

“REVOLUTIONARY SOLIDARITY IS EXPANSIVE – IT PUSHES US TO CONTINUE TO PARTICIPATE IN OUR SHARED STRUGGLES DESPITE REPRESSION, TO ACT IN WAYS THAT HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO RESONATE WITH AND INSPIRE OTHERS TO ACTION AS WELL, THAT COMMUNICATE WHY IT IS THAT WE STRUGGLE IN THE FIRST PLACE.”

“Fire to the Prisons” graffiti on a prison wall in Laval, prisoner justice day



AN ANARCHIST ANTI-REPRESSION BULLETIN

SOLID

Montreal, October 2013

FREE

SOLID

Solid, as in solidarity; to solidify our links with each other, and our revolutionary capacities to fight the law, the established order, and recuperation.

This project stems from the desire to take our struggles beyond the fictitious limits of what we are permitted to do. Here, one can include the law, respecting the “majority opinion” in a democracy, or legitimacy more generally. Conscious that we must confront multiple challenges on this path, we understand that political and police repression is often at the forefront of these. The menace of prison, exclusion, isolation, being beaten in a dark alley, handcuffed or locked up contribute to transforming our desires for freedom into fear of fighting back.

We lived the student strike of 2012. This movement grew beyond anything anyone dreamed of at the beginning. The initial cry of “against the tuition hike” put wind in the sails of an analysis of austerity, capitalism, power, democracy, identity, etc. More than three thousand people were arrested over the course of the demonstrations, riots, and actions. Of these, over 500 people have received criminal charges. Some of our comrades had the pleasure of staying in the provincial prison for women, Tanguay, and at the provincial prison for men at Rivière-des-Prairies, both in Montreal. Three comrades were exiled from the island of Montreal for anywhere between six and eight months, under the guise of release conditions. Many people are still subject to curfews, others do not have the right to put their feet inside certain perimeters of downtown Montreal or take the metro. In certain cases, when the state accused our comrades of conspiracy, they had to sign conditions to not communicate with each other in order to secure their release. The guard dogs of the state have raided homes, violating our living spaces.

So, today, order is restored for a bit and the struggle has been co-opted by political parties. There are those who say that the fight was won because the hike was delayed. To each their point of view. In our opinion, if something was won in this fight, it was the new ties of solidarity in the actions and encounters, which were previously unimaginable. We must now prepare ourselves for what follows; a struggle without limits.

Several trials are yet to come where we must salute the queen and swear oaths before a justice system that never ceases trying to beat us down. We do not forget the comrades who are maybe facing prison sentences in the next two to three years and with whom we must be in solidarity. Prisons and the judicial system threaten every revolutionary, which is why it is necessary to develop a long-term culture of solidarity against repression. Each time the state steals one of our comrades, it is an attack on all of us.

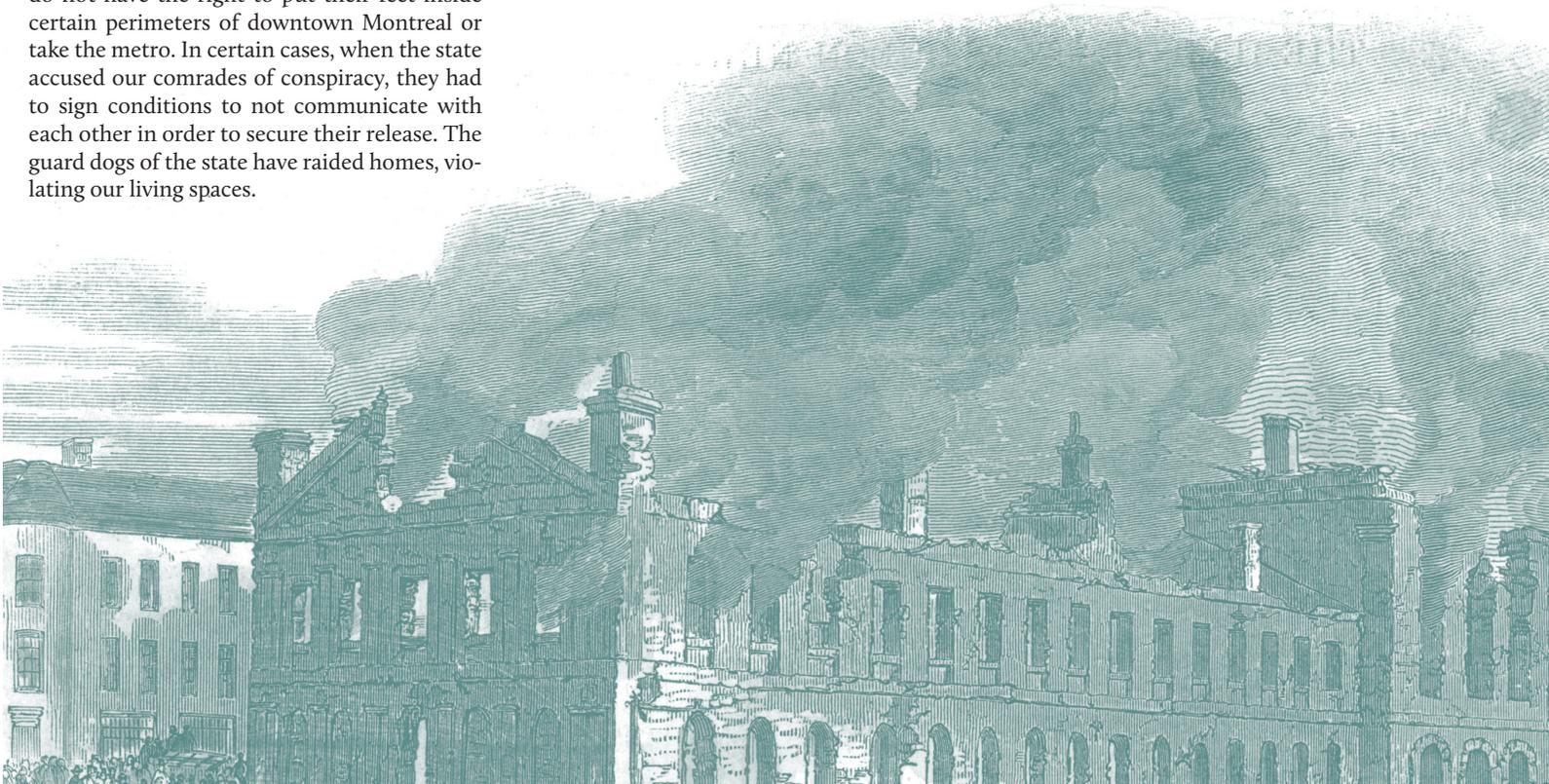
In this context, *Solid* can be a platform that allows others to follow the developments of the court dossiers of our comrades and friends who are facing criminal charges in relation to their participation in the strike of 2012, as well as of other significant events. When we fight, it is because of the fundamental inequalities that

push millions of people to survive in states of exclusion and despair. It is with them, with us, that the prisons are filled. We want freedom for each and every one. The experiences of repression must become collective so that we, together, have the strength to fight all the systems that want to see us hanged like the witches in the time of the Inquisition. As long as the state and its police exist, they will try to break us. We are their enemies and shall remain so.

Which techniques do the police use to repress our struggles? How does the state adapt when the situation boils over? How does the justice system work? What role does the mass media play in relation to the legitimacy of repression? How does one surpass a reformist movement? How to transform it into a struggle that is beyond recuperation? To go where with it?

Let's strengthen our bonds of solidarity so that our struggles can surpass their limits, so that our fears are transformed into living rage, so that we become stronger together, now, and in the future.

To see upcoming court dates, see LASOLIDE.INFO



REVOLUTIONARY SOLIDARITY

Revolutionary solidarity is an active practice based on the recognition of our own struggle in the struggles of others.

Solidarity is the backbone of any struggle. Without it we are isolated and alone, which is exactly what repression aims to do. Solidarity means knowing that we will have each other's backs, that we can maintain relationships of friendship and affinity without fetishizing or forgetting those facing repression. Solidarity also means those facing repression being tangibly supported via different methods. When faced with repression, it is common to get caught up in the mechanics of the legal system. We should be careful, though, because while this is sometimes a necessary game to play, it also makes us dependent upon the goodwill of the state and its institutions. Likewise, while personal and legal support for comrades facing repression are important components of solidarity, on their own they are not enough.

