Liberation CALENDAR 1978

January

The prisons must truly become Universities, Cadre Training Centers. There must be *planned, systematic* programs to meet us when we arrive behind the walls. Seminars are part of a well-thought-out, concretized curriculum. Organized.

Get as deeply into this as possible, because it's really the most meaningful thing likely to happen in the present and future of the "prison movement." Not the human rights of prisoners and the struggles over these, but the ideological and technical training of revolutionary and potential revolutionaries.

If struggles over human rights in prisons aren't consciously linked to and guided by the need to turn the prisons into training centers, then prison struggles over human rights fall short of meeting their goal.

The fact is that human rights cannot be won in prisons. Prisons and the ability to obtain and exercise human rights in them is an outright contradiction.

What we recognize today as the "prison movement" has never been a movement with the ultimate aim or emphasis on human rights for prisoners. Read George again!

"The 'Prison Movement,' the August 7th movement and all similar efforts educate the people in the ILLEGITIMACY of establishment power and *hint at* the ultimate goal of revolutionary consciousness at every level of struggle. The goal is always the same: the creation of an infrastructure capable of fielding a people's army."

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 1963: PAIGC begins armed struggle in Guinea-Bissau with an attack on Portuguese troops deep inside the country	**2**	**3** 	**4** 1966: SNCC worker Sammy Younge, Jr. murdered in Tuskegee, Ala.	**5** 1804: Ohio is the first of the Northern states to pass Black Laws	**6** 1975: 12,000 Azanian (South African) workers strike the Vall Reefs gold mine, owned by Anglo-American Corp., world's largest gold producer	**7** 1973: Mark Essex, 23, is killed atop New Orleans hotel after killing six and wounding fifteen
8 1811: 400-500 slaves revolt in Louisiana	**9**	**10** 1949: John Farrell beaten to death in Albany, N.Y. police station	**11**	**12**	**13** 1970: W. L. Nolen, Cleveland Edwards and Alvin "Jugs" Miller killed by guard in Soledad Prison, Cal.	**14** 1975: Alvor (Algrave) Agreement signed ending 14 years of armed struggle in Angola
15 1929: Birth of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.	**16** 1961: Patrice Lumumba assassinated 1974: S. Q. 6 indictment dismissed for non-representative nature of grand jury	**17**	**18**	**19** 1973: One police killed and two wounded as Black freedom fighters seize a Brooklyn, N.Y. sporting goods store 1976: Andaliwa (sn John Clark) murdered in Trenton State Prison	**20** 1973: Amilcar Cabral assassinated by Portuguese agents	**21**
22	**23**	**24** 1969: Chicago pigs & f.b.i. conspire to prevent Fred Hampton of BPP from appearing on t.v. talk show	**25** Day of Solidarity With The Struggle of the Arab People	**26**	**27**	**28** 1948: James Harmon beaten to death in New Jersey jail after being held incommunicado for 25 days
29	**30** 1739: Letter of South Carolina Council describes plan of 200 slaves to capture capitol and establish their own government	**31**				

January 16, 1976: Assata Shakur acquitted by N.Y. Federal Grand Jury of a 1971 bank robbery charge

January 17, 1977: Assata Shakur begins 4th trial in New Brunswick, N.J. on frame-up charges of murdering a N.J. state trooper and her comrade, Zayd Malik Shakur

February

In 1898, Puerto Rico was a self-governing country, having obtained its autonomy from Spain in February of that year, after a long and bitter struggle against Spanish imperialism.

But this was a short lived reality because in October of 1898, Puerto Rico was invaded by u.s. troops, under the direction of General Nelson Miles. Direct u.s. military rule remained in Puerto Rico until 1900, more than a year after the "Treaty of Paris" was signed between Spain and the u.s.

This "treaty" illegally made Puerto Rico a colony of the u.s. During WWI, u.s. corporate interests stepped up their criminal campaign of plunder. Within a short time, the previously diversified and plentiful economy of the island was transformed into a one-crop sugar economy.

Because of the u.s. exploitation and domination of the island, the Puerto Rican people have experienced poverty, disease, destruction of their culture through a u.s./european oriented educational system and other forms of genocide.

Support for Other National Liberation Struggles

More than one-third of Puerto Rican women of child-bearing age have been sterilized under the direction of the criminal u.s. government, in its plan to eliminate Puerto Rico as a nation. The transformation/destruction of an independent economy began a heavy force immigration into the u.s. during WWII, and today there are more than 2.5 million Puerto Ricans in the u.s.

Once highly valued as a source of cheap labor to the corporate criminals of the u.s. and their government, Puerto Ricans in the u.s. today play an important role in the island's struggle for independence.

In 1950, in support of the anti-colonial Jayuya uprising on the island, Oscar Collazo and Griselio Torresola (who was killed), members of Puerto Rico's Nationalist Party, attacked u.s. president Truman at Blair House to help expose the u.s. role in the repression of the Puerto Rican independence struggle.

Four years later, Lolita Lebron Rafael Cancel Miranda, Irvin Flores and Andres Figueroa Cordero made an armed assault upon the u.s. congress to bring the colonial reality of Puerto Rico to the world's attention.

These five Puerto Rican Nationalists have since been held in u.s. prisons, and are the longest held Political Prisoners in the western hemisphere. The struggle for the unconditional release of the Five is part of the Puerto Rican independence struggle.

That struggle is under attack today on many fronts. For example, the use of the so-called "grand jury" by the F.B.I. in its attempt to crush the Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN), as well as their attacks on the Mexican and Chicano movements.

These attacks by the criminal u.s. government have helped to bring about an alliance between Mexican/Chicanos and Puerto Ricans, and thus heightened anti-imperialist struggle within u.s. borders.

