today."

-excerpt from a statement by Leonard Peltier on the Free Trade Area of the Americas.

December

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 World AIDS Day Lailatul-Qadr (Night after 26th Ramadan)	2 1974 - the assassination of Lucio Cananas, Mexican revolutionary	3 1973 - American Psychiatric Assoc. removes homosexuality from its list of mental disorders.	4 New Moon 1969 - Fred Hampton and Mark Clark killed by Chicago police	5	6 Eid-al-Fitr (1st Shawwal)	7
8	9 1981 - Mumia Abu Jamal shot and accused of killing a Philadelphia cop	10 1989 - ACT-UP New York stage massive protest against bigot Cardinal O'Connor at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York	11 First Quarter 1999 - Mexico: 73 arrested in a demonstration in solidarity with Seattle and to free Mumia 1890 - Sitting Bull, chief of Dakota Sioux, murdered	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19 Full Moon	20	21 Winter Solstice
22 1997 - 45 indigenous people are massacred in Acteal, Chiapas	23	24	25	26 Kwanzaa begins	27 Last Quarter	28
29 1999 - Mexico: Rocco arrested and charged with inciting a riot	30	31 1992 - Nebraska: Transgendered man Brandon Teena and two friends murdered 1976 - Safiya Bukhari escapes from Virginia Correctional Center for Women			November S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	January 2003 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

the Independentistas

In 1999, 11 Puerto Rican Prisoners of War were granted clemency by Bill Clinton, just months after another Independentista, José Solís Jordán, was sentenced to over 4 years in prison. Puerto Rican political prisoners still inside include Carlos Alberto Torres, Antonio Camacho Negrón, Oscar López Rivera, Juan Segarra Palmer and José Solís.



Juan Segarra Palmer was born in 1950, to a family with generations of involvement in the independence movement. Juan did organising work in the poor barrios of New York and in the prisons of Boston. In Puerto Rico, he participated in movements to stop the exploitation of the Island's resources and to reclaim the land for the people. Arrested and charged with "seditious conspiracy" in 1985, he was sentenced to 55 years in prison, and has already served 20. Juan accepted the 1999 White House offer to reduce his sentence, and will be released in 2004.

Born in Puerto Rico in 1943, **Oscar López Rivera** emigrated with his family to the U.S. when he was 9. Charged in 1981 with "seditious conspiracy" and sentenced to 55 years in prison, Oscar has been held in solitary confinement during most of his years in jail. He was held in ADX facilities where sensory deprivation, drugs, and other "high tech" measures were used on him. As a result of a national and international campaign, he is now in the general population. Oscar is presently serving time in Terre Haute, Indiana.



Born in Yauco, Puerto Rico in 1945, **Antonio Camacho Negrón** studied law and psychology in university, later working as a therapist with the Department of Services Against Addiction. At the time of his arrest in 1986, he was working as a mechanic. Antonio was sentenced to 15 years for allegedly participating in a "conspiracy and inter-state transportation of money" in a Wells Fargo robbery. He was paroled briefly in 1998 and was re-arrested for refusing to accept unjust conditions. He is currently in prison in White Deer, Pennsylvania.

Carlos Alberto Torres was born in Puerto Rico in 1952. During his years of study at the University of Illinois in Chicago, Carlos was involved in struggles to recruit more Latinos to the university, as well as struggles against racism and police brutality. Arrested in 1980 and charged with "seditious conspiracy," Carlos was sentenced to 78 years in prison. His release date is 2024, and he is currently in prison in Oxford, Wisconsin.



José Solís Jordán was born in Puerto Rico, where he was active at the University of Puerto Rico and in the independence movement. José remained active in the struggles of Puerto Rico when he taught at the University of Chicago. He was first arrested in 1997, accused by the FBI of participating in a bombing of a U.S. army recruiting station in Chicago. In March of 1999, José was convicted by a federal jury, and sentenced to 51 months in prison. He is presently serving time in Coleman, Florida.