Revolutionary solidarity challenges us to accompany these efforts by developing the strength to act on our own terms. This can be both through counter-information such as statements of solidarity, posters, publications, and banner drops, as well as through actions such as dem-

onstrations, interventions in public places, blockades, occupations, expropriations, and clandestine attacks. This helps to keep the situations and struggles of those facing repression visible and sets a precedent where repression is actively responded to instead of ignored. Revolutionary solidarity is expansive – it pushes us to continue to participate in our shared struggles despite repression, to act in ways that have the potential to resonate with and inspire others to action as well, that communicate why it is that we struggle in the first place.

Solidarity also means facilitating people's participation in struggle when repression makes it harder for them to do so. Depending on the context, this can be through providing material support such as money, places to stay and networks of support for someone on the run. Another form this can take is making the effort to enable the participation of those who have prison sentences or restrictive court conditions in various projects. This can be, for example, by widely spreading the practice of wearing masks at demonstrations so that comrades already faced with repression are less likely to be identified.

As anarchists, our solidarity shouldn't be based on any legal sense of "guilt" or "innocence", but should rather support those in revolt, since the state's attack on them is an attack on all of us. In this sense, a critical solidarity challenges us to go beyond simply supporting or condemning an action, but instead involves analyzing each action in terms of its aims, tactics, and repercussions.

Finally, solidarity is a way of taking pleasure in the struggles we share with those facing repression, even if we've never met them, simply because we share the same dream of a world without the state or capitalism. We are powerful precisely because we can act autonomously, without needing a direct link to those we are in solidarity with. Solidarity is our strength, knowing that when we act, we're not alone in the fight for liberation.



Action briefs against cops and repression

All this information is compiled from various websites, counter-information journals, or the media.

January 1, 2012: *Escape attempt from Hull Prison*

An inmate escaped from his cell, situated in the maximum security wing of the prison, using tools made of materials found in his room. He broke off one of the metal legs of his bed and used his blanket to make a rope to try to overcome the barbed wire fence. He only had two stone walls separating him from freedom, when the plan was stopped by a guard who had seen him jump.

January 1, 2012: *New Year's Eve Noise Demo*

Noise demos at the Bordeaux and Tanguay prisons. In the afternoon, forty people shouted anti-prison slogans and messages of solidarity across the prison walls while shooting fireworks. Against all prisons.

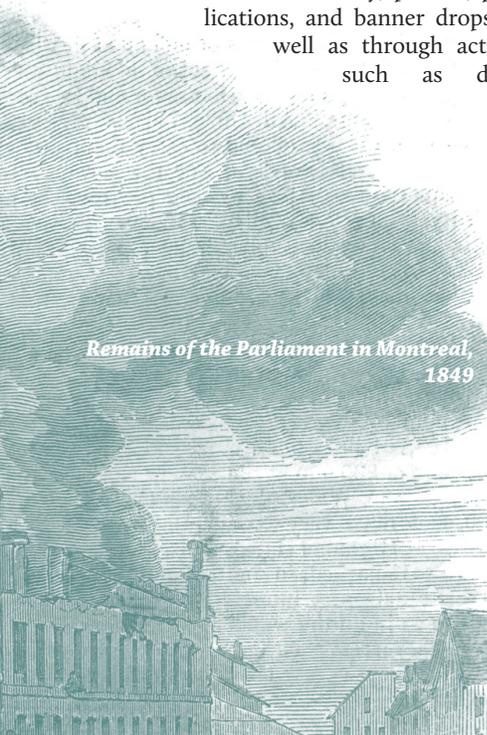
January 6, 2012: *Posters and anti-police graffiti in the metro*

In response to the death of Farshad Mohammadi, a homeless man and political refugee who was killed by the SPVM, hundreds of anti-police flyers were distributed throughout the metro and the graffiti "Porcs-Flics-Assassins" (translation: pigs-cops-murderers) was painted on the platform of Peel station.

February 25, 2012: *Demo in Hochelaga*

In response to the murder of Jean-Francois Nadreau, killed by the SPVM on February 16, 2012, about forty people took to the streets. The demo, which lasted about an hour, began at Place Valois with anti-police and anti-prison banners, going towards the post 23, the workplace of the assassin of Jean-Francois Nadreau. It then went through the Marché-Maisonneuve to pass out flyers before returning to Place Valois. Slogans were shouted, such as "police de Montreal, milice du capital!" (Montreal police, the militia of capital), "flics-porcs-assassins!" (cops, pigs, murderers), and "la police au service des riches et des fascistes!" (the police

Remains of the Parliament in Montreal,
1849



G20 IN TORONTO: *the repression continues*

It has been over three years since the G20 (Group of 20 world leaders) met in Toronto in June 2010. This event was an unprecedented show of resistance and state repression. The government spent more than a billion dollars on security, brought in 18,000 police from across the country, and placed several undercover police agents in radical/anarchist networks for a few years leading up to the summit.

On Saturday, June 26, thousands demonstrated against the G20 and hundreds participated in a break-away demo that attacked corporate property and police vehicles. Throughout the weekend, 1100 people were arrested through mass-arrests, house raids and snatch squads – the largest mass arrest in Canadian history. Undercover police infiltration led to over 20 people getting conspiracy charges for organizing protests; six of them have served jail sentences of up to one year and have since been

released. The police investigation to identify and criminally charge those involved in the riots has been ongoing. Many people have faced jail time for their participation in the riots, and most have since been released.

Eva Botten, a radical organizer from Vancouver, was sentenced in March, 2013 for charges related to the riotous G20 protests, and will be in jail until October, 2013. You can write to Eva at:

Eva Botten
C/O Vanier Centre for Women
655 Martin Street
Milton, Ontario L9T 5E6

In February, 2013, the Toronto police announced that five Americans are facing serious charges from their alleged participation in the riotous G20 protests. They were all arrested; four of them have attended extradition hear-

ings in Toronto and are on bail living in the US and one was in jail awaiting extradition. Extradition of an individual from the US to Canada for property damage is almost unheard of, and presents many challenges relating to court processes and long-distance support.

Dane Rossman from Tuscon, AZ was arrested on G20 charges in February, 2013. He was denied bail and was in jail for six months awaiting extradition. Dane is now out of prison and back in the US. He took a non-cooperating plea and was sentenced to one day and \$1500 in restitution. Dane is a dedicated social justice advocate who has spent the past several years in Arizona providing humanitarian relief on the US/Mexico border, and organizing against racist profiling laws and mass incarceration.

Let's continue supporting those facing imprisonment and inspire each other to act!



The G20 Five: an interview with Guelph Anarchist Black Cross

The following is an interview with Guelph Anarchist Black Cross conducted in March, 2013.

Do you believe the investigations into the property damage during the G20 are political in nature? How so?

Every investigation the police do is political – the police are one of the most powerful political institutions in Canada, and what they choose to prioritize can be quite revealing. Pursuing these investigations on property damage is an attempt to reduce a broad-based and courageous mobilization against the global financial system and the capitalist, colonial Canadian state to a question of criminality. It is in the same vein as the aggressive police fear-mongering before the G20, where the police and mainstream media attempted to pressure our movements into denouncing so-called violence. By seeking to frame some acts of resistance as non-political and criminal in nature, and holding up permitted, self-policing demonstrations as ideals, the state seeks to pacify and divide those who oppose them.

Do you know how much damage they're claiming occurred during the G20? The sources I've found point to something between \$750,000 and \$2 million, but the Americans are being charged with over a million in damages alone. Do you know how much in damages have Canadians been convicted of? And do you have any theories on why these numbers don't add up?

Monetizing the property damage at the G20 goes alongside the policing efforts as a way of reducing a mass mobilization to a question of criminality, hiding its political dimensions. One could come up with a value of how much a sit-in at a corporate office costs in terms of productivity, but this is often not done because those actions are not criminalized in the same way. And all of it would still be a fraction of the value lost due to sitting in Toronto's gridlock traffic or syphoned off the top by corporate leaders, whether legally or not. To me, the talk of dollars worth of damage is just nonsense – the numbers change because it is rhetorically convenient for them to change.

What sort of effect has the G20 task force investigation had on dissent in Canada?

Obviously the intent was to create fear, and to use this fear to pacify as much of the movement as they could, before using naked force to crush those who refused to be pacified. But I would say the largest legacy of the G20 is a

huge de-legitimation of the police, especially of their ability to be politically neutral in protest scenarios. Even if people fear the violence of the police, it is easier to be brave in the face of an enemy who is revealed to be tyrannical and illegitimate, because we are not tempted to believe the story they craft about 'peaceful protest' and the rule of law.

