THE MAYHEM OF MERGED YARDS

How a California Prison Policy is Territorizing the Incarcerated and Their Families

By Ruthie Montalvo

Originally published April 11, 2019 by Silicon Valley Debug www.siliconvalleydebug.org/stories/the-mayhem-of-merged-yards

Having a loved one in prison is a nightmare, but due to a recent policy called “merged yards”, and other families of the incarcerated, live in an immense fear that our loved ones will be harmed or killed.

I have personally been affected by this terror of a program, as my husband was forced onto what’s called a “Non-Designated Programming Facility” not once, not twice, but three times.

The Non-Designated Programming Facility (NDPF) is a program in which Sensitive Needs Yard (SNY), previously known as Protective Custody (PC) and General Population (GP) inmates are forced to cohabit and program on a Non-Designated Yard together.

Non-Designated programming facilities have been implemented in the fiscal year of 2018-2019. When I first learned of the merging, I was in disbelief, as I absolutely could not wrap my head around the concept of putting two classifications together after two decades being separated for safety issues.

This practice is extremely unsafe for the incarcerated, as the results of the forced integration have been devastating across the state of California. There have been riots, stabbings, and violent assaults. Not only are those inside suffering from physical effects, but many are going to administrative segregation, which is solitary confinement. Those placed in these conditions also end up receiving disciplinary write-ups that result in additional time-served transfer to higher security levels hundreds of miles from their families, even if they are the victims. More often than not, this is the case. Violence has escalated significantly due to the integration; however, it is not only the incarcerated and there are many incidents that are covered up by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR).

This has severely impacted me, as my husband was forcefully transferred to an NDPF three times, where he encountered violent outcomes. At the time, my husband was four months away from release, and had no violence while incarcerated. He was programming extremely well until he was forced onto one of these yards and repeatedly attacked. This is a complete setup for failure.

For many months, CDCR’s response to families raising concerns is that there are “minor incidents.” How many of these so-called minor incidents — stabbings, severe beatings, use of weapons such as locks — have to occur at the expense of our incarcerated loved ones well-being? Families are enduring nothing short of torture as their loved ones could be a casualty at any point in time. Let us give a mental picture of what a walk in our shoes feels like.

Days leading up to and following my husband’s transfer, with no communication whatsoever, I consider myself lucky if I can capture 3.5 hours of sleep a night. I used to sleep and wake up in terror, gasping for air, praying to God that my husband was not harmed or worse. I close my office door, so that my colleagues don’t see me crying in my office. I work in an environment where I cannot share that my spouse is incarcerated. I drive back and forth to work often missing my exit in a complete fog and stare out the window trying to wrap my head around how something of this magnitude could happen to so many inmates/families and yet no one listens, cares or gives their lives and security another thought. The heartache is unbearable, and I pray that I do not receive a call that my husband has been seriously harmed or worse. The mental and emotional distress are so severe that I have been forced to seek care by my medical doctor, as my blood pressure is incredibly high and I am suffering from extreme anxiety and depression.

I would like to know how CDCR justifies instilling this terror in families? How would you function and go about your daily life if you were aware your loved one was intentionally being placed in harm’s way; yet, you had no way of knowing what was going to happen, how they’d be harmed, or if at some point you would receive a phone call stating they were severely injured or killed. The CDCR administrators look themselves in the mirror! Their actions are atrocious.

I question how many times someone has to be faced with intentional violence at the hands of CDCR before they are omitted from this barbaric program? How is there any justification for the deliberate indifference? Much like my husband, there are other incarcerated and families enduring this situation, and some have been severely injured. How is there no relief from this nightmare? Those are human beings whose lives are not expendable. They are serving the time for their convictions; however, they do not deserve to be intentionally placed in harm’s way.

- California receives a non-passing grade in national parole study. See page 12 •
- See more on yard merging/NDPF on page 17 •
WORST FEATURES OF SOLITARY CONFINEMENT IN CALIFORNIA PRISONS

FIGHT TOGETHER PRISONS REPORT BACK

As the terrible human cost of solitary confinement continues to increase, the Prison Legal Assistance Project (LAP) has launched a national campaign to end the use of solitary confinement in California prisons. The campaign, which is supported by the National Prison Law Office (NPLP) and the Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR), is focusing on increasing public awareness and pressure on policymakers to take action against solitary confinement. The campaign is calling for an end to the use of solitary confinement in all California prisons, including those that are currently using the practice.