Lurreida Torres, Maria Cueto, Raisa Nemikin, Pedro Archuleta, Robert Caldero, Jose Lopez, Andres Rosado, Julio Rosado and Luis Rosado are among those imprisoned for their refusal to cooperate in the u.s. government's repression. They point up the role of the u.s. judicial and prison systems in attacking ALL movements of national liberation.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
FEBRUARY 1 1960: Four North Carolina A&T College students launch Student Movement in Greensboro			**1** 1810: Charles Lenox Remond born 1902: Langston Hughes, poet of the Harlem Renaissance, born	**2** 1951: Martinsville Seven electrocuted in Richmond, Va. for alleged rape they couldn't have committed	**3** 1964: Over 464,000 Black and Puerto Rican students boycott N.Y.C. public schools 1969: Assassination of Eduardo Mondlane, president of FRELIMO, by Portuguese secret police	**4** 1961: Armed struggle begins in Angola with MPLA attack on the central prison in Luanda
5 1974: Maruwa Saunyama Chiri killed in N.Y. subway; was born 2/17/43	**6** 1820: "Mayflower of Liberia" sails with 86 1961: SNCC launches "Jail, No Bail" movement in Rock Hill, S.C.	**7**	**8**	**9** 1946: Pvt. Nathaniel Johnson machine-gunned to death by military police at U.S. Disciplinary Barracks at Gransville, Wisconsin	**10** 1927: Leontyne Price, world-famous mezzo soprano, born	**11**
12 1802: Two slaves executed for alleged involvement in conspiracy to rebel in Brunswick, Va.	**13**	**14** 1760: Richard Allen, founder of Free African Society, born 1817: Frederick Douglass born	**15** 1851: Afrikans invade a Boston courtroom and free a fugitive slave	**16**	**17** 1946: Willie Earle taken by mob from jail at Pickens, S.C. and lynched	**18** 1949: George Waddell shot in the back by Brooklyn, N.Y. police in his own home
19 1919: First Pan-Afrikan Congress meets in Paris, France	**20** 1895: Frederick Douglass died	**21**	**22**	**23** 1868: Birth of W. E. B. DuBois	**24**	**25** 1839: Seminoles and Afrikans shipped from Tampa Bay, Fla., to the West
26 1877: Hayes-Tilden Compromise 1970: Fred Billingslea, Black prisoner in San Quentin, gassed and beaten by guards in his cell	**27** 1948: Roy Cyril Brooks pulled from a bus and killed by police in Gretna, La. after arguing with white bus driver	**28** 1946: William Gordon and James Johnson shot and killed by police in their Columbia, Tenn. jail cells	**Fredrick Douglass**			

March

"When women become massively political the revolution has moved to a new stage."

We must protect ourselves from these pigs, these mad gunslingers who serve and protect our enemies only. Any talk about self-determination for black folks in amerikkka without recognizing the necessity for revolutionary violence is lacking in sanity and principles. We put on a sham if we talk about black liberation with concretely supporting those who defend us from and retaliate against blue-helmeted pigs whose job it is to enforce the contemporary version of the Black Codes.

if we continue to revere Gabriel, Nat, and Denmark, but not support Assata Shakur. We admit that we accept the ideology of our enemy if we fail to support Sister Dessie Woods, and declare that any Sister has the *right* to take the life of an attempted rapist; or, if we fail to recognize that any of us are *justified* in doing *whatever we do* in our struggle to liberate ourselves.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1 1841: Birth of Blanche K. Bruce; died 3/17/98	**2**	**3**	**4** 1968: f.b.i. memo issued to "prevent the coalition of militant Black nationalist groups"
5 1971: BPP sponsors Day of Solidarity dedicated to "Freedom for all Political Prisoners"	**6** 1857: U.S. Supreme Court rules in Dred Scott case that Afrikans are not u.s. citizens 1957: Ghana becomes an independent nation	**7**	**8** International Women's Day	**9** 1970: Ralph Featherstone killed by a bomb planted in his car outside a Maryland courthouse, where Rap Brown was to stand trial on frame-up riot and arson charges	**10** 1913: Death of Harriet Tubman, Auburn, N.Y.	**11** 1895: White mob attacks Black workers in New Orleans
12 1955: Death of Charlie "Yardbird" Parker 1974: Holman prisoner beaten to death after killing one guard and wounding another	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16** 1974: Over 267,000 Black and Puerto Rican students boycott N.Y.C. schools	**17** 1886: Carrollton, Miss. massacre of over twenty Blacks 1975: Herbert Chitepo assassinated in Lusaka, Zambia	**18** 1741: "Great Negro Plot" discovered in N.Y.; Blacks planned to set city afire and kill all whites. 18 Blacks hanged and 71 shipped to Caribbean
19	**20**	**21** 1709: Virginia Lt. Governor issues a proclamation to prevent assemblage of slaves for fear of conspiracy to rebel	**22**	**23** 1975: Jury selection begins in S. Q. 6 case	**24** 1709: Virginia court reveals conspiracy of Afrikans and Indians to escape slavery	**25** 1977: All-white jury in New Brunswick, N.J. returns guilty verdict against Assata Shakur; she is immediately sentenced to life in prison
26	**27** 1948: Ike Madden, 27, killed by Birmingham, Ala. police for "resisting arrest"	**28** 1971: Republic of New Afrika (RNA) Capitol consecrated, Hinds County, Miss.	**29** 1948: John Johnson, 50, killed by Birmingham, Ala. police for "resisting arrest"	**30**	**31** 1871: Birth of Jack Johnson, Galveston, Tex. 1968: Republic of New Afrika (RNA) founded in Detroit, Michigan	

April

Support for Other National Liberation Struggles

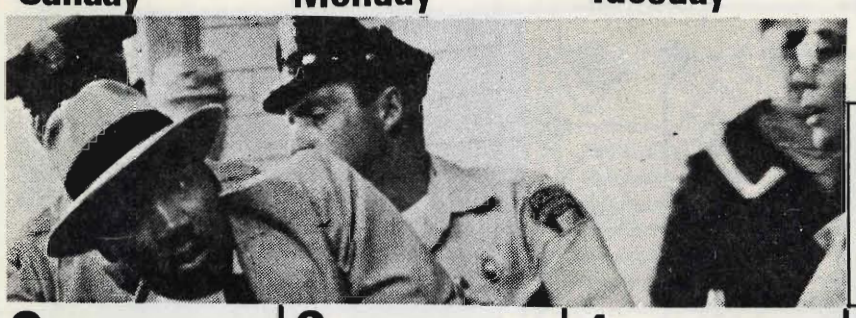
The same criminal oppressing us is oppressing and exploiting Native Nation (Indian) peoples. With the landing of the "Mayflower", the establishment of settler colonies by the so-called pilgrims, there began the criminal plunder of Native Nation people's land and resources.

The criminal appropriation of Native Nation peoples' land, the even more criminal genocidal war against them, reached its height in the 1890's in the southwestern u.s., as Native Nation peoples carried on a fierce struggle against extermination, for the preservation of their lands, and to maintain their sovereignty as nations.

The struggles of Native Nation peoples continue today. It is symbolized by the kourt battles for the return of Native Lands; by the escalating struggle on the international level, as Native Nations seek recognition as sovereign nations, outside the "authority" of the u.s.