That said, I think the nature of the G20 Joint Intelligence Group's policing strategy is not well known, especially for the huge wave of new activists who became politicized within the mass movements of Occupy and Idle No More. I believe it's important to spread word of the JIG's tactics widely, not to encourage fear, but to transform fear to caution with accurate information. When we understand the lengths the state is willing to go to break our movements, then we are able to anticipate and prepare for the kinds of repression we are likely to face, thus robbing it of its sting.

Why do you think it is so important for Toronto police to extradite Americans in this case?

The most unprecedented aspect of the Toronto G20 was the size of the policing budget. The police seem painfully aware that they came out of the G20 looking like the bad guys, and they have had very limited success in prosecuting their scapegoats. It seems that they held onto these extraditions for so long before moving on them so they could see if they would need additional convictions to justify their budget. Because in the world of bureaucracy, it is a massive failure for a budget to contract, because that means cops losing their jobs.

Are Canadian activists doing anything to support the 5 Americans who have been/are facing extradition?

Radicals north of the colonial border have been making contact with the folks being extradited to build friendship and offer support through an experience that many of us are now unfortunately very familiar with. In addition to supporting these specific people through a difficult time, it is also an opportunity to strengthen our movements by making new friends in other parts of the continent, so that far from being broken, we can emerge from this new round of repression stronger.

Support Dane Rossman: SUPPORTDANEROSSMAN.BLOGSPOT.COM
Support Joel Bitar: SUPPORTJOEL.COM
Guelph ABC: GUELPHABC.NOBLOGS.ORG

at the service of the rich and the fascists).

February, 2012: *Rails blocked in Toronto*

Three CN rail lines going east-west were blocked. A short interruption of the circulation of capital in solidarity with all the people experiencing repression following the G20. These lines also serve the "Go Train", which contributes to the expansion of the Greater Toronto Area.

March 7, 2012: *Spontaneous night demo against the police*

During the daytime blockade of the Loto-Québec and CRÉPUQ building, Francis Grenier lost an eye from the shards of a sound grenade that was thrown by the police into the crowd. Later in the evening, anti-police graffiti was put up, the windows and doors of the headquarters of the SPVM were attacked with glass bottles, garbage cans, and metal fencing. The crowd then moved to the SPVM post 21. The cop car that was in the intersection was attacked by a dozen people. The windows of several of the parked cruisers were broken, and graffiti was painted and projectiles thrown at the police who hadn't yet had time to put on their riot gear. The rioters jumped over a fence and avoided the mass arrest.

March 15, 2012: *Fuck the police*

The annual demo against the police turned into a riot. With many more people participating than in previous years, and thousands in the street. Police cars were looted, flipped over, and police were attacked with projectiles. Preventative arrests, helicopters, cops on horseback, riot police, targeted arrests, tear gas, sound grenades, and a mass arrest of two hundred are not enough to stifle our rage. March 15th everyday! The rage against this rotten world and its cops, we have it every day!

Around March 15, 2012: *Paint bombs thrown at Royal Bank in Guelph, Ontario*

In solidarity with the prisoners of the G20, with all anti-authoritarian prisoners, as well as with Luciano "Tortuga" Pitronello (an anarchist prisoner in Chile), two ATMs of the Willow West RBC branch were attacked with paint bombs. RBC is implicated in the construction of the Toronto South detention centre in Mimico, acting as a financial councillor for ITS (EllisDon & Fengate Capital) which are building the prison.

The night of April 27, 2012: *Cop cars attacked*

Before 5 am, in the parking lot of the SPVM post 44, the windshields of six cop cars were broken. Graffiti was left on the administrative building of the SPVM nearby, as well as on another cop car, apparently containing the word "hausse" (hike). One person was interrogated.

April 28, 2012: *Noise demo at Tanguay in solidarity with a comrade*

Some 75 people met to go make noise at the

Support Kevin Chianella

To Whom It May Concern,
My name is Kevin Chianella and I am 21 years of age. I live in New York City with my mother and my grandmother, whom I help daily because of numerous health issues.

In late February/early March of this year, I was arrested and detained for my alleged involvement with the Toronto G20 summit protests in 2010. I, as well as countless others, have a series of charges and I am in need of serious help and support!

I am currently out on bail, and I am struggling. I do not have any financial resources, nor do I have much support from family members. I have applied for legal aid, and have been rejected twice because they do not believe that I'm financially struggling. I am basically sitting in limbo, waiting for responses from my legal

team, not knowing whether or not they will even be able to continue representing me due to the fact that I have no money to pay them. I am fearful that I will eventually have to appear in court in Canada, like I had stated above, I am in no financial condition to even afford round trip airfare or bus fare.

As you can probably imagine, this is becoming a plague on my mental health. Though I know there are many others who are in similar situations to myself, I feel completely alone. I have been alienated by family members, and I am even becoming wary of socializing with some of my friends. I am writing this with hope that some of you can support me, and spread the message around to the community. Anything can help. To better understand what I am going through, I have provided a list of the charges I am facing.

Thank you for reading this, and thank you to all who would like to help. I am deeply appreciative.

Sincerely,
Kevin Chianella

CHARGES

Assault with a weapon (x2), Intimidation of justice system participant by violence (x2), Mischief over (x24), Obstruct peace officer, Mischief endangering life (x14), Arson: damage to property, Theft under (x3), Break and enter commit, Assault, Assault peace officer with a weapon

If you wish to write Kevin letters, you can send them to Guelph ABC. To financially support Kevin, an American facing 50 charges from the G20, please visit:

WWW.GOFUNDME.COM/KEVINSSUPPORT



Solidarity with Youri and Guillaume

On October 4, 2013, at the Montreal courthouse, Guillaume Constatineau and Youri Couture, two anticapitalists from Saint-Jérôme (close to Montreal) plead guilty to three charges surrounding their participation in the mobilization against the G20 in Toronto. As of this date, both are serving out a six-month sentence in a provincial prison in the Montreal region.

They were initially arrested in their vehicle as they were returning to Montreal the day after the demonstrations because their license plate was from Quebec, and were charged with possessing weapons because they had black clothing in the trunk. After the initial charges against Guillaume and Youri were dropped, they were re-charged for mischief in October 2010.

As a result of negotiations and a plea deal be-

tween the defence and the crown, the case was transferred from Ontario to Quebec and the two were sentenced by the judge Marc David to serve out their sentences in Quebec, as of October 4th. The plea stated that there will be no probation following the end of the jail term.

Additionally, in exchange for pleading guilty for the three remaining charges (armed assault against a "peace officer", weapons possession, and mischief over 5,000\$), the Crown accepted to withdraw all the other charges against Youri and Guillaume (four charges each).

Both will have to submit a DNA sample. Both are also prohibited from possessing weapons for the next ten years.

Youri and Guillaume's case marks the end of the charges against those from Quebec ac-

cused in the context of the G20. Courage to Youri and Guillaume! The struggle continues, until we finish with all the prisons.

Write to Guillaume Constantineau
No. PAV078829-13, Aile GG2 DODO
Centre de détention Montréal - Bordeaux
800, boul. Gouin Ouest
Montréal, QC H3L 1K7

Youri Couture
No. DRM510047-10, Aile GG2 DODO
Centre de détention Montréal - Bordeaux
800, boul. Gouin Ouest
Montréal, QC H3L 1K7

For more information on how to get in touch, donate money to their canteen, or send books, visit: WWW.CLAC-MONTREAL.NET/NODE/423

THE NEW REPRESSIVE LAWS

In response to more than 700 demonstrations and tumults in the spring of 2012, the authorities are pulling out their hair as they search for the means to stop all of the tentative gatherings that present a risk of disorder. In May 2012, the provincial Special Law 78 (12) and the municipal by-law P-6 were voted in. Additionally, in June 2013 the Federal Anti-Mask Law (Project Bill C-309) went into effect. Even if law 78 was modified in September 2012, which forbids a student from blocking courses in post-secondary institutions, de facto blocking the right to strike, P-6 and C-309 are still very present and affect our capacity to struggle.

The anti-mask law

In response to the Stanley Cup Riots in Vancouver in June 2011 and the student strike in the spring of 2012 in Quebec, the project of Bill C-309 has modified articles 65 and 66 of the federal Criminal Code to forbid those participating in a riot or illegal assembly from disguising their identity. Article 351 of the criminal code already forbade the wearing of a mask with the intention of committing a criminal act. That wasn't enough. Now there's no longer a need to prove any intention whatsoever. It is simply forbidden to wear a mask in any gathering declared illegal. This law comes with a maximum prison sentence of ten years for anyone wearing a mask while participating in a riot and a maximum 5 year prison sentence for anyone wearing a mask and participating in an illegal assembly.

