



POST OFFICE BOX 110034 BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11211

Updates for December 18th

3 Dec - Jaan on new mail policies at USP McCreary

A comrade recently received a letter from Jaan Laaman and he said that USP McCreary is implemented new mail policies on December 3rd. We suspect this will be happening at all Bureau of Prisons (BOP) prisons soon.

MORE:

From Jaan

The ugliest feature of the new policy are:

- no cards will be let in-only photocopies of the cards and envelopes*
- all letters must be on white paper*
- only blue or black ink*
- only white envelopes*
- no mailing labels on envelopes*

NYC ABC firmly believes the BOP is taking advantage of this moment in time to push through regressive and punitive policies simply because they can. Claims of safety—for prisoners, or the guards and other flunkies, is purely nonsense. What gets smuggled under a mailing label? Nothing. At any rate, please take note of the changes as they get rolled out across more and more federal prisons and adapt as possible.

4 Dec - Imprisoned Hacktivist Jeremy Hammond Bumped a Guard With a Door — and Got Thrown in Solitary Confinement

Last month, Jeremy Hammond was accused by a guard at a federal detention center of “minor assault,” landing him in solitary confinement.

MORE:

by Micah Lee (*The Intercept*)

The guard at Michigan’s Federal Correctional Institute-Milan made the accusation against Jeremy Hammond — the activist associated with hacking groups Anonymous and LulzSec and best know for hacking private intelligence firm Stratfor and leaking documents to WikiLeaks — on either November 19 or 20. Hammond has been held in solitary confinement ever since, according to the Jeremy Hammond Support Network.

The guard claims that Hammond hit him with a door, “stood his ground,” and pushed his shoulder into the guard. The head of Hammond’s support network said the prison guard’s account is an overblown. “Jeremy says that he was exiting his unit through a door that has no windows and could not see the guard on the other side, and as he’s exiting, bumped the guard with the door,” Grace North told *The Intercept*. “The guard immediately grabbed Jeremy and threw him up against the wall and dragged him down to solitary, with no handcuffs, without calling for backup, which is against prison protocol, and Jeremy has been there ever since.”

North’s version of events also portrays the guard as overly aggressive: After the guard was hit with the door, North said, he asked Hammond if he “wanted to go.”

“It’s absurd to classify being bumped with a door as assault and to think that an appropriate response is to subject the person who bumped you to torture.”

Hammond, who pleaded guilty to violating one count of the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act in a noncooperating plea deal, had never been part of any physical altercation since his arrest in Chicago on

March 5, 2012. In 2013, Hammond pleaded guilty to hacking the private intelligence firm Stratfor Global Intelligence and other targets. The Stratfor hack led to numerous revelations, including that the firm spied on activists for major corporations on several occasions.

Hammond's run-in with the guard could have severe implications on his time in prison, disrupting his studies toward a higher-education degree and potentially precipitating a move from the minimum-security Milan facility to a medium-security prison.

"It's absurd to classify being bumped with a door as assault and to think that an appropriate response is to subject the person who bumped you to torture," said North. "This is yet another example of the wildly unchecked systems of power and abuse that are endemic to American prisons, and illustrate the need not just for reform, but the complete abolition of the entire prison-industrial complex."

This week will mark the start of Hammond's third week in a so-called segregated housing unit — more commonly known as solitary confinement. The United Nations has said that confinement of such length could be considered torture. "Considering the severe mental pain or suffering solitary confinement may cause," U.N. Special Rapporteur on Torture Juan Méndez said in 2011, "it can amount to torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment." He added that prolonged isolation for more than 15 days — around the length of Hammond's current stint in solitary — should be absolutely prohibited because scientific studies have established that it can lead to lasting mental damage.

The charge that led to Hammond's move to solitary confinement was upheld in a disciplinary hearing last week, which Hammond attended over the phone because he was barred from attending in person. North said that the "minor assault" charge against him is a disciplinary matter — as opposed to criminal — so Hammond was not allowed to have a lawyer. "He's not entitled to representation of any kind," North said. North added that Hammond was left unaware if any evidence against him was presented at the hearing, such as video of the incident. "It's a prison, obviously there's video of every corner of the building," North said. "So we're not aware if there was video shown, or if it was just the word of the guard." The recommendation from the hearing is to transfer Hammond from FCI Milan, a low-security federal prison in Michigan, to a medium-security federal prison, according to North. (A spokesperson for FCI Milan declined to comment, citing the Privacy Act of 1974 that prohibits them from releasing information about any incarcerated people without their written permission.)

