Letter from the Editor:

Brothers and Sisters!

This has been an explorative month for me. I’ve been exploring my options as 2019 comes to a close and the Right2Vote campaign transitions into a multi-year initiative. My fear is that out of necessity I’ll be detached from the movement into the corporate world. My hope is that the work that I’ve done with the resources I’ve been given to date will open more doors for me to continue in this work. It’s not to say that if I were to get some unrelated job ‘working to pay bills’ that I would no longer be apart of the prison resistance movement. I always will be. However, I want the primary focus of my energy to be here. I do not want this to become something I do after work, I want it to be my work. A lot of worthwhile progress has been made and I’m honored to have been a part of it, to have witnessed the evolution of a prison strike demand into a topic of national, presidential debate.

I have some exciting news, with the evolution of this campaign will come the evolution of this production. The Right2Vote Report will be partnering with IssueVoter, a non-partisan platform that offers everyone a voice in our democracy by making civic engagement accessible, impactful, & efficient. The partnership will allow for an expansion of this small monthly report into a larger quarterly magazine that will include updates on Right2Vote state legislation AND federal legislation. Our main goal with this expansion is to enable our incarcerated readers to develop a dialogue with their local and state elected officials. As prisoners you are constituents to your senators, representatives, assemblymembers and otherwise elected officials for which your concerns about legislation must be considered. There is currently no channel for consistent communication between elected officials and their imprisoned constituents. The Right2Vote Campaign’s goal is closing that gap by restoring prisoners voting rights, but in the meantime we want to close that gap with a constant dialogue that will be initiated through the publication of the Right2Vote Report.

I’m excited about the collaboration that will allow us to publish more higher quality content and engage communications between prisoners and their representatives. If you have any suggestions about what Federal pieces of legislation we should be following or other ideas related to revamping this report, please let me know. As we wait for our next bucket of funding the quarterly report will also allow for the campaign to save on costs while still maintaining this publication (please continue to send stamps in support). I hope that no one views this as an end, but as a renewed beginning.

In Solidarity,
Amani Sawari
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These are the NATIONAL DEMANDS of the men and women in federal, immigration and state prisons:

1. Immediate improvements to the conditions of prisons and prison policies that recognize the humanity of imprisoned men and women.
2. An immediate end to prison slavery. All persons imprisoned in any place of detention under United States jurisdiction must be paid the prevailing wage in their state or territory for their labor.
3. Rescission of the Prison Litigation Reform Act, allowing imprisoned humans a proper channel to address grievances and violations of their rights.
4. Rescission of the Truth in Sentencing Act and the Sentencing Reform Act so that imprisoned humans have a possibility of rehabilitation and parole. No human shall be sentenced to death by incarceration or serve any sentence without the possibility of parole.
5. An immediate end to the racial overcharging, over-sentencing and parole denials of Black and brown humans. Black humans shall no longer be denied parole because the victim of the crime was white, which is a particular problem in Southern states.
6. An immediate end to racist gang enhancement laws targeting Black and Brown humans.
7. No denial of access to rehabilitation programs for imprisoned humans at their place of detention because of their label as a violent offender.
8. State prisons must be funded specifically to offer more rehabilitation services.
9. Reinstatement of Pell grant eligibility to prisoners in all US states and territories.
10. Recognition of voting rights for all confined citizens serving prison sentences, pre-trial detainees and so-called “ex-felons.” Their votes must be counted. Representation is demanded. All voices count!

> Florida Supreme Court decides that Republican’s attacks on Amendment 4 in Florida are unconstitutional
> Massachusetts canvaseers are in the final two weeks of their petitioning campaign to fully enfranchise the state
> S6821 introduced by Sen. Kevin S. Parker to restore prisoners voting rights in New York
Three States Race to Restore Voting Rights before Year End

by Amani Sawari November 7, 2019 | www.sawarimi.org

This past Tuesday was election day and as we cast our ballots across the country, people are fighting to expand ballot access to those millions of citizens impacted by felony disenfranchisement nationwide. This isn’t a fight that just started and it isn’t one that will be ending anytime soon. In 2016, 40,000 people in Maryland had their voting rights restored. In 2018, Amendment 4 re-enfranchised more than 1 million formally incarcerated Floridians. Both of these decisions were proceeded by a National Prison Strike demanding that our electorate fully enfranchise all of its citizens. With the passing of both pieces of legislation, sparks ignited fires across the country and ending felony disenfranchisement became the trend that captured the nation’s conscious.