By-law P-6

In the aftermath of March 15th, the date of the annual demonstration against the police which often breaks out into a riot, the city of Montreal proposed a modification to the by-law P-6 which deals with the preventions of disruptions of the peace, security and public order, and the use of public space.

With this by-law, it is possible to fine a person who is wearing a mask in a demonstration. Also, all demonstrations which do not provide their march route to the authorities and have it approved by them are deemed illegal. Three people or more is considered a public gathering and can therefore be considered illegal. Since the spring of 2013, almost all the demonstrations in Montreal have been kettled be-

fore they even started. Flags and banners were confiscated. The circled people were identified, transported by STM busses rented by the SPVM and released with fines of \$637. Some courageous people continued to demonstrate, arrested often as the fines accumulated. If they don't pay the tickets, they risk being pursued by the bailiff for years.

The Highway Safety Code

The police have also given many tickets under article 500.1 of the Highway Safety Code, which prohibits anyone from blocking the highway for any reason which is not authorised or supervised by the police. The tickets can be issued in amounts up to \$488.

Summary

During the many months of the strike, there were 382 arrests under the criminal code and 1711 arrests for violating municipal by-laws. It has become very difficult to take the streets. People understandably fear the fine of \$637. Through this democratic bureaucracy, the authorities give themselves the legitimacy to break the power of revolt in its infancy. This is a demonstration of the repressive capacity of the state when it comes to protecting the Existent. Is the solution to defy these by-laws and laws at the constitutional level? To act out civil disobedience? To fundraise endlessly to pay off the lawyers who once again play into the legal framework? The "citizen" framework? Is this really the only possible avenue for defending free spaces?

As for charges under the criminal code, several individuals have been released with conditions. Curfews, a perimeter restriction, restriction from using the métro, restriction from being within the proximity of an educational institution, restriction of not having a bag in their possession during a public gathering, or even restriction from being at a public gathering at all, restriction from having a container in public, obligation to be in possession of bail conditions at all times, non-association with those who have criminal records or pending charges...

The preliminary trials have started. Hundreds of trials are coming and many comrades face the possibility of imprisonment.

women's prison of Tanguay in order to denounce the political repression and show their solidarity with the prisoners, as well as with a comrade locked up there, arrested on a charge of breach of conditions.

April 30, 2012: *Solidarity with a comrade kidnapped by the justice system*

A gathering in solidarity with a comrade who has been detained following her arrest took place at the courthouse as she appeared in front of a judge. Her friends filled the courtroom and made their presence known.

May 16, 2012: *Noise demo at the Tanguay prison in solidarity with comrades arrested for the smoke bombs in the metro*

In the evening, a hundred people went to the women's prison of Tanguay in Montreal where three comrades who were accused of throwing smoke bombs that paralyzed the Montreal metro system on May 10 were being detained. The SQ was already on site and stopped the demo from approaching the prison. The crowd however was still able to address the prisoners using a megaphone, fireworks were lit, and a smoke bomb was thrown at the cops. The crowd dispersed at 10:30 pm. The three comrades were released the morning of May 18th with restrictive conditions.

June 13, 2012: *Railroad sabotage at Farnham*

An important rail line was sabotaged near Farnham, QC, in response to the call of CLASSE for disruptive actions against the Conference de Montreal, and the 'Economic Forum of the Americas'. The invisible committee for the end of the world who claimed the action explained in their communique that "*the signalisation system was activated by sabotaging an electrical box that controlled the train signal at the intersection, stopping the circulation of trains on this track for several hours.*" The group highlighted that they did this in solidarity with all the arrested during the week of the Grand Prix, in particular with Mathieu Girard who was brutally arrested and detained as he was on his way to his sister's funeral, as well as in solidarity with Andrea Pilotte, with the Informal Anarchist Federation (FAI) in Europe and South America, and with Indigenous people everywhere struggling in defence of their land.

July 11, 2012: *Cop cars vandalized*

According to the mass media, a comrade was arrested after vandalizing seven police cars at the post 35 police station in Rosemont. He was accused of breaking the windshield and writing "*Fuck the police*".

September 27, 2012: *Escape from the prison of St-Jerome*

Claude Dorion escaped from the prison of St-Jerome when he was visiting a clinic while being supervised by two guards. As soon as his cuffs and the chains on his legs were taken off, he punched one of the guards and took off run-

Let's finish, then, with the illusions. This world is to be fought, both in the ideal which makes it exist and in the industrial, security and concrete infrastructures which perpetuate it. There is nothing to gain from the law, the mass media, or public opinion. A war is to be conducted.

The more time passes, the more stifled we feel.

The weak points are where to aim.

FUCK THE LAW. IN IT TO WIN IT.



DNA profiling is still not widely known about in Canada. It is a method of genetic identification that uses minuscule samples of skin, hair, saliva, or blood, considered extremely efficient and therefore unquestionable by the police and the scientific community. Used by the RCMP, this technique is regulated by the criminal code. The use of the DNA database isn't that widespread at the moment, but it is becoming increasingly normalized with the growth and expansion of policies of security and control. This year, there has been at least one case in which the crown has proposed, to an activist accused of armed assault against a peace officer in the context of the student demonstrations, the exchange of a sample of their DNA for their freedom. The proposal was accepted. The defenders of this capitalist and security-centered world are always improving their techniques of domination and control. As such, the question of providing DNA samples needs to be more closely examined.

The RCMP has had a genetic sample bank since the year 2000, which is divided into two categories: the forensic database and the convict database. The forensic database is composed of genetic samples collected at crime scenes; and the criminal database is composed of genetic samples collected from suspects found guilty of certain offences. These are the two possibili-

ties for DNA collection that are permitted by the Canadian criminal code.

The DNA molecule is scientifically proven to be extremely stable and resilient. A match between the DNA found at the scene of a crime and the DNA of a suspect holds a lot of credibility in front of a judge. Moreover, throughout the day, a person will leave their DNA at multiple locations, via lost hair, flakes of skin...It's not easy to pass through the scene of a crime unnoticed.

The methods of identifying unconvicted suspects that are used widely in Canada, permitted and regulated by the criminal code, are mugshots and fingerprints. Last May, with the goal of improving the security apparatus, Paul Wozney, the president of the Alberta Federation of Police Associations, proposed to modify the criminal code to allow the police to take the DNA of a suspect at the moment of their arrest, even before they are found guilty. In practice, this would give the police the power to systematically take the DNA of all people suspected of having committed a "serious" crime (such as murder, kidnapping, theft, arson, or breaking and entering) even before entering into any kind of judicial process. In the case of someone being found not-guilty, the genetic print would be destroyed. Wozney is looking for support from politicians and is conducting interviews

with the media. Sean Phelan, the spokesperson for Rob Nicholson, the federal minister of justice, indicated that he is taking the proposal seriously.

It's difficult not to leave any trace of DNA, no matter where we go. If the police take the DNA of a person in the context of an investigation to identify their name, address, etc., it is impossible to pass through unnoticed afterwards. There are several cases where a suspect was found guilty several years after a crime was committed, because supposedly their DNA was a match to the DNA found at the crime scene.

Not only do several scientists have doubts about the precision of this method of identification, but this method also gives a lot more power to the forces of repression, while creating more obstacles for those who want to fight these bastards.

The collection of DNA before, during, or after the conviction of an individual must be refused and challenged at all times, understood and fought collectively. This identification tool used by the police has an impact on our lives and our possibilities for struggle.

*LET'S COLLECTIVELY REFUSE
DNA SAMPLING!*

INSET AND THE “RÉSISTANCE INTERNATIONALISTE”

At around three in the morning on July 2, 2010, a bomb exploded at the Canadian Army Recruitment Centre in Trois-Rivières. Nobody was hurt, as the Centre and the surrounding premises were unoccupied. Twenty minutes before the explosion occurred, a phone call was made to alert the Trois-Rivières police.

Afterwards, a communiqué from the group “Résistance Internationaliste” (Internationalist Resistance) was sent to *La Presse*, claiming the action. The communiqué denounced the Canadian military and imperialist policies, and hoped to “ensure that the political, economic, and military powers don’t get away with their business of indoctrination to justify their imperialist adventure”. In this communiqué, the group added “The Canadian government isn’t content with making us submit to the oligarchy of the commodity, forcing us to hand over our resources to it; they now demand that we go enslave people in other places to it as well. Suffering the effects and dangers of gas exportation isn’t enough; we need to go secure a section of pipeline (TAPI) in Afghan territory”.