Their struggles are symbolized by the government attacks on Wounded Knee, Pine Ridge, and Native Nation organizations such as A.I.M. (American Indian Movement).

Support for the Four is concrete support for Leonard Peltier, Frank Blackhorse, Richard Mohawk, Herb Powless and Paul Skyhorse—only a few of the many fallen, imprisoned and hunted Native Nation Warriors—victims of the criminal u.s. government in its panic-stricken attempt to crush the movement of Native Nation peoples.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			APRIL 12 1787: Free Afrikan Society organized for social & educational advancement of Blacks in Phila. by Absolom Jones and Richard Allen	APRIL 15 1960: Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) organized on Shaw University campus	April 7, 1712: Caromantees Revolt in N.Y.; seized guns, swords and hatchets and began setting fires and killing slavemasters. Kwako, one of the leaders, and twenty others were broken on the wheel and burnt at a slow fire	**1**
2 1949: Jim Mitchell, 65, and Irv Lee Parker, 18, lynched near Macon, Ga. 1969: N.Y. "21" BPP members arrested on conspiracy charges	**3** 1950: Death of Carter G. Woodson, historian, in Washington, D.C.	**4** 1968: Assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. 1899: Edward Kennedy "Duke" Ellington born, Washington, D.C.	**5** 1839: Birth of Robert Smalls, Reconstruction congressman from S.C.	**6** 1931: First of Scottsboro Trials begin, Scottsboro, Ala. 1968: Lil' Bobby Hutton murdered	**7** 1977: Assata Shakur moved from Clinton Women's Prison to the all-male Yardsville Prison in New Jersey	**8**
9 1898: Birth of Paul Robeson 1947: CØRE sends first group of Freedom Riders through South	**10** 1938: Death of Joe "King" Oliver in Savannah, Ga.	**11**	**12** 1864: Nathan Bedford Forrest carries out Fort Pillow, Tenn. Massacre	**13** 1873: Over 200 Afrikans massacred, Easter Sunday, Grant Parish, La. by White League	**14**	**15** 1889: Birth of Asa Philip Randolph, trade union and civil rights leader, in Crescent City, Fla.
16	**17** 1974: BLA "New Haven Three," Hodari Diallo (Harold Simmons), Ashanti (Michael Alston), and Gunnie (James Haskins) invade the Tombs in N.Y. to liberate POWs	**18** 1818: Andrew Jackson suppresses Afrikans and Indians at Suwanee, ending First Seminole War 1955: Bandung Conference opens in Indonesia	**19** 1948: Almas Shaw is the third Black victim in 3 weeks of Birmingham, Ala. police	**20**	**21**	**22**
23 **30**	**24**	**25** 1977: Assata Shakur given additional, consecutive 33-year sentence on assault, weapons charges	**26** 1969: BPP office in Des Moines, Iowa bombed	**27** 1803: Death of Toussaint L'Ouverture, Basancan, France	**28** Chimurenga (War of Liberation) Day, commemorating all Zimbabwean Freedom Fighters who have sacrificed their lives in the struggle	**29**

May

Revolutions are fought to get control of land, to remove the absentee landlord and gain control of the land and the institutions that flow from that land. The black man has been in a very low condition because he has had no control whatsoever over any land. He has been a beggar economically, a beggar politically, a beggar socially, a beggar even when it comes to trying to get some education. The past type of mentality that was developed in this colonial system among our people, today is being overcome. And as the young ones come up, they know what they want (land!). And as they listen to your beautiful preaching about democracy and all those other flowery words, they know what they're supposed to have (land!).

So you have a people today who not only know what they want, but also know what they are supposed to have. *And they themselves are creating another generation* that is coming up that not only will know what it wants and know what it should have but also will be ready and willing to do whatever is necessary to see that what they should have materializes immediately. — El Hajj Malik El Shabazz (Malcolm X), "The Black Revolution," *Malcolm X Speaks*

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Zayd Malik Shakur	**1** 1775: Birth of Gabriel Prosser	**2** 1973: Zayd Malik Shakur (sn James Coston) killed by state police on N.J. Turnpike; Assata Shakur wounded and Sundiata Acoli arrested	**3** 1949: Willie Johnson, 58, killed by Ga. police for "looking suspiciously at a house"	**4** 1947: May Noyes, 23-year-old mother of three, shot by crazed white, Camp Hill, Ala.	**5** 1738: Slaves escape from S.C. jail and join with others to begin a small-scale guerrilla war	**6** 1812: Birth of Martin R. Delaney, Charlestown, Va.; died 1/24/1885
7	**8** 1951: Willie McGee electrocuted in Miss. on frame-up "rape" charge	**9** 1800: Birth of John Brown 1862: Gen. David Hunter issues proclamation freeing slaves in Ga., Fla., and S.C.; Lincoln revoked it	**10**	**11**	**12** 1967: Ben Brown died from police bullets near Jackson State	**13**
14 1961: Freedom Riders' bus bombed and burned in Alabama	**15** International Day of Solidarity with Palestine 1970: Two killed at Jackson State	**16** 	**17** 1723: Seven slaves sentenced to sale and removal from Virginia colony for conspiring to revolt	**18** Namibian Heroes Day, commemorating the death in battle of Tobias Hainyiho, first commander-in-chief of Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), the SWAPO military wing	**19** 1890: Ho Chi Minh born 1925: El Hajj Malik El Shabazz (Malcolm X) born	**20** 1743: Toussaint L'Ouverture born
21	**22** 1945: Two unarmed Black soldiers killed by military police at French army camp for allegedly talking to French women employed there	**23** 1948: Black Ga. prisoner beaten to death by guards after refusing to work in snake-infested ditch	**24** 1947: A 68-year-old Black farmer killed by whites defending his home and person, Gretna, Va.	**25** Afrika Freedom Day 1849: Thomas "Blind Tom" Bethune born near Columbus, Ga. 1971: Jo Etha Collier killed in Drew, Miss.	**26** 1969: Fred Hampton arrested & charged with stealing and distributing ice cream	**27** 1963: Philadelphia Black workers, led by RAM, attacked by whites on school construction site while demanding jobs for Black construction workers
28	**29**	**30** 1882: House negro betrays Denmark Vesey and 9,000 slaves, Charleston, S.C.; 37 hanged, 131 Blacks, 4 whites arrested	**31** 1973: Warden and his deputy stabbed to death by two prisoners at Holmesburg Prison, Pa.	May 1, 1863: Confederate Congress passed resolution branding Afrikan troops and officers in Union Army as criminals, docming them to death or slavery if captured	May 1, 1866: Beginning of Memphis riots, 46 Afrikans and 2 whites killed; 90 homes burned, along with 12 schools and 4 churches	MAY 1 1964: Afro-American Student Movement (ASM) organized at Fisk; it called the First National Afro-American Student Conference at Nashville

June

Support for Other National Liberation Struggles

The history of repression and oppression of the Mexican and Chicano peoples by the criminals who control the u.s. government began with the Mexican-American War of 1846. At that time, the entire southwest (Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, Nevada, California and Utah) was seized by u.s. troops. There begain a reign of terror, oppression and extermination of the Mexican and Chicano peoples as well as the Native Nation peoples of that area.

