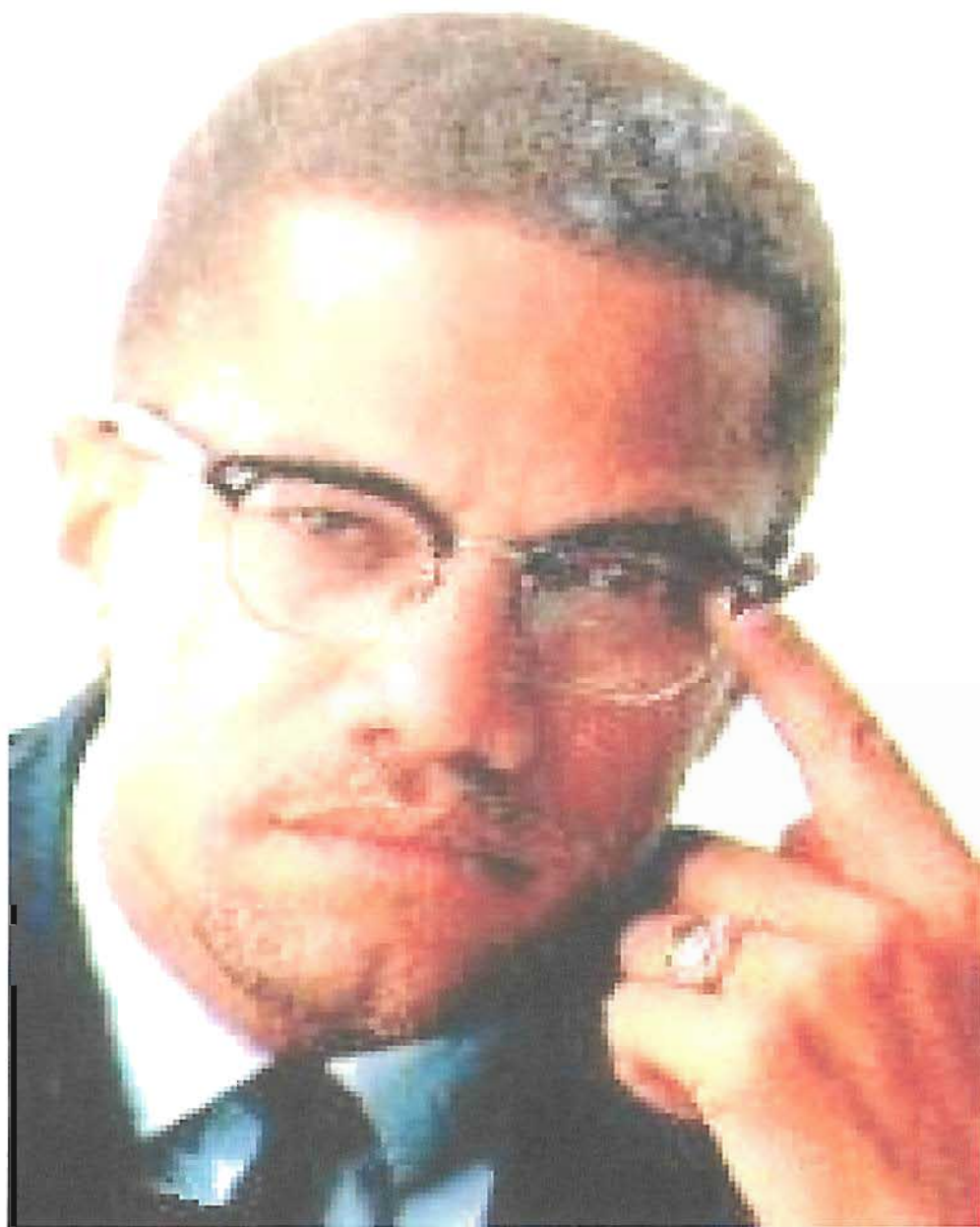


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GRASSROOTS MOVEMENT

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THE UNITED STATES
AN ORGANIZING HANDBOOK

Donation \$5.00

MALCOLM X GRASSROOTS MOVEMENT

For Self Determination & Human Rights

Mission

The Malcolm X Grassroots Movement is an organization of Africans in America committed to defend the human rights of our people and promote self-determination in our community.

