STATEMENT OF PRISONER REPRESENTATIVES ON SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF ASHKER V. BROWN SETTLEMENT

Oct 14, 2017 marks the two year anniversary of the approval of the Ashker settlement. We celebrate our victory in the Ashker case, in which virtually all of the over 1600 prisoners then languishing in indeterminate SHU were released to General Population. This victory was achieved through three hunger strikes and the non-violent legal and political action of thousands of California prisoners, their families, supporters, and attorneys.

Unfortunately, however, our general monitoring is due to run out unless the Court grants an extension. We believe that CDCR is still engaged in constitutional violations that demand prisoners due process, and is seeking to put us back in the hole indeterminately, under the guise of Administrative SHU. Our attorneys will seek an extension of the agreement due to CDCR’s systemic violations of the constitution. We don’t know what the court will do, but we do know that prisoners and our families will have to re-energize the human rights movement, to fight against the continuing violations of our rights. Examples are:

- Continued misuse of Confidential Information to place prisoners back in the SHU, particularly with bogus conspiracy charges.
- The lack of out of cell time, programming and vocational programs in Level 4 prisons. The last letter of CDCR stands for rehabilitation, and there are almost no rehab programs or opportunities in the level 4 prisons. They function like modified SHUs.
- The denial of parole to lifers and Prop 57 prisoners who have clean records simply because of old, unconstitutional gang validations and CDCR’s allegedly housing us in SHU for years;
- The turning of the Restrictive Custody General Population Unit, which was supposed to be a GP unit where prisoners who had real safety concerns could transition to regular GP, into a purgatory where the only way out is to either die or be promoted.
- CDCR promulgation of new regulations which give the ICC discretion to put people back in the SHU, which allows for many prisoners to be placed in the future in indeterminate Administrative SHU, or to be placed in the RCGP on phony safety concerns.

We must stand together, not only for ourselves, but for future generations of prisoners - so that they don’t have to go through the years of torture that we had to. We need all prisoners – young and old – to make our collective outcry public to ensure that the victory that we have won is not reversed by CDCR behind closed doors. Ultimately, we are the ones who are responsible for leading the struggle for justice and fair treatment of prisoners. That is why we entered into the historic Agreement to End Hostilities, and why it is so important that the prisoner class continue to stand by and support that agreement. We cannot allow our victories to be nullified by CDCR’s abuse of power, and again may have to commit ourselves to non-violent peaceful struggle if CDCR continues on its present path.

We need everyone-prisoners, their families and the public - to send comments on CDCR’s proposed regulations to staff@ocd.ca.gov, send emails and letters urging Gov Brown to sign Assembly Bill 1308, make sure that prisoner complaints about unfair treatment are publicized, and to work together to rebuild our prisoners human rights movement.

We cannot let CDCR increase its use of prolonged solitary confinement either by housing confused former prisoners back into inhuman conditions in the SHU on phony conspiracy charges, or through further use of Administrative SHU. As the Supreme Court stated over one hundred years ago in the 1879 case of Wilkinson v. Utah, it is "safe to affirm that punishment of torture… and all others in the same line of unnecessary cruelty are forbidden by that [the Eighth] Amendment." The admired historian Howard Zinn noted the application of this decision to the modern SHU: "All we need then, is general recognition that to imprison a person inside a cage, to deprive that person of human companionship, of mother, or father and wife and children and friends, to treat that person as a subordinate creature, to subject that person to daily humiliation and reminder of his or her own powerlessness in the face of a thousand threats, is... and thus falls within the decision of the Supreme Court a hundred years ago." Situwa, Arturo Castellanos, Todd Ashker, George Franco

CALIFORNIA PRISON FOCUS AND RISE UP FOR JUSTICE SPONSOR MILLIONS FOR PRISONERS RALLY AND MARCH

San Jose, California by Nabe Brown and Mathew Hahsagian

On August 19th courageous and loving folks in San Jose, Calif. joined with sister marches and rallies all over the country in support of prisoners' human rights, amending the 13th, and thereby launching the New Abolitionist Movement. Their courage is found in the rejection of an institution so insidious that any criticism can bring a torrent of ridicule and backlash, an institution that tells us “they- the other” are undeserving of our humanity, an institution of legal slavery in the ‘land of the free.’ And their love is revealed by their enthusiasm for a new society which reunites us in our common experience and affirms those rights which we call human, to all members of our society caged or not, and regardless of skin-color, socio-economic status, or past discretions.