The "minor assault" charge is severely disrupting Hammond's life in prison. Hammond has been taking college classes through a local community college that has a prison education program and was expecting to earn an associate's degree in general studies next semester, making him part of the first class of incarcerated people to receive a college degree through the program. Since he's been in solitary confinement, however, he has missed his classes, been unable to turn in assignments, and is unable to take his finals. "He greatly enjoys his studies, he greatly enjoys the classes he's been taking," North said. "Most prisons don't offer the prison education program. Milan is one of them. It would almost certainly be guaranteed that whatever prison he was transferred to would not offer the program that Milan offers."

In 2004, while Hammond was a freshman at University of Illinois at Chicago on a full scholarship, he hacked into the website of the computer science department, told them about it, and offered to help fix the vulnerability. In the cybersecurity industry, this is called responsible disclosure, but university administrators expelled him for it, and he never finished his degree.

If he gets transferred to a medium-security prison, Hammond will enjoy fewer freedoms than he currently does at Milan. He'll also be farther from friends and family who right now are able to visit him frequently.

In 2011, hacktivists affiliated with Anonymous and LulzSec, including Hammond and FBI informant Hector Monsegur, also known as "Sabu," hacked Stratfor and leaked seven and a half years of the company's emails to WikiLeaks. At the time, Stratfor — which describes itself as "the world's leading

geopolitical intelligence platform” — had clients ranging from military agencies and defense contractors to global corporations that wanted to spy on activists.

Among other things, the hack and leak exposed how Dow Chemical hired Stratfor to spy on the culture-jamming activist group the Yes Men; Coca-Cola, a sponsor of the 2010 Winter Olympics in Vancouver, Canada, hired the firm to spy on activists associated with animal rights organization PETA, worried that they might be planning direct action against the corporation during the games; and American Petroleum Institute, the U.S. oil and gas industry lobby group, hired Stratfor to spy on Pulitzer Prize-winning investigative journalist outfit ProPublica, which in 2008 broke the first news stories about the environmental and health risks posed by fracking.

Monsegur, who was often referred to as the leader of LulzSec, was secretly arrested by the FBI on June 7, 2011. Immediately after his arrest, he began working closely with the FBI as an informant, building a case against Hammond and the other hackers associated with LulzSec and Anonymous. With Monsegur’s help, the FBI was aware of — and helped fund and participate in — the hacking of Stratfor and other targets. Monsegur provided Hammond with an FBI-owned server to exfiltrate emails and documents to during the Stratfor hack.

In a statement during his sentencing hearing, Hammond referred to his hacking as “acts of civil disobedience and direct action,” describing “an obligation to use my skills to expose and confront injustice and to bring the truth to light.” He says he had never heard of Stratfor until Monsegur — who was already an FBI informant at the time — brought it to his attention. “Why the FBI would introduce us to the hacker who found the initial vulnerability and allow this hack to continue remains a mystery,” he said at the sentencing.

Hammond is currently scheduled for release in February 2020.

5 Dec - Anti-fascists were stabbed at a neo-Nazi rally. Then police tried to charge them

California has not prosecuted anyone for the stabbings, but sought hundreds of charges against counter-protesters.

MORE:

by Sam Levin (*The Guardian*)

California law enforcement pursued criminal charges against eight anti-fascist activists who were stabbed or beaten at a neo-Nazi rally while failing to prosecute anyone for the knife attacks against them, according to police records reviewed by the Guardian.

In addition to the decision not to charge white supremacists or others for stabbings at a far-right rally that left people with critical wounds, police also investigated 100 anti-fascist counter-protesters, recommending more than 500 total criminal charges against them, according to court filings from civil rights attorneys.

Meanwhile, for men investigated on the neo-Nazi side of a June 2016 brawl at the state capitol, police recommended only five mostly minor charges, none related to stabbings.

Lawyers produced new records this week as prosecutors in Sacramento prepared for a hearing in their long-running case against three anti-fascist counter-protesters, who have been charged with rioting and assault.

For two of the counter-protesters facing potential prison time, law enforcement officers surveilled their social media activity and cited their leftwing politics and affiliation with Chicano and indigenous rights groups as evidence against them, the police reports revealed.