Wherever the u.s. troops established a fort, white settlers/colonizers followed. Under the protection of u.s. "laws", police/outlaws and army troops, these 19th century colonizers seized land grant territories from the Mexican and Chicano peoples and drove the Native Nation peoples from their hunting lands and homes.

Today, over a century later, Mexican and Chicano people continue a heroic struggle for their right to land.

They now face the u.s. forest service, corporations and their criminal managers, the hired thugs who illegally acquired water rights in order to dry up Mexican/Chicano land so as to seize them. Mexicans/Chicanos have consistently resisted, and this has involved them in armed confrontations with so-called representatives of u.s. "law"

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
June 26: Azanian Freedom Day, dedicated to those gunned down by South African police in May 1 Strike, 1950		June 17, 1975: Dessie Woods and Cheryl Todd defend themselves from white attacker in Ga.; subsequently sentenced to 22 years and 5 years respectively		1 1921: A riot in Tulsa, Okla. leaves 21 whites and 60 Blacks dead	2	3
4 1969: Detroit BPP office raided	5 1975: POW escapes from prison in Jackson, Mich. by helicopter	6 1945: Denice Harris, 22, shot by Atlanta, Ga., police	7 1799: Alexander Pushkin born 1969: Chicago BPP office raided	8 1938: Lottie Kinsey acquitted by all-white jury for killing white attacker in Walterboro, S.C.	9 1951: Edward Honeycutt executed in Louisiana on frame-up "rape" charge	10 1940: Death of Marcus Garvey, London, England 1946: Death of Jack Johnson, Raleigh, N.C.
11	12 1949: Richard Brown & his cousin, James Taylor, killed in Harlem, N.Y. by police without cause	13 1972: Joseph "Joe Dell" Waddell murdered in prison by guards, Raleigh, N.C.	14	15 1969: Sacramento and San Diego BPP offices raided	16 1960: Mueda Massacre, when Portuguese troops killed over 500 Mozambiquans during peaceful demonstration	17 1871: Birth of James Weldon Johnson, composer of black national anthem
18 1963: 3,000 Boston students boycott public schools in protest of de facto segregation	19	20	21	22	23	24
25 1825: capture of Bob Ferebee, leader of Maroons in Virginia 1975: Mozambique Independence Day, on the anniversary of FRELIMO's founding, 1962	26 1859: Francisco "Acapulco" Lalio leads a mass breakout of Chicano and Indian prisoners from San Quentin Prison; 40 escaped, 10 killed or wounded	27 1963: Death of W. E. B. DuBois in Accra, Ghana	28 1830: David Walker murdered, found on doorstep	29 1729: Virginia Governor reports attack by whites on Maroon settlement in Blue Ridge Mountains	30 1847: Dred Scott case began in St. Louis court	

July

From the very birth of the United Nations, Afrikan people all over the world have seen it as being able to serve their interests in their struggles for independence.

At the formation of the U.N.'s predecessor, the League of Nations, Afrikans from inside the u.s. were there appealing the plight of their people in amerikkka and elsewhere in the world. At various periods since that time, groups of Afrikans have petitioned and in other ways sought the concrete assistance of the U.N. in resolving the contradiction of Afrikan colonial oppression in the u.s.

A number of organizations, past and present, have included the call to have U.N.-controlled plebiscites to help Afrikans in amerikkka gain self-determination. And many of us are familiar with Malcolm's call to "take the struggle from the level of 'civil rights' to the level of 'human rights, and take the man before the world court."

Malcolm's call to take the struggle to the level of "human rights" was really a call for us to take the struggle to the level of demanding our recognition as an oppressed nation; it was in reality a call upon us to seek recognition as a nation with the right to sovereignty.

Although many Afrikan organizations, parties and individuals maintain in their platforms and positions, calls to take our struggle from the "domestic" to the international level, we think it's significant that such words are being put into practice today by Afrikan Prisoners of War.

To recognize Prisoners of War is to recognize them as members of NATIONS — nations which have, or should have, sovereign rights to independent existence, self-government, and a self-controlled national economy.

When we say that we have Afrikans inside the accepted borders of amerikkka, who are Prisoners of War, we are saying that there is a nation of Afrikan people inside these accepted borders; we are saying that this nation of Afrikan people are engaged in a war for their independence.

The struggle, on an international level, for the recognition of Afrikan Prisoners of War, is a struggle to have the oppressed Afrikan nation inside the u.s. recognized as such by the world. It's part of the struggle of all Afrikan people, and clearly aims at furthering the process of taking our struggle off the "domestic" level and onto the inter-national level.