As we marched in solidarity through the lively Japantown neighborhood chants rang out: "Brick by brick, wall by wall, we can find a way to end our suffering..." This has been the motto of the prisoner class since the shadow slave era. The nature of capitalism is the primary tool and weapon of the ruling class. The state's war on drugs, and cognitive and economic underdevelopment, conflicts, and contradictions, to an industries in the United States, the prison industrial slave scapegoating have merged to form one of the largest economic systems in the world. As history replays itself on the national stage through white slave, the native and the indentured before us, have no right to be in our society. Your society. There have been points in history of American law, American capitalism, and American society itself, that the race and class divisions polarizing our society continue to stand by and support this. We have set the stage for the new Abolitionist Movement.

One by one the crowd was moved, not to just open their eyes to the pain and loss of a mother, Laurie Valdez who shared the murder of Antonio Guzman Lopez, father to her young son, by the prison system; but to open eyes to the pain and loss of the families to the hundreds of families to the hundreds of prisoners who have clear records simply because of old, unconstitutional gang validations and CDCR’s allegedly housing us in the SHU for years; the turning of the Restrictive Custody General Population Unit, which was supposed to be a GP unit where prisoners who had real safety concerns could transition to regular GP, into a purgatory where the only way out is to either die or be promoted.

As we marched in solidarity through the lively Japantown neighborhood chants rang out: "Brick by brick, wall by wall, we can find a way to end our suffering...", no other substance. We make our collective outcry public to ensure that the victory that we have won is not reversed by CDCR behind closed doors. Ultimately, we are the ones who are responsible for leading the struggle for justice and fair treatment of prisoners. That is why we entered into the historic Agreement to End Hostilities, and why it is so important that the prisoner class continue to stand by and support that agreement. We cannot allow our victories to be nullified by CDCR’s abuse of power, and again may have to commit ourselves to non-violent peaceful struggle if CDCR continues on its present path.

As we marched in solidarity through the lively Japantown neighborhood chants rang out: "Brick by brick, wall by wall, we can find a way to end our suffering...", no other substance. We make our collective outcry public to ensure that the victory that we have won is not reversed by CDCR behind closed doors. Ultimately, we are the ones who are responsible for leading the struggle for justice and fair treatment of prisoners. That is why we entered into the historic Agreement to End Hostilities, and why it is so important that the prisoner class continue to stand by and support that agreement. We cannot allow our victories to be nullified by CDCR’s abuse of power, and again may have to commit ourselves to non-violent peaceful struggle if CDCR continues on its present path.

As we marched in solidarity through the lively Japantown neighborhood chants rang out: "Brick by brick, wall by wall, we can find a way to end our suffering...", no other substance. We make our collective outcry public to ensure that the victory that we have won is not reversed by CDCR behind closed doors. Ultimately, we are the ones who are responsible for leading the struggle for justice and fair treatment of prisoners. That is why we entered into the historic Agreement to End Hostilities, and why it is so important that the prisoner class continue to stand by and support that agreement. We cannot allow our victories to be nullified by CDCR’s abuse of power, and again may have to commit ourselves to non-violent peaceful struggle if CDCR continues on its present path.

We need everyone-prisoners, their families and the public - to send comments on CDCR’s proposed regulations to staff@ocd.ca.gov, send emails and letters urging Gov Brown to sign Assembly Bill 1308, make sure that prisoner complaints about unfair treatment are publicized, and to work together to rebuild our prisoners human rights movement.

We cannot let CDCR increase its use of prolonged solitary confinement either by housing confused former prisoners back into inhuman conditions in the SHU on phony conspiracy charges, or through further use of Administrative SHU. As the Supreme Court stated over one hundred years ago in the 1879 case of Wilkinson v. Utah, it is “safe to affirm that punishment of torture… and all others in the same line of unnecessary cruelty are forbidden by that [the Eighth] Amendment.” The admired historian Howard Zinn noted the application of this decision to the modern SHU: “All we need then, is general recognition that to imprison a person inside a cage, to deprive that person of human companionship, of mother, or father and wife and children and friends, to treat that person as a subordinate creature, to subject that person to daily humiliation and reminder of his or her own powerlessness in the face of a thousand threats, is... and thus falls within the decision of the Supreme Court a hundred years ago.” Situwa, Arturo Castellanos, Todd Ashker, George Franco

Millions For Prisoners March and Rally Speeches Continued on page 12

STRATEGIC RELEASE

Amend The 13th: On the vital importance of ‘Strategic Release’ to Community Development

As the National Agenda of ‘Amend the 13th’ continues to find resonance with the People, we see great enthusiasm for its major components such as support for the Millions for Prisoners March, the Autonomous Infrastructure Mission (A.I.M.) and the Abolition Petition, but of equal importance is public support for the concept of ‘Strategic Release.’