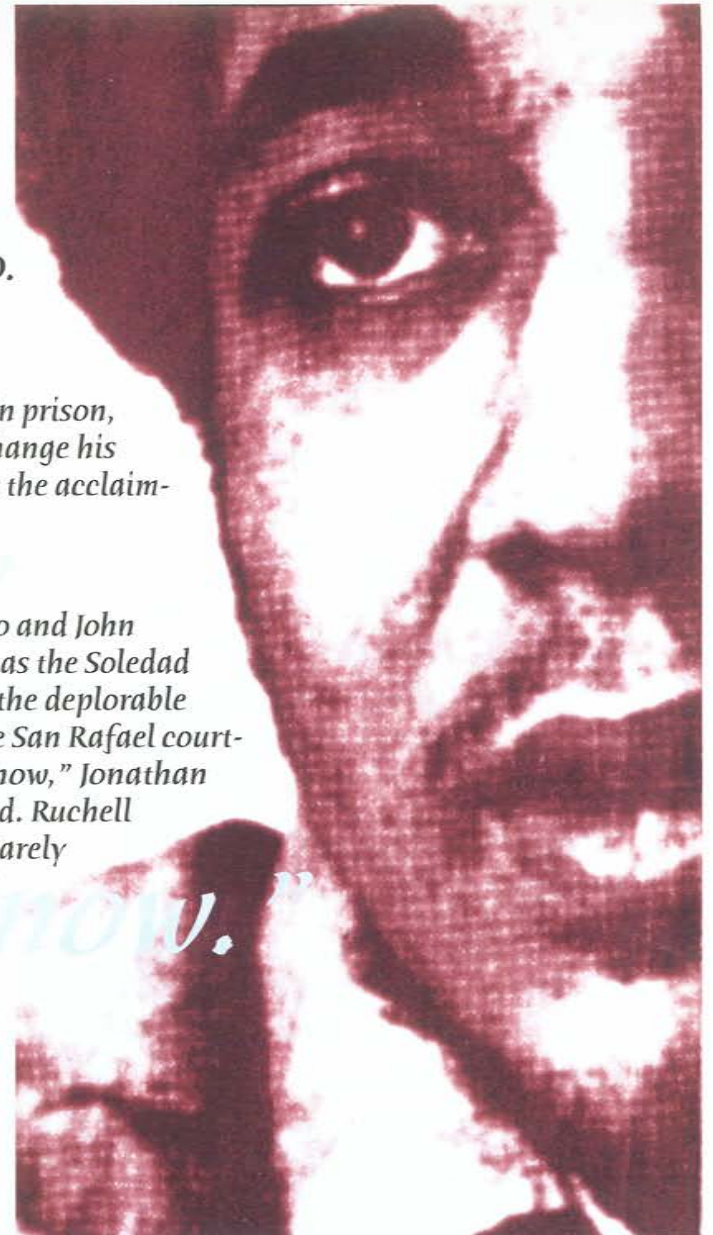
*“ We reckon all the time in the future from
the day of the man-child’s death.”*

George Jackson
August 9, 1970
Real Date, 2 days A.D.

At the time of his death, the revolutionary George Jackson had already spent half of his life in prison, with the majority of this time for a \$70 robbery. During his time in prison, he proceeded to change his life, and the lives of others, as a skilled organizer, a member of the Black Panther Party, and as the acclaimed and respected writer of “Soledad Brother” and “Blood In My Eye.”

In 1970, while serving time for the robbery, George and 2 other black inmates, Fleeta Drumgo and John Cluchette, were falsely accused of killing a white prison guard, and the three became known as the Soledad Brothers. On August 7, 1970, in an effort to free the Soledad Brothers and bring attention to the deplorable conditions in jail, George’s younger brother, Jonathan Jackson, only 17 years old, entered the San Rafael courthouse, and armed three prisoners awaiting trial. “All right, gentlemen, I’m taking over now,” Jonathan declared, and took 5 people hostage. In the end, 4 people, including Jonathan, were killed. Ruchell Magee, one of the prisoners that Jonathan armed, survived and is still in prison to this day. Barely a year afterward, on August 21, 1971, George Jackson was set up and murdered in an alleged escape attempt from prison.