Principles of Unity

1. We actively support and struggle to defend the **Human Rights** of Afrikan people in the United States and around the world.
2. We demand **Reparations**, or repayment for four hundred years of slavery, colonialism and oppression of our people in the United States of America.
3. We promote **Self-Determination** and must organize for the liberation of the Afrikan nation, held colonized in the United States.
4. We oppose **Genocide** or the acceptable and calculated killing of our people by individuals, institutions and organizations of the United States government, through lynching, disease, police terror and any other means.
5. We demand the release of activists who have been imprisoned because of their commitment in seeking human rights and liberation for our people. These brothers and sisters are **Political Prisoners** and should be recognized as such.
6. We actively struggle to **End Sexist Oppression**. We oppose any form of oppression that limits women from reaching their fullest potential, as manifested in our cultural, economic, political and social institutions, practices and beliefs. We actively oppose those beliefs, ideas, terms, etc. that limit the human worth of women and contribute to violations against women.

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I. - DEFINITIONS: WHAT ARE POLITICAL PRISONERS & PRISONERS OF WAR



Political Prisoners are people who have been **targeted, framed, and imprisoned** for their political work against oppressive conditions. That is to say, they have made a conscious decision to change the present state of power and property relations in North America through organizing, informing and educating people. **Geronimo Ji Jaga** is an example of such a person.

The American government uses political imprisonment as a method of terror and silencing, and in response to our collective struggle for liberation, self-determination and human rights.



Prisoners of War are people who see that non-violent struggle is unfortunately sometimes ineffective. Sometimes a person must defend themselves, as Malcolm X said, *by any means necessary*. Everywhere in the world nations have defense forces -- armies -- and Black people, who we believe comprise their own nation here in America, also have an army. Our army is called the B.L.A. -- the Black Liberation Army. Members of this group like **Sekou Odinga** were targeted, captured, tried on shaky evidence, convicted on generally false charges, and imprisoned under the worst conditions in violations of the International Geneva Accord.

II. OVERVIEW: HISTORY OF NEW AFRIKAN RESISTANCE

Ever since Black people were stolen from Africa and forced into slavery in America, there has been resistance. Most of us know about the rebellion that took place on the slave ship *Amistad*, but what many of us do not know is that there were some 155 mutinies that took place during the transatlantic slave trade. There have always been those among us who have fought against injustice.

Not only during slavery, but long afterwards, well into this century, Black people have been treated, at best, as second class citizens. Even today, after the civil rights movement, and Martin Luther King, and Malcolm X, we see the scores of Black people who are unfairly targeted by police, sometimes beaten, sometimes killed.

Because of this reality, many Black people have chosen to follow in the footsteps of ancestors like **Harriet Tubman** who returned to the South again and again to liberate people out of slavery. They have chosen to follow in the footsteps of Cinque, who successfully led the rebellion aboard the *Amistad*. They have chosen to stand up and fight.



So who are these people we speak of, these people who stood for us, for me, for you? They are people, whose struggle to bring about justice peaked in the 1960s and 1970s. As teenagers and young adults, they belonged to organizations like the Black Panther Party, and fought against things we are still fighting against today: police brutality, lack of jobs, lack of decent housing.

Because of their protests, some of these young people were shot and killed by police, but many of them survived. They lived long enough to be set up, framed and incarcerated. They received unusually long and harsh sentences, even though evidence against them was flimsy, and there was often prosecutorial misconduct.

Today there are over 100 people incarcerated in American prisons because they believed that *all* people, regardless of race, gender, national origin or religion, should have the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. They believe that the united states, despite all of its grand pronouncements, does not uphold these ideals, and we all, every one of us, must keep challenging this country until it does. Finally, they believe that a country that claims to be a democracy should have no political prisoners, yet we remember Martin Luther King sitting in a Birmingham jail.