Berkeley police posted activists' mugshots on Twitter and celebrated retweets, emails reveal

[Read more](#)

None of the defendants heading toward trial were accused of the stabbings of anti-fascists.

The documents have raised fresh questions about California police agencies' handling of rightwing violence and extremism, renewing accusations that law enforcement officials have shielded neo-Nazis from prosecution while aggressively pursuing demonstrators with leftwing and anti-racist political views.

Prosecutors have in the past vehemently denied that the investigation was biased and have said in filings that stabbing victims have not been cooperative.

The Guardian previously interviewed two victims who were injured, then pursued by police – Cedric O'Bannon, a black journalist and stabbing victim who ultimately was not charged, and Yvette Felarca, a well-known Berkeley activist whose case is moving forward on Thursday. Previous records also revealed that police had worked with the neo-Nazi groups to target the anti-racist activists.

The records disclosed this week provided new details about six other stabbing and beating victims who were treated as suspects by police after the rally in Sacramento, which was organized by a neo-Nazi group called the Traditionalist Worker party (TWP) and an affiliated California group, the Golden State Skinheads.

Lawyers analyzed more than a hundred police reports, finding that the California highway patrol (CHP) investigated 22 men affiliated with TWP and recommended no charges for 17 of them, including some who police said were holding knives.

For every anti-fascist protester police could identify, however, law enforcement pursued charges, including against people who were not accused of any violence and were simply attending the counter-demonstration alongside other activists, defense attorneys wrote. Those activists were accused of “unlawful assembly”.
The Resistance Now: Sign up for weekly news updates about the movement
[Read more](#)

One anti-fascist was stabbed in the abdomen by an “unknown TWP affiliate”, according to a CHP report, which included graphic images of the protester’s bloody injuries. But because this individual had a “wooden skateboard” that could be used as a “deadly weapon” as well as a “black bandana” to conceal their face, police recommended more than a dozen criminal charges, including conspiracy, assault, rioting, and disturbing the peace. This person was questioned by police at a hospital.

For another victim, stabbed in the pelvis, which was also documented in photos, CHP said it was “unknown” how the individual was injured. The protester’s “medical condition” was severe enough that he was unable to give a statement to police at the hospital. Still, CHP recommended nine charges against him, because he had allegedly “swung his fists” at a TWP member, was “not acting in self-defense”, and had brought a bandanna.

Another activist suffered a “broken left wrist, two skull fractures, a fractured left cheekbone, and bruises to the left side of his face and head”, according to the police’s own account. But CHP wrote that he should face a wide range of charges, including assault, because he was observed “joining in a riot where [he] sustained injuries”.

TWP also said this individual should be charged with “false imprisonment”, because he “caused TWP affiliates to retreat back to their vehicle out of fear of further injury”.

Of the eight who suffered serious injuries and then faced potential charges, only Felarca’s case was ultimately prosecuted.

Still, the pursuit of charges against stabbing victims was stunning, said Mark Airgood, an activist working with the defense team.

“I found it reprehensible and shocking,” he said. “It’s transparent ... that police targeted anti-fascists for prosecution.”

Ultimately, the Sacramento district attorney’s office decided to charge one man police linked to the white nationalist side, William Scott Planer. He was accused of striking a protester on the head with a “wooden stick”.

In addition to Felarca, two anti-fascists are facing charges in the case advancing this week – Porfirio Paz, who is 21 years old, and Michael Williams, 58. The CHP investigations delved into extensive details about social media activity related to the two of them, noting their reported involvement with the Brown Berets, a Chicano rights group.

In Williams’s report, the CHP said the group was known for its “deeply held belief that they are the original peoples of the region and work for civil rights of ‘chicanos’,” adding: “[Williams’s] continuous presence at protests, community projects and events both before and after the ... riot are consistent with known philosophies, tactics, techniques and/or procedures and indicate a strong commitment to the furthering the goals of Brown Beret movement.”

Stabbed at a neo-Nazi rally, called a criminal: how police targeted a black activist
[Read more](#)

Paz, who is Mexican American and Native American, according to his lawyer, was “observed wearing a black beret” and other black clothing, police wrote. CHP also referenced his participation in an indigenous-led event raising awareness about the chinook salmon, which is threatened with extinction. The report included a Facebook photo of him with his fist raised next to other activists holding signs that said, “Water is life” and “Let the river be a river”.