Intentional Instability

What has fueled the legacy of legal slavery in America from the Jim Crow era to the present day is unstable and intentionally undeveloped communities. One of the chief contributors to this instability is systematic recidivism and lack of effective leadership in the process of community development, reclamation and stability. U.S. policies of mass incarceration have fractured families, have exacerbated generational poverty, have facilitated the school to prison pipeline and have solidified social containment policies for New Africans, Latinos and the poor into concrete barriers to social progress no less real than the prison walls which hold so many.

A New Progressive Mentality

But this process of systematic dehumanization also produces its opposite: New Men and Women who have been transformed by their experiences with the productive system into genuine social progressives, the very antithesis to this structural hate. Such New Men and Women have given their lives to erasing the criminal mentality into a progressive mentality, and transforming.
The prison system may need a lot of courage to reform. A reality that we all know too well...I believe that it's processes, and a way to give back.

The RVR stated that confidential information implicating Petitioner in the conspiracy. "Id. at 8. In Corella's case, the RVR stated that confidential information implicating Petitioner in the conspiracy. "Id. at 8.

February 1, 2016: In Corella's case, the RVR stated that confidential information implicating Petitioner in the conspiracy. "Id. at 8.

February 1, 2016: In Corella's case, the RVR stated that confidential information implicating Petitioner in the conspiracy. "Id. at 8.

February 1, 2016: In Corella's case, the RVR stated that confidential information implicating Petitioner in the conspiracy. "Id. at 8.

February 1, 2016: In Corella's case, the RVR stated that confidential information implicating Petitioner in the conspiracy. "Id. at 8.

February 1, 2016: In Corella's case, the RVR stated that confidential information implicating Petitioner in the conspiracy. "Id. at 8.

February 1, 2016: In Corella's case, the RVR stated that confidential information implicating Petitioner in the conspiracy. "Id. at 8.
We have received your letters and we are very pleased to learn that Proposition 57 is still rolling along, as planned. Your efforts are greatly appreciated. We are not the only ones who have questions, particularly as to who will be eligible for parole. If my understanding of the various documents you have pointed out to me is correct, then the language in Section 1202.5 of the Penal Code is being implemented and modified through the inmate population from the time they become eligible to be released. Thus, the legal definition of “non-violent felony” offenses is different, and it is best to seek out the advice of a licensed criminal defense attorney if you are confused about your eligibility. If non-violent offenses are currently classified as eligible for early parole release, could we have an “enemy” of the law? I mean, if the language in the current section 667.5 of the Penal Code is used to determine eligibility for parole, then we must conclude that the definition of what constitutes a “non-violent” or “violent” offense must be redefined. (Your response is given below.)

Eligibility Questions: Third Strikers, Recall Prop 57
We have received a number of eligibility-related questions regarding the implementation of Prop 57 in California. These questions are important to understand the scope of the initiative and how it will affect the parole system. In this article, we will address some of the common questions that have been asked so far. We will also discuss the role of the California Supreme Court in determining eligibility.

Eligibility Question 1: What is a “third-strike” offender?
A “third-strike” offender is an individual who has previously been convicted of a felony and is facing a new felony charge. If the new felony charge is determined to be a “third strike,” the individual will be sentenced to a term of life without the possibility of parole. This means that the individual will serve at least 25 years to life in prison, even if they have served time for previous crimes.

Eligibility Question 2: Do all felonies count towards the third-strike category?
No, not all felonies count towards the third-strike category. Only those felonies that are considered “serious” or “violent” under the California Penal Code counts towards the third-strike category. These offenses include murder, rape, robbery, and burglary.

Eligibility Question 3: What is the time period for calculating the “third strike” eligibility?
The time period for calculating the “third strike” eligibility is from the date of the current conviction to the date of the earliest conviction.

Eligibility Question 4: Can an individual who has served time for a third strike petition for parole?
Yes, an individual who has served time for a third strike can petition for parole. The individual must meet the criteria for eligibility as defined by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR).

Eligibility Question 5: What is the role of the California Supreme Court in determining eligibility?
The California Supreme Court has the final say in determining eligibility for parole. The court reviews the individual’s case and determines whether they meet the criteria for eligibility. If the court determines that the individual meets the criteria, they will be granted parole.

In conclusion, the implementation of Proposition 57 has raised many questions regarding eligibility. It is important to consult with legal professionals to ensure that the individual meets the criteria for eligibility. The California Supreme Court plays a vital role in determining eligibility, and its decisions are final.
A VICTORY FOR DETAINES IN WASHINGTON STATE

Series of hunger strikes and work stoppages produce improved conditions, which began in March of 2014 with 1,200 detainees at Northwest Detention Center (NWDC), has seen what activists are calling a victory in the Washington State Attorney General Bob Ferguson filed a lawsuit against owners of the private prison, GEO Group.

