

THE ADRIAN REPORT ON U.S. PRISONS

2002



"Whoever said Jack Abramoff, hat specialist among hat specialists, ain't connected to GW Bush?"

Chris Hedges ON CONTACT 2016 update

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SPjfAdcZfSU>





MONICA LEWINSKII'S
U.S. Prisons Report
[she is hoping that MOSSAD will come
and help straighten things out here!]



[PRISONS FOR PROFIT IN THE USA---click here for the NEW YORK TIMES investigations into prison abuses....](#)

Nearly 1,000,000 African Americans and their allies descend on the National Mall, Wash DC, Oct. 15, 2005 --
GW Must Go!!!

[click here for news about CCA, Corrections Corp of America, which drools over the billions to be made out of commercial prisons in the USA](#)

[click here for news about The GEO Group Inc, \[NYSE:GGI\] which dribbles over the billions to be made out of commercial prisons in the USA](#)



Nearly 3 million Yanks in Prison, not counting those on bail or parole!! Close to 7 million Americans are wards of the prison system -- i.e., on parole, on probation, in between or in the slammer! Well over 360,000 violent rapes committed inside U.S. incarceration facilities annually. Some say our true number tied up in penal systems and facilities approaches 30 million ...



MONICA LEWINSKY'S PRISON NOTEBOOKS



PRISONS

The Dark Side of America, THE NEW YORK TIMES Published: May 17, 2004

The sickening pictures of American troops humiliating Iraqi prisoners have led inevitably to questions about the standards of treatment in the corrections system at home, which has grown tenfold over the last 30 years and now jails people at eight times the rate of France and six times the rate of Canada. Conditions vary widely from state to state and community to community. But as The Times's Fox Butterfield reported recently, some of the chilling pictures from Iraq — such as the ones of inmates being paraded around naked — could have been taken at some American prisons. And humiliation by prison guards is far from the first thing on most American inmates' list of worries.

The nearly 12 million people who pass through the corrections system each year are often subject to violent attacks by other inmates, and prisoner-on-prisoner rape is endemic. Drug-resistant strains of tuberculosis, easily transmitted in tight spaces, have become a common problem. Illegal drugs ferried in by prison employees — and used by inmates who share needles — have made prison a high-risk setting for H.I.V. infection and most recently the liver-destroying hepatitis C.

Some prisons have actually cut back on testing for disease, rather than risk being required to treat large numbers of infected inmates at bankrupting costs. That means, of course, that released inmates will unknowingly pass on diseases to others. By failing to confront public health problems in prison, the country could be setting itself up for new epidemics down the line.

It is hard to quantify how many American prisoners are abused, or allowed to suffer from untreated illnesses, since the system operates largely in the shadows, outside public scrutiny. The maze of federal, state and local institutions defies easy assessment.

Things are more transparent in Europe, thanks to a powerful, independent prison commission, informally known as the Committee for Prevention of Torture. Established in 1987, The C.P.T. has unlimited access to places of detention, including prisons, juvenile centers, psychiatric hospitals and police station holding areas. Human rights violations — including medical problems — quickly become public. Such a system is long overdue in the United States.

The need for such a body was underscored last year, when Congress passed the Prison Rape Elimination Act, ordering the Justice Department to collect data on this serious problem and to create a mechanism for dealing with it. Prison officials predictably play down rape as a problem, but a harrowing report from Human Rights Watch suggested that prisoner-on-prisoner rape accompanied by savage violence was commonplace, and that officials often looked the other way.

Psychiatric care for psychotic inmates is poor to nonexistent. A recent study by the Correctional Association of New York found that nearly a quarter of inmates assigned to disciplinary lockdown — confined to small cells 23 hours a day — were mentally ill. Their symptoms worsened in isolation; nearly half had tried to commit suicide. Dissociated and sometimes violent, these people are dumped onto the streets when they finish their sentences.

The prison system can no longer be seen as the province of prison officials who cover up or mismanage problems that eventually come back to haunt the rest of the society. The country needs to formulate national prison standards and create an independent body that enforces them, if only by opening prisons to greater public scrutiny.

PRISONERS

Mistreatment of Prisoners Is Called Routine in U.S.

By FOX BUTTERFIELD

Published: May 8, 2004 in THE NEW YORK TIMES

Physical and sexual abuse of prisoners, similar to what has been uncovered in Iraq, takes place in American prisons with little public knowledge or concern, according to corrections officials, inmates and human rights advocates.

In Pennsylvania and some other states, inmates are routinely stripped in front of other inmates before being moved to a new prison or a new unit within their prison. In Arizona, male inmates at the Maricopa County jail in Phoenix are made to wear women's pink underwear as a form of humiliation.

At Virginia's Wallens Ridge maximum security prison, new inmates have reported being forced to wear black hoods, in theory to keep them from spitting on guards, and said they were often beaten and cursed at by guards and made to crawl.

The corrections experts say that some of the worst abuses have occurred in Texas, whose prisons were under a federal consent decree during much of the time President Bush was governor because of crowding and violence

by guards against inmates. Judge William Wayne Justice of Federal District Court imposed the decree after finding that guards were allowing inmate gang leaders to buy and sell other inmates as slaves for sex.

The experts also point out that the man who directed the reopening of the Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq last year and trained the guards there resigned under pressure as director of the Utah Department of Corrections in 1997 after an inmate died while shackled to a restraining chair for 16 hours. The inmate, who suffered from schizophrenia, was kept naked the whole time.

The Utah official, Lane McCotter, later became an executive of a private prison company, one of whose jails was under investigation by the Justice Department when he was sent to Iraq as part of a team of prison officials, judges, prosecutors and police chiefs picked by Attorney General John Ashcroft to rebuild the country's criminal justice system.

Mr. McCotter, 63, is director of business development for Management & Training Corporation, a Utah-based firm that says it is the third-largest private prison company, operating 13 prisons. In 2003, the company's operation of the Santa Fe jail was criticized by the Justice Department and the New Mexico Department of Corrections for unsafe conditions and lack of medical care for inmates. No further action was taken.

In response to a request for an interview on Friday, Mr. McCotter said in a written statement that he had left Iraq last September, just after a ribbon-cutting ceremony to open Abu Ghraib.

"I was not involved in any aspect of the facility's operation after that time," he said.

Nationwide, during the last quarter century, over 40 state prison systems were under some form of court order, for brutality, crowding, poor food or lack of medical care, said Marc Mauer, assistant director of the Sentencing Project, a research and advocacy group in Washington that calls for alternatives to incarceration.

In a 1999 opinion, Judge Justice wrote of the situation in Texas, "Many inmates credibly testified to the existence of violence, rape and extortion in the prison system and about their own suffering from such abysmal conditions."