In accordance to George’s wishes, each day after Jonathan’s death should be a day of reckoning and considered in ADJ time, or After the Death of Jonathan. This August will be 32 years ADJ. As political prisoner Veronza Bowers wrote, ADJ means that “people will remember those of us who have given them the most precious gift as a cornerstone for the foundation of a new society.”



remember **BLACK AUGUST**

Twenty-one former Black Panther Party members still in prison for their political beliefs and actions.



Mumia Abu Jamal
Sundiata Acoli
Jamil Al-Amin
Herman Bell
Veronza Bowers Jr.
Marshal Eddie Conway
Romaine Chip Fitzgerald
Bashir Hameed
Robert Seth Hayes
Sekou Kambui
Maliki Shakur Latine
Abdul Majid
Russell Maroon Shoats
Wopashitwe Mondo Eyen We Langa
Masai Mugmuk
Jalil Muntaqim
Sekou Odinga
Tayari Uhuru
Herman "Hooks" Wallace
Albert Woodfox

For more information on what you can do to support them,
contact the Malcolm X Grassroots Movement (MXGM - Jackson, National Headquarters, P.O.
Box 31762, Jackson, MS, 39286 or www.mxgrm.org) or Jericho
Movement (P.O. Box 650, New York, NY 10009, or www.thejerichomovement.com)



Sekou Odinga Robert Seth Hayes Herman "Hooks" Wallace Abdul Majid Marshal Eddie Conway Sekou Kambui Herman Bell Albert Woodfox Jalil Muntaqim Bashir Hameed Russell Maroon Shoats Sundiata Acoli

THE JERICHO MOVEMENT

Amnesty for Political Prisoners and POWs

The Jericho Movement grew out of a call by political prisoner Jalil Muntaqim for a U.S. national march on the White House during the spring of 1998. The call was made in October of 1996 through the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika and the New Afrikan Liberation Front - but the organizers decided to use this opportunity to jump start a much needed movement to build a national support organization for political prisoners in general. Some Jericho projects include: The Jericho Medical Project - fighting for adequate and quality medical care for political prisoners - and The Jericho Legal Defense Fund - establishing it and organising lawyers and law students to provide legal defense for political prisoners.

Some of their goals are:

To revitalize political resistance by raising the question of the existence of political prisoners and prisoners of war in U.S. prisons and jails

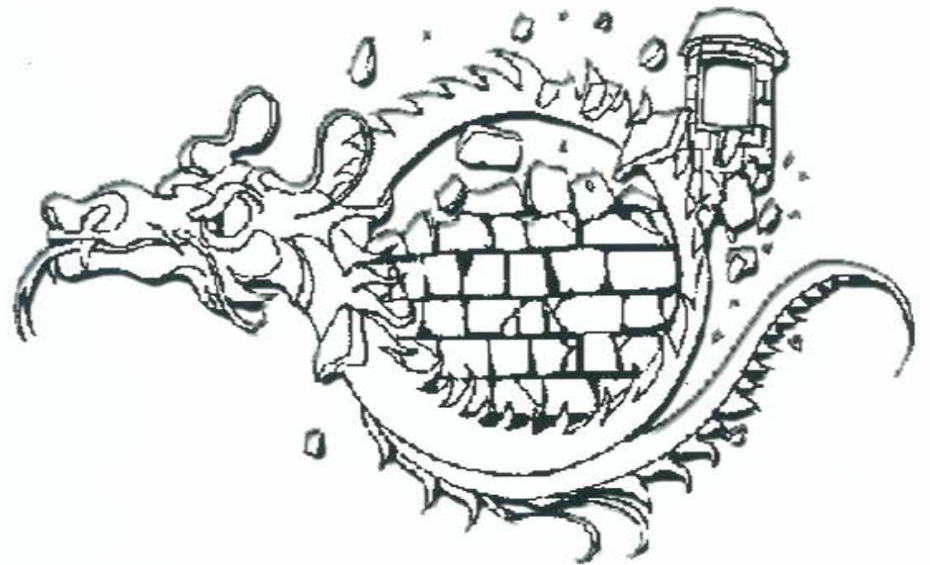
To understand that political prisoners and prisoners of war don't come out of a vacuum, but are the result of political struggle.