This group had already claimed two other attacks in Canada. In 2004, on the eve of George W. Bush’s visit, close to the American border at Saint-Herménégilde, they vandalised a Hydro-Québec tower used to transport electricity to the United States. They denounced the “pillaging of Québec’s resources by the United States.”

In 2006, they claimed the arson of a car belonging to Carol Montreuil, a spokesperson for the company of the Canadian Institute of Petroleum Products, at his home in Lorraine, North-West of Montreal. They acted “in response to the innumerable atrocities perpetrated by the voracious oil companies that are Esso, Shell, and Petro-Canada, and all their mercenaries who are charged with holding us at their mercy.”

The investigation into the July 2nd explosion was handed over to the RCMP; specifically to the Integrated National Security Enforcement Team (INSET). INSET is a partnership between many groups, including the RCMP, CBSA (Canadian Border Services Agency), the SQ (Sûreté de Québec), the SPVM, and CSIS (Canadian Security and Intelligence Service). INSET’s mandate is to reduce the threat against the security of Quebec and Canadian infrastructure. As part of its investigation into the July 2nd explosion, INSET has conducted interrogations, taken photos, and visited the friends and family of those deemed ‘of interest’. INSET also exists in other provinces and focuses on domestic security against ‘terrorist’ threats to transportation and resource exploitation infrastructures, such as pipelines, hydroelectric dams, and railways.

In February 2013, a young man was arrested and released in the Laurentians. There have been raids at houses in Montreal, Saguenay, St-Hubert, and at the cégep Lionel-Groulx student union (AGEECLG) in Ste-Thérèse, where documents have been seized to be analyzed.

ning while being pursued by the second guard. He successfully escaped.

October 26, 2012: *Demo against repression*

In solidarity with the comrades arrested during the student strike and in response to the continued repression of social struggles, about 150 demonstrators met in front of the St-Louis square to then take the streets, after a heartfelt speech that explained the reasons for the demo. The atmosphere was agitated and slogans such as “Solidarity with the arrested” and “Fire to the prisons, with the screws in the middle”, as well as “a struggle is nothing if it forgets its prisoners” were shouted. The banners read “Student strike, popular struggle! – Solidarity with all those facing repression for participating in the struggle” and “Solidarity with the smoke bombers – ‘Terrorists’ are the pigs who try to club the struggle into submission! – Not one step back in the face of repression.” During the demo, anti-repression posters were put up on the walls downtown. About 45 minutes after beginning, the demo dispersed at Phillips square near McGill metro. There were no arrests.

December 31, 2012: *New Year’s Eve Noise Demo*

In the annual anarchist tradition, fifty or so people met to go make some noise at the prisons of Bordeaux and Tanguay on New Year’s Eve, while the prisoners were on lockdown since the screws were on holiday. Flyers were distributed, explaining the action and detailing the recent changes to the laws that the government had voted in to try to fill the twenty-two new prisons under construction in Canada. Trumpets, chants and fireworks, cries of “Solidarity!”, “Happy New Years!”, and “Our passion for freedom is stronger than their prisons!” were shouted. The demo then returned to the metro and dispersed.

February 6, 2013: *Riot at the Hull prison*

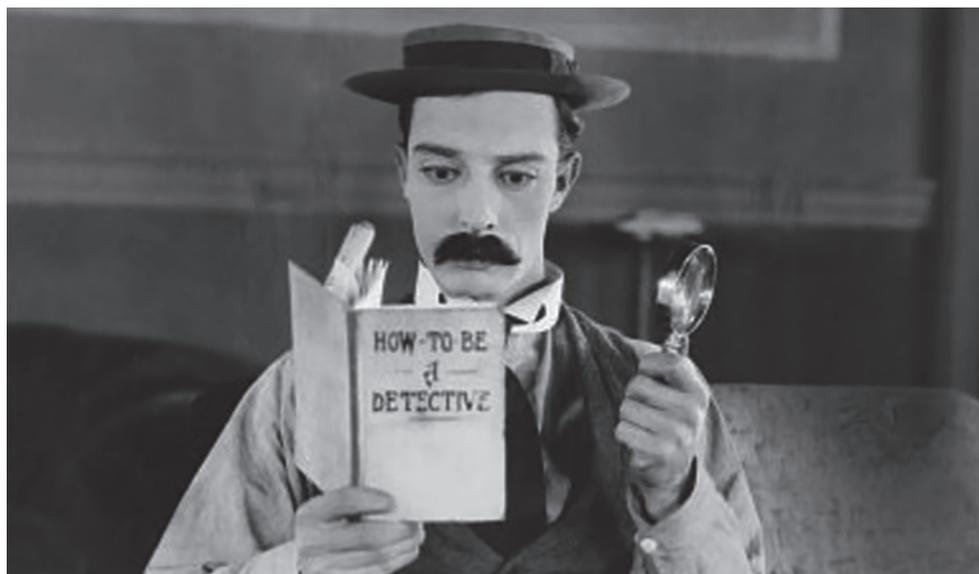
Sixteen prisoners in the maximum security wing barricaded themselves for more than eight hours to stop the guards from transferring some of them to a different establishment. The maximum security wing had to be closed for repairs since the detainees had caused several thousands of dollars in damage.

February 9, 2013: *Riot at the prison of St-Jerome*

Around 8:30pm, a riot occurred. A fire was lit in the yard and objects were thrown at guards. The disturbance lasted three hours.

February 26, and March 3, 2013: *Smile, your CCTV cameras don’t work*

In the evening following the demo against the education summit, inspired by the attacks against the police and the demonstrators’ determination to not be dispersed during the demo, a fire extinguisher filled with paint was used to spray paint on a security camera and to paint a giant (A) on the wall of cégep du Vieux Montreal. In the night, a surveillance camera



THE TRIAL OF THE MINORS: OCCUPATION OF CÉGEP DU VIEUX

It's the 16th of February 2012, at cégep du Vieux-Montréal, and an occupation is underway, following a vote for an unlimited general strike and the administration's refusal to negotiate student access to the cégep. The atmosphere is tangibly tense. People mingle and mix between the strike assembly happening in the hall, the barricade by the outdoor stairs, beers, friends, and the student union office. It's only when the administration makes the call to the cops that they go out into the street and my friends are roughed up a bit as the cops prepare to enter the cégep. I was one of those who re-entered the building, and barricaded ourselves inside. All of this would end in 37 arrests, the wall of a student group's office sawn through by the cops, and charges of mischief over \$5000, obstruction of the lawful enjoyment of property, illegal assembly, and obstruction.

My conditions of release, which consisted of keep the peace and to leave any demonstration once it had been declared illegal, resulted in a downwards spiral of arrests, of breaches and accumulating conditions, and frustrating judicial proceedings.

Personal thoughts and reflections of one of the eight minors arrested the morning of February 17, 2012 at the cégep du Vieux occupation, taken from their notes written during trial (from April 15 -June 12, 2013).

From the moment we arrive at the Youth Division courts, the same hell begins again. We arrive, we line up to pass through the metal detectors, and to put our bags through the X ray machine. No pointed objects, like a bottle opener or metal utensils, which could be considered dangerous. We pass through the metal detector and lift our arms so that they can scan us with the body wand. We wait for our bags, and it's always distressing and suspenseful to see if they've found something suspicious. If this is the case, then we witness the thorough search of our bags, from one end to the other. Sometimes, they ask us questions. "Can you just remove your keys for me"? It's always my fucking keys. The worst is getting the guard who decides that she wants to know everything about your life, and searches every nook and cranny of your knapsack, all the small cases and pockets. What do you think I'm hiding in there?