In a case that began in 2000, a prisoner at the Allred Unit in Wichita Falls, Tex., said he was repeatedly raped by other inmates, even after he appealed to guards for help, and was allowed by prison staff to be treated like a slave, being bought and sold by various prison gangs in different parts of the prison. The inmate, Roderick Johnson, has filed suit against the Texas Department of Criminal Justice and the case is now before the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in New Orleans, said Kara Gotsch, public policy coordinator for the National Prison Project of the American Civil Liberties Union, which is representing Mr. Johnson.

Asked what Mr. Bush knew about abuse in Texas prisons while he was governor, Trent Duffy, a White House spokesman, said the problems in American prisons were not comparable to the abuses exposed at Abu Ghraib.

The corrections experts are careful to say they do not know to what extent the brutality and humiliation at Abu Ghraib were intended to break the prisoners for interrogation or were just random acts.



June 27, 2003

Chuck Colson, the #1 hatchet man

for Nixon during the Watergate break-ins, now runs his Reston, Va. based organization and operates the InnerChange Freedom Initiative, a rehabilitation program for inmates that is based on uncompromising fundamentalist Christianity. The program was begun under then Gov. George W. Bush in 1997 at a Texas prison, and now is also offered at prisons in Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota.

An advocacy group, the Washington-based Americans United for Separation of Church and State, has filed suit against Iowa, contending state funding for the program is unconstitutional.

from the LONDON GUARDIAN

Watergate returns to the White House. Watergate ex-prisoner Chuck Colson is back in the White House, kissing up to an easy mark for his latest faith-based sideshow (Guardian):

Convicted Watergate figure Chuck Colson returned to the White House Wednesday for a meeting with President Bush on Colson's post-prison endeavor of ministering to inmates.

"I felt quite emotional coming back here after my experiences in this building - and leaving it," Colson told reporters gathered on the White House driveway after his 40-minute meeting inside. [...]

Colson praised Bush for allowing the program to start.

"At that time, I didn't believe he'd be willing to fight it through - the church-state issues and all that were involved in it," he said.

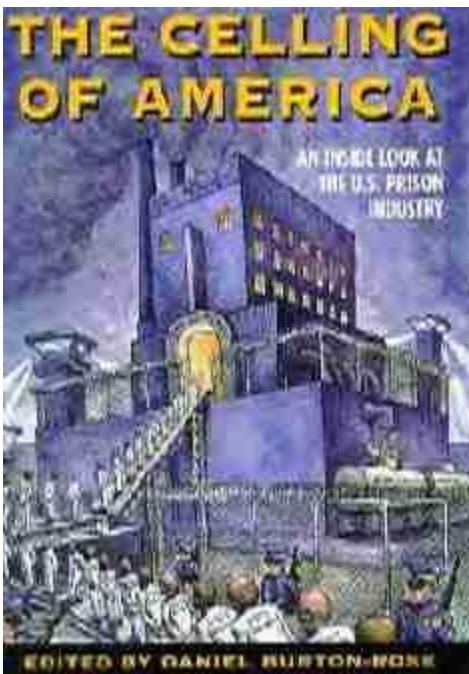
Colson was White House counsel for former President Nixon and spent seven months in prison for his role in the 1972 Watergate scandal. In 1976, he founded Prison Fellowship Ministries. Now an author and radio commentator, Colson was part of a group invited to the White House to talk with Bush about helping former inmates find work and keeping them from returning to prison.

Participants live in a separate prison unit and follow a curriculum of religious study, other education and work for up to 18 months. After an inmate's release, the program continues for at least six months with guidance from a mentor and local church support.

Bush asked Attorney General John Ashcroft to work on ways that such efforts could be expanded to the federal prison system, said Jim Towey, head of the White House faith-based office. The plan, especially the appeal to Ashcroft, smells not only a bit too Christian, but too fundamentalist Christian. Even though we've studiously ignored the Saudi influence on September 11, 2001, aren't we all a little sick of government-sponsored fundamentalists yet?

Besides, shouldn't Buddhist or Shinto or Jewish or Islamic prisoners be entitled to the same availability of religious study? Colson's penal Christianity is all a ruse. He has much bigger ambitions beyond the superficial prison-prayer nonsense, and he's hoping President Gump will bite the bait.

What Colson really wants is \$5 billion to preach abstinence to Africans, the amount he envisions as his portion of the vague \$15 billion AIDS in Africa relief package Dubya proposed during the State of the Union address.



Prison Class: What Ma Barker Knew and Congress Didn't

By BRENT STAPLES, Nov. 25, 2002, The New York Times

The United States runs the largest and most expensive prison system in the world.

The rate of imprisonment in this country is five times the rate in Britain, eight times the rate in France and 14 times the rate in Japan. The cost of housing this country's inmates exceeds \$20,000 per person per year — more than the price of in-state student enrollment at many of America's best public universities.

The inmate population has grown by nearly 80 percent over the last decade. One of the big problems is that so many of the people who leave prison can't manage to stay out. Indeed, more than 50 percent of inmates end up back inside for new crimes within three years of being released.

Law-and-order types tend to scoff when educators argue that the problem could be partly solved by educating inmates — and training them for jobs — instead of allowing them to sit idle during their sentences. But prison education programs were radically undermined during the 1990's, when Congress made convicted felons ineligible for Pell grants, the federal tuition aid program aimed primarily at the poor. The government also limited the flow of money to prisons for adult and special education — a move that turned out to be seriously self-destructive.

Researchers have discovered and rediscovered, over and over again, that inmates who attend vocational training or college classes are more likely to stay out of jail once they leave. Studies of inmates who take college classes at several prisons — including Bedford Hills in New York — have found recidivism rates in the single digits. College diplomas clearly help ex-offenders get and hold jobs.

But the value of prison education seems to extend well beyond the job search. Reading, writing and thinking allow many ex-offenders to reflect on their actions instead of living on impulse.

Prison education studies are often dismissed for being too small to be meaningful. But a large-scale study released last year by the Correctional Education Association seems more than big enough to be convincing. Financed by the United States Department of Education, this study charts the progress of more than 3,000 inmates across three states. The data shows that prisoners who receive vocational or academic training are more likely to remain out of jail, perhaps because they find it easier to get jobs.

This information comes at a time when the states have followed the federal government's lead and cut back severely on prison education. Institutions that still have programs are often afraid to discuss them, fearing that they will come under attack for coddling criminals. But Boston University, led by the cantankerous and aggressively independent John Silber, seems not just open about its program, but proud of it.

Boston University started its prison education program in 1972 and maintained the commitment even after the federal money began to dry up. After three decades, the Boston program this year has 125 students in three prisons.

Mr. Silber was introduced to the idea by the beloved Boston University professor Elizabeth Barker — affectionately nicknamed Ma Barker after the legendary gangster. Ms. Barker, who died last year at the age of 89, first hit upon the idea of starting the prison program when she took Boston University's G.E. College Bowl team to practice against the inmate team at a medium-security prison in Norfolk, Mass.