Police cited as further evidence the fact that Paz at a later date allegedly had an “antifascist” sticker with him.

“I find it concerning to think that the government wants to conduct inquiries into people’s political persuasions and has it influence their decisions as to who to prosecute and how to prosecute,” said Linda Parisi, Williams’s attorney.

Ronald Cruz, another defense lawyer, said in a statement that police “considered it a crime simply for being at a protest against fascists”. His court filing added: “This call for arrests of anti-fascists was all-encompassing and included individuals who the CHP alleged did nothing more than rally alongside other individuals who opposed the fascists.”

Williams and Paz were both accused by police of committing assaults with “sticks” during the fighting.

CHP declined to comment. The Sacramento district attorney’s office did not respond to a request for comment.

In one earlier filing, prosecutors said the charges were based on evidence, adding: “No one is beneath the protection of the law, no matter how repugnant his or her rhetoric or misguided his or her ideals.”

6 Dec - Citing Last Month’s Jessee Decision, ND Supreme Court Serves Up Another Big Win for Water Protectors

The North Dakota Supreme Court ruled in favor of Water Protector Mark Hebert, reversing his lower court conviction arising out of a November 15, 2016 prayer walk in commemoration of missing and murdered Indigenous women.

MORE:

He had attended the ceremonial walk with his partner Rebecca Jessee who also was arrested, convicted and won her appeal on November 6, 2018.

Also today, the ND Supreme Court denied the prosecution's request for the court to rehear it.

Water Protector Legal Collective Cooperating Attorney April Olson who argued Hebert's appeal before the justices was pleased with her client's victory. She said:

This decision is another victory for Water Protectors. Today, the Supreme Court affirmed Mark Hebert's right to peacefully protest by reversing his conviction for Tampering with a Public Service. Mark, like the other demonstrators that day, was there to bring attention to the important issue of missing and murdered indigenous women. Mark was peacefully protesting and did not damage, harm or alter the railroad. As Ms. Power noted in the Jessee case, the Supreme Court did good research and applied the correct standard under North Dakota Law.

December 6th - Standing Rock Sioux Akicita James "Angry Bird" White Sentenced to Two Years of Supervised Release for Civil Disorder

James "Angry Bird" White was sentenced in federal court on December 5, 2018 to time served plus two-years of supervised release and a \$100 assessment pursuant to a non-cooperating plea agreement. Though the prosecution had requested a term of home confinement, a curfew, an electronic monitor and prohibition from participating in future protests, Judge Daniel L. Hovland did not see the necessity for these or any other additional punitive conditions.

As per the terms of the non-cooperating plea agreement, the Use of Fire to Commit a Federal Felony Offense charge – which carries a mandatory minimum sentence of 10 years – was dropped. Combined with the maximum sentence for the Civil Disorder charge, Angry Bird was facing up to 15 years in prison.

He is one of 6 people who were named in the federal indictment arising out of events on October 27, 2016. The time served portion of his sentence refers to the approximately 8 days he spent in prison before being released under court supervision to prepare for trial.

Angry Bird is a direct descendant of Chief Two Bears who was a signatory to the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851.

It was a great relief for his family, friends and many supporters who filled the gallery to capacity that Angry Bird could go home to Fort Yates after sentencing. Supporters had traveled from Providence, Rhode Island and New York City to stand in solidarity with him. Prayers were spoken before and after the hearing outside the federal courthouse in Bismarck.

Below is part of a statement that Angry Bird prepared to read during sentencing. He ultimately chose not to read it to the judge, but he requested that we share it now:

I did what I thought was right for the safety of others I might have known and others who I never met.

I now know that we live in two different worlds on the same earth – the one we live in and the one you live in. I am still in a deep fog between both worlds. The world I live in includes the ways we were taught and how to show respect.

I tried to keep everyone safe in camp, and also to keep the water and the earth safe from danger that will occur in the future.

Life is tough for many, as we all know, and good for so few. For us growing up, being in boarding schools was not so good. But we are still living, trying to forget the pain and shame of what happened to me and so many others at a young age.

The way people in the other world that you live in see us and judge us is easy to understand for they do not live in my shoes or climb the ladder I have to climb or had to climb.