To understand the interconnectedness between the existence of political prisoners and prisoners of war, the criminalization of our movement, the social problems we face, the criminalization of our youth and the poor.

To understand the relationship between the forces behind this criminalization and the proliferation of drugs in our communities and how drugs are used to destroy potential resistance.

To organize mass actions at government buildings, courthouses and prisons demanding the release, amnesty and reparations for all political prisoners and prisoners of war.

To build a national and international coalition that will sustain a demand to free all political prisoners and prisoners of war and amnesty for those living in exile.



There are many chapters of the Jericho movement, to find the one nearest you contact:

The Jericho Movement, P.O. Box 650, New York, NY 10009
<http://www.thejerichomovement.com>
e-mail: jericho98@usa.net

Write to a Political Prisoner/Prisoner of War!

The addresses of prisoners in the U.S. are not listed, as they may change at any time. To get a prisoner's current address, you can call the Department of Corrections in the given state (have the name and prisoner number ready). To get the relevant phone numbers, visit www.bop.gov/inmate.html

MUMIA ABU-JAMAL #AM-8335 PA, USA	JANINE PHILLIPS AFRICA #006309 PA, USA	HERMAN BELL #79C0262 NY, USA	STANDING DEER (aka Robert Wilson) #640289 TX, USA	ALVARO LUNA HERNANDEZ #255735 TX, USA	RICHARD MAFUNDI LAKE #79972-X AL, USA
SUNDIATA ACOLI (s/n C. SQUIRE) #39794-066 PA, USA	MICHAEL DAVIS AFRICA #AM4973 PA, USA	HANIF S. BEY (s/n B. GEREAU) #96544-131 CO, USA	BILL DUNNE #10916-086 KS, USA	KALONJIJIHAD-EL #13303 Location BCH117 IN, USA	WOPASHITWE MONDO EYEN WE LANGA (s/n D. RICE) #27768 NE, USA
HAKI MALIK ABDULLAH (s/n Michael Green) #C-56123 CA, USA	WILLIAM PHILLIPS AFRICA #AM4989 PA, USA	KATHY BOWDIN #84G0171 NY, USA	ROMAINE CHIP FITZGERALD #B-27527 CA, USA	JOSE SOLIS JORDAN 081-21-424 FL, USA	MALIKI SHAKUR LATINE #81-A-4469 NY, USA
CHARLES SIMS AFRICA #AM4975 PA, USA	JAMIL AL-AMIN (s/n H. Rap Brown) GA, USA	JOSEPH "JOJO" BOWEN AM-4272 PA, USA	LARRY GIDDINGS #10917-086 PA, USA	SEKOU KAMBUI (s/n W. TURK) #113058 AL, USA	RAY LUC LEVASSEUR #10376-016 GA, USA
DEBBIE SIMS AFRICA #006307 PA, USA	WILLIAM ALLEN #RMSI TN, USA	VERONZA BOWERS JR. #35316-136 FL, USA	DAVID GILBERT #83A6158 NY, USA	KHALFANI X. KHALDUN (s/n Leonard McQuay) #874304 IN, USA	JEFFREY LUERS #1206729101 OR, USA
DELBERT ORR AFRICA #AM4985 PA, USA	KALIMA ASWAD (s/n Robert Duren) #B24120 CA, USA	MARILYN BUCK #00482-285 CA, USA	BASHIR HAMEED (s/n J. York) #82A6313 NY, USA	YU KIKUMURA #090008-050 CO, USA	OJORE NURU LUTALO #59860 - M.C.U. SBI# 0000901548 NJ, USA
EDWARD GOODMAN AFRICA #AM4974 PA, USA	ZOLO AGONA AZANIA #4969 IN, USA	CONOR CLAXTON #55002-004 FL, USA	EDDIE HATCHER NC, USA	MOHAMMAN GEUKA KOTI #80A-0808 NY, USA	RUCHELL CINQUE MAGEE #A92051 CA, USA
JANET HOLLOWAY AFRICA #006308 PA, USA	ABDUL AZIZ (s/n Warren Ballentine) #96521-131 CO, USA	MARSHAL EDDIE CONWAY #116469 MD, USA	ROBERT SETH HAYES #74-A-2280 NY, USA	JAAN K. LAAMAN #W41514 MA, USA	ABDUL MAJID #83A0483 NY, USA