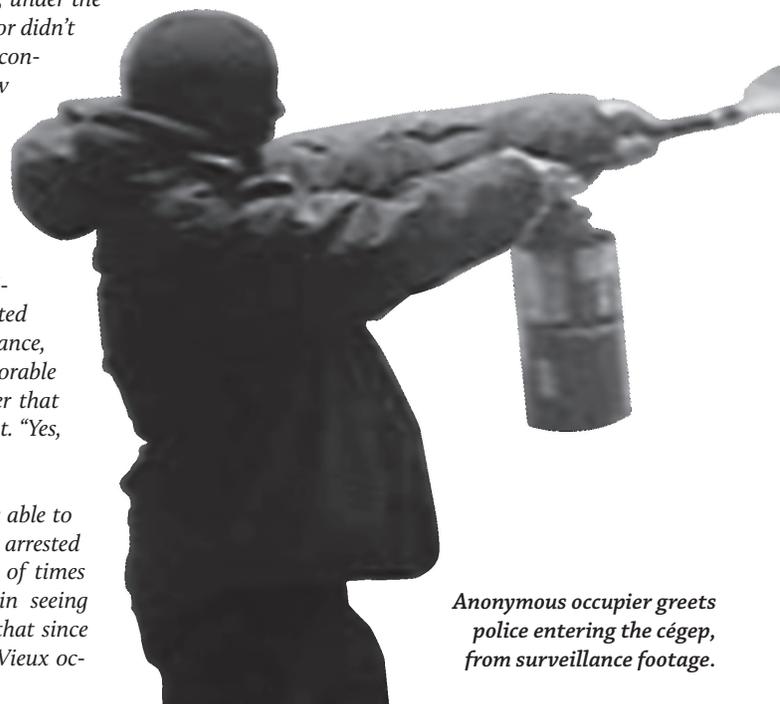
Afterwards, we all meet up in the room that's been assigned to us since the beginning of the proceedings. Before having to keep the decorum required for the whole day, we take a moment to rest on the benches outside the room. The decorum required by the Youth Division Courts as well as the Montreal Courthouse is based on standards of respect and strictly regulated etiquette, which make the conditions of repression that the State forces us to live under perfectly clear. You don't have the right to hold your hands behind your head, to lean your head against anything, or to lift up your feet or to hold yourself in any 'unusual' position. You don't have the right to bring in a bottle of water, chew gum, eat, read a book, whisper or communicate in any fashion. You don't have the right to look as though you are sleeping. You don't have the right to draw, take out your cell phone, be inattentive, or to have an unclean appearance, because this all looks bad. And you definitely don't have the right to not show up or show up late. All this to restrict a person, to condition them, to enslave them.

"All rise, Carole Brosseau, Judge for the Quebec Courts, is presiding". Obviously, I stand up, behave, respect her position of power, authority, to avoid finding myself in her bad graces. Her status makes it such that she can easily have us detained again at any moment during the duration of the proceedings, under the pretext that we arrived late or didn't respect the Court's code of conduct. She wanted us to know this very early on in the proceedings; she put out arrest warrants for two of the co-accused in the occupation, who had simply arrived late to court. When they came to the Youth Division Courts, they were arrested by constables at the entrance, and had to pass by the Honorable Judge Brosseau to assure her that they were infinitely repentant. "Yes, your Honour".

When the trial began, I was able to find those with whom I was arrested that I'd only seen a couple of times during the strike. It was in seeing them again that I realized that since our arrests at the cégep du Vieux oc-

cupation we'd all evolved in different directions. Several of them had little or no more involvement [in struggle], and it was disappointing to see that there were only a few who understood the political implications of our situation, and who took the trial seriously. There wasn't really a solidarity between us. We were all really tired when we arrived in the morning, but it seemed as though it was always worse for some, as though we all weren't in the same boat. I quickly realized that we hadn't been totally aware of the scope of our actions during the occupation, and many of the people present were just having a good time instead of making any sort of political act. In my opinion, it was the lack of preparation or organization in response to the declaration of the Unlimited General Strike, coupled with a desire to reconstruct the events of 2005 and a fear of getting arrested and beat up.

We haven't received the verdict yet, but we should be receiving it on November 14. The collected evidence, witnesses, as well as the judge's decisions will form the basis of the proceedings for the rest of the accused from the occupation (those who weren't minors). All this won't take place until 2014.



Anonymous occupier greets police entering the cégep, from surveillance footage.

ON THE PRELIMINARY INQUIRY OF THE MAISON DE LA GRÈVE

"I wouldn't have hesitated to pull the trigger if I had found myself on the ground..."

In the evening of March 12, 2012, in the middle of the student strike, some strikers who were assembled at the Maison de la Grève¹ were subjected to a forceful police intervention. This intervention was set off by police harassment of a person who was on the sidewalk with a beer in their hands. It resulted in an illegal raid, the abundant use of police tools (pepper spray, batons and dogs), injuries and five arrests for obstruction, assault, and intimidation of a police officer. Additionally, it made continuing the project of the Maison de la Grève complicated by making strikers worry that there could be more raids. The arrested comrades also received court conditions that forbade them from going back to the space.

May 27, 2013, was the beginning of the preliminary inquiry for the five people with criminal charges from the incident. Sitting in the courtroom, we heard the testimony of the first three cops. Of the thirty who were around during the intervention, these three came to complain about how they had feared for their safety. At several times during their testimony, they highlighted "the hostility of the masked and aggressive crowd".

After having seen our friends hit with batons, pepper-sprayed, insulted, and arrested, it is worrying to see these cops pose as the victims of the events. The hostility towards them is Montreal-wide, but to invoke it in the courtroom for this specific case is a calculated move to sway the judge. The words "I felt my safety was threatened" create an opening whereby, legally, all the possibilities of using force become legitimate.

1 *The Maison de la Grève was a space in the centre-sud neighbourhood rented during the strike to facilitate strikers meeting each other and organising together outside of the student associations.*

A chill also passed through the courtroom, filled with friends of those who had been arrested, when the cop pretending to be the victim of intimidation threw a few words in to justify both the charges and the operation. Feeling separated from her fellow-cop, she declared she wouldn't have hesitated to "pull the trigger" if she had found herself on the ground. Obviously she wasn't very far from him, and obviously he was busy holding someone by the neck, and obviously, she had no risk of falling. But her statement appeared as a justification for anything, even making the potential death of friends to be normal and banal.

The account the cops gave the judge was a complete distortion of what was experienced at the Maison de la Grève. Of course, the testimony of the cops empties the intervention of any political content or context to the intervention. However, those who were there have certainly not forgotten the insults or the disdain for the strikers: "the fucking red-squares", "perfect, we found the headquarters of the strike", "fucking student, we will break you!". If there was hostility, it was definitely shared by both sides as if the cops had a premonition about how the strikers would respond to them two months later in the streets.

I watched the judge take abundant notes while listening to the cops' account, which I found worrying. The language of justice could never convey what happened that night. It's the opposite - it's about reducing the events and perceptions of the people involved to judicial concepts after the fact; in other words, a political operation. Justice only serves to justify the dirty work of the cops.

The follow-up to the preliminary inquiry will take place October 22, 2013.

at cégep Maisonneuve was broken by having a concrete block thrown at it from the roof. The main entrance doors were also broken with a hammer.

"Because we've had enough of student democracy. Because the "50% + 1" functions to control revolt and isolates ideas and individuals. Because the majority is often found on the other side of the barricades, or simply in front of their TVs. Because we are enraged by this system of social control, the cameras scrutinizing our movements, the guards in every hallway, the police in the streets, the snitches who betray us, and we will act against all these forms of domination regardless of a vote in a general assembly."

The action was claimed by anarchists. The original communique included instructions on how to fill fire extinguishers with paint and post communiqués anonymously, found on Mtlcounter-info.org



March 15, 2013: A cop car burned

In the spirit of March 15's past, a police car was burned by anarchists at the police station 33 in Parc-Ex. This action was done in compliment to the 17th annual demonstration against the police (and their brutality) which had taken place that day. The action was also in solidarity with Marco Camenisch and his struggle from inside prison in Switzerland.

March 17, 2013: Helicopter escape attempt from the prison of St-Jerome

Around 2:20pm, Billi Beaudoin and Mathieu Marchisio took control of a rented helicopter by taking the pilot hostage, forcing him to fly towards the prison of St-Jerome where three inmates climbed up a rope which was thrown to them. Benjamin Hudon-Barbeau and Dany Provencal successfully fled from the highest-security wing of the prison while their third accomplice wasn't able to climb the rope. The helicopter then landed next to a van parked on Route 125 at Chertsey which was waiting for them. The four accomplices fled and drove through a police barricade. Benjamin Hudon-Barbeau was injured in the foot from jumping.

SOLIDARITY WITH PRISONERS IN STRUGGLE

California, Washington, Oregon

Starting on July 8, 2013, over 30,000 prisoners all over the West Coast of the USA began refusing meals as part of a planned hunger strike called for by inmates in California's Pelican Bay Prison Secure Housing Unit (SHU, also known as solitary confinement). Adult and juvenile prisoners in California, Washington, and Oregon were participating in the largest hunger strike in the history of the US, united under the five core demands issued by the prisoners of the Pelican Bay SHU. In addition to the hunger strike, 2,500 prisoners were on work strike, therefore putting a halt to many operational aspects of each prison and of their own exploitation.