I tried to live in both worlds – as a vet and a father sending my offspring and others to the other world to make a better place. We all need to come to an understanding that we are killing the earth for money and profit. But we forget what we are destroying for our future generations. We need to come together as one – not as one better than the other – and to remember it's going to take us all to help fix what we're destroying. If not for us, then for our children and children's children to live.

I tell others that you must travel the path you need to travel. Don't look at the bad but look at the good to help you reach your goals.

14 Dec - How the State, Prisons, and Guards Keep Books from Incarcerated People

Though education in prison lowers recidivism, censorship of materials is common.

MORE:

by Danielle Corcione (*Teen Vogue*)

In September 2018, the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections announced it would put a halt to book donation programs, mail-order books, and publications for incarcerated people housed in state prisons. Although the restrictive policy has since been reversed, there are still concerns among those who run the programs and people behind bars.

This, of course, isn't the first time prisons have restricted books. Just like school districts and universities, books and other reading materials sent to incarcerated people through a state's Departments of Corrections are regularly censored. Often, individual prison staff are responsible for monitoring the influx of materials, which they can often reject or deny at their discretion. The practice inhibits knowledge about gender, sexuality, health, and many other important topics to those behind bars. While the specific guidelines vary from state to state, and even prison to prison, the United States houses 2.3 million people in 1,719 state prisons, 102 federal prisons, 1,852 juvenile correctional facilities, 3,163 local jails, and 80 Indian Country jails in addition to military prisons, immigration detention facilities, civil commitment centers, state psychiatric hospitals, and prisons, according to a 2018 report by Prison Policy Initiative.

Books can be lifelines for many people in prison. Books can be a person's only contact with the world outside of prison, especially if they're no longer in touch with family or friends. Additionally, books provide important information to incarcerated people who already have limited resources, whether it's legal or health information. For incarcerated queer and trans people, for instance, books can provide credible sex education as well as legal information regarding trans care.

To better understand the issue, *Teen Vogue* spoke to organizers involved with prison book-giving programs, including the Asheville, North Carolina-based Tranzmission; Austin, Texas-based Inside Books Project; and Madison, Wisconsin-based LGBT Books to Prisoners — organizations that help incarcerated people get access to publications. We also chatted with an incarcerated person in Texas about his experience with restrictive conditions.

Grier Low, who has been organizing with Tranzmission for the past seven years, says books will be rejected by prison staff for various reasons, such as “individual state restrictions, restrictions at the specific facility, and personal bias of the mail room staff.”

In October, Truth Out reported that the Uptown People's Law Center and the MacArthur Justice Center of Illinois sued the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) director on behalf of LGBTQ prison abolition organization Black & Pink, claiming Illinois prisons "have adopted and implemented discriminatory mail

policies and practices prohibiting delivery of Black & Pink publications and other written forms of speech, including greeting cards and chapter updates." Truth Out also reported that when reached for comment, a media administrator for IDOC said in an email that "the publication has not been banned at any IDOC facilities," but noted that it wasn't clear which publication was being referred to, and that further communication to the IDOC had not been responded to at the time of publication. (Teen Vogue also reached out for comment to IDOC's media administrator, who would not comment on the allegations, and directed Teen Vogue to send a Freedom of Information act request to obtain a list of publications at IDOC.) This allegation echoes a similar ban on publications that "promote homosexuality," enacted in 2016 by the Eastern Kentucky Correctional Complex, which was quickly overturned, according to the American Civil Liberties Union of Kentucky.

"The one [reason] we see the most returns on are either based on sexually explicit content or because the facility only accepts books from an authorized vendor," Low tells Teen Vogue.

So if a book isn't rejected for sexual content, it's because a prison only accepts books from publishers. That means that you can't send books from your personal library to your loved ones behind bars. Instead, you'll have to purchase books from a third party vendor, such as independent book sellers, Barnes & Noble, or Amazon — which can turn into a financial burden for those supporting loved ones behind bars.

But sometimes, books are rejected for ambiguous reasons.

"The most frustrating experiences I have with book rejection is when it's simply not clear why it was rejected," Shauna M. Koszegi, an organizer with LGBT Books to Prisoners, tells Teen Vogue. "As a collective, we'll have to decide whether to send a package to that person again and see what happens, or we might decide that we can't afford to send books to that prison for a while."