The Boston prison program is fairly rigorous. Regular admission is available only to students who have completed six college-level courses (including English composition) with a grade point average of 2.5 or above. Lately, it has admitted less-prepared probationary students, because the community colleges that were providing basic coursework retreated from the prisons after federal budget cuts.

Robert Cadigan, the director of the Boston University program, cites his prison enrollees as among the most

dedicated and interesting students he has met in more than 20 years of teaching. In addition to preparing themselves for work after prison, the inmates appear to have better relations with their children, with whom they can speak about the value of education.

The Boston program has thus far granted degrees to 218 students. A formal study has yet to be undertaken. But some people believe that nearly all of the graduates who left prison never returned. When asked why the program works, Ma Barker once said: "This changes their heads. They want to help people not get into trouble they got in." Recent studies support her instincts. The decision to cut back prison education was clearly a mistake. The sooner we undo it, the better off we will be.

Monica's Adipose BULLETIN: Please don't believe the PHOTO of me by Marcel Thomas Images shown in a recent New York Daily News, purported to be me, Monica Lewinsky, in the gay Christopher Street district of Manhattan's West Village. That gal was way too fat!!

I was never near the film location shooting of "How to Lose a Man in 10 Days" starring Kate Hudson and Matthew McConaughey [who i think has a crush on me and my svelte body!]

My handbag designs are doing nicely, thank you, and that photo of the big fat tubby in tight girthy bluejeans was not me, it was a picture of Chelsea Clinton.

MELISSA BARTHELEMY, winner of the Essay Contest,

published in the August 2002 THE HUMANIST magazine, is a 24 year old grad of UC Santa Cruz, with a BA in History. The following are some summaries and excerpts of her essay:

"Our Prison-Industrial Complex"

* The US now imprisons more people than any other country in the world, perhaps a half million more than Communist China. This creates a bizarre situation.

* Many of these prisoners are women who are mothers who were busted for small drug possession charges.

* Approximately 80% of black men under the age of 35 have a criminal record.

* Most of them are not allowed to vote.

* The biggest development in our penal system has been the privatization of the prisons in the last 15 years.

* Companies contracting to employ prisoners are: AT&T; Bank of America; Boeing; Chevron; Costco; Dell Computers; Eddie Bauer; IBM; MicroSoft; Starbucks [and its Israeli "one hand helps the other" affiliations]. [click here for Israeli ties to our prison profiteers!](#)

* Instead of using sweatshops overseas, it is easier and less expensive for U.S. companies to use prison labor domestically [prisoners are paid 45 cents/hour for 9 hour workdays].

* Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch have both documented physical abuse within our privately-run prisons.

2001 story: Wackenhut wants out of Arkansas prisons due to no interest whatsoever in prisoner healthcare costs; especially at the 685-bed Ronald McPherson Correctional Facility women's prison

<http://www.bizjournals.com/memphis/stories/2001/02/19/daily3.html>

We want to know why OUR AMERICAN PRISONS now have more inmates than the GULAGS of Russia which Solzhenitsyn excoriated against so eloquently. Why are there dozens of investment opportunities in companies with names like CORRECTIONS CORP. OF AMERICA, that rent out prisons to state and federal governments?? Why are so many firefighters in dangerous firefights underpaid prisoners, trotted out for the flames for less than one buck and hour? Why doesn't the media cover Jesse Jackson's assessment of the deplorable fact that it is easier for a black brother to go to prison than to finish high school? Something like \$20 worth of crack is enough for five years in prison if you're not white. Whereas, Caucasian undergrads smoke up hundreds of bucks of grass a week and get off with only a few snuffles to the judge??

[FAMILIES OF PRISONERS WHO ARE KILLED AT COMMERCIAL PRISON FACILITIES CAN SUE!!](#)
[click here](#)

from the Washington Post

[excerpted]

by Cheryl W. Thompson

"A federal judge granted preliminary approval yesterday to a \$1.6 million settlement on behalf of D.C. inmates who claimed they were abused, denied adequate medical care and not properly separated from their dangerous counterparts at a PRIVATELY run PRISON in Youngstown, Ohio.

The proposed SETTLEMENT stems from a class-action lawsuit against CORRECTIONS CORP. of AMERICA, which runs the prison, and the District.

[...] More than 1,500 inmates have been transferred to the prison since it opened in May 1997.

[...] The family of at least one inmate killed last year has filed a multi-million-dollar lawsuit against CCA, former DC Corrections director Margaret A. Moore and the District.

[...] CCA did not return telephone calls seeking comment yesterday. The Ohio facility has had myriad problems since opening nearly two years ago. At least two DC inmates were killed by other prisoners ? more than 40 assaults have occurred, including 20 stabbings in the first 10 months of the prison's operation. Six inmates escaped last July.

The incidents prompted US Attorney General Janet Reno to order a review of the prison. The federal examination done by Corrections Trustee John Clark found a series of missteps by Nashville-based CCA and by Moore. They found a lack of policies and procedures, poor security and management, and inexperienced staff members."

"Study Finds Big Increase in Black Men as Inmates Since 1980"

By FOX BUTTERFIELD, The New York Times, Sept. 1, 2002

The increase in the black male prison population coincides with the commercial prison construction boom that

began 1980. At that time, three times more black men were enrolled in institutions of higher learning than behind bars, the study said. Now they are sold as shares on Wall Street.

The number of black men in jail or prison has grown fivefold in the past 20 years, to the point where more black men are behind bars than are enrolled in colleges or universities, according to a study released yesterday.

The increase in the black male prison population coincides with the prison construction boom that began 1980. At that time, three times more black men were enrolled in institutions of higher learning than behind bars, the study said.

The report was prepared by the Justice Policy Institute, a Washington-based research and advocacy group that supports alternatives to incarceration.

The study found that in 2000 there were 791,600 black men in jail or prison and 603,032 enrolled in colleges or universities. By contrast, the study said that in 1980 there were 143,000 black men in jail or prison but 463,700 enrolled in colleges or universities.

Some criminal justice experts said it was misleading to compare the two categories because the number in jail and prison includes all adult black men 17 years or older, while the number in institutions of higher learning is confined to a narrower student-age population in their late teens and early twenties.

But Todd Clear, a professor at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in Manhattan, said the study's findings were still significant and "tell us there has been a public policy far overemphasizing investment in criminal justice instead of in education for this population."

"It tells you that the life chances of a black male going to prison is greater today than the chances of a black male going to college, and it wasn't always this way," Professor Clear said.

The study did not directly address why the number of black men in jail and prison climbed so quickly. Some experts suggested as one explanation a rise in the number of black men serving time for drug offenses. But Justice Department figures show that from 1990 to 2000, 50 percent of the growth in inmate populations at state prisons was for violent crimes, and that only 20 percent was for drug crimes.

