All of Us or None is an organizing movement started by people who have been in prison in order to challenge the pervasive discrimination that formerly incarcerated people, people in prison, and our family members face. Our goal is to strengthen the voices of people most affected by mass incarceration and the growth of the prison industrial complex. Through our grassroots organizing, we will build a powerful political movement to win full restoration of our human and civil rights.

5 Years, 1,988 Names, ZERO Accountability

Black Men, Women Killed by Law Enforcement

Gregory “G” Griffin, 46 ⇼ Gregory Edwards, 38 ⇼ Gregory Edwards, 39 ⇼ Gregory Frazier, 55
Gregory Lamont Childress, 44 ⇼ Gregory Lee, 42 ⇼ Gus Touissi, 43 ⇼ Hakim A. McNair, 23 ⇼ Hamilton Harris Palmer, 37
The preceding list of names was compiled from the following databases: MappingPoliceViolence.org, fatalencounters.org, The Counted (from The Guardian), the Los Angeles Times and the Washington Post. These individuals were killed as a result of police encounters, either directly or indirectly. For example, while some died after interacting directly with officers, others were killed as a result of reckless pursuits or they were caught in the crosshairs of a shootout. It is our belief that no matter how they met their end, they met it needlessly.

Made collaboratively with Zach Harris at Legal Services for Prisoners with Children.
In the months since I began writing the All of Us or None newspaper, people have asked me why I don’t use a byline. And the reason is simple: This newspaper is, by design, a platform. It is not about me.

While I may be tangentially impacted by the criminal justice system, my life as a white woman in America prohibits my ability to fully understand the pain of this moment. I can feel it when I talk to my friends and colleagues, I can empathize by remembering the genocide of my own people, the Jews, during the Holocaust, but I cannot, in good conscience, believe that my grasp on systemic racism proliferated by men and women armed by the state is anything close to that lived experience.

What I can do is remain teachable and do my best to educate myself and others about the root causes of the injustice we see today. I can provide a platform -- this paper -- to tell the stories of people who are oppressed and silenced by a society that holds Free Speech so dear. My name will not appear as a byline in this paper or any other AOUON newspapers because while they may be my words, the stories are yours.

While I made the decision to design the paper as a platform prior to the murder of George Floyd, what transpired in the weeks since has demanded another pivot, another step back. Obviously this month's issue is cast differently than the others. The list of names is meant to give a voice to each life lost, knowing that there are many more that were never reported. And while the list only includes Black decedents, I ask you not to think of this as exclusionary. Rather than ask, “Why only Black people?” I urge you to say, “And these are only the Black people.” The militarized police forces in this country have brought pain to hundreds of thousands of families of all race. I’ve highlighted Black men and women here to make this point: The needless loss of life by citizens of all races at the hands of law enforcement is rooted in the country’s unwillingness to sever its ties with slavery and mend the irreparable harm that system had on the social consciousness.

The articles in this month's edition are penned by incarcerated men who have written them for the purpose of publication in this newspaper. In this time of immense turmoil for Black men in this country, I defer to them and their voices to express that pain and their ideas for reforming America.

It is my sincere hope that their stories, along with countless others, will not go untold, will not be muted, and will effectuate change.

--Paula Lehman-Ewing

**CORRECTION:** In the July issue of All of Us or None, the feature story “Involuntary Servitude: Life as Civilly Dead” incorrectly stated Joka Heshima Denham has been a porter for the majority of his 30 years in prison. Denham spent 20 years in Pelican Bay SHU. He has been working as a porter since he was released from solitary confinement in 2015.

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**Inside This Issue...**

**The INjustice System**

Heshima Denham, founder of Amend the 13th, offers a perspective on involuntary servitude from someone who lives it. PAGE 12

**Mail Bag**

What the murder of George Floyd felt like to the to men incarcerated at Auburn Correctional Facility in upstate New York. PAGE 18

**Perspective**

An essay from CSP, Los Angeles County on the link between excessive use of force on the outside and excessive sentences on the inside. PAGE 16
“Section 1 of the 13th Amendment outlawed slavery and involuntary servitude ‘except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted’... Such an Amendment amounted to an escape clause, a corrective loophole that left a form of slavery intact... In the very sentence abolishing slavery, provision had been made for its revival under another form and through the action of the U.S. courts... Once the connection to prisons and slaves had been made, slavery could resurface under other names...” —Colin Dayan