To talk of P.O.W.'s, and in particular of Afrikan P.O.W.'s, is a way of building revolutionary nationalist consciousness, and of realizing the liberation of the nation.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
July 23 1968: Ahmed Evans arrested for guerrilla ambush and killing of police in Cleveland, Ohio	July 24, 1900: Riot in New Orleans which killed several Blacks and over 30 homes and schools burned	July 27, 1816: Fort Blocont attacked by u.s. troops; 300 Afrikans and 20 Indians captured	July 30, 1866: New Orleans riot kills more than 35 Afrikans and wounds over 100	July 31, 1961: Elijah Muhammad calls for the creation of a Black state in N.Y. speech		**1** 1917: Riot in East St. Louis, Ill., kills approximately 200 Blacks
2 1822: Denmark Vesey hanged 1908: Thurgood Marshall born 1925: Patrice Lumumba born	**3**	**4** 1723: Afrikan slave executed in Boston for setting fire to owner's house 1900: Daniel Louis Armstrong born, New Orleans	**5** 1975: Cape Verde Islands gain independence from Portugal	**6**	**7**	**8** 1775: Exposure of conspiracy among slaves in North Carolina who aimed to establish their own government 1876: Hamburg Massacre, S.C.
9 1792: Three Afrikans executed for attacking Virginia slave patrol	**10** 1875: Mary McLeod Bethune born, Mayesville, S.C. 1941: Death of Ferdinand "Jelly Roll" Morton, in Los Angeles	**11** 1905: Niagara Movement organized by W. E. B. DuBois and William Monroe Trotter	**12** 1967: Rebellion in Newark, 26 dead	**13** 1863: "New York Draft Riots"; numerous Afrikans murdered, hanged from lamp posts, homes burned, etc.	**14** 1948: Willie Milton shot in back by Brooklyn, N.Y. police	**15**
16 1862: Birth of Ida B. Wells	**17** 1959: Death of Billie "Lady Day" Holiday	**18** 1949: Frank Bates beaten to death in New Orleans jail	**19** 1822: Several armed Maroons captured and hanged, Jacksonboro, S.C.	**20** 1925: Frantz Fanon born	**21**	**22**
23 1967: Detroit Rebellion; 43 blacks murdered by police	**24** 1969: Chicago BPP office raided	**25** 1946: Mr. & Mrs. George Dorsey and Mr. & Mrs. Roger Malcolm beaten, shot and lynched near Monroe, Ga.	**26**	**27** 1919: "Red Summer" riot in Chicago left 15 whites and 23 Blacks dead, over 537 injured 1970: BPP member Bobatunde Omarwali murdered in Chicago	**28** 1970: Carl Hampton, founder/chairman of People's Party II in Houston, Texas murdered by pigs	**29** 1946: Black sharecropper Harrison Johnson shot 6 times, then beaten with rifle, Eatonton, Ga.
30	**31**					

August

The real criminals were the kidnappers of our people; they are the ones responsible at this very moment for the total oppression of our people and the conditions under which we live.

The real criminals—the amerikkkan government—are guilty of the genocide of black people. Afrikan people have died at the hands of our oppressors for the more than three hundred years of our enslavement in this country. It was genocide in 1677, and it's genocide in 1977.

When our children get shot down in their playgrounds and out of the windows of their homes by blue-helmeted klansmen who call themselves police, that is genocide!

When our women are sterilized without their knowledge (or, when/if they chose to be sterilized because of the conditions that we face as a people) that is genocide!

When our children attend the schools controlled by our enemy and have their minds warped, have their creativity stifled, and generally have all motivation drained from them, that is genocide!

When we as a people are forced into the living/housing conditions in dilipadated, fire-trap,rat-infested and disease-ridden ghettos, that is genocide!

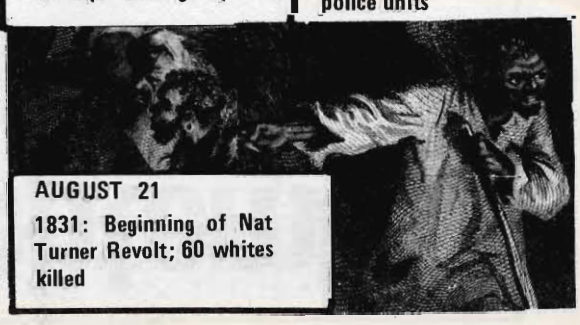
When we are forced to steal in order to survive; when our people are consciously herded into the prisons of the kountry, that is genocide!

It is genocide when we are forced to remain in a society which systematically deprives us of jobs, of decent health care, of an education that instills into us a sense of our own history, heritage and which guides us into the future.

GEORGE JACKSON

murdered

August 21, 1971

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
August 30, 1800: Planned rebellion and establishment of Black state by Gabriel Prosser and 40,000 slaves foiled by storm, Richmond, Va.		**1**	**2**	**3** 1959: Pidjiguiti Massacre when Portuguese killed 50 striking dockworkers in Guinea-Bissau	**4**	**5**
6	**7** 1970: Jonathan Jackson, William Christmas and James McClain killed in liberation attempt at Marin County Courthouse	**8** 1946: John C. Jones lynched near Minden, La. after legal frame-up attempt failed	**9** 1884: Death of Robert Brown Elliot	**10** 1829: Rebellion in Cincinnati, Ohio; 1,000 Blacks leave for Canada	**11** 1842: Birth of Robert Brown Elliot	**12**
13 1906: Black soldiers raid Brownsville, Texas in retaliation for insults	**14** 1862: Lincoln meets with black representatives and urges emigration to Afrika or Central America	**15** 1730: Slave conspiracy discovered in Charlestown, S.C. 1962: Shady Grove Baptist Church burned, Leesburg, Ga.	**16**	**17** 1887: Birth of Marcus Garvey	**18** 1971: RNA capitol attacked by f.b.i. and Jackson, Mississippi police	**19**
20	**21** 1971: Assassination of George Jackson; three guards and two prisoners killed	**22** 1791: Beginning of Haitian Revolution 1843: Henry Highland Garnet makes speech in Buffalo, N.Y. and calls for slave revolt and general strike	**23** 1917: Whites and Black soldiers of the 24th Infantry Regiment battle in Houston, Texas; 2 Blacks and 17 whites killed; 13 Blacks later hanged	**24**	**25** 1967: FBI circulates memo detailing plans to "disrupt" BLM groups	**26** 1874: Sixteen Blacks taken from a Tennessee jail by hooded men and shot 1966: SWAPO launches armed struggle by attacking South African police units
27 1971: Death of Kwame Nkrumah, Conakry, Guinea	**28** 1955: Emmett Till, 14, kidnapped and lynched in Money, Mississippi	**29** 1920: Birth of Charlie "Yardbird" Parker	**30** 1861: Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont issues proclamation freeing slaves of Missouri rebels; Lincoln nullifies it 1874: Blacks and republicans slain in Coushatta, La.	**31**	AUGUST 21 1831: Beginning of Nat Turner Revolt; 60 whites killed 	

September

Before 1863, the plantation was the "prison" for Afrikan people in the u.s. Whatever was happening in u.s. prisons before this point was, for all practical purposes, centered solely around the nationals of the oppressor nation. After 1863, Afrikans began to "assume a new status" in america; we were no longer simply chattel, property — no longer simply "outside" of the oppressor nation — and thus found ourselves in the condition described by DuBois.