Bills towards ending felony disenfranchisements were introduced in 17 states this year as well as in Washington D.C. In States like Kentucky and Iowa organizers are pushing for legislation that would restore the voting rights of people while serving their post sentence requirements whether that be probation in for parole. In States like Connecticut and Hawaii we’ve seen organizers push even further to restore people’s voting rights while serving their prison sentence. While moves are being made nationwide, there are some states where legislators aren’t willing to start the conversation about restoring voting rights, but they do recognize the negative consequences of felony disenfranchisement. In states like these, Mississippi and Georgia, legislators are developing a felony disenfranchisement committee where the act of disenfranchising residence based upon their incarceration status will be studied for further action. All across the country the voting rights of impacted citizens are being questioned and fought for. The fact that we are living in a democratic nation that disenfranchises millions of its own residence is a ridiculous and unsustainable realization. While not all of the 18 bills will be able to pass into law this year, there are a few States whose efforts are still underway so I want to take the time to highlight these so that we as a national movement can focus our attention on supporting these organizers in the best way fit.

New Jersey Legislators Aim to Lead the New Suffrage Movement

In 2018 the New Jersey Institute for Social Justice initiated 1844 No More, a campaign targeted towards completely ending felony disenfranchisement in the state by restoring not only the voting rights of those on probation and parole but by also fully re-enfranchising incarcerated residents. The bill was introduced by Asm. Sumter and Sen. Rice in both the Senate and the Assembly in March of 2018. Since then organizers have been pushing legislators to stand up in favor of full enfranchisement. Even New Jersey Governor Phil Murphy hopes that his State can be a leader in progressive ideals. The passing of S2100 & A3456 would definitely put New Jersey in a new well deserved leading position. He’s been vocal about signing the legislation as soon as it reaches his desk. The passing of S 2100 would put New Jersey in a new place far ahead many of the states who’ve been hesitant to make such a decision.

New Jersey was one of the first states to disenfranchise incarcerated citizens in 1844. Realizing that this was more than a century ago, organizers are attempting to turn the wheel forward. We no longer want to live in a state where people are told that their voices aren’t valuable simply because of mistakes that they’ve made in their past. It is essential that we incorporate the voices of our incarcerated members of society if we want to see significant change in the criminal legal system. New Jersey residents can find their Assembly member to contact here.

Californians Call Out Bifurcated Law

Following New Jersey another state who’s legislation we should be looking closely at because of their proximity to success is California’s ACA 6, constitutional amendment to restore the voting rights of people while on parole. California is one of the few bifurcated states where depending on the type of post sentencing program one is enrolled in, they can be disenfranchised. Residence on probation are able to vote while those on parole cannot. This type of bifurcated law is confusing and makes it more difficult for clerk offices to update there databases in order to accommodate the needs of newly-released citizens seeking or inquiring on their voting eligibility. In addition to that, many people on probation are effectively disenfranchised due to the confusion that administrators can barely keep up with. Organizers are hoping to end this confusion by simplifying the law through re-enfranchising those on parole. At this point the law has passed the assembly and is now headed to the Senate side of the legislature for a vote. Following a favorable vote in the Senate it will be sent to the governor’s desk to be signed into law. Initiate Justice organizers have been mobilizing residents to contact their state senators and urge them to vote in favor of ACA 6. This would start with the Senate
Election committee members. Once the bill passes that committee we’ll be focused on contacting the Senate Appropriations Committee members before a final full floor vote on the bill from all Senate members. Californians can find their state senator to contact here.