"Today’s lawsuit by the Attorney General represents a victory for detainees," says NWDC Resistance, a community activist group working to support the detainees, in a statement of response to the filing, "[their] heroic efforts to bring to the attention of the nation detention despite repression have led the state of Washington to take action."

With an average daily population of 1,362, NWDC in Tacoma, WA, is one of the largest immigration prisons in the United States. NWDC is one of fewer than 140 detention centers operated by GEO, the second largest private prison provider in the United States.

Demands issued in 2014 called for lower prayer and meditation rooms, medical care, contact visits with loved ones, and lowering of custodial personnel to -1 (in Washington prison terms) to provide opportunities to spend quality time with the guards, and the lack of financial assistance to families of detainees.

While the 51-day program is supposed to be a voluntary work program, detainees report that if no one is interested in working, the work is assigned. Some reported receiving no monetary compensation, but additional time off from the labor that keeps the facility running: cooking, cleaning and mending clothes. This was confirmed in the GEO contract.

Ferguson said the matter had been on their radar since September. In a September press conference Attorney General

**SECURITY/WELFARE CHECKS**

Call for 602s, 22s, and Art Work
Are you in prison in deportation (H57), (ASI), PSE, Conductual Incentives?

Are correctional officers coming around to your cell every half hour or less? Ask them to describe these checks and what they are doing. Are these checks conducted in a quiet manner? Do they ask if you need some privacy? Do you have the opportunity to sleep, or can physical and mental health needs be addressed?

If you have submitted 602s in the past or at another facility, you may know that 602s are not exempt from protection under Washington minimum wage laws in the day the prisoners in the government

California Fervor for Asylum Settlement Conflicts (CACS) and Family Unity Network realize that it is easier for court officials to ignore letters about the checks than to ignore 602s and maintain more sympathy and address, with the court, the prevalence of these repressive and coercive practices.

When 602s are filed, they are usually not heard, and while NWDC detainees are held under civil detention, they are not exempt from protection under Washington minimum wage laws in the day the prisoners in the government

California Fervor for Asylum Settlement Conflicts (CACS) and Family Unity Network realize that it is easier for court officials to ignore letters about the checks than to ignore 602s and maintain more sympathy and address, with the court, the prevalence of these repressive and coercive practices.
**Horrible Conditions and Misconduct at Monterey County Jail**

Greetings.

Your letters and we are
Living conditions are poor
Officers and their supervisors have a practice of
state legislators, assemblymen (and women), House of
liking the JBCT, the problem of insufficient aid for the mentally
unmanageable heights.

- - -

Inmates are older and are experiencing hot flashes in additional
problems. Inmates are saving state
of all charges. Since slavery ended, this country has been
WORKING CLASS is enslaved
being Black and Brown faces, by

- - -

So? Will CDCR keep an open mind and actually take
- - -

Let us know the breaches in the silence of the
and those who cannot answer
inmates.

\[LayerName\]
the inflictions that I've suffered,
I wonder if I will ever share,
lonely comforts not enough,
while in the state of being cynical,
I tend to be blind to basic principle,
that's beaten up but not open,
SHELF-MATERIAL
they soon realize. They're left all alone with no one at their side. Friendships lost, and families broken because of
You are ways are petty, views are small
And the Klan, because there isn't
You look at me with pure derision
You cry wolf, coup and mutiny
like this country isn't based
Without mentioning the ism
You can't talk about race
ABOLISH LEGAL SLAVERY

Joka Heshima Jinsa

Dedicated to those with and without week, her calling is to the most vulnerable. She is a seasoned activist and organization leader, currently working on issues related to racial justice and abolition. She is known for her fiery speeches and dynamic leadership, which have inspired many to join the fight for a world free from legal slavery.

The Millions for Prisons Rights Coalition is dedicated to bringing together all intersections, such as police abuse, carceral oversights, system crynom, the war on drugs, parole boards, prison vendors, private prisons, immigration, the war on drugs, and cognitive and mental health needs.

All roads lead to the 15th Amendment and how you make a choice. The foundation has been laid, and we will keep the system in question.

RIVERSIDE SOLIDARITY

Call for an End to Legal Slavery

By Marissa Garcia

The Millions for Prisons Human Rights Coalition is dedicated to bringing together all intersections, such as police abuse, carceral oversights, system crynom, the war on drugs, parole boards, prison vendors, private prisons, immigration, the war on drugs, and cognitive and mental health needs.

All roads lead to the 15th Amendment and how you make a choice. The foundation has been laid, and we will keep the system in question.

The Millions for Prisons Human Rights Coalition is dedicated to bringing together all intersections, such as police abuse, carceral oversights, system crynom, the war on drugs, parole boards, prison vendors, private prisons, immigration, the war on drugs, and cognitive and mental health needs.