During the prison-building boom of the last two decades, the number of Americans of all races in jail or prison quadrupled, to 2.1 million in 2000 from 502,000 in 1980, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics. In that same period, the number of Americans of all races attending colleges and universities rose to 14.8 million from 12.1 million, according to the National Center for Education Statistics, an increase of 22 percent.

Hilary O. Shelton, the director of the Washington chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said, "It is indeed a sad statement about our nation that it appears to be easier for governments to invest precious public dollars into the incarceration of African-American men than it is for them to invest in higher education."

Vincent Schiraldi, the president of the Justice Policy Institute, noted the report found that the number of black men in jail or prison grew three times as fast from 1980 to 2000 as the rise in the number of black men in colleges and universities.

"PRISONERS IN USA AS HOPELESS AS BREAKER MORANT"

... a newly revolutionary Monica Lewinsky takes on Prison and Nuclear Waste Reform issues, with assistance from some old retired Mossad contacts from her early education!!

First, the most important 3 men to email if you want to get rich on the commercial prisons stock market bull run before it quiets down like dot.com's:

John D. Rees, Vice-President, Corrections Corporation of America

Wayne Calabrese, President, Wackenhut Corrections Corporation

Marvin Wiebe, Vice President, Cornell Corrections

WACKENHUT CORRECTIONS CORP.,
our #1 Paramilitary Inc.

(WAK)

... for a complete and official table, delineating ALL the main nuclear and radiation bad guys, many working for or with Wackenhut or the Carlyle Group, click here!

WACKENHUT! Think Westinghouse! World Leader in Private Prison Construction & Management and Paramilitary Security at our Nuclear Waste Disposal Facilities ... hey look, if you have been lucky enough not to have been locked down in prison in our present "no-justice" democracy, then at least invest in this prisons craze and get rich while you're still on the outside!

MORE PROFITS FOR

WACKENHUT Managed Commercial Prisons:

Mentally Disordered in U.S. Swing Between Jail, Hospital

May 14, 2002

Summarized from an article by Alan Elsner, National Correspondent

ROCHESTER, N.Y. (Reuters) - Project Link, a six-year-old program spearheaded by University of Rochester psychiatrists Steven Lamberti and Robert Weisman, aims to identify severely mentally ill patients like Collier and help them re-establish some semblance of a normal life. The benefits to society could be immense.

"Jails and prisons have become the final destination of the mentally ill in America. It's a huge problem. There are more mentally ill folk in state prisons than in state hospitals. The Los Angeles County Jail has become the nation's largest mental institution," said Lamberti.

"So many people are trapped in what I call a Bermuda Triangle of prison, hospital and the streets," he said.

Project Link takes severely mentally ill patients -- there are currently 45 enrolled -- and given each one a case worker, who makes sure they take their medications, keep in touch with medical and social service providers in the community.

Most private landlords are reluctant to rent rooms to mentally ill tenants. But without stable housing, they are almost impossible to treat.

COSTS DRASTICALLY CUT

The program also drastically cut the costs of caring for participants, from an estimated average of \$62,500 per

person to \$14,500.

There is an estimated 5.6 million people with severe mental illness currently living in the United States.

In the 1980s and 1990s, the number of available beds in mental hospitals plummeted while the commercial prison population more than doubled to around 2 million, of whom around 15 percent are believed to be suffering from severe mental illness, according to various studies. That totals out at around 300,000 people.

In Rochester, a city of around 750,000 near the shores of Lake Ontario, a regional psychiatric hospital which once held over 3,000 inmates was cut to just 200 beds in the 1990s.

[summarized from a recent New York Times article, by Henri E. Cauvin]

The Wackenhut Corrections Corp., (WAK)

based in Florida, has become the world leader in private prison construction and management. They are currently expanding into South Africa, after having made great strides in the USA [especially Austin, Texas], the UK, Australia, New Zealand, and the Caribbean islands. WCC is now building a 3,024 bed maximum security prison in South Africa, financed by a consortium of SOUTH AFRICAN BANKS.

It is hoped by the consortium that this is only the first step of a long and lucrative relationship that will rapidly expand.

WACKENHUT SERVICES, INC., the largest commercial builders of prisons in the world, is also the contractor for the Department of Defense [USA] and the contractor who is both well paid and responsible for human security at the Savannah River Site[SRS], the largest nuclear waste disposal compound in the world, ... Bechtel, Westinghouse, and the US Army Corp of Engineers all pay WACKENHUT to get rid of unnecessary risks and problems ... take for instance, prisoners, and yes, nuclear toxins too! [it is assumed the prisoners will be liquidated long before the nuclear "cakes" are vitrified]

[quoting directly from the NEW YORK TIMES:]

" [...] Authorities in Texas reclaimed control of a

Wackenhut run prison

in Austin after a dozen former employees were indicted late last year on charges of sexually assaulting and harassing inmates ... earlier this year, authorities in Louisiana transferred the ENTIRE POPULATION of a JUVENILE PRISON run by

Wackenhut

after federal investigations contended that inmates [JUVENILES] were beaten and deprived of adequate food and clothes."

--->>> check your Wall Street stocks and see which WACKENHUT prison shares are ahead of the pack this week!! It's one of the best deals in our "democracy" and "nuclear family" --- you can afford a pension and your

own private health insurance if you invest in penal colonies and supernatant radioactive salts and RADIOACTIVE SALT CAKES!!!! <<<---

from the "SACRAMENTO BEE"

Q: Have you ever heard that the private prison industry is a good investment? I heard that Wackenhut stock has soared lately. What do you think?

-- M.E., Sacramento

A: Wackenhut Corp. (ticker symbol WAK) is an international provider of security services that also manages privatized correctional facilities.

For the 39 weeks ended Oct. 1, revenues rose 17 percent to \$1.85 billion, but net income fell 4 percent to \$13.5 million.

Late last month, the security service company advised Wall Street that it expects to post earnings[.]



The Leonard Peltier Family [in tranquility] with Mother Nature

Statement of Leonard Peltier:

Greetings, my friends,

I cannot express to you the anxiety and frustration I have been dealing with, first with the sudden transfer, then with the surgery, and now as we wait for a decision from the United States Parole Commission. I extend my deepest gratitude to everyone who sent postal money orders, soft cover books, cards and letters. Your generous and compassionate thoughts are truly helping me to recover.

I am proud of everyone who took part in the February 6th Day of Action. It was not easy to take time from work, and brave the cold winds blowing in so many places. My heart goes out to everyone for that wonderful sacrifice. It keeps me strong, knowing that on the outside, beyond these terrible walls, stand so many good people. In prison, I often meet those whose faith in humankind has been defeated, mutilated beyond recognition. I thank the Creator every day that my support system is so strong, vibrant, courageous, and caring.