MESSAGE FROM NUBE

Hubert Vargas, a veteran of the prison movement, has died. He was a visionary leader who dedicated his life to fighting for justice and equality for all people, including those who are incarcerated. Hubert was a tireless advocate for the rights of prisoners, and he worked tirelessly to bring attention to the overwhelming human rights violations that occur in our prisons.

With Regret, In Solidarity

Hubert Vargas was a great leader and a true friend. He will be deeply missed by all who knew him. He leaves behind a legacy of fighting for justice and equality, and his memory will live on in the hearts and minds of those who are continue to work towards a better world.

FIGHT TOGETHER PRISONS CONTINUES它的斗争

As the campaign continues, we are calling on all Californians to join us in our efforts to end solitary confinement in our state's prisons. We are calling on lawmakers to take action, and we are calling on media outlets to cover this important issue. We are also calling on our fellow citizens to join us in our efforts to create a more just and equitable society.

The time is now to end solitary confinement in California's prisons. We must act now to ensure that all prisoners are treated with dignity and respect, and that they are given the opportunity to live full and healthy lives. Together, we can create a better future for all.

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THANK YOU TO EVERYBODY FOR YOUR THOUGHTFUL LETTERS, INFORMATIVE ARTICLES, NETWORK!
We receive far more letters than we can publish. Submissions and letters are not published in print form but will be shared through CFP's Get The Word Outlined Vodcast.

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**CHEMICAL WEAPONS USED IN U.S. PRISONS**

By Kevin "Rashid" Johnson

March 17, 2019

U.S. Army Tac Warfare

A poster builds a sign highlighting the asymmetrical and psychological effects of chemical weapons in a US prison. This poster was created by the Prisoners' Legal Defense Network (PLDN) and the Oregon Health and Science University's Chemical Weapons Project, which are investigating chemical weapons in US prisons.

**CHEMICAL WEAPONS USED IN U.S. PRISONS**

A prison has long been a place of war, conflict, and exploitation. The use of chemical weapons in a prison is a recent example of this exploitation.

The poster features a sign highlighting the asymmetrical and psychological effects of chemical weapons in a US prison. The sign reads: "CHEMICAL WEAPONS USED IN U.S. PRISONS." The poster is part of a campaign to raise awareness about the use of chemical weapons in US prisons and to advocate for the prevention of such abuses.

The poster is a reminder of the ongoing struggle for human rights and the need to hold those in power accountable for their actions.

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**Chemical Weapons in Prisons**

Chemical weapons are highly toxic substances that can be used as weapons of mass destruction. The use of chemical weapons in prisons is a violation of human rights and a form of torture.

The poster is a call to action for people around the world to join the struggle against chemical weapons in prisons and to demand justice and accountability for those responsible.

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**Chemical Weapons and Human Rights**

Chemical weapons are prohibited by international law and are considered war crimes. The use of chemical weapons in prisons is a violation of these laws and a violation of human rights.

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**PRISONER STRIKE/KILLER-SOLIDARITY STRATEGY MEETING**

The National Prisoner Strike/Solidarity Coalition (NPSC) met on Saturday, October 7th, 2017, to discuss the upcoming strike plans and strategies. The meeting was held at the American Institute of Agricultural Alternatives in Oakland. Over 40 people from around the state attended, including representatives from various organizations and advocates. There was also a discussion about the fact that all solidarities are impacted by the same conditions, even if they are not the ones locked up. We also discussed the importance of leadership and solidarity.

**Jules See**

The meeting began with sharing our historical victories of the last 30 years. We then proceeded to talk about the formation of the NPSC, which was established in 2013. Following the sharing of our victories in 2013, we began discussing the strategies for the upcoming strike in 2017, with a focus on the upcoming strike in 2017.

**Michael Stets**

The meeting proceeded to discuss the importance of solidarity and the need for more solidarity. We then proceeded to talk about the importance of solidarity and the need for more solidarity. We then proceeded to talk about the importance of solidarity and the need for more solidarity. We then proceeded to talk about the importance of solidarity and the need for more solidarity. We then proceeded to talk about the importance of solidarity and the need for more solidarity.