Martin Luther King was not the only person of his generation to be incarcerated. There are many, many others who have been languishing in prisons for 20, 25, and 30 years, and we believe that they must be freed because it is a human right to do what they have done: oppose oppression and domination. This is why we encourage you to work on behalf of political prisoners.

This is why we say:

**FREE ALL
POLITICAL PRISONERS
AND PRISONERS OF WAR!!!!**

III. WHY ARE THERE POLITICAL PRISONERS: WHAT IS COINTELPRO

In 1956, the FBI initiated something called the Counter-Intelligence Program, or COINTELPRO. Its purpose, as described by then FBI head J. Edgar Hoover, was to *expose, disrupt miscredit, discredit, or otherwise neutralize*, the activities of individuals and organizations whose ideas he opposed. The tactics used included falsely labeling people as informants, infiltrating groups with persons instructed to disrupt the group, sending anonymous and forged letters to promote strife between organizations, initiating politically motivated IRS investigations, carrying out burglaries of organizational offices, placing illegal wiretaps, and finally political assassinations.



The biggest victims of COINTELPRO were arguably The Black Panthers, and many former Panthers are now political prisoners who have been incarcerated, in general, from the early 1970s. It is important to understand here that the government was usually able to capture and convict people because of the infiltration and false testimony of agent provocateurs, and informants.

For example, an agent named Gene Roberts was part of Malcolm X's entourage. He was part of his security in fact, and later he would infiltrate the Black Panthers and attempt to bring down its leadership in the infamous Panther 21 trial. He failed, however, and all were acquitted.



Fred Hampton, the 21 year-old chairperson of the Chicago chapter of the Panther was killed December 4th, 1969 as he slept in bed with his 19 year-old pregnant girlfriend. Police rammed down the door and just began shooting. Mark Clark who was on security was killed first. He had fired one shot in self-defense. The *hundreds* of other shots all came from police, who were able to conduct this raid because an informant (who was also thought to be security) named William O'Neill had not only given them the floorplan to the house, but also had drugged the brothers that night making them very, very sleepy and slow to react. O'Neill received \$300 for this.

In June of 1997 Geronimo Pratt was released from prison after 27 years. He won that release because he was able to show that the government had convicted him because they suppressed evidence which showed that Geronimo could not have committed the crime, and also because of the false testimony of Julius Butler.

Butler worked for the Los Angeles sheriff's office then at the time of the conviction. Today he is an attorney and a deacon for one of the largest Black churches in Los Angeles.

But what we have to understand more than anything is that these tactics --- the willingness to infiltrate organizations, to convict people on false charges, continued long after the Panthers had been destroyed. It continues to this very day.

In 1976, FBI guidelines regulating the investigation of political activities were issued by Attorney General Edward J. Levi. These guidelines were issued as an attempt to deflect criticism and calls for criminal indictments of FBI and other top government officials. The guidelines were issued in the wake of a Congressional committee's report of illegal activities by the FBI. Those illegal activities included the monitoring of domestic political groups who were seeking to effect change. The report exposed the COINTELPRO, and by extension, the fact that the agency had used criminal means to set up and capture Black organizers.

In 1983, with the advent of the ultra-right wing Reagan government, the new Attorney General William French Smith, issued guidelines which superceded the changes made in 1976; the FBI was now had freedom to authorize *domestic security/terrorism* investigations against political organizations whenever the agency had a reasonable belief that these groups might violate the law. Of course what is reasonable is subjective, and the FBI was authorized to use the same techniques against political groups that they used against organized crime.

The Smith guidelines were justified by the Attorney General's observation that *our citizens are no less threatened by groups which engage in criminal violence political...purposes than by those which operate lawlessly for financial gain.* He concluded that, *we must ensure that criminal intelligence resources that have been brought to bear so effectively in organized crime and racketeering investigations are effectively employed in domestic security / terrorism cases.*

The guidelines provide, therefore, no safeguard to protect against infringements of First Amendment rights. That it is to say we can get in trouble for our political discussions if they somehow deemed *terrorist*.