We must reach out to those who are standing so alone, whether they be young or old, regardless of race or religion. Here at the medical facility I see sick and lonely men, desperate to hear from friends or family. I am sorry for them. It makes me wonder about kids in foster care, and elders in nursing homes.

It's so easy to make someone's day a little brighter. For example, on the cover of this newsletter are several very happy children. They are happy because kind-hearted people decided to sponsor them for Christmas. In all, we had nearly fifty children in the Christmas program, which I am hoping to start year-round. Why make these beautiful kids happy only one day a year? For those interested in becoming a bigger part of childrens' lives, please contact Lisa at the LPDC and she will place you on a list of individuals interested in getting such a program started.

Remember, this is an election year, and while I am deeply and consistently touched with this ceaseless call for my freedom, also use this opportunity to voice our shared concerns about prison rights, judicial inequities, human rights, and hardship for children and elders living on our reservations and in our inner cities. These are the issues that should concern our leadership; not whether a same-sex couples should marry! I am appalled by some of the rhetoric and mudslinging.

Do they expect us to care about the private lives of individuals, where we have no business, or about kids having kids and dropping out of school? Or grandparents freezing in their apartments? Or babies born to single mothers, their father's denying their responsibilities? Or the blatantly disproportionate number of minorities in prisons?

Please, my friends, be loud, be heard!

In the Spirit of Crazy Horse,
Leonard Peltier



from a very recent NEW YORK TIMES article by William K. Rashbaum

[excerpted]

"CHINESE COMPANY USES FORCED PRISON LABOR TO MAKE LAWYERS BRIEF CLIPS FOR 80%

of U.S.A. LEGAL MARKET"

"A manufacturer of widely used [law firm] metal clips for binding documents ... using forced prison labor ... pleaded guilty to the federal charge in New Jersey.

[...] The women [prisoners] were not paid, and worked so many hours that their fingers were sometimes bloodied, a federal official said.

[...] The [one third share of the U.S. legal clips market share] investigation has left AIMCO in a shambles. Customs agents seized and destroyed 24 million of the company's clips in Newark, Los Angeles, and other cities [unnamed], forcing the closing of the AIMCO spring clip factory in Nanjing, believed to be the largest in the world.

[...] AIMCO pleaded guilty to violating a 1932 law that was passed to prevent human rights abuses and protect American ... workers from unfair competition."

TODAY'S HEADLINES:

"Experts say it is the most lethal garbage in the world"

THE SAVANNAH RIVER, S.C.
NUCLEAR
WEAPONS DUMP PROJECT, S.C.

Summarized from an article by MATTHEW L. WALD, of the New York Times

"The Curse of Yucca Mountain and Benzene"

COLUMBIA, S.C. — For years the Energy Department has promised to clean nearly all the radioactivity out of bomb wastes here that are to be secured in giant concrete blocks. Now, faced with a cleaning technology that it has been unable to make work properly for more than a decade, department officials have reversed themselves.

A \$2.4 billion factory at Savannah River, S.C., is processing the giant amounts of radioactive sludge ... mixing it with molten glass, and pouring the mixture into stainless steel canisters. The mixture cools into glass logs, and about 1,200 of them have been made since production began in 1996. The plan is to bury them deep underground [some of the canisters will be 1000 feet underground], presumably at Yucca Mountain, Nev. [Yucca Mountain is near Las Vegas groundwater and exactly adjacent to the Nevada Nuclear Weapons Test Sites of the 1950s], where they are supposed to be secure for thousands of years.

The new proposal to mix a sizable portion of the waste with cement without cleaning it is adding to tensions between the federal government and Gov. Jim Hodges of South Carolina, who has threatened to use state troopers to block new shipments of plutonium into the site, the Savannah River nuclear reservation here.

[On Friday, a federal judge in South Carolina ordered the Energy Department to wait 30 days before beginning to ship weapons-grade plutonium from Colorado to Savannah River. The order, which means that no shipping can begin until June 15, came a week after Governor Hodges filed suit to stop the shipments, which he opposes because of uncertainties about the technology that would be involved in converting the former nuclear weapons to still toxic power plant fuel.]

Stored in 51 giant tanks, the mix of radioactive sludge, liquid and salts is a legacy of the factories here that

produced the United States' atomic arsenal. Experts say it is the most lethal garbage in the world.

The Energy Department [DOE], which designs, builds and maintains our nuclear weapons, has a powerful motive to simplify the cleanup. Any method that proves effective here will be duplicated at sites in Idaho [most radionuclide wastes from our U.S. Navy nuclear operations are currently stored at the Idaho National Environmental and Engineering Facility], and Hanford, Washington [The Hanford Nuclear Site is a 560-square-mile tract of semi-arid land located within the Columbia River Basin in southeastern Washington, about 50 miles north of the Oregon border. The Columbia River flows through the Hanford Site boundary. In early 1943, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers selected the Hanford Site as their main location for nuclear reactor and chemical processing facilities for the production, separation, and purification of plutonium].

[... The suggested method of disposal] is cleaning the radioactive salts by washing out radioactive cesium-137 and then mixing the salts with cement. But the washing process also produces a volatile compound, benzene, which makes the waste tanks vulnerable to fire or explosion.

The U.S. Dept. of Energy's record with cement is spotty. In the 1980's it tried to clean up a contaminated pond at the Rocky Flats plant, in the suburbs of Denver, by mixing radioactive material with cement to produce what officials called pondcrete. In months, the pondcrete crumbled. A solution here will be a model for Hanford, Wash., where there are more tanks, in worse condition, and where the department recently broke ground for another glass factory.

At the Georgia Environmental Protection Division, James Hardeman, manager of the Environmental Radiation Division, said, "They can call it mudpies, it's still high level waste." [regarding the nearby Savannah River Project]

"It should be buried at Yucca Mountain," Mr. Hardeman said.

Excerpts from a three part investigation by THE NEW YORK TIMES

by Jane Fritsch and David Rohde

"[...] Thirty-eight years after the United States Supreme Court ruled in Gideon v. Wainwright that indigent defendants have a right to legal counsel, NYC offers representation to the poor that routinely falls short of even minimum standards recommended by legal experts.

In a 7-month analysis of thousands of city records and court cases in 2000, the NYT found that almost NO PART OF THE INDIGENT defense system functions as it was intended."

Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani, who plays a central role in shaping the indigent defense system, declined to be interviewed.

[...] The LEGAL AID SOCIETY has been hobbled by budget cuts since its lawyers went ON STRIKE in 1994, angering Mayor Giuliani. The cuts came JUST as the mayor's crackdown on quality-of-life crimes FLOODED the courts with defendants in need of lawyers.

[...] "The system as it is makes bad lawyers even out of good lawyers."

[...] Only 36% of the lawyers [ever] made the trip to RIKERS ISLAND, the city's vast jail complex in the East River near La Guardia Airport.