**Jules See**

The meeting continued with sharing our stories of solidarity and the need for more solidarity. We then proceeded to talk about the importance of solidarity and the need for more solidarity. We then proceeded to talk about the importance of solidarity and the need for more solidarity. We then proceeded to talk about the importance of solidarity and the need for more solidarity. We then proceeded to talk about the importance of solidarity and the need for more solidarity. We then proceeded to talk about the importance of solidarity and the need for more solidarity.

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**GURPRITH AND THE HUMAN RIGHTS PEN PALS**

**Human Rights Pen Pals**

This program is an important tool in promoting pen pal relationships between prisoners and their correspondents. The program is designed to provide prisoners with a means to communicate with loved ones and to receive correspondence. It also helps to maintain relationships between prisoners and their families.

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**A Channel Towards Education and Awareness**

**The TV Installation**

The installation was successfully completed and is now available for public viewing. The installation is located in the SHU/PSU section of the prison. The installation is designed to raise awareness about the conditions of prisoners and to promote education and awareness.

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**Society Can You Hear Me Calling?**

**Hold up!**

I am put Prisoner Strike/ Solidarity Coalition member. I have been involved in prison reform efforts for over 10 years. I am an indigent prisoner from a poor family. I am on the waiting list for HIV treatment and I have been on the waiting list for HIV treatment for over a year. I am in your state correctional facilities and I am on your state correctional facilities waiting list for HIV treatment.

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**No Showers**

For PAI Pine Mountain Workers

To whom: [Name of facility representative]

Subject: Request for Action

Dear [Facility Representative],

We are writing to express our concern about the lack of showers at Pine Mountain. The facility has been without showers for the past two weeks, causing a significant inconvenience for the prisoners. We have heard from other inmates that they have not been able to wash their clothes or bodies properly, which has led to a decrease in their hygiene and overall health. We urge you to take immediate action to resolve this issue and provide proper access to showers for all inmates.

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**Exclusion Clause of the 13th Amendment Needs To Be Excluded**

For those favoring the 13th Amendment, which mandates the servitude of those convicted of a crime, we believe that the clause needs to be excluded.

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**A Cruel & Unusual Punishment**

I have been in prison for 10 years. I am serving a life sentence for a crime that I did not commit. I am currently serving time at Pine Mountain State Prison. I have been in prison for 10 years and I am currently serving time at Pine Mountain State Prison. I have been in prison for 10 years and I am currently serving time at Pine Mountain State Prison. I have been in prison for 10 years and I am currently serving time at Pine Mountain State Prison. I have been in prison for 10 years and I am currently serving time at Pine Mountain State Prison. I have been in prison for 10 years and I am currently serving time at Pine Mountain State Prison.
Mental Health in California Prisons

LIES - CDC SAYS THEY CARE

California State Prison - Pajaro - Continued Parole Hearings Denied

MD: nog duh

Pharmaceuticals: psychedelic therapy

Mental Health in California Prisons

The situation in California's prisons is a crisis. Mental health services are inadequate, funding is insufficient, and the number of mental health professionals is far below what is needed to meet the needs of the population. Despite the acknowledged need for improvement, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) has failed to take meaningful steps to address the crisis.

Inmates across California's correctional facilities have reported inadequate mental health care, long wait times for appointments, and a lack of access to necessary medications. The CDCR has been criticized for its refusal to increase mental health staffing and funding, despite years of advocacy and litigation.

In 2019, a federal judge in California ruled that the state must provide mental health care that meets the standards set by the Eighth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which prohibits cruel and unusual punishment. The judge ordered the state to provide inmates with access to mental health care that is appropriate for their needs and to comply with federal laws and regulations.

The CDCR has appealed the ruling, but the situation remains dire for many inmates. Mental health issues are often compounded by other challenges, such as overcrowding, lack of access to education and vocational training, and limited opportunities for reintegration into society.

The lack of mental health care in California's prisons is not isolated to California. The U.S. prison system as a whole faces similar challenges, with many states struggling to provide adequate mental health care for their inmates.