Finally, the Smith guidelines ignore the history of COINTELPRO abuses, and they abolish the distinction between regular criminal investigations and the investigations of groups and individuals who are seeking political change. They fail to limit the investigative techniques used to obtain data on political groups, so that now the FBI may use anything, including electronic surveillance, and

informers, against political organizations. This has particular repercussions for organizers as many political prisoners are today incarcerated for so-called *sedition conspiracy* charges.

Today the FBI may begin a full investigation whenever *they believe* there is a *reasonable* indication that 2 or more persons are engaged in an enterprise for the purpose of furthering political or social goals wholly or in part through criminal activities that involve force or violence and a violation of the criminal law in the United States.

Since 1981, Executive Order 12333, which is still in effect today, authorizes the FBI and CIA to infiltrate, manipulate, and destroy US political organizations, as well as to use electronic surveillance under the pretext of an international intelligence investigation. Even without so-called reasonable indication, under a separate guideline on *Civil Disorders and Demonstrations Involving a Federal Interest*, the FBI may investigate an organization that is planning a peaceful and legal protest!

We maintain this position, just because something is a law, doesn't make it right. Indeed, the right thing to do may be to oppose that law. Think of the students in Greensboro N.C. on February 1, 1960 who broke the law by conducting the first sit-in at a lunch counter. Think of Harriet Tubman who broke the law to rescue people out of slavery. Think of the demonstrations against police brutality that we have today, where maybe an American flag is burned. These are and were, all considered illegal. But they are and were all, the right thing to do.

The Malcolm X Grassroots Movement (MXGM) looks at the recent examples of state terror like the Amadou Diallo and Abner Louima cases and says we too have the right, in fact we have a responsibility to challenge the current policies of the American government, as Malcolm X said, *by any means necessary!*



One of four policemen who murdered Amadou Diallo by shooting at him 41 times!



Amadou Diallo, unarmed youth murdered by the NYPD, February 4th 1999.

IV. GETTING STARTED: How to support political prisoners
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In order to begin working with political prisoners, the Malcolm X Grassroots Movement encourages you to:

- 1. Begin corresponding with a political prisoner (s).**
- 2. Research and uncover the facts surrounding pps for yourself.**

To get you started, we've included a partial listing of political prisoners and the means by which you may contact them, brief biographies, and a book list. We hope this is helpful, but should you need any other information not included here, please do not hesitate to contact us.

V. NEW AFRIKAN POLITICAL PRISONERS: A partial listing of names and addresses
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Mumia Abu Jamal	M 8335, Pennsylvania
Sundiata Acoli	39794-066, Bureau of Prisons (BOP)
Consuewella Dotson Africa	6484, Pennsylvania
William Phillips Africa	AM4989, Pennsylvania
Herman Bell	79A 0262, New York
Hanif Shabazz Bey	965431, BOP
Mark Cook	20025-148, BOP
Bashir Hameed	82A6313, New York
Maliki Latine	81A4469, New York
Abdul Majid	83A0483, New York
Robert Seth Hayes	74A2280, New York
Russell Maroon Shoatz	AF-3855, Pennsylvania
A. Jalil Bottom (Muntaquim)	77A4283, New York
Sekou Odinga	05228-054, BOP
Hugo Pinell	IVB6-C203
Geronimo Pratt	FREED! June 1997
Mutulu Shakur	83205-012, BOP
Gary Tyler	84156, Louisiana
Albert Nuh Washington	died April 2000

PLEASE NOTE: We've listed here the Id's and what state a prisoner is being held by, or where it's noted 'BOP', the federal government. The reason we have not included exact addresses is that prisoners are so often moved. You can call the state department of corrections (located in the state capital) or the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) in Washington DC with the prisoner's name and ID # to get their current address.