By Joka Heshima Jinsai a.k.a. Shannon Denham

The most enduring legacy of destruction and misery in history is the legacy of legal slavery in Amerika. Its attendant prejudices and unequal relationships have persisted through every evolution of Amerikan productive and social life. It is preserved in “law” and enshrined in the very structure of Amerikan institutions, casting its specter of hate and hierarchy across the lives of millions over the course of centuries. From the slave codes, to the Black Codes, to the legal slavery provision of the 13th Amendment and the thousands of “civil death” laws which derive their legal authority there from, Amerika has made a mockery of the concept of “freedom and justice for all” by ensuring it is always denied to some.

Of the many economic, social and psychological components that have historically made up the concept of “slavery,” involuntary servitude remains its central and enduring tenet. For the United States of Amerika in particular, and the system of capitalism in general, the preservation of the prerogative in laws to exploit the capture and bondage of human beings has always been an economic imperative. Amerika is, and has always been, a slave state.

The 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution states: “Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for a crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States.” Following the close of the Civil War, the industrial application of involuntary servitude used in coal mining and iron production by the former Confederate states provided the impetus for Southern states to IMMEDIATELY leverage the slavery provision of the 13th Amendment. In doing so, Southern whites re-elevated their economic and political fortunes, which had been devastated by the loss of the war and the imposition of Reconstruction. For them, the permissibility of involuntary servitude as punishment for duly convicted “criminals” provided justification for modified laws that effectively criminalized the very existence of New Afrikans.

The very nature of criminality was yet again redefined to justify the exploitation of the oppressed by this nation. Absurd statutes such as vagrancy laws, labor contract laws, obscene language laws, employee discharge paper laws, malicious mischief laws criminalized Black life in post-Emancipation Amerika. From the late 1860’s to the Civil Rights Era, this series of statutes, collectively known as Jim Crow laws, continues on NEXT PAGE
transformed Southern courts, law enforcement, jails and prisons into the new mechanisms of industrial slavery in Amerikkka, formally known as the “Convict Lease System.”

By the end of Reconstruction, every former Confederate state had empowered corporate and private lessees of this system to control nearly all of the functions of the judicial machinery and imprisonment. U.S. Sugar Company, Tennessee Coal, Iron and Rail Company, Milners Newcastle Coal Company, Pratt Consolidated, U.S. Steel and thousands of other corporations, small businesses, farmers and government officials worked tens of thousands of new Afrikan men, women and children to DEATH. According to the First Biennial Report of the Board of Inspectors or Convicts (Montgomery, Al. Sept. 1, 1984-Aug. 31, 1896), 20% of convicts died in the first two years, 35% the following year and almost 45% in the fourth year.

Conditions in the coal mines, iron furnaces and lumber mills were like visions from Dantes’ Inferno: brutal beatings, rapes, starvation, torture and horrendous, filthy working conditions were the norm.

A cabal of capitalists, made up of white farmers, local law enforcement and judiciaries, and the white supremacist society that supported them, lived in veritable wonderland, profiteering from involuntary servitude until social and political conditions changed once again.

Precipitated by returning New Afrikan World War II veterans and new social attitudes developed by some whites during this period of conflict with facist regimes, U.S. politicians were forced to make reforms in the application and exploitation of involuntary servitude.

In response to the tactics employed in the Civil Rights Movement (civil disobedience, moral suasion, etc.) and the cultural shifts ushered in by the Anti-War and, later, the Black Liberation Movement, the U.S. moved from Jim Crow Apartheid and Lynch Law to the Counterintelligence Program (COINTEL Pro) and the Omnibus Crime Control Act, both of which legalized crimes against humanity for the state and criminalized civil disobedience and collective resistance for the People. Once again, the oppressed, poor and intentionally underdeveloped members of the nation experienced dehumanization at the hands of the judicial machinery for daring to challenge the state.

I often speak of Amerika as being a “locked, anti-poor society,” a society that practices a conscious dehumanization of the nationally oppressed, the underclass and the lumpen. This warped social perspective provides the psychological and statutory impetus for the progressive expansion of legal slavery in Amerika into the Prison Industrial Slave Complex (PISC) we know today.