Massachusetts Supporters Scramble for Signatures
In the state of Massachusetts people can vote immediately upon their release from prison, placing Massachusetts in the second-tier felony disenfranchisement bracket. But without the full enfranchisement of its incarcerated residence, it still falls behind Maine and Vermont. Interestingly, Massachusetts was the last state to revoke prisoners right to vote in 2000. People imprisoned in Massachusetts could participate in local and state elections as recently as 20 years ago. Devastatingly, thousands’ voting rights were restricted via an executive order by Governor Paul Cellucci in response to prisoners formation a political action committee. There have been only three governors since. It would be reasonable for Gov. Charlie Baker to restore that community via executive order if his commitment to progressive leadership were sincere, but citizens have taken the initiative personally, forming the Mass POWER collective to petition restore prisoners voting rights and this month residents have the opportunity to get involved.

We should celebrate the formation of political organizations in the prison because when prisoners become civically engaged they are less likely to be criminally engaged. Right now Massachusetts residents are in their final weeks of collecting signatures to restore prisoners’ right to vote the state by having the question on the ballot of Massachusetts requires 80,000 signatures to be collected in order for the initiative to be added to the ballot. If you are a resident of the state of Massachusetts urge you to connect with the Mass POWER collective during this crucial time of the campaign. For those who haven’t volunteered with Mass POWER before you can sign up on their website & email masspowervote@gmail.com. We have a goal to reach over 80,000 signatures from MA voters by November 20.

Get Involved Now
If you have networks in Massachusetts, California or New Jersey please connect to organizers working with Mass POWER, Initiate Justice and the New Jersey Institute for Social Justice. It is impossible for us to assume that our legislators would be able to serve the interests of a population of millions of people who they are not required to maintain a dialogue with. The vast majority of elected officials go their entire career without ever visiting a single prison. Voting is the simplest way that imprisoned people can communicate with their government as they are restricted from a multitude of other avenues including posting on social media, sending an email, attending a legislative hearing or especially meeting at a legislators office.

By restricting our incarcerated brothers and sisters from participating in government through this simple and most remedial form of participation, voting, we disserve those individuals and ourselves. The more civically engaged a population, the less likely they are to break the law by engaging in criminal behavior. Civic engagement deters unlawful behavior. There is an electorate language that we empower our comrades with when we allow them to participate in the electorate, even by simply allowing them their right to vote. Civic engagement should be perceived as a valuable part of one’s rehabilitation during their incarceration. While in prison people who may have never participated in the elections process or understood the way they were impacted by it are much more likely to become engaged civically engaged during their incarceration. We must develop a government that embraces politically involved incarcerated people.

Andy Beshear’s win in Kentucky is also a win for ex-felon voting rights

by German Lopez | November 7, 2019 | www.vox.com

More than 100,000 people with felony records could get their right to vote back.

In November 2015, then-Gov. Steve Beshear (D) signed an executive order restoring the voting rights of more than 100,000 people with felony records in Kentucky. But in December of that year, Beshear’s successor, Gov. Matt Bevin (R), undid the executive order — just as easily taking away from ex-felons what the former governor had given them.

On Tuesday, though, Bevin lost his reelection bid to Democrat Andy Beshear, the former governor’s son. And the new governor-elect is poised to sign another executive order that restores voting rights to at least some people with felony records after they’ve served their sentences — potentially increasing the voter rolls by more than 100,000. Kentucky has one of the strictest laws disenfranchising people with felony records, banning ex-felons from voting for life — unless they get a special reprieve from the state government — even after they finish serving out their prison sentences, parole, or probation. It is only one of two states, along with Iowa, with such a strict lifetime ban.