Following, are a few biographies to give you some idea of who these brothers and sisters are. We encourage you to contact any of those listed above to find out what their incredible stories are, and their lives can intersect with yours.

VI. BIOGRAPHIES: CURRENT AND FORMER POLITICAL PRISONERS



MUMIA ABU JAMAL is an award winning journalist and one of the founders of the Black Panther Party chapter in Philadelphia, PA. He has struggled for the justice and human rights since he was at least 14 years old -- the age he was when he joined the party. In December of 1982, Mumia, who moonlighted by driving a taxi, happened upon police who were beating his brother. During the melee, a police was shot and killed and despite the fact that many people saw someone else shoot and then runaway from the scene, Mumia, in what could only be called a kangaroo court, was convicted and sentenced to death. During the summer of 1995, a death warrant was signed by Gov. Tom Ridge, which sparked one of the most effective organizing efforts in defense of a political prisoner ever. As a result a stay was issued, but Mumia's life continues to hang in the balance as we all await word on his current appeal.



NEHANDA ABIODUN is a political exile living in Cuba. She is a veteran of the New Afrikan Independence struggle and a citizen of the Republic of New Afrika. Nehanda work as an activist began at age 10 as a tenant organizer. Later she worked with the National Black Human Rights Coalition, and then helping to heal addicts at the Black Acupuncture Association of North America with Dr. Mutulu Shakur. In 1982 Nehanda was indicted, along with Dr. Shakur and Sekou Odinga with a Brinks truck robbery. She went underground and surfaced in Cuba. Nehanda is a member of the Malcolm X Grassroots Movement.



HERMAN BELL was born in Mississippi and moved to Brooklyn, New York as a boy. He was a talented High School football player and won a football scholarship to the University of California in Oakland. While in Oakland, Herman joined the Black Panther Party and became active around human rights issues in the Black community. In 1971, he went underground because of relentless FBI attacks on the Black Panther Party. While underground, Herman joined the Black Liberation Army, and in September of 1973 he was captured and extradited to New York on charges of having killed 2 New York City police officers-- a case for which Jalil Muntaquim and Nuh Washington were already serving time. No witnesses were able to put Herman at the scene of the crime. The first trial ended in a hung jury and he was convicted at his second trial and given 25 years. Herman is a prison activist and speaks at cultural events. He has also, coached various sports teams inside the prison system. In 1990 he earned his B.S. degree from the State University of New York at New Paltz.



HERMAN FERGESON was one the founding members of Malcolm X's Organization of Afro-American Unity. He also helped to organize the Republic of new Afrika and was a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM). As a member of RAM, Herman was arrested for conspiracy to assassinate Roy Wilkins of the NAACP and Whitney Young of the Urban League. Herman was sentenced to 3 and a half - 7 years, but he fled the country and surfaced in Guyana where he lived and worked for the next 19 years. In 1989 he returned to the United States where he was promptly arrested and imprisoned for seven years. Today he has been released and serves as the co-chair of the Jericho Movement, and as the chair of the Malcolm X Commemoration Committee.



JALIL MUNTAQUIN became affiliated with the Black Panther Party at age 18. Less than 2 months before his 20th birthday, he was captured with Albert Nuh Washington in a midnight shootout with San Francisco police. He was subsequently charged with a host of revolutionary underground activities including the assassination of two police in New York City. It is for this that he is currently serving a 25 years - life sentence in NY State. His case is known as the New York 3 case as his co-defendants include Nuh and also Herman Bell.

If you wish to contact Jalil, please write to him using his slave name: Anthony Bottom



GERONIMO JI JAGA PRATT was finally released in June of 1997 after being kidnapped and held captive in California prisons for 27 years despite the fact that police agencies had proof that he was innocent of the crimes for which he had been imprisoned. A decorated Vietnam Vet, Geronimo came home, joined the LA chapter of the Black Panther Party and, because of his leadership skills, was targeted by the government. In 1969 he was framed and convicted for the murder of a woman although everyone including the FBI knew he was at a Panther meeting when she was killed. The parole system never released G, despite the fact that at the time of his conviction, most murderers served average sentences of 10 years. G was released from prison through the tireless organizing that occurred around his case, and the ongoing work of his attorney's including Johnnie Cochran.