According to the Bureau of Justice statistics, the prison population rose from under 100 thousand in 1925 to over 2.2 million imprisoned today and another 7 million under some form of state control. This influx of human beings under the social control of
a single state industry hasn’t been seen since the chattel slave era. The capitalist exploitation of social control for the private accumulation of financial gain has led to tens of billions of tax dollars being poured into hunting, capturing, detaining, trying, convicting and imprisoning people. It is a system that has welded corporate interests of every sort into a single cabal of business and government for the purpose of economically and politically exploiting criminalization and human bondage.

Though the modern economic model of the PISC is primarily geared towards maximizing the portion of general tax funds, correctional departments and private prison concerns also benefit from the maintenance of involuntary servitude, making the incentive to curb the practice next to nothing.

There are two primary branches of the average correctional budget: 1) security and operations and 2) administration and staff. Security and operations is the cost associated with maintaining the physical structures of the prison -- supplying it, powering it and ensuring all the material and equipment for its security and functions -- while administration is associated with the salaries and benefits paid to prison staff. For prison industrialists, the name of the game is kickbacks: ensuring that the maximum amount of tax dollars are allotted to administration pay and corporate contracts.

In the South, where correctional budgets are relatively small, most of the prisons’ functional and supply needs are met by prison labor. In prisons across the South, from Parchman Prison in Mississippi to Angola work farm in Louisiana, prisoners languish in the fields growing food that will supply their meals, making the cost to feed these modern day slaves negligible. It is no different in Texas and Florida. In Georgia, not only are prisoners working the fields and tiers, but they are charged a fee just to have their funds held in their prison accounts. In the South, the chain gangs and slave drivers are still alive and well.

In states like California, which has a much larger correctional budget, costs for preparing and serving food to prisoners, cleaning and maintaining cell blocks and prison yards, washing laundry and clerical duties are offset by employing prisoners for little-to-no pay. For more industrial-scale exploitation of involuntary servitude, California’s “Prison Industry Authority” (PIA) uses prison labor to make a wide range of products, such as soap, bread, clothing, furniture, glasses and even lenses farmed out to corporations like Lens Crafters for pennies on the dollar. Each year during wildfire season, hundreds of California prisoners man the fire lines, battling wildfires to preserve the lives and property of Californians. Ironically, continues on NEXT PAGE
after years of risking their lives fighting these wildfires, when they are finally released they can’t even get a job at the local firehouse in the communities they’ve saved… or anywhere else.

Why, then, do prisoners not strike? Why do they not let these crops rot in the fields? Why do they not let prison staff mop the floors, cook the food, do the laundry and milk the cows? The answer is simple: It is a crime for prisoners to refuse to work. If prisoners don’t work, they are subject to rules violation reports, solitary confinement and extensions of their sentence. In Amerika, prisoners are slaves to the state.

For example, California Code of Regulations Title 15 § 3040 (a) states, “Every able bodied person committed to the custody of the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation is obliged to work as assigned by department staff and by personnel of other agencies to whom the inmates custody supervision may be delegated.” § 3041 (a) goes on to state, “Inmates must perform assigned tasks diligently and conscientiously. Inmates must not pretend illness, or otherwise evade attendance or avoid performance in assigned work, education and programs, or encourage others to do so.” in the state of California, in order to be eligible for half-time, phone access, more yard time and canteen privileges, you have to work as outlined in § 3043 and § 3043.2, the latter of which states, “The award of good conduct credits requires an inmate to comply with department regulations and local rules of the prison and perform duties assigned on a regular and satisfactory basis.” I can think of no greater compulsion to do work you have no desire to do than the opportunity to gain your freedom faster and avoid the torture of solitary confinement.

Involuntary servitude is fundamentally inhumane and only serves to reinforce the condition of historically oppressed people as the laborer whose production is appropriated by his or her “masters.” This exploitation is, at its core, a social control mechanism reliant on legalized dehumanization. Slavery and involuntary servitude for anyone -- even those convicted of a crime -- is itself criminal, morally repugnant and indefensible. The United States, to my knowledge, is the ONLY nation that maintains a “legal” provision by which its own citizens can be reduced to “slaves of the state.” I, and those of like mind, are abolitionists. We have little interest in improving prison conditions and lean, instead, towards ending the oppression of man and woman upon which imprisonment is based. Abolition of the legal slavery provision of the 13th Amendment would reinforce the human right of prisoners to peacefully protest torture and other state-sponsored abuses. The U.S. has traditionally criminalized opposition and resistance to the crimes it has committed against its own. In classic authoritarian reasoning, it was not the inhumanity of slavery, driving indigenous nations from their homes onto reservations, or Jim Crow Apartheid which was criminal. It was resisting against these historic atrocities that was criminal.