Based on the Sentencing Project’s 2016 estimates, the ban blocks more than 300,000 people from voting — more than 9 percent of the voting-age population. Due to racial disparities in the criminal justice system, the ban disproportionately affects black voters, with more than a quarter of the black voting age population in Kentucky prohibited from voting. Florida previously had a lifetime ban for people with felony records, but voters struck it down in 2016. Iowa Gov. Kim Reynolds (R) is pushing to eliminate her state’s ban through a constitutional amendment. If Reynolds is successful, and Beshear follows through on his promise to restore voting rights for some ex-felons in Kentucky, no state would still have and enforce a strict lifetime ban.

Beshear’s move would leave people unable to vote as long as they are still serving prison sentences, parole, or probation. Meanwhile, only Maine and Vermont let people vote regardless of their criminal record, which means that people in those states can even vote from prison. Courts, including the US Supreme Court, have generally upheld such voting restrictions under the US Constitution’s 14th Amendment, which states that the government may
and county supervisors of elections could not prevent the plaintiffs from registering to vote or voting if the elections' officials actions are “based only on failure to pay a financial obligation that the plaintiff shows the plaintiff is genuinely unable to pay.” Hinkle pointed to a broader need for state officials to come up with an administrative process in which felons could try to prove that they are unable to pay financial obligations and should be able to vote.

“(The) state can condition restoration of a felon’s right to vote on payment of fines and restitution the felon is able to pay,” Hinkle wrote. “When a felon claims inability to pay, the state need not just take the felon’s word for it. The state may properly place the burden of establishing inability to pay on the felon and, to that end, may put in place an appropriate administrative process. That this places a greater burden on the felon claiming inability to pay than on felons with no unpaid obligations is unavoidable and not improper.”

Voting-rights and civil-rights groups touted Hinkle’s finding that voting rights cannot be withheld because of an inability to pay financial obligations. “Today the court upheld the fundamental American principle that the right to vote does not belong only to the wealthy,” Sean Morales-Doyle, senior counsel in the Brennan Center’s Democracy Program, said in a prepared statement. “It is now incumbent on the Florida Legislature to clean up their mess, quickly.” But in news releases, the groups also acknowledged the limited nature of the ruling. A release from four groups said the ruling applies only to the individual plaintiffs, “but the court held that the state must provide a quick and efficient process for others who are also unable to pay their legal financial obligations. Until Florida establishes this process, all other returning citizens who owe legal financial obligations are left waiting.”

Restoration of felons’ voting rights has long been a controversial legal and political issue in Florida. But voters in November overwhelmingly passed the constitutional amendment, known as Amendment 4, that was aimed at restoring most felons’ rights after they have served their sentences.

The Legislature’s subsequent decisions about carrying out the amendment, however, touched off one of the biggest political fights of the 2019 session. Amid the federal court case, Gov. Ron DeSantis’ administration has gone to the Florida Supreme Court to seek guidance about whether the law properly carries out the constitutional amendment. That case is pending. —

News Service of Florida
Brooklyn Lawmaker Introduces Bill Giving Prison Inmates The Right To Vote In New York

by CBSNewYork | October 30, 2019 | newyork.cbslocal.com

NEW YORK (CBSNewYork) – A new bill proposed by a Brooklyn lawmaker has sparked widespread outrage from fellow lawmakers throughout New York State.

State Sen. Kevin Parker of Brooklyn has introduced legislation that would give inmates still serving time inside the state’s prison system the right to vote in all elections.

Parker’s bill — listed as S6821 in the State Legislature — would allow voting by inmates in correctional facilities and also establish a program to help inmates register to vote. The Brooklyn Democrat argues that the bill will “help fight felony disenfranchisement in New York state,” according to the bill’s memorandum.

Only two states, Maine and Vermont, allow prison inmates to vote. New York is one of over 20 states who restore a felon’s voting right only after they complete their prison sentence — Parker is now trying to change that.

The move has enraged many New York lawmakers — many within the state’s Republican party — who see the move as pandering to criminals.

“This is a shameful display of governance that’s insulting not only to law-abiding citizens across New York, but members of law enforcement and the criminal justice system who worked diligently to get these dangerous predators off the street,” Assemblyman Steve Hawley of Batavia declared, via The Batavian.