All roads lead to the 15th Amendment and how you make a choice. The foundation has been laid, and we will keep the system in question.
Coordinating Committee

This issue is an excerpt from the JHL's Quarterly Newsletter. It is dedicated to discussing the critical issues facing the incarcerated community and the efforts to address them. The newsletter features contributions from researchers, advocates, and practitioners working in the field of criminal justice reform. It also includes updates on recent legal developments and policy changes. The newsletter aims to provide a platform for sharing knowledge and experiences to advance a just and equitable system for all.
GIMPLES OF RESILIENCE
By Roderick L. Lopez

R
defined, and often found through the
time of my peers and the masses.

We, the brown-skinned and strong-minded are not
a mass of "captive, drug dealers and bad people," despite the
many ways we are portrayed by a monstrous, xenophobic "" and the
members in the group. Our desire to demand, to demand
the ones that they, and bright sunshine for the rest to

Resilience is when you find yourself at the end of
your rope, cut the line and keep on pushing, when all
time seems lost. It is when the world seems
to understand the rough path we choose
to walk through. It is when we are uncertain of
what we are capable of achieving. It is when
we are unstructured and unprepared.

As strong, intelligent, unique, hard

The police force of Calaveras County
unshakable brown men and women,
longer will we accept the mass

As always we send our love, strength and solidary
of all the resilient people we always find by

-10784. Police attacked an unemployed people's demonstration
during the Ferguson protests in 2014.

In every historical case, police forces were
crafting to defeat the interests of the protected
the public from the violence of law enforcement.

Today, despite the diversification of
services, the main activity of police
remains street patrol, which we've seen,

The police force is not about to

We stand strong for all of the
minority low-class communities who have
earned their freedom, and all who desire
their progressive destruction.

Our Special thanks to California Families Against
Sellouts, CPW, PRA, ARC, CBM, the
inmates, and to the students in the

Summary: This bill would require the Board of

SB 18-080: Controlled substances: sentence enhancement: prior conviction
Summary: Existing law imposes on a person

SB 394-Pard: youth offender parole hearings
Summary: This bill would require the board to

SB 395-Ir: youth offender parole hearings
Summary: This bill would require the board to

SB 625: Firearms: crimes, enhancements
Summary: This bill would delete the prohibition on

SB 1312: Juveniles: sealing of records
Summary: This bill would require the court to

SB 1388: Youth offender parole hearings
Summary: This bill would require the board of

SB 1448: Elderly Parole Program
Summary: This bill would establish the

AB-1448 Elderly Parole Program
Summary: This bill would establish the Elderly Parole Program for elderly inmates (aged 50 and older) who have served a term of at least 25 years in state prison and who are serving a life sentence or who have been sentenced to a term of 25 years to life for a non-violent

AB-1448 Elderly Parole Program
Summary: This bill would establish the Elderly Parole Program for elderly inmates (aged 50 and older) who have served a term of at least 25 years in state prison and who are serving a life sentence or who have been sentenced to a term of 25 years to life for a non-violent crime. Under the program, the Governor would be

SB-180: Controlled substances: sentence enhancement: prior conviction
Summary: Existing law imposes on a person convicted of a violation of, or in conspiracy to

SB-394: Pard: youth offender parole hearings
Summary: This bill would require the board of

SB-395: Ir: youth offender parole hearings
Summary: This bill would require the board to

SB-625: Firearms: crimes, enhancements
Summary: This bill would delete the prohibition on

SB-1312: Juveniles: sealing of records
Summary: This bill would require the court to

SB-1388: Youth offender parole hearings
Summary: This bill would require the board of

SB-1448: Elderly Parole Program
Summary: This bill would establish the Elderly Parole Program for elderly inmates (aged 50 and older) who have served a term of at least 25 years in state prison and who are serving a life sentence or who have been sentenced to a term of 25 years to life for a non-violent crime. Under the program, the Governor would be

AB-1448 Elderly Parole Program
Summary: This bill would establish the Elderly Parole Program for elderly inmates (aged 50 and older) who have served a term of at least 25 years in state prison and who are serving a life sentence or who have been sentenced to a term of 25 years to life for a non-violent crime. Under the program, the Governor would be

AB-1448 Elderly Parole Program
Summary: This bill would establish the Elderly Parole Program for elderly inmates (aged 50 and older) who have served a term of at least 25 years in state prison and who are serving a life sentence or who have been sentenced to a term of 25 years to life for a non-violent crime. Under the program, the Governor would be

AB-1448 Elderly Parole Program
Summary: This bill would establish the Elderly Parole Program for elderly inmates (aged 50 and older) who have served a term of at least 25 years in state prison and who are serving a life sentence or who have been sentenced to a term of 25 years to life for a non-violent crime. Under the program, the Governor would be