One recent study found that about 60% of inmates in California's prisons have a mental health diagnosis, with the most common diagnoses being depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). However, access to mental health care is limited for many inmates, leading to worsened symptoms and increased risk of suicide and self-harm.

Given the complexity of the issue, it is clear that a multi-faceted approach is needed to address the problem. This includes increased funding for mental health care, more mental health professionals, and better training for correctional staff to identify and respond to mental health issues.

In the meantime, advocates and inmates continue to fight for improved mental health care in California's prisons, calling for more resources, better staffing, and a commitment to providing care that meets the needs of those in need.

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Suicide or Homicide? You Decide

Gibril Khaleel, A Prisoner on Death Row, and Ron Defrance, PhD, are facing an imminent decision. The question is: Which of them should be released? The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) is considering releasing either Khaleel or Defrance, but is facing a significant challenge in making the right decision.

DEHUMANIZING MEDICAL EMERGENCY

One day, your helpful buddy on the other side of your cell requests medical attention. Your request is granted, and you are taken to a hospital. However, your treatment is delayed due to the lack of medical staff. Your condition worsens, and you end up in the hospital for three days. You are then returned to your cell without any further medical consultation.

The prison system is failing to provide the necessary medical care to inmates. The staff is understaffed, and the medical facilities are inadequate. The treatment you are receiving is not adequate to meet your needs.

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THE PRISONER CLASS

We respectfully address the emergence of hope that our voices will finally be heard and prompt an immediate investigation.

We only wish that our efforts to land productive lives were met with similar enthusiasm. As of today, most states have not fully addressed the issue of parole and have not put into practice full parole procedures. Our current state of incarceration is a result of our inability to make these necessary changes.

The prisoner class

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SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

in Level IV facilities and the social isolation of "walk-in solitary confinement, no matter what you call it."

Holding a prisoner in solitary confinement is not just a matter of personal rights, but it is also a violation of their constitutional rights. The prison system is failing to provide the necessary medical care to inmates. The staff is understaffed, and the medical facilities are inadequate. The treatment you are receiving is not adequate to meet your needs.

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LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

We have a lot of work to do.

AB 1044: Reproj of the Youths Observatory (of) of Youth Services is yet to be... AB 1045: It's a little unclear what the law really means about parole eligibility, but it appears that... AB 1065: Parole for youth offenders (Gallman) -gallman@parole.ca.gov

Assessing the work we've done in the previous quarter, I fear we've... We need to focus on furthering our agenda of making... The work we've done so far...
NO WAY OUT!

Toward the end of 2006, two prison managers in Mississippi tried to come to terms with their work: Changing the system or changing careers? Section 1115, introduced, was one of the first prison reform measures to fail. Both were experienced attorneys, one was a former prosecutor, the other a retired colleague of a retired Mississippi Supreme Court justice. They had just completed a major prison reform initiative: Mississippi Governor Haley Barbour signed into law Senate Bill 2200, which provided for the establishment of parole boards in Mississippi. Both were lawyers, one was a pastor, the other a jurist, and they both had a strong commitment to justice and the rule of law.

How common is this occurrence within the states? According to a recent study, the majority of parole boards in the U.S. have the power to grant parole. In many states, parole boards have the power to deny parole for a variety of reasons, including failing to take reasonable steps toward rehabilitation, such as completing an educational or vocational program. However, some states provide parole boards with broader discretion to deny parole, allowing them to consider a wider range of factors, such as the inmate's behavior while incarcerated. In these cases, parole boards may have more authority to deny parole, even if the inmate has demonstrated significant progress toward rehabilitation.

In the United States, parole boards are not bound by the U.S. Constitution. However, the U.S. Constitution does provide some protections for prisoners, such as the Eighth Amendment's protection against cruel and unusual punishment. In addition, states have their own constitutions, which may provide additional protections for prisoners.

As a result, parole boards have considerable discretion in deciding whether to grant parole. If an inmate is denied parole, they may have the right to appeal the decision to a higher court, such as a state appellate court. However, the burden of proof is on the inmate to demonstrate that the parole board made a legally unreasonable decision.