“Once again, New York progressives are showing their true colors and prioritizing lawbreakers and criminals over our law-abiding citizens,” Assemblyman and former Niagara Falls city judge Angelo Moninello added, via the Lockport Union-Sun & Journal.

At least one state official is urging for calm, saying the controversial bill is a long way from becoming a law. “Just because a bill is introduced doesn’t mean it will pass the Senate,” State Senate Democratic spokesman Mike Murphy said, via the Timesunion.

How PSCOA Swindled Taxpayers of Pennsylvannia Out of $15 Million

The caption under this photo in a rural Pennsylvania newspaper reads: “Medical personnel at Grove City Medical Center wear hazardous material (haz-mat) suits as part of the cleaning process Monday night after six staff members from SCI Mercer were contaminated with an unknown substance.” – Photo: Gary Diday, The Herald of Sharon, Penn.

by Jared Moore | SCI Greene

“Who are better prepared than the oppressed to understand the terrible significance of an oppressive society?” Pedagogy of the Oppressed by Paulo Freire

Hence on August 29, 2018; while prisoners in other states were engaged in the 2018 National Prison Strike that begun on August 21st 2018 on the 47th anniversary of George Jackson’s assassination. Pennsylvania department of KKCorrection Secretary John Wetzel announced the lockdown after linking above mentioned illnesses with exposure to synthetic cannabinoids. During the lockdown, prisoners were deprived of their Freedom of Speech guaranteed them under the First Amendment as KKCorrection officers refused to process mail, incoming or outgoing, nor were prisoners allowed to use the phones, the food that was served was nutritionally inadequate and there were no showers.

It was not until a week later at the behest of the ACLU that Governor Tom Wolf did a press conference in the front of SCI Greene. During said press conference, PA KKCorrection Secretary John Wetzel stated there will be a 90-day mortem on the vending and photo machines in the visiting room (i.e. eat our family and friends will not be permitted to eat, drink or take pictures during a visit). There will be high-tech body scanners for visitors, drone detection equipment and the digital delivery of all mail, which will be scanned and forwarded via a Florida-based contractor in total this will cost taxpayers a whopping $15 million.

You can fool the people some time but you can’t fool all the people all the time. Bob Marley

On the 9th day of September 2018, the fraud was uncovered, as Samantha Melamed of the Philadelphia inquirer quoted Dr. Lewis Nelson, chair of emergency medicine at Rutgers New Jersey Medical School and a past president of the American College of Medical Toxicology stating, “One thing we know about synthetic cannabinoids is that they don’t cause
the effects these folks are having and certainly not by the route that they’re being exposed. The symptoms are much more consistent with anxiety." The KKCorrection officers reported the following symptoms: elevated heart rate and blood pressure, lightheadedness, dizziness and headaches—However, a bonafide overdose victim would be unresponsive.

Jeanmarie Perrone of the University director of Medical Toxicology at the University of Pennsylvania’s Perelman School of Medicine was quoted stating, “if they are speaking, they don’t need naloxone.” It doesn’t stop there. Dr. Lewis Nelson stated that merely touching K2 would not have caused the guards symptoms. “In a word, it’s impossible.” Jason Bloom, president of the Pennsylvania state KKCorrection officers association ostensibly described above-mentioned scientific prognosis as “asinine. There’s no other way to put it. Maybe moronic.” In an attempt to bolster his obtuse baseless position he stated “If that were the case, then why is such a strong reaction from the Department of Corrections?