Today, it is not the inhumanity of systemic mass incarceration, involuntary servitude and “civil death” that is deemed criminal. It is our organized resistance to these inhumane practices that is deemed an offense. Sistas and Brothas, do you not see the correlations? Do you not see that the restoration of our humanity by abolishing the basis of our dehumanization is the first step to ending our oppression?

Understand, legal slavery in Amerika is not a prison issue, or a “Constitutional” issue, or even solely a social issue; it is an issue of the underlying social structure of Amerika and what we are willing to do to change it. The reason legal slavery in Amerika has endured so long is because the institutions of our society have preserved it; because we have not, with one voice, declared its demise; because we have not, with one resolve, moved against the unequal social, economic and political relationships that maintain it.

That the U.S., for centuries, has not been willing to abandon involuntary servitude or other components of slavery is the best proof that it is the very nature and structure of Amerikkkan society and ideology that must be challenged and changed. Until we have the political courage and moral fortitude to challenge, with a victorious Revolutionary will, the unequal social, economic, political, cultural and military relationships upon which our collective oppression is based, the struggle for a more free, just and equal society -- a new society -- will continue. It is my sincerest hope that you will join us in this struggle. Think on these things. They are cause for great meditation.
Jim Crow killed George Floyd.

The murder of George Floyd has finally shone a light on the age-old theme of black subjugation and the use of the police to dominate minorities and “keep negroes in their place.” Yet there is a link to excessive force on the streets and excessive sentences in prisons. This is often done through vicious labeling. While the country (and lawmakers) is open to dialogue, I think it is prudent to ensure this link isn’t lost in the conversation.

Only five months prior to the killing of George Floyd, in January 2020, it was reported that as many as 20 Metro Division Los Angeles Police officers were falsely labeling African American citizens as gang members (Alfred King, San Quentin News, “Investigation of LAPD Falsifying Documents Uncovers a Larger Scandal,” March 2020). Jim Crow allowed the LAPD to impose a life-long negative label to these young men, labels that typically end in eternal prison sentences. These allowances and the pervasive attitudes that go with them stem from the Jim Crow era, and convict leasing, where white men of authority labeled African American men and women to subjugate them; the practice continues today (Henry Gates Jr., PBS, “Reconstruction,” June 2, 2020).

And just a few months before it was discovered that the LAPD was branding young men of color, the Los Angeles Times reported that Metro officers stopped African American drivers five times more than white drivers (King, 2020). This racialized pattern of policing has been reported in Minneapolis, New York City (Karen Bass, Fox 11 News, “New York Police Officers biased”, June 2, 2020), Florida, and many other major cities across this land of the free (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2016). And, as if the power of the pen was not bad enough, studies of these same cities also reveal a pattern of excessive force by police against African Americans, particularly African American men (and now Latinos). These facts have culminated in the grim statistics that note police violence is the sixth leading cause of death of African American men. To boot, one-in-three African American youth are also predicted to be placed in control of the criminal justice system.

As the second half of 2020 begins, and the details of George Floyd’s death emerge along with others in this pattern of extra-judicial killings, it is important to remember the many, many men, women and...
children crammed in the nation’s overcrowded prisons. No, this long-held pattern of false labeling and bias doesn’t end in the streets. The streets are where the excessive force ends and excessive sentences begin. The street is the beginning of the story. We are labeled gang bangers, threats, “super predators” and, finally, incorrigible. Many of us are then disproportionately sentenced to extreme sanctions such as life without the possibility of parole or the death penalty. From Jim Crow to present day, from false labels to excessive sentences, this is our reality. If we’re going to truly analyze this historical pattern of Jim Crow, then we must look at the entire context, because, when it comes to the ghost of Jim Crow, context matters.

Editor’s note: Darrell Dortell Williams is a writer incarcerated at California State Prison, Los Angeles County. He has served nearly 30 years of a life sentence. According to his biography for Prison Radio, he “calls prison his ‘university,’ and proudly asserts that despite the inherent repression of prison, he has still accomplished ‘a list of personal achievements’.” Dortell has authored two books, Dark Tales from the Dungeons: Horrors from the ‘Hood for Youth to Beware and Looking in on Lockdown: A Private Diary for the Public. All his writings express his passion for uplifting the underclass and speak to the injustices he and his peers experience on a regular basis.