[...] In New York, the nonprofit LEGAL AID SOCIETY is the closest thing to a public defender's office [which

almost every other US urban area provides]. But it represents fewer than 10% of ... defendants."



Bernard Kerick,
"the bedwetter"
vows to hunt
down and arrest roadside
"urinaters" who couldn't find
a turnpike toilet for miles!

Read today Monica Lewinsky's Rap Sheet on PRISONS!

Levi Strauss & Company sued for peonage and involuntary servitude, on Saipan Island, a U.S. Territory ... first documented case of prisoners being used for free labor on American soil



**NY State Supreme
Court Justice
Emily Jane Goodman**

The Judges on Monica Lewinsky's Panel, and her Scribes with this cyber publication, would like to congratulate JUSTICE EMILY JANE GOODMAN for her courageous interpretations of the laws of the State of New York,

and for her concern for prisoners rights, and for the plight of the homeless.

from the current issue of the ...

THE NEW YORK LAW JOURNAL

"Ban on Waiving Inmate Court Fees is Lifted"

[excerpted from the article by Cerisse Anderson]

"A STATE Supreme Court Justice has declared that indigent prison inmates should be treated like other poor litigants when applying for a waiver of filing costs in a civil action in state court.

Justice Emily Jane Goodman ruled UNCONSTITUTIONAL an amendment to Civil Practice Law and Rules Sec.1101(f), which took effect nine months ago, eliminating a judge's discretion to APPROVE the WAIVER of an inmate's filing fee in civil litigation.

[...] the law [amended] requires indigent inmates to pay a FILING FEE of no less than \$15 or more than \$50. If an inmate does NOT HAVE THE MONEY, the state gets a LIEN AGAINST THE INMATE'S PRISON TRUST FUND.

[...] Ruling in GOMEZ v. EVANGELISTA, filed in Supreme Court ... Justice Goodman raised the constitutional question herself [.]

Mr. Gomez was seeking poor person status to initiate a proceeding under the Freedom of Information Law AGAINST the New York City Police Department[.]

The new restriction on INMATE FILING FEES was passed last year as part of the State's Budget Package. GOV. PATAKI and the bill's supporters pushed for this [.]

[... JUSTICE GOODMAN] "This court can discern no rational basis for the State's discriminating between poor persons who are non-inmates and poor persons who are inmates, such as petitioner Gomez. Prison inmates, no less than other persons, are to be afforded unhampered and equal access to the legal system."

[Justice Goodman then proceeded to cite a copy of Gomez's prison trust fund account statement, that showed he had a ZERO "spendable" balance. She then directed the Court to issue an index number to Mr. Gomez FREE OF CHARGE.]

PRISON INMATES BATTLING FIRES FOR \$1 an Hour !!!

[excerpted from a recent NEW YORK TIMES article]

"[...] About 13,000 people belong to crews assigned to the fire lines ... of these, more than 2,000 are inmates ... with the most operating in California, home to the nation's largest inmate-firefighter program.

[...] Bryan Kawa, 32, of South Ogden, Utah, who was convicted on a weapons charge ... is housed in a minimum security dormitory, 30 men to a room, when he is not on the fire lines.

[...] In California, where the state prison population now stands at 162,000, it costs \$21,000 a year to house a prisoner behind walls but just \$13,000 a year at one of these conservation camps.

[...] the Utah crew is better paid than any other inmate teams, though the rate is just a fraction of civilian wages. A civilian firefighter with the same elite status would make about \$15 an hour plus overtime ... two fellow inmate firefighters were killed last week in Utah ... raising questions about just how much value might be attached to an inmate's life. The State of Utah has paid only for the inmates' funerals, and state officials say they cannot be confident that the two prisoners will become eligible for federal death benefits of nearly \$150,000 that is routinely paid to firefighters slain in action."

Vol. 3, 2002, Part 2 of 2 parts

"JUDGE BLASTS NEW YORK CITY AGENCY OVER EVICTION"

"Man who Grew Up in General Grant Housing Project since 1956 Evicted for Jumping Turnstile. Only Supreme Court Justice Emily Jane Goodman Holds Giuliani's Militia at Bay"

[excerpted from the April 26, 2000 THE NEW YORK LAW JOURNAL; article by Bruce Balestier]

"[...] Mr. Faison, who is black, was born in 1956 in the apartment in question ... in Manhattan, and lived there with his mother ... until his mother died in November 1995. After his mother's death, he applied for remaining family member status and to be listed as the tenant of record.

But in January 1996, the Housing Assistant of General Grant Houses notified Mr. Faison that he had been found "ineligible for the tenancy" in light of a "criminal verification check" that showed he had been convicted several times of misdemeanor transit fare evasion.

[...] Judge Goodman noted that the burden of proof was wrongly placed on Mr. Faison to prove he met the new applicant eligibility criteria and that "the Hearing Officer failed to honor Mr. Faison's explicit request to bring in character witnesses and, in fact, made light of it in a cruel and demeaning manner."

[she continued] ... "Because of the cycle of homelessness and imprisonment, it cannot be overlooked, that over 30 percent of African American males nationwide, between the ages of twenty and twenty nine, were under criminal justice supervision in 1994 ... if Mr. Faison were to be made homeless by the Housing Authority prevailing in this case, because of the crime of fare beating [called "blackriding" in Europe among university students, it is such a popular activity] his chances of entering the criminal justice system, in a profound way, would significantly increase."

[...] Finally, Judge Goodman asserted that the Housing Authority decision to seek evictions based on turnstile jumping convictions was an improper expansion of federal eligibility standards.



MONICA SPEAKS?

“I'm not really worried cause I know how secure and private and confidential the Internet is and how the service providers don't allow access into users' personal accounts to just any government feds, intelligence spooks, or very rich people who OWN the entire telecommunications industry. I'm just worried that they will use REMOTE VIEWING [see links in footer] on me and READ MY MIND [and there is SO MUCH in there, you just wouldn't believe me!]

My last two ghostwriters couldn't understand my diction, and it wasn't because I had something naughty in my mouth. Not even a specially marinated Cuban Cigar. They said I didn't no how speak English. [they were REALLY mean]. If they skank on me again I'm gonna have to call my friend Ally McBeal and get really drunk with her, cause they make fun of her weight too! I hope Calista finds a job back here in NYC after being canned from Ally McBeal!