Kill two birds with one stone

The answer to Mr. Bloom’s question is manifold. First, the Pennsylvania State KKCorrection Officers Association had asked Governor Wolf for the $15 million months before the correctional officers Oscar award winning performances (i.e. staff being sick after coming in contact with an unknown substance). Governor Wolf balked at their request stating that he wasn’t dumping any more money into the prisons. As Governor Wolf had planned on continuing his mission to putting taxpayer dollars into the public school system. With election time coming in November of 2018, the correctional officers Union (PSCOA) knew they were running out of time. Second, the Pennsylvania department of Corrections saw an opportunity to 1) Monopolize the book and magazine market, as now prisoners nor their family members cannot purchase books or magazines from any free world vendors such as Amazon or any black owned bookstore as prisoners have in the past. Prisoners must now have to purchase from a selection of over priced books on their tablets. The selection is limited and it’s mainly “Hood novels” and “Gay erotic books”. 2) The Pennsylvania department of Corrections could now diminish the minds of men by impeding their access to political science books or any books that could wake up the sleeping Brothers in the confines of the Pennsylvania department of Corrections. 3) The timing of this was no coincidence it is common knowledge in the prison system that the month of August is considered Black August among African prisoners. Hence, this would also hinder Brothers access to participating in the above-mentioned statewide prison strike and/or would preempt said prison strike. 4) The 90-day moratorium on vending and photo machines in the visiting rooms was designed to deter our loved ones from visiting us as it places a substantial burden on our loved ones who have traveled from the cities of Pittsburgh, Harrisburg and Philadelphia to the rural areas which the prisons are located. This also exasperate the already flourishing Stockholm syndrome that so many of our brothers suffer from. In the event the visits from our family fall off, many docile weak minded brothers will turn to the very same fascist, racist poor white correctional officers that detest them. 5) This will also perpetuate snitching (i.e. false representations and half-truths). 6) This will also increase the amount of money brothers on the inside and our loved ones on the outside spend on GTL email accounts. As no one wants to send their mail to an out-of-state database that keeps your missives for up to seven years and enters keywords into a search engine. 7) This will also hinder our freedom of speech and access to the courts as many of us have been wrongfully convicted and/or excessively sentenced, hence many of us are actively litigating our cases. The Pennsylvania department of Corrections will now be photocopying all incoming legal mail. Many times the KKCorrectional officers will deface our legal documents e.g. if a document is double-sided they will copy it one-sided or delay the mail for days on end. As the sekkkurity search team is often “busy” extorting inmates out of their property during cell searches.

Exasperate the School-to-Prison Pipeline

The message from Secretary of Corrections John Wetzel is clear fuel the school-to-prison pipeline. We need $15 million. In other words, there is no need of putting taxpayer dollars into the public school system because the black, brown and poor peoples’ children are going to prison anyway. What is the condition of the correctional officers after the lockdown? The correctional officers who were wearing surgical masks and gloves during the lockdown have taken the “K2 costumes” off; as they have achieved their goal. They have successfully swindled the taxpaying citizens of Pennsylvania out of $15 million. When I asked where is there mask? They laugh. As if they never needed to wear the mask in the first place.

What can you do?

Follow up with the ACLU, contact your local news outlets to followup on this story, reach out to your local/state elected officials to hold them accountable to you & your families tax dollars and demand answers.

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Requiem of a Quick Wit

by James Terry II I Wisconsin Secure Program Facility

Requiem of a Quick Wit
My Black Nationalist;
If you cook the way you walk
I would eat your burnt rice.

For what is a court without a jester
But a fool without an audience.
From birth until eternity our souls are entwined,
Unless knives of calalmty
Come between this dear friend of mine.

Your emotional outburst are known
To betray this heart of wine
Never muted, you’re cherished til the end of time,
As if nothing less than divine.

Whenever speech has alluded me.
Whereforeforth art thou my slivery tongue when needeth thee?
On bended knee
Answereth this plea.

Come before me I beckon.
Curing writers block I reckon.
Showeth oneself as a cornucopia of wealth,
The true flowery discourse of language return in stealth.

Come before me I beckon,
Curing writers block I reckon.
Showeth oneself as a cornucopia of wealth,
The true flowery discourse of language return in stealth.

Hallelujah, for this vision,
As I go forth with this mission..
From the heights of the heather,
Rise up for their pleasure

And as proud peacocks eyes of feather,
Remain fair weather.
For as sure as I talk suffice it to say,
My brothers and sisters, we shall have rice to eat another day!

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