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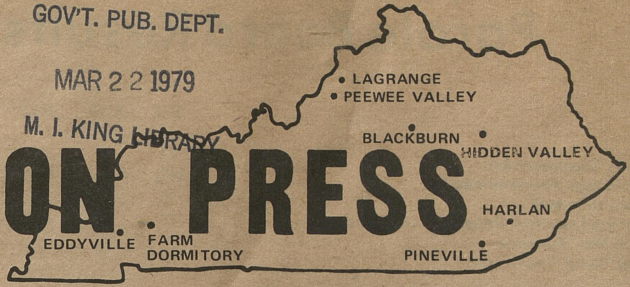
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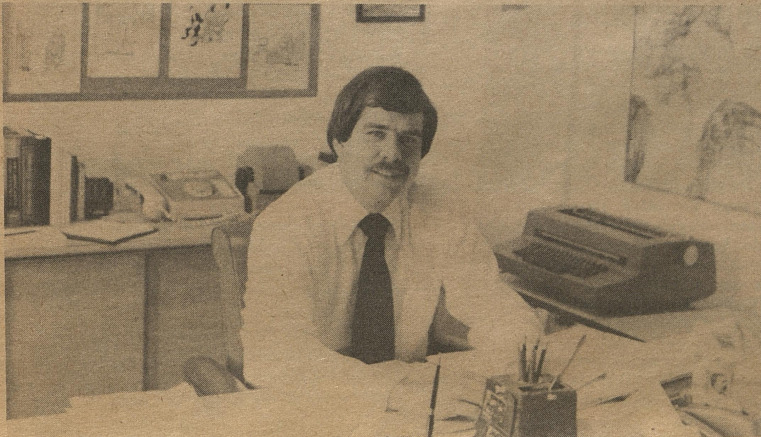
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Ombudsman Michael Bradley [pictured] has been involved in meetings with staff members from the center of Community Justice to plan the expansion of Kentucky's grievance procedure to all the state's institutions.

Louisville Group Recognizes Volunteer For Service At KCIW

The late Janet Conner Vallandingham, who gave many hours of her time to help the residents of the Kentucky Correctional Institution for Women at Pewee Valley, was named 1979 Citizen Laureate of the Younger Woman's Club of Louisville.

Mrs. Vallandingham, who died of cancer last October at the age of 40, began visiting the KCIW inmates four years before her death.

Later, as volunteer coordinator, she assisted with the monthly arts-and-crafts program at the institution. She also began organizing a

clothes closet for indigent residents.

Mrs. Vallandingham was probably best known for her efforts with regard to the new chapel at KCIW. She spearheaded a drive for donations for the building from both church and civic organizations.

The chapel was dedicated three days after her death.

According to an article in the February 19 Courier-Journal, the Younger Woman's Club of Louisville, will give a \$1,000 check in her name to KCIW.

Grievance Procedure Will Be Expanded To Include Residents At All Institutions

A \$40,000 National Institute of Corrections (NIC) grant has been awarded to the Kentucky Bureau of Corrections for the expansion of the inmate grievance procedure.

According to Bureau Ombudsman Michael Bradley, the grievance procedure is currently operating in four facilities—at Blackburn Correctional Complex in Lexington; the Kentucky State Reformatory at La Grange; the Frankfort Career Development Center and the Kentucky Correctional Institution for Women at Pewee Valley. He said the grant will be used to establish the procedure at the remaining six institutions.

Bradley explained that meetings have been held with staff from the Center of Community Justice in Washington, D. C., concerning the method for implementing the grievance

procedure at the institutions.

The Center has assisted in the design, training and implementation of a grievance procedure throughout the United States, including the four Kentucky institutions where the program is now operating.

Bradley said the decision has been made to begin the expansion at the Penitentiary.

"We hope to begin the design work and initial training in early March," he said.

He explained that representatives of the Center will meet with a Design Committee, comprised of both selected institutional line staff and elected inmate representatives, to plan the KSP procedure.

"The Center representatives come in with a set of elements or criteria essential to an effective procedure.

However, the procedure is designed in such a way that it is individualized for a particular institution yet based on uniform standards," Bradley explained.

Following completion of the procedure design, another election will be held to choose those inmates who will serve as members of the institutional grievance committee.

Center representatives will then provide training in both the use of the procedure and in mediation techniques to those elected residents and selected staff who will be directly involved in the operation of the procedure.

Bradley said he expects the KSP procedure to be implemented in only one unit on a pilot basis, as was done at the Reformatory, and later expanded to all sections of the institutions.

He added that the end of the one-year grant period, when the procedure is established in each of the ten institutions, Kentucky will be one of the few states to have a grievance mechanism at all its institutions.

The grievance procedure was first introduced into the Bureau of Corrections when the program began at Blackburn in May, 1977.

Under the procedure, inmates are guaranteed a written response, outlining the reasons for the decision, to any grievance filed. Time limits are set for each step in the procedure, assuring prompt response.