Two years earlier twelve thousand prisoners participated in a hunger strike that had the same five demands. After three weeks the prisoners decided to call off the strike due to the prison officials' agreeing to meet with the prisoners and discuss their demands. Though the strike was able to release about four hundred prisoners from the SHU, none of the demands were accepted by the prison officials', prompting prisoners to once again call for a hunger strike.

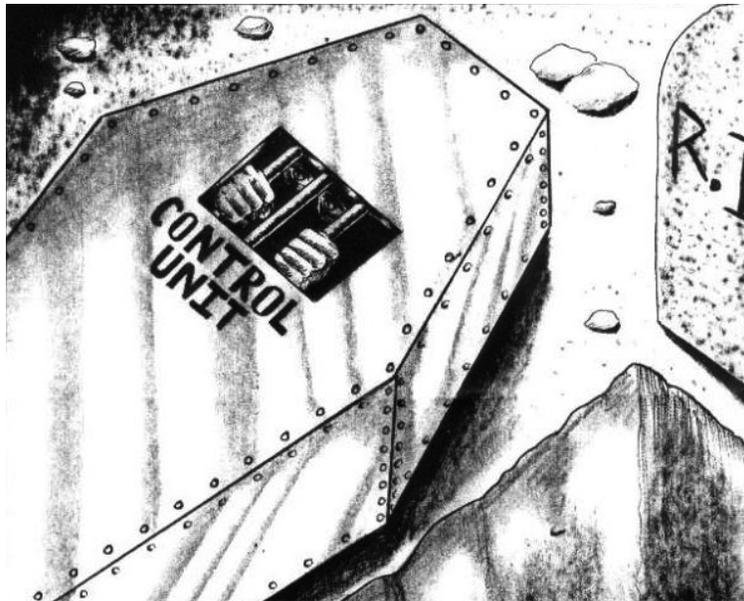
Despite the fact that prisoners are the most excluded and exploited class in society, those currently on hunger strike are proving to the world that self-determination and autonomous organizing is possible even while being locked in a closet-sized room for twenty three hours a day. The Pelican Bay SHU prisoners have called for an end to all gang and race hostilities in anticipation of the strike, choosing collective struggle against exploitation instead of prisoner-on-prisoner violence.

U.S. prisons currently hold more people captive than the Soviet Gulag did at its peak. Like many horrors of society, prisons thrive on the secrecy of their intended function and method of operation. By breaking this wall of silence and through active solidarity from those of us on the outside we can hope to not only improve the conditions of the prisoners on strike, but also to one day break the very walls of the prisons themselves.

The prisoners have the following five demands:

1. Eliminate group punishments and administrative abuse.

The current punitive structure of the California State prisons is based on collective punishment for individual actions. Actions that frequently occur due to gang rivalry give prison officials pretext to collectively punish inmates along race lines, further contributing to the racial segregation of prisons. The prisoners are



demanding that they only be judged for their own actions, not those of others who happen to be in their tier or cell block, as they have no control of others' actions.

2. Abolish the debriefing policy and modify active/inactive gang status criteria.

Currently less than half of California inmates in solitary confinement (a punitive measure) have been accused of an additional crime. The remaining 6,000 are held under the guise of a preventative measure, known as the "gang validation process". However, the prison officials' evidence for determining gang affiliation is largely based on anonymous accusations, which frequently reward those who provide information about an inmate's alleged gang ties. This process often targets politically active prisoners. For example, one inmate was sent into solitary under the "gang validation process" for simply making reference to the black revolutionary George Jackson.

3. Comply with the recommendations of the US Commission on Safety and Abuse in America's Prisons and end long-term solitary confinement.

Solitary confinement is considered to be a form of psychological torture, especially when the period of confinement lasts longer than a few weeks. Of the 1,100 prisoners currently in solitary confinement, over 513 have been held for over ten years, 554 have been held in solitary for between five and ten years, and over 78 have been in solitary confinement in Pelican Bay for over twenty years.

4. Provide adequate and nutritious food.

On paper prisons are required to feed their inmates between 2,500 and 2,700 calories a day, but state investigations have found that prison officials frequently do not follow these regulations. When an inmate is in solitary confinement the food condition worsens, as they lose their access to purchase things from the prison store, also known as the commissary. Many in solitary are fed a substance known as Nutraloaf, a dry mix of ground beef, vegetables, and bread crumbs baked into a solid loaf. While prison officials admit that Nutraloaf is bland tasting and unpleasant they argue

that it meets all of the caloric necessities and is therefore a healthy and acceptable meal. Nutraloaf has officially been considered a method of torture due to the fact that it is recognized as "food denial".

5. Create and expand constructive programming.

Prisoners locked in solitary confinement have no access to basic prison programs such as work, education, and exercise. They also lack access to the quality of healthcare inmates in general population receive, which itself is very low quality.

The strike:

- 30,000 California prisoners began a hunger strike on July 8, behind the 5 core demands of the Pelican Bay Short Corridor Collective.
- Within the first couple of weeks, there were numerous reports of prisoners being taken off their meds, not being weighed, being mocked

by medical staff, etc.

- Within the first couple of weeks, the alleged “shot callers” in the short corridor were moved to a separate building where the air conditioning was put on full blast throughout the day, even though they do not have any special clothing or blankets to keep them warm.

- Prisoners not in the SHU participating in the hunger strike have been threatened with transfer to solitary.

- In order to artificially depress the numbers of strikers, prisoners who have agreed to drink liquid sustenance (i.e. kool aid, coffee, etc.) have been deemed not on hunger strike, even though many prisoners stated they intended to solely abstain from solid foods, not liquids.

- On July 22, after requesting medical assistance for days and within 24 hours of breaking his fast, hunger striker Billy Sell hanged himself in Corcoran prison. CDCR initially attempted to cover this up, not informing the press or solidarity activists with whom they met that week. When prisoners at Corcoran got the word out, CDCR initially claimed Sell had not been on hunger strike, though they subsequently admitted he had been and had only broken his fast just before killing himself.

- There have been demonstrations, rallies, noise demos, etc... every few days somewhere in California, with occasional support activities in other cities as well. On August 5, seven supporters were arrested at the State Building in downtown Oakland after chaining themselves to the building to support the hunger strike. In Philadelphia, graffiti was painted on a youth prison and police station in solidarity with the strikers.

- A solidarity statement was signed by many medical professionals demanding that the strikers be given access to adequate medical care.

- The hunger strike officially ended on September 5, 2013, on its 60th day after the state agreed to conduct Public Safety Committee hearings into the conditions of the prison and make legislative changes. It remains to be seen what this will bring.

The strike occurred at the same time as the California prison system is in crisis in a variety of ways:

- California prisons are built to hold 80,000 but currently hold 140,000 prisoners; the supreme court just overruled appeals from the state and ruled that it must reduce the prison population by 10,000 by December.

- At Avenal and Pleasanton State Prisons, more than 40 prisoners have died in the last seven years by “valley fever” - an illness caused by the inhalation of tiny fungal spores that usually reside in the soil. The incidence of this disease in Pleasanton prison is 1,000 times the state average, at Avenal it is 200 times - nearly one in five prisoners at these prisons has contracted this serious disease, and yet it took a lawsuit

and a legal order from a judge before prisoners particularly at risk of contracting this disease were transferred to other prisons. (Itself an inadequate response, which involves transferring other “less vulnerable” prisoners into Pleasanton and Avenal.)

- According to the Center for Investigative Reporting, doctors have pressured as many as 148 women into being sterilized in California prisons over the last decade without their proper consent. Dr James Heinrich, one of the physicians involved, justified these procedures and the \$147,000 he received to perform them as “not a huge amount of money compared to what you save in welfare paying for these unwanted children - as they procreated more.”

Migrant hunger strike in Ontario

Since August, 191 migrant prisoners being held in Toronto were moved two hours away to the Central East Correctional Centre in Lindsay, further isolating them. On September 19, over 180 immigration detainees in Lindsay refused to re-enter their cells. Some prisoners began a hunger strike on the 20th which lasted 24 hours. A new hunger strike started the morning of the 23rd, which is ongoing and involves five out of the six immigration ranges.

The detainees have been put into lockdown as a result of the strike and the jail is turning their units into segregation units. Many of the prisoners on strike are long-term detainees, people immigration enforcement cannot deport but will not release. Others have been designated as ‘high security’ based on prior criminal history. Some people have been in jail for over seven years because Canada has no limit on how long someone can be held prior to deportation.

An end to indefinite immigration detentions is the main demand which has inspired the struggle. The strikers also demand:

- Ending the automatic ‘security designation’ in Max units.
- Better access to medical care and social workers.
- Cheaper phone calls and access to international calling cards (many have family overseas).
- Access to better food, like the food on the non-immigration ranges.
- An end to constant lockdowns.
- Keep the improved canteen program going.
- Better access to legal aid and legal services.