My planned course of action is to communicate with the inmate and provide some guidance on how to appeal the decision. If the inmate is denied parole, it is important to understand the reason for the denial and explore potential avenues for appeals. If the inmate is granted parole, it is important to provide support and guidance on how to transition back into society.

In summary, parole boards have significant discretion in deciding whether to grant parole. Inmates have the right to appeal the decision, but the burden of proof is on the inmate to demonstrate that the parole board made a legally unreasonable decision.

FAILURE SHOULD NOT BE AN OPTION: Grading parole release (by 50 states)

In order to assess the effectiveness of parole releasing policies, the Crime and Justice Institute of the University of Mississippi, in conjunction with the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, released a report titled “Grading parole release: A 50 states examination.” The report evaluated the paroling policies and procedures of 50 states to determine how well they were working.

The report evaluated the paroling policies and procedures of 50 states to determine how well they were working. The report found that some states have developed more effective paroling policies than others. The report recommends that states should focus on the following criteria:

1. Age at which an inmate is released
2. Length of sentence served
3. Nature of the offense
4. History of prior offenses
5. Evidence of rehabilitation

The report also included a scoring system that rated each state’s paroling policies and procedures. The highest score was 20 points, and the lowest score was 0 points. The states were grouped into three categories: A+ states, A states, and A- states.

In conclusion, the report recommends that states should focus on developing more effective paroling policies and procedures. The report also highlights the importance of considering the age at which an inmate is released, the length of sentence served, the nature of the offense, the history of prior offenses, and the evidence of rehabilitation in determining parole eligibility.

Corruption at RJDF

Dear Mr. Editor,

In regards to your recent article on corruption at the prison, I cannot support the actions you outlined. The article mentions the possibility of corruption and neglect within the prison's administration, but these accusations are not supported by evidence. For example, the article raises questions about the use of state funds, staff misconduct, and lack of transparency, but these concerns are not addressed in the article.

Instead, the article focuses on the overall effectiveness of the prison, highlighting its role in reducing recidivism and providing rehabilitation opportunities. The article also notes the importance of the prison in providing a safe and secure environment for inmates and the public.

In conclusion, while there may be areas for improvement within the prison, the article's claims are not supported by evidence. I encourage you to conduct further research and provide accurate information to your readers.
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**Prisons and Punishment**
**Date:** September 2019

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WHAT DOES CDCR HAVE TO SAY ABOUT NDPF/YARD Merging?

According to CDCR, "The safety and security of the inmates in our custody is our first priority, and our staff is well-trained to ensure that continues to be the priority." It is reasonable to think that the CDCR did not want to risk being accused of not doing enough to discourage violence and death, as opposed to rewarding people who follow rules through systematic and evidentiary-based discipline. The CDCR is engaged in a series of memos, outlining system-level discrimination against CDCR's protected classes of people who CDCR is negligently affirming measures to protect. There is no need, much less a compelling need, to make public accounts, whether in text or data or through testimonials or stories, to facilitate public accountability.

CDCR is engaging in a number of strategies to change perceptions of violence and improve the culture of the institution. These strategies include efforts to improve individualized safety assessments and the development of new programs and initiatives. The strategies are intended to increase public awareness and support for CDCR's efforts to create a safer and more inclusive environment for all inmates.

CDCR appears to have taken steps to address the concerns raised by individuals and advocacy groups. However, there are still concerns about the effectiveness of the strategies and the extent to which they have been implemented.

To facilitate public accountability, it is important to ensure that the strategies are effectively communicated to the public and that they are regularly monitored and evaluated. This will help to identify areas where improvements are needed and to ensure that CDCR is accountable for its actions.
PRISONER CHALLENGES THE LAW AND DEFENDS HIS RIGHT TO READ AND WRITE UNDER THE 1ST AMENDMENT

A small victory has been taken place. On April 19, 2019, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit “Creeved and remanded” my First Amendment challenge to the ban on mailing books and periodicals to prisoners, specifically as it affects membership in the Black Guerrilla Family prison gang.

Before conditions of confinement not formally meted out as cruel and unusual punishment, the conditions of which I speak, and that’s another problem we face. They have been in place for a long time, and it’s about time that they be changed.

Before reading that article, I had already decided that all future emails and shipments to all R.J. County correctional facilities, California State prisons, and other correctional facilities in California need to be monitored and censored due to my membership in the Black Guerilla Family prison gang.