A mural painted by artists at Avenal State Prison in California depicting the evolution from chain gangs during the post-Civil War era to a militarized police force in modern day. Source: Peter Merts and the California Arts Council
Editor’s note: The letter pictured above and transcribed below is authored by Minister Chavelo Borden, who is incarcerated at Auburn Correctional Facility in upstate New York. His comrades at ACF -- Brian Borden, Richard Darwish, R. Johnson, Robert Lawrence, Demario Washington, Levaugn McArthur, Willie McTyere, Sidney Brown, Ricardo Cepeda, Daniel Jones, Devon Powell and Andre Kelly -- signed the letter in a show of solidarity.

As I sit here in a prison cell miles away from Minneapolis, I feel a deep sense of sadness due to the blatant form of injustice enacted against not only George Floyd, but many of our people. We are an extremely oppressed Nation. As a man who was a youth, I, too, could’ve been George Floyd.

The assault and battery enacted upon me occurred in the home of my family, in front of my mother, brothers, sisters, and even my children. Yes, my children… the forever in my future.

On my end, I had a chance to fight U.S. Marshall David Larish, parole officers and detectives in court. After trial in the misdemeanor courts of Buffalo, New York, the charges were dismissed. None of the officers were penalized for their actions. Me and the young brother George Floyd may be two different individuals, yet we have been made examples of due to an ongoing form of oppression.

Sitting here reading the news articles and hearing the news of this blatant form of repetitive racism only enforces the fact that we are not a freed people! We are not released from bondage. We are still an enslaved race, creed and culture of people and the [slavery exemption of the] 13th Amendment secures the facts of this.

In the eyes of many correctional officers, I am truly seen as a threat on many levels. My form of being meticulously articulate has placed me in many life altering situations; from Attica Correctional Facility, Clinton Correctional Facility, Elmira Correction Facility, and Auburn Correctional Facility where I am now housed.

On many levels, the melting pot has molded into a more solid form and we, the people who are imprisoned, are being encouraged to react through the use of racial statements continues on NEXT PAGE.
and discriminating demeanors. A superior officer in front of many prisoners here within the Auburn Correctional Facility prison yard was overheard stating to his subordinates, “If they think they are crazy, we encourage the use of any force…” “We will treat them like George Floyds,” was another officer’s response.

Today, I am reaching out to you on behalf of so many who may become an example through this methodical means of enacting force upon another mother’s child and another family’s loved one. On many levels, the courts side with these correctional officers in an already prejudiced arena. They make sure white is right in this setting of inequality where the poorest quality of life is encouraged for prisoners. COVID-19 is only being used to further this racial agenda.

We are all George Floyd! If a survey was conducted, you’d see how many have had knees upon their necks upon arrest! To kneel on a man is a form of conquering or destroying one’s spirit. Then comes the dehumanization of our people, which is approved of and further acted out per the 13th Amendment, superseding the 8th Amendment.

My heart goes out to the family of George Floyd. It goes out because we are all the spirit, essence and truth of George Floyd. With a touch of love, we demand justice. All of us have been oppressed. None of us have been paid our reparations. All of Us or None demand action for our young brother comrade George. I, too, can’t breathe! I, too, want my mother! We, the people of Auburn Correctional Facility prison population, send our solidarity to all who are standing firm in memory of George Floyd.
BILL WATCH*

*Editor’s note: Many states are paring down bills to focus on COVID-19 relief and recovery. Our “Bill Watch” reflects currently active bills only.

CALIFORNIA

- **Voting Rights for People On Parole (McCarty) ACA 6 / AB 646 PASSED** THE RESTORATION OF VOTING RIGHTS FOR 50K PEOPLE ON PAROLE WILL NOW BE ON THE NOVEMBER BALLOT. Go to freethevote2020.org for more.
- **Debt Free California (Mitchell) SB 144** would build on the recent decisions of individual counties (such as San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Alameda) to end the collection of certain court and probation fees by repealing state law authorizing specified criminal justice fees.

IDAHO

- **Clean Slate (Rubel and Lent)** [number pending] would allow individuals with felony convictions for nonviolent and nonsexual crimes to petition the courts to seal their public records. Individuals applying for sealed records would need to have served their whole sentence and have not reoffended in the three years following their release.