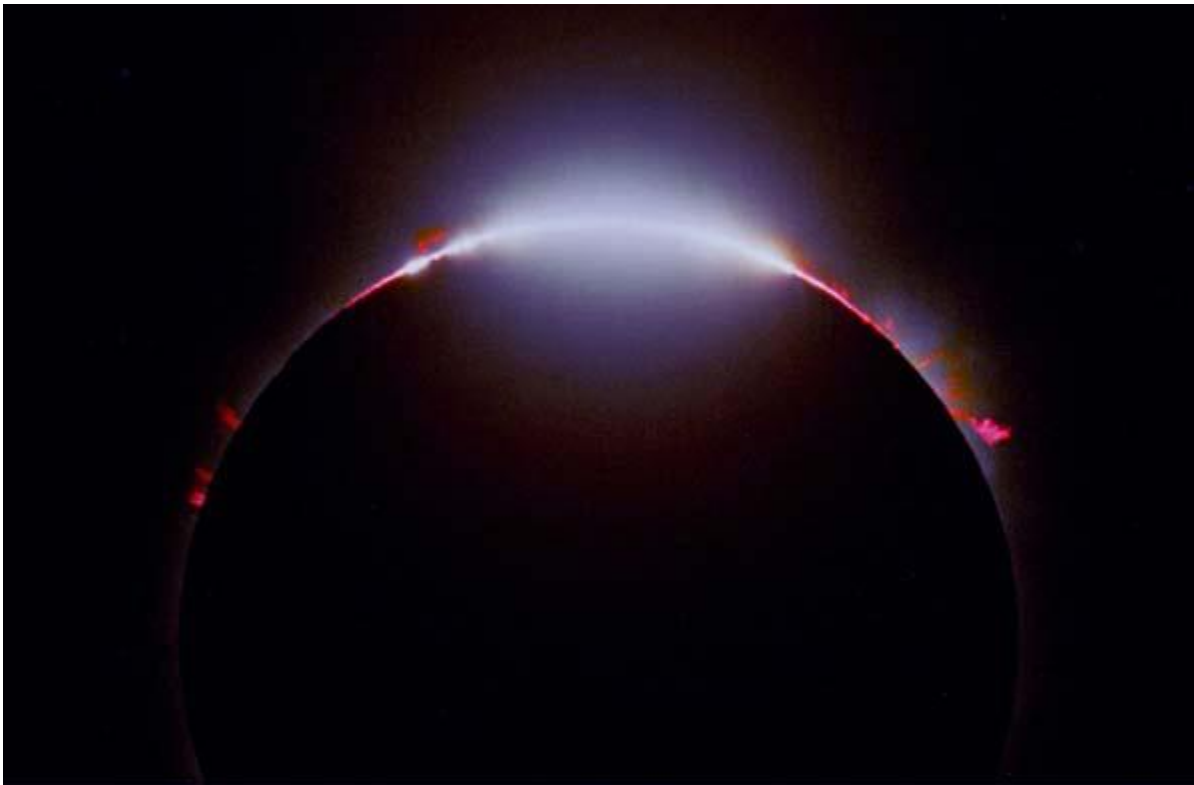
And Ally is entitled to three or four martinis [picture above] after being SLAMMED by Amy Sohn in a recent NY POST article as "... a basket-case, floozy, self-hating ditz ... Ally is a male fantasy, born from the head of a

guy who is less in touch with real women than the men who read MAXIM magazine." Amy went on to rant that Ally represents "*singleton-ism*," the chronic singles life [like being single is a disease!], and that DAVID E. KELLEY, the writer and producer who created my friend Ally, and who is married to Michelle Pfeiffer, has done more AGAINST women via SEXISM in his three TV shows than even big little ole ME after all my blue dresses and cigars and wired phone lines!!! She's really cheeky to in-sin-you-ate THAT! [my writers just told me the correct spelling is "insinuate"]

If DAVID E. KELLEY were GAY I could forgive him for not showing enough sensitivity to how women REALLY want to be treated by lovers and boyfriends, but he is as straight as an arrow! MICHELLE honey? Do you want to talk to me???

I feel really sorry for all the underrepresented, innocent, and harshly sentenced PRISONERS in our penal colonies, those new FRANCHISES that are now pulling down big MONEY on WALL STREET, selling shares of incarceration square footage at BOWKOO profits, especially Wackenhut! [WAK]. [my writers are helping me here again too].

I swear to you all out there that I will NEVER invest my MILLION\$\$ from JENNY CRAIG for shedding some adipose into ANY of these sweet PRISON deal investments. SO TAKE THAT!! Michael Moore of "Roger & Me" and "TV Nation". You'd better not make a "MONICA & ME" or I'll sit on your face!!! “



Monica says: THIS IS HOW MUCH SPACE I can squat on Michael Moore's FACE!!

SUIs ... State Use Industries in Prisons!!!

from the WASHINGTON POST

"[MARYLAND] STATE SAYS GIVING JOBS TO INMATES PAYS OFF"

by Paul W. Valentine

[excerpted]

[...] The prison population as a whole has grown by 63 percent [in Maryland] from 13,765 in 1989 to 22,500 today.

[...] The proposal working its way through the [Maryland] General Assembly, where most lawmakers favor the concept of prison industries ...

[...] SUI programs occasionally encounter public disapproval. Last year, a telemarketing project for female inmates who had been soliciting financial pledges for nonprofit organizations, including the AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY, was halted.

[...] SUI has another major purpose: to save money for the state. Inmates typically are paid \$1 to \$2.50 a day ... churning out a wide variety of items ... all at a fraction of what they would cost on the open market.

[...] In the one exception to the ban on PRIVATE SECTOR participation, SUI recently has been permitted to venture into the FEDERALLY APPROVED PRISON INDUSTRY Enhancement program. SUI contracted last year with a New Jersey bottle maker for ... inmates ... to inspect perfume bottles and other glass containers for chips and hairline fractures.

[...] While the MINIMUM or prevailing WAGE requirement is calculated to keep prisons from undermining the private economy, inmates RETAIN only a portion of the higher pay. The cost of their ROOM and board in prison is deducted, as well as TAXES, family support payments and contributions to the state's victim assistance program -- as much as 65 PERCENT of the inmate's gross income.

[...] Among SUIs biggest operations is its MEAT PROCESSING PLANT ... [with] scores of men in white butcher's coats and sanitized caps, cutting, shaping and packing stew meat, roasts, beef patties, sausage and turkey loaf.

[...] a quality control supervisor in the meat plant ... averages \$4.38 a

DAY in pay"

+++++

THE TOMBS of New York City



all my brothers locked up in the

SLAMMER

Learn how to leap right out from those TOMB WALLS!!!!"

The Tombs of Manhattan

was mainly a prison for detention where persons accused of crimes were confined until trial and sentence, if any. About 50,000 prisoners were annually confined in it. As soon as they were sentenced, the convicts were sent to the institutions where they immediately started serving their terms, except those sentenced to be hanged.

These remained at the Tombs for execution.

Even the new Department of Correction's first official reports in 1896 called it the Tombs. The massive edifice of granite was built between 1835 and 1840, and took up the square bounded by Centre, Elm, Franklin and Leonard streets. Its design had been inspired by an

ancient mausoleum

that a traveler to Egypt, John I. Stevens of Hoboken, N.J., illustrated and wrote about in his book "Stevens' Travels." Some Tombs granite came from old Bridewell in City Hall Park, a pre-Revolutionary prison torn down in 1838.