AB-1448 Elderly Parole Program
Summary: This bill would establish the Elderly Parole Program for elderly inmates (aged 50 and older) who have served a term of at least 25 years in state prison and who are serving a life sentence or who have been sentenced to a term of 25 years to life for a non-violent crime. Under the program, the Governor would be

AB-1448 Elderly Parole Program
Summary: This bill would establish the Elderly Parole Program for elderly inmates (aged 50 and older) who have served a term of at least 25 years in state prison and who are serving a life sentence or who have been sentenced to a term of 25 years to life for a non-violent crime. Under the program, the Governor would be

AB-1448 Elderly Parole Program
Summary: This bill would establish the Elderly Parole Program for elderly inmates (aged 50 and older) who have served a term of at least 25 years in state prison and who are serving a life sentence or who have been sentenced to a term of 25 years to life for a non-violent crime. Under the program, the Governor would be

SB-180: Controlled substances: sentence enhancement: prior conviction
Summary: Existing law imposes on a person convicted of a violation of, or in conspiracy to

SB-394: Pard: youth offender parole hearings
Summary: This bill would require the board of

SB-395: Ir: youth offender parole hearings
Summary: This bill would require the board to

SB-625: Firearms: crimes, enhancements
Summary: This bill would delete the prohibition on

SB-1312: Juveniles: sealing of records
Summary: This bill would require the court to

SB-1388: Youth offender parole hearings
Summary: This bill would require the board of

SB-1448: Elderly Parole Program
Summary: This bill would establish the Elderly Parole Program for elderly inmates (aged 50 and older) who have served a term of at least 25 years in state prison and who are serving a life sentence or who have been sentenced to a term of 25 years to life for a non-violent crime. Under the program, the Governor would be
Most alarming are the reports that Non Disciplinary Status is being converted to Segregation as a method of coercion to debrief.

There is a very clear, unspoken “norm” that if you don’t “cooperate” you will not receive anything. The CPI has received complaints from individuals in other California correctional facilities reporting that they have been moved into ASU due to their refusal to debrief. This is a clear violation of the 1st Amendment, as well as the 8th Amendment.

Conditions:

Conditions are far from any other at any other CDCR facility. It’s old, decrepit and filthy. FSP ASU is not properly equipped to handle the variety of conditions. There are no proper medical facilities or medications in the unit. There is a lack of medication here. This is a clear violation of the 8th Amendment.

This is a clear case of segregation as a method of coercion to debrief.

The library has a cage equipped with a computer, but no manual or personal assistance. As a result, it is “practically useless” and not accessible to anyone. The library is not properly equipped with sufficient materials or methods to collect information. It is not accessible to any of the prisoners who wish to learn more about their situation.

The mail is limited to what the guard deems appropriate, and it is not possible to remove any books or documents from the unit. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.

The mail is censored, and there is no opportunity to appeal the decisions. The prisoners are not allowed to have any personal items in their possession.
Texas Prisoners Challenge Water Contamination and Deadly Heat in US Federal Courts!

By Keith ‘Malik’ Washington

In this symmetrical justice system

Inmates at the Eastham Unit and the Mangum Unit, both run by the Department of Criminal Justice, have filed suit against the state for the conditions in which they are held.

The conditions at the Mangum Unit are particularly dire, with guards regularly using excessive force, according to a recent internal investigation.

The Mangum Unit is one of the largest state prison systems in the United States. Most of the 131 prison units are not air-conditioned, and water supplies are becoming a pervasive and troubling problem.

Texas Inmates Challenge Contaminated Water and Deadly Heat in US Federal Courts!

Inmates at the Eastham Unit and the Mangum Unit, both run by the Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ), have filed suit against the state for the conditions in which they are held.

The conditions at the Mangum Unit are particularly dire, with guards regularly using excessive force, according to a recent internal investigation.

The Mangum Unit is one of the largest state prison systems in the United States. Most of the 131 prison units are not air-conditioned, and water supplies are becoming a pervasive and troubling problem.

Texas Inmates Challenge Contaminated Water and Deadly Heat in US Federal Courts!

Inmates at the Eastham Unit and the Mangum Unit, both run by the Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ), have filed suit against the state for the conditions in which they are held.

The conditions at the Mangum Unit are particularly dire, with guards regularly using excessive force, according to a recent internal investigation.

The Mangum Unit is one of the largest state prison systems in the United States. Most of the 131 prison units are not air-conditioned, and water supplies are becoming a pervasive and troubling problem.

Texas Inmates Challenge Contaminated Water and Deadly Heat in US Federal Courts!

Inmates at the Eastham Unit and the Mangum Unit, both run by the Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ), have filed suit against the state for the conditions in which they are held.