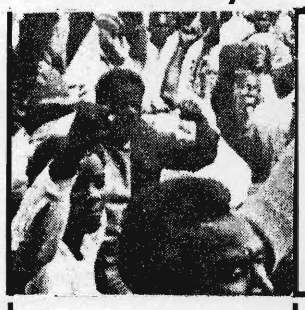
After 1863, the american "criminal justice system" began to assume a new role in the control not simply of the "working class," but in the control of oppressed nations. As more and more Afrikans began to fill southern prisons, the role/function of these prisons changed. Southern prisons began to be looked upon differently and responded to differently than northern prisons. Consequently, struggles in prisons *before* the 1800's, during the 1800's, and after the 1800's, must be seen in accordance with the many variables surrounding each period.

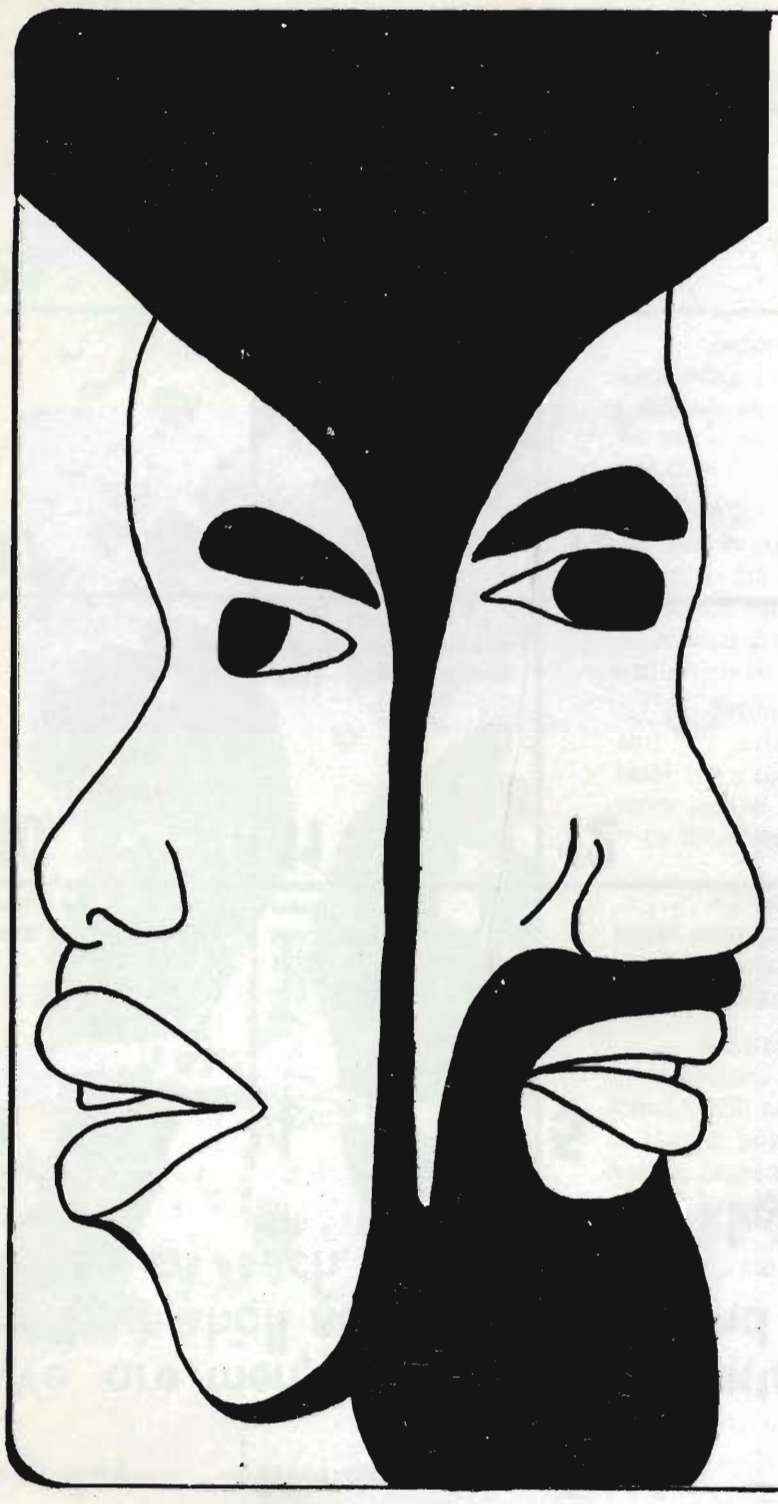
From our own experience we can recount the type of activity occurring in prisons in the middle and late sixties. Particularly at the opening of the sixties, the struggles in prisons in america differed little from those of the 1800's. To be more precise, these struggles at the beginning of the sixties were more similar, taken as a whole, to those struggles of the 1800's than they were to subsequent struggles — to those many struggles which took place within the context of the "prison movement."

As before, there were strikes of all sorts, work stoppages, petitions, riots; individual and relatively organized acts of resistance to racism, bad conditions, etc. Many of these received some coverage by the rulers' media, and some received support from the outside (legal, concerned community residents, family and friends of those prisoners involved, etc.).

Between 1954 and 1967 many things had occurred, many things arose and faded, but exerted an influence. This influence was both external and internal — the student sit-ins and Freedom Rides; Emmitt Till and Mack Parker; Little Rock; formation of SNCC in 1960 and its move from "civil rights" to "black power"; the rise and influence of the Nation of Islam; the formation of the Revolutionary Action Movement; formation of the Black Panther Party; the influence of people such as Malik, Eldridge, Robert Williams, Stokeley, Rap; there was the Bandung Conference in 1955; the independence of Ghana in 1957; the struggle and assassination of Lumumba in 1960-61; the struggles in Algeria, Cuba, etc., etc.

All of this began to show itself in a distinctive change in the character of prisoners and their struggles. As a result, there began to be seen prisoners leaving prisons in these years who became involved in the struggle on the street, but who also began to set up organizations of ex-prisoners to support prison struggles. We think 1970 the most proper date to be given to mark that point at which a distinct stage in "prison struggles" manifested itself, giving birth to the "prison movement."