THOMAS MANNING
#10373-016
MO, USA

PRINCE IMARI OBADELE
#563888
TX, USA

ED POINDEXTER
#110403
MN, USA

ABDUL SHAKUR
#C-48884
CA, USA

GEORGE STILL DAY
#173788
VA, USA

HERMAN "HOOKS"
WALLACE
DOC #76759-CCR L/F #13
LA, USA

MASAI MUGMUK
#58157
NJ, USA

SEKOU ODINGA
#05228-054
IL, USA

MARTIN QUIGLEY
#341064-006
PA, USA

SHAKA SHAKUR
#28443 MCC
IN, USA

CARLOS ALBERTO
TORRES
#88976-024
WI, USA

RICHARD WILLIAMS
#10377-016
CA, USA

MARTIN MULLAN
#53182-006
FL, USA

JUAN SEGARRA PALMER
#15357-077
FL, USA

OSCAR LOPEZ RIVERA
#87651-024
IN, USA

Dr. MUTULU SHAKUR
#83205-012
GA, USA

DAUD OBIDA TULAM
#55657-CN-861
NJ, USA

ALBERT WOODFOX
72148 TU-CC3
Upper C #1
LA, USA

JALIL MUNTAQIM
(s/n Anthony Bottom)
#77A4283
NY, USA

LEONARD PELTIER
#89637-132
KS, USA

LUIS RODRÍGUEZ
#C33000
CA, USA

RUSSELL MAROON
SHOATS
#AF-3855
PA, USA

GARY TYLER
#84156
LA, USA

PAUL WRIGHT
#930783
WA, USA

ANTONIO CAMACHO
NEGRON
#03587-069
PA, USA

HUGO "DAHARIKI" PINELL
#A88401
CA, USA

KOJO BOMANI SABABU
(s/n Grailing Brown)
#39384-066
CO, USA

DR. JOSÉ SOLÍS JORDÁN
#081-21-424
FL, USA

TAYARI UHURU
(s/n Ronald Payne)
DE, USA

the 9 prisoners from "La Voz del Cerro Hueco":

Salvador Lopez Gonzales
Alejandro Mendez Díaz
Gustavo Estreda Gomez
Rafael Lopez Santiz
Francisco Perez Vazquez
Angel Concepción Perez Vazquez
Carrillo Vazquez Lopez
Sergio Geronimo Sanchez Saenz
Asmeldo Robles Sanchez

To write them:

(Attention:) Abelardo Mendez Arcos
Calle Central Sur 1274
Barrio San Francisco, CP 29000
Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas
México

Prisoners in Mexico

Erika Zamora's address:
20 Retorno de Arrecife
Lote 9, manzana 44
Col. Ampliación Águilas
C.P 01710
Delegación Alvaro Obregón
México, D.F.
MEXICO

CONTACT US:

If you want to order a calendar, or you have ideas or suggestions for next year's edition, please get in touch with the outside organisers at:

Calendar Committee,
c/o QPIRG Concordia
2130 Mackay, rm. 102
Montreal, QC
H3G 2J1
Canada

freppcalendar@onebox.com
(514) 848-7585

"We exist! We're alive and kicking!...and we're going to keep on kicking until together we kick these walls down - in the prisons and the streets."

- New Afrikan POW
Sundiata Acoli