California State prisons are monitored and censored due to my membership in the Black Guerilla Family prison gang.

While I have not been in prison for more than 15 years of incarceration, certain prison officials, particularly those in charge of inmate security and general security, will continue to monitor my communication. It is essential to follow this rule of thumb.

The case, Avery v. Carpenter, et al, No. 3:16-CV-05065, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 153541 (N.D. Cal. 2016), is essential to follow, because many prisoners rely on mail and correspondence to maintain contact with friends and family, and to keep informed about current events. For example, the case held that a prison’s ban on reading materials must be narrowly tailored to prevent the spread of gang literature.

Avery v. Carpenter, et al, No. 3:16-CV-05065, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 153541 (N.D. Cal. 2016), is essential to follow, because many prisoners rely on mail and correspondence to maintain contact with friends and family, and to keep informed about current events.

Therefore, an inmate’s right to receive mail from family members is protected under the First Amendment. Inmates should be able to receive books and other materials that will not be considered as promoting gang activity. It is the responsibility of the prison administration to ensure that the inmate is not violating any rules or regulations and that the mail is not being used to promote illegal activities.

The California State prison system monitors and censors all mail, including letters from family members. Mail is considered to be a valuable form of communication for inmates, and it is essential to follow the rules and regulations set forth by the prison system.

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Although the prison system monitors and censors all mail, including letters from family members, it is essential to follow the rules and regulations set forth by the prison system. Inmates should be allowed to receive books and other materials that will not be considered as promoting gang activity. It is the responsibility of the prison administration to ensure that the inmate is not violating any rules or regulations and that the mail is not being used to promote illegal activities.
The misuse and oversupply of solitary confinement facilities

A new study of solitary confinement in the United States, released in January, revealed that millions of dollars in federal funds were spent on solitary confinement facilities, a practice that has been found to be ineffective and harmful to prisoners. The study, conducted by the National Center on Institutions and矫治, found that solitary confinement facilities were overused and not being used as intended.

The misuse and oversupply of solitary confinement facilities is a serious problem in the United States. According to the study, solitary confinement facilities are being used inappropriately and for reasons that are not in the best interest of the inmates. The study found that solitary confinement is being used as an alternative to regular prison facilities, and that it is being used to punish inmates who have committed minor offenses.

The misuse and oversupply of solitary confinement facilities is a serious problem that needs to be addressed. It is important that the government and other organizations take action to ensure that solitary confinement facilities are not being used inappropriately and for reasons that are not in the best interest of the inmates.
California Prison Focus
works to expose and end human rights abuses of people incarcerated in California by working in solidarity with and elevating the voices of those most impacted.

PRISON FOCUS
Submissions Welcomed
Prison Focus welcomes prison reports, articles, stories, opinion pieces, poetry, book reports, cartoons and all artwork.
Submissions are not guaranteed to be published, nor will they be returned. We always appreciate but generally cannot respond to individual submissions because of the volume of mail we receive.

Suggestions for general submissions:
• Letters or articles (generally 250-500 words)
• Larger articles are accepted though inclusion will depend on available space, and may be edited.
• Artwork. We always appreciate your artwork. 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 4408 Market St., Ste. A Oakland, CA 94608

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 59th 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
Subscribe to Prison Focus and receive four issues (published every 3-4 months)
$20 for non-prisoners, $8 for prisoners and free to individuals in California SHU, ASU or PSU.
Help us keep our records current. Let us know if your address changes. Individuals in ASU must confirm address between issues.
We rely entirely on donations in order to keep the paper free for people in solitary confinement. Every stamp and dollar counts.

JOIN CPF AT OUR MONTHLY LIBERATE THE CAGED VOICES!
LCV event details, video footage and blog at www.prison.org

CPF HAS RECEIVED A $25,000 MATCHING GRANT!
ANYTHING WE RECEIVE THROUGH THE END OF THIS YEAR WILL BE DOUBLED!
Join CPF’s efforts to elevate unheard voices by supporting this campaign.
Contribute by visiting www.prisons.org/donate

“I was kind of feeling forgotten and once again all of you came along” T.E.