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
"We are men, we are not beasts and we shall not be beaten and driven as such." -- L.D. Barkley				September 9, 1971: Beginning of Attica Rebellion, which lasted five days; 43 killed	1 1875: Riot in Yazoo City, Miss.; 20 Blacks killed	2
3 1838: Frederick Douglass escapes slavery	4 1875: Riot in Clinton, Miss.; 80 Blacks and republicans killed	5	6 1972: Eight killed and 3 injured when Virgin Islands revolutionaries invade St. Croix clubhouse owned by Rockefellers	7	8 1925: Ossian Sweet and others arrested for murder after firing into white mob in Detroit which threatened his home and family	9 1739: Rebellion in Stono, S.C.; 25 whites killed 1915: Carter G. Woodson founds Association for the Study of Negro Life and History
10	11 1851: Blacks disperse slavecatchers, killing one, in Christiana, Pa.	12	13 1663: Planned rebellion in Gloucester Co., Va. 1947: Elmer "Geronimo" Pratt born	14	15 1963: Four Black girls died in bombing of 16th Street Baptist Church, Birmingham, Ala.	16
17	18 1850: Fugitive Slave Act passed and thousands of Afrikans flee to Canada	19	20 1830: First Black National Convention 1909: Birth of Kwame Nkrumah	21	22	23 1941: George Jackson born; John Coltrane born 1862: Lincoln discusses with his cabinet the acquisition of territory for deportation of free Afrikans
24	25	26 1937: Bessie Smith allowed to bleed to death in Clarksdale, Miss. after auto accident	27 1822: Birth of Hiram Revels 1974: Guinea-Bissau becomes independent after 18 years of struggle; PAIGC founded 9/9/56	28 1785: Birth of David Walker 1829: Walker's Appeal published 1964: FRELIMO launches armed struggle in Mozambique	29	30 1962: U. of Miss. riot involving Black youth and adults



October

We are an enslaved people, a people without control over our lives. Therefore it's not surprising that we have not yet learned the significance of loyalty to each other; not yet learned the damage we do ourselves as a people when we ally with our enemy and inform on each other, or simply fail to come to each others' assistance.

This has relevance to our people as a whole, because our communities are filled with misguided Brothers & Sisters who are otherwise known as agents, stool-pigeons, informers, beat representatives, etc.

Such people are victims of amerikkkanism, and we must eliminate their presense by eliminating the causes of our condition—we must liberate ourselves. To liberate ourselves means we must begin to protect ourselves, to shield each other from the enemy rather than inform on ourselves to him.

To talk about genuine self-determination and the liberation of black people, is to talk about writing our own laws, our own codes of conduct towards each other and our communities. We must organize ourselves to enforce these laws and codes..

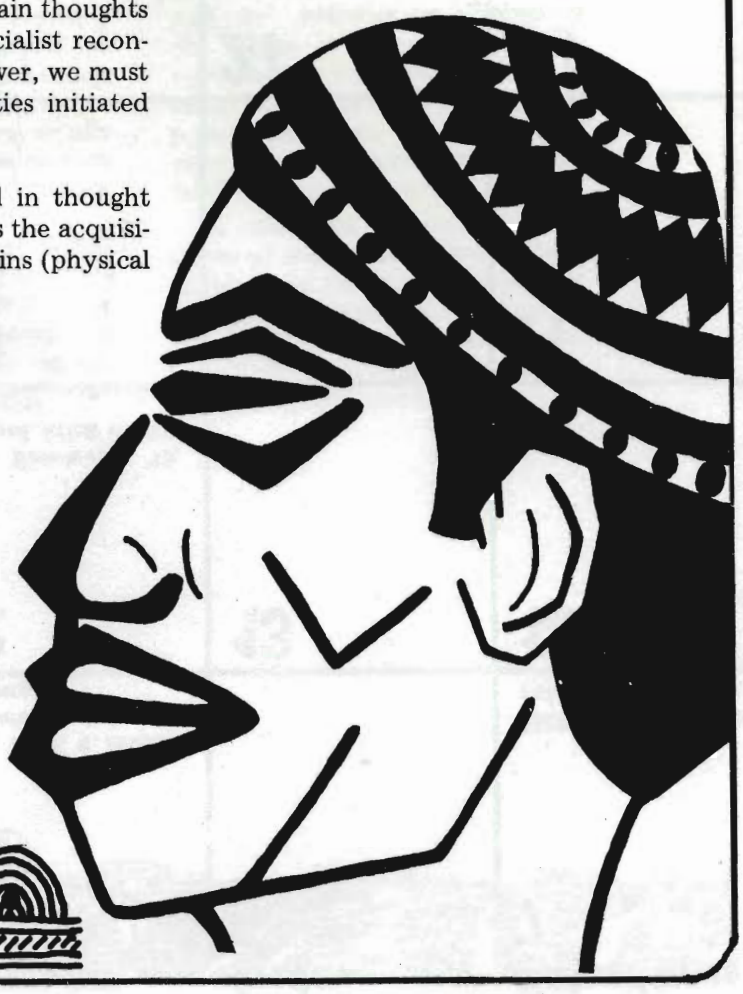
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 1851: Afrikans and whites crash courtroom in Syracuse, N.Y. and rescue fugitive slave 1949: Victory of Chinese Revolution	**2** 1800: Birth of Nat. Turner	**3**	**4** 1969: Chicago BPP office raided by pigs	**5** 1971: S. Q. 6 indicted on murder and censpiracy charges	**6**	**7** 1800: Gabriel Prosser and others hanged
8 Day of the Heroic Guerrilla, commemorating death in 1967 of Ernesto "Che" Guevara	**9** 1805: Death of Benjamin Banneker	**10** 1945: Jesse Payne taken from Madison, Fla. jail and shot by mob	**11**	**12** 1947: Beverly Lee, 13, shot and killed by Detroit police	**13**	**14**
15 1966: BPP organized	**16** 1859: John Brown attacks Harper's Ferry, Va.	**17** 1817: Birth of Samuel Ringgold Ward	**18** 1969: BPP member Walter "Toure" Pope murdered by L. A. pigs	**19**	**20**	**21**
22 1963: More than 225,000 students boycott Chicago public schools in Freedom Day protest of de facto segregation	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28** 1967: Huey P. Newton attacked by Oakland police; one officer killed, one wounded
29 1974: U.N. Security Council resolution to expel South Africa vetoed by France, Britain and the United States	**30** 1831: Nat Turner captured	**31**				

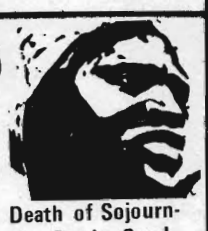
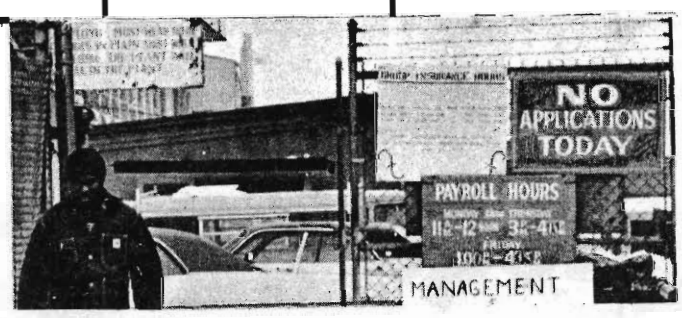
November

We're talking about moving from the particular to the general — about moving from where we are right now, in the process of organizing the masses of black people, other internally colonized peoples, and contributing to the struggle of the oppressed people of the oppressor nation. We're talking, more specifically, here, about agitating, educating, and organizing in each prison, so as to build the foundations upon which will stand the national prisoners movement. We're talking about beginning to lay foundations which will become contributions in the building of a national, revolutionary black political party. We're talking, also, about beginning to lay foundations for what will become contributions in the building of a national, revolutionary, black united front.