In 2016, The Guardian reported that the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) banned 15,000 different titles, including those written by Langston Hughes, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Sojourner Truth. While some titles were challenged for containing information about illegal activity or containing explicit language, not every book on the list of more than 15,000 was given a clear explanation. Meanwhile, TDCJ allows incarcerated people to read Adolf Hitler's *Mein Kampf* and David Duke's *Jewish Supremacism*.

"Texas bans a huge amount of materials, especially [those] based on 'criminal sexual deviance,' which is often applied to queer texts, anything that could promote or 'achieve the breakdown of prisons' — mainly meaning historical books on Texas prison abuses, civil rights, strikes, and labor organizing happening within units — and books that are 'racially inflammatory,'" Aems E., a community archivist for the Inside Books Project, tells Teen Vogue. "This has been used to ban civil rights texts, histories of race relations in the U.S., and use of racial slurs in historical contexts."

However, Aems stresses that a common misconception about banned books in the state is that the TDCJ has a transparent list of those titles. While they admit they may have some version of a list, they explain, "the application of censorship is much more arbitrary, opaque, and insidious than a list."

"Often we'll get an overly broad explanation, something like 'it threatens the order and safety' of the prison," Melissa Charenko, who also organizes with LGBT Books to Prisoners, tells Teen Vogue. "This seems like a way to limit reading and knowledge, without any explanation of how the particular book might be harmful. The specific rejections are also mind-boggling: things like 'map on [page] 376.' I can't believe that spending time checking every book is a good use of resources, especially when study after study says that reading and education in prison lowers recidivism."

Charenko elaborates that the map in question in the aforementioned real-life example was actually in reference to Westeros, a fictional place depicted in the *Game of Thrones* series, which she says could absolutely "not be used to help people escape, so this seemed particularly draconian."

Additionally, books are left on banned lists because they remain unchallenged, whether they are inside or outside a prison. In other words, no one has gone through the system to object that a certain book shouldn't be on the ban list.

"The process is not as arbitrary as it appears, but because it is left to the discretion of the mail room supervisor," Jeremy Sledge, who is currently incarcerated at a state men's prison in Texas, tells Teen Vogue in a letter. "Something I learned is, many books are placed on the permanent ban list because it wasn't appealed once somewhere in the system."

With so many book bans left unchallenged, there is still a fight for justice to be made on behalf of incarcerated readers. On November 1, the restrictive policy in Pennsylvania was reversed after a coalition of local opponents sued.

When restrictive policies are in place, it's crucial to vocally oppose them — not just in your communities, but to your elected officials. But if these policies don't yet exist where you live, support incarcerated people's right to read by volunteering and donating to book exchange programs in your area, like Books Through Bars Philly, the Appalachian Book Project, Books Through Bars NYC, and Books to Prisoners.

22 Dec - Join NYC Jericho & Friends for a Holiday Party!

WHAT: Solstice Party

WHEN: 7:00-10:00pm, Saturday, December 22nd

WHERE: Freedom Hall—113 West 128th Street, New York City

COST: FREE

MORE:

Celebrate Victories, Remember Ancestors, and Strengthen the Movement! light refreshments, camaraderie, raffle prizes and cheer! contact: nycjericho@gmail.com

31 Dec - Noise Demo Against the Prison Industrial Complex, In Solidarity with PPs and POWs

WHAT: Noise Demo Against the PIC, for the Liberation of PPs + POWs

WHEN: 9:00pm, Monday, December 31st

WHERE: Metropolitan Correction Center (MCC, the federal prison in downtown Manhattan); Pearl Street, between Cardinal Hayes Place and Park Row (J to Chambers Street or 4/5/6/ to City Hall)

BRING: Noisemakers, air horns, drums, anything that is loud!

MORE:

On the noisiest night of the year in New York City, come help us remind folks locked up that they are not alone. NYC Anarchist Black Cross, in response to an international call for noise demonstrations outside of prisons, is asking folks to join us outside of the Metropolitan Correctional Center (MCC) in lower Manhattan. Come, not to appeal to authority, speak truth to power, or any other contrivance, but rather to stand arm in arm with comrades and show direct solidarity to those on the other side of the wall.

The state, writ large, is targeting anarchists all across the United States and abroad. This will be both protest and celebration. To keep the cold at bay, comrades from MACC will be on hand with cookies and hot cocoa to keep the vocal cords nice and warm.