Residents filing a grievance may choose another inmate or staff member to represent them at all levels and the Ombudsman monitors the procedure.

Included in the steps of the grievance procedure is the right to appeal to an independent review body outside the Bureau of Corrections. However, Bradley pointed out that every effort is made to resolve the grievances at the institutional level.

According to Bradley, only four types of action are not grievable under the procedure—court decisions, parole board decisions, adjustment committee decisions and complaints involving agencies other than the Bureau of Corrections.

He explained that the bureau has no control over the court system and that the parole board operates under their own regulations. "Adjustment committee decisions cannot be appealed through the procedure, because there is already an appeal process set up for adjustment committee decisions," he said.

Parole Board Results For January 1979

	BCC	KSR	KSP	FCDC	DBCDC	HCFC	BCFC	WKFC	RFC	KCIW
Parole Recommended	25	82	20	8	4	4	5	11	12	8
Percentage Recommended	96%	52%	44%	88%	100%	80%	83%	92%	71%	80%
Cases Deferred	0	58	21	1	0	1	1	1	4	2
Average Length of Deferment [in months]	—	11	15	9	—	6	15	12	12	3
Serve Out Sentence	1	18	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total Cases Considered	26	158	45	9	4	5	6	12	17	10

Thoughts To Ponder

Education Is Rehabilitation

Throughout the past months, I have become interested in the educational aspect of rehabilitation. It is not enough to teach a man or woman a speciality, an everyday toil of labor, without also teaching an understanding of and respectful feeling for values.

We must acquire a vivid sense and knowledge of the beautiful and what is considered "morally acceptable."

It is not enough that we are capable of holding a job upon release. We must learn to understand the motives of human beings. We must learn to understand our illusions and our sufferings in order to establish a proper relationship to our fellow man and to the community in which we hope to function positively.

KCIW offers both cultural education and college education. College courses are available to residents and various cultural trips are arranged by the recreation director, John Watkins.

Mr. Watkins plans the recreational schedule to meet all needs, whether it be releasing

frustrations through a game of volleyball or enriching yourself by attending an opera.

KCIW residents have many opportunities available to them. All you have to do is reach out. After all, knowledge is freedom.

Kathy G. Martin
KCIW

(Editor's Note: Ms. Martin invites others to express their opinions on education and its role in rehabilitation. You can write to her at KCIW, Box 2113, Pewee Valley, Kentucky, 40056.)

Freedom: Who Is Responsible

Both KCIW residents and staff members were proud to have two distinguished speakers from Louisville, Dr. Wright and Reverend Baker, to speak to us on a very important part of American history—Black history.

Their speeches opened our minds to the topic and raised several questions.

How long have we been taught that Abe Lincoln freed the black slaves? Since the time you entered high school, you were taught this misconception. Abe Lincoln did not GIVE the slaves their freedom, they fought for it.

Through the black slaves' incessant struggle to be free, a broader base for democracy in America was formed. The Black was not freed by edict or sentiment but by the persistent action of the slave himself as a fugitive and soldier.

Because the Emancipation Proclamation said the slave was a free man, was he truly free?

Abe Lincoln set a format for freedom by signing the final proclamation on New Year's Day, 1863, and, in historical respect, he legally freed the slaves.

But in moral history, it was the slave who set himself free. American historians have a way of fading out heritages, of not giving credit where it is due.

I'm sorry, Abe, you did all you could do, but the black man set himself free. If you were here today, I know you would agree.

Kathy G. Martin
KCIW

LONELY NIGHTS

*These lonely nights in prison
Are slowly killing me
I want to be in your arms at night
But they won't set me free.*

*No crime have I committed
No wrong have I done
But they have me locked in prison
For a crime another done.*

*Someday I hope that I'll be free
And be, my dear, with you
Or will you grow tired of waiting?
And find someone new?*

*If you should find another
And break my heart in two
I hope I die before I wake
I just can't make it without you.*

Reva Walker
KCIW

PRAYER FOR BROTHER

*Heavenly Father up above
Please protect the one I love,
Keep him safe, keep him sound.
No matter when or where he's found.*

Sans Lake
KCIW

the kentucky

INTER-PRISON PRESS



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The Daniel Boone Career Development Center, located on the banks of the Ohio River in Boone County, serves as the state's only minimum security institution for females. The Northern Kentucky facility opened in 1976 and has the capacity to house 40 women. The photos on this page show the Center as it appears from the road; an outside and inside view of the housing units and a look at the dining hall.



Letter To The Editor

The new warden heading the maximum-security prison near Eddyville, Dewey Sowders, has kept a low profile although he has made a couple of appearances on local television.

He made it quite clear that he, "not the inmates," would be running the prison; and that there would not be any major changes forthcoming, although he plans to give every inmate a meaningful job.