ILLINOIS

- **Electronic Monitoring Reform (Peters) HB1115** would require data-driven justification for use of electronic monitoring in order to limit its use to cases where it is actually effective.
- **Right to Vote (Ford) HB4377/HJRCA33**, a bill and constitutional amendment, would ensure incarcerated people would be able to vote.

KENTUCKY

- **Kentucky Voting Rights (Higdon) SB62** proposes to amend Section 145 of the Constitution of Kentucky to grant persons convicted of a felony other than a sex offense, a violent offense, or an offense against a child, the right to vote five years after completion of sentence; submit to the voters for ratification or rejection.
BILL WATCH (cont.)

MISSOURI

- **Fresh Start Act (Koenig) SB 647** would require that no person shall be disqualified from pursuing, practicing, or engaging in any occupation for which a license is required solely or in part because of a prior conviction of a crime, unless the crime for which an applicant was convicted directly relates to the duties and responsibilities for the licensed occupation.
- **Death Penalty With Mental Illness (Hannegan) HB 1756** would prohibit the execution of any person found to have suffered from a serious mental illness at the time of the offense for which they are accused.

NEW YORK

- **Police Officer Pension (Parker) S 8621** would reduce a police officer’s pension to satisfy judgments in a wrongful death action.
- **Voting Rights (Parker) S 6821** would require the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision, in collaboration with the state and county boards of election, to establish a program to facilitate inmate voter registration and voting.

NEW JERSEY

- **Reentry Support Hotline (Verrelli) A 813** would require the establishment and maintenance of a 24-hour prisoner reentry support hotline. The hotline, operated by certified peer recovery specialists, would receive and respond to calls from formerly incarcerated persons seeking support in reentry following release from custody.
- **No For-Profit Prisons (Verrelli) A 816** would prohibit DOC and other public entities from contracting with for-profit, private correctional facilities.

NEW YORK (cont.)

- **Probation Reform (Williams) SB 14** would reform how long Pennsylvanians stay on probation and the time served in prison for probation violations. It also specifies that a court may not impose a sentence of probation consecutive to another sentence of probation.

NORTH CAROLINA

- **The Second Chance Act (Britt, Daniel and McKissick) H 874** would set up automatic expungement for people who are found not guilty or have charges against them dismissed after July 1, 2020, and allow people to petition for the expunction of nonviolent misdemeanor and felony charges after a period of good behavior.

PENNSYLVANIA

- **Police Officer Pension (Parker) S 8621** would reduce a police officer’s pension to satisfy judgments in a wrongful death action.
- **Voting Rights (Parker) S 6821** would require the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision, in collaboration with the state and county boards of election, to establish a program to facilitate inmate voter registration and voting.

Coronavirus Resources

Supporting directly and system-impacted people during crisis

https://www.beyond-prisons.com/covid19

Safety Manuals for Individuals in State, Federal and California Correctional Facilities

prisonerswithchildren.org/Coronavirus
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Bertolt Brecht (1898–1956)

Slave, who is it that shall free you?
Those in deepest darkness lying.
Comrade, only these can see you
Only they can hear you crying.
Comrade, only slaves can free you.
Everything or nothing. All of us or none.
One alone his lot can’t better.
Either gun or fetter.
Everything or nothing. All of us or none.

You who hunger, who shall feed you?
If it’s bread you would be carving,
Come to us, we too are starving.
Come to us and let us lead you.
Only hungry men can feed you.
Everything or nothing. All of us or none.
One alone his lot can’t better.
Either gun or fetter.
Everything or nothing. All of us or none.

Beaten man, who shall avenge you?
You, on whom the blows are falling,
Hear your wounded brothers calling.
Weakness gives us strength to lend you.
Come to us, we shall avenge you.
Everything or nothing. All of us or none.
One alone his lot can’t better.
Either gun or fetter.
Everything or nothing. All of us or none.

Who, oh wretched one, shall dare it?
He who can no longer bear it.
Counts the blows that arm his spirit.
Taught the time by need and sorrow,
Strikes today and not tomorrow.
Everything or nothing. All of us or none.
One alone his lot can’t better.
Either gun or fetter.
Everything or nothing. All of us or none.

Bertolt Brecht (1898–1956)