More than 20 years before construction, the Common Council had argued over where to build the jail that all agreed was needed to replace jails the British had erected before the American revolution. Finally chosen was the site of the former Collect Pond, a small sheet of water separated from the river by a strip of marshland. The Collect once supplied the city with drinking water. John Fitch used it for early steamboat experiments. A small island in the Collect was once the site of a British gallows. Long after Independence, filling in the marshland became a jobs project designed to give work to the poor.

In 1902 a massive, gray building replaced the Tombs but its chateau-like appearance could not displace in common parlance the name of the original structure whose architectural style had been based on a steel engraving of an

EGYPTIAN TOMB.

Seven decades later that replacement was itself replaced by the present Manhattan Detention Complex but still "THE TOMBS" name persists. [see current New York Times article below for update].

What served as one of the city's principal jails for more than a half century was originally named "The Halls of Justice." But the commonly-used term for the structure was "The Tombs."

EXCERPTS FROM

PRISON

Coverage in THE NEW YORK TIMES, Millennium Year 2000

"Citing 1996 Federal Law, States & Cities Are Wresting Control of Prisons From the Courts"

"[...] Correction Officials have FILED SUIT to end 22 years of strict [reform] standards for ALL ASPECTS OF PRISON LIFE, standards that advocates for inmates have credited with improving conditions."

"[...] Before the 1970s, JUDGES were reluctant to become directly involved in running prisons, although COURTS did intervene in some cases, typically involving religious freedom.

That changes when lawyers, often fresh from civil rights battles, began to argue that the conditions in many prisons were so horrendous they violated protections against cruel and unusual punishment.

One of the earliest cases came in NEW YORK CITY, after a riot in a notorious Manhattan jail know as

THE TOMBS.

After six years of litigation, the city agreed in 1978 to settle the case. The city's jails have been under court supervision ever since.

[...] In November 1998, the court ordered the city to correct serious fire violations at jails in Brooklyn and the Bronx, and on RIKERS ISLAND. The violations included broken fire alarms and sprinklers, and INOPERABLE fire doors.

[...] "There is a continuing infestation of INSECTS and RODENTS ... in jails," ... "when we went to the infirmary ... there was no heat." [John Boston, director of the LEGAL AID SOCIETY'S Prisoners Rights Project].

[...] "There is no enforcement power whatsoever to see that these changes are not made," she said. "The OVERSIGHT Committee can simply POINT things out, and state what they BELIEVE to be a trend, back to the original conditions, that caused the problem." [Claire Drowota , Executive Director of the State of Tennessee's Legislature's CORRECTIONS COMMITTEE].



Bernard Kerick, Rudy's new Police Commissioner, 45, aka "the bedwetter" [by former NYC inmates], vows to hunt down and arrest roadside "urinaters" who couldn't find a turnpike toilet for miles!

When is Bernard gonna stop playing soldier, and war, and do more than preach -- is he an actor in Deuteronomy? ... like his pal Rudy Giuliani? ... Will he "re-humanize" our New York prisons --- and Housing Projects? COME ON!!!! Let's see more than a damned teeney weeny Waterford Crystal Ball for our HARD EARNED TAX & and freebie Prison Labor!

=====

NEWS FLASH ---

from THE NEW YORK TIMES

[excerpted from an article by RAYMOND HERNANDEZ]

38 EMPLOYEES FOR THE NY STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS COLLECTED \$65,000 FOR HOURS THEY DID NOT WORK

"[...] The trail of billing records generated from the E-ZPass and cellular phone use allowed auditors for the state comptroller, H. Carl McCall, to pinpoint where the state employees actually were at various times that they said they were in their offices. Details of the findings were in a report that Mr. McCall's office released today.

Mr. McCall's auditors found that 38 employees for the state's Department of Correctional Services collected \$65,000 in pay for hours they apparently did not work. The audit, conducted from April 1996 to August 1997, focused on investigators in the state agency's offices here and in LONG ISLAND CITY, QUEENS. The investigators, among other things, track down inmates who have escaped from prison."

We want to know why OUR AMERICAN PRISONS now have more inmates than the GULAGS of Russia which Solzhenitsyn excoriated against so eloquently. Why are there dozens of investment opportunities in companies with names like CORRECTIONS CORP. OF AMERICA, that rents out prisons to state and federal governments?? Why are so many firefighters in dangerous firefights underpaid prisoners, trotted out for the flames? Why doesn't the media cover Jesse Jackson's assessment of the deplorable fact that it is easier for a black brother to go to prison than to finish high school? Something like \$29 worth of crack is enough for five years in prison if you're not white. Whereas, Caucasian undergrads smoke up hundreds of bucks of grass a month and get off with only a few snuffles to the judge??

FAMILIES OF PRISONERS WHO ARE KILLED or who are used as Human Guinea Pigs at COMMERCIAL PRISON FACILITIES CAN SUE!! click here

from the Washington Post

[excerpted]

by Cheryl W. Thompson

"A federal judge granted preliminary approval yesterday to a \$1.6 million settlement on behalf of D.C. inmates who claimed they were abused, denied adequate medical care and not properly separated from their dangerous counterparts at a PRIVATELY run PRISON in Youngstown, Ohio.

The proposed SETTLEMENT stems from a class-action lawsuit against CORRECTIONS CORP. of AMERICA, which runs the prison, and the District.

[...] More than 1,500 inmates have been transferred to the prison since it opened in May 1997.

[...] The family of at least one inmate killed last year has filed a multi-million-dollar lawsuit against CCA, former DC Corrections director Margaret A. Moore and the District.

[...] CCA did not return telephone calls seeking comment yesterday. The Ohio facility has had myriad problems since opening nearly two years ago. At least two DC inmates were killed by other prisoners ? more than 40 assaults have occurred, including 20 stabbings in the first 10 months of the prison's operation. Six inmates escaped last July.

The incidents prompted US Attorney General Janet Reno to order a review of the prison. The federal examination done by Corrections Trustee John Clark found a series of missteps by Nashville-based CCA and by Moore. They found a lack of policies and procedures, poor security and management, and inexperienced staff members."

TOP HAT LAWS Benefit Corporate Welfare on Olympian Scale!!

<http://scholars.law.unlv.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1351&context=nlj>



RECOMMENDED LINKS

http://www.angelfire.com/planet/blacklisting_central/Write-In-Candidate-Elections2016.html

http://www.angelfire.com/planet/blacklisting_central/Temp_Slaves.htm

http://www.angelfire.com/electronic2/haarpmicrowaves/NATO_in_USA.html

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http://ross-mcconnel-shadow.tripod.com/2014_NPR_SUPPORTERS.htm