To succeed in each of these objectives, we need organization. We understand that as we level blows against prison walls and the entrenched power of those who rule, we cannot entertain thoughts of decisive battle (the abolishment of prisons [as they now exist], self-determination, socialist reconstruction/society), until we have the requisite power to do so. In order to obtain this power, we must acquire and effectively use the weapon/instrument of organization. Any and all activities initiated by us in this protracted struggle must be organized.

Such organization demands that we be conscious, skilled, disciplined and united in thought and action. It demands fundamental change in our thought and in our practice; it demands the acquisition of a sense of confidence, a belief in our ability to struggle and to win, to break the chains (physical and mental) and go on to build and control a new way of life for ourselves.



Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1 1787: Afrikan Free School founded	**2** 1722: Three slaves found guilty of conspiracy to rebel in Va.; planned to establish Black state	**3**	**4** 1969: Carlos Marighella ambushed and killed by Brazilian police
5 1956: Death of Art Tatum, Los Angeles	**6** 1947: Roland Price, 20, shot 25 times by 6 police in Rochester, N.Y.	**7** 1841: Afrikans on slave-trader "Creole" overpower crew and sail ship to freedom in Bahamas	**8**	**9** 1691: Maroons, under the leadership of Mingoe, attack plantations and capture weapons in Rappahannock County, Va.	**10** 1898: Riot in Wilmington, N.C. leaves 8 Blacks dead	**11** Angolan Independence Day 1831: Nat Turner hanged, Jerusalem, Va.
12 1973: Jackson Fee, 48, allegedly takes his own life in Marion Federal Prison's infamous "control unit"	**13** 1969: Spurgeon "Jake" Winters murdered by Chicago pigs; 4 pigs killed and 7 wounded	**14** 1973: Twyman Fred Myers, 23, member of the Black Liberation Army, ambushed by f.b.i. and N.Y. police; was sixth BLA member killed in this fashion	**15** 1884: "Scramble for Afrika" organized at an international conference in Berlin	**16** 1972: Two Black students killed and one wounded on campus of Southern University in Baton Rouge, La. 1873: W. C. Handy, composer and musician, born	**17**	**18**
19	**20** 1829: Five Afrikans executed for killing two slave traders and escaping	**21**	**22** 1972: Beginning of sustained ZANU military campaign in Northeastern Zimbabwe	**23** 1947: Two Blacks killed and one wounded as two whites drive through the Black community of Lillington, N.C. in a terror spree	**24**	**25** 1949: Death of Bill "Bojangles" Robinson, NYC
26  1883: Death of Sojourner Truth, Battle Creek, Michigan	**27** 1947: Rosa Lee Ingram and her sons Wallace and Sammie sentenced to life imprisonment for self-defense slaying of attempted rapist	**28** 1960: Death of Richard Wright, novelist, Paris, France	**29** 1826: Five of an original 77 slaves who overpowered and killed 5 white slave traders while being transported South, executed	**30**		

December

In order to win we've got to destroy the prestige of the oppressor in our own minds, and we've got to have an adequate defensive/offensive apparatus. Revolutionary violence is an instrument of People's Justice.

Revolutionary violence is both a means of destroying the sense of legitimacy we hold towards the enemy, and of showing ourselves that we can govern and protect ourselves--and it's the best means of assuring that the enemy gives us enough room to do so.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			Fred Hampton murdered December 4, 1969	December 31, 1972: One police cadet and two police killed outside New Orleans police station; later was claimed they were shot with rifle found on Mark Essex	**1**	**2** 1859: Death of John Brown by hanging
3	**4** 1969: Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, Black Panther Party members, killed in pre-dawn raid by Chicago police with f.b.i. complicity	**5** 1935: National Council of Negro Women founded in N.Y.C. 1955: Beginning of Montgomery, Ala. Bus Boycott	**6**	**7** 1874: 35 Blacks killed in Vicksburg, Miss. riot	**8** 1969: Los Angeles police, as part of program to destroy BPP, raid their headquarters at 4:30 a.m. with helicopters and armored cars	**9** 1975: Mark Joseph, 18, beaten to death by guards at Stateville Prison, Joliet, Ill.
10 1956: Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) founded	**11** 1959: Windhoek Massacre, when South African police killed 13 Namibians and wounded 60 as they protested Bantustan policy	**12** 1961: Arrest of over 700 Afrikans in Ga. launches the Albany Movement	**13**	**14**	**15** 1943: Death of Fats Waller, Kansas City	**16**
17 1947: 23-year-old Black killed by off-duty policeman on Dallas, Tex. trolley because he "didn't take his hands out of his pockets fast enough"	**18**	**19** 1875: Birth of Carter G. Woodson, historian	**20** 1975: Assata Shakur and Ronald Myers acquitted in N.Y. Supreme Court of robbery and kidnapping (bar & drug dealer)	**21**	**22**	**23** 1815: Birth of Henry Highland Garnet
24	**25** 1837: John Horse, Black co-chief of Seminoles with Alligator Sam and Wild Cat, defeated by u.s. troops at Battle of Okeechobee	**26** 1908: Jack Johnson defeats Tommy Burns and becomes world heavyweight champ	**27**	**28**	**29** 1952: Death of Fletcher Henderson in N.Y.C.	**30**
31						

N.A.P.O. does not use the phrase "national question" because to us there is no question as to whether or not Black people inside the U.S. comprise a nation. We call our nation New Afrika, and it exists both in actuality and potentiality: the nation exists, but it's not yet independent.

New Afrikan Prisoners Organization
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