LIBÉRONS MUMIA!

THE FRENCH COLLECTIVE IN SUPPORT OF MUMIA ABU JAMAL GATHERS AROUND A HUNDRED ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLIC AUTHORITIES:

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THE FRENCH COLLECTIVE
Created in 1995

Our Focus
To support the Black American journalist and fight for his innocence and his release.

Gathers more than 100 organizations & public authorities

Postage stamp and envelope bearing his effigy

FILM SCREENINGS AND DEBATES
Saint-Denis et Bobigny

Mobilization in Paris and in Regions
Every first Wednesday of the month
Rally on Place de la Concorde / Paris near the United States Embassy

Collecting Donations for his defense

Mumia Abu-Jamal STREET

Delegations TO THE UNITED STATES
Visits TO MUMIA

MEMBER OF THE WORLD COALITION AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY

IN PRISON FOR 38 YEARS, INCLUDING 30 YEARS ON DEATH ROW

“I WANT TO GO HOME!”

— MUMIA ABU JAMAL

1/21/13

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ENGLISH
An African-American journalist, he was sentenced to death in 1982 after a racist and botched trial whose unfairness was denounced by the UN Commission on Human Rights, Amnesty International and the European Parliament. Accused of killing a police officer, he has always claimed his innocence. After three decades of incarceration and international mobilization, his death sentence was cancelled and his sentence committed to life imprisonment in 2011. An emblematic figure in the fight for the universal abolition of the death penalty, his situation still arouses indignation and mobilization throughout the world. In France, Mumia Abu-Jamal is a Honorary Citizen in 25 cities including Paris, the capital, and two 25 cities including Paris, the capital, and two streets in Bobigny and Saint-Denis are named after him.

DECEMBER 9, 1981
A journalist by day and a taxi driver at night, Mumia Abu-Jamal was seriously injured in a shooting in Philadelphia's southern district where he had just dropped off a client in the early hours of the morning. Arrested, he was charged with the murder of Daniel Faulkner, a police officer killed in the shooting. Despite his denials and the absence of a criminal record, an unfair investigation concluded that he was guilty.

THE FACTS
- There is no ballistic evidence to prove the link between the murder weapon and the bullets found in the victim's body.
- No serious investigation: no crime scene protection, no expertise.
- The police claim to have collected Mumia's confession while he was in a coma and under the protection of the medical profession.

THE TRIAL
- The racist judge asserts his bias: African Americans are excluded from the jury; forbidden to speak, Mumia is expelled from his own trial for having expressed the wish to defend himself without a lawyer.
- Public defender with neither the time nor the means to defend his client.
- Witnesses threatened and dismissed, contradictory public reports. Mumia is sentenced to death by the jury.

Suffering from Covid-19, his state of health has deteriorated sharply. Calls for his immediate release on humanitarian grounds have multiplied around the world.

In accordance with the right of appeal obtained after 38 years of proceedings, Mumia's lawyers petitioned the Superior Court of the State of Pennsylvania for the review of his trial and for his release. After a large number of hearings throughout this year, Judge Tucker granted Mumia the right to appeal his conviction on December 27, 2018.

Mumia's defense took up a new case law of the United States Supreme Court to request a review of the 1982 trial. This precedent prohibits the same magistrate from being involved at different levels of appeal in the same case, including trials where the death penalty may be required.

Affected by hepatitis C, Mumia suffered a diabetic coma, exposing him to death due to the prison administration's refusal to treat him. Under the pressure of international mobilization, justice forced the administration to grant him medical assistance. Hundreds of prisoners in Pennsylvania benefited from the same treatment.

In total secrecy, the Pennsylvania courts terminated all new judicial proceedings and prohibit any possibility of parole.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court recognized the unconstitutionality of his death sentence, ending 30 years of judicial persecution. The sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

The Federal Court of Appeal ruled that the instructions given to the jury during the 1982 trial influenced the verdict and, above all, were not in accordance with the law.

The final appeals to the Pennsylvania courts were dismissed, referring the case to the federal courts.

After appeal, his death sentence was temporarily stayed. However, Mumia remained on death row.

International mobilization twice prevented his execution.

Mumia was sentenced to death after a botched, racist and unfair trial, which was confirmed a few years later by Amnesty International USA, the UN Commission on Human Rights and the European Parliament.

On December 9, 1981, during a shooting in Philadelphia's south end, Mumia was seriously injured and a policeman killed. Without any evidence, the police accuse Mumia of the murder.