The conditions at the Mangum Unit are particularly dire, with guards regularly using excessive force, according to a recent internal investigation.

The Mangum Unit is one of the largest state prison systems in the United States. Most of the 131 prison units are not air-conditioned, and water supplies are becoming a pervasive and troubling problem.

Texas Inmates Challenge Contaminated Water and Deadly Heat in US Federal Courts!

Inmates at the Eastham Unit and the Mangum Unit, both run by the Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ), have filed suit against the state for the conditions in which they are held.

The conditions at the Mangum Unit are particularly dire, with guards regularly using excessive force, according to a recent internal investigation.

The Mangum Unit is one of the largest state prison systems in the United States. Most of the 131 prison units are not air-conditioned, and water supplies are becoming a pervasive and troubling problem.
If we really want to bring about substantive meaningful system into a system that actually benefits prisoners, and because the reality is that collectively, we are an empowered, concrete and steel coe.wordpress.com economic and political relationships produced by the they have developed represent a degree of innovation to the maintenance of the traditional carceral state. This while diminishing the social inequities at the root of impact on reducing crime – and the social inequalities at the The bruthas reasoned that SR recipients “will have a direct reforms are driven first and foremost by the fear of passing comprehensive new requirements in July. Such wrongful conviction: Compensated witnesses hoping to become an informant to work off a minor drug charge in The W.L. Nolen Mentorship Program Presents: needs yard (SNY) debriefer “inmates” amongst settle such disputes; do not allow personal, individual needs come to define social group issues.”

We also want to urge those in the General Population that will continue to plant photos under various names, Navd. (SNY) debfibe “innocent” among the wild UPF insertions with orders from BOP, informants, entries, rates, and obstructionists, in order to attempt to disrupt and undermine our collective concrete points of opposition, including photos of imprisoned aminas, which is not bad in relation to the oppressor nations, which comments apparently made in an earlier Lifer petition. The declaration of the Thirteen United States of activist women of the Civil Rights Movement
ing a prisoner’s “base-term,” and diluting dependency on the question of proportionality had not been raised in the 1960’s edition of the San Francisco Bay View Newspaper).

We send our love and respect to all those of like mind and language.

Presented by the PREP-SHU Unit: Criminal Collective

Dorothy Day, Somm, Alex, Maritza, Pedro, E., Anthony Anax, Ines, Scarlet,及び, Yoko.

A PROPOSAL FOR DEVELOPING A COMMUNITY RELEASE BOARD

The W.L. Nolen Mentorship Program Presents:
A PROPOSAL FOR DEVELOPING A COMMUNITY RELEASE BOARD

P

proponents love jailhouse informants who can provide drawing testimony that a college privately confided in a crime. Jailhouse informants, in turn, love the perks they get in exchange for whittling, such questionable sentences, immunity from prosecution, a cash reward. As you might imagine, though, in a market driven by such questionable motives, the testimony those informants provide is often unreliable. Even worse, it can be deadly. False testimony from jailhouse informants has been the biggest single reason for death-row exoneration in the modern death-penalty era, according to a 2005 report by The Center on Wrongful Convictions. The state will take an indeterminate prisoner to BPH for the first time (and, therefore, failed to file a petition for review, meaning this case is now final). As the New York Times Editorial Board pointed out, the California Supreme Court decided the BPH began setting terms for everyone, and it relied on the Thompson term since finding of guilt, and the fact that he agreed he was entitled to that term. The court ordered Tray’s release and credit applied to his parole.

In addition, many of those who have been sentenced to life are not bad in relation to the oppressor nations, which is not bad in relation to the oppressor nations, which is reason of public safety,” and the Cal Supremes’ concerns about a prisoner’s “base-term,” and diluting dependency on

A Community Release Board (CRB) can be established for an inmate given a 5 year delay when the court finds that he has served his time, and he has served his time, and he has served his time.

The CRB’s aim is to release the maximum number

Texas Cracks Down on Jailhouse Snitches

by Frank Castillo

The state will take an indeterminate prisoner to BPH for the first time (and, therefore, failed to file a petition for review, meaning this case is now final). As the New York Times Editorial Board pointed out, the California Supreme Court decided the BPH began setting terms for everyone, and it relied on the Thompson term since finding of guilt, and the fact that he agreed he was entitled to that term. The court ordered Tray’s release and credit applied to his parole.

In addition, many of those who have been sentenced to life are not bad in relation to the oppressor nations, which is not bad in relation to the oppressor nations, which is reason of public safety,” and the Cal Supremes’ concerns about a prisoner’s “base-term,” and diluting dependency on

A Community Release Board (CRB) can be established for an inmate given a 5 year delay when the court finds that he has served his time, and he has served his time, and he has served his time.