ASSATA SHAKUR was a political prisoner who now lives in exile in Cuba. Assata was a leader in both the Black Panther Party and Black Liberation Army; indeed she was called the "The Soul of the B.L.A." Because of her role in both these organizations, she was targeted by the FBI. In 1971, together with Zayd Shakur and Sundiata Acoli, Assata was driving along the New Jersey Turnpike, when the three were ambushed by state troopers. Assata was wounded, as was Sundiata, and Zayd was killed. A trooper was killed as well. Assata was convicted of

murder in what was, at worst, a case of self-defense. Eight years later, she was liberated from a New Jersey prison and to this day continues to fight for the human rights and self-determination of Black people.



DR. MUTULU SHAKUR In 1987 Dr. Shakur was sentenced to 60 years imprisonment for his role in the Black Liberation Movement. He was convicted on "non-specific conspiracy charges" which means, in effect, they could not determine his participation in any particular crime.

While he was on the street, Dr. Shakur challenged the use of methadone as a tool of recovery for addicts. He believed in natural remedies instead and, based on those beliefs, founded the Black Acupuncture Advisory Association of North America. Many people credit Shakur with saving their lives. Dr. Shakur has worked to free political prisoners and to expose government abuses against political organizers. While in prison, he has struggled to create peace between rival gangs. Like all of our captured freedom fighters, he embodies the phrase that *you can jail the revolutionary, but you can't jail the revolution!*



RUSSELL MAROON SHOATS was a dedicated community activist and founding member of the Philadelphia based organization Black Unity Council, which eventually merged with the Black Panther Party (1969). In 1970, along with 5 others, Maroon was accused of attacking a police station, which resulted in an officer being killed. This attack was said to have been carried out in response to the rampant police brutality in the Black community. For 18 months Maroon functioned underground as a soldier in the Black Liberation Army. In 1972 he was captured. Twice he escaped -- once in 1977 and again 1980, but both times

he was recaptured and today he is held in a control unit in Pennsylvania where he is serving multiple life sentences.



Bashir Hameed was born and raised in New Jersey. In 1968, Bashir Hameed joined the Black Panther Party while residing in Oakland CA. Once he returned to New Jersey, he became Deputy Chairman of the New Jersey Chapter of BPP. FBI documents obtained during the 70's reveal that during this time Bashir became a COINTELPRO target. He was charged and convicted of the murder and the attempted murder of two police officers in April 1981. This conviction came as a direct result of his political activity. Bashir Hameed and his co-defendant, Abdul Majid were tried three times. Their first trial ended in a hung jury divided along racial lines. The second trial was declared a mistrial by the judge immediately after the jury rendered a decision that acquitted Bashir on the murder charge. There was then a third trial where they were eventually convicted for murder. Bashir is currently serving a sentence of 25 years to life.



Abdul Majid is a native of Queens New York and has been imprisoned for two decades. In the 1960s, he worked in the Grass Roots Advisory Council, an anti-poverty program. In the late 60s Abdul joined the Black Panther Party and the Republic of New Afrika. Abdul was involved in many of the community-based programs of the BPP including the free health clinic, free breakfast for children program, and efforts to decentralize the public schools and the police department. Abdul was targeted by the FBI and was charged and convicted of murder and attempted murder. He and his co-defendant, Bashir Hameed were tried three times. Their first trial ended in a hung jury divided along racial lines. The second trial was declared a mistrial by the judge immediately after the jury rendered a decision that acquitted Bashir on the murder charge. There was then a third trial where they were eventually convicted for murder. Abdul was sentenced to 33 years to life.