Since Mr. Sowders' arrival, there is a noticeable change in the inmate population. The tension has gone away. There is no longer the hate and deceitful ways of the previous

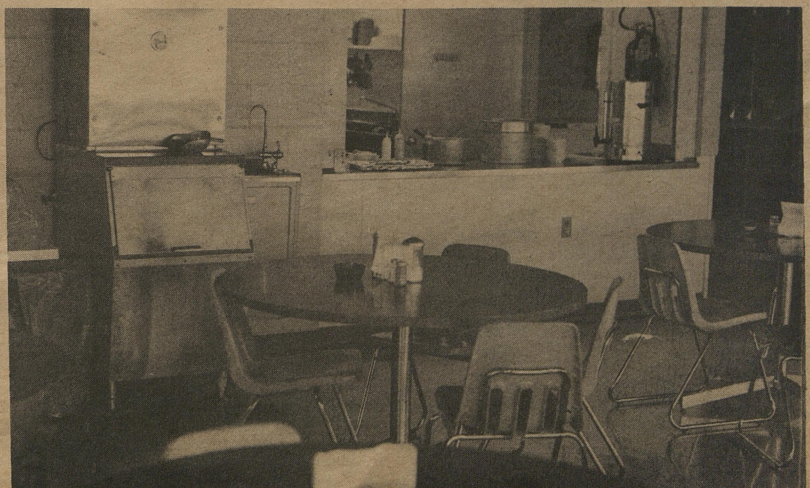
warden.

In the short time he has been here, Mr. Sowders has been seen talking to inmates, hearing their gripes, and, most of all, displaying an attitude that shows he wants to help the inmates.

Given the chance, Mr. Sowders will prove that he is quite capable of running a prison the way it should be run.

Only time will prove him to be the man for the job. We, the inmates, are pulling for him.

Ronald Tipton
Kentucky State Penitentiary



Prison Industries To Resume Manufacture Of License Tags

The Kentucky Bureau of Corrections will once again assume the responsibility for the manufacture of Kentucky's license plates.

Following testimony before both the Senate and House Appropriations and Revenue Committees, the legislature, in its 1979 Extraordinary Session, approved a \$435,000 appropriation for the purchase and installation of equipment necessary for the manufacture of license tags by Correctional Industries.

In 1975, Industries closed their plate-making operation. The decision to get out of the license plate business was based on the fact that the existing equipment was either unusable or needed extensive repair.

At that time, it was felt that vendors outside Kentucky could meet the state's needs. However, during the past three years, several problems have occurred and the State Department of Transportation requested the bureau to resume manufacture of license plates for Kentucky's motor vehicles.

According to Commissioner David Bland, the Department of Transportation's proposal requires that Industries be in production by July.

Bland also pointed out that Industries will begin making the license decals for the Department of Transportation. (In 1977, Kentucky went to a system of multi-year license plates which are renewed each year by a decal purchased from the county court clerk.) Equipment purchases and training costs for the decal operation will be funded by a \$272,750 federal grant.

Bland said both operations will be located at KSR and should be in operation by late July.

Money from the sale of the old plate-making equipment will be used to construct an additional warehouse at the Reformatory which will serve as the distribution center for both plates and decals to the counties.

Bland said the Industries' expansion will provide work for an additional 100-120 inmates.



The new entry station at KCIW is nearing completion. The new facility, on which construction was begun last summer, will house visitors' restrooms and lockers and a strip-search room, in addition to its function as an entry station.

KCIW "Chaplainette"

By Mary Smith

The Sunday sermon at the chapel took an unusual turn as the regular chaplain, John Lentz, stepped aside and Kathy Martin, a resident, gave the sermon.

Ms. Martin's sermon, "Parable of the Sower," was both brief and blunt.

"We are all the sower of the seed, be it good or evil," she told the group assembled in the chapel.

Mr. Lentz said he helped Ms. Martin prepare for the service. She was the first resident to deliver a message in the chapel, but she said she hopes to have "opened a path for all residents."

"Don't be ashamed to say I love God," she advised. She also said that she plans to

continue expressing her love for God.

At various times throughout the service, Ms. Martin's sermon was highlighted by songs performed by the KCIW choir. Choir members include Ms. Martin, Minnie Johnson, Grace Evans, Ann Carner, Betty J. Starks, Nedra Ballard, Sue Bland, Carol Jarvis, Sylvia Woodley, Janice Windoon, Anita Patton, Natlie Hardin, Deanna Allen, Devarex Palmer, Darla Willoughby, Cathy Hutchings and Rosalie Mitchell (pianist).

One of the male residents, Charles Petree, and Ms. Palmer gave a very moving benediction as the choir sang, "Bridge Over Troubled Water."

POPULATION FIGURES

Kentucky State Penitentiary	896
Kentucky State Reformatory	1734
Kentucky Correctional Institution for Women	87
Blackburn Correctional Complex	220
Bell County Forestry Camp	71
Harlan County Forestry Camp	31
Western Kentucky Farm Center	125
Daniel Boone Career Development Center	29
Roederer Farm Center	147
Frankfort Career Development Center	80
Total Resident Population	3419

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