The state will take an indeterminate prisoner to BPH for the first time (and, therefore, failed to file a petition for review, meaning this case is now final). As the New York Times Editorial Board pointed out, the California Supreme Court decided the BPH began setting terms for everyone, and it relied on the Thompson term since finding of guilt, and the fact that he agreed he was entitled to that term. The court ordered Tray’s release and credit applied to his parole.

In addition, many of those who have been sentenced to life are not bad in relation to the oppressor nations, which is not bad in relation to the oppressor nations, which is reason of public safety,” and the Cal Supremes’ concerns about a prisoner’s “base-term,” and diluting dependency on

A Community Release Board (CRB) can be established for an inmate given a 5 year delay when the court finds that he has served his time, and he has served his time, and he has served his time.

The state will take an indeterminate prisoner to BPH for the first time (and, therefore, failed to file a petition for review, meaning this case is now final). As the New York Times Editorial Board pointed out, the California Supreme Court decided the BPH began setting terms for everyone, and it relied on the Thompson term since finding of guilt, and the fact that he agreed he was entitled to that term. The court ordered Tray’s release and credit applied to his parole.

In addition, many of those who have been sentenced to life are not bad in relation to the oppressor nations, which is not bad in relation to the oppressor nations, which is reason of public safety,” and the Cal Supremes’ concerns about a prisoner’s “base-term,” and diluting dependency on
California Prison Focus is a grassroots organization working to END SOLITARY CONFINEMENT and other forms of torture and abuse in California prisons, while challenging oppression everywhere.

PRISON FOCUS #54
Submissions Welcomed
Prison Focus welcomes articles, stories, opinion columns, news reports, poetry, photos, cartoons and other artwork. Submissions are not guaranteed to be published, nor will they be returned. We generally cannot respond to individual submissions because of the volume of mail we receive.

Suggestions for general submissions:
- Letters or articles (250-500 words)
- Larger articles are accepted though inclusion will depend on available space.
- Artwork. We need more artwork from the inside. We are especially interested in prisoner-oriented political content. Artwork may be published in the Prison Focus Newsletter, and/or used in other capacities to further CPF's mission.

Send contributions to California Prison Focus, Editors 1904 Franklin Street, Suite 507 Oakland, CA 94612

NOTICE OF CONFIDENTIALITY
California Prison Focus treats all incoming mail as confidential. We respect your privacy and understand that there are risks for you involved. Therefore we will keep what you tell us anonymous unless you give us permission to use your name. Unless you direct us otherwise, we will share what you tell us anonymously in order to educate the public about conditions here and to support advocacy for prisoners. We rely on you to tell us if you want us to treat your information differently (for example, to use it with your name, or not to share it with anyone).

BECOME A CPF ACTIVIST
CPF is a collective of volunteer activists. We are 100% volunteer. Check our website for additional information, and contact us to get involved.

ABOUT CPF
Prison Focus is a publication of California Prison Focus. We are a small, community-based organization that works with and on behalf of California prisoners. We investigate and expose human rights abuses within California prisons, through prison visits and correspondence, and widespread dissemination of our quarterly prison reports. We provide incarcerated men, women and the LGBTQ population, with resources on how to advocate for themselves. We provide our newsletter free of cost, to individuals in solitary confinement. This is our 51st issue of the Prison Focus Newsletter! Central to our work is training ourselves, prisoners and their loved ones in self-advocacy through public protest, networking, coalition building, letter-writing and contacting prison officials and policy makers. We educate, foster awareness, solidarity and empowerment towards change.

Subscriptions and Correspondence
Subscribe to Prison Focus and receive three issues (published every 4 months) $20 for non-prisoners, $6 for prisoners and free to men and women in California SHU and Administrative Segregation.

In an effort to expand our readership, we are currently offering 1 free issue for women and LGBTQ prisoners.

Help us keep our records current. Let us know if your address changes. Individuals in ASU will only receive one issue, unless we receive notification between issues, that you have not moved.

NOTE: We rely entirely on donations in order to keep the paper free for those who are not able to contribute in dollars and cents. Every stamp counts.

NOTE: Despite wanting to expand our readership, California Prison Focus does not have the capacity to receive and process lengthy reports that are not related to the use of solitary confinement in California. Also, the resources we provide are generally California specific. We encourage non-Californians to write to local prisoner advocacy groups for state-specific resources.

DONATIONS
Thank you to all of our supporters who have given their time and money to make this issue possible. Thank you to all of our individual donors, from both inside and outside the prison walls.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE INSIDE
For those who are not able to contribute monitarily (and even those of you that can) Sharing your artwork and stories is a great way you can contribute to CPF’s awareness building and fundraising efforts.

www.prisons.org