Robert Seth Hayes was a member of the Black Panther Party and the Black Liberation Army. He was framed and convicted of murdering a NYC police officer in 1973. He was charged with seven counts of attempted murder and one count of murder in the first degree. At the time seven New York City police officers were breaking into his home. Robert had no police record prior to these charges. At the time of Seth's trial the entire Party was under attack and targeted by COINTELPRO. At Robert's 1998 parole hearing the focus was on his involvement with the Black Panther Party and his knowledge as to the whereabouts of Assata Shakur. Despite a prison record with no violations, and after serving 25 years, Robert's parole was denied and he was given another two years. Two years later he was denied again and was subsequently diagnosed with diabetes. Despite all this, Robert Seth Hayes continues to be a leader and an advocate for human rights and justice.



In 1969, Sekou Odinga was forced into hiding when he and twenty other Black Panther Party members were wrongly charged with criminal conspiracy in the NY Panther 21 case. Months later, while still underground, he traveled to Algeria to establish an international chapter of the Black Panther Party. Later, Sekou became an activist in the New Afrikan Independence Movement and a member of the Black Liberation Army. On October 23, 1981, Sekou and Mtyari Shabaka Sundiata were ambushed by the NYC police and FBI agents. The police murdered Mtyari. Sekou was eventually captured, tortured, and eventually charged with the liberation of Assata Shakur and the expropriation of money from an armored car. Sekou was convicted of two federal charges under the Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organization (RICO) Act and was sentenced to forty years imprisonment and a \$50,000 fine. He was also convicted of six state counts of attempted murder stemming from the defense of himself and Mtyari during the police attack in 1981. For this he was sentenced to concurrent life sentences.



Sundiata Acoli, a NY Black Panther endured two years of prison awaiting trial for the Panther 21 Conspiracy Case. He and his comrades were eventually acquitted on all the bogus charges. The case was historic and a classic example of police and government attempting to neutralize organizations by incarcerating its leadership. As a result of this political attack and because of the immense pressure and surveillance from the FBI and local police Sundiata, like many other Panther leaders went “underground”. On May 2, 1973 Sundiata Acoli, Assata Shakur, and Zayd Shakur were ambushed and attacked by state troopers on the New Jersey Turnpike. Assata was wounded and Zayd was killed. During the gun battle a state trooper was shot and killed in self-defense. Sundiata was tried in an environment of mass hysteria and convicted, although there was no credible evidence that he killed the trooper or had been involved in the shooting. He was sentenced to life plus thirty years.



Safiyah Bukhari is a dedicated community activist and former political prisoner. She joined the Black Panther Party in November of 1969. She and other activists formed the National Committee to Defend Political Prisoners. She later joined the Black Liberation Army (BLA). In 1974, Safiyah was subpoenaed to testify before a grand jury in a case against the BLA. Safiyah refused to testify and went underground. In January 1975, she was captured, convicted and sentenced to 40 years. On December 31, 1976 Safiyah escaped from the Virginia Correctional Center for Women. She was re-captured on February 21, 1977 and returned to prison. On August 22 1983, Safiyah made parole. Since her release, she has worked on the cases of political prisoners still incarcerated including the New York 3 and Mumia Abu-Jamal. She is a founder of the Jericho Amnesty Movement.

***This handbook is dedicated to the memory of Teddy Jah Heath
& Albert Nuh Washington***



Teddy Jah Heath was active in the black liberation and civil rights movement in the 60s. In 1968 he joined the Black Panther Party. He was a defendant in the infamous Panther 21 case where Panther leaders spent two years in prison for trumped-up charges of conspiracy. They were all eventually acquitted. On May 2, 1973 Jah was arrested again and charged with kidnapping a drug dealer. This politically motivated trial occurred amidst government orchestrated hysteria around the Black Liberation Army, of which Jah was a member. He was given a life sentence by an all-white jury for an alleged kidnapping, in which no one was injured. Teddy Jah Heath served almost thirty years and recently died of cancer.