At least 25,000 people have been locked up in immigration detention since 2011 in Canada. In 2012, 289 of the detainees were children, many of them under the age of 10. There are three dedicated immigration detention centres in Canada: in Toronto, in Laval and in Vancouver. The Kingston centre, specially built for the security certificate detainees, known as “Guantanamo North”, was quietly closed in 2011. Immigration detention centres are a \$50 million business, run in partnership with private com-

He was arrested walking along the road. Billi Beaudoin and Mathieu Marchisio were also arrested. Dany Provencal was arrested around midnight when the sugar shack where he was hiding was surrounded by the police.

Charges were brought against the four, newly imprisoned. During his escape attempt, Benjamin had contacted the radio station 98.5 to denounce the bad treatment in prisons and to say that he had been shot in the leg as he was holding on to the rope.

Around April 20, 2013: *Four banks attacked*

Four banks were attacked with rocks, paint, and hammers in the neighbourhoods of the Plateau Mont Royal and Hochelaga. The ATMs were also vandalized.

“ *In solidarity with the Grand Jury resisters in the North West of the US who, despite the risk of imprisonment, have refused to bow down to the demands of the State and Capital.*”

May 18, 2013: *SQ vehicles attacked near Joliette*

In Sainte-Melanie near Joliette, the cops of the SQ arrived to do a patrol in an all-terrain-vehicle of a sand quarry nearby, leaving in place their vehicle and a tow truck. Upon returning, they found the vehicle pelted with rocks, the windows broken, and all the tires, including those of the tow truck, deflated.

May 21, 2013: *Riot in Hull Prison*

At around 7:45 pm, a riot broke out in the maximum security wing of the prison. The inmates demanded an X-Box game console, which was refused to them. This provoked a conflict, which resulted in three damaged cells and tens of thousands of dollars in damage.

June 22 and 25, 2013: *Sabotage of train tracks in southern Ontario*

A main CN line and CP line near Westover were disrupted by anarchists by tying a copper wire over the rails, causing the “stop” signal to activate and thus blocking circulation. This was inspired by the occupation of an Enbridge pumping station in Westover and in solidarity against the injunction which had put an end to the occupation.

August 11, 2013: *Solidarity demo at Immigration Detention Centre in Laval*

The demonstration was held in conjunction with Prisoner Justice Day, which is marked every year on August 10 to commemorate the lives of those who struggle and die behind bars. Silhouettes depicting loved ones who have been removed and bright banners were hung to the fence. Messages of solidarity in Arabic, Hungarian, Spanish, Urdu, English, and French were read aloud, while remnants of clothing were strung along the length of the wall, symbolizing the violence experienced at border crossings around the world.

During the picnic, someone on the inside informed the organizers that, because of the

demonstration, visiting hours had been cancelled all day, prisoners were being punished by having prayer time revoked, being prohibited from smoking, and being confined to their rooms.

Enraged by this news, people rushed back to the outer fence of the detention centre and began banging on its metal gates. Soon after, the gate was torn down and a group of protestors breached the perimeter and managed to take their rage directly outside the buildings where migrants are caged.

September 5, 2013: Attack in Hochelaga against gentrification

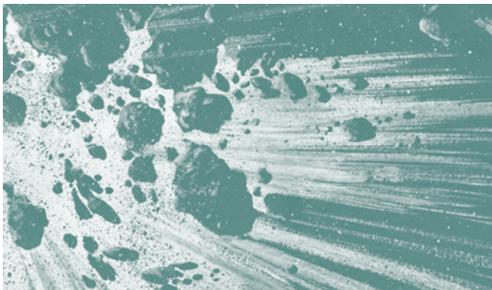
“Over the night of September 5, we broke the window of the office of Carole Poirier, *Partie Québécois* representative in Hochelaga-Maisonneuve. With an extinguisher filled with paint (sprayed into the broken window) the interior of Carole’s office was completely covered. Walls, carpet, computers, everything. On the outside wall, “FUCK LA PROPRIÉTÉ PRIVÉE – GRÈVE DES LOYERS” was written. This action was done in solidarity with those being evicted from the Moreau lofts, and as a fuck you to politicians who all work hand in hand with landlords to render the neighbourhood sterilized and policed.”

Le 9 septembre 2013: Attempt at a squat and injured cops

At 6 pm, about two hundred people gathered at Préfontaine metro. After walking around the neighbourhood for fifteen minutes, the demo went to an abandoned building by Sherbrooke and Moreau. The building was squatted symbolically to encourage future practices of taking space; meanwhile, the riot squad waited at the old Moreau lofts like a bunch of fools. On a positive note, there were no arrests and one cop was injured by a brick!

October 2013: Work strike in Federal prisons

A significant – in impact and magnitude – work strike by federal prisoners which started in Ontario has now spread to prisons in New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia. The strike started over a 30% pay cut in prison labour pay and the elimination of incentive pay for CORCAN jobs, which came into effect October 1. CORCAN, a government-run work program for prisoners, has contracts to make textiles, furniture, and other products for government departments from prison labour. The strike has forced a shutdown of CORCAN operations inside many prisons.



panies like G4S, Garda and Corbel Management Corporation. Garda has the contract for the Laval Immigration Holding Centre.

“Three years that’s a life time, do you know what you can do in three years, you can start a new life, three years you can be somewhere. They just want to keep you here. Its a warehouse...In my country, they don’t let

you suffer like this. They shoot you in the head and you’re done. Here they make you die slowly.”

– Jalal K,
striker on third year in Immigration hold

For updates:
ENDIMMIGRATIONDETENTION.WORDPRESS.COM

ROGER CLEMENT RELEASED

Roger Clement was convicted of the May 18th, 2010 arson of a Royal Bank of Canada branch as well as smashing windows and ATMs at a different branch in February, 2010 in Ottawa, Ontario. In December of 2010 Roger plead guilty to arson and mischief, he received a sentence of 3-1/2 years in prison plus time served.

The action was claimed in a video communique which denounced the 2010 Olympic games in Vancouver (Coast Salish Territory) and the then upcoming G20 meeting scheduled for Toronto, ON. The action rendered the bank unusable due to the \$1.6 million in damages

caused by the firebombing.

Throughout Rogers court process and imprisonment he maintained a dignified position of refusing to apologize for the action or to name his accomplices, a fact which undoubtedly affected his sentence. He has also stayed active with the movement by releasing writings during his imprisonment the latest which was a “statement on Idle No More, decolonization, and solidarity”.

In April, 2013 Roger was granted full parole and was released under conditions. Welcome back Roger!

RESOURCES IN MONTREAL

ANARCHIST SPACES

La Belle Époque, anarchist social space
1984 rue Wellington, PSC
epoquemtl.org

La Déferle, anarchist social space
1407 rue Valois, Hochelag’
au1407.org

L’insoumise, anarchist bookstore
2033 Saint-Laurent
(514) 313-3489

Bibliothèque DIRA, anarchist library
2035 St-Laurent
(514) 843-2018

COUNTER-INFORMATION

SabotageMedia
www.sabotagemedia.anarkhia.org

Montreal Counter-Info
www.mtlcounter-info.org

Média Recherche Action
www.mediarechercheaction.info

LEGAL SUPPORT

Coalition against repression and police abuse
www.lacrap.org

COBP (Collective opposed to police brutality)
www.cobp.resist.ca, cobp@riseup.net

People’s Commission Network
www.peoplescommission.org

CLAC Legal Support
www.clac-montreal.net/soutien_juridique

La Solide, anarchist info-site against repression
www.lasolide.info, lasolide@riseup.net

Guelph Anarchist Black Cross
guelphabc.noblogs.org

NON-STATUS SUPPORT

Solidarity Across Borders
www.solidarityacrossborders.org

No One Is Illegal
www.nooneisillegal-montreal.blogspot.ca



LIB

PO

PRISO



LIBERTÉ

POUR LES

PRISONNIERS DU G20



INSTRUCTIONS POUR FAIRE UN POCHOIR:

- Photocopie cette page.
- Colle l'image sur un carton.
- Découpe le contour de l'image à l'aide d'un exacto.
- Décore les murs! Ne mets pas trop de peinture.



FUCK THE POLICE



- INSTRUCTIONS TO MAKE INTO STENCIL:**
- Photocopy this page.
 - Glue image to bristol board.
 - Cut out the image using a very sharp knife.
 - Paint the wall! Apply paint sparingly.