My name is Albert Nuh Washington. I am a political prisoner. I am called Nuh, and like a handful of others, I am one of the longest held political prisoners in this country.

As a member of the Black Panther Party, I worked to raise the political consciousness of Black people and teach them self-defense. The government sponsored Counter Intelligence Program created situations that led to the split in the Black Panther Party and forced many of us underground. Underground we joined the Black Liberation Army and engaged in active self-defense. In defending the community in San Francisco, I was shot and captured along with Jalil Muntaquim and Herman Bell.

The State has conceded that I committed no act but that I taught political education classes. For that, I have been sentenced to life imprisonment and subjected to the tightest security, not only in the state of California and New York but in the country as well.

I am a political prisoner because I spoke out against racism and oppression. There is also another aspect to this imprisonment and that was overcoming the negative life open to Black youth. My parents gave me love and I, in turn, tried to give it to others. Blacks are encouraged to be self-centered and individualistic and thus be weak against resisting organized oppression.

I am a prisoner of war as well as a political prisoner because of the historical and contemporary acts of war carried out against Black & New Afrikan people inside and outside these United States by the government and those who believe in white supremacy. Whatever strength I have comes from the knowledge that I am a political prisoner and the things we stand for were/are correct.

VII. WHAT CAN YOU DO TO SUPPORT POLITICAL PRISONERS?

1. START A SUPPORT COMMITTEE BY:

- A. Selecting a single pp/pow to work with. Send him/her a letter of introduction telling who you are and why you want to work together. Find out how to get on their visiting list.
- B. Find out what the person's specific needs are -- i.e.: legal or more personal. Find out who their other supporters are -- what family, attorneys and friends work with them? Ask and learn everything you can about their case.
- C. Invite a friend to dinner -- invite 2 or 3 friends. Tell them what you've learned, what you want to do, who the pp is. Ask your friend for help -- specific help. Go to work.

2. THESE ARE THINGS YOU CAN DO EITHER AS A MEMBER OF A SUPPORT OR WORKING ALONE

- A. Send current news and cultural publications to a pp
- B. Write at least one letter to one pp a month.
- C. Send commissary (\$25-40) once a month.
- D. Do a teach-in or invite MXGM to do a teach-in/speaking engagement on pps at your school, church or community center.
- E. Start a reading / study group with friends, family, and/ or classmates utilizing titles provided in this packet and others you may come across.
- F. Wear buttons, t-shirts and display posters with the name (s) or picture(s) of a pp on it.
- G. Throw house parties, poetry readings, fashion shows, etc. as fundraisers to help defray legal costs for the political prisoner with whom you're working.
- H. Call, write, fax and email your local Congressional Black Caucus Member requesting that there be caucus hearings on COINTELPRO and Political Prisoners In the United States.

VIII. READING LIST: 13 Books to get you and /or your study group started

1. *Assata*, by Assata Shakur
2. *Inadmissible Evidence*, by Evelyn Williams
3. *Live From Death Row*, by Mumia Abu Jamal
4. *The Autobiography of Malcolm X*, Malcolm X w/ Alex Haley
5. *By Any Means Necessary*, (Speeches by) Malcolm X
6. *Hauling up the Morning*, Tim Blunk, ed.
7. *Can't Jail the Spirit*, Coqi Publishers
8. *Autobiography of Angela Davis*, Angela Davis
9. *Cages of Steel*, Ward Churchill and JJ Vanderwall, eds.
10. *Black Panther Party Reconsidered*, Charles Jones, ed.
11. *The COINTELPRO Papers*
12. *War at Home*
13. *Agents of Repression*

**REMEMBER THIS LIST ONLY SCRATCHES THE SURFACE OF THE
INFORMATION THAT IS AVAILABLE TO YOU.
GO TO YOUR LOCAL BLACK BOOKSTORES, ASK YOUR BLACK
STUDIES PROFESSORS AND LIBRARIANS FOR OTHER
RECOMMENDATIONS.**